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**CREATING JOBS, ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY, AND
PROMOTING SHARED PROSPERITY.**

BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

**DRAFT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP)
2026-2029**

PREPARED BY DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT

JULY 2025



FOREWORD

The Birim North District Assembly, in accordance with the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) Act, 1994 (Act 480), and Legislative Instrument (LI) 2232, is mandated to formulate and implement plans, programmes, and strategies to effectively mobilize resources for the holistic development of the District.

In fulfilling this mandate and in response to the needs and aspirations of our communities and traditional authorities (Nananom) the Birim North District Assembly has developed this District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) for the period 2026–2029, with guidance from the National Development Planning Commission.

Aligned with the current Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026–2029), this plan will serve as a strategic tool to mobilize resources and engage development partners towards the realization of a shared vision for the sustainable development of the District.

The preparation of this plan involved broad-based consultations, including community needs assessments, stakeholder reviews, and engagements with Nananom, decentralized departments, Assembly Members at the sub-committee level, and representatives from various communities.

We gratefully acknowledge the financial and technical support provided by the following institutions during the preparation of this plan: Traditional Authorities, ZaDeF, the Eastern Regional Coordinating Council, the National Development Planning Commission, Civil Society Organizations operating within the District, Honourable Assembly Members, Unit Committees, Electoral Area Coordinators, Area Council Members, and Departments of the Assembly.

The Assembly remains fully committed to the successful implementation of this plan and hereby calls on all stakeholders and development partners to join us in our collective efforts to reduce poverty and advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We look forward to your continued support and collaboration.

Hon. Antwi Hakeem Abdul

District Chief Executive

Birim North District Assembly

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Birim North District Assembly wishes to express its profound gratitude to all individuals, organizations, and institutions who contributed in various ways to the successful preparation of this District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) for the period 2026–2029.

We acknowledge the technical support provided by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Eastern Regional Minister and the Eastern Regional Coordinating Council (ERCC), which was instrumental in shaping this blueprint to guide the accelerated development of the District.

Special appreciation goes to our revered Traditional Authorities, Electoral Area Coordinators, and Area Council members for their active participation and invaluable contributions during the preparation of the Plan.

We also commend Honourable Assembly Members for the warm support and cooperation extended to the planning team during the needs assessment and stakeholder consultation processes across the various electoral areas.

Our sincere thanks goes to the dedicated members of the Plan Preparation Team, listed in the subsequent section, whose hard work and commitment made the development of this document possible.

Finally, we extend our gratitude to the heads of units and the various Departments of the Assembly, as well as other Agencies and Civil Society Organizations operating within the District. Your inputs and support were vital to the successful completion of this Medium-Term Development Plan.

We are truly grateful.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In accordance with Sections 1(2–4) and 11 of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480), and Sections 83(1a–h, 3, 4) and 86(1–4) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) are mandated as planning authorities to prepare development plans. These serve as blueprints for the effective mobilization of human, financial, and material resources for the development of their respective districts.

The preparation of these plans follows guidelines from the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), in line with Sections 1–13 of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016 (LI 2232). This District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) has been prepared in response to these directives and reflects the development needs and aspirations of the people of Birim North District.

The plan is based on six dimensions of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026–2029):

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements
4. Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability
5. Emerging Planning and Response (including COVID-19 Recovery)
6. Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation.

The preparation process was facilitated by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) of the Birim North District Assembly, with support from the Eastern Regional Coordinating Council and the NDPC. It involved a participatory approach through workshops, public hearings, field visits, and stakeholder engagements across all Electoral Areas and Area Councils.

A planning team drawn from the DPCU led the process, starting with a performance review of the 2022–2025 DMTDP. This review, conducted with heads of departments, NGOs, CSOs, Traditional Authorities, private sector actors, Opinion Leaders, and Area Council members, assessed key performance indicators, the level of implementation of planned programmes, and uncompleted but still relevant projects. Lessons learned were incorporated into the new plan.

Key activities included:

- Orientation workshops for departments and stakeholders on the planning guidelines and roles.
- Needs assessments in all electoral areas, including consultations with traditional leaders.
- Meetings with civil society organisations to assess needs and secure support.
- Review of institutional Annual Reports to identify challenges.

- Interviews with Public and Non-Governmental Organisations on development administration.
- Public hearings to validate proposed Programmes and Projects.

