

AYENSUANO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2026-2029)

Theme: Resetting-Ghana Agenda – Creating
Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared
Prosperity

Foreword

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) Act 1994, (Act 480), the local Governance Act 2016, (Act 936) and the National Development Planning Systems Regulations 2016, L.I 2232 provided the basis for all local authorities to prepare Medium Term Development Plans (MTDP) every four (4) years.

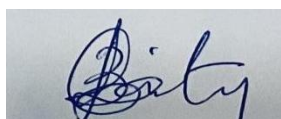
The Ayensuano District Assembly like other Metropolitan, Municipal and district assemblies have been preparing four-year Medium Term Development Plans (MTDPs) since its establishment. The last of these plans was prepared in 2022 to address the needs and aspirations of the people of Ayensuano District Assembly (AyDA) within the agenda for jobs. The current plan which covers the period 2026 to 2029 is strategically crafted to respond to the new National Medium Term Development Framework (NMTDF 2026-2029). It is aimed at giving directions and guidance to the district as it strives towards the achievement of the NMTDPF goal.

The plan is to guide the process and content of change toward the desired state of the District. The plan also reflects the current and future expectations of the citizenry.

The Assembly exist as a proactive and client focused Assembly to promote good local governance, effective service delivery through an efficient harnessing of its resources towards the improvement of the social and economic well-being of its people. The Assembly's vision is to be one of the most effective and efficient local governance units in Ghana, promoting development for the citizens of the District.

The core values include client focus, professionalism, transparency, participation, accountability, effective and efficient use of resources.

As an assembly we have no doubt whatsoever that judicious use of resources, timely implementation of development strategies, effective monitoring and evaluation, effective community engagement involvement in all development interventions will speedily guide us towards our desired development level. It is our hope that this plan will contribute to Ghana's attainment of the Sustainable Development Goal.



HON. JOSHUA FREDRICK YAW LARTEY

DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE



TABLE OF CONTENT

Foreword	ii
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF ACRONYMS	x
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	xii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xiii
STRUCTURE OF THE DOCUMENT	xv
1.0 CHAPTER ONE	1
GENERAL INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Mission Statement	1
1.3 Functions of the Ayensuano District Assembly	1
1.4 Core Values of the Ayensuano District Assembly	2
1.6 The Organisational Structure of the Ayensuano District Assembly	3
1.5 LOCATION MAP	5
Source: LUSPA, 2024	6
1.5 Structure of the 2026-2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan	6
CHAPTER TWO	8
SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS	8
2.0 Introduction	8
2.1 Performance Review of DMTDP (2022-2025)	8
2.1.1 Agriculture	13
2.1.2 Education	13
2.1.3. Health	13
2.1.3.1 Analysis of Financial Performance	14
2.1.4. Analysis of Existing Situation	18
Relief and Drainage	18
2.1.5. Climate	18
2.1.6. Vegetation	18
2.1.7. Geology and Minerals	19

2.1.9. Population Distribution and Demography	21
2.1.10. Population Size and Distribution	21
2.1.11. Age-Sex Structure	22
2.1.12. Education	23
2.1.13. Basic Education	23
2.1.14. Staffing in Public Basic Schools	24
Health	25
Health Facilities	27
Health Facilities (Public and Private) by Sub-District	27
Services Available at the Health Facilities	28
Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection	30
Social Characteristics	31
Vulnerability Analysis	31
Persons with Disability	31
Barriers faced by physically challenged that makes them vulnerable.	33
Environmental Barriers	33
Attitudinal Barriers	33
Institutional Barriers	33
Other Areas of Vulnerability	33
Issues on Children Welfare	34
Contributions of Institutions to Child Development	35
Ethnicity	35
Traditional Setup and Religion	36
Households	36
Marital Status	36
Level of Education and Literacy	36
Status of Disability	37
Migration (Emigration and Immigration)	37
Gender Equality	38
Settlement Systems	39
Local Economic Development	39

Security	40
Economy of the District	40
Manufacturing and Processing	40
Saw milling and Wood Fabrication	41
Metal Fabrication	41
Food Processing	41
Alcohol (Akpeteshie) Distillation	41
Soap Making	42
Handicrafts	42
Commercial Activities	42
Personal Service Providers	42
Mining and Quarrying and Sand Winning	42
Gold Mining	42
Quarrying	43
Sand Winning	43
Tourism / Hospitality	43
Environment/Infrastructure	43
Human Settlement	43
Development Issues	43
Projected Future Development Needs	48
2.1.1 Demographic Structure	48
Revenue and Expenditure Projections (2026-2029)	53
Projection for Recurrent Expenditure	55
CHAPTER THREE	56
3.0. Introduction	56
3.1. List of Prioritized Development Issues	56
3.2. The Prioritization Process	70
CHAPTER FOUR	71
4.0. INTRODUCTION	71
4.1. Development Goals	71
4.3 GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES	77

4.4.0 AYENSUANO DISTRICT	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.4.1. Strategic Objectives	93
4.4.2. Spatial Features	94
4.5. AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-ECOLOGICAL GROWTH FOR AYENSUANO DISTRICT	98
4.5.1. Objectives	98
4.5.2. Spatial Features	99
4.6.1. Sectoral Proposals for SDF Preparation	104
4.6.2. Infrastructure and Utilities Plan	105
4.6.3. Economic Development and Investment Strategy	105
4.6.4. Environmental and Sustainability Strategy	105
4.6.5. Social Services and Community Development	106
CHAPTER FIVE	107
5.0. Introduction	107
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	112
CHAPTER SIX	113
6.0. Introduction	113
ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF THE 2026-2029 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN	114
2026 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN	114
Annual Action Plan for 2027	134
Annual Action Plan for 2028	151
Annual Action Plan for 2029	168
CHAPTER SEVEN	186
7.0 Introduction	186
7.1 Stakeholder Analysis	186
7.2 Monitoring and Evaluation	200
7.3 Development Evaluation	201
7.4 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)	202
7.5 Summary of Activities to Promote PM&E	203
7.6 Monitoring Plan	203
7.7 Implementation Arrangement	203
7.8. The Ayensuano District Assembly (AyDA)	204

7.9. Central Government	204
7.10. District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)	204
7.11. Community Involvement	205
Private Sector Participation	205
Inter-Agency / Departmental Co-operation	205
Revenue Generation and Budgeting	206
Expenditure	206
Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix	206
MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) MATRIX	207
Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Calendar	234
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Work Plan	234
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Calendar	236
Monitoring and Evaluation Activities	243
Data Collection, Validation and Collation	243
Data on Programmes and Projects	244
Primary Data Collection	245
Secondary Data Collection	245
M&E Information System	245
Data Analysis and Use of the Results	246
Use of Results	246
Results of data analysis on Education	246
Results of data analysis on Health	246
Results of data analysis on Agriculture	246
Results of data analysis on Housing	247
Results of data on water and sanitation	247
Results of data analysis on road and transport infrastructure	247
Results of data analysis on Energy	247
Reporting	247
CHAPTER EIGHT	248
8.1 Introduction	248
8.2 Objectives of the Communication Strategy	248

8.4 Dissemination of the Reports	248
YAKOKO	255
TEACHER MANTE	255
DOMEABRA	255
GOVINAKROM	256
KYEKEYEWERE	256
APAUWAWASE	256
ASUBOI	256
MANKRONG	257
AYEH KOKOSO	257
AMANASE SOUTH	257
AMANASE NORTH	257
SOWATEY SOUTH	257
SOWATEY NORTH	258
KUANO	258
ANUM APAPAMU NORTH	258
ANUM APAPAMU SOUTH	258
AKOTUAKROM	258
OTOASE	259
MARFOKROM	259
KOFIPARE	259
KRABOKESE	259
KRABOA	259
AMFASO	260
LAMANGOASE	260
DORKOCHIWA	260
KWABOANTA	260
BEPOASE	260

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 district indicators	9
Table 2 Financial Performance (2022-2025).....	14
Table 3 Major Soil Associations and their Capabilities.....	21
Table 4 Staffing in Public Schools.....	24
Table 5 Pupil: Teacher Ratios (2021-2024).....	24
Table 6 : Distribution of Population by Sub – District Health Facilities for 2020.....	26
Table 7 : Staffing Situation for the Health Sector in AyDA for 2020.....	29
Table 8 : Distribution of Poverty Indicators in Ayensuano District.....	31
Table 9 : Population by disability type and sex.....	32
Table 10 : Vulnerability analysis in the District.....	33
Table 11 : Institutions Contributing to Child Welfare and Areas of Contribution.....	35
Table 12 : Small-scale Industries Establishment in AyDA.....	41
Table 13 : Potentials Opportunities Constraints Challenges analysis (POCC).....	45
Table 14 : Revenue Projections For 2026-2029.....	54
Table 15 : Projection for Recurrent Expenditure.....	55
Table 16 : List of Key Development Priorities.....	57
Table 17 : Development Goals.....	73
Table 18 : Economic Development.....	77
Table 19 : Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlement.....	78
Table 20 : .Social.....	82
Table 21 : Programme of Action.....	108
Table 22 : Programme Financing.....	109
Table 23 : Roles and Responsibilities of all Organizations and Groups of People.....	188
Table 24 : Stakeholder Engagement on Plan Implementation and Feedback (Subject to COVID-19 or a Pandemic).....	192
Table 25 : M&E Activities Arrangements.....	200
Table 26 : Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix.....	207
Table 27 : Knowledge Mapping Matrix.....	234
Table 28 : Competency Mapping Matrix for Learning.....	234
Table 29 : Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Calendar.....	234
Table 30 : Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Calendar with tentative date for 2026.....	237
Table 31 : Monitoring and Evaluation (M &E) Calendar with tentative date for 2027.....	238

Table 32 : Monitoring and Evaluation (M &E) Calendar with tentative date for 2028	241
Table 33 : Monitoring and Evaluation (M &E) Calendar with tentative date for 2029	242
Table 34 : Strategic Approach for communication	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 35 : Stakeholders' Analysis at the District Level	Error! Bookmark not defined.

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 vegetation of Ayensuano district Assembly	19
Figure 2 Ayensuano District Geology Map	19
Figure 3 Population Pyramid for Ayensuano, 2021	23
Figure 4 Number of Educational Institutions	23
Figure 5 : Health Facility Map of Ayensuano District	28

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAP	Annual Action Plan
APR	Annual Progress Report
ARV	Anti Retro Viral
AyDA	Ayensuano District Assembly
CBO	Community Base Organization
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CLGF	Commonwealth Local Government Forum
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
D.A	District Assembly
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DACF-RFG	District Assembly Common Fund- Factor Responsive Grant
DFO	District Finance Officer
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPO	District Planning Officer
DSD	Department of Social Development
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FBO	Farmer Base Organization
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPI	Gender Parity Index
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
ISD	Information Service Department

LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
OHLGS	Office of the Head of Local Government Service
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLGCRA	Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMTDPF	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother - to - Child Transmission
POCC	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPM	Prioritization Programme Matrix
PWD	Persons with Disability
RCCs	Regional Coordinating Councils
RPCU	Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit
UHC	Universal Health Coverage

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Much appreciation is extended to all the twenty seven (27) Honorable Assembly Members, Zonal Councilors, Unit Committee Members, the Traditional Authorities, Civil Society representatives and all the departments and corporate institutions as well as all other stakeholders who volunteered all needed data to execute this assignment. To every other person who supported the preparation of this document, we say thank you.

Lastly, we acknowledge the Regional Coordinating Unit and NDPC for their commitment though the guidelines.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ayensuano District Assembly has been preparing four-year Medium-Term

Development Plans (MDTPs) since 2014. The last of these plans was prepared in 2022 to 2025 to address the needs and aspirations of the people of Ayensuano District Assembly (AyDA) within the Agenda for Jobs. The current Plan which covers the period 2026 to 2029 is strategically crafted to respond to the new planning guidelines at giving direction and guidance to the District as it strives towards the achievement of the District goals..

The Ayensuano District Assembly exists as a proactive and client focused Assembly to promote good local governance, effective service delivery through an efficient harnessing of its resources towards the improvement of the social and economic well-being of its people.

The Assembly holds the vision of being one of the most effective and efficient local governance units in Ghana, promoting development for the citizens of the District.

Its core values are Client focus, Professionalism, Transparency, Participation, Accountability, Effective and efficient use of resources.

The main functions of the Ayensuano District Assembly are enshrined in the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) part one section 12 where the Assembly exercises political, administrative, deliberative, legislative and executive functions.

PLAN PREPARATION PROCESS

The process of preparing the Plan was participatory and was prepared in line with the guidelines of the National Development Planning Commission. The process started with the formation of a Plan Preparation Taskforce, which included members of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU). The Taskforce gathered data from the following sources:

- Communities using various questionnaires
- Existing Community Action Plans.
- Departments and units of the Assembly
- The Assemblies Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
- The 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan

Various Stakeholders meetings were held at the zonal council level to solicit the views of all identified interest groups in the Metropolis.

The Task team carried out detailed desk work using data collected to perform the following processes;

- Performance review/situational analyses
- Identification of Key development issues
- Analyses of Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
- Assessment of crosscutting issues and impact analysis
- Formulation of Development goal, objectives and strategies
- Formulation of Programme of Action

- Generation of Annual Action Plans
- Public Hearing
- Adoption of Plan by the General Assembly

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

Production infrastructure will be expanded to boost agriculture, industrial production and the service sector . The development of the individual

especially the marginalized, vulnerable and excluded in society has also been given serious attention. As a result, the plan allocated a high proportion of the investment to infrastructure development and provision of basic social services. As a way of promoting economic activities particular attention was given to the strengthening of the institution of local governance and improving the decision-making processes.

Priorities of the plan were based on the thematic areas of the NMTDPF. Thus within the medium term policies and programmes that will be pursued would be based on the prioritization of key development issues. It is expected that policies and programmes that will be pursued would focus on the under listed priority areas;

THE SPECIFIC PRIORITY SECTORS AND INTERVENTION AREAS

1. Private sector development
2. Agriculture and aquaculture development
3. Local Economic Development
4. Roads and Transport
5. Health
6. Education
7. Revenue Mobilization
8. Social protection
9. Housing and slum upgrading
10. Water and Sanitation
11. Waste Management

Attention will be focused on the above-named sectors and areas within the medium term.

This is necessary due to limited financial and human resources which have always imposed choices on policy makers. The above was also prioritized because the successful implementation of programmes and projects in these sectors will impact significantly on the majority of the population especially the poor and the vulnerable as well as promote equity, job opportunities and increasing income in a sustainable way.

The main sources of funding for the 2022-2025 District Medium Term Development Plan implementation will be Government of Ghana (GoG) direct transfers, District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), Internally Generated Fund (IGF), District Assemblies Common Fund Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG) and funding for planned programmes of development partners and Donors.

The projected revenue for the plan period is Ninety-Nine Million, Eight Hundred and Eighty Thousand, Six Hundred and Sixty-Two Ghana Cedis, Four Ghana Pesewas (GH¢99,811,662.4).

The financial projection indicates that DACF will be a major contributor to the plan implementation as it accounts for 86.7% of the expected revenue inflow. However, Internally Generated Fund (IGF) which the District has control over constitutes only 9.1%. Thus any delay in the release of the DACF transfer will have a significant impact on the implementation of the planned programmes and projects.

STRUCTURE OF THE DOCUMENT

The plan is presented in eight (8) chapters and the first chapter follows after the Executive

Summary. It gives a synopsis of the analysed status of the District Assembly in implementing programmes and projects under six policy dimensions whiles analysis of the current situation or baseline of the District. It also gives a summary of key development issues identified from the situational analysis and profile. The spatial implications of these issues are also identified.

The Chapter 2 offers an overview of the Ayensuano District Assembly's current situation, utilizing maps, tables, charts, and other visual aids for clarity. It includes an analysis of the district's financial performance from 2022 to 2025, alongside a review of the programs implemented within the 2022-2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). This review aggregates the outcomes and impacts achieved throughout the planning period. Furthermore, it identifies and analyzes the key developmental challenges currently facing the district, which must be addressed to achieve its development goals and objectives

Chapter 3 highlights the district's key development priorities, determined through a review of the 2022-2025 District Medium Term Development Plan, an updated district profile, and an assessment of community needs and aspirations. These key development issues were then prioritized using a pairwise ranking tool, considering factors such as the severity and diversity of the problem, the intended benefits, significant linkage effects, and significant multiplier effects on economic efficiency.

focuses on formulating goals, objectives and strategy development, which is crucial in preparing the Ayensuano District Assembly's Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP).

It converts development issues and priority needs into concrete, executable intentions to guide mobilization of resources and execution within the plan period. Implemented as part of Ghana's national development plans, which include the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP) and the National Medium-Term

Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF), this phase ensures concord between national goals and regional aspirations.

The goals are broad long-term visions foretelling the development aspirations of the district, while objectives declare specified and time-bound outcomes to be achieved over the plan duration. Strategies are, however, assertions explaining how and in what manner these goals will be accomplished. Together, they form a blueprint towards sustainable and inclusive development. This chapter outlines the processes of setting goals in development, setting clear goals, and formulating implementable strategies. The chapter is guided by participatory planning, evidence-based decision-making, and dealing with cross-cutting issues such as climate change, gender, and youth empowerment. The chapter also follows the District Development Planning Guidelines by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

chapter five also deals with the formulation of composite development program while chapter six talks about the detailed Annual Action Plan for the four year period of 2026-2029. Chapter seven also talks about how the programmes and projects outlined will be monitored and evaluated with its arrangements, chapter eight being the last chapter talks about strategies that will be used to communicate the plan to stakeholders

The development focus of the Municipality for the planned period is to improve the lives of the citizenry through enhanced local economic development and improving the tourism potentials of the Municipality while ensuring good governance and accountability while providing social amenities.

Based on the development objectives; the Municipal intends to attain the following goals:

Goal 1 - Improve household incomes and reduce poverty

Goal 2- strengthen transparent and accountable local governance

Goal 3- Enhance access to improved infrastructure and promote sustainable environmental management for healthy living and economic growth.

Goal 4- strengthen the district's capacity for emergency preparedness, response, and recovery to protect lives, livelihoods, and essential services.

Goal 5- strengthen institutional capacity for effective implementation, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation of development programs and projects.

Goal 6- improve access to quality education and healthcare services to enhance the well-being and human capital development of the population.

The development focus of the District for the planned period is to improve the lives of the citizenry through enhanced local economic development and improving the tourism potentials of the District while ensuring good governance and accountability while providing social amenities.

Key Decentralized and non-decentralized Departments were consulted for their inputs into the preparation of the plan. There were also consultations between various state institutions

such as National Commission for Civic Education, traditional authority, Assembly members, Ghana police service and other stakeholders and opinion leaders.

Community engagements were also organized by the secretariat to ascertain the major issues in the various communities and prioritize them based on certain laid down criteria's. The Development plan was presented at public hearings to determine if the programs and projects in the plan was desired by the public. Comments raised were duly addressed in the plan and changes were made accordingly.

The plan is expected to create equal opportunities for all especially the vulnerable groups in the District, increase economic development, improve sanitation and sustainable development if the Assembly is able to generate revenue and enhance public accountability

1.0 CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This section discusses the Assembly's guiding principles, including its vision, mission, functions, and core values. It will also analyse the organisational structure, the locational map of the Assembly and the structure of the plan for 2026-2029.

1.2 Vision

To become one of the most effective and efficient local governance unit in Ghana, promoting development for the citizens of the District.

1.2 Mission Statement

The Ayensuano District Assembly is committed to proactive and citizen-cantered governance. We strive to deliver excellent services and harness our resources effectively to enhance the social and economic well-being of our people.

1.3 Functions of the Ayensuano District Assembly

The District Assembly holds the political and administrative authority within the district. It provides guidance, direction, and oversight to all other administrative bodies within its jurisdiction.

The Assembly's functions encompass deliberative, legislative, and executive roles.

These functions are outlined in the Local Governance Act of 2016, Act 936, and include:

- ❖ The responsibility for leading the overall development of the district. Such as preparation and submitting District Development Plans and Budgets to the Regional Coordinating Council, the National Development Planning Commission, and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning for approval.
- ❖ Develop and implements plans, programs, and strategies to effectively mobilize resources needed for the district's overall development.
- ❖ The Assembly works to encourage and support productive activities and social development within the district. They also strive to remove any barriers that might hinder initiative and progress.
- ❖ The Assembly provides educational sponsorships to students from the district to address specific manpower needs, particularly in the social sectors of education and health. They ensure that these sponsorships are distributed fairly and equitably between male and female students.
- ❖ The District Assembly takes the lead in developing programs for basic infrastructure and provides cardinal works and services within the district.
- ❖ The District Assembly oversees the growth, enhancement, and care of the district's communities and natural surroundings.

- ❖ The District Assembly works alongside national and local security agencies to ensure the safety and security of the district.
- ❖ The District Assembly ensures that residents have easy access to courts within the district, promoting justice and fairness.
- ❖ The District Assembly works to protect and celebrate the unique culture of the district.
- ❖ The District Assembly conduct research to fulfill their duties as outlined in this Act or any other relevant law. They can also take on other responsibilities as directed by other laws.

1.4 Mandate

The Ayensuano District Assembly derives its authority from Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) legislations such as the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act of 2016 (Act 925), Public Financial Act of 2016, (Act 921), the Children’s (Amendment) of 2016 (Act 937), Auction Sales Act, 1989 (P.N.D.C.L. 230); the Liquor Licensing Act, 1970 (Act 331); the Control and Prevention of Bushfires Act, 1990 (P.N.D.C.L. 229). Criminal Offences Act, 1960 (Act 29) The Assembly exercises political and administrative authority, perform deliberative, legislative and executive functions and be responsible for the overall development of the District which includes formulating and executing development plans, promoting local economic and social development and providing essential infrastructure services such as improving roads and managing public health sanitation.

1.4 Core Values of the Ayensuano District Assembly

The Ayensuano District Assembly operates based on core values that prioritize the needs of its clients, uphold professionalism, ensure transparency, encourage participation, and emphasize accountability and efficient use of resources. Below highlights into details the core values of the district;

- ❖ Client Focus: Meeting client needs by providing affordable, accessible, and timely services.
- ❖ Professionalism: Delivering services with high standards and ethical practices.
- ❖ Transparency: Openly communicating how the District Assembly operates and providing timely information about decisions and actions.
- ❖ Participation: Involving stakeholders like Civil Society Groups, Media, NGOs, the Private Sector, and Community Members in planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating service delivery.
- ❖ Accountability: Taking responsibility for actions and decisions, and informing citizens about the use of public resources.
- ❖ Effective and Efficient Use of Resources: Optimally the district uses all available resources (time, human resources, natural resources, financial resources) to deliver timely and satisfying services.

1.6 The Organisational Structure of the Ayensuano District Assembly

The current local government system in Ghana operates on a three-tier District Assembly Structure, comprising the District Assembly, Town/Area Council, and Unit Committees. Within this framework, the Ayensuano District Assembly stands as the highest political and administrative body, responsible for deliberative, legislative, and executive functions in the district.

The Assembly is composed of a District Chief Executive (DCE), 27 elected Assemblymen, and 11 members appointed by the President in consultation with local chiefs and Civil Society Organisations. A Presiding Member, elected from among the Assembly members, chairs the Assembly.

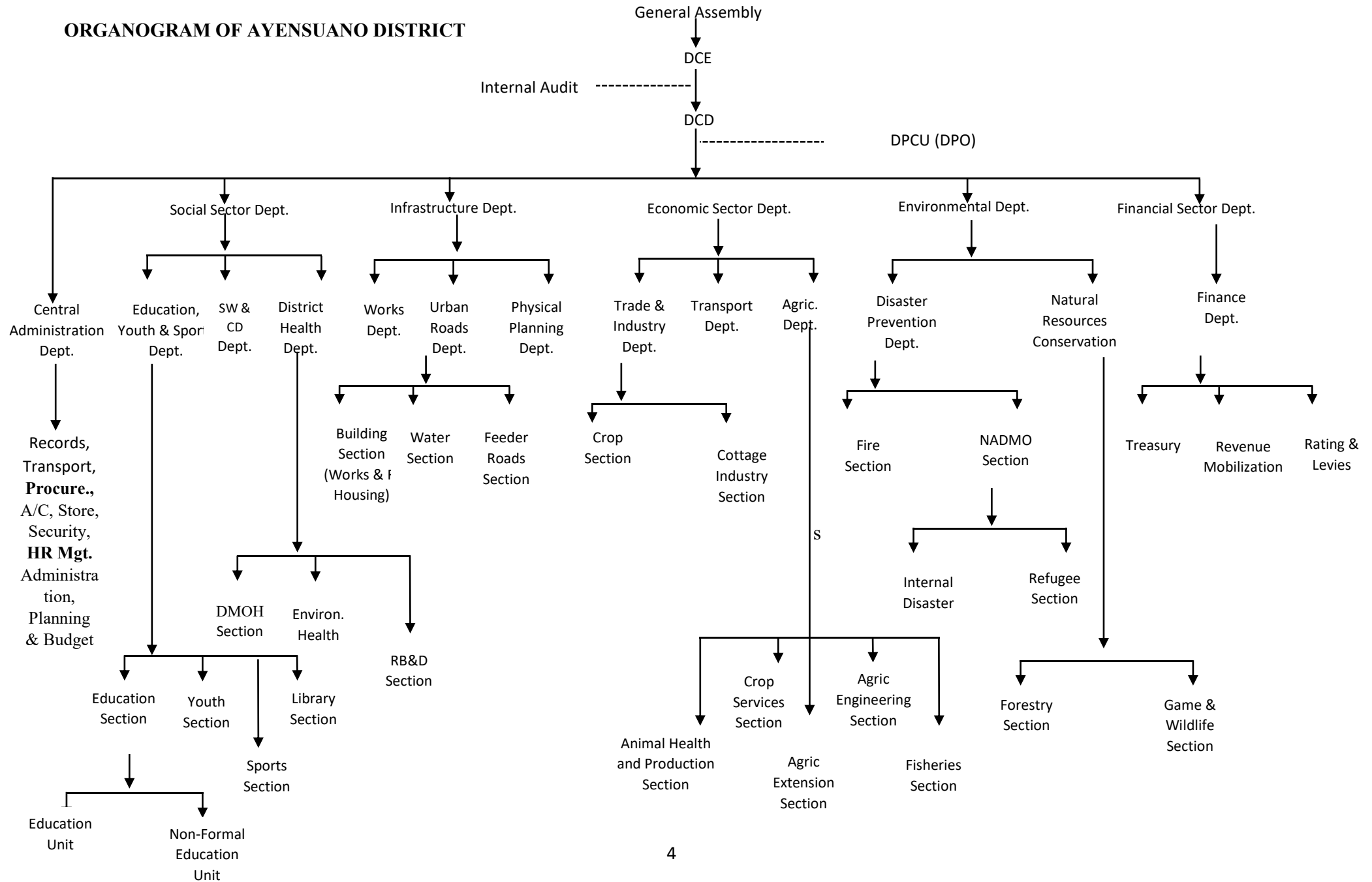
The Assembly's functions are carried out through Executive Committees and a network of sub-committees. The Executive Committees hold executive and coordinating responsibilities, while the six sub-committees –

- ❖ Finance and Administration
- ❖ Social Services
- ❖ Works
- ❖ Justice and Security
- ❖ Development Planning Sub-committee
- ❖ Agriculture Environment sub-committee

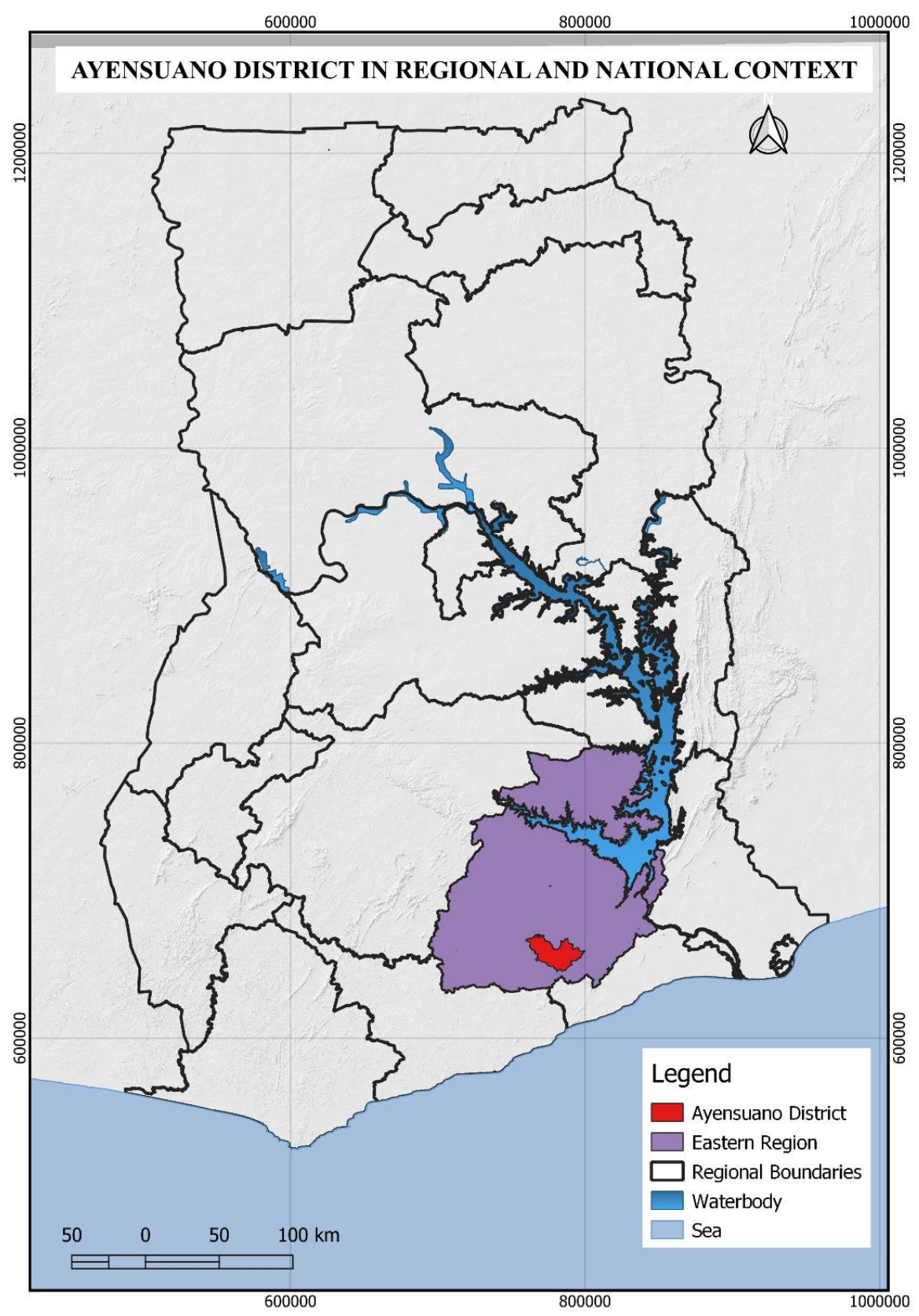
The above committees deliberate on issues related to their respective areas.

The DCE is supported by a Central Administration. This office is headed by a District Coordinating Director (DCD), who reports directly to the DCE and oversees the day-to-day administration of the Assembly. The DCD is also responsible for coordinating with all Heads of Decentralized Departments within the Assembly. This structure establishes a clear chain of command, ensuring a central administration for service delivery and decentralization efforts.

ORGANOGRAM OF AYENSUANO DISTRICT



1.5 LOCATION MAP



1.5 Structure of the 2026-2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan

The MTDP is structured into eight (8) chapters with each of them focusing on specific area though connected with each other for a cohesive comprehension of the plan.

Chapter one is the introductory chapter that provides a brief background of the Assembly, highlighting the vision, mission, functions, mandate, core values, organogram and locational map for the Ayensuano District Assembly. The chapter concludes with how the entire plan is structured for easy navigation through it.

Chapter two captures the development situation at the time of plan preparation. It commences with a performance review of the 2022- 2025 MTDP, assessed to identify the development outcomes achieved for the period. This includes the financial performance for the period. The chapter also provide information on the existing conditions on demography and physical characteristics, economy, social, environment, governance and emergency preparedness and response of the Assembly. A SWOT of the issues identified is carried out in this chapter, giving the basis for medium-term development need assessment and projections to be carried out.

In chapter three, key development issues from Chapter two are prioritized based on an agreed criteria and a prioritization tools. The chapter succinctly itemizes the prioritized development issues of the Assembly.

Chapter four contains formulated development goals, objectives and strategies. The goals are aimed at addressing the identified prioritized development issues and also targeting cross-cutting and emerging development themes. Smart Objectives with corresponding strategies are developed to indicate how the objectives will be achieved in this chapter.

Broad-based development programmes formulated based on strategies in Chapter Four are found in chapter Five. The programmes are categorized to relate with strategies contributing to the same objective under common programmes.

Chapter six encapsulated the Annual Action Plans (AAP) for each year within the plan period. The AAPs consist of new or ongoing projects formulated to implement the development programmes in Chapter Five.

Chapter seven is contained with all the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities captured in the Program of Action (PoA) and AAP to facilitate implementation.

The last chapter, eight is the communication strategy adopted for the plan. The chapter contains defined communication channels for specific targeted audiences as well as the communication messages for MTDP dissemination.

In summary the District Medium Term Development Plan (2026-2029) will significantly improve the living standards by outlining strategies to address local challenges through

community and stakeholder engagement. The plan will include projects that improve infrastructure (roads, water, and electricity), healthcare, education, revenue mobilisation and sources and job creation. Proper investments by central government, donors and NGOs will lead to better access to essential services, improved health outcomes, increased education levels, and greater economic opportunities, ultimately raising the overall quality of life for residents in the Ayensuano district.

CHAPTER TWO SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

This section offers an overview of the Ayensuano District Assembly's current situation, utilizing maps, tables, charts, and other visual aids for clarity. It includes an analysis of the district's financial performance from 2022 to 2025, alongside a review of the programs implemented within the 2022-2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). This review aggregates the outcomes and impacts achieved throughout the planning period. Furthermore, it identifies and analyzes the key developmental challenges currently facing the district, which must be addressed to achieve its development goals and objectives.

2.1 Performance Review of DMTDP (2022-2025)

The objective of the performance review was to evaluate the district's progress on programs implemented under the 2022-2025 MTDP. This evaluation assesses the inputs, outcomes and impacts achieved during the planning period. The review was structured around six key Development Dimensions: Economic Development; Social Development; Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement; Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability; Emergency Planning and Response (including the COVID-19 Recovery Plan); and Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation (ICM)

Table 1 district indicators

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	Percentage change in yields of selected crops and livestock					
	Maize	15%	20%	2024	23%	Fully implemented.
	Rice	13%	21%	2024	33%	
	Cassava	17%	23%	2024	28%	
	Plantain	14%	15%	2024	21%	
	Oil palm	20%	25%	2024	32%	
	Sheep	4%	7%	2024	8%	Fully implemented There
	Goat	5%	4%	2024	13%	
	Pig	6%	9%	2024	14%	
	Poultry	4%	11%	2024	16%	
	Proportion of farmers with access to government subsidies	21%	32%	2024	44%	Fully implemented
	Percentage change in arable land under cultivation	6%	6%	2024	8%	
	Change in no. of farmers applying modern technology in farming	20%	25%	2024	40%	
Percentage change in post-harvest losses	15%	20%	2024	30%	Implemented	
Social Development	Gross enrolment rate (%);					
	KG	92.2	100	2024	94%	Implemented
	Primary	82.1	85%	2024	86%	Implemented
	JHS	70.5	74.5%	2024	72%	Implemented
	Net enrolment rate (%);					
	KG	80.0	83.4%	2024	79%	Implemented
	Primary	75.2	80.0%	2024	77%	Implemented
	JHS	68.0	72%	2024	70%	Implemented
	Gender parity index;					
	KG	1.01%	1%	2024	1.04%	Implemented
Primary	1.04%	1%	2024	1.02%	Implemented	

JHS	1.07%	1%	2024	1.09%	Implemented
SHS	1.90%	1	2024	1.98	Implemented
<i>School completion rate (%);</i>					
KG	72%	80	2024	69.2	Implemented
Primary	68%	73	2024	68.5	Implemented
JHS	73%	82	2024	68.8	Implemented
SHS	85%	90	2024	84.8	Implemented
<i>Transition rate</i>					
KG					
Primary	40.2%	48	2024	43.5	Implemented
JHS	38.5%	45.6	2024	40.9	Implemented
SHS					
<i>Pass rate</i>					
JHS	89.7%	90	2024	77.3%	Implemented
SHS	98%	100			
Family planning Coverage (Acceptance Rate)	27.18%	40%	2024	98.61%	Fully implemented
HIV prevalence rate	29%	2.4%	2024	77%	Fully implemented
Proportion of Children fully immunized	193	95%	2024	100.0%	Fully implemented
Percentage of population with access to primary health care	48%	100%	2024	60%	Fully implemented
Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	0	0.015%	2024	0	Not implemented
Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	0	0	2024	0	Not implemented
<i>Prevalence of malnutrition (institutional)</i>					
Wasting	0.07%	0.009%	2024	0.24%	Implemented
Underweight	0.09%	0.49%	2024	1.63%	Implemented
Stunting	0.50%	0.50%	2024	0.73%	Implemented
Overweight	0.01%	0.19%	2024	0.84%	Implemented
<i>Proportion of population with valid NHIS card;</i>					
Total (by sex)	Male:41.9%	Male: 43%	2024	M: 43.7%	

		Female: 60.1%	Female: 60%		F: 62.3%	Fully implemented
Indigents		Male: 40.9%	Male: 40%	2024	M: 40.3%	
		Female: 59.1%	Female: 60%		F: 59.6%	
Informal		Male: 33.8%	Male: 45%	2024	M: 31.0%	
		Female: 66.2%	Female: 55%		F: 69.0%	
Aged		Male: 31.2%	Male: 40%	2024	M: 33.5%	
		Female: 68.8%	Female: 60%		F: 66.5%	
Under 18yrs		Male: 49.0%	Male: 50%	2024	M: 49.4%	
		Female: 50.1%	Female: 50%		F: 50.6%	
Pregnant women		4.4%	10%	2024	0.37%	
Percentage of households with access to improved sanitation facility;						
urban		53%	55%	2024	53.5%	Implemented
Rural		15%	18%	2024	15.5%	Implemented
Proportion of Child abuse cases addressed		80	90%	2024	100	Fully implemented
Proportion of Child maintenance cases settled		80	90%	2024	100	Fully implemented
Proportion of PWDS who are using their start-ups into income generation activity.		50	70%	2024	80	Implemented
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage of communities that are easy to reach	97%	98%	2023	97.5%	Fully implemented
	Percentage change in road accident cases	2%	5%	2024	3%	Implemented
	Percentage of communities connected to the National Grid	97%	98%	2024	98%	Implemented
	Proportion of Physical Development that are authorized	0.5%	10%	2024	5%	Fully implemented
	Percentage change in the number of communities with planning schemes	2%	10%	2024	2%	Partially implemented
	Proportion of degraded forest afforested	2%	80%	2024	40%	Implemented
	Percentage of road network in good condition;					
	Total	48.0%	100%	2024	50.5%	Implemented
	Urban	26.0%	65%	2024	26.5%	Implemented
	Feeder	22.0%	34.5%	2024	24.0%	Implemented
Governance,	Change in number of reported cases of abuse;					
	Sexual abuse	0	0	2024	0	Implemented

Corruption and Public Accountability	Child trafficking	0	0	2024	0	
	Child labour	0	0	2024	0	
	<i>Change in number of crime cases</i>					
	Rape	0	0	2024	0	Implemented
	Defilement	0	0	2024	4	
	Drug Abuse	0	0	2024	0	
	Peddling	0	0	2024	0	
	Domestic Violence	0	0	2024	0	
	Armed robbery	0	0	2024	2	
	Percentage change in number of persons participating in decision making (town hall meetings)	28.5%	35%	2024	28.5%	Implemented
	Percentage change in internally generated revenue	0.93%	10%	2024	4.1%	Implemented
Emergency Planning and Response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)	<i>Change in the number of communities affected by disaster;</i>					
	Bushfire	0	0	2024	0	Implemented
	Floods	0	0	2024	3	Implemented
	Wind/Rain Storm	2	0	2024	2	Implemented
Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation (ICME)	Change in number of M&E conducted	4	4	2024	4	
	Percentage of MTDP (2022-2025) implemented	82%	75%	2024	64.7%	Implemented
	Proportion of APP implemented	82.4%	95%	2024	90.4%	Implemented

Source: DPCU -AYDA 2025

2.1.1 Agriculture

The figures above indicates an increase in agricultural production from 2021 to 2024. This increase resulted partly due to the introduction of free seedlings to farmers in the district and also through the free distribution of fertilizer to farmers under the planting for food and Job (PFJ) policy. To maintain this positive trend, it's essential to broaden consultations on creating readily available markets for agricultural products, providing farmers with accessible and flexible capital, and fostering an environment that encourages the youth to view agriculture as a profitable venture. Moreover, a comprehensive approach is needed to address the destructive activities of illegal sand wining and mining (galamsey) in the district, which are impacting arable land.