The DMTDP is presented in eight chapters:

1. Background and performance review of the 2022–2025 plan.
2. Situational analysis and district profile.
3. Prioritisation of issues from the previous plan.
4. District goals, objectives, and strategies linked to national objectives.
5. Composite programmes, financing strategies, and strategic environmental assessment, including the District Spatial Development Framework.
6. Annual action plans and development interventions for 2026–2029.
7. Monitoring and evaluation framework, including indicators, baselines, and targets.
8. Communication and dissemination strategy for the plan.

The plan aims to contribute to national development goals, with a focus on infrastructure and complementary investments in education, roads, agriculture, health, water and sanitation, social protection, micro and small-scale enterprises, and youth employment.

A substantial financial outlay, estimated at GH¢ 235,998,467.20 will be required to implement the outlined activities, programmes, and projects. Funding will be sourced from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), DACF Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), Government of Ghana transfers, donor funds, NGO/CSO support, and public–private partnerships.

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CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

According to the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs) are mandated to function as planning authorities responsible for formulating development plans to guide the mobilization and use of resources. Regulation L.I. 2232 of the National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 further empowers District Planning Authorities, through the District Planning Co-ordinating Units (DPCU), to prepare District Development Plans in alignment with the National Development Policy Framework and planning guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

In line with these provisions, the Birim North District Assembly prepared its Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for 2022–2025. This plan seeks to support the national development agenda “Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All.”

1.2 Background of Birim North District Assembly

The Birim North District is one of the 33 districts in the Eastern Region of Ghana, covering an estimated land area of 550 square kilometres. It shares boundaries with other districts known for their strength in agriculture, manufacturing, and trade. This geographical positioning provides opportunities for agricultural production, agro-processing, and value addition.

The district boasts fertile land suitable for large-scale farming and also has active mining operations, which contribute significantly to the local economy.

1.2.1 Vision of the District Assembly

The Birim North District Assembly seeks to achieve total and wholesome Socio-Economic development of the district and improvement in the quality of life of its people within a decentralized democratic environment.

1.2.2 Mission of the District Assembly

The Assembly exists to promote local economic development and sound environmental management for the benefit of its people through a participatory and decentralized planning process.

1.2.3 Functions of the Assembly

In accordance with Section 12 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and L.I. 1961 of 2009, the Birim North District Assembly performs deliberative, legislative, and executive functions geared toward local development. These include:

- Exercising political and administrative authority within the district.
- Promoting local economic development.
- Preparing and submitting district development plans to the Regional Co-ordinating Council and NDPC for approval.
- Preparing fee-fixing resolutions and budgets for adoption by the General Assembly and subsequent approval by the Minister for Finance.
- Formulating and executing programmes and strategies for mobilizing resources for development.
- Managing human settlements and promoting environmental sustainability.
- Ensuring access to justice by supporting local judicial systems.
- Initiating and executing infrastructure development and providing essential services.

1.2.4 Mandate of the Assembly

The mandate of the Birim North District Assembly is to provide socio-economic infrastructure and services that promote the total development of its citizens. The District's development plan outlines priority interventions designed to fulfill the Assembly's vision of becoming one of the most efficiently managed and development-focused Assemblies in Ghana.

This vision is pursued through strategic actions aimed at improving the living conditions of residents by mobilizing human, material, and financial resources. The plan also seeks to establish Birim North as a leading centre for mining and palm oil production, as well as a vibrant commercial hub within the Eastern Region.

Achievement of these goals is guided by a strong commitment to the Assembly's core values, which emphasize dedication to duty, partnership, loyalty, and the prudent use of resources.

1.2.5 Core Values of the District Assembly

The development of the Birim North District is anchored on a set of core values aligned with those of the Local Government Service. These values serve as guiding principles for decision-making and community engagement: Accountability, Commitment, Inclusiveness, Transparency, Discipline, Diligence, Equity and Integrity

1.2.6 Strategic Goal of the District Assembly

The overarching goal of the District Assembly is to accelerate the growth of the district by Providing essential infrastructure, improving service delivery, creating jobs and Enhancing income generation opportunities. This goal supports the broader objective of sustainable development and poverty reduction.

1.2.7 Organogram of the District Assembly

The organogram of the Birim North District Assembly illustrates the hierarchical structure of its management. At the top is the District Chief Executive, followed by the District Coordinating Director, who oversees administrative operations.

The technical arm of the Assembly is the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU), chaired by the Coordinating Director, with the District Development Planning Officer serving as secretary. The DPCU is responsible for Coordinating the preparation, implementation, and evaluation of the Medium-Term Development Plan, Ensuring alignment with national development priorities.

The district also hosts key public institutions and infrastructure, including: A Magistrate and Circuit Court at the district Capital, New Abirem for judicial services, there is also the Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands and the Ghana Immigration Service in New Abirem the District Capital. These institutions support governance, law enforcement, and the protection of local resources within the district.