2.1.2 Education

The world's progress now relies on knowledge, so we must prioritize quality education at all levels. Education plans should be practical and available, including both formal and informal learning, to ensure good results. Education is key to boosting productivity, economic growth, and changing citizens' lives.

While infrastructure plays a vital role, investment in schools doesn't always match student performance. However, the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) results have been itching hopes. This increase in performance is partly due to improvement in school infrastructure, increased number of teachers in the district, and sensitization on child protection. To sustain the success chalked better and frequent mock exams are needed to prepare students..

More people are seeking basic education, and girls are increasingly getting equal opportunities. Gender parity has improved, having more girls in school than boys at all levels. Indispensably, the focus should be on making sure all children have access to education, regardless of their gender.

The data reveals an improvement in gross enrollment rates at the basic education level. Specifically, Kindergarten (KG) saw an increase from 92.2% in 2021/2021 to 94.0% in 2023/2024 academic year, primary school enrollment increase from 81.2% to 86.0% between 2021/2022 and 2023/2024, and Junior High School (JHS) enrollment surge from 70.5% to 72.0% during the same period. This increase in enrolment means that the construction of classroom infrastructure kept pace with enrollment needs. Therefore, it's crucial to analyze school data to guide the District Planning Coordinating Unit in prioritizing projects and programs aimed at improving student enrollment and performance.

2.1.3. Health

In developing countries, better healthcare leads to higher productivity, making improved health outcomes crucial for socio-economic progress. In the Ayensuano District, HIV was partly a leading cause of outpatient visits from 2021 to 2023. The Human Immune Virus (HIV) symptom became the top reason for visits and hospital admissions in 2024. Further research is needed to understand this shift. The decline in malaria cases could be due to community health programs and the malaria rapid test program. Malaria accounted for 0.0%

of outpatient illnesses in 2021, increase insignificantly to 0.015% in 2022-223, and down again to 0.0% in 2024.

The HIVa case rate increased to 77% per 100 out patients visits in 2024. Efforts must focus on reducing this rate, aiming to reduce the spread rate. This requires providing condoms and increase the campaign against HIV AIDS in hospitals and regular community sensitization. Additionally, the economic impact of the disease needs assessment.

Despite improvements in child and maternal mortality rates in Ghana, challenges remain in Ayensuano District. Key child survival indicators showed drastic improvement between 2021 and 2024, with infant mortality showing 0% per 1000 live births. Under-five mortality also remained at 0% per 1000 live births.

2.1.3.1 Analysis of Financial Performance

The Ayensuano District Assembly's revenue streams are broadly classified into internal and external sources. Internal revenue sources encompass seven key categories: licenses, permits, fees, fines, rates, rent, and interest earned on investments.

External revenue sources primarily consist of grants. These include the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), the MP's Common Fund, the District Assemblies' Common Fund-Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), funding from the Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) initiative, and Government of Ghana (GoG) allocations, which cover compensation. Additional external funding comes from the HIV/AIDS (MSHP) and Disability Funds, which are integrated within the Common Fund framework. Table 2.2 provides a detailed overview of the total funds released by the Government of Ghana (GoG) between 2022 and 2025, specifically detailing expenditures on employee emoluments, goods, and services provided to the Assembly.

Table 2 Financial Performance (2022-2025)

NO.	SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PLAN GH¢	TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED GH¢	VARIANCE GH¢
	DETAILS	(A)	(B)	
1	IGF	4,276,126.00	3,845,799.73	(430,326.27)
2	Central Gov't Salaries	15,378,099.77	15,120,216.42	(257,883.35)
3	DACF - Assembly	18,015,257.10	4,770,659.24	(13,244,597.86)
4	DACF - PWD	1,065,952.73		

			636,887.73	(429,065.00)
5	DACF - HIV/AIDS (M-SHAP)	87,149.77	32,861.27	(54,288.50)
6	DACF-MP	2,500,000.00	1,874,649.28	(625,350.72)
7	UNICEF-ISS	200,000.00	127,246.00	(72,754.00)
8	Agriculture Donor-MAG	189,470.20	133,685.46	(55,784.74)
9	Common Wealth Local Government Forum	-	6,577.00	6,577.00
10	Goods & Services-Decentralised Department	372,220.00	79,119.45	(293,100.55)
11	District Development Facility-Capacity Building	175,000.00	-	(175,000.00)
12	District Development Facility	7,515,358.00	2,070,834.65	(5,444,523.35)
13	Sector Specific Asset Transfer Decentralised Department	25,180.00	-	(25,180.00)
	GRAND TOTAL REVENUE	49,799,813.57	28,698,536.23	(21,101,277.34)

Source: AyDA Trial Balance, 2024

The financial performance from 2022 to 2025 is displayed in the table above. The plan's entire expected revenue was Forty Nine Million Seven Hundred And Ninety-Nine Thousand Eight Hundred And Thirteen Cedis Fifty-Seven Pesewas (GHC **49,799,813.57**), of which the district received Twenty Eight Million Six Hundred And Ninety -Eight Thousand Five Hundred And Thirty-Six Cedis Twenty -Three Pesewas (GHC **28,698,536.23**) at the end of 2024.

The significant funding shortfall of GHC 21,101,277.34 had both financial and programmatic implications both financial and programmatic implications on the implementation of the Ayensuano District Assembly's 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan. These were but not limited to the underlisted

a. Delayed Project Implementation

- Several key infrastructure and social intervention projects scheduled for execution within the period were delayed or scaled down.
- Priority projects in areas such as education, health, and local economic development could not commence as planned.

b. Reduction in Project Scope

- Some planned projects had to be re-scoped or phased due to insufficient funds.

- For example, instead of constructing new facilities, the Assembly focused on renovating existing ones to maintain service delivery.

c. Impact on Development Targets

- The shortfall slowed progress toward achieving the MTDP goals aligned with the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda and the District's development priorities.
- Certain outcome indicators (e.g., access to potable water, rural road improvement) showed limited progress compared to targets.

d. Strain on Internally Generated Funds (IGF)

- The Assembly relied more heavily on IGF to cover essential expenditures, which constrained funds available for community-level projects and service delivery.

e. Stakeholder Confidence

- The funding gap affected public and stakeholder confidence, as expectations from local communities and development partners could not be fully met.

Despite the shortfall, the Assembly adopted several strategies to mitigate the impact and ensure continued progress:

a. Prioritization and Reprogramming

- Projects were reprioritized using a needs-based approach, focusing on interventions with the highest community impact and alignment with national priorities.
- Non-critical projects were deferred to subsequent years when additional funds become available.

b. Resource Mobilization and Partnership Development

- The Assembly intensified efforts to mobilize additional funds through:
 - Enhanced IGF collection (e.g., improved revenue administration, automation, ratepayer education).
 - Partnerships with NGOs, development partners, and private sector actors for co-funding arrangements.
 - Advocacy for increased allocation from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) and other central government sources.

c. Cost Efficiency and Value-for-Money Measures

- Procurement and implementation processes were reviewed to ensure cost-effectiveness.
- Use of local materials and labour-based methods helped stretch available funds further.

d. Phased Implementation

- Large-scale projects were broken into phases, allowing partial completion within the available budget while maintaining momentum for future expansion.

e. Continuous Monitoring and Reporting

- Strengthened the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems to track performance against revised targets and regularly report to stakeholders, ensuring transparency and accountability.

The funding shortfall of GHC 21.1 million constrained the full implementation of the Ayensuano District Assembly's 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan. However, through strategic prioritization, enhanced resource mobilization, and effective cost management, the Assembly maintained progress on critical development interventions while positioning itself for improved performance in subsequent years.

Key Problems/Issues/Challenges relating to Revenue Mobilization

- Inadequate database on rateable items.
- The use of manual systems for recording revenue receipts.
- High illiteracy among revenue collectors.
- Limited use of technology in the compilation of data.
- Lack of appropriate revenue management system for bill distribution, collection, monitoring and enforcement.
- Reluctance of rate payers to honour obligations due to poor service delivery.

Key Strategies for Revenue Improvements Mobilization.

- ❖ Prosecute rate defaulters.
- ❖ Establish and Enforce a Development Control Task Force.
- ❖ Undertake weekly monitoring of newly developed sites.
- ❖ Provide logistical support for the Development Control Task Force.
- ❖ Public education on payment of fees.
- ❖ Review and update existing business database.
- ❖ Sensitize occupants of Government stores on the need to pay rent.
- ❖ Timely Issuance of demand notice.

2.1.4. Analysis of Existing Situation

Relief and Drainage

The Ayensuano District features several highlands, with the Atiwa range serving as its highest point, reaching approximately 610 meters above sea level. This range acts as the primary catchment area for the District's major rivers and streams, including the Ayensu, Kua, Anfa, and Amo Kofi. Within the hilly terrain, there are flat plains that are utilized for agriculture, supporting the cultivation of various crops. The abundance of water resources presents an opportunity for irrigation, potentially enabling farmers to extend their planting seasons beyond the reliance on rainfall.

2.1.5. Climate

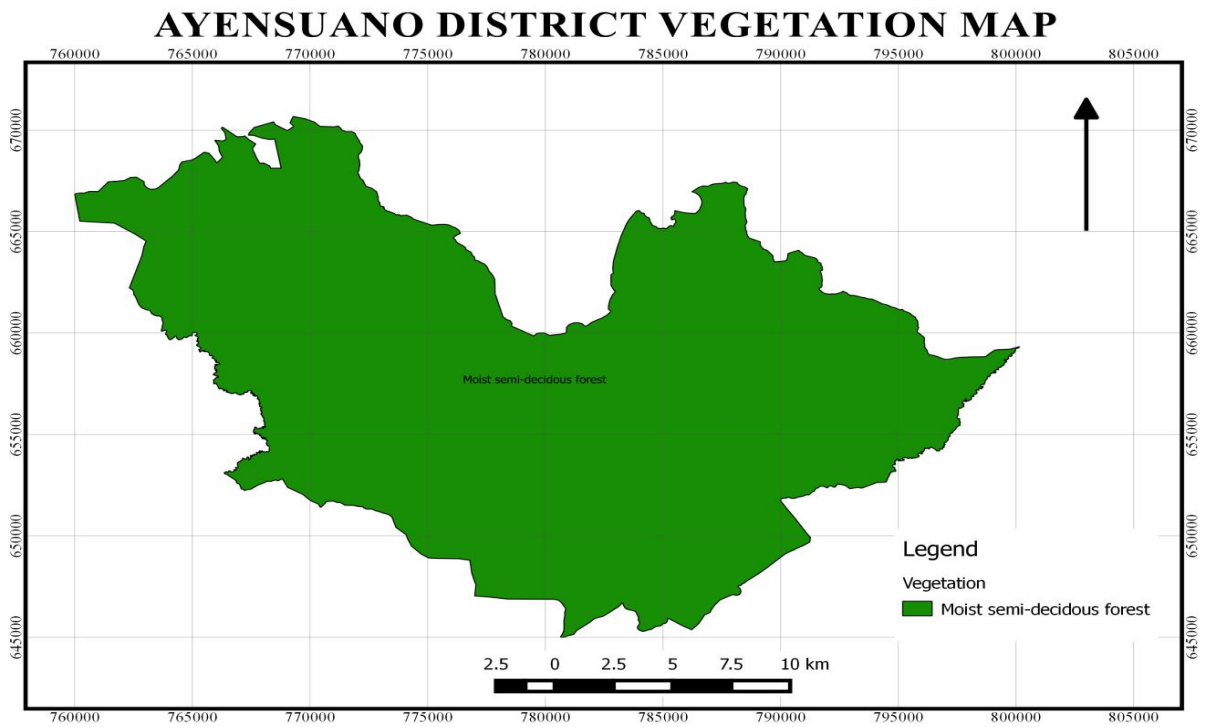
Ayensuano District is situated within Ghana's forest zone, characterized by a tropical climate. Average temperatures remain consistently high throughout the year, typically ranging from 24°C to 29°C. The warmest months are March and April, while December and January are the coolest. Relative humidity fluctuates, reaching 87% to 91% during the rainy season (April to November) and dropping to 48% to 52% during the dry season. The rainfall pattern is influenced by tropical monsoon winds, which originate from the southwest and move northeast. The primary rainy season occurs from April to July, with a secondary season from September to November. The annual rainfall in the district ranges from 1270mm to 1651mm, creating favorable conditions for agricultural development.

2.1.6. Vegetation

Historically, the Ayensuano District was dominated by a moist, semi-deciduous forest. However, human activities have significantly diminished the original vegetation cover, which is now largely replaced by re-growth thickets and secondary forests.

The natural environment has been vital to the livelihoods of the people of Ayensuano, providing benefits such as wind protection, a humid environment, and fertile land, all of which support agricultural activities—the primary source of income for the district's residents. However, human activities in the district are impacting these environmental attributes, leading to unpredictable climate conditions, especially affecting agriculture. These detrimental activities include indiscriminate waste disposal, open defecation, the location of cemeteries and toilet facilities near water bodies, deforestation and illegal logging, free-range animal practices, unsustainable farming and hunting practices, excessive use of chemicals in farming and fishing, illegal mining ("galamsey"), sand winning, stone quarrying, overgrazing, Fulani activities, uncontrolled bush and refuse burning, erosion, smoking, and the use of outdated toilet facilities. Despite these challenges, the district's vegetation remains conducive to agriculture, offering the potential for cultivating a variety of cash and food crops.

Figure 1 vegetation of Ayensuano district Assembly



Source: AyDA PPD 2022

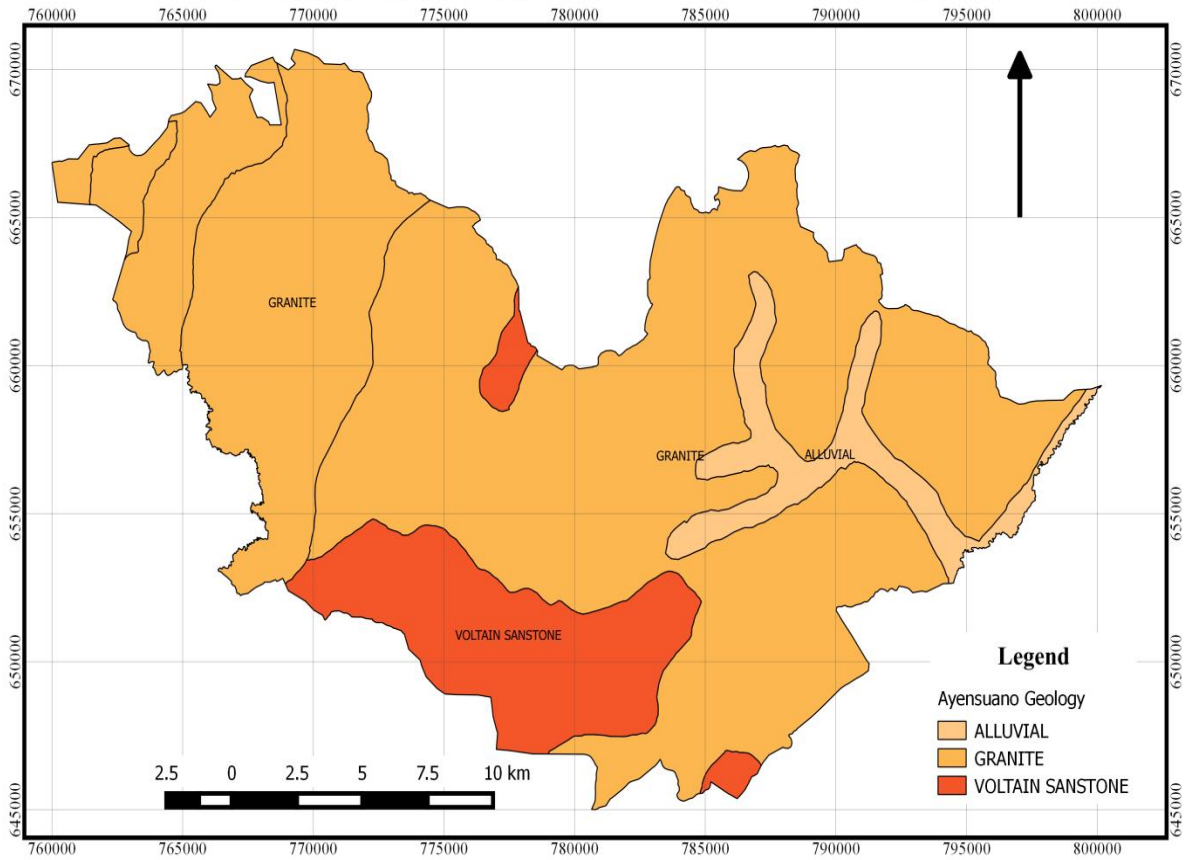
2.1.7. Geology and Minerals

The Ayensuano District falls under the Birrimian and Voltarian formations. The major underlying rock is the Birrimian formation, which is economically the most important geological formation in Ghana. It contains most of the valuable minerals, such as gold and bauxite, which can be exploited for foreign exchange. Most of the hills are capped with iron pans, bauxite, and kaolin. Gold and Bauxite are also embedded with the rocks.

The rocks (especially granite) found in the District are suitable for building and construction purposes and can, therefore, be exploited for the benefit of the District. The mineral deposits can also be exploited to generate more revenue for financing developmental projects and programs. The exploitation of these mineral resources, especially by illegal miners called "galamsey," causes havoc to the immediate environment through land degradation and pollution of water bodies.

Figure 2 Ayensuano District Geology Map

AYENSUANO DISTRICT GEOLOGY MAP



Source: AyDA PPD 2022

2.1.8. Soils and Their Suitability for Agriculture

The district boasts soil conditions that are highly conducive to both agricultural and lumber industries. The soil's inherent fertility supports the cultivation of a wide array of food crops. These include staples like cocoa, coffee, various fruits, plantain, cassava, cocoyam, vegetables, and cereals. This robust agricultural output plays a crucial role in ensuring food security within the district, thereby alleviating hunger and reducing poverty among the local population. A significant portion of these crops is also exported to major urban centers such as Accra, Tema, and Koforidua. However, intensive farming practices, particularly in densely populated areas, have significantly impacted the soil's composition. These activities, along with other human actions, have led to nutrient depletion, soil erosion, the formation of iron pans, and overall land degradation.

The following table provides a detailed overview of the soil types found within the district, their specific locations, and their respective agricultural production capabilities.

Table 3 Major Soil Associations and their Capabilities.

SOIL CLASSIFICATION	AREA FOUND	SOIL CAPABILITY
Kumasi-Asuansi/Nta-Ofin, Nsaba-Swedru/Nta-Ofin and Bekwai-Nzima/Oda Soil Associations	Kofi Pare, Anum-Apapam Kuano	Export crops - cocoa, coffee, rubber, cola, oil palm. Non-traditional export crops – black pepper, sweet berry, ginger. Food crops - maize, cassava, cocoyam, plantain, potato, vegetables.
Atewa/Ansum, Adawso Bawjiasi/Nta-Ofin, Atewiredu-Katie and Atukrom-Asikuma Soil Associations	Amanase, Coaltar, Dokrochiwa	Well suited for hand cultivation of maize, cassava, cocoyam, cocoa, plantain, oil palm, ginger, tiger nuts, pawpaw and vegetables
Chichiwere-Ayensu/Kakum and Amo-Tefle Soil Association	Asuboi, Kyekyewere, Govinakrom	Suitable for the cultivation of maize, pepper, tomatoes, onions and garden eggs and pawpaw
Pegi-Agu, Adunjansu Bechem/Nta Ofin and Koforidua-Nankese/Nta-Ofin Soil Association	Ntowkrom	Suitable for the cultivation of cocoa, coffee, black pepper sweet berry ginger, rubber, sunflower, oil palm, maize, cassava, cocoyam, plantain, soya bean, banana, sugar-cane and vegetable

Source: Soil Research Institute (CSIR)

2.1.9. Population Distribution and Demography

The Ayensuano District shares demographic traits common to other rural districts in Ghana. These include relatively large household sizes, along with notably high illiteracy and mortality rates. The following sections delve into these characteristics in greater detail.

2.1.10. Population Size and Distribution

The district is characterized by a youthful population, large household sizes, and high fertility rates. According to the 2021 National Housing and Population Census, the total population of the district is 94,594. This comprises 47,161 males (49.86%) and 47,433 females (50.14%).

The majority of the district's population resides in rural areas (71.43%), with a smaller proportion living in urban areas (28.57%).

The district is composed of 345 settlements (localities), with most having populations of fewer than 500 residents. The largest settlements, based on projected 2021 population figures, include Anum Apapam (6,675), Amanase (6,057), Teacher Mante (8,183), Asuboi (4,190),

Coaltar (3,872), Dokrochiwa (2,901), Otoase (1,479), Achiansa (2,207), Kuano (2,233), Kofi Pare (1,922), Sowatey (1,898), Krabokese (1,298), Kwaboanta (1,744), Ayekokooso (1,363), Mfranor (907), Obuoho (1252), Kokosiase (1186), Wurudwurudu (1182), Marfokrom (1592), and Duodokrom (1120).

The district has a household population of 93,640, distributed across 28,696 households. The average household size is 3.3 persons. Children constitute the largest segment of the household structure, representing 41.2 percent of the population.

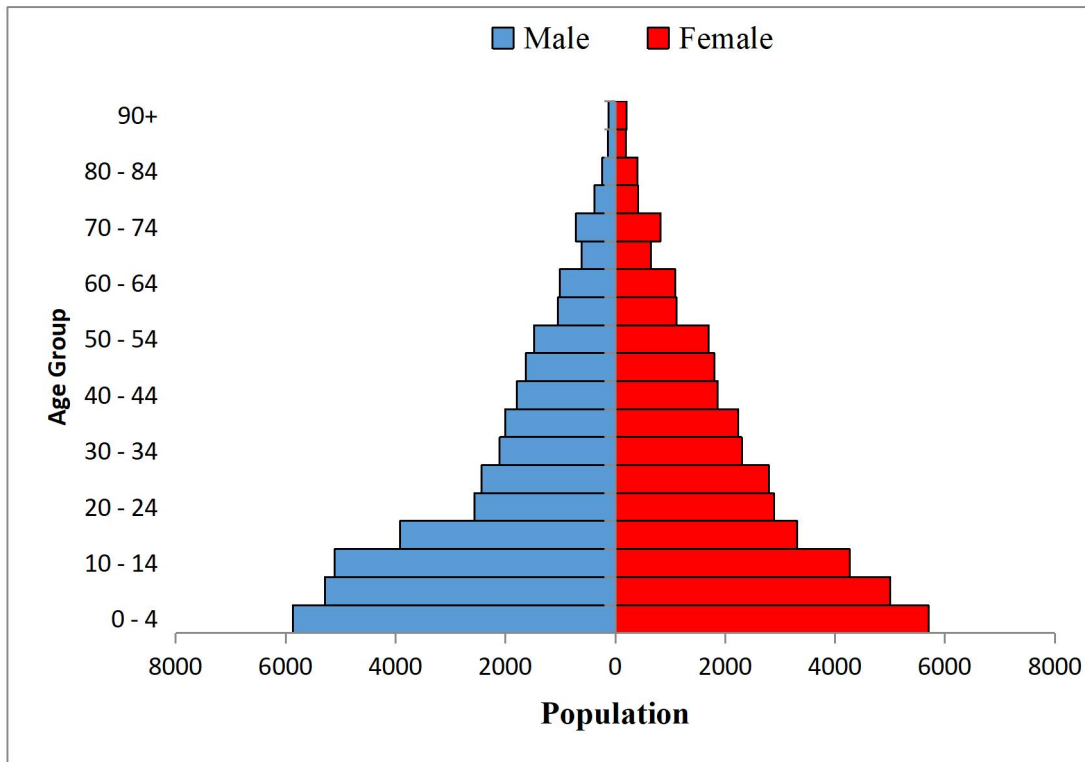
The district's population growth rate is 3.044%, with a Total Fertility Rate of 4.2, which surpasses the Eastern Regional average of 3.5. This high fertility rate, without a corresponding increase in job opportunities, could lead to increased unemployment among the youth and potentially contribute to social issues within the district. There is an urgent need to address this rising birth rate through family planning and other birth control measures.

2.1.11. Age-Sex Structure

The district's population is youthful, with a significant portion falling within the under 15 years (40.5%), 15-24 years (16.4%), and 30-59 years (27.3%) age groups. There are variations in the age distribution between males and females. The under 15 (42.3%) and 15-24 years (16.9%) age groups have a higher proportion of males than females. Conversely, the proportion of females is higher in the 25-29 (7.2%), 30-59 (28.4%), and 60+ years (9.8%) age groups.

The sex ratio for the district is 99.2, which is higher for the 0-19 age group (based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census, Ghana Statistical Service).

Figure 3 Population Pyramid for Ayensuano, 2021



Paraphrase this; Put this in a better perspective respect for ayensuano district : 1.9.8 Social Characteristics

2.1.12. Education

Education in the district is only up to the second – cycle level. The institutions are either publicly or privately owned.

2.1.13. Basic Education

There have been increases in the numbers at all the levels over the 2021 – 2024 periods as shown below.

Figure 4 Number of Educational Institutions

Level	2021/ 2022			2022/2023			2023/2024		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
KG	53	15	68	55	17	73	60	35	95
Primary	61	14	75	64	15	79	66	36	102
JHS	45	10	55	47	12	59	54	19	73

SHS	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	3
TVET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: 2024 Annual Report, DEO, AyDA

At the pre-school (kindergarten) level the total number of institutions rose from 68 in 2018 to 95 representing about 17% increase. The greater part of the increase has been from the private sector, 15 to 35 schools (40% rise). However, the increase in the number of JHS schools from 55 to 102 was solely due to the rise in the number of public schools as a result of government interventions. These efforts have been on-going to enhance access to basic education among children of school going age.

2.1.14. Staffing in Public Basic Schools

There were increases in the absolute number of teachers at all levels of public basic schools. This came about mainly due to the posting of more teachers. At the Primary level, the number of teachers increased from 358 (2021/2022) to 406 (2023/2024).

The staffing situation in basic schools is indicated in the table below.

Table 4 Staffing in Public Schools

Level	2021/ 2022			2022/2023			2023/2024		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
KG	14	97	111	17	105	122	14	127	141
Primary	212	146	358	210	158	368	231	175	406
JHS	181	64	245	207	76	283	239	84	323

Source: 2024 Annual Report, DEO, AyDA.

The Pupil Teacher Ratios in public basic schools using the tables above is stated below:

Table 5 Pupil: Teacher Ratios (2021-2024)

Level	2021	2022	2023	2024
KG	39:1	39:1	32:1	26:1
Primary	31:1	29:1	30:1	29:1
J. H. S	15:1	14:1	14:1	12:1

Source: 2024 Annual Report, DEO, AyDA.

The table above shows improvement overtime in the pupil: teacher ratio with the ratios at KG and JHS witnessing a decrease from 2021 to 20224.

Health

The health delivery system in the district is classified as modern (western) and traditional (herbal and spiritual). The health delivery systems are operated by the Ghana Health Service and private providers. There is a District Health Administration (DHA) with its implementing bodies, the District Health management Team (DHMT).

Sub-District Health Facilities and Population

The District is divided into nine Sub Districts and with 28 Health Facilities, to enhance equity in health service delivery. It has a population of 86,353 as at 2020 comprising 17,270 Children under five years, and 3,453 among them are under one year. The Women in Fertile Age also constitute 20,725. The table below indicates the population of each of the sub-districts.

Table 6: Distribution of Population by Sub – District Health Facilities for 2020

SUB-DISTRICT	TOT POP.	WIFA 24%	Exp Preg 4 %	Chn 0-11 mths (Chn <1 Years) 4%	Chn 6-59mths 18%	Chn 12-23mths 2.5 %	Chn 24-59mths 8.2 %	Chn 0-59mths (Chn <5 Years) 20 %
Asuboi	11226	2694	449	449	2021	281	920	2245
Amanase	11226	2694	449	449	2021	281	920	2245
Dokrochiwa	10362	2487	414	414	1865	259	850	2072
Coaltar	10362	2487	414	414	1865	259	850	2072
Marfo	9499	2280	380	380	1710	237	779	1900
Kofi Pare	9499	2280	380	380	1710	237	779	1900
Anum Apapam	9499	2280	380	380	1710	237	779	1900
Teacher Mante	6908	1658	276	276	1243	173	566	1382
Kuano	7772	1865	311	311	1399	194	637	1554
Total	86,353	20,725	3,453	3,453	15,544	2,158	7,080	17,270

Source: DHD, AyDA, 2024 Annual Report

Health Facilities

There has been an improvement in the number and quality of healthcare facilities in the Ayensuano District. The table below outlines the number of facilities in each Area Council

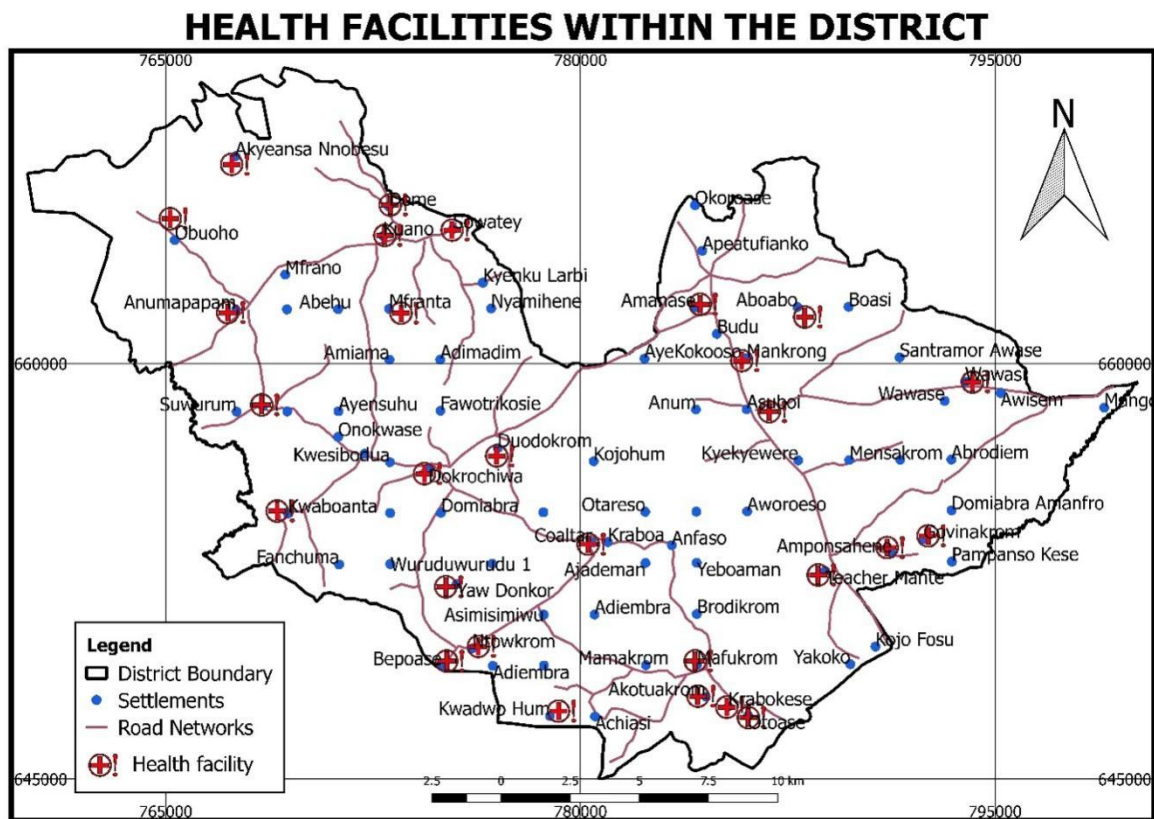
Health Facilities (Public and Private) by Sub-District

SUB-DISTRICTS	2023								2024						
	Public					Private			Public				Private		
	Hospital	Health center	Clinic	Health post	CHPS Centre	Hospital	Clinic	Mat. Home	Hospital	Health Centre	RCH	CHPS Centre	Hospital	Clinic	Mat. Home
Obeasua	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	7	-	1	-
Anum Apapam	-	3	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	2	1	8	-	1	-
Coaltar	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-
Total		7		-	15					7	2	19		2	

Source: DHD, AyDA, 2024 Annual Report

The Table above shows that the district has no government hospitals but can boast of a number of level B facilities like RCH and Health centres. More level C facilities – CHPS centers-have been opened at Ayekokooso, Otoase, Bepoase, Kwaboanta, Mfranta and Obuoho Nyarko. Apau Wawase and Dome are housed in the ultra-modern Epicenters constructed by The Hunger Project (THP). The resident nurses are housed properly in terms of number of rooms and household facilities. Patients to the health facility and other users of the facility have access to a KVIP. More people now have geographical access to primary health care.

Figure 5: Health Facility Map of Ayensuano District



Source: AyDA PPD 2022

Services Available at the Health Facilities

The services available depend on the level of the facility be it District and Sub-District Level RCHs, Health Centres and CHP Centers.

The District and sub-district facilities serve as the first point of contact for community members. The services they provide are treatment of minor ailment, ante and post natal care, supervised delivery, immunization, health education, growth monitoring and supervision of community level health services.

Table 7: Staffing Situation for the Health Sector in AyDA for 2020

Staff	Number
Doctors	0
Physician assistant	3
Midwives	6
Enrolled Nurses	14
CHO/CHN	54
DCO	2
HIO	1
Nutrition Officers	1
PHN	1
FT	5

Orderlies	4
Accountant (DFO)	1
Supply officer	1
Labourers	1
Security men	1
BGMS	25

Source: DHMT, AyDA, 2020 Annual Review Report

Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

Ayensuano District cannot be excluded from the general poverty outlook pertaining to most rural and agrarian districts in Ghana where there is fairly high incidence of poverty and vulnerability. The Ghana Poverty Mapping Report (2020) by Ghana Statistical Service established that the poverty situation in Ayensuano District is moderate.

From the table below, incidence of poverty in Ayensuano is between 20-29.9% which is low compared to districts like Kwahu Afram Plains South District (59.7%), Kwahu South (48.0%) and Upper Manya (43.6%) districts in the Eastern Region. Furthermore, Ayensuano District has a moderate poverty depth (5.0-9.9%) and a relatively low poverty inequality (29.3) similar to districts like Upper Manya (27.2) and Lower Manya (28.3).

Table 8: Distribution of Poverty Indicators in Ayensuano District

S/N	Poverty Indicators	Range/Number/ Percentage
1	Incidence of Poverty	20.00-29.9%
2	Number of Poor Persons	20,000-29,000
3	Poverty Depth	5.0-9.9%
4	Poverty Inequality	Below 30.0%

Source: GSS, Ghana Poverty Mapping Report, 2020

Social Characteristics

The district can be classified as a settler one with more than 90% of the people tracing their current ancestry from other districts of the region or other parts of the country. Though the decline of the cocoa industry in the district led to people leaving in search for new land elsewhere and the loss of business, people from less endowed parts of the country still continue to come in search of land for food crop farming.

Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability, in simple term connotes people in a given local setting, who are most likely to be negatively affected by human or natural induced risks or shocks with adverse repercussions on their well-being and therefore need to be given special attention when programmes and policies are designed and implemented. In the Ayensuano District, like any rural district, number of factors predisposes people to vulnerability.

In the case of Ayensuano District, the vulnerable and excluded include people with disability (PWDs), peasant farmers, the aged, rural women and children, people living with HIV/AIDS, orphans, vulnerable children in major cocoa growing areas in the District

Persons with Disability

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the District has 3,505 persons with various forms of disability representing 4.5 percent of the total population. There are about 4.5 and 4.6 percent of the disabled population who are males and females respectively. Among the urban population, there are 8.2 percent persons living with disability while the rural population have 4.3 percent. Sight impairment (34.6%) and physical disability (29%) are the commonest type of disability in the District.

Out of the disabled population, 61.1 percent are economically active while 38.9 percent are not economically active. The employed population has 96.4 percent with disability while the unemployed has 3.6 percent within the disabled population. There are more males with any form of disability (66.1%) who are economically active than females (56.4%).

Information on disability type in relation to level of education and the literacy status shows that 4.8 percent constitute the disabled population while 95.2 percent are the population with no disability. The highest proportion of the disabled population are with primary (23.2 %,) and middle school education (22.9%) while the least has only one person (0.01%) with post graduate certificate.

Table 9: Population by disability type and sex

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	Percent
Total	77,193	100.0	38,440	100.0	38,753	100.0
No disability	73,688	95.5	36,726	95.5	36,962	95.4
With disability ^a	3,505	4.5	1,714	4.5	1,791	4.6
Sight	1,213	34.6	574	33.5	639	35.7
Hearing	521	14.9	236	13.8	285	15.9
Speech	514	14.7	269	15.7	245	13.7
Physical	1,016	29.0	513	29.9	503	28.1
Intellectual	876	25.0	429	25.0	447	25.0
Emotional	647	18.5	291	17.0	356	19.9
Other	218	6.2	104	6.1	114	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2020 Population and Housing Census

Barriers faced by physically challenged that makes them vulnerable.

The physically challenged in the District are faced with a number of barriers which hinder their activities and this has been elaborated below;

Environmental Barriers

The situations and circumstances where the physically challenged face difficulties include public transport, public building/facilities, pedestrian streets, offices and factories, places of worship, access to information among others.

Attitudinal Barriers

These are less obvious from the above, but they can inhibit the disabled from achieving daily ideas. The physically challenged are automatically assumed to be incapable, embittered, tragedy-stricken, in need of cure, of low intelligence and aggressive.

Institutional Barriers

The physically challenged are excluded under this in many areas of society. These institutions include the family, religion, education, health service, social services, class system, employment and political system.

Other Areas of Vulnerability

Other areas of vulnerability in the district include the aged, widows, orphans and HIV and AIDS victims. In summary, the following groups of people are classified vulnerable and excluded in the Ayensuano District based on the following;

Table 10: Vulnerability analysis in the District

Indicator	Population	Baseline situation	Response Measures
Female population in district	51% of total population	Low representation in decision making, low economic empowerment, poor access to health care , teenage pregnancy, poverty	Capacity building, advocacy, micro finance support, training in additional livelihood programmes construction of CHPS & clinics in deprived communities, sensitization on NHIS
Children population in district	40.46% of total population	Child labour in major cocoa farming communities, poor access to health care, low school enrolment in rural areas, high rate of	Formation of Community Child Protection Committees (CCPC) to address child welfare issues, advocacy, NHIS, school feeding

		malnutrition	programme, school infrastructure
HIV & AIDS	HIV/AIDS Profile	Stigmatization, poor access to health care, shortage of ARV drugs, financial constraints	Sensitization on stigmatization , NHIS registration, Awareness creation on the various means of transmitting, easy access of information on prevention and management
Disability	4.5 % of total population	Low capacity, lack of access to public facilities, low economic empowerment	Enactment of the District Disability Policy
Aged population in district	6.3% of total population	Poor access to health care, lack of recreational facilities and amusement centres, lack of home base care	Implementation of NHIS, support Help Age Ghana, focused home base support, introduction of the LEAP Programme
Disasters	Some areas in the District suffer from different forms of disasters	Bush fires, flooding, drought etc	Formation of District Disaster Committee, supply of relief items, sensitization of people prone to disasters.