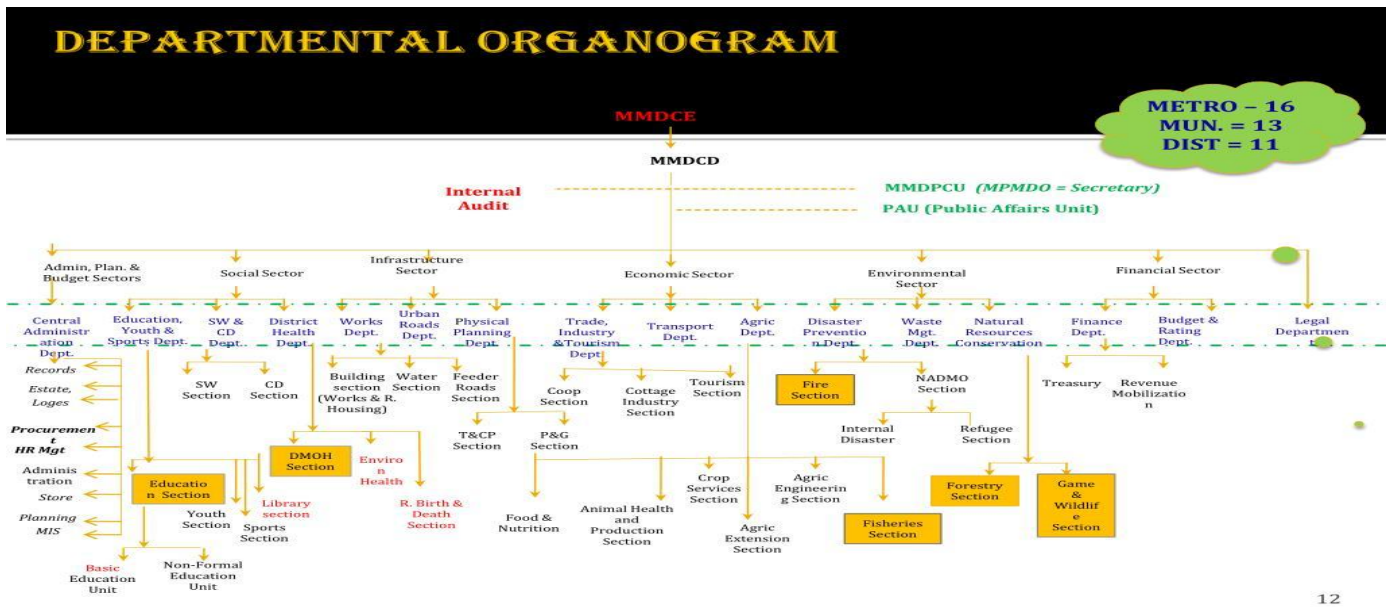


FIGURE 1: ORGANOGRAM OF THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

1.2.6 Structure of the Assembly

The Birim North District Assembly operates through four Area Councils: Praman, Pankese, Akoase, and Abirem-Afosu. These sub-structures are intended to function as decentralized units in line with L.I. 1589, serving as intermediaries between Unit Committees and the District Assembly to bring governance closer to the grassroots.

However, the Area Councils are currently underperforming due to challenges related to limited financial resources, inadequate logistics, and insufficient skilled personnel. Many of the required staff positions remain unfilled, and those employed often lack the necessary training. Moreover, the Assembly struggles to pay even modest salaries, further weakening the functionality of these sub-structures.

Despite these constraints, the Area Councils play a crucial role in facilitating public participation in governance. Town hall and community meetings are occasionally held to gather input on issues such as the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) and environmental management.

Each Area Council operates through two main committees:

- **Development Planning and Social Services Committee:** Responsible for planning, coordinating, implementing, and monitoring development activities within the area council. They are expected to submit quarterly and annual progress reports to the District Assembly.
- **Finance and Administration Committee:** Oversees financial matters, including budget preparation, revenue collection (fees and rates), and the submission of financial reports (monthly, quarterly, and annual) through the relevant subcommittees for approval by the General Assembly.

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

This section presents the review of the medium-term plan of the district activities and finances implemented from 2022-2025. In reviewing the performance of the previous plan, impact and outcome indicators were used. The year 2021 was the base line for the medium-term plan whereas 2025 was the reporting year. The performance review is significantly devoted to the review of progress made in the implementation of programmes of the MTDP 2022-2025 by assessing the level of the planned activities and indications selected to monitor the implementation of the plan. It gives a summary of key development problems, issues, gaps identified, constrains, challenges that impeded the full realization of the development objective for the district, reasons for success and failures which were from the situation analysis. The expected outcome of this review was to identify development gaps, challenges, draws lessons from them to inform the formulation of the 2026-2029 MTDP.