Issues on Children Welfare

The United Nations convention on the child defines a child as a person between the ages of 0 and 14 years. However, Ghana recognizes the age cohorts of 0 – 18 to cover children. Children are generally classified as vulnerable in most instances because they are the most affected in the home and community, whenever there is violence, assaults, broken homes and other forms of abuses, risks and shocks.

Malnutrition among children is also present in the District with a major percentage coming from the deprived rural areas. The issue of malnutrition can therefore be seen as a factor of poverty. It also explains the poor academic performance in the rural schools. To this end, implementation of the school feeding programme and capitation grant and additional

livelihood support programmes for parents would go a long way to help address some of the challenges associated with children’s welfare.

Child labour still remains a major vulnerability issue in the District. Communities with dominant child labour situation occurring major cocoa growing areas in the District. A field survey indicate that about 40% of school-going children are involved in various forms of manual labour comprising farming, trading and stone quarrying at the peril of their health and education. These problems require concerted efforts and specific interventions to address the issues. Besides these, some children find themselves in difficult circumstances as a result of the following shocks, death of parents, abandonment and separation of parents and therefore require varied forms of policy interventions by the Assembly.

Contributions of Institutions to Child Development

Some of the Institutions that contribute in various ways to the development of children have been indicated in the table below.

Table 11: Institutions Contributing to Child Welfare and Areas of Contribution

Institutions	Areas of Contribution
Department of Social Welfare	Educating, sensitizing and provision of welfare supports for marginalized children.
Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit of the Ghana Police Service	Helps to entrench the rights of children, using available legal provisions. Example: Enforcement of Children’s Act, 1998 (Act 560).
Non-Governmental Organisations	Assists in providing educational materials and infrastructure, and responding to general needs of children
Community Based Organisations	Educating the public and members on proper child development issues and providing financial cushioning.

Ethnicity

The District population is a mixture of all the ethnic groups of the country made up of Akan, Ewe, Northerners, Ga Adangbe, Krobo, Ga, Nzema, Larteh, and Akuapem. Other nationals in the District are from Togo, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Ivory Coast. The pre-dominant language of the district is Twi. There are two types of inheritance system in the District: The

Akan speaking people are matrilineal while the rest including the Guans are patrilineal. All ethnic groups and people are free to observe their religious/traditional festivals in the areas they inhabit. However, Odwira is the main festival celebrated by the people in the District which is observed from September to November.

Traditional Setup and Religion

In terms of traditional authority, the District is part of the Akyem Abuakwa Traditional Area whose overlord is the Okyenhene. The sub chiefs of the District though of settler stock origin have been made members of the Akyem Abuakwa Traditional Council.

The population of the district is made up of Christians, Muslims and Traditionalists. Christians constitute about 84 percent (82.8%) of the population, Muslims about 4 percent, Traditionalists 2 percent and people with no religion about 9.4 percent.

Households

There are 20,018 households in the district and an average household size of 4.3 persons. Heads constitute 23.9 percent of household members with more male heads (30.8%) than female heads (16.6%). The predominant (26.5%) household composition in relation in the District is Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only while the least (0.7%) household composition is spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head.

Marital Status

In the district, almost 43 percent (42.9%) of persons 12 years and older are married while 34.3 percent have never been married. There is disparity between sexes, of the male population 41.9 percent are married while 42.4 percent have never married. In relation to females, 43.9 percent are married while 26.5 percent have never married.

Level of Education and Literacy

The level of education by school attendance indicates that majority of the population (94.2%) are currently attending basic education (8.5% Nursery, 17.1% Kindergarten, 53.6% Primary and 16.8% JHS). The proportion of the population who has attained basic education in the past constitutes about 90 percent (26.8% Primary, 30.5% JSS, and 32.4% Middle school). Less than one percent (0.5%) of the population currently attending school is from secondary to tertiary. This is far below those who have attained secondary to tertiary education in the past (2.2%). Out of the persons 11 years and older, 21.2 percent are not literate while 78.8 percent are literate. Among the literate population, 53.8 percent are males while 46.2 are

females. On the other hand, females constitute more than half (68.4%) of the illiterate population while the males are 31.6 percent.

Status of Disability

The District has 3,902 persons with various forms of disability representing 4.6 percent of the total population. There are about 4.6 and 4.7 percent of the disabled population who are males and females respectively. Among the urban population, there are 8.2 percent persons living with disability while the rural population have 4.3 percent. Sight impairment (34.5%) and physical disability (28%) are the commonest type of disability in the District.

Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

Ayensuano population is made up of diverse ethnic groupings. In 2021, out of the total population of 99,056, 67.5% are born elsewhere in the same region (eastern), 30% are born elsewhere in other region and 2.5% outside Ghana. Among the migrant population, persons from Volta, Greater Accra, Central and Ashanti Regions are in the majority.

Some of the migrants' tribes in the district are Ewe, Northerners, Ga Adangbe, Krobo, Ga, Nzema, Larteh, and Akuapem. Other nationals in the District are from Togo, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Ivory Coast.

The reasons accounting for emigration are marriage, evangelism, affordability and easy access to farm and residential land, serene environment and pursuance of economic activities like galamsey, farming etc. Emigration has contributed to the ascendancy of economic activities especially in the service sector of the district facilitating employment for the teeming unemployed youth and serving as an avenue for revenue generation for the District Assembly. Notwithstanding this, development issues and social vices such as theft, armed robbery, use of 'illicit' drugs, pressure on few social amenities, land litigation, increase in population, teenage pregnancy, school drop-out and other social welfare issues have also been on the increase in the district.

The district has also been experiencing the outflow of its inhabitants to other places especially the nearest adjoining commercial towns like Suhum, Asamake, Nsawam, Amasaman, Accra etc. Among the reasons for people migrating from the district include education and pursuance of artisanal training in carpentry, head dressing, dress making etc. Most importantly, the deplorable state of the roads and other infrastructure within the district do make life difficult. As such the citizen do resort to other adjoining district which have

those infrastructure such as good roads, hospitals, schools, pipe borne water, good telecommunication coverage among others.

Gender Equality

Men, women, girls and boys play key and defined societal roles which contribute to the overall development and harmony in society. Thus, there is division of roles and this makes work delivery effective and efficient. Men's role are mostly being heads of household, taking care of the family, decision makers, providers of basic necessities of the family especially health care and education needs of their children and predominantly engaged in farming.

Women, on the other hand, provide support services to complement the roles of the men, manage the home, train and educate the children and engage in trading/ sale of farm produce.

Girls and boys are predominantly tied to fulfilling the duties assigned to them by their parents, hence, support their parents on the farm, learn trade and engage in schooling.

Women in general can be said to be vulnerable in various facets of their lives. Due to the agrarian economic nature of the District, women hardly have any additional livelihood skills and whenever, there is off season, they find it difficult to cope with the situation. The key role of women in the agric-value chain are mostly planting, harvesting, marketing, and processing.

However, those who are into small scale business find it difficult to access financial support to boost their activity. This has crippled majority of small scale enterprises which has resulted in poverty and poor standard of living mostly among women.

Comparatively, field data shows that women have access to credit than their male counterparts, and this is mostly attributed to their trading activities, saving behaviour and ability to repay.

Field survey in the district again gave an indication that decision making at various levels is biased in favour of men. This has been noticed during community gatherings where decisions are made. This is even evident at the District Assembly level where females are only 10.3 percent out of 39 members whilst their male counterpart constitutes 89.7 percent of the total number of Assembly members. At various unit committees, area and town council, women on the average form less percent of total membership of these decision-making bodies.

The small number of female leaders or representatives in any decision-making of the Assembly implies the possibility of making decisions that may not be gender sensitive or have a very limited perspective of issues concerning females. It is therefore imperative for the

District Assembly to ensure gender mainstreaming and empowerment in all aspects of policy formulation and implementation. To this end, women should be encouraged and supported to take up leadership positions, and annual budgets must be made gender and vulnerability sensitive as much as possible so as to close the gap between males and females representations in decision making. For instance, support measures in the form of quota system and finance should be made available to women determined to take up leadership positions.

The key gender issues identified which have significant implications on development and requires urgent attention are inadequate income generating activities for women, difficulty for women to access loans, inadequate alternative livelihood for women, lack of access to farm inputs, inadequate market centres for women to trade, lack of community centres, inadequate entrepreneurial and business development skills for young boys, young girls, men and women and lack of vocational and technical training institution for young girls and boys.

Settlement Systems

The settlement system of the district refers to the distribution of infrastructure within the various communities.

The settlement pattern is generally nucleus (cf: dispersed) type. However, there is this pattern of hamlets inhabited by a man and his family and a few other persons

Local Economic Development

Given that Ayensuano is an agricultural district, the local economy centers on agro-processing and value addition within the agricultural sector. Key activities include gari and cassava dough processing, palm oil production, and palm wine tapping, alongside other local businesses such as hairdressing and trading.

The District Assembly is actively working to foster local business development by creating a favorable environment. This involves providing access to financial services, improving infrastructure, and streamlining business regulations.

Furthermore, the Assembly supports local businesses by facilitating storage solutions, offering technical and extension services, providing capacity-building programs, and ensuring access to essential resources like water, processing facilities, education, and healthcare.

The Assembly, in collaboration with partners like the the Ghana Safety Net Project, has undertaken initiatives such as oil palm plantation and coconut plantation which aims at livelihood skills to support local economic growth.

Security

The Ayensuano district maintains a security presence with 30 police officers and 10 community police officers, supported by community watchdogs across various communities. In 2023, the police-citizen ratio stood at 1:2,311.

While the district generally enjoys a good security environment, it faces challenges such as chieftaincy disputes, armed robbery, illegal sand winning activities and land litigation, which impede economic activities and discourage investment. Social issues like gambling, drug use, and teenage pregnancy also pose threats, hindering development.

Despite these issues, the district strives to provide a safe environment for its residents, enabling them to engage in economic activities peacefully.

Economy of the District

Economically, the Ayensuano district is largely driven by agriculture, employing approximately 65% of the labor force. This sector is crucial, as changes in weather patterns can directly impact crop yields, potentially leading to food shortages and economic hardship.

Commerce and industry follow agriculture, employing about 13% and 12% of the workforce, respectively. The district's resources support various small-scale manufacturing activities, including sawmilling, metal fabrication, food processing, alcohol distillation, and soap making. Markets in areas like Amanase, Asuboi, and Anum Apapam are vital for trading agricultural products and other goods.

The informal sector also contributes significantly, with numerous service providers such as hairdressers, dressmakers, and cobblers. While agriculture forms the economic backbone, the district's diverse economic activities highlight its potential for growth and development.

Manufacturing and Processing

There are no large-scale manufacturing setups in the district. Manufacturing is therefore restricted to the small-scale industries and crafts.

The small-scale industries range from food processing to metal fabrication. There are no documented statistics on their production but the table below indicates the number of establishments for selected group of small-scale industries.

Table 12: Small-scale Industries Establishment in AyDA

Type	2020
Akpeteshie Distilling	150
Food Processing	95
Saw milling	2
Furniture & Wood fabrication	50
Mechanical & Electrical Repairs	52
Metal fabrication	22
Total	371

Source: 2021 Annual Estimates, AyDA

Saw milling and Wood Fabrication

There are only two saw mills in the district due to the shortage of timber. The operations of the saw mills are detrimental to the natural environment since they depend on illegal chain-saw operators for timber. The saw mills provide raw materials for the carpentry and joinery workshops. There are about 50 of them. They are mostly one-man enterprises consisting of a master and his apprentices. The average number of apprentices per workshop ranges between 2 and 5.

Metal Fabrication

This consists of black smithing and welders. Black smiths use iron scraps obtained from local dealers as their raw materials. Their products are mainly farming implements. There are only a few enterprises. Welders are engaged in fabrication of metal gates, window frames, metal containers that serve as temporally structure as well as vehicle repairs.

Food Processing

Food processing is mainly in the area of production of gari and corn dough and palm oil and palm kernel oil by traditional methods and machines.

There were great interventions in the supply of machinery for agro – processing ventures during the period, by the ministry of Food and Agriculture and World Vision, Ghana. Some of the equipments were Corn Mills, Cassava Graters, Oil Palm Extractors, Oil Palm slashers, Palm kernel Crackers as well as diesel engines to drive the above mentioned machines.

Alcohol (Akpeteshie) Distillation

The trade started first with the use of palm wine but sugar and yeast are now the main raw materials. The main source of energy is firewood which is obtained from the neighbouring districts of Upper West, West and east Akyem. In the District, almost every rural household is connected with the industry.

Soap Making

Soap making is by both traditional and modern methods depending on the raw materials. The major input for traditional soap is ashes obtained from burnt cocoa husk, plantation and cassava peels etc, and palm oil or kernel oil, obtained in the district. The technology is crude: The ashes are added to boiling oil, stirred and allowed to cook for some time. The product, which is very dark, is sold in the local markets and patronized mainly by rural people.

There is one formal sector producer of soap at Amanase, Teteatenpon Herbal Centre which manufacture anti-septic soap.

Handicrafts

Popular handicrafts for which raw materials are obtained locally include the following; rattan, pottery and craftwork. Thus, Cane and palm branches are used to make baskets throughout the district. Anum Apapam is noted for clay pots, which are sold on the local markets and craftworks in the form of pots and mortars are produced in the District for domestic use.

Commercial Activities

The District has various market centres for commercial activities especially marketing farm produce. These market centres' facilities are woefully inadequate and thereby distorts market operations especially when it rains. Trading is very important in the District with buying and selling carried out in shops and kiosks and from tables. However, the main areas for trading are the bi- weekly market at Amanase, Anum Apapam, Asuboi, Dokrochiwa, Achiansa and Ayekokooso markets. These are the places where farmers bring their produce for sale and in turn buy manufactured goods. In spite of the importance of the bi-weekly markets to the District's economy in particular to Internally Generated Fund (IGF) of the Assembly they do not have adequate number of structures as well as basic amenities on a regular basis.

Most of the market traders are women with very little capital and the few who have large turn-overs do not normally save with the banks and instead depend on susu collectors. They also depend on micro-financing organizations whose terms are said to be a bit harsh and according to some traders, it tends to even reduce their working capital.

Personal Service Providers

The informal sector of the District's economy has a lot of service providers such as hairdressers and beauticians, barbers, dressmakers, cobblers etc. Most of these tradesmen and women operate from temporary structures; wooden kiosks and metal containers sited along roads, streets, road intersections, alleys and every available free area in towns and villages.

Mining and Quarrying and Sand Winning

Gold Mining

Mining is mainly of the alluvial type in the basin of the Ayensu by both a by formal sector company and artisan miners also known as the galamsay operators. Unfortunately, the contribution by the galamsay operators to public revenue is very negligible since most of them operate illegally.

The impact of mining activities on the environment has very adverse effects. Rivers and streams which serve as sources of water for the environment have been destroyed.

In spite of its negative environmental impact small-scale mining is a potential source of employment for the youth. What needs to be done in the district level is to enforce national

laws in the sector and alleviate the numerous social problems and general lawlessness apart from environmental degradation.

Quarrying

There is one main quarry at Asuboi along Suhum Accra Road. There is a great potential for the quarry industry in the district given its proximity to Accra.

Sand Winning

There are many sand winning sites in the District which are being exploited. This is greatly influenced by proximity of the District to Accra, the capital of the Republic of Ghana.

Tourism / Hospitality

Tourism in the Ayensuano District is currently underdeveloped, despite the presence of potential attractions. These include waterfalls, stone caves, a unique snake-like palm tree, and sand paintings located at Obuoho Nyarko near Anum-Apapam.

The district has a limited hospitality infrastructure, with only two hotels and eight guesthouses, which is insufficient to meet demand. While restaurants and eateries are available, the majority of dining options are roadside "chop bars" serving traditional Ghanaian cuisine.

Environment/Infrastructure

Human Settlement

The Ayensuano District is largely rural, characterized by a scattered settlement pattern, with many farmhouses dispersed throughout the area. Settlements are often found along the main roads, which appear to dictate the settlement hierarchy. Traditional compound houses are common, though modern, Western-style homes with contemporary amenities are increasingly visible, particularly in settlements along major roads.

Rural architecture typically features walls of swish/wattle and daub, with roofs made of thatch. The primary land uses include agriculture (both food and cash crops), settlements, infrastructure, utility installations, forests, and open areas. Urban centers provide commerce, police stations, recreational facilities, and public amenities, while rural areas mainly have schools and cocoa sheds.

Development Issues

Based on the situational analysis discussed, the District Planning Coordinating Unit (**DPCU**) employed a **Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints, and Challenges (POCC)** analysis to prioritize identified development issues. This approach helped pinpoint issues with significant potential and opportunities, which were then designated as priority areas. Simultaneously, measures are being considered to address the existing constraints and challenges. This analysis underscores the multifaceted nature of the district's developmental concerns. Key sectors, including health, sanitation, education, infrastructure, and the economy, face persistent challenges. These include limited access to healthcare, potable

water, and basic school infrastructure. These issues are often compounded by inadequate funding, logistical difficulties, and challenges in attracting and retaining staff due to accommodation shortages. Despite these challenges, the district possesses substantial potential. Available land, a sizable school-going population, natural water sources, and a community willing to participate provide a solid foundation for progress. Opportunities such as government interventions, donor support, and educational campaigns exist, but they are currently underutilized because of a lack of effective implementation strategies and coordination. These shortcomings hinder the district's ability to fully capitalize on available resources and opportunities, thus slowing down the pace of development across these critical sectors.

Table 13: Potentials Opportunities Constraints Challenges analysis (POCC)

KEY DEV. ISSUES	POTENTIALS (advantages and Resources)	OPPORTUNITIES (External factors that positively influence devt)	CONSTRAINTS (Internal Disadvantages that act against development)	CHALLENGES (External factors beyond the district that hampers devt)
Illegal mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presence of mineral resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce and promote environmentally friendly and sustainable mining techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land tenure systems Environmental degradation such as erosion, water pollution and deforestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited public awareness of the negative impact Difficulty coordinating efforts among stakeholders and government agencies
Poor level of sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of EHU of the Assembly. Availability of land (site) designated refuse containers. Availability of some tools and equipment. Existence of Zoomlion in the District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of the private sector to construct recycling plant. Support from NGOs and Educational campaigns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of cesspool emptier Inadequate number of sanitary labourers Limited number of waste containers and bins Inadequate public toilet. Lack of political will to prosecute sanitation offenders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imposition of the unrealistic DESSAP on the Assemblies. MMDAs lack control over awarding contracts to waste collection companies. Poor enforcement of sanitary laws.
Limited access to potable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large volume of underground water. Existence of DWST. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGOs DACF DACF-RFG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of drilling mechanized borehole. Non-existence of WATSAN committee. Poor maintenance culture. Community ownership problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited support from donor agencies and water NGOs.
Poor road and drainage system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of works Dept. Availability of DRIP machines and equipment at the assembly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road fund Cocoa Roads DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uneven topography. Heavy rainfall. Poor maintenance of DRIP equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-existence of Feeder Roads Dept. in the district. Untimely release of fund resulting in abandoning of road projects by contractors.
Poor and inadequate basic school infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing infrastructures. Availability of land for construction of school. Local resources available for rehabilitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GETFUND DACF/DACF-RFG Donor Funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low communal spirit in some communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in release of fund.
Poor market infrastructure and inactive markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing facilities Availability of land for satellite markets Available agricultural commodities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DACF NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor coordination among traders and local authorities. Limited product diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competition from neighboring markets. Poor road network

KEY DEV. ISSUES	POTENTIALS (advantages and Resources)	OPPORTUNITIES (External factors that positively influence devt)	CONSTRAINTS (Internal Disadvantages that act against development)	CHALLENGES (External factors beyond the district that hampers devt)
Limited access to health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Existence health facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government/DACF • NGO • DACF-RFG • Health sector reform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding and logistics • Limited resources from the DA • Low level of collaboration between DHMT and DA in implementing health project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of fund • Delays in project implementation. • Epidemic outbreak. • Resource diversion.
High level of post-harvest losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of extension officers • Ready market • Adoption of new techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donnor support • MOFA presence • IDIF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of financial assistant to farmers • Inadequate storage facilities. • inadequate number of extension officers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network
Increasing unemployment among the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YEA • Cooperative dept. • Youthful population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills training and entrepreneurship programmes among youth by govt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate requisite skills. • Insufficient skill training facilities. • Non-existence of local industries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of business advisory center • Rural-urban drift. • Lack of capital/start-up kits
Poor entrepreneurial skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the Kraboa Coaltar Resource center • Availability business opportunities. • Existence of Ghana enterprising agency (GEA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and NGO support for entrepreneurship skills training programmes. • Government support for private sector development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of BAC Office. • Lack of Trained Human Resource to organize training for MSMEs. • Inadequate mentorship and business support systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a national framework to boost the private sector • Lack of access to requisite Managerial Skills • Politicization of government entrepreneurship programmes
Low internal revenue generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New revenue sources • Fee fixing consultation • Revenue Unit • Digitalization of revenue collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the law (Act 936) which empowers the Assembly to collect revenue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor revenue database. • High leakages in revenue collection • Non valuation of properties • Existence of Un-assessed properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unwillingness of Citizens to pay taxes. • Threat of violence from tax payers. • Changes in national legislation and policies.
Chieftaincy disputes in many parts of the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elders and opinion leaders • Christian counsel • DISEC • Assembly/district court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National house of chiefs • Govt • National security • Peace counsel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of tolerance among the two factions. • Unwillingness to dialogue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of national house chief intervening •
High rate of sand wining activites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of sand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve local communities in decision-making on the importance of of the sand as a resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak Laws enforcement • Disputes over land and access to right 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness • Resistance form those who are not benefiting from the sand winning
Poor development of tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of potential tourist sitessuch as obuoho water falls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana tourism Authority • Donnor fund • Private sector interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network • Poor publicity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of funds • Lack of investment

KEY DEV. ISSUES	POTENTIALS (advantages and Resources)	OPPORTUNITIES (External factors that positively influence devt)	CONSTRAINTS (Internal Disadvantages that act against development)	CHALLENGES (External factors beyond the district that hampers devt)
High cost of accessing credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of credit facility (Rural Bank) • Informal savings groups (e.g., susu groups) • Cooperative union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA support • Rural Enterprise Programme • YOUTART 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals' behaviour of persistent loan default. • Low financial literacy among the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High interest rates and collateral requirements • Political interference
Inadequate support for vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of community-based groups (association) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEAP • DACF-PWD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty identifying and reaching all vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of funds
Non-existent infrastructure for sub-districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Unit Committees • Availability of Zonal Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government decentralisation and rural development programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor coordination and community engagement • No office accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of official inauguration of all sub-district structures • Legislative Instrument establishing Sub-district structures
Inadequate child protection activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Welfare and Community Development • Child Protection Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Gender and Social Protection • Donnor fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural practices and lack of reporting structures • limited resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak coordination between different agencies.

Projected Future Development Needs

To effectively plan for the future, we anticipate the evolving needs of the District. This development projection, spanning from 2026 to 2029, relies on several key assumptions and aims to forecast future requirements across various sectors. These sectors include population dynamics, economic production, environmental conditions, and social needs.

Understanding both current and projected future needs is crucial for making informed decisions about the interventions required during the 2026-2029 period. The identification of prioritized issues serves as the foundation for this analysis, incorporating not only demographic projections and district-specific data but also regional and national targets, as well as established service standards.

Based on the 2021 population of 93,640, the District's population is projected to reach 98,576 by 2029. This projection employs the Exponential Method, chosen for its suitability in long-term projections (2021-2029) and its ability to account for the key variables influencing population dynamics, such as birth rates, death rates, and migration. The Exponential Method was selected based on the following assumptions:

- 1) Changes in fertility within the District will be negligible throughout the planning period.
- 2) The regional growth rate will remain consistent at 3.5% during the planning period.
- 3) The population growth rate will remain constant.
- 4) Changes in migration patterns will be minimal.
- 5) The sex composition of the population will remain unchanged throughout the planning period.

2.1.1 Demographic Structure

The population of the Ayensuano District has been growing steadily since 2022 and projections show an increasing trend. The age-sex distribution of population in the year 2025 shows that 49.85% of the population is male whilst the female population makes up 50.2%. This clearly indicates that there are more females than males.

The 0-14 age group constitutes the greater population of the District. This has important implications for development in that considering the total numbers of the population in this age group; provision would have to be made for infrastructure such as educational facilities, health facilities and recreational facilities to cater for them. The District is characterized by high child labour and illegal gold mining (Galamsey) and farming activities are pull factors for child labour. The implication is that much intervention would have to be channelled towards curbing child labour within the District.

Those in the age bracket of 65+ constitute 6.5% of the total population, meaning a greater percentage of the population is the teeming youth. Both the aged and children age group are dependants population and constitutes 40.6% of the entire population.

The population is projected to increase to **98,931 in 2029** using the 2025 Population of **95,366** as the base year. The following variables explain the population dynamic including Birth

Rate, Death Rate and Rate of Migration were considered. The projection also took into account the following assumption:

- The population growth rate is held constant
- The sex composition will remain unchanged over the planning period
- Fertility rate will remain unchanged during the plan period
- The regional growth rate will remain the same (1.1%) during the planning period:
- The change in migration shall remain minimal,

Figure 2.21 shows the projected population of Ayensuano from 2025 to 2029.

Projected Population of Ayensuano (2025-2029)

Age	2025		2026		2027		2028		2029	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	5,830	5,726	5,878	5,774	5,927	5,822	5,976	5,870	6,026	5,919
5-9	6,161	5,828	6,212	5,876	6,264	6,316	6,316	6,386	6,386	6,421
10-14	5,866	5,194	5,915	5,237	5,964	5,281	6,014	5,325	6,064	5,369
15-19	4,951	4,527	4,992	4,565	5,033	4,603	5,075	4,641	5,117	4,680
20-24	3,281	3,458	3,308	3,487	3,335	3,516	3,363	3,545	3,391	3,574
25-29	2,952	3,314	2,976	3,341	3,000	3,368	3,024	3,395	3,048	3,422
30-34	2,981	3,156	3,005	3,181	3,029	3,206	3,053	3,232	3,077	3,258
35-39	3,037	3,220	3,061	3,246	3,085	3,272	3,110	3,298	3,135	3,324
40-44	2,582	2,497	2,603	2,517	2,624	2,537	2,645	2,557	2,666	2,577
45-49	2,257	2,209	2,275	2,227	2,293	2,245	2,311	2,263	2,329	2,281
50-54	1,904	1,986	1,919	2,002	1,934	2,018	1,949	2,034	1,965	2,050
55-59	1,592	1,671	1,605	1,684	1,618	1,697	1,631	1,711	1,644	1,725
60-64	1,381	1,547	1,392	1,559	1,403	1,571	1,414	1,584	1,425	1,597
65+	2,771	3,487	2,793	3,515	2,815	3,543	2,838	3,571	2,861	3,600
TOTAL	47,546	47,820	47,934	48,211	48,324	48,995	48,717	49,412	49,134	49,797
TOTAL	95,366		96,147		97,319		98,129		98,931	

Source: Dept of Statistics Ayensuano District Assembly, 2025

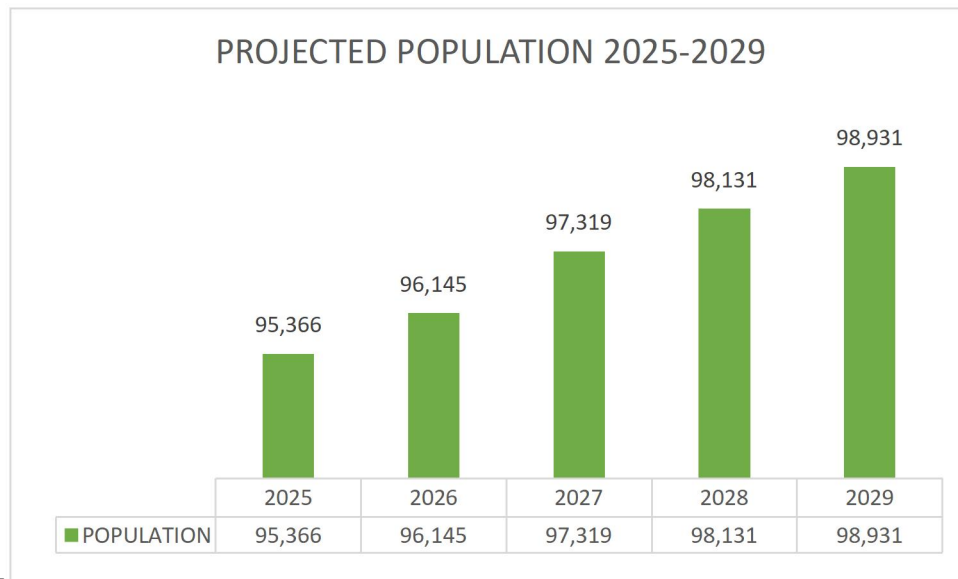


Fig 2.18: Projected Population

2.1.1.1. Implication of the Projections

Following are the implications of the demographic trends:

1. There will be pressure on housing, social infrastructure and services, that is health, sanitation, education, water, waste, housing, and roads.
2. Employment creation initiatives geared mainly at the youth and women shall be implemented by the central government and municipal assembly to get the increased population employed, and keep those who are already working
3. Build on the arts, culture, and sport strengths across the Municipality for the changing population.
4. There is a need to provide inclusive services; promote equal opportunities; oppose discrimination, intolerance and disadvantage through reducing inequalities and promoting community cohesion.

2.1.1.2 Development Proposals

Following are some development proposals for policy considerations based on the population projections made.

1. Enhancing skills training, coupled with the provision of start-ups and access to low interest loans to facilitate enterprise development.
2. Promote climate smart agriculture and value addition-agro processing
3. Identify and Develop tourism, sports, and arts potentials
4. Implement Environmental laws
5. Control unauthorized development

2.1.2 Health Sector Projections

The projection in the health sector was done based on the following assumptions:

- That the Ghana Health Service will be willing to post workers to the district during the planned period.
- The national standard for number of nurse / patient and doctor / patient will remain constant over the planned period.
- That, basic services such as potable water, electricity, health, accommodation and incentive packages would be put in place to attract and retain healthcare workers in the rural areas.

Table 2.27 capture the existing number and projected health facility backlog for the plan period.

Table 2. 27: Table: Distribution of Health Facilities

Type of Facility	Number Existing	Number required	Surplus	Backlog
Hospital	0	4	0	4
Health Center	7	10	0	3
Clinic	2	4	0	2
CHPS	23	37	0	14

Source: AyDA District Health Directorate, 2025

Even though all the required CHPS demarcated zones are in operation, due to operating from rented rooms, they cannot render all the necessary services. Most of the zones are also out of coverage due to road network, ease of access to means of transport including waiting time, equipment. All these contribute to a low coverage of primary health care access in the District.

2.1.2 Education Sector Projection

The government's initiatives in the education sector have targeted increasing school participation at all levels. Additional classroom and teaching requirements are necessary to achieve quality basic education in the district. These projections are based on the following assumptions:

- That school participation will increase at the end of the planned period because of support provided by the Capitation Grant and the School Feeding programme.
- The rate of increase in enrolment is constant over the planning period.
- The number of pupils per classroom according to the national standard will stay the same throughout the different levels of basic education over the planning period.
- That the school going age population of 4 – 15 years shall be used for the planning period.

Basic services such as potable water, electricity, health facilities, accommodation, and incentives package shall be provided to attract and retain teachers in the rural areas.

- The data includes both public and private Education facilities.

- Communities are mainly located sparsely from each other.
- Distances pupils would have to travel to the next closest school

2.1.2 Water and Sanitation Projections

This section deals with issues of Water and sanitation, including projections and needs for the projected population throughout the plan period.

2.1.2.1 Water projections

Given the projected population of 2029, it is expected that the district will exert pressure on the existing water facilities. There will therefore be the need for 29 mechanized borehole, 17 boreholes with hand pumps as well as supply scheme for 4 major communities in order to fully serve the potable water needs of the district. The assumptions on which the water needs were projected are as follows:

All defective water infrastructure will be repaired.

- Standard consumption per head shall remain 20 litre per day
- Maximum walking distance 500m.
- The average household size of 4 in the district will remain constant.

That the average number of people, 300 (threshold) required for a borehole or public standpipe is constant and will not change significantly.

Revenue and Expenditure Projections (2026-2029)

To support the annual action plans, we've projected total revenue for the period. These revenue streams will support various programs and projects within the planned period. Identified funding sources include:

1. Property Rates: Annual adjustments for various classifications.
2. Development Permit Fees: Periodic reviews and upward adjustments.
3. District Assembly Common Fund (DACF): Timely releases.
4. Community Contributions: Labor, local materials, and cash.
5. Sub-structure Mobilization: Strengthening sub-structures for resource mobilization.
6. Revenue Mobilization Plan: Formulation and timely implementation

Table 14: Revenue Projections For 2026-2029

NO.	SOURCE OF FUNDS	YEAR 2026 PROJECTION GH¢	YEAR 2027 PROJECTION GH¢	YEAR 2028 PROJECTION GH¢	YEAR 2029 PROJECTION GH¢	TOTAL PROJECTIONS GH¢
	DETAILS	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	
1	IGF	1,490,000.00	1,564,500.00	1,642,725.00	1,724,861.25	6,422,086.25
2	Central Gov't Salaries	6,961,242.10	7,309,304.21	7,674,769.42	8,058,507.89	30,003,823.61
3	DACF – Assembly	20,028,720.68	21,030,156.71	22,081,664.55	23,185,747.78	86,326,289.72
4	DACF – PWD	600,861.62	630,904.70	662,449.94	695,572.43	2,589,788.69
5	DACF - HIV/AIDS (M-SHAP)	100,646.84	105,679.18	110,963.14	116,511.30	433,800.46
6	DACF-MP	1,000,000.00	1,050,000.00	1,102,500.00	1,157,625.00	4,310,125.00
7	UNICEF-ISS	50,000.00	52,500.00	55,125.00	57,881.25	215,506.25
8	Goods & Services- Decentralised Department	101,500.00	106,575.00	111,903.75	117,498.94	437,477.69
9	Sector Specific Asset Transfer Decentralised Department	1,056,718.25	1,109,554.16	1,165,031.87	1,223,283.46	4,554,587.75
10	District Development Facility-Capacity Building	50,000.00	52,500.00	55,125.00	57,881.25	215,506.25
11	District Development Facility	1,325,549.00	1,391,826.45	1,461,417.77	1,534,488.66	5,713,281.88
	GRAND TOTAL REVENUE	32,765,238.49	34,403,500.41	36,123,675.44	37,929,859.21	141,222,273.55

Source: Budget Unit, 2025

As shown in table above, total Revenue expected for the plan period is One Hundred And Forty One Million, Two Hundred And Twenty-Two Thousand Two Hundred And Seventy Three Ghana Cedis Fifty Pesewas (**GHC 141,222,273.55**), including Central Government Salaries of Thirty Million And Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Three Cedis Sixty-One Pesewas (**GHC 30,003,823.61**) and Internally Generated Fund of Six million four hundred and twenty two thousand and eighty six cedi twenty five pesewas (**GHC 6,422,086.25**).

Projection for Recurrent Expenditure

The forecast for ongoing expenses relies on these conditions:

1. Strengthening local structures to manage development resources.
2. Improved expenditure control within the District Assembly.
3. Adherence to the government's transparency and accountability policies.
4. Effective control of inflation.

Table 15: Projection for Recurrent Expenditure

NO.	EXPENDITURE ITEMS	YEAR 2026 PROJECTION GH¢	YEAR 2027 PROJECTION GH¢	YEAR 2028 PROJECTION GH¢	YEAR 2029 PROJECTION GH¢	TOTAL PROJECTIONS GH¢
	DETAILS	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	
1	Compensation of Employees	7,129,715.90	7,486,201.69	7,860,511.77	8,253,537.36	30,729,966.72
2	Use of Goods and Services	7,080,568.04	7,434,596.44	7,806,326.26	8,196,642.57	30,518,133.31
3	Capital Expenditure	18,554,954.56	19,482,702.28	20,456,837.40	21,479,679.27	79,974,173.51
	GRAND TOTAL REVENUE	32,765,238.49	34,403,500.41	36,123,675.44	37,929,859.21	141,222,273.55

SOURCE* BUDGET UNIT, 2025

CHAPTER THREE

KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.0. Introduction

This chapter highlights the district's key development priorities, determined through a review of the 2022-2025 District Medium Term Development Plan, an updated district profile, and an assessment of community needs and aspirations. These key development issues were then prioritized using a pairwise ranking tool, considering factors such as the severity and diversity of the problem, the intended benefits, significant linkage effects, and significant multiplier effects on economic efficiency.

3.1. List of Prioritized Development Issues

The District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) prioritized identified development issues based on the following criteria: significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, impact on various population groups, balanced development, use of natural resources, cultural acceptability, resilience and disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation and adaptation, opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues like HIV/AIDS, gender equality, and nutrition, and significant linkage effects on meeting basic human needs and rights. The table below presents the development issues in order of priority.