2.1 Performance Review for 2022-2025

The main objective of the Birim North District Assembly was to design and implement programmes and projects that reflect the needs and aspirations of the people. The 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) was developed in line with the national policy framework under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) II.

This section provides a detailed review of the implementation of the MTDP over the four-year period. It assesses the extent to which planned activities were executed, using key indicators to measure progress. The review also highlights major development issues, gaps, and challenges that emerged during implementation.

Overall, approximately 84% of the planned projects and programmes were successfully implemented a significant improvement over previous planning period. This success is largely attributed to strong leadership, departmental commitment, and efficient management. The findings are based on evidence from annual and quarterly progress reports submitted by various departments and agencies.

The review is structured around the key development dimensions outlined in the following sections

TABLE 1: PERFORMANCE REVIEW MATRIX 2022-2025

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	Indicator	Base line (2021)	2022-2025 Medium - Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				year	Data	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Percentage Change in Agricultural Production/Total output in agricultural production (MT/HA)					
	Maize	1.2	3.9	2022-2024	4.9	There was improved adoption of modern farming practices, timely rainfall, and increased access to fertilizers under the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) programme.
	Rice (Milled)	2.0	6.6	2022-2024	6.6	Target fully achieved, largely attributed to expansion of rice fields and increased mechanization support.
	Plantain	11.2	24	2022-2024	24	Target achieved through the introduction of high-yield varieties and favourable climatic conditions.
	Cocoyam	6.1	30.4	2022-2024	18	Performance was below target due to pest infestations and reduced labour availability in some farming communities.
	Cassava	8.46	43.9	2022-2024	43.5	Performance reflects consistent farmer participation and good soil fertility.
	Oil Palm	15.0	9	2022-2024	20.1	Oil Palm exceeded target owing to renewed investment in smallholder oil palm farms and increased processing capacity.
	Poultry	2,300	89,119	2022-2024	21837	Performance fell below target due to high cost of feed and limited access to veterinary services.
	Cattle	173	3422	2022-2024	833.2	Livestock rearing faced challenges from disease outbreaks and limited grazing fields.
	Sheep	3419	11,255	2022-2024	14,454	There was increased household-level livestock rearing and improved veterinary extension services.
Pig	1513	13,137	2022-2024	19,191	Production exceeded expectations due to improved breeding support and feed supply interventions.	

	Goat	5503	1137	2022-2024	19,820	Performance was far above target, reflecting increased small ruminant production across the district.
	Percentage change in arable land under cultivation.	-	80%	2022-2024	75%	Expansion of cultivated land slowed due to limited access to farm inputs and land tenure challenges.
	Number of farmers engaged in the PFJ programme.	382	600	2022-2024	4,916	More farmers enrolled under the PFJ following intensified sensitization and input availability.
	Percentage change in IGF	20.10%	300%	2022-2024	73.73%	Revenue increased significantly but fell short of the ambitious target due to weak enforcement and low property rate mobilization.
	Proportion of IGF Target achieved	-	90%	2022-2024	24.02%	Performance was below expectation; indicates the need for improved revenue strategies and monitoring.
	Percentage increase in IGF (Excluding MDF).	20.10%	100%	2022-2024	73.70%	Considerable improvement was achieved through enhanced collection of business operating permits and market tolls.
	Number of new Industries Established					
	Agriculture	4	10	2022-2024	8	Substantial progress was made; agro-based enterprises such as oil palm and cassava processing units contributed to this growth.
	Industry	5	41	2022-2024	33	There was an appreciable increase in small-scale manufacturing and agro-processing support initiatives.
	Service	40	260	2022-2024	226	The period witnessed growth in retail trade, hospitality, and ICT-related services.
	Number of New Jobs created					
	Agriculture	4	5	2022-2024	9	Cultivation and PFJ activities generated additional employment opportunities.
	Industry	5	150	2022-2024	37	Industrial growth slowed by limited capital and lack of large-scale investors.
	Service	40	100	2022-2024	362	There was increased private sector participation and small business expansion.
	Net enrolment ratio					

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Kindergarten	60.0%	55.40%	2022-2024	69.69%	The period recorded improved access and parental commitment to early childhood education.
	Primary	29.0%	66.60%	2022-2024	49.09%	There was irregular attendance and migration of school-aged children.
	JHS	29.0%	30.40%	2022-2024	26.60%	Slightly below target; attributed to low transition rates and early school dropouts.
	Completion Rate					
	Kindergarten	63.8%	100%	2022-2024	92.54%	The achievement was due to improved supervision and community sensitization on education.
	Primary 6	88.1%	100%	2022-2024	89.56%	This reflects sustained enrolment and retention efforts by school authorities.
	JHS 3	79.1%	100%	2022-2024	99.16%	Target achieved as a result of improved teaching quality and effective monitoring by GES.
	Teacher Absenteeism Rate					
	Kindergarten	92%	10%	2022-2024	15.50%	Significant improvement; absenteeism reduced through stronger headteacher supervision.
	Primary	74%	10%	2022-2024	9.90%	Target achieved; enhanced teacher motivation and monitoring yielded positive results.
	JHS	79%	10%	2022-2024	8.50%	There was strict enforcement of attendance and improved teacher accountability.
	SHS	98%	10%	2022-2024	9.30%	Teacher discipline improved under close supervision by school authorities.
	Pupil Teacher Ratio					
	Kindergarten	1:24	1:35	2022-2024	1:20	There was smaller class sizes due to limited enrolment growth and teacher postings.
	Primary	1:29	1:25	2022-2024	1:21	Performance reflects improved staffing levels and classroom expansion.
JHS	1:14	1:30	2022-2024	1:41	Shortage of teachers at JHS level increased class sizes.	

SHS	1:30	1:25	2022-2024	1:56	Teacher deficits persist at the SHS level.
Gross Enrolment rate					
Kindergarten	110.8%	120.8%	2022-2024	91.60%	There was reduced enrolment.
Primary	101.5%	105.5%	2022-2024	100.10%	Enrolment in primary schools keeps stabilizing across the district.
JHS	83.2%	96.4%	2022-2024	89.20%	Moderate progress was made through community sensitization.
SHS	35.5%	44.2%	2022-2024	45.20%	Target was slightly exceeded, influenced by the Free SHS policy.
Gender Parity Index					
Kindergarten	0.98%	1	2022-2024	2.88%	Far above target due to gender equity interventions and improved girl-child enrolment.
Primary	0.94%	1	2022-2024	2.96%	performance reflects near parity and increased access for girls.
JHS	0.99%	1	2022-2024	2.95%	There has been continuous improvement through advocacy and scholarships.
SHS	1.2%	1	2022-2024	3.71%	Substantially was above target due to positive impact of Free SHS and gender advocacy.
Pass Rate					
JHS	82%	100%	2022-2024	91.8%	Performance in pass rate was as a result of improved academic performance through teacher support programs.
SHS	85%	100%	2022-2024	82.8%.	Slightly below target; results affected by irregular attendance and inadequate study materials.
Number of new Classroom block constructed.					
Kindergarten	0	1	2022-2024	3	
Primary	1	1	2022-2024	2	More classrooms were provided to ease congestion in schools.
JHS	0	0	2022-2024	7	Major improvement; new projects executed under support.
SHS	0	0	2022-2024	1	Additional SHS block was constructed to enhance access

						and accommodate enrolment growth.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	49%	0%	2022-2024	0%	There was no maternal deaths recorded due to improved antenatal and skilled delivery services.
	Prevalence of malnutrition (Institutional)	7%	3.8%	2022-2024	0.8%	Nutrition education and food supplementation programs proved effective during the period.
	Wasting	0%	0%	2022-2024	0.07%	Marginal rise in wasting indicates close to zero acute malnutrition.
	Underweight	0.66	0.06	2022-2024	1.63	Continued nutrition education is needed.
	Stunting	0.04	0.05	2022-2024	1.9	performance suggests persistent chronic malnutrition in some areas.
	Overweight	0%	0%	2022-2024	0%	Maintained zero rate; stable dietary balance.
	Under Five Years	0%	0%	2022-2024	0%	No under-five mortality related to malnutrition recorded.
	Women between 15-49	0%	0%	2022-2024	0%	No cases reported within the period.
	Proportion of population who have tested for Covid-19 positive.	70%	0%	2022-2024	8%	Continuous public sensitization maintained low infection rates in the District.
	Number of persons receiving one Dose	2300	9700 for 2023.	2022-2024	13091	Vaccination campaigns and community outreaches were intensified during the period.
	Malaria case fatality (District Total)	0%	0%	2022-2024	0%	Effective malaria control interventions maintained zero fatality in the District.
	Doctor to patient ratio	1:13,124	1:15,000	2022-2024	1:10703	Increased deployment of medical officers enhanced health service delivery in the District.
	Nurse to population ratio	1:285	1:450	2022-2024	1:337	Adequate nurse presence was maintained across facilities.
	HIV/AIDs prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 years. HIV positive.	2.6/1000	3.76/1000	2022-2024	8.46/1000	Rising prevalence requires intensified awareness and testing campaigns.