Table 16: List of Key Development Priorities

s/n	Development Dimensions	Key Identified Issues
1.	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increasing Unemployment among the youth ➤ Inadequate support for vulnerable groups ➤ Limited access to Health Services ➤ Limited access to potable water ➤ Poor and inadequate basic school infrastructure ➤
2.	Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlement Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Illegal mining ➤ High rate of sand wining activities ➤ Poor level of sanitation ➤ Poor Road and Drainage infrastructure ➤ High Deforestation ➤ Poor market infrastructure and inactive markets
3.	Governance and institutional development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chieftaincy disputes in many parts of the district Ineffective sub-structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low internal revenue generation
4.	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● High level of post-harvest losses ● Poor entrepreneurial skills ● Poor development of tourism ● High cost of accessing credit

5.	Implementation, coordination and monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics for Monitoring and Evaluation
6.	Emergency planning and response (including Covid 19 recovery plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Funding and Coordination for Response and Recovery • Inadequate Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure

S/N	ISSUES	RANK	SDG GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGE
1	Illegal mining	1	<p>SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation</p> <p>Target 6.3 & 6.6: Improve water quality by reducing pollution; protect water-related ecosystems.</p> <p>Connection: Illegal mining contaminates rivers and groundwater with toxic substances, threatening water safety for downstream communities.</p> <p>SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</p> <p>Target 8.5 & 8.7: Promote decent work; eliminate forced labor and child labor.</p> <p>Connection: Illegal mining often involves exploitative labor conditions, child labor, unsafe work environments, and informal economies that undermine legal job creation.</p>

			<p>SDG 16 – Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions</p> <p>Target 16.4 & 16.5: Reduce illicit financial flows and corruption; promote rule of law.</p> <p>Connection: Illegal mining is often linked to organized crime, corruption, loss of state revenue, and conflicts over land and resources.</p>
2	High rate of sand wining activities	2	<p>SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation</p> <p>Target 6.6: Protect and restore water-related ecosystems.</p> <p>Connection: Sand mining disrupts rivers, lakes, and wetlands, degrading water quality and affecting freshwater ecosystems.</p> <p>SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</p> <p>Target 8.4: Improve resource efficiency and decouple economic growth from environmental degradation.</p> <p>Connection: Unsustainable sand mining often operates informally or illegally, compromising decent labor conditions and harming long-term economic sustainability.</p> <p>SDG 16 – Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions</p> <p>Target 16.6 & 16.5: Develop effective, accountable institutions; reduce corruption and illicit financial flows.</p> <p>Connection: Sand mining is frequently linked to corruption, illegal operations, and weak governance structures.</p>

3	Limited access to Health Services	3	<p>4. SDG 4 – Quality Education</p> <p>Target 4.1 & 4.5: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education; eliminate gender disparities in education.</p> <p>Connection: Poor health among children reduces school attendance and learning ability. Illness in families may also force children (especially girls) to drop out to become caregivers.</p> <p>SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</p> <p>Target 8.5: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all.</p> <p>Connection: Poor health due to inadequate healthcare reduces people's ability to work, affecting productivity and economic stability.</p> <p>8. SDG 16 – Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions</p> <p>Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions.</p> <p>Connection: Weak health systems and poor governance reduce access to equitable and quality healthcare, especially in fragile and conflict-affected settings.</p>
4	Limited access to potable water	4	<p>Target 4.a: Provide safe, inclusive learning environments.</p> <p>Connection: Lack of clean water in schools affects attendance, especially for girls during menstruation, and contributes to illness-related absences.</p>

			<p>SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation (Core Link)</p> <p>Target 6.1: Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.</p> <p>Connection: Directly addresses the issue — limited access to potable water means this goal is unmet.</p> <p>SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</p> <p>Target 8.5 & 8.8: Achieve full and productive employment; promote safe working environments.</p> <p>Connection: Water-related illnesses reduce productivity. Workers in unsafe water conditions may face health risks.</p> <p>SDG 16 – Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions</p> <p>Target 16.6: Build effective, accountable institutions.</p> <p>Connection: Equitable and transparent water governance is key to ensuring fair access.</p>
5	Poor level of sanitation	5	

			<p>SDG 4 – Quality Education</p> <p>Target 4.a: Provide inclusive and effective learning environments.</p> <p>Connection: Poor sanitation in schools leads to absenteeism, especially for girls during menstruation. It also contributes to illnesses that disrupt learning.</p> <p>SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation (Core Link)</p> <p>Target 6.2: Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all.</p> <p>Connection: Poor sanitation means this target is unmet. It leads to open defecation, unsafe toilets, and inadequate waste disposal systems.</p> <p>SDG 16 – Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions</p> <p>Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable institutions.</p> <p>Connection: Poor sanitation often reflects inadequate public service delivery and governance failures at local and national levels.</p>
6	Poor Road and Drainage infrastructure	6	<p>SDG 8.3</p> <p>Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities,</p>

			<p>decent job creation, entrepreneurship, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs).</p> <p>Poor roads limit access to markets and raise transport costs for local businesses and farmers, reducing profitability and discouraging entrepreneurship.</p>
7	Poor and inadequate basic school infrastructure	7	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
8	Poor market infrastructure and inactive markets	8	<p>SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</p> <p>Target 8.3 & 8.5: Promote policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, and access to financial services.</p> <p>Connection: Inactive markets hinder entrepreneurship, job creation, and private sector development — especially for youth and women.</p>
9	High level of post-harvest losses	9	<p>SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</p> <p>Target 8.2 & 8.3: Improve resource efficiency in production and promote small business growth.</p> <p>Connection: High losses reduce economic returns on agricultural investment, discourage agribusiness development, and undermine rural job creation.</p>

10	Increasing Unemployment among the youth	10	<p>SDG 4 – Quality Education</p> <p>Target 4.3 & 4.4: Ensure access to technical, vocational, and tertiary education; increase relevant skills for work.</p> <p>Connection: Many young people lack market-relevant skills. A mismatch between education and job market needs leads to graduate unemployment.</p> <p>SDG 16 – Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions</p> <p>Target 16.1: Reduce violence and crime.</p> <p>Connection: High youth unemployment is linked to rising social unrest, crime, and instability, especially in urban areas.</p>
11	Poor entrepreneurial skills	11	<p>SDG 4 – Quality Education</p> <p>Target 4.4: Increase the number of youth and adults with relevant technical and vocational skills for employment, decent jobs, and entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Connection: Lack of access to entrepreneurial and business training reflects a gap in the education system, particularly in technical and vocational training (TVET).</p>
12	Chieftaincy disputes in many parts of the district	12	<p>SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth (Core Link)</p> <p>Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive</p>

			<p>activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, and innovation.</p> <p>Connection: Poor entrepreneurial skills limit small business development, self-employment, and job creation — especially in the informal economy.</p>
13	High Deforestation	13	<p>SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation</p> <p>Target 6.6: Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including forests.</p> <p>Connection: Deforestation affects watershed health, leading to reduced water quality, increased flooding, and disrupted water cycles.</p> <p>SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</p> <p>Target 8.4: Improve resource efficiency in consumption and production.</p> <p>Connection: Forest degradation undermines nature-based economies, ecotourism, and sustainable forest-related jobs.</p>
14	Low internal revenue generation	14	<p>SDG 4 – Quality Education</p> <p>Target 4.1 & 4.a: Provide free, equitable education and build inclusive school facilities.</p> <p>Connection: Low tax revenue hampers government investment in education infrastructure, teacher salaries, and learning materials.</p> <p>SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation</p> <p>Target 6.1 & 6.b: Achieve access to safe water and sanitation; support local</p>

			<p>participation in water management.</p> <p>Connection: Infrastructure projects for water supply and sanitation require strong fiscal capacity, often lacking with low revenue collection.</p> <p>SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</p> <p>Target 8.3 & 8.5: Promote entrepreneurship and full employment through policy support.</p> <p>Connection: Public investment in job creation, MSME support, and infrastructure development depends on reliable internal revenue streams.</p> <p>SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</p> <p>Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions.</p> <p>Connection: Weak tax systems and low public trust in tax administration reflect and reinforce governance problems, including corruption and inefficiency.</p>
15	Poor development of tourism	15	<p>SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</p> <p>Target 8.9: Devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.</p> <p>Connection: Tourism is a key sector for job creation, especially for youth and women. Poor development leads to lost employment and economic</p>

			growth opportunities.
16	High cost of accessing credit	16	<p>SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</p> <p>Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, and access to financial services.</p> <p>Connection: High-cost credit discourages entrepreneurship and hinders small business development, limiting job creation and economic growth.</p>
17	Inadequate support for vulnerable groups	17	<p>SDG 4 – Quality Education</p> <p>Target 4.5: Eliminate gender disparities and ensure equal access to all levels of education for vulnerable children, including those with disabilities and from marginalized communities.</p> <p>Connection: Without adequate support, vulnerable children face barriers to enrolling in and completing school.</p> <p>SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</p> <p>Target 16.6 & 16.b: Develop accountable and inclusive institutions; promote non-discriminatory laws and policies.</p> <p>Connection: Effective and inclusive governance is essential to ensure vulnerable groups’ rights are protected and they receive needed support.</p>

18	Ineffective sub-structures	18	<p>SDG 16 – Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions</p> <p>Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels.</p> <p>Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making.</p> <p>Connection: Weak sub-structures lead to poor governance, limited accountability, and reduced public trust in institutions.</p>
19	Inadequate logistics for Monitoring and Evaluation	19	<p>16.7</p> <p>Ensure responsive, inclusive and participatory decision-making at all levels.</p> <p>Without real-time data and feedback, citizen input and inclusion in decision-making is weakened</p>
20	Limited Funding and Coordination for Response and Recovery	20	<p>SDG 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.</p> <p>Weak coordination affects the district’s ability to attract external support</p>

			for recovery.
21	Inadequate Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure	21	<p>SDG 6.1</p> <p>By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water.</p> <p>Inadequate emergency infrastructure (e.g., water tanks, boreholes, mobile water systems) means people lack safe drinking water during disasters.</p>

3.2. The Prioritization Process

To gather community input, the team conducted community-wide gatherings to collect data on community needs, rank identified issues, and prepare Community Action Plans. These plans will inform the District's Annual Action Plans from 2026 to 2029.

A public forum was then held with stakeholders, including Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities, Development Partners, and community members, with a focus on including PWDs and other vulnerable groups. A 2-step procedure was implemented using the following 5-point criteria:

- 1) Severity and diversity of the problem.
- 2) Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency.
- 3) Significant linkage to meeting basic human needs and rights.
- 4) Significant multiplier effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors.
- 5) Opportunities for addressing key crosscutting development issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender equality, PWDs, climate, biodiversity, and disaster risk reduction.

Pairwise ranking was used to prioritize the district's key development issues. Each issue was compared to all others using the 5-point criteria, and a score from '0' to '1' was assigned for clarity. Strong issues received a score of '1', while weaker issues received a '0', based on the criteria. Scores were then calculated and ranked to determine the final prioritization.

The 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Prioritized Targets took precedence in spearheading the needs privatization process in formulating the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). Developmental issues raised during stakeholder consultations and data analysis were put side by side with relevant SDG targets to facilitate harmonization with national and global development priorities. Those needs which addressed SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) took precedence. This helped the Assembly to select high-impact interventions which resonated with local realities as well as Ghana's broader SDG commitments. By integrating the SDGs into the prioritization mechanism, the District was able to guarantee that selected projects were not only locally relevant but also globally applicable, leading inclusive and equitable and sustainable development. The prioritization after the SDGs also facilitated the mobilization of resources and tracking through standardized indicators.

CHAPTER FOUR

Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

4.0. INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on formulating goals, objectives and strategy development, which is crucial in preparing the Ayensuano District Assembly's Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP).

It converts development issues and priority needs into concrete, executable intentions to guide mobilization of resources and execution within the plan period. Implemented as part of Ghana's national development plans, which include the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP) and the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF), this phase ensures concord between national goals and regional aspirations.

The goals are broad long-term visions foretelling the development aspirations of the district, while objectives declare specified and time-bound outcomes to be achieved over the plan duration. Strategies are, however, assertions explaining how and in what manner these goals will be accomplished. Together, they form a blueprint towards sustainable and inclusive development. This chapter outlines the processes of setting goals in development, setting clear goals, and formulating implementable strategies. The chapter is guided by participatory planning, evidence-based decision-making, and dealing with cross-cutting issues such as climate change, gender, and youth empowerment. The chapter also follows the District Development Planning Guidelines by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

4.1. Formulation of Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

4.1.1 Development Goals

A development goal was formulated for each development dimension to address the prioritized issues identified under that dimension. To ensure coherence and avoid potential conflicts among the goals, a compatibility matrix was applied to evaluate their consistency with one another. As shown in Table 4.0, the results of the matrix indicate a high level of compatibility across the goals, demonstrating alignment and mutual support among the various development dimensions

KEY

	HIGH
	MEDIUM
	LOW
X	Same

Goal 1 - Improve household incomes and reduce poverty

Goal 2- strengthen transparent and accountable local governance



Goal 3- Enhance access to improved infrastructure and promote sustainable environmental management for healthy living and economic growth.

Goal 4- strengthen the district's capacity for emergency preparedness, response, and recovery to protect lives, livelihoods, and essential services.

Goal 5- strengthen institutional capacity for effective implementation, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation of development programs and projects.

Goal 6- improve access to quality education and healthcare services to enhance the well-being and human capital development of the population.

Table 17: Development Goals

<p>To what extent does actively engaging in the achievement of these goals </p> <p>Conflict with actively engaging in the achievement of these goals </p>	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6
Goal 1	X	accountable governance is a foundational enabler for effective poverty reduction. The strength of the relationship is seen in how governance reforms are implemented and aligned with pro-poor policies.	Improved infrastructure and sustainable environmental management are key enablers of economic activity, health, and resilience—all of which directly support efforts to raise household incomes and reduce poverty. The goals are mutually reinforcing.	Emergency preparedness and response are critical to protecting the livelihoods of poor and vulnerable populations. When disasters strike, strong systems ensure minimal disruption to incomes and faster recovery, supporting long-term poverty reduction goals.	Improving institutional capacity directly supports the effective planning, execution, and tracking of interventions aimed at reducing poverty. Without strong systems, poverty programs risk being inefficient, mismanaged, or unsustainable.	Education and health are key enablers of income growth and poverty reduction. Investing in human capital not only improves individual well-being but also drives long-term economic and social development—making these two goals highly synergistic.
Goal 2	0	X		Transparent and accountable	These two goals	Transparent and

			<p>These goals are highly compatible because infrastructure and environmental management are critical enablers of income generation and poverty reduction, especially in rural and developing districts like Ayensuano.</p>	<p>governance is crucial for effective emergency management. It ensures resources are not misused, that response is fair, and that institutions are trusted and coordinated—all of which improve preparedness, response, and recovery outcomes.</p>	<p>are deeply interdependent—strong institutions cannot function effectively without transparency and accountability, and vice versa. Together, they form the core of effective local governance and development management</p>	<p>accountable governance is essential for ensuring quality and equitable delivery of education and healthcare services. It supports effective resource use, builds public trust, and ensures services reach the intended populations—strengthening human capital development.</p>
Goal 3	0	<p>Transparent and accountable governance is essential for effective infrastructure development and environmental management. It ensures that projects are planned, executed, and</p>	X	<p>Emergency preparedness and sustainable infrastructure development are highly interdependent. You cannot have effective disaster response without robust infrastructure, and infrastructure must be planned</p>	<p>Goal 5 provides the institutional foundation necessary for the success of Goal 3. Without effective institutions, infrastructure projects may fail, and environmental policies may go unenforced. Together, they ensure that infrastructure and</p>	<p>Infrastructure (roads, water, electricity) is essential for functioning schools and health facilities.</p> <p>Sustainable environmental management ensures clean water and healthy surroundings, critical for education and</p>

		maintained responsibly, and that environmental policies are enforced fairly and effectively—contributing directly to economic growth and healthier communities		with disaster risks in mind. Together, these goals strengthen community resilience, reduce vulnerability, and support inclusive growth.	environmental programs are strategic, accountable, and sustainable.	healthcare outcomes. Both goals work together to improve quality of life, health, and economic productivity.
Goal 4	0	0	0	X	Goal 5 directly supports Goal 4 by building the institutional backbone necessary for effective emergency preparedness, coordination, and learning. Strong institutions are critical for saving lives and protecting livelihoods during crises.	Maintaining uninterrupted access to education and healthcare during emergencies is critical for community well-being and development. Strengthening emergency response capacity directly supports the sustainability and resilience of these essential services.
Goal 5	0	0	0	0	X	

Goal 6	0	0	0	0	0	X
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4.1.2. OBJECTIVES

Table 18: Economic Development

PRIORITISED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor market infrastructure and inactive markets ➤ Poor development of tourism ➤ Poor entrepreneurial skills ➤ High cost of accessing credit ➤ Increasing Unemployment among the youth 	<p>Improve household incomes and reduce poverty through sustainable livelihood and skills development initiatives.</p>	<p>Improve access to market infrastructure for 70% of small-scale producers in targeted regions by the end of 2029.</p> <p>Increase domestic and international tourist visits by 40% by 2027 through enhanced infrastructure and services.</p> <p>Equip 10,000 youth and women with entrepreneurial and business management skills</p>	<p>Improve connectivity & reduce transport costs</p> <p>Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</p> <p>Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development</p> <p>Diversify and expand the tourism industry</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen surveillance, and early warning systems, to inform early and timely action in response to predicted shocks 2. Promote the adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices 3. Encourage water-efficient irrigation methods, such as drip irrigation, solar powered irrigation systems, to ensure year-round vegetable production. 4. Enforce land-use regulations and promote reforestation programs in degraded agro ecological zones 5. Strengthen compliance to climate related policies and 	<p>Livelihood improvement</p>

		<p>by 2026.</p> <p>Reduce post-harvest losses by 50% among smallholder farmers in 3 years (by 2026).</p> <p>Increase access to affordable credit for 60% of small-scale entrepreneurs by 2026.</p> <p>Reduce youth unemployment by 30% by 2027 through skills training and job creation programs.</p>		<p>strategies</p> <p>6. Establish subsidies and financial incentives for farmers to adopt climate smart technologies</p> <p>7. Implement and enforce local land zoning policies and regulations to protect farmlands and green belts</p>	
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Table 19: Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlement

PRIORITISED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAM
➤ Illegal mining	Enhance access to improved	To reduce illegal mining activities	Promote sustainable extraction of mineral	- Strengthen enforcement of mining	Sustainable Infrastructure

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High rate of sand wining activities ➤ Poor level of sanitation ➤ Poor Road and Drainage infrastructure ➤ High Deforestation ➤ Poor market infrastructure and inactive markets 	<p>infrastructure and promote sustainable environmental management for healthy living and economic growth.</p>	<p>by 70% within 3 years through enforcement, education, and alternative livelihoods.</p> <p>To regulate and reduce unregulated sand winning by 60% by 2027.</p>	<p>resources</p>	<p>laws through collaboration with local security forces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educate communities on the environmental and health impacts of illegal mining. - Provide alternative livelihood programs <p>Enforce licensing and zoning regulations for sand mining.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote alternative building materials where possible. - Educate communities and contractors on the long-term environmental impact. <p>- Conduct regular community clean-up</p>	<p>and Environmental Management for Livelihoods and Growth</p>
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		<p>To improve sanitation coverage and hygiene practices by 80% in target communities by 2029.</p> <p>upgrade 60% of rural and urban roads and drainage systems by 2028.</p>		<p>campaigns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide waste bins and set up a waste collection system. - Launch public health education campaigns on hygiene and sanitation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construct and rehabilitate key feeder roads and bridges. - Develop proper stormwater drainage systems to prevent flooding. - Use labor-intensive construction methods to create local jobs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote tree planting and reforestation campaigns. 	
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		<p>To reduce deforestation by 50% by 2027 and restore 30% of degraded forest lands.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforce anti-logging laws and community forest monitoring. - Introduce alternative sources of fuel (LPG, briquettes). - Support agroforestry and sustainable land-use practices. - Reconstruct market centers with proper stalls, roads, and sanitation facilities. - Provide lighting and security to promote night-time market activity. - Encourage local producer cooperatives and market days. - Promote digital market places and mobile trading 	
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		upgrade and activate 80% of local markets by 2027 to boost local commerce.		platforms.	
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Table 20: .Social

PRIORITISED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increasing Unemployment among the youth ➤ Inadequate support for vulnerable groups ➤ Limited access to Health Services ➤ Limited 	improve access to quality education and healthcare services to enhance the well-being and human capital development of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2029, reduce youth unemployment by 40% through expanded skills training, job creation, and entrepreneurship programs. 	Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen governance frameworks for labour migration (SDG Target 10.7) 2. Promote agreements covering portability of pensions, social security, and health benefits 	Human Capital Development through Quality Education and Healthcare

<p>access to potable water</p> <p>➤ Poor and inadequate basic school infrastructure</p>	<p>the population.</p>	<p>By 2029, provide comprehensive social support services to at least 80% of vulnerable individuals, including PWDs, the elderly, and single-parent households.</p>		<p>(SDG Target 10.c)</p> <p>3. Promote the protection of intellectual property rights and facilitate diaspora investments (SDG Target 9.5)</p> <p>4. Accelerate the implementation of the policy and legal framework for labour migration (SDG Target 10.7)</p> <p>5. Facilitate skills circulation through bilateral, multilateral and regional programmes (aligned with SDG Target 10.7)</p>	
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		<p>Increase access to primary healthcare by 60% in rural and underserved communities by 2029.</p>		<p>6. Develop and effectively implement a national</p> <p>7. policy on philanthropic donations (SDG</p> <p>- Create community-based rehabilitation and social welfare centers.</p> <p>- Provide vocational training for vulnerable groups.</p> <p>- Develop inclusive policies for access to healthcare, education, and employment.</p> <p>Construct and equip</p>	
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		<p>Ensure 90% of households in underserved areas have access to safe drinking water by 2029.</p>		<p>CHPS compounds and clinics in high-need areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruit and deploy trained healthcare workers to rural zones with incentives. - Expand mobile clinic outreach and telemedicine services. - Increase NHIS (National Health Insurance Scheme) enrollment and awareness. 	
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		<p>By 2029, improve and expand basic school infrastructure to ensure a safe and conducive learning environment for 95% of pupils in targeted areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill and rehabilitate boreholes and mechanized water systems. - Expand small-town water supply systems. - Implement rainwater harvesting and treatment initiatives. - Establish and train local water and sanitation management committees. - Construct modern classroom blocks, latrines, and libraries in underserved schools. - Provide desks, teaching materials, and digital learning tools. - Rehabilitate and 	
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				maintain existing infrastructure. - Promote inclusive infrastructure for children with disabilities.	
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4. GOVERNANCE

PRIORITISED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ineffective sub-structures ➤ Low internal revenue generation 	strengthen transparent and accountable local governance through citizen participation, effective oversight, and anti-corruption measures.	By 2029, strengthen 100% of sub-district structures to be fully operational and actively participating in local governance.	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Train Area Council and Unit Committee members in local governance roles and responsibilities. - Allocate dedicated funding and logistics to sub-structures. - Establish performance monitoring and accountability mechanisms. - Encourage citizen participation in Area	Transparent and Accountable Local Governance Program

		<p>Increase internally generated funds (IGF) by 50% by the end of 2029 through improved collection</p>		<p>Council meetings and development planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digitize revenue collection systems (e.g., property rates, business licenses). - Conduct a revenue potential assessment to identify new revenue streams. - Launch public sensitization on the importance of paying local taxes and fees. - Improve valuation and registration of properties and businesses. - Strengthen enforcement of by-laws related to fee collection. 	
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		systems and revenue diversification.			
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5. Emergency planning and response (including covid-19)

PRIORITISED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited Funding and Coordination for Response and Recovery ➤ Inadequate Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure 	<p>strengthen the district's capacity for emergency preparedness, response, and recovery to protect lives, livelihoods, and essential services.</p>	<p>By 2029, establish and operationalize a District Disaster Response Fund and coordination mechanism to support at least 90% of emergency incidents.</p>	<p>Enhance capacity for surveillance and management of epidemics and pandemics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a dedicated disaster/emergency response fund at the district level. - Form a District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) involving NADMO, health, fire, security services, and community leaders. - Develop a disaster preparedness and response plan with clear roles and responsibilities. - Organize regular simulation exercises and inter-agency coordination drills. - Build partnerships with NGOs and donor 	<p>District Resilience and Emergency Management Program</p>

		<p>By 2028, upgrade and equip at least 80% of key emergency preparedness infrastructure in high-risk communities.</p>		<p>agencies for financial and technical support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construct and equip emergency shelters in disaster-prone areas. - Install early warning systems (sirens, radio alerts, SMS systems) in vulnerable zones. - Procure and maintain rescue equipment (boats, medical kits, communication tools). - Train 500 community volunteers in first aid, evacuation, and emergency response. - Integrate climate resilience into infrastructure design and planning. 	
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6. Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation

PRIORITISED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate logistics for Monitoring and Evaluation 	<p>strengthen institutional capacity for effective implementation, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation of development programs and projects.</p>	<p>By 2028, equip 100% of the District Planning and M&E units with the necessary logistics and tools to effectively monitor and evaluate all development programs.</p>	<p>Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems at all levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procure vehicles/motorbikes for field data collection and site visits. - Provide laptops, tablets, internet connectivity, and GIS tools for data analysis and reporting. - Develop a digital M&E data management system (dashboard or MIS). - Train M&E officers in digital tools and data management systems. - Allocate a minimum of 5% of project budgets to M&E activities. - Establish quarterly 	<p>Institutional Capacity for Effective Development Management</p>

				field monitoring schedules with detailed reporting templates.	
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Ayensuano District, located in the Eastern Region of Ghana, is strategically positioned along the Accra–Kumasi National Highway, which serves as one of the country’s busiest transport and trade routes. The district is endowed with vast agricultural lands, fertile soils for crops such as cassava, maize, cocoa, and oil palm, and has several commercially vibrant towns such as Teacher Mante, Mankrong, Amanase, Asuboi, and Budu along the highway. Interior settlements including Coaltar, Anum Apampam, Marfo, and Dokrokyiwa also contribute significantly to agricultural production but remain less connected to industrial opportunities.

Despite this potential, industrialisation in the district has been limited due to inadequate infrastructure, weak planning control, and underutilisation of land resources. The Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925), provides the framework for orderly development by integrating land use, infrastructure, and environmental management. This scenario option therefore seeks to leverage the highway corridor and agricultural base to drive industrialisation, while ensuring balanced development and sustainability across the district.

4.1.3. Objectives

1. Transform Ayensuano into an industrial hub by developing an integrated agro-processing and light manufacturing corridor along the Accra–Kumasi highway.
2. Leverage agricultural production to support agro-based industries (cassava, maize, palm oil, cocoa, poultry, vegetables).
3. Create employment and reduce poverty through value addition, logistics, and industrial-linked services.
4. Improve land management and settlement structure in line with the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925).

5. Promote balanced growth between highway towns and interior communities by strengthening connectivity.
6. Enhance competitiveness of the district by attracting private investment and integrating with regional and national development strategies

4.4.1. Spatial Features

A. Highway Industrial Corridor

- Communities: Teacher Mante, Mankrong, Amanase, Asuboi, Budu.
- Functions:
 - Industrial estates and light manufacturing zones.
 - Warehousing and logistics parks.
 - Roadside commercial centres and truck terminals.
 - Mechanised agricultural input supply depots.
- Planning Requirement: Controlled access to highway to prevent ribbon sprawl; designated service roads and industrial layouts.

B. Agro-Industrial Growth Nodes

- Coaltar, Anum Apampam, Marfo, Dokrokyiwa.
- Functions:
 - Agro-processing zones for cassava, palm oil, maize, poultry feed, and cocoa.
 - Local markets upgraded into district-level trade centres.
 - Rural service centres (housing, schools, health, ICT hubs) for industrial labour force.
- Planning Requirement: Establish agro-based clusters with direct feeder road links to highway corridor towns.

C. Integrated Transport and Logistics Network

- Strengthen feeder roads from hinterland farms to highway industrial centres.
- Create truck rest stops and cargo handling yards at Amanase and Asuboi.
- Reserve land for a future rail siding or dry port facility to integrate with the national rail corridor.

D. Sustainable Land Use Integration

- Establish green buffer zones between industrial sites and residential settlements.
- Demarcate protected farmlands to secure food production.
- Incorporate waste management facilities in industrial layouts.
- Identify environmentally sensitive areas (water bodies, forest patches) and protect them.

Strengths

- Strategic Highway Location: Direct linkage to Accra and Kumasi markets.
- Abundant Land: Potential for large-scale industrial estates.
- Agricultural Base: Strong production of cassava, maize, palm oil, and cocoa for agro-industrial input.
- Commercial Vibrancy: Teacher Mante, Amanase, and Asuboi already function as trading centres.
- Proximity to Urban Labour: Accessible to Nsawam, Suhum, and Accra's skilled workforce.

Weaknesses

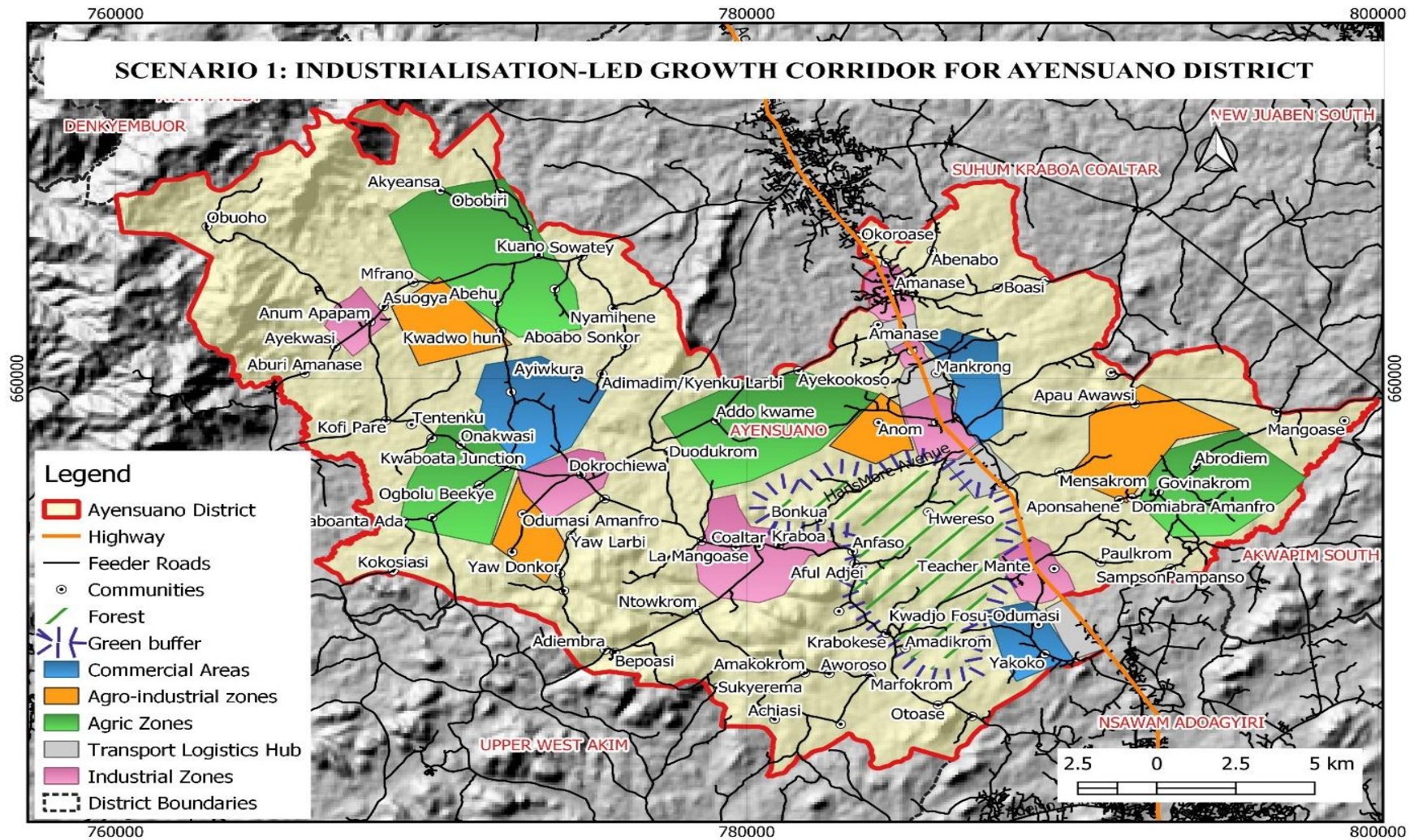
- Infrastructure Gaps: Limited electricity, water, and ICT services in some communities.
- Poor Road Linkages: Feeder roads to interior farming areas are in poor condition.
- Settlement Sprawl: Ribbon development along the highway threatens orderly industrial layouts.
- Limited Skills: Workforce may lack the technical capacity for emerging industries.
- Environmental Risks: Potential land degradation and pollution if industrial waste is not managed.

Opportunities

- Private Sector Investment: Attract agro-processing firms, logistics companies, and light manufacturing industries.
- Market Expansion: Proximity to Accra provides access to domestic and export markets.
- Regional Integration: Part of Eastern Region growth corridor, complementing Suhum and Nsawam.
- Employment Generation: Youth employment through industrial estates, logistics, and commercial services.

Threats

- Land Tenure Conflicts: Potential disputes between stool lands, families, and private developers.
- Encroachment: Uncontrolled urbanisation may eat into designated industrial zones.
- Climate Change: Rainfall variability may affect raw material supply for agro-processing.
- Competition: Industrial attraction from neighbouring districts like Nsawam–Adoagyiri and Suhum.



Source: AyDA PPD 2025

4.5. AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-ECOLOGICAL GROWTH FOR AYENSUANO DISTRICT

Ayensuano District is predominantly agrarian, with fertile lands and a significant proportion of the population engaged in farming. The district produces staples such as cassava, maize, plantain, and vegetables, as well as cocoa and oil palm as cash crops. Despite its potential, farming remains largely subsistence-based, with limited mechanisation, post-harvest storage, and processing.

The district is traversed by the Accra–Kumasi National Highway, providing a competitive advantage for marketing agricultural produce, yet poor feeder road networks limit the effective movement of goods from hinterland communities to highway towns.

This scenario aims to transform Ayensuano into a modern agricultural hub, where farming is mechanised, commercialised, market-driven, and climate-smart, while integrating land use and spatial planning principles under Act 925.

4.5.1. Objectives

1. Enhance agricultural productivity through mechanisation, irrigation, and improved input access.
2. Commercialise agriculture by promoting cooperatives, out-grower schemes, and contract farming.
3. Develop agro-processing and storage to reduce post-harvest losses and add value.
4. Improve farm-to-market connectivity with upgraded feeder and access roads.
5. Promote sustainable land use by protecting agricultural lands from uncontrolled settlement expansion.
6. Build resilience to climate change by adopting agroforestry, water harvesting, and soil conservation practices.
7. Position Ayensuano as a regional agricultural service centre within Eastern Region and beyond.

4.5.2. Spatial Features

A. Agricultural Modernisation Zones

- Coaltar–Marfo–Anum Apampam Belt: To serve as a commercial farming block for maize, cassava, and vegetables, supported with mechanisation centres.
- Dokrokyiwa Cluster: For cocoa, palm oil, and poultry development.
- Teacher Mante & Amanase: To host mechanised service centres offering tractors, planters, and extension services to surrounding communities.

B. Agro-Processing and Storage Infrastructure

- Processing Hubs:
 - *Coaltar*: Cassava and palm oil processing.
 - *Anum Apampam*: Maize and poultry feed milling.
 - *Dokrokyiwa*: Cocoa fermentation and drying centres.
- Storage Facilities:
 - Cold-chain storage at Amanase and Asuboi for vegetables and perishable produce.
 - Warehouse and aggregation depots at Marfo and Coaltar.

C. Market and Distribution System

- Primary Market Centres: Coaltar and Teacher Mante (wholesale agricultural trade centres).

- Secondary Market Centres: Anum Apampam, Marfo, and Dokrokyiwa (farm-gate aggregation and cooperative markets).
- Logistics Nodes: Asuboi and Amanase along the highway, serving as collection and distribution points.

D. Environmental Management

- Green Buffer Zones: Protected strips along watercourses and wetlands.
- Agroforestry Zones: Integration of tree crops with cocoa and maize farming.
- Climate-smart Irrigation: Small-scale irrigation schemes for vegetable farming around Anum Apampam and Coaltar.

Strengths

- Fertile lands and diverse crop base.
- Availability of labour (large proportion of residents are farmers).
- Strong agricultural knowledge and tradition.
- Highway access to Accra, Nsawam, Suhum, and Kumasi.
- Untapped potential for mechanisation and irrigation.

Weaknesses

- Poor feeder road network, limiting access to farms.
- Weak farmer cooperatives, resulting in low bargaining power.
- Limited processing and storage facilities.
- High post-harvest losses (up to 30–40% for perishable crops).

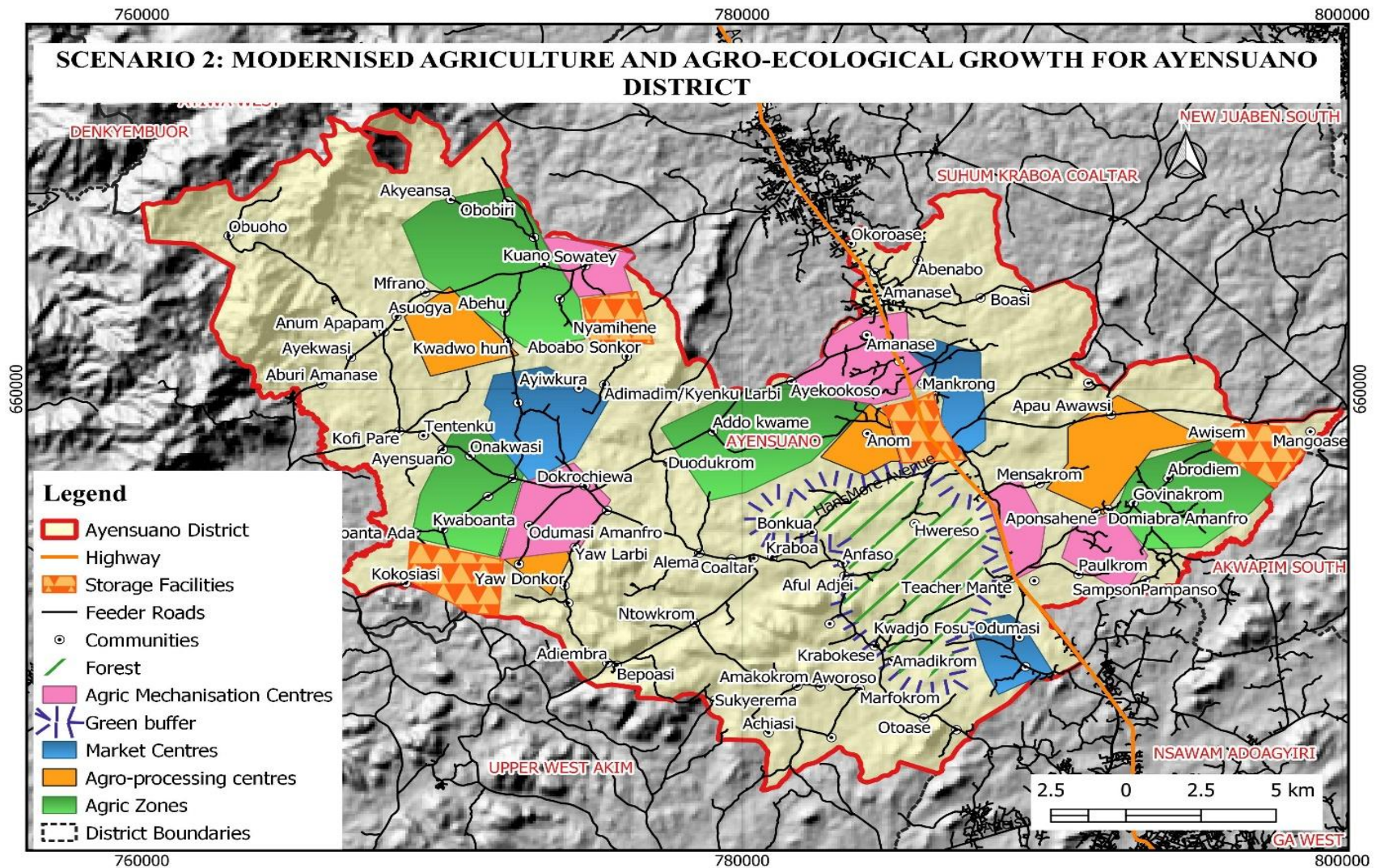
- Insecure land tenure and disputes over stool/family lands.
- Limited irrigation infrastructure.

Opportunities

- National policies
- Private sector interest in agribusiness investment.
- Export potential for cassava starch, palm oil, and cocoa.
- Youth employment through agribusiness, ICT in agriculture, and poultry.
- Technological innovations (drones, precision agriculture, climate-smart practices).

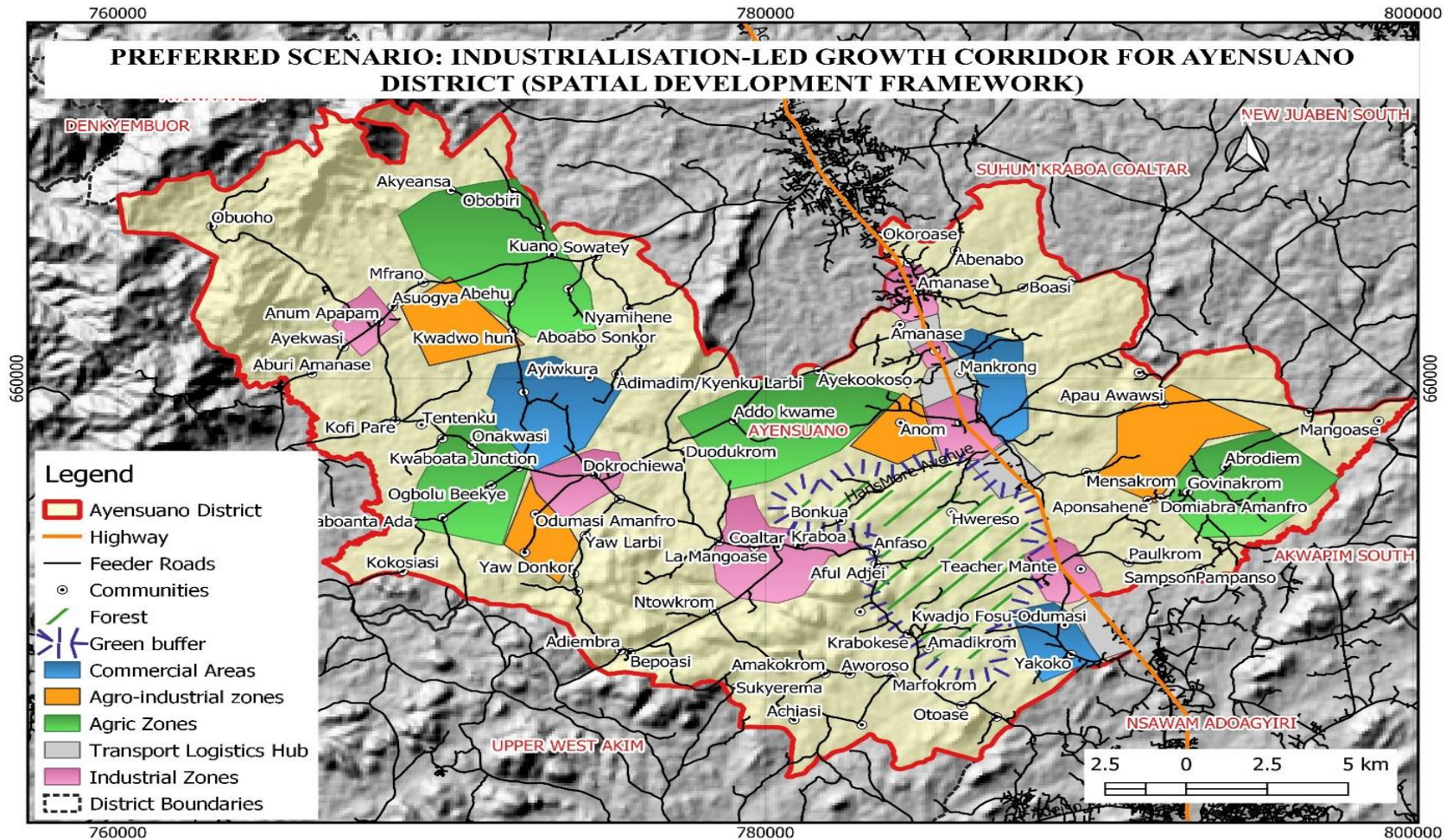
Threats

- Climate change impacts (droughts, rainfall variability, pests).
- Settlement encroachment into farmlands, especially near Teacher Mante and Asuboi.
- Competition from neighbouring agrarian districts (Suhum, Nsawam).
- Volatile commodity prices and weak access to finance.



Source: AyDA PPD 2025

4.6.0. Industrialisation-Led Growth Corridor for Ayensuano District



Source: AyDA PPD 2025

4.6.1. Sectoral Proposals for SDF Preparation

Land Use and Zoning Plan

- Industrial Zones: Establish industrial estates and logistics hubs in Teacher Mante, Amanase, Mankrong, Asuboi, and Budu along the highway.
- Agro-Processing Parks: Develop Coaltar, Anum Apampam, and Marfo as agro-industrial growth nodes.
- Residential Zones: Planned residential layouts near Coaltar and Dokrokyiwa to house the industrial labour force.
- Agricultural Protection Areas: Demarcate agricultural lands to prevent uncontrolled conversion to residential or commercial uses.
- Green Buffer Zones: Maintain buffer strips along rivers, wetlands, and between industrial and residential zones.

Settlement Development Plan

- Growth Pole Strategy: Strengthen Teacher Mante, Amanase, and Asuboi as primary growth centres.
- Service Centres: Develop Coaltar and Dokrokyiwa into administrative and social service hubs (health, education, housing).
- Secondary Service Nodes: Anum Apampam and Marfo as support centres for agro-processing and local markets.
- Satellite Villages: Provide basic infrastructure for smaller farming settlements while linking them to service nodes.

Transport and Accessibility Plan

- Highway Corridor Management: Introduce service roads and controlled access points to manage traffic and prevent ribbon sprawl.
- Feeder Roads: Upgrade feeder roads connecting hinterland agricultural communities to highway towns (Coaltar–Amanase, Anum Apampam–Teacher Mante).

- Logistics Infrastructure: Develop truck terminals and cargo handling yards at Asuboi and Amanase.
- Future Rail Link Integration: Reserve land for a possible rail siding/dry port facility to connect to national railway corridors.

4.6.2. Infrastructure and Utilities Plan

- Energy Supply: Extend high-capacity electricity grids to industrial sites; promote renewable energy (solar) for rural and agro-industrial uses.
- Water Supply: Expand pipe-borne water schemes to service industrial and residential areas; promote small-town water supply systems.
- ICT Infrastructure: Expand broadband connectivity to industrial estates, service hubs, and educational centres.
- Waste Management: Establish engineered landfill sites and waste recycling facilities for industrial and domestic waste.

4.6.3. Economic Development and Investment Strategy

- Industrial Estates: Establish designated, serviced industrial parks in Teacher Mante and Asuboi.
- Agro-Processing Support: Incentivise cassava, maize, cocoa, and palm oil processing industries
- Logistics and Warehousing: Develop Amanase and Asuboi as distribution/logistics centres for goods moving between Accra and Kumasi.
- SME Development: Support small-scale enterprises through access to credit, training, and incubation hubs.
- PPP Arrangements: Encourage private sector participation in industrial estates, housing, and logistics infrastructure.

4.6.4. Environmental and Sustainability Strategy

- Green Buffering: Design buffers between industrial and residential land uses to prevent pollution conflicts.
- Eco-Industrial Parks: Incorporate green energy and waste recycling in industrial estate layouts.

- Agricultural Land Protection: Safeguard fertile lands from uncontrolled urbanisation through zoning and monitoring.
- Climate Resilience: Promote rainwater harvesting, afforestation, and climate-smart building codes.
- Environmental Monitoring: Strengthen EPA's presence in monitoring industrial activities.

4.6.5. Social Services and Community Development

- Housing: Provide affordable and mixed-use housing in Coaltar and Dokrokyiwa to accommodate growing industrial workforce.
- Education and Skills Development: Establish technical/vocational training centres in Coaltar and Teacher Mante to supply skilled labour for industries.
- Health Facilities: Upgrade health centres in Coaltar, Marfo, and Anum Apampam to district hospital level.
- Community Facilities: Provide markets, recreational parks, and social centres in growth nodes.
- Safety and Security: Strengthen police and fire service stations along the industrial corridor.

CHAPTER FIVE

Composite Development Programmes

5.0. Introduction

To achieve our goals, objectives, and strategies, as a district, we've developed detailed programs and sub-programs, complete with timelines and cost estimates. We took a collaborative approach, gathering input through community needs assessments to shape this section. DPCU meetings were then held to refine, validate, and cost the Programme of Action (PoA), taking into account current conditions.

We anticipate challenges in implementing this plan, such as limited resources. Over-reliance on external funding sources like the Central Government, NGOs, and donors could hinder progress. To avoid this, we strongly recommend efficiently mobilizing and utilizing the district's available resources.

Effective implementation hinges on boosting internally generated funds, wisely using the Assembly's resources, and encouraging private sector and community involvement. Our focus is on properly managing internal human, physical, and financial resources for sustainable development, with external funds supporting our local efforts. This chapter outlines the Ayensuano District's Development Programmes and presents a financial strategy for the planned period.

Table 21: Programme of Action

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost (GHS)				Programme Status	Implementation Institution/ Department
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	IGF	DACF	Others		
1. Local Economic Development and Livelihood improvement Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	120,000	355,000	11,254,863.7	480,000	Ongoing	GEA
2. Institutional Capacity for Effective Development Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.00	940,000	32,343,493.9	120,000-	Ongoing	Planning
3. Human Capital Development through Quality Education and Healthcare	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.00	1,359,000	26,343,491	0.00	Ongoing	Health/ Education/ Social welfare
4. District Resilience and Emergency Management Program	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.00	1,275,000	0.00	0.00	Ongoing	NADMO
5. Sustainable Infrastructure and Environmental Management for Livelihoods and Growth	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.00	3,613,320	16,583,288.75	3,422,205	New	NADMO
6. Transparent and Accountable Local Governance Program	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.00	902,000	65,000	0.00	Ongoing	DEV'T PLANNING & BUDGET AND RATING

Table 22: Programme Financing

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (C)=(B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others (Specify)		
Local Economic And Livelihood Empowerment	12,094,948	120,000	355,000	11,254,863.7	-	-	-	480,000	12,209,863.7	-114,915.7
Sustainable Infrastructure And Environmental Management For Livelihoods And Growth	22,984,900	0.00	3,613,320	16,583,288.75	-	-	-	3,422,205	23,618,813.8	-633,913.8
Institutional Capacity for Effective Development Management	32,485,304	0.00	940,000	32,343,493.9	-	-	-	120,000	33,403,493.9	-918,189.9
Human Capital Development Through Quality Education And Healthcare	27,004,783	0.00	1,359,000	26,343,491	-	-	-	0.00	27,702,491	-697,708
Transparent and Accountable Local Governance Program	880,475	0.00	902,000	65,000	-	-	-	0.00	967,000	-86,525

District Resilience and Emergency Management Program	924,567	0.00	1,275,000	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	1,275,000	-350,433
Institutional Capacity for Effective Development Management	612,653	0.00	635,000	0.00	-	-	-	-	635,000	-22,347

Source: AyDA Budget Unit 2025

The table above depicts that most of our programs rely heavily on GoG and DACF, with IGF contributing to a little. The programs with larger allocations in the ayensuano district are Human Capital Development with heavy reliance on government funding. From the table, it is clear that, GoG constitutes 50% of the district funding source followed by DACF of 40 % and lastly IGF constituting just 10%.

The first table shows that most projects and programmes are ongoing indicating an active implementation effort

Th programme financing of the district portray that, most programs depend significantly on GoG and DACF for financing, with minimal contributions from IGF or other sources. This reliance means that delays or limitations in government disbursements could stall project implementation and completion timelines.

To address the financial gap, the district has to adopt a comprehensive strategy that diversifies funding sources, improves financial management, and enhances resource mobilization.

Some strategies to enhance resource mobilization;

1. *Strengthen Revenue Collection Systems:* Digitize and automate revenue collection processes to minimize leakages and improve efficiency in collecting property rates, business licenses, and fees.

2. *Expand the Tax Base:* Identify untapped revenue sources, such as informal businesses (all containers in the district) and trade activities, and integrate them into the district's tax system.
3. *Leverage Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Initiatives:* Approach local businesses and corporations to invest in community development projects as part of their CSR programs, particularly for smaller-budget initiatives like Local Economic Development.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) underwent a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), following guidelines from the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This assessment thoroughly examined all programs and projects to identify their potential environmental, social, economic, and climate-related effects.

The SEA involved several steps: Amongst which includes

First, all programs and projects were reviewed against the district's current conditions to spot those with significant environmental or social impacts.

Next, potential risks and benefits were analyzed using SEA tools, considering both immediate and long-term effects.

Strategies were then developed to avoid or reduce any negative impacts while enhancing positive ones.

Finally, the SEA findings were incorporated into the MTDP's program designs, safeguards, and monitoring framework.

The Strategic Environmental Assessment ensures that the MTDP aligns with national goals and promotes sustainable, inclusive, and climate-resilient development locally. The process assessed all potential environmental impacts, informing planning and mitigation measures. **Appendix 3 to 40 includes the SEA results for each goal, along with their scores.**

CHAPTER SIX

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.0. Introduction

With the Composite Development Programmes established, it is befitting to create the Annual Action Plans (AAPs) for the specified time frame. These Annual Action Plans (AAPs) will serve as the foundation for developing the corresponding Annual Composite Budgets. In this process, we've prioritized key factors such as outstanding development programs, cost-effectiveness, financial resources, and other urgent development needs for the upcoming years *(2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029)*.

This chapter will detail the Annual Action Plans (AAPs) from 2026 to 2029 as indicated, illustrating how the selected development programs and activities will facilitate the achievement of our goals as a district.

**ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF THE 2026-2029 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2026 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

Programme: District Resilience and Emergency Management Program													
Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Emergency response and rescue missions to bring relief to people and communities affected by disaster.	District wide	√	√	√	√	80,000	60,000			√		NADMO	GNFS, GHS, GAS, GPS
Plant 1000 trees to check deforestation.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	60,000.00			√		NADMO	DEHO, FC
Establish a dedicated disaster/emergency response fund at the district level.	District wide	√	√	√	√			20,000.00			√	NADMO	Energy Commission (EC)

Form a District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) involving NADMO, health, fire, security services, and community leaders.	District wide	√	√	√	√	100,000	80,000			√		NADMO	GNFS, GHS, GAS, GPS
Train 500 volunteer groups in disaster preparedness and response plan with clear roles and responsibilities.	District wide	√	√	√	√	60,000	40,000			√		NADMO	GNFS, GHS, GAS, GPS
Organize regular simulation exercises and inter-agency coordination drills.	District wide	√	√	√	√	40,000	20,000			√		NADMO	GNFS, GHS, GAS, GPS
Construct and equip emergency shelters in disaster-prone areas. - Install early warning systems	District wide	√	√	√	√	120,000.00	80,000.00			√		NADMO	GNFS, GHS, GAS, GPS

(sirens, radio alerts, SMS systems) in vulnerable zones.													
Objective: Build resilience to withstand threats of different dimensions													
Programme: Sustainable Infrastructure and Environmental Management for Livelihoods and Growth													
Construction and furnishing of 1 No. 6-Unit Primary Classroom Block at Panpanso No. 2	Panpanso No. 2	√	√	√	√		1,032,936.75			√		Works	Works Department/DP
Construction and furnishing of 1 No. 3-Unit KG Block at Abiesi	Abiesi	√	√	√	√	420,000.00				√		DPCU	Works Department
Identifying business addresses for capturing/ updating revenue database	District wide	√	√	√	√			15,5000		√		PPD	Finance Budget
Organize SAT and Technical Planning meetings to approve building permits	District Wide	√	√	√	√	60,000.00				√		PPD	Lands Commission/TSC/SPC
Prepare three (3 No.) local plans for fast	Teacehr Mante, Otoase,	√	√	√	√	50,000.00				√		PPD	Central Admin.

developing areas	Mankrong												
Construction and furnishing of 1 No. 3-Unit JHS Classroom Block at Sowatey Islamic JHS	District Assembly Office	√	√	√	√	500,000.00				√		Works	Works Department
Strengthen enforcement of mining laws through collaboration with local security forces.	District wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		PPD	Works Department DP
Construction and furnishing of 1 No. 3-Unit KG Block at Appau Wawase	Appau Wawase	√	√	√	√	450,000.00				√		Works	Works,DP, Finance Budget,
Educate communities on the environmental and health impacts of illegal mining.	Some selected communities	√	√	√	√			80,000.00		√		PPD	Lands Commission/TSC/SPC
- Provide alternative livelihood programs Enforce licensing and zoning regulations for sand mining. - Educate communities and contractors on the	Mining communities	√	√	√	√	45,000.00				√		PPD	Central Admin.

long-term environmental impact.													
Construction and furnishing of 1 No. 3-Unit JHS Classroom Block at Obouho	Obouho	√	√	√	√	6800,000.00				√		Works	Works Department
Construction and furnishing of 1 No. 6-Unit Primary Classroom Block at Kofi Pare	Kofi Pare	√	√	√	√	1,197,885.95				√		Works	Works
Construction of 4km feeder road from Anfaso to Teacher Mante	Anfaso to Teacher Mante	√	√	√	√	1,000,000.00				√		Roads	Works
Minor drain repairs in Anum Apapamu (1km)	Anum Apapamu	√	√	√	√	90,000.00				√		Roads	Works
Grading and reshaping of selected roads in the district (5km)	Selected roads	√	√	√	√	400,000.00				√		Roads	Works
Completion of 3-Unit Classroom Block at Bekoekrom (Middle Belt)	Bekoekrom	√	√	√	√	250,000.00				√		Roads	Works, DEHO, NADMO

(LEGACY)														
Conduct regular community clean-up campaigns.	Amanase and Anum Apapamu	√	√	√	√	600,000.00				√		Roads	Works	
Construction of 4.5km feeder road from Otoase to Ayekokoso	Otoase to Ayekokoso	√	√	√	√	400,000.00				√		Roads	Works	
Objective: .Promote sustainable environmental management and resilient infrastructure.														
Programme: Institutional Capacity for Effective Development Management														
Training of staff on Performance Management	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	20,000.00		-		√		HR	Central Administration	
Train Staff on Revenue Mobilization	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	-			√		HR	Central Administration	
Training of employees on Conflict Resolution and Stress Management	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	20,000.00		-		√		HR	Central Administration	
To train and equip staff in understanding the need for Change Management to reduce resistance	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	-			√		HR	Central Administration	
Objective: Improve efficient delivery of development outcomes and value for money														

Programme: Livelihood improvement													
Undertake community sensitization through community durbars, PTAs, LEAP disbursement meetings, ante and post-natal clinics, and any other focus group meetings on universal, right-age enrolment of children, especially children with disabilities, etc.	District wide	√	√	√	√				70,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Promote tourism through community sensitization activities	Obuoho	√	√	√	√			20,000.00		√		GTA	Central Administration
Embark on home visits and case follow-ups to identify and deal with cases of child seclusion and refer for the appropriate social services	District wide	√	√	√	√				65,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP, AyDA,
Organize a refresher training for SISOs head teachers and other key educational actors on right age of	District wide	√	√	√	√				50,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP

enrolment, inclusive education, etc.													
Organize a refresher training for SISOs head teachers and other key educational actors on guidelines on pregnancy and schooling, safe schools, inclusive education, etc.	District wide	√	√	√	√				50,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Embark on home visits and case follow-ups to identify and deal with cases of school drop-outs, teenage mothers, etc., and refer for the appropriate social services	District wide	√	√	√	√				50,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Organize a training/ refresher training for head teachers, teachers and District Teacher Support Teams (DTST) on Differentiated Learning (DL) instruction, and pedagogy, to support children, especially those who returned to school	District wide	√	√	√	√				55,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP

Organize a training on the usage of mSRC for SISOs and other key educational actors	District wide	√	√	√	√				40,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Organize coaching/ refresher training for officers of DSWCD/ DCPC on the use of SWIMS/ GCLMS.	District wide	√	√	√	√				40,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Support the DED with logistics to enable implementation of DL instruction and pedagogy	District wide	√	√	√	√				35,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Support DSWCD/ DCPC to embark on regular visits to homes/farms/schools/ markets to enable early identification of children in and at risk of child labour	District wide	√	√	√	√				40,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Form and train members of CCPCs in at least 20 more communities by end of year	Selected communities	√	√	√	√				40,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Advocate for the establishment of DOVVSU in the	District wide	√	√	√	√				5,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP

district													
Train officers of DOVVSU/ police on Child Labour, ISSOPs and handling of juvenile cases	District wide	√	√	√	√				8,500.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Support DOVVSU/ Police with logistics to enhance case investigation/ referral	District wide	√	√	√	√				20,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Train CCPCs/ DCPC on available social protection programmes and referral protocols	District wide	√	√	√	√				9,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Support CCPCs/ DCPC with logistics to enhance prompt referrals	District wide	√	√	√	√				20,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Gather comprehensive data on schools enrolled on GSFP in district, current state, and schools not enrolled currently on programme and disseminate information	District wide	√	√	√	√				17,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP

Document and disseminate reports of all activities, including challenges and successes during implementation	District wide	√	√	√	√				5,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Engage/ train all caterers contracted on GSFP on ways of improving system	District wide	√	√	√	√				9,500.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Train DCPC, DSWCD, Police/DOVVSU, Labour Inspectors on ISSOPs, Child	District wide	√	√	√	√				9,500.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Partner with microfinance institutions to create low-interest loan products.	District wide	√	√	√	√				10,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Procure supplies and logistics such as flipchart stand, projector, etc. for training, video screening sessions and community sensitization activities.	District wide	√	√	√	√				10,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
As a long-term measure, the project should advocate for	District wide	√	√	√	√				300,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP

the provision of a vehicle for DSWCD/ DCPC to enhance referral/ field activities.													
Provide T&T/fuel, DSA for RCPC to offer supervision and coaching support to district/community front line workers	District wide	√	√	√	√				10,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Train 5,000 farmers in modern post-harvest handling techniques.	District wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	50,000.00		120,000.00	√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
20-25 acres of Oil Plantain at Apauwawase	Apawawase	√	√	√	√	GPSNP - 2					√	DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
20 acres of Coconut Plantation	Kofipare	√	√	√	√	GPSNP - 2					√	DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
20 acres of Coconut Plantation	Dokrochiwa	√	√	√	√	GPSNP - 2					√	DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Conduct 200 training workshops in entrepreneurship, innovation, and digital skills.	District wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	80,000.00			√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA

Train 1,000 community members in hospitality and tour guiding.	Obuoho	√	√	√	√	30,000	100,000		320,000.00	√		MT	AyDA, DPs,
Launch national tourism branding and promotion campaigns	Obuoho	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	50,000.00		80,000.00	√		MT	AyDA, DPs,
Develop at least 5 major tourist attraction sites.	Obuoho	√	√	√	√	30,000			68,176.00	√		MT	AyDA, DPs,
Facilitate the formation of 8 new FBOs and train 50 new and existing FBOs in group dynamics and cohesion	District wide	√	√	√	√		8,000.00				√	DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Promote market days and local trade fairs	District wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	50,000.00		10,000.00	√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Train 100 farmers in the usage of super grain bags and other post-harvest management practices	District wide	√	√	√	√	12,000.00	20,000.00			√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Sensitize 100 women on alternative livelihood activities	District wide	√	√	√	√	18,000.00	25,000.00			√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA

Conduct Ghana Agricultural Production Survey	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	20,000.00		35,000.00	√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Objective: Achieve strong, resilient, inclusive economic growth and job creation													
Programme: Human Capital Development through Quality Education and Healthcare													
Organization of clean-up exercises in the district	District wide	√	√	√	√			16,000.00		√		DEHU	Central Administration
Enhancement programmes (air quality control, noise pollution, environmental education and promotion)	District wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		DEHU	Central Administration
Construct 2No CHPS Compound and supply furniture and Comfortable items	Selected Community	√	√	√	√		4,000,000.00			√		Health Directorate	Central Administration
Organization of National Sanitation Day	District wide	√	√	√	√			100,000.00		√		DEHO	Central Administration
Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP)	District wide	√	√	√	√		600,000.00			√		DEHO	Central Administration

Conduct sensitization on WASH activities	District wide	√	√	√	√			50,000.00		√		DEHO	Central Administration
Drilling and mechanization of 10No. Boreholes.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00			√		Works	Environmental Health Unit
Repair and maintenance of 6No boreholes.	Communities with the boreholes	√	√	√	√		1,500,000.00			√		Works	Environmental Health Unit
Drilling and mechanization of 2No Boreholes (Small town water system)	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		2,500,000.00			√		Works	Environmental Health Unit
Procure and supply 1000No desks for Junior and Senior High Schools	District wide	√	√	√	√		600,000.00			√		Education Directorate	Works
Construct a new basic school (KG, Primary and JHS)	Selected community	√	√	√	√		3,000,000.00			√		Education Directorate	Works
Renovation of selected basic school buildings (classroom blocks)	District wide	√	√	√	√		55,000.00			√		Education Directorate	Works
Organise adolescent/ youth health forum and provide training for service providers and peer educators on adolescent health issues health education durbars	District wide	√	√	√	√		30,000.00			√		Health Directorate	Adolescent ambassadors

Train youth interested in TVET	District wide	√	√	√	√		12,000.00		√			DPCU	SWCD, GEA
Objective: Ensure access to quality health, education, and social protection for all.													
Programme: Transparent and Accountable Local Governance Program													
Train Area Council and Unit Committee members in local governance roles and responsibilities. - Establish performance monitoring and accountability mechanisms.	District wide	√	√	√	√	3,000,000.00				√		Works	Central Administration
Encourage citizen participation in Area Council meetings and development planning	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√		Central Administration	All Departments/ Units
Evaluate landed properties				√	√			100,000.00		√		Works	Central Administration
Provision and maintenance of 350 streetlights	Disrtrict wide	√	√	√	√	185,000.00				√		Works	Central Administration
Organization of General Assembly and Statutory Committees meetings	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√			25,000.00	25,000.00	√		Central Administration	All Departments/ Units

Organization of National Celebration Days.	Selected community	√	√	√	√			50,000.00	50,000.00	√		Central Administration	All Departments/ Units
Maintenance, insurance, and running expenses of official vehicles and other equipment	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√			200,000.00		√		Transport Officer	Central Administration
Rehabilitation of Office Building and public structures	District office in Coaltar			√	√	50,000.00				√		Works	Central Administration
Procurement of office fittings, furniture and equipment (computers, printers, etc.)	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	100,000.00	10,000.00			√		Procurement Department	Central Administration
Preparation of Annual Action Plans, Progress Reports and Composite Budgets	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	80,000.00	100,000.00			√		DPCU, Budget	Central Administration
Conduct reviews of MTDP, AAP and Annual Composite Budget	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	5,000.00			√		DPCU Budget	Central Administration
Support activities on HIV/AIDS	Teacher Mante, Amanase, Anum Apapamu	√	√	√	√	150,000.00				√		Administrative Unit	Central Administration
Provide support for community self-help	District wide	√	√	√	√	100,000.00				√		Works	Central Administration

projects													
Preparation of Fee Fixing Resolutions and Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	2,000.00		√		Budget	Central Administration
Support the operationalization and functionality of Sub-structures	District wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00				√		Administrative Unit	Central Administration

Objective: Strengthen democratic governance, public accountability, and security.

Programme: Communication and information dissemination

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Update website and maintain social media presence	Communities with the projects	√	√	√	√			2,000.00			√	MIS	Administration, DP
Engage media to educate and disseminate information	Communities with the projects	√	√	√	√		200,000	200,000			√	MIS	Administration, DP
Organize town hall meetings, social accountability forums	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		400,000	100,000			√	DP	Administration, DP

Objective: to ensure that the general public gets along with developmental projects in the district

Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme													
Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct quarterly monitoring and evaluation on development projects/activities	District wide	√	√	√	√	70,000.00	10,000.00			√		DPCU	Central Admin, DP
M&E Framework, quarterly performance reports	District office	√	√	√	√	40,000	40,000			√		DPCU	Central Admin, DP
Objective: to assess the performance of projects, policies and projects in the district and identify areas for improvement													
Programme: maintenance of public buildings													
Rehabilitation of Office Building and public structures in the district	District wide	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	200,000	400,000		√		Works	Central Admin, works, DP

Source: AyDA DPCU 2025

Annual Action Plan for 2027

Programme: District Resilience and Emergency Management Program													
Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Emergency response and rescue missions to bring relief to people and communities affected by disaster.	District wide	√	√	√	√	80,000	60,000			√		NADMO	GNFS, GHS, GAS, GPS
Plant 1000 trees to check deforestation.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	60,000.00			√		NADMO	DEHO, FC
Greening and beautification of the Communities Sensitizing citizens on climate change, energy	District wide	√	√	√	√			20,000.00			√	NADMO	Energy Commission (EC)
Support rehabilitation services of communities affected by disaster and epidemic.	District wide	√	√	√	√	100,000	80,000			√		NADMO	GNFS, GHS, GAS, GPS

Providing early warnings through disaster risk reduction sensitizations/campaigns.	District wide	√	√	√	√	60,000	40,000			√		NADMO	GNFS, GHS, GAS, GPS
Monitoring/inspection of communities and institutions adherence to safety protocols and to identify hazards that might degenerate into serious emergencies.	District wide	√	√	√	√	40,000	20,000			√		NADMO	GNFS, GHS, GAS, GPS
Formation and training of Disaster Volunteer Groups and establishment of livelihood support programs for volunteers.	District wide	√	√	√	√	120,000.00	80,000.00			√		NADMO	GNFS, GHS, GAS, GPS
Objective: Build resilience to withstand threats of different dimensions													
Programme: Sustainable Infrastructure and Environmental Management for Livelihoods and Growth													
Undertake street Naming and Property Addressing exercise in 5 communities	District Offices/As sets	√	√	√	√		40,000.00			√		PPD	Works Department
Install property address signage	5 selected communities	√	√	√	√	60,000.00				√		PPD	Works Department

Identifying business addresses for capturing/updating revenue database	District wide	√	√	√	√			15,5000					PPD	Finance Budget
Organize SAT and Technical Planning meetings to approve building permits	District Wide	√	√	√	√	60,000.00							PPD	Lands Commission/TSC/SPC
Prepare three (3 No.) local plans for fast developing areas	District Assembly Office	√	√	√	√	50,000.00							PPD	Central Admin.
Carry out sensitization and educate to improve upon the permitting system	District Assembly Office	√	√	√	√	2,000.00							PPD	Works Department
Design and print a brochure on the Permitting procedures	District wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00					PPD	Works Department
Prepare 10 No street address map	District wide	√	√	√	√	150,000.00							PPD	Finance Budget
Organize Technical Planning meetings to approve building permits	Some selected communities	√	√	√	√			80,000.00					PPD	Lands Commission/TSC/SPC
Improve upon the permitting system	District Assembly Office	√	√	√	√	45,000.00							PPD	Central Admin.

Prepare Land use plans, Revise and update	District wide	√	√	√	√	500,000.00						PPD	Works Department
Grass cutting along town roads (5km)	Dokrochiwa to Owuram	√	√	√	√	70,000.00				√		Roads	Works
Construction of 4km feeder road from Anfaso to Teacher Mante	Anfaso to Teacher Mante	√	√	√	√	1,000,000.00				√		Roads	Works
Minor drain repairs in Anum Apapamu (1km)	Anum Apapamu	√	√	√	√	90,000.00				√		Roads	Works
Grading and reshaping of selected roads in the district 5km)	Teacher Mantey to Yaw Boame	√	√	√	√	400,000.00				√		Roads	Works
Desilting of earth channel culverts in Amanase	Teacher Mante-Governorkrom	√	√	√	√	200,000.00				√		Roads	Works, DEHO, NADMO
Pothole patching and sectional repairs on the Adoagyiri to Owuram Road	Adoagyiri to Owuram	√	√	√	√	600,000.00				√		Roads	Works
Construction of 4.5km feeder road from Otoase to Ayekokoso	Otoase to Ayekokoso	√	√	√	√	400,000.00				√		Roads	Works

Objective: .Promote sustainable environmental management and resilient infrastructure.

Programme: Institutional Capacity for Effective Development Management													
Training of staff on Performance Management	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	20,000.00		-		√		HR	Central Administration
Train Staff on Revenue Mobilization	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	-			√		HR	Central Administration
Training of employees on Conflict Resolution and Stress Management	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	20,000.00		-		√		HR	Central Administration
To train and equip staff in understanding the need for Change Management to reduce resistance	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	-			√		HR	Central Administration
Objective: Improve efficient delivery of development outcomes and value for money													
Programme: Livelihood improvement													
Undertake community sensitization through community durbars, PTAs, LEAP disbursement meetings, ante and post-natal clinics, and any other focus group meetings on	District wide	√	√	√	√				70,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP

universal, right-age enrolment of children, especially children with disabilities, etc.													
Promote tourism through community sensitization activities	Obuoho	√	√	√	√			20,000.00		√		GTA	Central Administration
Embark on home visits and case follow-ups to identify and deal with cases of child seclusion and refer for the appropriate social services	District wide	√	√	√	√				65,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Organize a refresher training for SISOs head teachers and other key educational actors on right age of enrolment, inclusive education, etc.	District wide	√	√	√	√				50,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Organize a refresher training for SISOs head teachers and other key educational actors on guidelines on pregnancy and schooling, safe schools, inclusive education, etc.	District wide	√	√	√	√				50,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP

Embark on home visits and case follow-ups to identify and deal with cases of school drop-outs, teenage mothers, etc., and refer for the appropriate social services	District wide	√	√	√	√				50,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Organize a training/ refresher training for head teachers, teachers and District Teacher Support Teams (DTST) on Differentiated Learning (DL) instruction, and pedagogy, to support children, especially those who returned to school	District wide	√	√	√	√				55,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Organize a training on the usage of mSRC for SISOs and other key educational actors	District wide	√	√	√	√				40,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Organize coaching/ refresher training for officers of DSWCD/ DCPC on the use of SWIMS/ GCLMS.	District wide	√	√	√	√				40,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP

Support the DED with logistics to enable implementation of DL instruction and pedagogy	District wide	√	√	√	√				35,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Support DSWCD/ DCPC to embark on regular visits to homes/farms/schools/ markets to enable early identification of children in and at risk of child labour	District wide	√	√	√	√				40,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Form and train members of CCPCs in at least 20 more communities by end of year	Selected communities	√	√	√	√				40,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Advocate for the establishment of DOVVSU in the district	District wide	√	√	√	√				5,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Train officers of DOVVSU/ police on Child Labour, ISSOPs and handling of juvenile cases	District wide	√	√	√	√				8,500.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Support DOVVSU/ Police with logistics to enhance case investigation/ referral	District wide	√	√	√	√				20,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP

Train CCPCs/ DCPC on available social protection programmes and referral protocols	District wide	√	√	√	√				9,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Support CCPCs/ DCPC with logistics to enhance prompt referrals	District wide	√	√	√	√				20,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Gather comprehensive data on schools enrolled on GSFP in district, current state, and schools not enrolled currently on programme and disseminate information	District wide	√	√	√	√				17,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Document and disseminate reports of all activities, including challenges and successes during implementation	District wide	√	√	√	√				5,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Engage/ train all caterers contracted on GSFP on ways of improving system	District wide	√	√	√	√				9,500.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Train DCPC, DSWCD, Police/DOVVSU,	District wide	√	√	√	√				9,500.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP

Labour Inspectors on ISSOPs, Child													
Procure supplies and logistics such as Case files, computers, printer, router, furniture, etc. to enhance smooth running of office and cases handling and referrals	District wide	√	√	√	√				10,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Procure supplies and logistics such as flipchart stand, projector, etc. for training, video screening sessions and community sensitization activities.	District wide	√	√	√	√				10,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
As a long-term measure, the project should advocate for the provision of a vehicle for DSWCD/ DCPC to enhance referral/ field activities.	District wide	√	√	√	√				300,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Provide T&T/fuel, DSA for RCPC to offer supervision and coaching support to district/community	District wide	√	√	√	√				10,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP

front line workers													
Support the implementation of Feed Ghana Programme	District wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	50,000.00		120,000.00	√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
20-25 acres of Oil Plantain at Apauwawase	Apawawase	√	√	√	√	GPSNP - 2				√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
20 acres of Coconut Plantation	Kofipare	√	√	√	√	GPSNP - 2				√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
20 acres of Coconut Plantation	Dokrochiwa	√	√	√	√	GPSNP - 2				√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Conduct Multi Round Annual Crops and Livestock Survey (MRACLS)	District wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	80,000.00			√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Construction of pig slaughterhouse with cold storage facility	Teacher Mantey	√	√	√	√	30,000	100,000		320,000.00	√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Running of feed mill to enhance livestock production	Teacher Mantey	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	50,000.00		80,000.00	√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Implement need-based technical assistance and extension support to 20,000 farmers	District wide	√	√	√	√	30,000			68,176.00	√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Facilitate the formation of 8 new FBOs and train 50 new and	District wide	√	√	√	√		8,000.00				√	DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA

existing FBOs in group dynamics and cohesion													
Provide agricultural inputs and seedlings for farmers	District wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	50,000.00		10,000.00	√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Train 100 farmers in the usage of super grain bags and other post-harvest management practices	District wide	√	√	√	√	12,000.00	20,000.00			√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Sensitize 100 women on alternative livelihood activities	District wide	√	√	√	√	18,000.00	25,000.00			√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Conduct Ghana Agricultural Production Survey	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	20,000.00		35,000.00	√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Objective: Achieve strong, resilient, inclusive economic growth and job creation													
Programme: Human Capital Development through Quality Education and Healthcare													
Organization of clean-up exercises in the district	District wide	√	√	√	√			16,000.00		√		DEHU	Central Administration
Enhancement programmes (air quality control, noise pollution, environmental education and	District wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		DEHU	Central Administration

promotion)													
Construct 2No CHPS Compound and supply furniture and Comfortable items	Selected Community	√	√	√	√		4,000,000.00			√		Health Directorate	Central Administration
Organization of National Sanitation Day	District wide	√	√	√	√			100,000.00		√		DEHO	Central Administration
Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP)	District wide	√	√	√	√		600,000.00			√		DEHO	Central Administration
Conduct sensitization on WASH activities	District wide	√	√	√	√			50,000.00		√		DEHO	Central Administration
Drilling and mechanization of 10No. Boreholes.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00			√		Works	Environmental Health Unit
Repair and maintenance of 6No boreholes.	Communities with the boreholes	√	√	√	√		1,500,000.00			√		Works	Environmental Health Unit
Drilling and mechanization of 2No Boreholes (Small town water system)	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		2,500,000.00			√		Works	Environmental Health Unit
Procure and supply 1000No desks for Junior and Senior High Schools	District wide	√	√	√	√		600,000.00			√		Education Directorate	Works

Construct a new basic school (KG, Primary and JHS)	Selected community	√	√	√	√		3,000,000.00			√		Education Directorate	Works
Renovation of selected basic school buildings (classroom blocks)	District wide	√	√	√	√		55,000.00			√		Education Directorate	Works
Organise adolescent/ youth health forum and provide training for service providers and peer educators on adolescent health issues health education durbars	District wide	√	√	√	√		30,000.00			√		Health Directorate	Adolescent ambassadors
Train youth interested in TVET	District wide	√	√	√	√		12,000.00		√			DPCU	SWCD, GEA

Objective: Ensure access to quality health, education, and social protection for all.

Programme: Transparent and Accountable Local Governance Program

Extension of electricity to yet to be captured communities	District wide	√	√	√	√		3,000,000.00			√		Works	Central Administration
Conduct stakeholder consultative engagements	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√		Central Administration	All Departments/ Units
Evaluate landed properties				√	√			100,000.00		√		Works	Central Administration

Provision and maintenance of 350 streetlights	District wide	√	√	√	√	185,000.00				√		Works	Central Administration
Organization of General Assembly and Statutory Committees meetings	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√			25,000.00	25,000.00	√		Central Administration	All Departments/ Units
Organization of National Celebration Days.	Selected community	√	√	√	√			50,000.00	50,000.00	√		Central Administration	All Departments/ Units
Maintenance, insurance, and running expenses of official vehicles and other equipment	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√			200,000.00		√		Transport Officer	Central Administration
Rehabilitation of Office Building and public structures	District office in Coaltar			√	√	50,000.00				√		Works	Central Administration
Procurement of office fittings, furniture and equipment (computers, printers, etc.)	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	100,000.00	10,000.00			√		Procurement Department	Central Administration
Preparation of Annual Action Plans, Progress Reports and Composite Budgets	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	80,000.00	100,000.00			√		DPCU, Budget	Central Administration
Conduct reviews of MTDP, AAP and Annual Composite Budget	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	5,000.00			√		DPCU, Budget	Central Administration

Support activities on HIV/AIDS	Marfo krom	√	√	√	√	150,000.00				√		Administrative Unit	Central Administration
Provide support for community self-help projects	District wide	√	√	√	√	100,000.00				√		Works	Central Administration
Preparation of Fee Fixing Resolutions and Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	2,000.00		√		Budget	Central Administration
Support the operationalization and functionality of Sub-structures	District wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00				√		Administrative Unit	Central Administration

Objective: Strengthen democratic governance, public accountability, and security.