Number of reported cases of new HIV infection.	177	-	2022-2024	536	Increasing trend indicates need for stronger preventive interventions.
Percentage change in OPD attendance	1.56	1.20	2022-2024	4.73	Higher attendance reflects improved access and trust in public health facilities.
Malnutrition prevalence.	-	-	2022-2024	-	strong community outreach programs yielded positive results.
Family Planning coverage (Acceptance Rate).	24.32%	40.00%	2022-2024	44.75%	Slight reduction achieved through reproductive health education and community sensitization.
Teenage Pregnancy rate	13.96	-	2022-2024	12.70	Target almost achieved; high coverage maintained through antenatal monitoring.
PMTCT Coverage Rate	97.54%	100%	2022-2024	98%	Strong immunization outreach contributed to success.
Proportion of children fully immunized (Penta 3 Coverage).	93.54	95%	2022-2024	98.81%	Improvement recorded, reflecting better child health services.
Under Five mortality ratio.	2.69	-	2022-2024	1.76%	There is continued emphasis on neonatal care required.
Infant mortality ratio.	4.03	-	2022-2024	4.10	
Proportion of health facilities that are functional. (i). CHPs Compound	100%	100%	2022-2024	100.00%	All CHPs Compound remained fully operational, ensuring service continuity.
(ii) Clinic	100%	100%	2022-2024	100.00%	Clinics in the District remained fully operational, ensuring service continuity.
(iii)Health Facilities	100%	100%	2022-2024	100.00%	All health facilities remained fully operational, ensuring service continuity.
(iv) Polyclinic	N/A	N/A	2022-2024	N/A	
(v)Hospital	100%	100%	2022-2024	100.00%	The Government Hospital as well as One Private Hospital in the District remained fully operational, ensuring service continuity.
Covid 19 Vaccination	5503	3894	2022-2024	9397	Target surpassed due to consistent follow-up and community mobilization.
Number of Birth and Death registered (Sex)					

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Birth					
	Total	2,556	3000	2022-2024	8,344	There was effective community outreach and sensitization by Births & Deaths Registry.
	Male	1,395	1000	2022-2024	2,990	
	Female	1,151	1,150	2022-2024	2,761	
	Death recorded					
	Total number of	77	100	2022-2024	156	Performance was higher than expected; linked to improve reporting and registration among elderly deaths.
	Male	49	50	2022-2024	138	
	Female	28	50	2022-2024	96	
	Death Age 15-64					
	Total	58	100	2022-2024	165	
	Male	-	50	2022-2024	105	
	Female	-	50	2022-2024	60	
	Death Age 65+					
	Total	-	40	2022-2024	68	
	Male		20	2022-2024	32	
	Female		20	2022-2024	36	
	Proportion of Population with Valid NHIS Card.					
	Total	52%	80%	2022-2024	81.61%	
	Indigents	10.1%	14%	2022-2024	9.4%	Slightly below target due to limited awareness among indigent groups.
	Informal	16%	20%	2022-2024	31.60%	
	Aged	15%	19.2%	2022-2024	3.69%	Low enrolment among the aged needs special attention.
	Under 18 Years	51.0%	63%	2022-2024	34.95%	Awareness on child registration still low.
Pregnant women	66%	72%	2022-2024	1.64%	Registration delays was observed in rural areas.	
Proportion of Child Abuse cases settled:						
	-	10	2022-2024	0		

	Child Trafficking	0	0	2022-2024	0	Mixed performance: child labour and family separation cases increased, while sexual abuse and trafficking remained at zero.
	Child Labour	0	5	2022-2024	26	
	Sexual Abuse	4	5	2022-2024	0	
	Emotional Abuse	0	5	2022-2024	14	
	Neglect	0	3	2022-2024	3	
	Early Marriage	0	1	2022-2024	3	
	Female Genital Mutilation	0	0	2022-2024	0	
	Family Child Separation	9	5	2022-2024	18	
	Total number of Leap beneficiaries.	120households	120households	2022-2024	120households	There had been continuous support provided to beneficiary households.
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Police Citizen Ratio				1:3,532	The ratio improved, reflecting adequate police presence in the District, enhancing local security and public confidence.
	Reported Cases of Crime					
	Rape	0	0	2022-2024	0	No case reported during the period, showing improved community vigilance.
	Stealing	0	0	2022-2024	128	Recorded cases increased due to heightened reporting and police surveillance.
	Causing Harm/Threat	0	0	2022-2024	18	Recorded incidents reflect community conflicts and interpersonal disputes.
	Offensive Conduct	0	0	2022-2024	3	Minimal cases recorded, indicating improved social harmony.
	Treat of death	0	0	2022-2024	23	Slight rise attributed to chieftaincy-related tensions in certain areas.
	Arm Robbing	0	0	2022-2024	0	strong police patrols deterred criminal activities.
	Assault	0	0	2022-2024	82	Increased cases attributed to domestic and social disputes; requires continuous public education.