Programme: Communication and information dissemination

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Update website and maintain social media presence	Communities with the projects	√	√	√	√			2,000.00			√	MIS	Administration, DP
Engage media to educate and disseminate information	Communities with the projects	√	√	√	√		200,000	200,000			√	MIS	Administration, DP
Organize town hall meetings, social accountability forums	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		400,000	100,000			√	DP	Administration, DP

Objective: to ensure that the general public gets along with developmental projects in the district													
Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme													
Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct quarterly monitoring and evaluation on development projects/activities	District wide	√	√	√	√	70,000.00	10,000.00			√		DPCU	Central Admin, DP
M&E Framework, quarterly performance reports	District office	√	√	√	√	40,000	40,000			√		DPCU	Central Admin, DP
Objective: to assess the performance of projects, policies and projects in the district and identify areas for improvement													
Programme: maintenance of public buildings													
Rehabilitation of Office Building and public structures in the district	District wide	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	200,000	400,000		√		Works	Central Admin, works, DP

Annual Action Plan for 2028

Programme: District Resilience and Emergency Management Program													
Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Emergency response and rescue missions to bring relief to people and communities affected by disaster.	District wide	√	√	√	√	80,000	60,000			√		NADMO	GNFS, GHS, GAS, GPS
Plant 1000 trees to check deforestation.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	60,000.00			√		NADMO	DEHO, FC
Greening and beautification of the Communities Sensitizing citizens on climate change, energy	District wide	√	√	√	√			20,000.00			√	NADMO	Energy Commission (EC)
Support rehabilitation services of communities affected	District wide	√	√	√	√	100,000	80,000			√		NADMO	GNFS, GHS, GAS, GPS

by disaster and epidemic.													
Providing early warnings through disaster risk reduction sensitizations/campaigns.	District wide	√	√	√	√	60,000	40,000			√		NADMO	GNFS, GHS, GAS, GPS
Monitoring/inspection of communities and institutions adherence to safety protocols and to identify hazards that might degenerate into serious emergencies.	District wide	√	√	√	√	40,000	20,000			√		NADMO	GNFS, GHS, GAS, GPS
Formation and training of Disaster Volunteer Groups and establishment of livelihood support programs for volunteers.	District wide	√	√	√	√	120,000.00	80,000.00			√		NADMO	GNFS, GHS, GAS, GPS
Objective: Build resilience to withstand threats of different dimensions													
Programme: Sustainable Infrastructure and Environmental Management for Livelihoods and Growth													
Undertake street Naming and Property Addressing exercise in 5 communities	District Offices/As sets	√	√	√	√		40,000.00					PPD	Works Department
Install property address signage	5 selected communiti	√	√	√	√	60,000.00						PPD	Works Department

	es												t
Identifying business addresses for capturing/updating revenue database	District wide	√	√	√	√			15,5000				PPD	Finance Budget
Organize SAT and Technical Planning meetings to approve building permits	District Wide	√	√	√	√	60,000.00						PPD	Lands Commission/TSC/SPC
Prepare three (3 No.) local plans for fast developing areas	District Assembly Office	√	√	√	√	50,000.00						PPD	Central Admin.
Carry out sensitization and educate to improve upon the permitting system	District Assembly Office	√	√	√	√	2,000.00						PPD	Works Department
Design and print a brochure on the Permitting procedures	District wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00				PPD	Works Department
Prepare 10 No street address map	District wide	√	√	√	√	150,000.00						PPD	Finance Budget
Organize Technical Planning meetings to approve building permits	Some selected communities	√	√	√	√			80,000.00				PPD	Lands Commission/TSC/SPC

Improve upon the permitting system	District Assembly Office	√	√	√	√	45,000.00						PPD	Central Admin.
Prepare Land use plans, Revise and update	District wide	√	√	√	√	500,000.00						PPD	Works Department
Grass cutting along town roads (5km)	Nsawam - Dokrochiwa	√	√	√	√	70,000.00				√		Roads	Works
Construction of 4km feeder road from Anfaso to Teacher Mante	Anfaso to Teacher Mante	√	√	√	√	1,000,000.00				√		Roads	Works
Minor drain repairs in Anum Apapamu (1km)	Anum Apapamu	√	√	√	√	90,000.00				√		Roads	Works
Grading and reshaping of selected roads in the district (5km)	Nodjo - Hwereso	√	√	√	√	400,000.00				√		Roads	Works
Desilting of earth channel culverts in Amanase	Amanase	√	√	√	√	200,000.00				√		Roads	Works, DEHO, NADMO
Pothole patching and sectional repairs on the Adoagyiri to Owuram Road	Adoagyiri to Owuram	√	√	√	√	600,000.00				√		Roads	Works
Construction of 4.5km feeder road from Otoase to Ayekokoso	Otoase to Ayekokoso	√	√	√	√	400,000.00				√		Roads	Works

Objective: .Promote sustainable environmental management and resilient infrastructure.													
Programme: Institutional Capacity for Effective Development Management													
Training of staff on Performance Management	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	20,000.00		-		√		HR	Central Administration
Train Staff on Revenue Mobilization	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	-			√		HR	Central Administration
Training of employees on Conflict Resolution and Stress Management	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	20,000.00		-		√		HR	Central Administration
To train and equip staff in understanding the need for Change Management to reduce resistance	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	-			√		HR	Central Administration
Objective: Improve efficient delivery of development outcomes and value for money													
Programme: Livelihood improvement													
Undertake community sensitization through community durbars, PTAs, LEAP disbursement meetings, ante and post-natal clinics, and	District wide	√	√	√	√				70,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP

any other focus group meetings on universal, right-age enrolment of children, especially children with disabilities, etc.													
Promote tourism through community sensitization activities	Obuoho	√	√	√	√			20,000.00		√		GTA	Central Administration
Embark on home visits and case follow-ups to identify and deal with cases of child seclusion and refer for the appropriate social services	District wide	√	√	√	√				65,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Organize a refresher training for SISOs head teachers and other key educational actors on right age of enrolment, inclusive education, etc.	District wide	√	√	√	√				50,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Organize a refresher training for SISOs head teachers and other key educational actors on guidelines on pregnancy and schooling, safe schools, inclusive	District wide	√	√	√	√				50,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP

education, etc.													
Embark on home visits and case follow-ups to identify and deal with cases of school drop-outs, teenage mothers, etc., and refer for the appropriate social services	District wide	√	√	√	√				50,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Organize a training/ refresher training for head teachers, teachers and District Teacher Support Teams (DTST) on Differentiated Learning (DL) instruction, and pedagogy, to support children, especially those who returned to school	District wide	√	√	√	√				55,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Organize a training on the usage of mSRC for SISOs and other key educational actors	District wide	√	√	√	√				40,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Organize coaching/ refresher training for officers of DSWCD/ DCPC on the use of	District wide	√	√	√	√				40,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP

SWIMS/ GCLMS.													
Support the DED with logistics to enable implementation of DL instruction and pedagogy	District wide	√	√	√	√				35,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Support DSWCD/ DCPC to embark on regular visits to homes/farms/schools/ markets to enable early identification of children in and at risk of child labour	District wide	√	√	√	√				40,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Form and train members of CCPCs in at least 20 more communities by end of year	Selected communities	√	√	√	√				40,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Advocate for the establishment of DOVVSU in the district	District wide	√	√	√	√				5,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Train officers of DOVVSU/ police on Child Labour, ISSOPs and handling of juvenile cases	District wide	√	√	√	√				8,500.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP

Support DOVVSU/ Police with logistics to enhance case investigation/ referral	District wide	√	√	√	√				20,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Train CCPCs/ DCPC on available social protection programmes and referral protocols	District wide	√	√	√	√				9,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Support CCPCs/ DCPC with logistics to enhance prompt referrals	District wide	√	√	√	√				20,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Gather comprehensive data on schools enrolled on GSFP in district, current state, and schools not enrolled currently on programme and disseminate information	District wide	√	√	√	√				17,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Document and disseminate reports of all activities, including challenges and successes during implementation	District wide	√	√	√	√				5,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Engage/ train all caterers contracted on GSFP on ways of	District wide	√	√	√	√				9,500.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP

improving system													
Train DCPC, DSWCD, Police/DOVVSU, Labour Inspectors on ISSOPs, Child	District wide	√	√	√	√				9,500.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Procure supplies and logistics such as Case files, computers, printer, router, furniture, etc. to enhance smooth running of office and cases handling and referrals	District wide	√	√	√	√				10,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Procure supplies and logistics such as flipchart stand, projector, etc. for training, video screening sessions and community sensitization activities.	District wide	√	√	√	√				10,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
As a long-term measure, the project should advocate for the provision of a vehicle for DSWCD/ DCPC to enhance referral/ field activities.	District wide	√	√	√	√				300,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP

Provide T&T/fuel, DSA for RCPC to offer supervision and coaching support to district/community front line workers	District wide	√	√	√	√				10,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Support the implementation of Feed Ghana Programme	District wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	50,000.00		120,000.00	√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
20-25 acres of Oil Plantain at Apauwawase	Apawawase	√	√	√	√	GPSNP - 2					√	DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
20 acres of Coconut Plantation	Kofipare	√	√	√	√	GPSNP - 2					√	DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
20 acres of Coconut Plantation	Dokrochiwa	√	√	√	√	GPSNP - 2					√	DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Conduct Multi Round Annual Crops and Livestock Survey (MRACLS)	District wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	80,000.00			√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Construction of pig slaughterhouse with cold storage facility	Teacher Mantey	√	√	√	√	30,000	100,000		320,000.00	√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Running of feed mill to enhance livestock production	Teacher Mantey	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	50,000.00		80,000.00	√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Implement need-based technical assistance and extension support	District wide	√	√	√	√	30,000			68,176.00	√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA

to 20,000 farmers													
Facilitate the formation of 8 new FBOs and train 50 new and existing FBOs in group dynamics and cohesion	District wide	√	√	√	√		8,000.00				√	DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Provide agricultural inputs and seedlings for farmers	District wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	50,000.00		10,000.00	√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Train 100 farmers in the usage of super grain bags and other post-harvest management practices	District wide	√	√	√	√	12,000.00	20,000.00			√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Sensitize 100 women on alternative livelihood activities	District wide	√	√	√	√	18,000.00	25,000.00			√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Conduct Ghana Agricultural Production Survey	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	20,000.00		35,000.00	√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Objective: Achieve strong, resilient, inclusive economic growth and job creation													
Programme: Human Capital Development through Quality Education and Healthcare													
Organization of clean-up exercises in the district	District wide	√	√	√	√			16,000.00		√		DEHU	Central Administration

Enhancement programmes (air quality control, noise pollution, environmental education and promotion)	District wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		DEHU	Central Administration
Construct 2No CHPS Compound and supply furniture and Comfortable items	Selected Community	√	√	√	√		4,000,000.00			√		Health Directorate	Central Administration
Organization of National Sanitation Day	District wide	√	√	√	√			100,000.00		√		DEHO	Central Administration
Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP)	District wide	√	√	√	√		600,000.00			√		DEHO	Central Administration
Conduct sensitization on WASH activities	District wide	√	√	√	√			50,000.00		√		DEHO	Central Administration
Drilling and mechanization of 10No. Boreholes.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00			√		Works	Environmental Health Unit
Repair and maintenance of 6No boreholes.	Communities with the boreholes	√	√	√	√		1,500,000.00			√		Works	Environmental Health Unit
Drilling and mechanization of 2No Boreholes (Small town water system)	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		2,500,000.00			√		Works	Environmental Health Unit

Procure and supply 1000 desks for Junior and Senior High Schools	District wide	√	√	√	√		600,000.00			√		Education Directorate	Works
Construct a new basic school (KG, Primary and JHS)	Selected community	√	√	√	√		3,000,000.00			√		Education Directorate	Works
Renovation of selected basic school buildings (classroom blocks)	District wide	√	√	√	√		55,000.00			√		Education Directorate	Works
Organise adolescent/ youth health forum and provide training for service providers and peer educators on adolescent health issues health education durbars	District wide	√	√	√	√		30,000.00			√		Health Directorate	Adolescent ambassadors
Train youth interested in TVET	District wide	√	√	√	√		12,000.00		√			DPCU	SWCD, GEA

Objective: Ensure access to quality health, education, and social protection for all.

Programme: Transparent and Accountable Local Governance Program

Extension of electricity to yet to be captured communities	District wide	√	√	√	√	3,000,000.00				√		Works	Central Administration
Conduct stakeholder consultative	District office in	√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√		Central Administration	All Departments/ Units

engagements	Coaltar											n	
Evaluate landed properties	District wide			√	√			100,000.00		√		Works	Central Administration
Provision and maintenance of 350 streetlights	Disrtrict wide	√	√	√	√	185,000.00				√		Works	Central Administration
Organization of General Assembly and Statutory Committees meetings	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√			25,000.00	25,000.00	√		Central Administration	All Departments/ Units
Organization of National Celebration Days.	Selected community	√	√	√	√			50,000.00	50,000.00	√		Central Administration	All Departments/ Units
Maintenance, insurance, and running expenses of official vehicles and other equipment	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√			200,000.00		√		Transport Officer	Central Administration
Rehabilitation of Office Building and public structures	District office in Coaltar			√	√	50,000.00				√		Works	Central Administration
Procurement of office fittings, furniture and equipment (computers, printers, etc.)	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	100,000.00	10,000.00			√		Procurement Department	Central Administration
Preparation of Annual Action Plans, Progress Reports and Composite Budgets	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	80,000.00	100,000.00			√		DPCU, Budget	Central Administration

Conduct reviews of MTDP, AAP and Annual Composite Budget	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	5,000.00			√		DPCU, Budget	Central Administration
Support activities on HIV/AIDS	District wide	√	√	√	√	150,000.00				√		Administrative Unit	Central Administration
Provide support for community self-help projects	District wide	√	√	√	√	100,000.00				√		Works	Central Administration
Preparation of Fee Fixing Resolutions and Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	2,000.00		√		Budget	Central Administration
Support the operationalization and functionality of Sub-structures	District wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00				√		Administrative Unit	Central Administration
Objective: Strengthen democratic governance, public accountability, and security.													
Conduct quarterly monitoring and evaluation on development projects/activities	District wide	√	√	√	√	70,000.00	10,000.00			√		DPCU	Central Administration
Programme: Communication and information dissemination													
Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Update website and maintain social media presence	Communities with the projects	√	√	√	√			2,000.00			√	MIS	Administration, DP
Engage media to educate and disseminate information	Communities with the projects	√	√	√	√		200,000	200,000			√	MIS	Administration, DP
Organize town hall meetings, social accountability forums	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		400,000	100,000			√	DP	Administration, DP
Objective: to ensure that the general public gets along with developmental projects in the district													
Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme													
Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct quarterly monitoring and evaluation on development projects/activities	District wide	√	√	√	√	70,000.00	10,000.00			√		DPCU	Central Admin, DP
M&E Framework, quarterly performance reports	District office	√	√	√	√	40,000	40,000			√		DPCU	Central Admin, DP
Objective: to assess the performance of projects, policies and projects in the district and identify areas for improvement													
Programme: maintenance of public buildings													

Rehabilitation of Office Building and public structures in the district	District wide	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	200,000	400,000		√		Works	Central Admin, works, DP
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Annual Action Plan for 2029

Programme: District Resilience and Emergency Management Program													
Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Emergency response and rescue missions to bring relief to people and communities affected by disaster.	District wide	√	√	√	√	80,000	60,000			√		NADMO	GNFS, GHS, GAS, GPS
Plant 1000 trees to check deforestation.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	60,000.00			√		NADMO	DEHO, FC
Greening and beautification of the Communities Sensitizing citizens on climate change,	District wide	√	√	√	√			20,000.00			√	NADMO	Energy Commission (EC)

energy													
Support rehabilitation services of communities affected by disaster and epidemic.	District wide	√	√	√	√	100,000	80,000			√		NADMO	GNFS, GHS, GAS, GPS
Providing early warnings through disaster risk reduction sensitizations/campaigns.	District wide	√	√	√	√	60,000	40,000			√		NADMO	GNFS, GHS, GAS, GPS
Monitoring/inspection of communities and institutions adherence to safety protocols and to identify hazards that might degenerate into serious emergencies.	District wide	√	√	√	√	40,000	20,000			√		NADMO	GNFS, GHS, GAS, GPS
Formation and training of Disaster Volunteer Groups and establishment of livelihood support programs for volunteers.	District wide	√	√	√	√	120,000.00	80,000.00			√		NADMO	GNFS, GHS, GAS, GPS
Objective: Build resilience to withstand threats of different dimensions													
Programme: Sustainable Infrastructure and Environmental Management for Livelihoods and Growth													

Undertake street Naming and Property Addressing exercise in 5 communities	Coaltar, Teacher Mante, Asuboi, amanase, Anum Apapamu	√	√	√	√		40,000.00						PPD	Works Department
Install property address signage	5 selected communities	√	√	√	√	60,000.00							PPD	Works Department
Identifying business addresses for capturing/updating revenue database	District wide	√	√	√	√			15,5000					PPD	Finance Budget
Organize SAT and Technical Planning meetings to approve building permits	District Wide	√	√	√	√	60,000.00							PPD	Lands Commission/TSC/SPC
Prepare three (3 No.) local plans for fast developing areas	District Assembly Office	√	√	√	√	50,000.00							PPD	Central Admin.
Carry out sensitization and educate to improve upon the permitting system	District Assembly Office	√	√	√	√	2,000.00							PPD	Works Department
Design and print a brochure on the Permitting procedures	District wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00					PPD	Works Department
Prepare 10 No street address map	District wide	√	√	√	√	150,000.00							PPD	Finance Budget

Organize Technical Planning meetings to approve building permits	Some selected communities	√	√	√	√			80,000.00					PPD	Lands Commission/TSC/SPC
Improve upon the permitting system	District Assembly Office	√	√	√	√	45,000.00							PPD	Central Admin.
Prepare Land use plans, Revise and update	District wide	√	√	√	√	500,000.00							PPD	Works Department
Grass cutting along town roads (5km)	Sowatey to Anum Apapamu	√	√	√	√	70,000.00				√			Roads	Works
Construction of 4km feeder road from Marfo junction to mamakrom and Akotuakrom	Marfo junction to mamakrom and Akotuakrom	√	√	√	√	1,000,000.00				√			Roads	Works
Minor drain repairs in Asuboi (1km)	Asuboi	√	√	√	√	90,000.00				√			Roads	Works
Grading and reshaping of selected roads in the district (5km)	District wide	√	√	√	√	400,000.00				√			Roads	Works
Desilting of earth channel culverts in teacher Mante and coaltar	Teacher Mante and coaltar	√	√	√	√	200,000.00				√			Roads	Works, DEHO, NADMO

Pothole patching and sectional repairs on the Adoagyiri to Owuram Road	Adoagyiri to Owuram	√	√	√	√	600,000.00				√		Roads	Works
Construction of 4.5km feeder road from teacher Mantey to Nodjo	Mantey to Nodjo	√	√	√	√	400,000.00				√		Roads	Works
Objective: .Promote sustainable environmental management and resilient infrastructure.													
Programme: Institutional Capacity for Effective Development Management													
Training of staff on Performance Management	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	20,000.00		-		√		HR	Central Administration
Train Staff on Revenue Mobilization	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	-			√		HR	Central Administration
Training of employees on Conflict Resolution and Stress Management	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	20,000.00		-		√		HR	Central Administration
To train and equip staff in understanding the need for Change Management to reduce resistance	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	-			√		HR	Central Administration
Objective: Improve efficient delivery of development outcomes and value for money													

Programme: Livelihood improvement													
Undertake community sensitization through community durbars, PTAs, LEAP disbursement meetings, ante and post-natal clinics, and any other focus group meetings on universal, right-age enrolment of children, especially children with disabilities, etc.	District wide	√	√	√	√				70,000.00		√	GPS/ UNICEF – CP	UNICEF – CP
Promote tourism through community sensitization activities	Obuoho	√	√	√	√			20,000.00		√		GTA	Central Administration
Embark on home visits and case follow-ups to identify and deal with cases of child seclusion and refer for the appropriate social services	District wide	√	√	√	√				65,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Organize a refresher training for SISOs head teachers and other key educational actors on right age of	District wide	√	√	√	√				50,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP

enrolment, inclusive education, etc.													
Organize a refresher training for SISOs head teachers and other key educational actors on guidelines on pregnancy and schooling, safe schools, inclusive education, etc.	District wide	√	√	√	√				50,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Embark on home visits and case follow-ups to identify and deal with cases of school drop-outs, teenage mothers, etc., and refer for the appropriate social services	District wide	√	√	√	√				50,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Organize a training/ refresher training for head teachers, teachers and District Teacher Support Teams (DTST) on Differentiated Learning (DL) instruction, and pedagogy, to support children, especially those who returned to school	District wide	√	√	√	√				55,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP

Organize a training on the usage of mSRC for SISOs and other key educational actors	District wide	√	√	√	√				40,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Organize coaching/ refresher training for officers of DSWCD/ DCPC on the use of SWIMS/ GCLMS.	District wide	√	√	√	√				40,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Support the DED with logistics to enable implementation of DL instruction and pedagogy	District wide	√	√	√	√				35,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Support DSWCD/ DCPC to embark on regular visits to homes/farms/schools/ markets to enable early identification of children in and at risk of child labour	District wide	√	√	√	√				40,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Form and train members of CCPCs in at least 20 more communities by end of year	Selected communities	√	√	√	√				40,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Advocate for the establishment of DOVVSU in the	District wide	√	√	√	√				5,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP

district													
Train officers of DOVVSU/ police on Child Labour, ISSOPs and handling of juvenile cases	District wide	√	√	√	√				8,500.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Support DOVVSU/ Police with logistics to enhance case investigation/ referral	District wide	√	√	√	√				20,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Train CCPCs/ DCPC on available social protection programmes and referral protocols	District wide	√	√	√	√				9,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Support CCPCs/ DCPC with logistics to enhance prompt referrals	District wide	√	√	√	√				20,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Gather comprehensive data on schools enrolled on GSFP in district, current state, and schools not enrolled currently on programme and disseminate information	District wide	√	√	√	√				17,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP

Document and disseminate reports of all activities, including challenges and successes during implementation	District wide	√	√	√	√				5,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Engage/ train all caterers contracted on GSFP on ways of improving system	District wide	√	√	√	√				9,500.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Train DCPC, DSWCD, Police/DOVVSU, Labour Inspectors on ISSOPs, Child	District wide	√	√	√	√				9,500.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Procure supplies and logistics such as Case files, computers, printer, router, furniture, etc. to enhance smooth running of office and cases handling and referrals	District office	√	√	√	√				10,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Procure supplies and logistics such as flip-chart stand, projector, etc. for training, video screening sessions and community sensitization activities.	District office	√	√	√	√				10,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP

As a long-term measure, the project should advocate for the provision of a vehicle for DSWCD/ DCPC to enhance referral/ field activities.	District wide	√	√	√	√				300,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Provide T&T/fuel, DSA for RCPC to offer supervision and coaching support to district/community front line workers	District wide	√	√	√	√				10,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF – CP
Support the implementation of Feed Ghana Programme	District wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	50,000.00		120,000.00	√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
20-25 acres of Oil Plantain at Apauwawase	Apawawase	√	√	√	√	GPSNP - 2					√	DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
20 acres of Coconut Plantation	Kofipare	√	√	√	√	GPSNP - 2					√	DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
20 acres of Coconut Plantation	Dokrochiwa	√	√	√	√	GPSNP - 2					√	DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Conduct Multi Round Annual Crops and Livestock Survey (MRACLS)	District wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	80,000.00			√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Construction of pig slaughterhouse with	Teacher	√	√	√	√	30,000	100,000		320,000.00	√		DoA	AyDA, DPs,

cold storage facility	Mantey								0				MoFA
Running of feed mill to enhance livestock production	Teacher Mantey	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	50,000.00		80,000.00	√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Implement need-based technical assistance and extension support to 20,000 farmers	District wide	√	√	√	√	30,000			68,176.00	√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Facilitate the formation of 8 new FBOs and train 50 new and existing FBOs in group dynamics and cohesion	District wide	√	√	√	√		8,000.00				√	DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Provide agricultural inputs and seedlings for farmers	District wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	50,000.00		10,000.00	√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Train 100 farmers in the usage of super grain bags and other post-harvest management practices	District wide	√	√	√	√	12,000.00	20,000.00			√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Sensitize 100 women on alternative livelihood activities	District wide	√	√	√	√	18,000.00	25,000.00			√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA
Conduct Ghana Agricultural Production Survey	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	20,000.00		35,000.00	√		DoA	AyDA, DPs, MoFA

Objective: Achieve strong, resilient, inclusive economic growth and job creation													
Programme: Human Capital Development through Quality Education and Healthcare													
Organization of clean-up exercises in the district	District wide	√	√	√	√			16,000.00		√		DEHU	Central Administration
Enhancement programmes (air quality control, noise pollution, environmental education and promotion)	District wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		DEHU	Central Administration
Construct 2No CHPS Compound and supply furniture and Comfortable items	Selected Community	√	√	√	√		4,000,000.00			√		Health Directorate	Central Administration
Organization of National Sanitation Day	District wide	√	√	√	√			100,000.00		√		DEHO	Central Administration
Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP)	District wide	√	√	√	√		600,000.00			√		DEHO	Central Administration
Conduct sensitization on WASH activities	District wide	√	√	√	√			50,000.00		√		DEHO	Central Administration
Drilling and mechanization of 10No. Boreholes.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00			√		Works	Environmental Health Unit

Repair and maintenance of 6No boreholes.	Communities with the boreholes	√	√	√	√		1,500,000.00			√		Works	Environmental Health Unit
Drilling and mechanization of 2No Boreholes (Small town water system)	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		2,500,000.00			√		Works	Environmental Health Unit
Procure and supply 1000No desks for Junior and Senior High Schools	District wide	√	√	√	√		600,000.00			√		Education Directorate	Works
Construct a new basic school (KG, Primary and JHS)	Selected community	√	√	√	√		3,000,000.00			√		Education Directorate	Works
Renovation of selected basic school buildings (classroom blocks)	District wide	√	√	√	√		55,000.00			√		Education Directorate	Works
Organise adolescent/ youth health forum and provide training for service providers and peer educators on adolescent health issues health education durbars	District wide	√	√	√	√		30,000.00			√		Health Directorate	Adolescent ambassadors
Train youth interested in TVET	District wide	√	√	√	√		12,000.00		√			DPCU	SWCD, GEA

Objective: Ensure access to quality health, education, and social protection for all.

Programme: Transparent and Accountable Local Governance Program													
Extension of electricity to yet to be captured communities	District wide	√	√	√	√	3,000,000.00				√		Works	Central Administration
Conduct stakeholder consultative engagements	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√		Central Administration	All Departments/ Units
Evaluate landed properties				√	√			100,000.00		√		Works	Central Administration
Provision and maintenance of 350 streetlights	Disrict wide	√	√	√	√	185,000.00				√		Works	Central Administration
Organization of General Assembly and Statutory Committees meetings	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√			25,000.00	25,000.00	√		Central Administration	All Departments/ Units
Organization of National Celebration Days.	Selected community	√	√	√	√			50,000.00	50,000.00	√		Central Administration	All Departments/ Units
Maintenance, insurance, and running expenses of official vehicles and other equipment	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√			200,000.00		√		Transport Officer	Central Administration
Rehabilitation of Office Building and public structures	District office in Coaltar			√	√	50,000.00				√		Works	Central Administration

Procurement of office fittings, furniture and equipment (computers, printers, etc.)	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	100,000.00	10,000.00			√		Procurement Department	Central Administration
Preparation of Annual Action Plans, Progress Reports and Composite Budgets	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	80,000.00	100,000.00			√		DPCU, Budget	Central Administration
Conduct reviews of MTDP, AAP and Annual Composite Budget	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	5,000.00			√		DPCU, Budget	Central Administration
Support activities on HIV/AIDS	Asuboi, Dokrochiwa and Coaltar	√	√	√	√	150,000.00				√		Administrative Unit	Central Administration
Provide support for community self-help projects	District wide	√	√	√	√	100,000.00				√		Works	Central Administration
Preparation of Fee Fixing Resolutions and Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	District office in Coaltar	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	2,000.00		√		Budget	Central Administration
Support the operationalization and functionality of Sub-structures	District wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00				√		Administrative Unit	Central Administration

Objective: Strengthen democratic governance, public accountability, and security.

Programme: Communication and information dissemination

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Update website and maintain social media presence	Communities with the projects	√	√	√	√			2,000.00			√	MIS	Administration, DP
Engage media to educate and disseminate information	Communities with the projects	√	√	√	√		200,000	200,000			√	MIS	Administration, DP
Organize town hall meetings, social accountability forums	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		400,000	100,000			√	DP	Administration, DP

Objective: to ensure that the general public gets along with developmental projects in the district

Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct quarterly monitoring and evaluation on development projects/activities	District wide	√	√	√	√	70,000.00	10,000.00			√		DPCU	Central Admin, DP
M&E Framework, quarterly performance reports	District office	√	√	√	√	40,000	40,000			√		DPCU	Central Admin, DP

Objective: to assess the performance of projects, policies and projects in the district and identify areas for improvement

Programme: maintenance of public buildings													
Rehabilitation of Office Building and public structures in the district	District wide	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	200,000	400,000		√		Works	Central Admin, works, DP

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.0 Introduction

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are important, not only for the successful implementation of the plan, but also for assessing the extent of achievement of or otherwise of the plan objectives. It is through an effective on-going M&E system that the key stakeholders of the plan can guide, facilitate and co-ordinate the execution of the projects and activities. It would also measure progress made in the entire implementation process. The overall coordination and monitoring would be the responsibility of the **District Coordinating Directorate**, while specific day-to-day monitoring, supervision and coordination will be done by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), Heads of the various Sector Departments, and other units of the District Assembly, who would be responsible for their specialized areas of operation. Some of these agencies and individuals who would be responsible for carrying out action.

As stated in the Planning Guidelines, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) is expected to develop a framework for such an M&E system for all the District and it is expected that this would be adapted to suit the objectives and content of this plan as well as the existing institutional arrangements in the District.

7.1 Stakeholder Analysis

This chapter deals with the analysis of stakeholders. This refers to the identification of interest groups who have or will have on the project and how the different or similar interests can be harmonized. With regards to this **Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP)**, the stakeholder analysis discussed revolves around preparation, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It also involved the methods, tools and techniques that were used to carry the various activities of the plan.

The design of development programmes/projects and other key interventions of DMTDP are done in participatory sessions involving representatives of all key stakeholders. This is due typically to the fact that DMTDP implementation affects individuals, groups of people, institutions and/or organizations so that if social benefits are to be maximized, the views, perceptions and needs of all interest groups must be adequately captured. Generally, societies exhibit differences in the roles and responsibilities of women and men and their access to and control over resources and their participation in decision making. The availability and access of women and men to opportunities in economic, social and political life is inequitable and this could hinder growth and harm development. Any failure to adequately address gender issues can damage the effectiveness and sustainability of programmes and projects. Given this background, the DPCU, in developing the DMTDP has employed gender-sensitive approaches that take into account the interventions, its objectives, strategies and resource allocation. Stakeholder analysis is closely related to problem analysis essentially because without people's views on a problem, neither its nature, nor their needs, nor eventual solution will become clear.

Ideally, stakeholder analysis must demonstrate interest and expectations of key stakeholders, sensitivity to and respect for cross-cutting issues, potentials and deficiencies for resource endowments as well as implications and conclusions for programme/project implementation. At a stakeholder's analysis session conducted for the development of the DMTDP, the DPCU identified and classified the stakeholders broadly as follows:

Table 23: Roles and Responsibilities of all Organizations and Groups of People

Name	Organization	Role	Interest	Influence	Unique Facts	Expectations	Ways To Manage Expectations
DPCU	AyDA	Responsible for leading plan preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation	High	High	Lead all activities Mobilize participation from all other stakeholders formed	Produce MTDP that meets guidelines and Development Focus	Carefully follow guidelines and timelines.
Plan Preparation Task Team	AyDA	Responsible for leading the day to day activities of the plan	High	High	Consult and mobilize participation from all other stakeholders.	Ensure plan meets stipulated guidelines and prepared on time	Provide financial support to the team on time All other stakeholders doing their best to meet timelines.
DCD	AyDA	Coordinating all activities of the plan preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation	High	High	Signatory to all official letters requesting inputs from other departments, units, agencies, etc.	Steer the whole process of the plan preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation	Discuss the progress of work done frequently, challenges and potentials

DCE	AyDA	Political Head influences the direction of development	High	High	Provide aspirations, goals and objectives that drive development in the Metropolis	Provide political drive for the plan.	Timely informed on actions to be taken and progress of work
Assembly Members	AyDA	Organize citizens for development actions and advocate for development interventions in their electoral areas	High	High	Mobilize different interest groups for community needs assessment.	Ensure even representation of community members. Ensure acceptance of determining needs, programmes and projects	Meeting with Assembly Members and suggesting potential different interest groups. Reviewing lists of invited persons before the meeting.
Community	Civil Society		High	High	Provide unique facts about the community Provide aspirations of the community	Brainstorm to bring community needs.	Provide advance information on their participation needed and the form(s) it will take. Provide PPE for all and ensure adherence to COVID-19

NGO's	Civil Society	Provide data for plan preparation Implement identified programmes or projects or provide funding for implementation	High	Medium	Expertise in the implementation of specific programmes/projects	Collaborate with AYDA in plan preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation	protocols Actively involve NGO's in all aspects of the plan
Traditional Authority	Traditional Authority	Provide land for projects. Coordinate and support all activities in their jurisdiction	High	High	Custodians of stool lands	Provide guidance, support and an enabling environment for all activities in their communities	Pre inform traditional authorities of any activity to be undertaken in their communities. Ensure their presence in activities.
Decentralized Departments/ Units or Agencies	AyDA	Provide data and technical support	High	Low	Provide technical support to various aspects of the plan.	Produce annual action plans Provide indicators to measure the progress of implementation	Request inputs and provide a reasonable amount of time for feedback. Follow-up on all requests
Industries	Corporate	Provide funding for	High	High	Corporate	Support	Invite for

**and
Companies**

Bodies

implementation of
activities or
implement
projects/programmes

responsibility to the
societies in which
they operate

Assembly to
provide
District/welfare
services to its
citizenry

discussions on
needs and ways
to support.

Provide an
enabling
environment for
their operations
to thrive

Media

Media

Recording and
dissemination of
information

High

High

Very demanding.
Like to be given
detailed and updated
information on the
progress of work

Disseminate
accurate
information.

Available to
capture
milestones of the
plan

Carefully
verifying
information
before
publicizing it.

Task team
inviting media
ahead of time to
cover
milestones.

Table 24: Stakeholder Engagement on Plan Implementation and Feedback (Subject to COVID-19 or a Pandemic)

Method/Tool	Description and Use	Contents	Dissemination Method	Target Institution/Person/Places
Information Provision				
Distribution of printed public materials: leaflets, brochures, fact sheets	Used to convey information on the MTDP and updates on its implementation to local and national stakeholders.	Printed materials present illustrative and written information on Project activities, facilities, cost, technologies and design solutions, as well as impact mitigation measures. Presented contents are concise and adapted to a layperson reader. Graphics and pictorials will be used to describe technical aspects. Information will be printed in English	Information will be published on AYDA's official website, notice boards in communities, given to Press and media, the RCC and all other stakeholders who request it formally.	RCC NDPC CoST-MSG Communities NGO's CBO's T.A's Churches Opinion Leaders Press and Media
Distribution of quarterly progress reports and excerpts, annual progress	Reports and excerpts of reports are circulated on regular basis to stakeholders to ensure awareness and transparency.	Important highlights of Projects/programme achievements, announcements of planned activities, changes, and overall progress.	Circulation of the progress of implementation of MTDP at a specified frequency in the Project Area of Influence as well as to any other stakeholders that expressed their interest in receiving these	RCC NDPC CoST-MSG Communities NGO's

reports and excerpts, Monitoring & Evaluation Reports.		Information will be printed in English.	<p>periodicals.</p> <p>Means of distribution – post, emailing, electronically, delivery in person.</p> <p>Public venues in Project Area of Influence – local administrations, and the Health service facilities, community meeting venues, Press Club, etc.</p>	<p>CBO's</p> <p>T.A's</p> <p>Churches</p> <p>Opinion Leaders</p> <p>Press and Media</p>
Printed advertisements in the media	Inserts, announcements, press releases, short articles, or feature stories in the printed media – newspapers, magazines, websites and Facebook live	<p>Notification of forthcoming public events or commencement of specific Project activities.</p> <p>General description of the Project and its benefits to the community.</p> <p>Information will be printed in Fante and English.</p>	Placement of paid information in local, soft and print media, including those intended for the general reader and specialized audience and official websites or Facebook for AYDA	<p>RCC</p> <p>NDPC</p> <p>CoST-MSG</p> <p>NGO's</p> <p>Press and Media</p>
Radio or	Short radio programmes,	Description of the Project,	Collaboration with media	All stakeholders

television entries	video materials, or documentaries broadcast on TV.	<p>Project development updates, solutions for impact mitigation.</p> <p>Advance announcement of the forthcoming public events or commencement of specific Project activities.</p> <p>Communication will be in Fante and English.</p>	producers that operate in the region and can reach local and national audiences.	
Visual presentations	Visually convey Project information to affected communities and other interested audiences.	<p>Description of the Project and related solutions/impact management measures.</p> <p>Updates on Project development.</p>	Presentations are widely used as part of the public hearings and other consultation events with various stakeholders.	<p>RCC</p> <p>Affected Communities</p> <p>NGO's</p> <p>CBO's</p> <p>T.A's</p> <p>Churches</p> <p>Opinion Leaders</p> <p>Press and Media</p>
Notice boards	Displays of printed information on notice boards in public places.	Advance announcements of the forthcoming public events, the commencement of specific Project activities, or changes to the scheduled process.	Printed announcements and notifications are placed in visible and easily accessible places frequented by the local public.	<p>AYDA</p> <p>Libraries</p> <p>Churches</p>

		Noticeboard information will be in Bangla.		Communities
Websites Including dedicated social media platforms	All the project and programmes activities, documentation, and notice will be published on the project websites. These platforms will upload completed, ongoing and planned project activities to encourage the target population to participate more actively.	All contents mentioned above will be displayed on AyDA's official websites and social media platforms. The website is available in English.	Through websites and social media platforms	For all types of stakeholders having access to internet facility.
Information Feedback				
Feedback & Suggestion Box	Suggestion boxes would be placed at vantage locations for residents in	Any questions, queries, or concerns, especially for stakeholders that may have	Appropriate locations for suggestion boxes would be selected in a safe public place	All stakeholders

	<p>affected communities to leave written feedback and comments about Projects.</p> <p>Contents of the suggestion box would be checked by designated Project staff regularly to ensure timely collection of input and response/action, as necessary.</p>	<p>difficulty expressing their views and issues during public meetings.</p>	<p>to make it readily accessible for the community (offices of local NGOs, local administrations, libraries, churches, community centers, etc.)</p>	
Internet/Digital Media	<p>The webpage would have a built-in feature that allows viewers to leave comments or ask questions about the Project.</p>	<p>The platform was created online for all stakeholders having access to the web to comment on the information displayed.</p>	<p>Links to specific information created and responsible technocrats responsible for programmes or projects given access.</p> <p>Other on-line based platforms can also be used, such as web-conferencing, webinar presentations, web-based meetings, Internet surveys/polls, etc.</p>	<p>For all types of stakeholders having access to internet facility.</p>
Surveys, Interviews and Questionnaires	<p>The use of public opinion surveys, interviews and questionnaires to obtain</p>	<p>Questions targeting stakeholder perception of the Project, associated impacts</p>	<p>Soliciting participation in surveys/ interviews with specific stakeholder groups or</p>	<p>Communities or Households directly benefiting from a project</p>

	stakeholder views and to complement the statutory process of public hearings.	and benefits, concerns and suggestions.	community-wide. Administering questionnaires as part of the household visits.	
Consultations & Participation				
Public hearings	AYDA representatives, the affected public, authorities, regulatory bodies and other stakeholders for a detailed discussion on a specific project or programme would be held before implementation. Townhall meetings will be held at least twice a year to communicate the progress of MTDP implementation to the general populace	Detailed information on the activity and/or facility in question, including a presentation and an interactive Questions & Answers session with the audience. Hearings will be conducted in Fante and English.	Wide and prior announcement of the public hearing and the relevant details, including notifications in local media would be made. Targeted invitations will be sent to stakeholders Assembly Members, TA's and opinion leaders .	All stakeholders
Household visits	Household-level visits would be conducted to supplement the statutory process of public hearings, particularly to solicit feedback from vulnerable	Description of the Project and related solutions/impact management measures. Any questions, queries, or	Trained staff would conduct visits with a specified periodicity. Limitation: logistical	Households

	community members (disabled, elderly and the minority ethnic communities who may be unable to attend the formal hearing events.	concerns, especially for stakeholders that may have difficulty expressing their views and issues during formal community-wide meetings. Consultations would be in Fante.	challenges in reaching households in remote locations.	
Focus Group Discussions and Round Table Workshops	Would be used to facilitate discussion on the Project's specific issues that merit collective examination with various groups of stakeholders.	Project's specific activities and plans, design solutions and impact mitigation/ management measures that require a detailed discussion with affected stakeholders. Discussions would likely be held in Fante and English.	Announcements of the forthcoming meetings are widely circulated to participants in advance. Targeted invitations would be sent out to stakeholders.	Households directly benefiting from the project Assemblymen CSO's NGO's Specific Technocrats Consultants

7.2 Monitoring and Evaluation.

The monitoring and evaluation arrangement of this plan is the responsibility of the District Planning Coordinating Unit, the National Development Commission and the Regional Coordinating Council. The National Development Planning System Act, 1994, Act 480 highlighted the above functions under sub-section 2 (e) of part (1) section (2) and the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 Section 85 and the National Development Planning System Regulations 2016, L.I. 2232 provides the basis and procedures for Monitoring and evaluation of District Medium Term Plans.

7.3. Ayensuano District Assembly (AyDA), like any other Assembly, has a District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU). The expanded DPCU will be responsible for the assessment of the Assembly's projects to determine whether planned activities are being undertaken. Though project implementing agencies will perform similar monitoring functions, the DPCU's monitoring role supersedes all. For the effective and efficient performance of these roles, it has been proposed that the DPCU be adequately resourced within the medium term.

Table 25: M&E Activities Arrangements

M&E ACTIVITIES ARRANGEMENTS					
ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				ACTORS
	2026	2027	2028	2029	
MTDP Evaluations					
Mid-Term Evaluation	Start 15th March 2028				DPCU
Terminal Evaluation	Start 15th January 2029				DPCU
Specific Evaluation	Bi-annually e.g. start 5th of July bi-annually				DPCU
Participatory M%E	Start 25th April bi-annually			DPCU	DPCU
Implementation monitoring		DPCU			
Monthly or Quarterly Field Visit	1st Thursday of every quarter				DPCU
Monthly or Quarterly Review Meetings	2nd Thursday of every quarter				DPCU
APR Preparation and dissemination					
Data collection	From 15th January annually				DPCU
Data collation	From 15th January annually				DPCU
Data analysis and validation	From 15th- 20th January annually				DPCU

Prepare Draft MDA APR	15th-22nd January annually	DPCU
Organise Draft APR review workshop	25th January annually	DPCU
Final APR submitted to NDPC	End of January annually	DPCU
Dissemination of District APR	From February annually	DPCU

7.3 Development Evaluation

Development Evaluation is the analysis of observations made in the course of monitoring the impact and performance of a development project, and drawing conclusions with respect to the fulfilment of project objectives. It is the periodic assessment and review of the extent to which the goal and objectives of an activity have been accomplished and further involves a process of determining, systematically and objectively, the relevance, effectiveness and impact of activities in the light of their objectives.

The DPCU will conduct the three key types of development evaluation namely:

- ❖ **Ex-ante Evaluation:** Evaluation conducted prior to commencement of development programme/project implementation and will aim at reviewing the intended plan (goals and objectives) of the programme/project.
- ❖ **Mid-term/Interim Evaluation:** Evaluation undertaken at periodic intervals during the implementation stage.
- ❖ **Ex-Post/Terminal Evaluation:** Evaluation carried out after development programme/project implementation.

In all these the essence will be to;

- To judge the worth of on-going programs and to estimate the usefulness of attempts to improve them.
- To assess the utility of new programs and initiatives.
- To increase the effectiveness of program management and administration.
- To satisfy the accountability requirements of program sponsors.

Stakeholders to be involved in conduct of development evaluation will include, but not limited to;

- Internal evaluators (e.g. community leaders and members)
- External evaluators (e.g. DA staff, heads of departments of the Assembly, development partners and consultants)
- Project Beneficiaries

The Evaluation will be expected to serve different purposes and call for different strategies at various stages in the life of development programmes/projects. Specifically:

- ❖ In the planning stages of social intervention programs, evaluations focus on assessing the extent and severity of the programmes requiring social intervention and on designing programs to ameliorate them.
- ❖ In the conduct of ongoing and new programmes, evaluations help to determine the degree to which programs are effective – that is, how successfully they are providing the intended target populations with the resources, services and benefits envisioned by their sponsors and designers. In addition, impact assessments estimate the effects of the intervention.
- ❖ For accountability purposes, and to aid in decisions concerning whether programmes should be continued, expanded, or curtailed, evaluations consider costs in relation to benefits and compare an intervention’s cost effectiveness with that of alternative strategies and consider all of these.

7.4 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) involves the beneficiaries of the programmes and projects taking active part in the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) processes and activities. In most cases M&E has been planned and prepared in a form of structured questionnaire where communities were only involved in responding to the already prepared questionnaires among others. The information collected is taken away to be analysed and reported usually in the form of written reports. The approach had resulted in project failures and abandonment because community level actors and members will want to know what their programme has achieved. This will inform them of whether or not efforts are being effective, resources are being used efficiently to achieve the objectives of the programme/project. By taking part in the M&E processes and activities, participants gain a deeper understanding of programme/project progress, strengths and weaknesses so that they contribute more to the success of the programme/project and thus own their work and eventually have positive impact on their lives.

The DPCU, in ensuring Participatory M&E will adhere to the following requirements of M&E strategies or processes to enable the Assembly achieve results.

- Plan the M&E exercise with community representatives.
- Agree on goals, objectives and expected outputs of the M&E exercise.
- Agree on methodology to adopt and who should be involved.
- Identify who should be involved in the M&E exercise and bring them together on time.
- Agree on duration for conduct of monitoring or evaluation (start and finish dates).
- Agree on utilization of the information collected.
- Involve representatives in resource mobilisation (funds, inputs, other logistics etc).

- Develop data collection tools together.
- Involve participants/community representatives in field data collection and inspections.
- Analyse and prepare report with their full involvement.
- Circulate M&E reports, decide on actions etc with community representatives.

7.5 Summary of Activities to Promote PM&E

The DPCU will identify all key NGOs/CBOs/CSOs working in the district and establish strong partnerships with them with the view of pursuing a common development agenda. Recognizing the capacity constraints of community members, CSOs, NGOs and CBOs at the community level, the DPCU will organize workshops to strengthen and build their capacity and to discuss the roles of different stakeholders towards promoting and incorporating PM&E results into the district M&E reports. However, NGOs/CBOs who are assessed to have capacity will be engaged by the Ayensuano District Assembly (or the DPCU) to provide training and capacity building in use of PM&E tools and methodologies for social analysis and participatory impact assessment such as Citizen Report Cards, Community Score Cards, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Participatory Expenditure Tracking of social service expenditures.

7.6 Monitoring Plan

The following Monitoring plan was produced by studying the NDPC's guidelines for the preparation of District Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plans, the guideline for the **2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP)** and other relevant secondary materials. The various departments and units working together to form the Metropolitan Assembly discussed indicators that will give a true reflection of their work, then appropriate targets were set to measure the progress of work done by the Department or Unit. The consolidated indicators with their targets and the stipulated core indicators from NDPC formed the basis of developing the following monitoring matrix.

7.7 Implementation Arrangement

The analysis of the existing district and sub-district structures revealed weaknesses in the administrative machinery and institutional structures of the Ayensuano District and this is seen to have adverse effect on the delivery capability of the institutions involved in the implementation of the plan. Specific areas where significant weaknesses exist are the District Assembly, departments of the Assembly, Private Sector Development and the collaborative efforts of the socio-political organizations (including the NGOs). This section of the implementation deals with the interventions required to bring administrative efficiency and productivity in all sectors of the local economy and by and large improve administrative capability and cost-effective coordination among all departments and sections of the society.

The decentralization process, development planning system and the legal frameworks of the local government system of Ghana was to facilitate integrative development, promote institutional harmony and enhance local community initiative in the socio-economic development process. This indicates that the District Assembly is the local planning authority

entrusted with all facets of local governance and development control. This is done with the co-corporation of all departments and agencies in the district. The implication is that the District Assembly should be in a position to mobilize adequate resources wherever possible to facilitate its development. However, given the uncertainties in the external sources of assistance it is important that the district mobilizes resources largely internally and from local resource base.

The way forward in this respect is to re-structure the development partners as follows:

7.8. The Ayensuano District Assembly (AyDA)

The AyDA, like all other DAs performs the role of local governance in the best interest of the people and the nation as a whole. To be in a position to execute its functions effectively, the AyDA should strengthen the DPCU and build the capacity of the other departments, sub-structures and committees to ensure that the requisite staff and resources exist to facilitate the implementation of the plan. Sources of the AyDA finance include DACF, DDF, locally generated revenues, subventions from central government and borrowing under the provisions of section 88 of Act 462. It is however appropriate that for the smooth implementation of the MTDP; the district mobilizes most resources from the local resources base. The AyDA will do this through:

- Generating and providing resources and logistics for the implementation of the projects.
- Promoting close coordination among all agencies and establish a working partnership between the private sector, NGOs and the public sectors.
- Sourcing and attracting investments into the district.
- Creating an environment to maximize community participation in plan implementation.
- Providing the technical leadership with specific reference to plan implementation and possible revision within the changing socio-economic circumstances.

7.9. Central Government

The central government has over the years taken a keen interest in the development at the district and local level due primarily to the fact that the development parameters of the district should conform to the national development agenda. For this reason, central government transfers in respect of wages and salaries and ceded revenue as a source of development funding for the district should continue and be increased. Release of such funds should be done on regular basis and on schedule.

7.10. District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)

The DACF provided under section 252 of the constitution has so far constituted the most significant source of the development funding to the Ayensuano District Assembly. For some time now, the DACF has been channeled into provision of socio-economic and technical infrastructure. Following the increase in the DACF allocation ,the Assembly revenue base has

improved though not significant enough to facilitate the desired level of development. However, deductions from source and delays in the release of the DACF hinder development. These challenges need to be resolved to pave way for smooth development.

7.11. Community Involvement

Community participation in the development processes at the local level is very crucial and forms the basis for the DMTDP. Communities participate in the DMTDP preparation process from the phase of aspiration gathering to the validation of the plan. Also, their involvement is substantiated by the emphasis on public hearing process during the plan formulation. It is proposed that the communities in the district will be involved in the implementation of the plan. Communities are expected to offer local expertise and labour in the execution of the projects. Based on needs assessment of communities capabilities, community members will be trained on operation and maintenance of projects/facilities to ensure sustainability.

The DPCU will work with sub-district structures to sensitize the local members and mobilize them for assistance required by any project.

Private Sector Participation

The Government has in recent times sought to transform the public administration service in the interest of improving private investments. The AyDA has benefited enormously from these activities and should be in a position to attract both local and foreign private investments in the district. Given their proposed involvement in the plan implementation, the District Assembly should create the awareness within the private sector domain of the existence and the content of the DMTDP and specifically on their expected roles in the programme implementation. More Public-Private Partnership projects should be initiated to ease the over dependent and pressure on the limited public funds for the provision of socio-economic infrastructures.

The Ayensuano District Assembly and other development actors should together map up strategies that will provide good grounds for active private sector presence in the district. Such strategies should outline issues relating to access to land, tax rebates, adequacy of the district's socio-economic and technical infrastructure and the level of District Assembly's enthusiasm to work with the private sector for the district's development.

Inter-Agency / Departmental Co-operation

The successful implementation of the plan will depend on the level of co-operation of agency/departments involved in the plan implementation designated as lead or collaborating agencies. Whilst lead agencies will be responsible for the overall implementation of programmes and specific project components, it is recommended that all collaborating agencies/departments will collaborate for effective implementation of the plan.

All heads of agencies/departments should take keen interest in the plan. The implication is that there should be complete re-structuring of the present weak inter-agency/department linkages. The District Assembly (represented by the DCE and DCD) should lead in this process.

Revenue Generation and Budgeting

The persistent non-attainment of revenue targets constitutes a serious setback to plan implementation since the DACF alone cannot support the entire plan. It is important that the District Assembly steps up revenue generation from internal sources in a move to attaining realistic targets set for the year. Budgeting allocations for annual plans should be based on budget hearings involving community representatives and departments/sector agencies. Such hearings should review estimates of the various activities to ensure that projects due for implementation are not constrained. The District Budget Officer (DBO) and the District Finance Officer (DFO) should lead discussions in those sessions. The following critical measures need to be undertaken to enhance revenue generation for the planned period;

- ❖ Development and implementation of revenue improvement action plan.
- ❖ Update of revenue database/register.
- ❖ Revaluation of all unvalued properties.
- ❖ Outsourcing/Privatization of aspects of the revenue collections to experts.
- ❖ Ensuring that the Assembly pass all DPAT assessments to qualify for the DDF.

Expenditure

The limited resources and financial standing of the district necessitated prioritization of development programmes in the plan. This means that serious consideration has been given to all potential constraints to resource mobilization and that the district development process only depends on resources for the implementation of the programmes and projects in this plan. It is important to recommend that the present trend of spending a greater proportion of the District Assembly's revenue on recurrent expenditure especially on personal emoluments should be changed. Rather, the district should spend a greater proportion of its revenues on development projects especially on those selected projects that will improve the standard of living of the local people. It is further recommended that the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU), the Internal Audit Unit and the External Audit Agency should be given the necessary logistics and their capacities built to monitor all expenditure.

Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Indicators are crucial part in developing the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plans. They define how targets are measured in relation to achieving goals and objectives. They also indicate the initial situations before the start of the project while given information on expected outcomes and impact on target beneficiaries.

Table 26 shows the M&E matrix and presents information on input, outcomes and impact and as well indicates activities that are to be performed to achieve plan objectives. It also shows actors responsible for the various activities.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) MATRIX

Table 26: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION										
Objective 1: By 2028, equip 100% of the District Planning and M&E units with the necessary logistics and tools to effectively monitor and evaluate all development programs.										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage of District Planning and M&E units equipped with the required logistics and tools.	The percentage of total district M&E units that have received the full package of defined logistics/tools (e.g., computers, internet, transport, office space, software).	Output	60%	70%	85%	100%	100%	Laptops and Printers Internet connectivity Tablets For Data Collection Motorbikes Vehicles Software or	Quarterly	AyDA, DPCU, Central Admin

								MIS platforms		
Number of M&E units supplied with logistics and tools annually.	Yearly progress in equipping districts, disaggregated by region or tool type.	Input	5	7	8	10	10	Laptops and Printers Tablets For Data Collection Motorbikes Vehicles	Quarterly	AyDA, DPCU, Central Admin
Percentage of M&E units reporting that logistics/tools are functional and adequate for their tasks.	How the tools and logistics provided are in working condition and sufficient for effective M&E operations.	Outcome	55%	75%	90%	100%	100%	Laptops and Printers Tablets For Data Collection Motorbikes Vehicles	Quarterly	AyDA, DPCU, Central Admin

Percentage of M&E staff trained on the use of new tools and systems.	The share of M&E personnel trained to operate and apply the tools and systems (e.g., data software, MIS platforms, reporting templates).	Output	65%	80%	90%	100%	100%	Male	Quarterly	AyDA, DPCU, Central Admin
								Female		

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE (INCLUDING COVID-19)										
Objective 1: By 2029, establish and operationalize a District Disaster Response Fund and coordination mechanism to support at least 90% of emergency incidents.										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Proportion of districts with an established Disaster Response Fund	The percentage of districts that have formally created a Disaster Response Fund through legal or administrative processes.	Output	10%	35%	60%	85%	100%	District Fund Source	Quarterly	AyDA, MLGRD, National Disaster Agency, NADMO

Proportion of districts with an operational disaster coordination mechanism	Measures the percentage of districts with functional disaster coordination structures (e.g. District Disaster Management Committees) that meet regularly and coordinate response activities.	Output	15%	40%	65%	80%	100%	Region District Type of mechanism	Quarterly	AyDA, National Disaster Agency
Percentage of emergency incidents supported by the District Disaster Response Fund	Measures the proportion of reported emergency incidents that receive timely and adequate support through the District Disaster Response Fund.	Outcome	5%	30%	55%	75%	90%	District Type of emergency Population	Quarterly	AyDA, NADMO
Average response time to emergency incidents using the District Fund mechanism	Measures the average time (in hours or days) taken from the time an incident is reported to the	Outcome	10 days	8 days	6 days	4 days	2 days	Region District	After each incident	District Disaster

	time support is delivered using the District Disaster Response Fund.								Type of incident		Committees Emergency Services
Objective 2: By 2028, upgrade and equip at least 80% of key emergency preparedness infrastructure in high-risk communities.											
Key facilities upgraded and equipped	Number / percentage of facilities that meet upgrade and equipment specifications	Outcome	30%	55%	70%	80%	85%	Region District Facility type	Quarterly progress Annual verification	NADMO, AyDA, Health Department	
Upgraded facilities meeting standards	Number of upgraded facilities that pass QA/QC against national standards	Outcome	20%	50%	65%	85%	90%	As above; contractor	Quarterly	Standards Authority, Public Works, NDMA	

Functional backup power and water	Number / percentage of facilities	Output	35%	55%	70%	85%	90%	Facility type; grid / off-grid Urban / Rural	Quarterly	Energy / Water Utility, NDMA
Trained O&M teams in place	Number of facilities with trained operations and maintenance staff and approved maintenance plan	Output	30%	55%	75%	90%	95%	Males Females Facility type		HR, AyDA, NDMA

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE										
Objective 1: By 2029, strengthen 100% of sub-district structures to be fully operational and actively participating in local governance										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			

Fully operational sub-district structures	Percentage of sub-district structures meeting minimum functionality criteria; staff in place, office space, budget, basic equipment	Outcome	35%	55%	75%	90%	100%	Urban / Rural Type of sub-district council	Quarterly Semi-Annual	AyDA, DPCU, Central Admin, MLGRD
Functioning sub-district councils holding statutory meetings	Number of councils that held four or more statutory meetings in a year	Outcome	30%	55%	70%	85%	100%	Council type	Quarterly	AyDA, DPCU, Central Admin, LGS
Sub-districts structures with approved annual workplans	Number with approved and costed annual workplans	Output	25%	50%	70%	85%	100%	Funding source	Quarterly Annually	AyDA, DPCU, Central Admin, MLGRD
Timely submission of reports	Number of sub-district structures submitting required reports on time	Output	40%	60%	75%	90%	100%	Report type	Quarterly	Local Government Secretariat, NDPC

Representation in local governance forums	Percentage of sub-district structures represented in district planning / budgeting forums	Output	30%	55%	75%	90%	100%	Males / Females Rural / Urban	Quarterly Bi-Annual	AyDA, NDPC, CSOs
Objective 2: Increase internally generated funds (IGF) by 50% by the end of 2029 through improved collection systems and revenue diversification.										
Total IGF collected (nominal)	Actual IGF collected annually (in GHS)	Outcome	100%	110%	120%	135%	150%	Rates Fees Fines Business permits Property tax	Quarterly	MoF, AyDA, CAGD
IGF as % of total local revenue	IGF divided by total revenue	Outcome	20%	23%	27%	30%	32%	Rural / Urban	Quarterly	MoF, LGS, NDPC, AyDA

Revenue collection efficiency	IGF collected divided by IGF billed	Outcome	60%	70%	80%	85%	90%	Revenue type	Quarterly	District Finance Unit, MoF, Auditor-General
Number of revenue officers trained in modern collection methos	Actual number of officers trained	Process	30%	55%	70%	85%	100%	Males / Females Cadre	Quarterly	LGS, MoF, AyDA, Training Institutes
Compliance rate among taxpayers	Number of registered taxpayers who pay on time	Outcome	50%	65%	75%	85%	90%	Males / Females Type of taxpayer	Quarterly Annually	District Revenue Unit, MoF, GRA

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL										
Objective 1: By 2029, reduce youth unemployment by 40% through expanded skills training, job creation, and entrepreneurship programs.										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Youth unemployment rate	Percentage of labour force aged 15-35 unemployed	Outcome	20%	18%	16%	14%	12%	Males / Females Rural / Urban	Quarterly	AyDA, MELR, National Statistical Service (NSS)
Youth employment-to-population ratio	Number of employed youth	Outcome	35%	38%	42%	45%	48%	Education level Males /	Quarterly Annually	AyDA, NSS, MELR

								Females		
Youth in skills training programs	Number of youth enrolled in accredited TVET / Skills programs	Output	15%	25%	35%	45%	55%	Males / Females	Quarterly	Commission for TVET, YEA, MoE
Graduates completing training	Number of graduates who complete training	Output	50%	65%	75%	80%	85%	Males / Females Program type	Quarterly	Commission for TVET, YEA
Objective 2: By 2029, provide comprehensive social support services to at least 80% of vulnerable individuals, including PWDs, the elderly, and single-parent households.										
Coverage of vulnerable individuals receiving social support	Number of vulnerable individuals	Outcome	40%	55%	65%	75%	80%	PWDs, Elderly Males / Females	Quarterly	AyDA, SWCD, NSS

PWDs accessing disability fund / benefits	Number of PWDs receiving targeted cash or in-kind support	Output	30%	45%	60%	70%	80%	Disability type Males / Females	Quarterly	MoGCSP, District Social Welfare, Disability Councils
Elderly enrolled in social pension / LEAP+	Number of elderly beneficiaries	Output	25%	40%	55%	70%	80%	Males / Females Rural / Urban	Quarterly	SWCD-AyDA, MoGCSP, SSNIT, NDPC
Single-parent household supported	Number of single-parent households receiving social protection	Output	20%	35%	55%	70%	80%	Males / Females	Quarterly	SWCD-AyDA, MoGCSP,
Beneficiaries with improved livelihoods	Number of supported beneficiaries reporting improved income / food security	Outcome	20%	35%	50%	65%	75%	Males / Females Poverty quintile	Quarterly	SWCD-AyDA, MoGCSP, MoF, NDPC
Objective 3: Increase access to primary healthcare by 60% in rural and underserved communities by 2029										

Population with access to a PHC facility within 5km	Percentage of population in rural / underserved areas living within 5km	Outcome	15%	20%	30%	45%	60%	Rural remote Near-rural Males / Females	Quarterly	MoH, GHS, District Health Management Teams (DHMTs), NGOs
Community Health Worker (CHW) coverage	Percentage of households in rural areas receiving at least one CHW	Output	15%	25%	45%	65%	80%	Remote / Non-remote Female-headed household	Quarterly	DHMTs, NGOs, Implementing Partners
Essential medicines available at PHC	Percentage of a defined list of tracer essential medicines (e.g ORS, antibiotics) available on day of survey at PHC facilities	Output	10%	20%	30%	40%	40%	Public vs Private CHPS / Clinic Facility type Region / District	Quarterly	MoH, GHS Pharmacy Directorate
Objective 4: Ensure 90% of households in underserved areas have access to safe drinking water by 2029										

Households using improved / safe drinking water sources	Percentage of households in underserved areas using water from sources that meet national / WHO standards (piped, borehole, protected well, treated)	Outcome	10%	20%	40%	65%	90%	Male / Female-headed households Rural / Urban underserved	Quarterly	MSWR, GWCL, CWSA, GSS
Average daily water availability per person in underserved households	Litres per capita per day from safe sources	Outcome	10%	15%	30%	50%	70%	Males / Females Household size	Quarterly	MSWR, GWCL, CWSA, GSS, NGOs
Functionality rate of rural / underserved water points	Percentage of boreholes, standpipes, mechanized systems, and handpumps operational at time of survey	Output	15%	25%	50%	70%	85%	Facility type Public / Private / Community-managed	Quarterly	GWCL, CWSA, MoH, AyDA
Objective 5: By 2029, improve and expand basic school infrastructure to ensure a safe and conducive learning environment for 95% of pupils in targeted areas.										

Pupils in schools meeting minimum infrastructure standards	Percentage of pupils in basic schools with classrooms that meet national minimum standards	Outcome	15%	20%	45%	70%	95%	Males / Females Urban / Rural	Quarterly	MoE, GES, AyDA, GSS
Pupil-classroom ration (PCR)	Average number of pupils per permanent classroom	Outcome	10%	15%	30%	50%	70%	Rural / Urban Public / Private	Quarterly	GES, MoE, District Education Directorates
Classrooms in good physical condition	Percentage of classrooms assessed as safe, non-leaking, with adequate space and furniture	Outcome	15%	20%	40%	65%	85%	Rural / Urban Public / Private / Community	Quarterly	GES Infrastructure Unit, MoE, AyDA
Accessibility of schools for children with disabilities	Percentage of schools with ramps, accessible toilets, and inclusive classroom seating	Output	10%	15%	35%	60%	80%	Disability type Males / Females	Quarterly	MoE, GES, Disability Council, AyDA

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT										
Objective 1: To reduce illegal mining activities by 70% within 3 years through enforcement, education, and alternative livelihoods.										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of illegal mining sites closed	Count of illegal mining sites identified and shut down.	Output	15%	30%	50%	70%		District, Rural/Urban	Quarterly	Minerals Commission, EPA, Police, District Assembly
Percentage of communities sensitized on effects of illegal mining	Share of target communities reached with education campaigns	Output	20%	40%	60%	80%		District, Gender, Age	Quarterly Bi-Annual	ISD, NGOs, District Planning Unit
Number of alternative livelihood projects implemented	Projects such as aquaculture, tree crops, and agro-processing supported.	Outcome	10	15	25	30	35	Livelihood type, District	Quarterly	MoFA, NBSSI, District Assembly

Percentage reduction in reported illegal mining cases	Reduction in illegal mining cases reported.	Outcome	100%	70%	50%	30%		District, Rural/Urban	Quarterly	Minerals Commission, Police, EPA
Objective 2: To regulate and reduce unregulated sand winning by 60% by 2027										
Percentage of licensed sand winners operating legally	Proportion of sand winners with valid permits adhering to regulations.	Output	20%	40%	60%			District	Quarterly	EPA, Minerals Commission, District Assembly
Number of enforcement exercises carried out annually	Joint monitoring operations against unregulated sand winning.	Process	2	6	10			District	Quarterly	Police, District Assembly, EPA
Number of degraded sand winning sites reclaimed	Sites rehabilitated through afforestation or leveling.	Output	0	5	10			District	Quarterly	Forestry Commission, EPA, District Assembly

Percentage reduction in illegal sand winning cases reported	Decrease in reported cases of illegal sand winning.	Outcome	100%	70%	40%			District	Quarterly	Minerals Commission, EPA, Police
Objective 3: To improve sanitation coverage and hygiene practices by 80% in target communities by 2029.										
Household latrine coverage rate	Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.	Outcome	25%	40%	55%	70%	80%	Rural/Urban, Income	Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit, District Assembly
Percentage of households practicing handwashing with soap	Households with functional handwashing facilities and soap.	Outcome	30%	45%	60%	70%	80%	District Gender	Quarterly	District Health Directorate, Environmental Health
Proportion of communities certified as ODF	Communities declared open defecation free after verification.	Output	10%	30%	50%	65%	80%	District Rural/ Urban	Quarterly	CLTS, Environmental Health

Waste collection coverage rate	Households with access to waste collection services.	Outcome	20%	40%	55%	70%	80%	District Rural/ Urban	Quarterly	Waste Management Dept., District Assembly
Objective 4: Upgrade 60% of rural and urban roads and drainage systems by 2028.										
Kilometers of rural/urban roads upgraded	Total length of feeder, town, and trunk roads improved	Output	15%	25%	40%	60%		Road type District	Quarterly	Dept. of Feeder Roads, Urban Roads Dept., District Assembly
Percentage of road projects completed on schedule	Proportion of road works finished within approved contract time.	Output	20%	35%	50%	60%		District Drainage type	Quarterly	Works Dept., Hydrological Services Dept.
Reduction in annual flood incidents	Decrease in localized flooding cases in upgraded areas.	Outcome	100%	80%	70%	60%		District Rural / Urban	Quarterly	NADMO, Hydrological Dept., District Assembly
Objective 5: To reduce deforestation by 50% by 2027 and restore 30% of degraded forest lands.										

Hectares of forest lost annually	Measured hectares of forest converted to non-forest use	Outcome	100%	75%	50%			District Reserve / Community	Quarterly	Forestry Commission, EPA
Hectares of degraded forest land restored/replanted	Land restored through tree planting, natural regeneration.	Output	10%	20%	30%			District Tree species	Quarterly	Forestry Commission, NGOs
Community forest management groups established	Local groups formed and trained to manage forests.	Process	3	15	30			District Gender composition	Quarterly	Forestry Commission, CSOs
Percentage reduction in illegal logging activities	Drop in unauthorized timber harvesting cases.	Outcome	100%	70%	50%			District Timber type	Quarterly	Forestry Commission, Police, EPA
Objective 6: Upgrade and activate 80% of local markets by 2027 to boost local commerce.										

Number of local markets rehabilitated/constructed	Markets provided with new or improved infrastructure	Output	10%	50%	80%			District Market type	Quarterly	District Assembly, Works Dept., MoTI
Percentage of markets with sanitation & waste systems	Markets with toilets, drains, and waste facilities.	Outcome	20%	50%	80%			Market size District	Quarterly	Environmental Health, Waste Mgmt. Dept.
Increase in market stall occupancy rates	Share of stalls occupied by traders	Outcome	50%	70%	85%			District Gender of traders	Quarterly	Market Committees, District Assembly
Annual increase in market revenue generated	Growth in IGF from markets (tolls/fees).	Outcome	100%	120%	150%			District Revenue Source	Quarterly	District Finance Unit, Market Committees

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC										
Objective 1: Improve access to market infrastructure for 70% of small-scale producers in targeted regions by 2029.										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage of producers using improved market facilities	Share of small-scale producers accessing upgraded markets.	Outcome	20%	40%	55%	65%	70%	Region Gender	Quarterly	MoTI, District Assembly, MoFA
Number of market centers upgraded	Count of markets rehabilitated or newly constructed.	Output	5	15	25	35	45	District Market type	Quarterly	District Assembly, Works Dept., MoTI
Number of storage/processing facilities integrated into markets	Facilities provided within markets for producers	Output	2	10	20	30	40	District Commodity type	Quarterly	MoFA, MoTI, District Assembly

Increase in average producer incomes from markets	Growth in annual incomes from selling in improved markets	Outcome	100%	115 %	130 %	150 %	170 %	Gender Commodity	Quarterly	MoFA, MoTI, GSS
Objective 2: Increase domestic and international tourist visits by 40% by 2027 through enhanced infrastructure and services.										
Number of tourist sites upgraded	Count of sites improved with visitor facilities	Output	5	15	25			Region Site type	Quarterly	GTA, MoTAC, District Assembly
Percentage increase in domestic tourist visits	Growth in Ghanaian visitors to sites.	Outcome	100%	120 %	140 %			Gender Age Region	Quarterly	GTA, District Assembly
Percentage increase in international tourist visits	Growth in foreign arrivals to sites.	Outcome	100%	120 %	140 %			Country of origin	Quarterly	GTA, GIPC, MoTAC

Number of tourism SMEs supported	Tourism-related SMEs receiving grants, loans, or training	Output	50	200	400			Gender, Business type	Quarterly	MoTI, NBSSI, GTA
Objective 3: Equip 10,000 youth and women with entrepreneurial and business management skills by 2026.										
Number of youth & women trained	Beneficiaries completing entrepreneurship training.	Output	1,000	10,000				Gender, Age, District	Quarterly	NBSSI, MoTI,
Number of training programs conducted	Workshops/seminars on entrepreneurship & management	Process	5	150				Region Gender	Quarterly	NBSSI, MoTI
Percentage of trained beneficiaries starting businesses	Share of trainees establishing new enterprises.	Outcome	10%	50%				Gender Sector	Quarterly	NBSSI, District Assembly

Number of incubation/mentorship programs created	Business incubation and mentorship centers established.	Output	2	20				Region, Business type	Quarterly	MoTI, NBSSI, Private sector
Objective 4: Reduce post-harvest losses by 50% among smallholder farmers by 2026										
Percentage of reduction in post-harvest losses	Reduction in crop losses after harvest and storage	Outcome	100%	50%				Crop type, District	Quarterly	MoFA, Research Institutions
Number of storage facilities established	Storage warehouses constructed or upgraded.	Output	10	50				District, Crop type	Quarterly	MoFA, District Assembly
Farmers trained in post-harvest handling	Farmers taught improved storage and handling techniques	Output	500	10,000				Gender, District	Quarterly	MoFA, NGOs

Adoption rate of modern storage technologies	Farmers using silos, hermetic bags, cold storage, etc.	Outcome	10%	60%				Crop, Gender	Quarterly	MoFA, District Assembly
Objective 5: Increase access to affordable credit for 60% of small-scale entrepreneurs by 2026.										
Percentage of entrepreneurs accessing credit	Entrepreneurs receiving loans/financial support.	Outcome	20%	60%				Gender, Business type	Quarterly	BoG, NBSSI, MoTI
Number of financial institutions providing SME loans	Banks and MFIs issuing SME-specific loans.	Output	15	50				Institution type, District	Quarterly	BoG, MoF, MoTI
Total value of SME loans disbursed	Annual loans given (in GHS).	Outcome	GHS 100m	GH S 400 m				Region, Sector	Quarterly	BoG, MoF, Banks

Loan repayment rate	Percentage of SME loans repaid on time.	Outcome	60%	85%				Gender, Business type	Quarterly	BoG, Banks, MoTI
Objective 6: Reduce youth unemployment by 30% by 2027 through skills training and job creation programs.										
Youth unemployment rate	Percentage of youth (15–35) unemployed	Outcome	100%	85%	70%			Gender, District	Quarterly	MoELR, District Assembly
Number of youth trained	Youth completing vocational/skills training.	Output	1,000	10,000	20,000			Gender, Training type	Quarterly	MoELR, COTVET, District Assembly

Number of jobs created	Jobs created through govt and private initiatives.	Outcome	2,000	15,000	20,000			Sector, Gender	Quarterly	MoELR, MoTI, District Assembly
Percentage of trained youth absorbed into jobs	Share of trained youth employed within 1 year.	Outcome	20%	50%	70%			Gender, Sector	Quarterly	MoELR, NBSSI, District Assembly

Table 27: Knowledge Mapping Matrix (See appendix 1 attached)

Table 28: Competency Mapping Matrix for Learning (see appendix 2 attached)

Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Calendar

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Work Plan

















The table 6.2 below shows the monitoring and evaluation work plan and budget for the district form **2026-2029**. It further details the timeframe and actors responsible for the implementation of each activity in the work plan

Table 29: Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Calendar

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME																ACTORS	BUDGET (GH¢)
	2026				2027				2028				2029					
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		

District Medium Term Development Plan Evaluations

Procurement of General Logistics		Procurement unit	12,100.00
Capacity Building Training on M&E		DPCU members	15,000.00
DMTDP Mid-Term Evaluation		DPCU, DPs	20,000.00
DMTDP Terminal Evaluation		DPCU, DPs	30,000.00
Implementation Monitoring			
Quarterly field visit/ Monitoring of ongoing projects and programmes (stakeholders Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation)		DPCU, DPs, Assembly members, Opinion Leaders, Beneficiary communities	20,000.00
Quarterly Review Meetings		DPCU, DPs, Assembly members, Opinion Leaders	15,000.00
Preparation of District Quarterly progress Report		DPCU members	12,320.00
Submission of District Quarterly Reports to RCC/ NDPC		DPCU Secretariat	1000.00
Organization of Mid-year Progress Review Workshop		DPCU, DPs, Assembly members, Opinion Leaders	30,000.00
Annual Progress Report (APR) Preparation and Dissemination			
Data Collection		DPCU, DPs	-

Preparation of Draft District Annual Progress Report					DPCU Secretariat	7,000.00
Organization of Annual Progress Report Review meeting					DPCU, DPs, Assembly members, Opinion Leaders	27,200.00
Submission of Final Annual Progress Report to RCC / NDPC					DPCU Secretariat	800.00
Dissemination of Annual Progress Report					DPCU	5,000.00
TOTAL BUDGET						159,338.00

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Calendar

The monitoring and evaluation calendar shows the timeframe for the implementation of each activity in the M&E Plan from 2026-2029. Tables 29, 30, 31 and 32 show the M&E calendar for 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029 respectively.

Table 30: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Calendar with tentative date for 2026

M & E Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Organize site meetings	28th	26 th	25th	30th	28th	24th	23rd	20th	23rd	28th	25th	17th
Organize quarterly field visits			26th			25th			24th			20th
Organize quarterly review meetings		26 th				30th			30th			29th
Organize annual progress review workshops	15th											
Organize annual progress report meetings		26 th										
DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation							2nd					
DMTDP Evaluation					20th							
Organize a dissemination workshop	29st		25th				30th					17th
Conduct studies and research to enhance M&E activities							16th					

Conduct capacity building and training								13th				
Organize technical assistance support workshop on PM&E and social audit				30th								
Procurement of materials		13th										
Procurement of office equipment		21st										
Procurement of vehicle and motorbike						15th						

Table 31: Monitoring and Evaluation (M &E) Calendar with tentative date for 2027

M & E Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Organize site meetings	28th	25th	25th	30th	28th	24th	23rd	20th	23rd	27th	25th	17th
Organize quarterly field visits			26th			25th			24th			23rd

Organize quarterly review meetings		26th				30th			30th			29th
Organize annual progress review workshops	15th											
Organize annual progress report meetings		23rd										
DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation	22 nd											
DMTDP Evaluation												20th
Organize a dissemination workshop	29th		25th				30th					21st
Conduct studies and research to enhance M&E activities							16th					
Conduct capacity building and training								13th				
Organize technical assistance support workshop on PM&E and social audit									29th			
Procurement of materials	19th											

Procurement of office equipment		22 nd										
Procurement of vehicle and motorbike						15 th						

Table 32: Monitoring and Evaluation (M &E) Calendar with tentative date for 2028

M & E Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Organize site meetings	27th	25 th	22nd	28th	26th	29th	21st	30th	22nd	25th	23rd	21st
Organize quarterly field visits		23 rd			31st				28th			22nd
Organize quarterly review meetings			31st			30th			29th			29th
Organize annual progress review workshops	13th											
Organize annual progress report meetings		29th										
DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation			28th									
DMTDP Evaluation												19th
Organize a dissemination workshop	28th						28th					
Conduct studies and research to enhance M&E activities							14th					
Conduct capacity building and training								24th				
Organize technical assistance support workshop on PM&E and social audit					15th						20th	
Procurement of materials	14th											
Procurement of office equipment					18th							
Procurement of vehicle and motorbike			17th									

Table 33: Monitoring and Evaluation (M &E) Calendar with tentative date for 2029

M & E Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Organize site meetings	25th	23rd	28th	26th	31st	28th	27th	30th	21st	26th	23rd	14th
Organize quarterly field visits	26th				24th				26th			20th
Organize quarterly review meetings			31st			30th			29th			28th
Organize annual progress review workshops	11th											
Organize annual progress report meetings		28th										
DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation												19th
DMTDP Evaluation												21st
Organize a dissemination workshop	31st						27th					
Conduct studies and research to enhance M&E activities							12th					
Conduct capacity building and training								24th				
Organize technical assistance support workshop on PM&E and social audit			19th						3rd			
Procurement of materials	19th											
Procurement of office equipment					18th					22nd		
Procurement of vehicle and motorbike				11th								

Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

Monitoring is the process of measuring, coordinating, collecting, processing, and communicating information of assistance to management for decision-making. It is an essential part of the implementation phase of a programme, since it provides feedback.

Its purpose is to identify immediate problems or deviations from the established plan and find quick practical solutions. Monitoring is based on a comparison between established norms or standards and actual performance. The sources of information used in monitoring development projects or programmes and activities include monthly, quarterly, and annual reports from project sites based on specific format.