	Defilement	0	0	2022-2024	18	Reported cases call for strengthened child protection and community awareness.
	Murder	9	0	2022-2024	7	Reduction achieved through improved law enforcement and community-police collaboration.
	Drug Trafficking	0	0	2022-2024	0	No case recorded.
	Peddling	0	0	2022-2024	0	No reported cases; indicates effective enforcement.
	Drug Abuse	0	0	2022-2024	2	Isolated cases observed; calls for intensified youth sensitization.
	Domestic Violence	0	0	2022-2024	2	Low incidence, but continuous gender-based violence education needed.
	Number of Communities with Chieftaincy Dispute	0	0	2022-2024	6	Emerging disputes in some communities; mediation and traditional leadership engagement required.
	Illegal Mining	0	0	2022-2024	1	One case recorded; ongoing inter-agency collaboration needed to curb illegal mining activities.
	No. of Area councils that are fully operational	4	4	2022-2024	4	Decentralization efforts have improved local governance and community participation.
IMPLEMENTATION, CO-ORDINATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION (ICME).	Percentage of annual action plan implemented.	90%	100% each for the 4 years	2022-2024	90.3%	High implementation rate achieved despite funding constraints. This reflects effective coordination and commitment of departments.
	Percentage Change of DMTDP implemented.	22.7%	100%	2022-2024	75%	Significant progress made toward achieving the 2022-2025 DMTDP. Continued effort is needed to reach full implementation.
	Number of the Statutory members of the DPCU who attended the quarterly meetings.	25	25	2022-2024	25	Attendance improved but scheduling and logistical challenges affected participation.
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCUTRE AND HUMAN	Number of Communities with ODF certification.	47	74	2022-2024	74	Consistent community-led sanitation efforts yielded positive results.

SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT	Percentage of Population with access to improve sanitation service					
	District	88%	100%	2022-2024	89.73%	Steady improvement achieved through household latrine construction and hygiene promotion in the District.
	Urban	52.3%	66%	2022-2024	40.41%	Urban sanitation facilities remain inadequate.
	Rural	35.71%	100%	2022-2024	49.32%	Progress was moderate; continued CLTS implementation needed to increase coverage.
	Proportion of population with access to Safe and improve drinking water sources.					
	District	92%	100%	2022-2024	89.96%	Slightly below target because, unctonality issues in some boreholes affected coverage.
	Urban	75%	100%	2022-2024	42.68%	High population growth and limited piped-water expansion affected progress during the period.
	Rural	75%	100%	2022-2024	46.28%	Additional boreholes required to improve rural access.
	Percentage of road network in good condition					
	Total	25.8%	30%	2022-2024	60%	Target surpassed due to major rehabilitation and reshaping of feeder and urban roads.
	Urban	20.1%	20%	2022-2024	40%	There was significant improvement through routine maintenance works.
	Feeder	8.50%	10%	2022-2024	20%	Progress encouraging; reflects implementation of feeder road upgrading projects.
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity					
	District	98%	100%	2022-2024	93%	Few remote communities are yet to be connected.
	Rural	98%	95%	2022-2024	89%	Extension works ongoing.
	Urban	98%	5%	2022-2024	4%	
	Number of applications received and approved.	40%	60%	2022-2024	76%	Efficient building permit processing improved compliance.