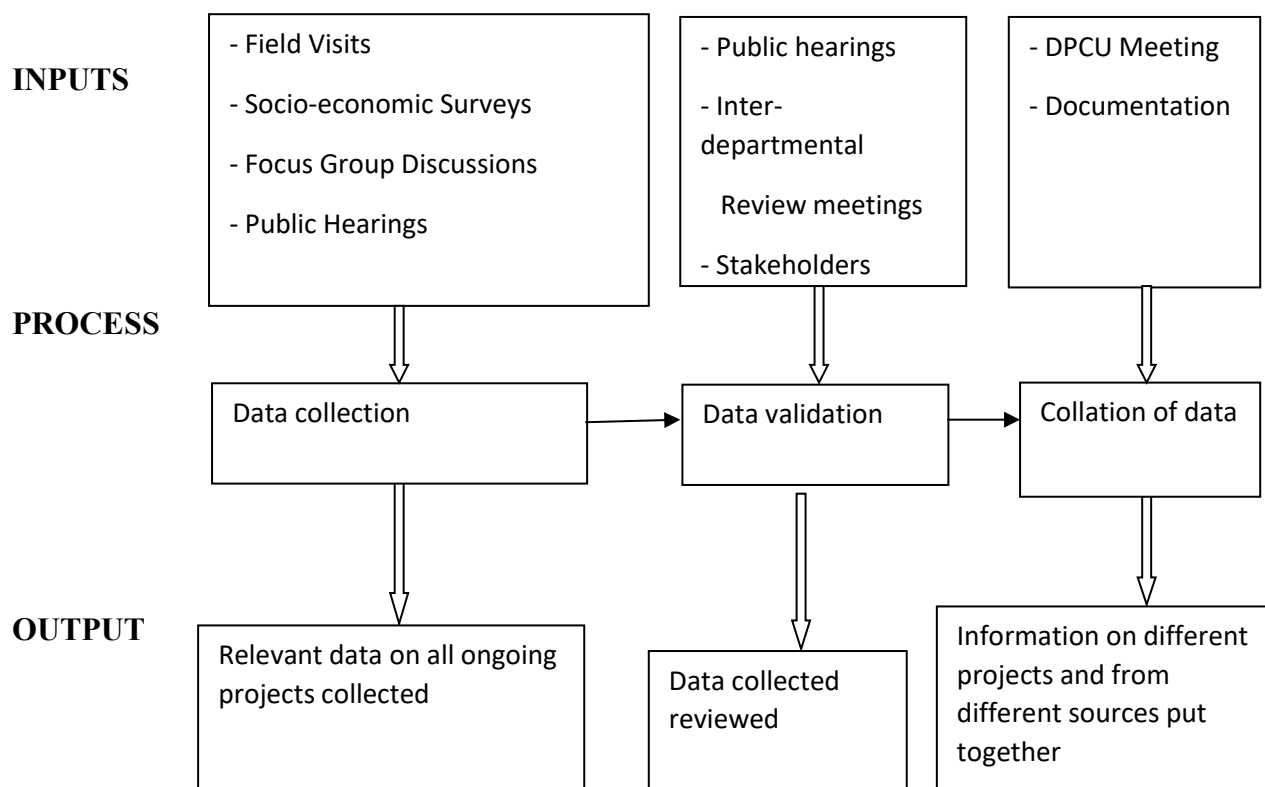
At the district level, the activities of monitoring and evaluation are the responsibility of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) and the District Sector Agencies. The DPCU is responsible specifically for the preparation of monitoring and evaluation plan. Again, it is required to provide an oversight over all District Level Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and also carry out the monitoring and evaluation of district development policies. Actual project monitoring is however, the responsibility of the District Sector Departments.

The District Assembly's sub-committees, civil society organizations (SPEFA and Social Audit Committees), the Regional Coordinating Council, Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS) and the MLGRD complement this exercise.

Data Collection, Validation and Collation

In planning and conduct of M&E activities, data is important to enable the DPCU assess the socio-economic impacts, sustainability and critical success factors of programmes and projects. Generally, data collection will focus on institutional and management capacity, economic and financial viability, socio-cultural issues, physical delivery of infrastructure and services, income levels and standard of living, other critical information policy support, appropriate technology, environmental protection and ownership by beneficiaries, among others. The indicators and activities will be the basis for data collection and the above M&E Core indicators will be used. Figure 6.1 provides a framework that will guide the collection, validation and collation of data for purposes of monitoring the District Medium Term Development Plan. It details out the activities/inputs that will go into the process and the expected output at the end of each process.

Framework for Data Collection



Data on Programmes and Projects

The preparation of the **2026-2029 DMTDP** shows that a lot of the data has already been disaggregated. Therefore, evidence exists to demonstrate that the various departments and sections have lots of information on programmes and projects in their reports, documents and files. Information on specific issues of education, health, agriculture, social welfare, community development, road and transport etc. exist in substantial quantity and in diverse volumes.

Data on programmes depicts the general frame of programme types, activities, schedules and milestones, and these will be gathered for analysis. For those programme information which are unavailable, the DPCU will design information gathering instruments including structured questionnaires for gathering quantitative and qualitative data, standard checklist and other information gathered protocols.

Data on projects will be gathered based on key indicators and targets set out in the DMTDP and other sectorial reports of departments, development partners and NGOs/FBOs/CBOs with the view of facilitating the tracking of information on specific project components, outputs, and activities. The basic instrument will be the work plans, activity schedules and progress/annual reports.

Primary Data Collection

Collection of primary data is crucial for M&E activities as it provides the basis for analysis and reporting on outcomes. The Ayensuano District Assembly (AyDA), having reviewed the existing data will gather primary data to augment those available. The DPCU will design data collection protocols (structured and semi-structured questionnaires, interview guidelines, checklist and guidelines) to gather quantitative and qualitative data. The issues to consider include the following

Demographic and socio-economic data – population change, revenue and expenditure status, gender issues, local socio-cultural norms and attitudes, environmental protection issues

Process data including operations of the DPCU, Zonal Councils, Unit Committees, Community-based groups etc

Input data including central government transfers (DACF, DDF etc.) DAs Internally Generated Funds (IGF) and other transfer from development partners, decentralized departments, CSOs/NGOs/CBOs.

Output data including, among others, construction projects, crops and livestock production, school enrolments etc. Unavailable data particularly programmes/projects whose funds were not channeled through the AyDA will be gathered through administration of data gathering instruments.

Outcome/impact data including literacy rate, BECE results, malnutrition and infant mortality, incidence of water and sanitation borne diseases etc.

Secondary Data Collection

Every MMDA has some level of information/data already existing. These information/data from secondary sources remain in the domain of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs, decentralized and other key departments of the district, donor funded projects (CBRDP, CWSA, GSS, EU and short-terms surveys/studies). These data in quantitative and qualitative form will be gathered, collated and analyzed to supplement data gathered from the primary sources.

M&E Information System

For better analysis and reporting to be done, the Ayensuano District Assembly needs to have appropriate IT-based monitoring information system that is capable of generating accurate reports to enable the District Assembly assess outcomes and outputs. Generally, the Ghana Info databases launched in July 2005 by GSS in collaboration with the NDPC represent one of the most credible instruments that could be used.

However, the Ayensuano District Assembly has not yet received the software and the scheduled officers are yet to benefit from any training on the software. Notwithstanding, the district has in its possession appropriate Software Sampling Programme for Survey Statistician (SPSS)/Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) which is a computerized worksheet programme for statistical analysis and a microcomputer projection programme for Population Analysis and Socio-economic impacts of Population Growth which is a component of the SPECTRUM System of Policy Models: a series of Computer Programmes for Population, Family Planning, HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health Analysis

and Projections. This will be supported with MS Excel and data entry and analysis software EPI Info for the data analysis.

Data Analysis and Use of the Results

Information and data gathered need to be analyzed for several purposes and the DPCU has noted these so as to remain focus. Besides analyzing data for reporting to RPCU, NDPC and to satisfy development partners, the analysis and interpretation are essential to highlight areas of concern and to identify appropriate interventions for development and poverty reduction in the AyDA. The analysis and interpretation will also go a long way to demonstrate how AyDA is performing in relation to all the core and district specific indicators.

The collection, collation, analysis and interpretation of the M&E activities shall be the responsibility of the DPCU with support from other departments. The analysis will employ SPSS, SPECTRUM, MS Excel and EPI Info to analyzed and interpret data appropriately. The analysis will also involve the use of narrative and graphical presentations (charts, graphs, trends etc.).

Use of Results

Results of data analysis on Education

Data analysis for education in the district would help to determine the following:

- Number and conditions of school infrastructure in both basic and junior high schools within the district.
- School enrolment situation particularly the proportion of girl child in school against their boy counterpart and in relation to the total enrolment in basic and junior high schools.
- The proportion of girls who pass successfully and are able to enter the senior high school in relation of boys who does same.
- Number and ratio of teachers at the community level.
- Number, nature and conditions of school furniture and other school infrastructure.
- Level of awareness of HIV/AIDS/STDs among in-school youth in the district.

Results of data analysis on Health

Analysis of data on health issues within the district would help to determine the following:

- Number, level and adequacy of health delivery system within the district and their spatial distribution in terms of facilities.
- Adequacy of health equipment within the district and their conditions.
- Proportion of health staff in the district in relation to in- and out-patient.
- Child nutrition and infant mortality rate.
- Physical and financial access situation of people in the district.
- Complementary roles of traditional medicine as supplement to orthodox medicine.
- Prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other STIs as well as the VCT and Care and Support systems available in the district.

Results of data analysis on Agriculture

Analysis of data on agriculture would help DPCU determine the following:

- Proportion of arable land, soil fertility, forest reserves and related issues as encroachment of forest fringe communities unto reserves.

- Production levels of cash and food crops and how their influence food sustenance, income levels and general standard of living of farmers within the district.
- Nature and appropriateness of extension services within the district.
- Level of access to credit available to farmers.

Results of data analysis on Housing

Analysis of data on housing would help DPCU to determine the following:

- Housing stock and housing conditions within the district.
- The strength of institutions responsible for facilitating housing delivery.
- The level of Private sector involvement in the housing delivery.

Results of data on water and sanitation

Analysis of data on water and sanitation would assist the DPCU to determine the following:

- Water and sanitation provision situation in the district and related water and sanitation related diseases.
- Number of water points, type of water and sanitation facilities, access to water.
- Solid and liquid waste management practices within the district.

Results of data analysis on road and transport infrastructure

Analysis of data on road and transport infrastructure would determine the following:

- State and length of road network and the extent of need for additional road network.
- Vehicle situation and stock.

Results of data analysis on Energy

- Major energy sources in the district (firewood, charcoal, kerosene, electricity, LPG) and percentage of population that use each of these sources

Reporting

An effective mechanism of reporting is necessary to keep the information channels open. Periodic, quarterly and monthly reports depending on the type of project and programme will be required from DPCU. The DPCU will adopt the reporting format of NDPC and submit periodic report to the District Assembly and funding agencies as well as RCC and NDPC.

In any given period, most probably, over a period of one year, the DPCU must conduct M&E exercises and the reports thereof should include:

Monitoring Reports: this will be prepared after every monitoring activity. It will present observations, key findings, lessons and recommended actions;

Quarterly Progress Reports: this will be prepared and delivered on quarterly basis when M&E activities have been carried out over the period. The report will present key findings, lessons and recommendations as well as recommendations for change.

Annual Progress Reports: Annual Progress Reports will be prepared yearly over the plan implementation period. Among other things, the report will present a description of Monitoring or Evaluation plan/design, instruments, and data analysis and interpretation; detailed tabulations or analyses of quantitative data, and transcripts of summaries of qualitative data.

CHAPTER EIGHT

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.1 Introduction

Communication is the method of exchanging information using different means and media (speaking, writing, etc.). Good communication is characterized by a clear purpose, content, reliable sources, and effective transmission channel and is effectively delivered to stakeholders.

Dissemination of information to stakeholders has become very important as far as development issues are concerned. In other words, communication strategy has become imperative in managing stakeholders' expectations as far as developments of their communities are concerned.

8.2 Objectives of the Communication Strategy

The objectives of the Ayensuano District Communication Strategy are to:

- Develop a strategy to promote and sustain stakeholder involvement, consultation, support and collaboration in the delivery of socio-economic services.
- Promote and sustain donor interest, support and relationship.
- Create general awareness among stakeholders, build a united bond, and foster greater understanding, appreciation, acceptance and ownership of the Plan.
- Communicate effectively the mission, goals and objectives of the Assembly's policies and development plans;

8.3 KEY COMMUNICATION MESSAGE

Communicating the right messages to the right people enhances contributions and ownership of development policies. The Assembly will adopt tailored key messages to accord and appeal to the authority and needs of all kinds of stakeholders.

8.4 Dissemination of the Reports

The Medium-Term Development Plan and Annual Action Plans' report findings contains information to educate, convince programme/project beneficiaries, inform and also data on beneficiary assessment, decision making, re-planning among others. These data are crucial to programme/project managers, community members, stakeholders and development partners. Against these requirements, the DPCU will disseminate report to two major levels. Copies of the reports are to be submitted to the RPCU and the NDPC.

The report information will also be disseminated to district and community level actors. The aim is to improve and enhance accountability, transparency and to instil confidence in stakeholders. By so doing, the DPCU will win the trust and commitment of all. It is also important to indicate that the DPCU will disseminate report information in local languages so that local communities and other stakeholders will understand and appreciate the content of the report. DPCU's designed Strategy for dissemination of DMTDP and AAP's Report Findings include;

- Use of information vans and community information centers to announce, discuss and broadcast content of reports using largely local languages.
- Use of analogies, graphs or pictorial displays and well explained summaries to highlight selected findings.
- Meeting with traditional authorities, community opinion leaders, Area Councils, Unit Committees as “conduit” for sending the messages to their communities.
- Organization of public hearings, Town Hall Meetings, holding of community meetings/durbars/fora at central locations throughout the district to disseminate information.

The specific objectives for the respective target groups / institutions, approaches and time-frames are shown in the matrix presented in Table 7.1 below.

7.1 Strategic Approach for communication

Activity	Communication objective/purpose	Target/ Interest Group	Time frame	Responsibility	Expected Output
Stakeholders debriefing sessions	DPCU to conduct debriefing sessions on annual basis	All key stakeholders	Two weeks after conduct of end-of year M&E when draft report would also be ready for dissemination	DPCU	Brief report on the deliberations and consensus reached
General Assembly Meetings	Presentation of key issues on M&E activities	Assembly members, sub-committees, Development Partners, Donor Agencies	On quarterly basis and when any Donor or Dev't Partner makes a special request to satisfy their reporting requirements	DPCU/DCE/PM	Brief report on outcomes of the meeting
Community Sensitization	Education using Public Address systems (information Vans) and Community's information	Beneficiary communities and Area Councils	Semi-annually	DPCU/ Assembly Members/Area Councils Members	Assessment of level of community/ Area Council appreciation of the impact of DMTDP

	centres				
Public hearings	Community interface meetings through Public hearings	Beneficiary communities	Annually	DPCU/Assembly members/Area Councils	Assessment of level of community/Area Council appreciation of the impact of DMTDP
Submission of M&E Reports	Delivery of hard and soft copies of M&E reports (quarterly, annually) on schedule	RPCU, NDPC, Donor Agencies/Dev't Partners, NGOs	As prescribed by the M&E Calendar	DPCU	Acknowledgement of receipt of reports and feedback

APPENDIXES

Appendix 1: Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Local Governance & Administration	District Coordinating Director, Admin Officers	Local Government Act, Assembly Reports, Orientation manuals	Limited orientation for new staff on structure and legal frameworks
Development Planning & Budgeting	Planning Officer, Budget Officer	MTDP (Medium-Term Devt Plan), Composite Budget, NDPC Guidelines	Weak linkage between plans and community needs; few staff trained in results-based planning
Revenue Mobilization	Finance Officer, Revenue Collectors	Internally Generated Funds (IGF) reports, Fee-fixing resolutions	Poor tracking of revenue leakages; inadequate use of data for forecasting and analysis
Environmental Health & Sanitation	Environmental Health Officer	Sanitation by-laws, EHS (Environmental Health Info System), Field Reports	Insufficient personnel trained in environmental data analysis and public health education
Waste Management	Waste Management Officer, Private Contractors	Waste collection reports, service contracts, field inspections	Limited understanding of waste segregation, recycling technologies, and community sensitization
Urban Planning & Land Use	Physical Planning Officer	Land Use Plans, GIS data, Building Permit Records	Inadequate GIS capacity; limited integration of land use with transport and infrastructure planning
Water & Sanitation Services	Works Engineer, Environmental Health Unit	GWCL reports, Community assessments, DPCU reports	Knowledge gap in monitoring water quality, household access, and community WASH behavior patterns
Disaster Risk Management	NADMO Officer	NADMO framework, District Contingency Plans, Community Risk Profiles	Few staff trained in risk assessment, disaster simulation, and emergency coordination
Community Engagement & Social Services	Social Welfare Officer, Assembly Members	Community durbars, field visits, NGO reports	Weak documentation of community feedback and poor integration of social services data
ICT & Records	IT Officer, Registry	HRMIS, email systems,	Low digital literacy among

Management	Clerk	archives	staff; poor data storage and retrieval systems
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Planning Unit, Budget Unit	M&E Framework, quarterly performance reports	Lack of consistent data collection; poor capacity in using M&E tools for decision-making
Procurement & Stores Management	Procurement Officer, Stores Keeper	Procurement Act, Tender documents, Inventory records	Weak knowledge of procurement regulations and electronic procurement platforms
Data and Records Management for Planning	Statistics Department Planning Unit	Socio-economic database	Absence of a centralized data platform

S/N	Competency	Training Program	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
1	Data Analytics & Visualisation	Advanced-Data Analysis Training(Python, power BI)	Performance Assessment	Enhance Data Interpretation Interpret trends for planning and reporting
2	Project Management and M&E	M & E training ,Project Planning & Execution Training,	Successful Project Delivery Metrics M&E reports submitted quarterly	Improve Project Management Skills, Design indicators & targets for reporting outcomes
3	2. GIS & Spatial Data Management	GIS Workshop	Peer review	Ensure compliance with land use and zoning policies
4	Environmental & Climate- Resilience Planning	DRR-CC Workshop	Quarterly reports submitted	1. Conduct basic climate risk assessment 2. Prioritise resilience actions for waste sector 3. Prepare resilience roadmap draft
5	Community & Stakeholder Engagement	Training on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)	Quarterly PRA submitted. Evidence of PRA data cited in	

			PM&E	
6	Report Writing	Technical and Administrative Report Writing	Supervisor Review and Feedback	Improve clarity, structure, and quality of reports

Appendix 2: Competency Mapping Matrix for Learning

Appendix 3: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability -Sustainability Environmental Assessment (SEA)

CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Sustainability Test							
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability							
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activity should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Sustainability Test							
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability							
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democracy: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	Number of women employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	Number of people with adequate information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Number of offices built	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

**REPORT FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY IN 27 ELECTORAL AREAS OF THE
AYENSUANO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE 2026-2029
MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

From 21st July to 7th August 2025, the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) of the Ayensuano District Assembly conducted a comprehensive needs-assessment survey across all 33 electoral areas of the district. This survey was undertaken to inform the formulation of the 2026–2029 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) and involved systematic community visits, stakeholder engagements and data collection. The team focused on key service delivery and development issues such as roads, water supply, health centres, schools, and the continuing challenge of “galamsey” (illegal small-scale mining) activities, among others. This report presents a narrative, descriptive account of the problems in each of the electoral areas, structured by electoral area for planning purposes.

2.0 STAKE HOLDER ANALYSIS AT THE ELECTORAL AREAS

YAKOKO

In Ykoko, residents reported that the major feeder road linking the community to the main township is pot-holed and becomes impassable during the rainy season. Many farm vehicles cannot access the farmlands, limiting agricultural productivity. Water-supply is erratic: the borehole that supplies the community often breaks down, and there is no backup system. The health post is understaffed and lacks basic laboratory services; residents travel long distances for even simple tests. The primary school has insufficient classrooms and rising pupil-teacher ratios. Local youth raised concerns about illegal galamsey operations along the river bank, which are polluting water sources and disturbing farmland boundaries.

TEACHER MANTE

In Teacher Mante, the connecting road network is un-tarred, narrow and heavily rutted, leading to frequent vehicle breakdowns. Water remains a central challenge – the community relies on a single stand-pipe cluster that often dries up during the dry season. The community clinic lacks emergency obstetric care, forcing pregnant women to seek services elsewhere. The junior high school (JHS) is dilapidated, with leaking roofs and inadequate sanitation facilities. Local stakeholders also noted the proliferation of galamsey pits near agricultural fields, reducing soil fertility and disturbing crop cycles.

DOMEABRA

In Domeabra, residents contend with a major access road that is flooded for large portions of the rainy season, cutting the community off. Though there is a borehole, water quality tests revealed high turbidity and occasional contamination, raising health concerns. The

community health centre lacks a pharmacy and frequently runs out of essential medicines. The elementary school lacks teaching aids and the children often learn under trees when classrooms are full. Galamsey activities were reported along the upstream portions of the river, causing siltation and affecting downstream water supply.

GOVINAKROM

Govinakrom suffers from a crumbling road infrastructure – the main link road is narrow, unlit and unsafe at night. Water coverage is poor: only about 60 % of households access piped water, the rest rely on unprotected sources. The health facility is overstretched and lacks reliable electricity; night operations are hindered. The primary school is overcrowded and does not have a perimeter fence, making it vulnerable to wildlife intrusion and security risks. Community leaders reported galamsey spoil heaps near settlement boundaries, posing safety hazards and contributing to land degradation.

KYEKYEWERE

In Kyekyewere, the community main road is gravelled but ungraded; heavy vehicles using it continuously have created deep ruts. During heavy rains, several bridges are washed away, isolating parts of the area. Water-supply is limited, and many households still rely on rainwater harvesting without adequate storage facilities. The nearest health post is under-resourced and lacks a laboratory and functioning toilets. The basic school has fewer classrooms than required, and some children travel long distances to reach school. Galamsey scars are visible on formerly fertile farmland, reducing available arable land and increasing conflict with farmers.

APAUWAWASE

Apauwawase's internal road network is in poor condition; narrow tracks linking farmlands to the main road are unusable during the peak farming season. The water distribution network is limited to a few communities; many outlying settlements rely on shallow wells that frequently dry up. The health centre lacks an ambulance service and proper waste-management infrastructure. The junior high school has no science laboratory and lacks sufficient desks, forcing some students to stand during lessons. Galamsey activity along the tributary has triggered erosion and compromised farmland boundaries, as well as contaminated some water sources.

ASUBOI

In Asuboi, the main access road is unpaved and narrow, and landslides in the rainy season have been reported. The water supply system is old and frequently breaks down; many households travel to another area to fetch water, increasing communal tension. The health post is small, and staff report heavy workloads and no accommodation, limiting night operations. The primary school is surrounded by unguarded bush, making children vulnerable; moreover, the toilet facilities are insufficient for the size of the student cohort. Residents also flagged the resurgence of galamsey operations on slopes near the community, raising concerns about hillside deforestation and slope instability.

MANKRONG

Mankrong's experiences recurring flooding of its main road, which inhibits transportation of goods from farms to market. The water-source is a combination of boreholes and river intake; the intake is exposed and at risk from contamination. The health facility lacks enclosure fencing and many mothers feel unsafe visiting at night. The school infrastructure is old, roof-leaking and missing a library. Galamsey operators have set up camp near the river banks, affecting water clarity and granting access to dangerous excavation pits that children sometimes explore.

AYEH KOKOSO

In Ayehkokoso, the feeder road is subject to heavy erosion and no drainage has been constructed, so surface water accumulates and vehicle travel is significantly hindered. Water supply is inconsistent, and water from the only borehole is considered "salty" by users, leading many to avoid using it. The community clinic lacks a resident nurse for certain days, and mothers sometimes travel to the district capital for antenatal care. The basic school lacks sanitation blocks for girls, leading to absenteeism particularly during menstruation. Galamsey scars near pasture lands have reduced grazing space and increased farmer-herder conflict.

AMANASE SOUTH

In Amanase south, the road linking the main market to outlying villages is narrow and very dusty during dry seasons, turning muddy and slippery in the rainy season. There is no mechanised water-treatment facility; residents rely on boreholes that are often shared and overcrowded. The health centre lacks a maternity ward and suffers frequent power outages. The junior high school accommodates three streams but only has two classroom blocks, leading to shift systems and diminished instructional time. Galamsey operations along tributaries have increased risks of water-borne diseases and reduced fish stock available to fishermen in the area.

AMANASE NORTH

In Amanase north, the primary access road has never been asphalted; potholes form quickly and the road is poorly lit. The community's water system was installed a decade ago and has not been expanded; some distant settlements are entirely unserved. The health facility is housed in a rented structure and lacks a delivery ward. The school lacks a staff residence, so teachers commute long distances and often request leave. There has been a recent upturn in galamsey activity near forest reserve boundaries, causing deforestation and wild-animal encroachment into the community.

SOWATEY SOUTH

In Sowatey south, the feeder roads are narrow and become impassable for motor vehicles during the rainy season; some areas rely entirely on motor-bike transport. The water supply is often cut for weeks due to mechanical failure, forcing residents to walk long distances to unprotected sources. The local clinic does not have a functioning cold-chain for vaccines, and

the refrigeration unit is broken. The basic school has been condemned in part because of termite damage; students are taught in temporary classroom blocks. Galamsey water-intake pits lie adjacent to residences, creating noise, dust and raising safety risks for children.

SOWATEY NORTH

In Sowatey north, the road network connecting to the district trunk road is unsealed and narrow; during harvest time truck access is poor, reducing farm incomes. The water project covers only the central village; satellite hamlets are exempt. The health centre lacks post-natal wards and there is no outreach service to remote communities. The junior high school lacks sports facilities and the toilet block is collapsing. Galamsey is reported along the upstream slope, causing sludge and sedimentation in downstream streams used for household washing.

KUANO

In Kuano, the main road is dusty in the dry season and flooded in the rains; there is no proper drainage. The water supply is non-functional for large parts of the year; many residents resort to surface water. The health post is only open Monday to Friday daytime; emergencies at night are handled by unqualified attendants. The primary school is overcrowded, lacks a perimeter fence, and the playground is unsafe. Galamsey-related pits near farmland are visible and have reduced the size of farm fields, forcing some farmers to abandon plots.

ANUM APAPAMU NORTH

In Anum Apapamu North the feeder road is deeply rutted and inundated with water during heavy rain, cutting transport completely. The water supply borehole is not solar-powered and electricity outages mean water cannot be pumped. The health facility lacks diagnostic equipment for malaria and other common conditions. The school lacks chairs for many students and there is no dedicated library. Galamsey has encroached upon a hillside farm area, leaving scar-marked land and reducing usable farmland in the community.

ANUM APAPAMU SOUTH

In Anum Apapamu South the internal road network is practically gravel tracks; during heavy rain they become slippery and impassable, making the transport of produce difficult. The community water-system is aging and leakage is high, with many households losing supply. The health clinic is not designated for deliveries and lacks running water in the facility toilets. The primary school has some classrooms but many are in temporary structures and lack electricity. Galamsey excavations uphill threaten to destabilize slopes and cause landslides during heavy rainfall.

AKOTUAKROM

In Akotuakrom area, the main link road is dusty, unlit and lacks signage; during night use vehicles often hit unseen potholes. Water access is highly unequal: some households have piped water, others rely on boreholes that frequently break. The health centre has no

ambulance and cannot refer patients easily; there are also no specialised outpatient services. The school has no perimeter fencing, enabling stray animals to damage classroom blocks. Galamsey operators have dug along the riverbank, which has caused the collapse of one footbridge and disrupted pedestrian access.

OTOASE

In Otoase, the access roads to remote hamlets are mere footpaths; during the rainy season many hamlets become cut off. Water supply is limited to one borehole that frequently runs dry; some households resort to river water. The health post lacks a resident midwife and many births take place at home without skilled assistance. The school is overcrowded and lacks adequate furniture; some pupils sit on the floor during lessons. Galamsey activity near watercourses has created turbidity issues, affecting households that rely on the river for domestic chores.

MARFOKROM

In Marfokrom, the road linking the area to the district capital is in poor condition, dusty and prone to washouts. Water service covers only half the settlements; the rest rely on open wells. The health centre lacks a dedicated children's ward and immunisation outreach is sporadic. The junior high school lacks laboratories and textbooks; literacy and performance issues are rising. There have been reports of galamsey pits close to farmlands which have reduced viable acreage and heated conflict among farmers.

KOFIPARE

In Kofipare, the road network is narrow and eroded, with no pedestrian safe-paths. Water supply is limited with frequent breakdowns; many households store water in unsafe conditions leading to contamination. The community clinic lacks surgical capacity and cannot handle moderate emergencies. The primary school has fewer classrooms than required, and the sanitation facilities are inadequate and unseparated for boys/girls. Galamsey operations are present near streams used by the community for washing and bathing, increasing risk of chemical contamination.

KRABOKESE

In Krabokese the access road is uneven, pot-holed and lacks any formal drainage or signage, making it unsafe especially at night. Water supply reaches only the central zone; peripheral areas are unconnected. The health post is modest and opens for limited hours; residents request expansion. The school buildings are aging, with some classrooms closed due to structural concerns. Galamsey pits operate adjacent to farmland and the community complains of noise, dust and land-loss.

KRABOA

In Kraboa, the road linking the area to the major highway is unpaved, very dusty, and damages tyres frequently; bus services reduce during the rainy season. Water provision is

limited; households far from the borehole rely on streams for drinking water. The health clinic lacks running water and has no incubator for newborns. The primary school lacks electricity and the classrooms are overcrowded. Galamsey activity in hillside areas has left large spoil heaps, increasing the risk of flooding and undermining farmland.

AMFASO

In Amfaso the internal roads are footpaths, not suitable for vehicles; for produce transport farmers rely on motorbikes. Water availability is poor; the community's only mechanised borehole is broken and no spares are available locally. The health facility is a basic dispensary, often closed in the afternoon due to staff fatigue. The school lacks a science block entirely, and pupil participation is low. The youth flagged an escalation of galamsey along streams and pits remain unfilled, posing danger to children.

LAMANGOASE

In Lamangoase, the road network is ungraded, with large gullies making movement by vehicle hazardous. Water supply from a piped system is on—but frequently fails due to pump breakdowns and energy cuts. The health post lacks basic diagnostic equipment and the toilet facilities are substandard. The junior high school lacks a perimeter fence, and during break time stray animals roam the compound. Galamsey operations are reported near the catchment area of the borehole, raising concerns about the sustainability of the groundwater source.

DORKOCHIWA

In Dorkochiwa, the access road is unpaved and vehicles struggle especially when carrying harvested crops to market. Water service is intermittent; often the borehole is dry or the pump is broken. The community clinic is understaffed and lacks beds for overnight stays. The basic school lacks ladders, blackboards and tents are used for overflow classes. Galamsey operations are occurring in farmland areas, creating uneven terrain and reducing cultivation space.

KWABOANTA

In Kwaboanta, the roads linking hamlets to the main town are narrow and heavily eroded, making transport costs high. Water supply only reaches central hamlets; those at the periphery fetch from riverbeds. The health facility lacks a maternity ward and often refers patients to the district hospital even for moderate cases. The school is overcrowded and lacks an ICT lab or library, limiting exposure to digital learning. Galamsey pits are present near rivers and children have fallen into them; the community requested sealing of pits and rehabilitation.

BEPOASE

In Bepoase, the road network is narrow, unlit, and has no formal bus stops; public transport is inconsistent. Water access is concentrated in one section and many households rely on unprotected springs. The health centre lacks a functional laboratory and diagnostic delays are

common. The primary school has one block of classrooms but the pupils exceed capacity, leading to alternate-day attendance in some classes. Galamsey-induced land degradation is visible around farmlands, and the community expresses frustration with insufficient regulatory oversight.

3.0 CROSS-CUTTING THEMES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR PLANNING

From the field visits, several cross-cutting issues emerge:

1. **Roads and Accessibility:** Nearly every electoral area reported serious deficiencies in road infrastructure—unpaved or un-tarred roads, poor drainage, frequent washouts, narrow tracks and landslide risks. These pose a major barrier to agricultural produce transport, access to markets, health services and schooling.
2. **Water Supply and Quality:** While many communities have boreholes or piped systems, many are ageing, poorly maintained or cannot meet demand, especially in dry seasons. Some water sources are contaminated (turbidity, salinity) and galamsey activities often threaten catchment zones or river water quality.
3. **Health Infrastructure and Services:** Across the district, health posts/clinics are under-resourced — lacking staff (especially for maternity care), diagnostic capacity, ambulance/transport referrals, cold-chain systems, sanitation and night coverage. This undermines access to key health services for vulnerable groups (women, infants, the elderly).
4. **Educational Infrastructure:** Primary and junior high schools are, in many areas, overcrowded, inadequately resourced (furniture, labs, libraries), structurally worn, with poor sanitation and fencing. Teacher accommodation and retention is an issue in more remote areas.
5. **Illegal Small-Scale Mining (“Galamsey”):** Galamsey was raised as a concern in nearly all communities. Impacts include land degradation, deforestation, water-course contamination, increased sedimentation, safety hazards (open pits), reduced farmland acreage, increased conflict and erosion/landslide risks.
6. **Peripheral Settlements:** Many outlying hamlets and satellite settlements are comparatively worse off—roads often stop short, water supply coverage is minimal, health and school services are distant. These areas may require targeted interventions.
7. **Seasonal Vulnerability:** Many issues exacerbate during rainy or dry seasons — roads flood or become impassable; water systems break down; galamsey pits overflow or siltate water courses. The MTDP must include seasonally-aware design and maintenance.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE MTDP (2026–2029)

Based on the narrative above, the following planning considerations are recommended:

- Road improvement should include upgrading feeder roads to all-weather standards, constructing drainage and bridges where appropriate, ensuring lighting and signage in key zones, and prioritising access for educational and health facilities.

- Water supply interventions must include expansion of piped systems, rehabilitation of boreholes, introduction of solar-powered/power-back-up systems, water-quality monitoring, protection of catchments from galamsey impact, and improved sanitation around water infrastructure.
- Health infrastructure planning should aim for upgraded health centres with maternity wards, ambulance referral links, cold-chain refrigeration, laboratory capacity, staff accommodation and night coverage. Outreach services to remote hamlets must be strengthened.
- Educational improvement should prioritise additional classroom blocks, improved sanitation (especially for girls), libraries/ICT labs, teacher accommodation in remote areas, school fencing for security, and ensuring all settlements have access to basic school services.
- Galamsey control measures must be mainstreamed: mapping of active sites, collaboration with regulatory authorities, land-rehabilitation programs, community sensitisation, water-course protection, and enforcement to prevent new illegal sites near critical infrastructure.
- Targeted support to peripheral hamlets: The plan should earmark resources for remote settlements that are lagging the most, ensuring equity of access across the 33 electoral areas.
- Maintenance and sustainability: Each infrastructure project must include maintenance budgets, community management mechanisms, and local capacity building to ensure sustainability post-construction.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The needs-assessment survey across the 27 electoral areas of the Ayensuano District has uncovered deep and recurring challenges across roads, water, health, education, and illegal mining activities. The descriptive, narrative account provided for each area offers a granular basis for the upcoming MTDP (2026–2029). The cross-cutting themes signal that interventions should not only focus on new infrastructure but also on maintenance, capacity building and sustainable environmental management—especially around galamsey activities. Implementation must be equitable, seasonally responsive and well-coordinated across all sectors to deliver meaningful improvements across the district.

The DPCU thanks all community stakeholders and looks forward to collaborating with the Assembly, line ministries, development partners and local leaders to translate this needs assessment into actionable programmes within the MTDP time frame.

APPENDIXES: A COLLAGE OF NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Dorkochiwa



Ayekokoso



kofipare



mankrong



Bepoase



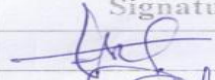

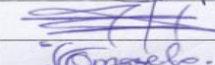
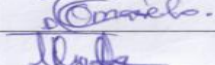

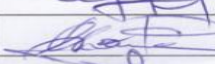
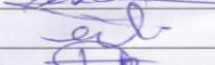
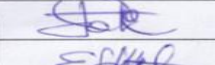

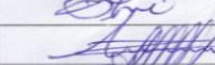

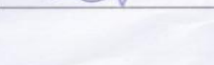

16/05/2025

**Ayensuano District Assembly
Stakeholder Engagement For 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan
Dokrochiwa - Attendance Sheet**

No.	Name	Designation	Sex	Signature
1	Daniel Osei	Assistant Sp. Comm	M	[Signature]
2	Dr. Usmu Urode	DBA	M	[Signature]
3	Lord Percy Tenkorang	DFO	M	[Signature]
4	Miriam Kogey	DEHO	F	[Signature]
5	Resford Oshus	DPO	M	[Signature]
6	Taw Mamu Nkansah	Community Leader	M	[Signature]
7.	Tatse Thelma Ntawber	Queen Mother	F	[Signature]
8.	Vule Irene Mawutor	Community Member	F	[Signature]
9.	Kumi Michaelas	Ghana Police	M	[Signature]
10.	Joseph Kwame	Community Mem.	M	[Signature]
11.	Nana Owusu II	CHIEF	M	[Signature]
12.	Edward Owusu	Community Member	M	[Signature]
13	DESMOND OTHENE	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	M	[Signature]

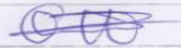


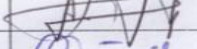
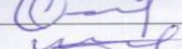
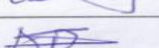

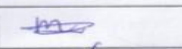
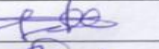

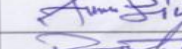


16/05/2025

**Ayensuano District Assembly
Stakeholder Engagement For 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan
Dokrochiwa - Attendance Sheet**

No.	Name	Designation	Sex	Signature
14	Taw Ntow	Opinion leader	M	
15	Nicholas Ayeh	Opinion Leader	M	
16	Tarif Mohammed	Community Member	M.	
17	Obeng Daniel	Community Member	M	
18	Yvette Ayisi-Teke	Community Member	F	
19	Anastasis Omer-Ache	community Member	F	
20	Thane Agye	community member	M	
21	Asandewaa Lucy	Queen mother	F	
22	Clifford Asare	DDA	M	
23	Daniel Obese	Agric officer	M	
24	Nicholas K. Vifah	Ass. Int. Auditor	M	
25	Flawine Adongo Lewis	Senior exe. officer	M	
26	Shigua Mensah	SEO	M	

06/05/2025

Ayensuano District Assembly
Stakeholder Engagement For 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan
Dokrochiwa - Attendance Sheet

No.	Name	Designation	Sex	Signature
27.	Ab. A. Agyefi	M.I.S-	M	
28	AKOSUA SERWAA	Community member	F	
29	Sandra Appiah	Youth Association	F	
30	Akoto Senaa Bondy	Community Member	F	
31	Nut Akosua Gyamfi	Community Member	F	
32	Isaac Boateng	Community Member	M	
33	Dkanuah Doris	Queen Mother III	F	
34.	Yayra Mary	Community Member	F	
35.	Alex Boateng	Community Member	M	
36.	Halidu Abdul Kallisi	Community Member	M	
37.	Amadu Yakubu	Opinion Leader	M	
38	Asikari Alex	WORKS	M	
39.	Betty Anguay	Unit Committee	F	

16/05/2025

Ayensuano District Assembly
Stakeholder Engagement For 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan
Dokrochiwa - Attendance Sheet

No.	Name	Designation	Sex	Signature
40	Danso Abeam	Committee	M	
41.	Justice Marfoh	STATISTICS	M	
42.	Pina Ofori Debrah	Admin	M	
43	Bete Adom	Community Member	F	
44.	Bernice Oforiwa	Peerer	F	
45	Benjamin Kesse Takji	Community Member	M	
46.	Mante Nancy A.	Admin	F	
47	Kenneth Gyan	Community Member	M	
48.	Emmanuel Mensah	Community member	F	
49.	Rudolf Ofori	Community Member	M	
50	Eric Amankwah	ADI	M	
51	Asare Prince	Youth leader	M	
52	Samuel Addo	Opinion Leader	M	