	Proportion of settlements covered under street naming.	10%	30%	2022-2024	17%	Moderate progress; implementation delayed by funding and logistical constraints.
	Number of settlements schemes developed.	4	5	2022-2024	9	Target exceeded due to increased collaboration with Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA).
	Number of Spatial Planning meetings organised..	12	36	2022-2024	36	Regular stakeholder meetings ensured effective land-use management.
EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE (INCLUDING COVID 19 RECOVERY PLAN)	Number of Recorded cases of Disaster	-	-	2022-2024	31	Several incidents recorded, mainly fire, storm, and flood disasters; NADMO response teams promptly assisted victims.
	Number of Communities affected by Disaster.	-	0	2022-2024	23	Moderate disaster occurrences; majority related to windstorms affecting residential structures.
	(i)Bushfire	4	1	2022-2024	5	Slight increase due to uncontrolled burning; awareness campaigns ongoing.
	(ii)Floods	5	1	2022-2024	6	Marginal rise in cases linked to poor drainage and encroachment on water channels.
	(iii)Fire	-	4	2022-2024	10	Household fires increased, emphasizing need for fire safety education.
	(iv) Wind/Rain Storm	6	4	2022-2024	9	Increase observed; NADMO promoted tree planting as preventive measure.

The performance review for the Birim North District Assembly for the year 2024, benchmarked against the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), reveals a mixed picture of progress, stagnation, and underperformance across the major development dimensions. The review is based on tracked indicators from 2021 through 2024 and focuses on evaluating the District’s strides toward achieving its planned targets.

2.1.1 Economic Development

The review of the economic development sector in 2024 shows mixed performance, with both challenges and some notable gains. Agriculture, the district’s economic backbone, experienced declines in crop yields. Key crops like maize, rice, plantain, and cassava either showed no reported output or underperformed. For instance, maize yield dropped from 1.75 MT/ha in 2023 to 1.38 MT/ha in 2024, far below the target of 2.5 MT/ha. Contributing factors may include erratic rainfall, inadequate extension services, and limited access to inputs.

In contrast, oil palm yield improved significantly, rising from 9 MT/ha in 2023 to 11.1 MT/ha in 2024. Livestock production showed mixed results, poultry and cattle populations declined, while pig production increased sharply from 3,894 in 2023 to 13,402 in 2024, exceeding the 10,000 targets. This surge in pig farming reflects localized success in livestock development efforts.

The Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) programme recorded positive adoption, with 2,902 beneficiaries in 2024, up from 2,000 in 2023, demonstrating continued community interest in government agricultural interventions despite overall sectoral constraints.

2.1.2 Finance and Revenue Mobilization in the District

The district’s financial performance in 2024 showed modest progress in internally generated funds (IGF). There was a 24.02% growth in IGF, an improvement over the 19.7% growth recorded in 2023. However, this performance falls significantly short of the 300% target, highlighting persistent challenges in revenue mobilization.

The low percentage of target achieved (24.02%) signals structural issues such as a narrow tax base, weak enforcement mechanisms, and limited diversification of revenue sources. Strengthening revenue mobilization efforts will require policy reforms, capacity enhancement, and better strategies for expanding and managing local revenue streams.

2.1.3 Education in the District

The education sector experienced a decline in net enrolment ratios across all levels, with the most notable drop at the Senior High School (SHS) level, falling from 68.7% in 2023 to 45.2% in 2024. This significant decrease may be attributed to economic hardship, inadequate infrastructure, or student migration to urban areas.

On a positive note, gender parity at the primary level improved, rising from 1.01 in 2023 to 1.03 in 2024, signalling progress in promoting gender inclusion. Despite enrolment challenges, completion rates at the Junior High School (JHS) level remained high at 99.16%, indicating that students who do enrol are more likely to complete their education.

Additionally, teacher absenteeism declined significantly across all levels, suggesting enhanced supervision and accountability in the sector.

2.1.4 Health and Social Development in the District

The health sector recorded notable improvements in 2024. The doctor-to-population ratio improved from 1:12,311 in 2023 to 1:10,703, moving closer to the WHO-recommended standard. Maternal mortality remained at zero, and Out-Patient Department (OPD) attendance increased from 84,332 to 86,167, indicating growing public confidence in healthcare services.

However, child malnutrition worsened, with stunting among children under five rising from 9.8% to 11.0%, highlighting the need for enhanced child nutrition and feeding interventions.

On the positive side, NHIS coverage increased significantly, with valid cardholders reaching 81.61%, exceeding the 75% target. HIV/AIDS prevalence also dropped substantially from 3.76 to 2.0 per 1,000 population, reflecting effective public health interventions.

2.1.5 Environment, Infrastructure, and Settlement Development in the District

The district made steady progress in access to improved water and sanitation, with coverage reaching 89.96% for drinking water and 89.73% for sanitation. However, urban sanitation access remained critically low at 4.68%, and urban water access also lagged, signalling a need for targeted interventions in urban areas.

Infrastructure challenges persisted, with only 30% of roads in good condition, and electricity coverage remained stagnant at 93%, with new extensions to rural or urban areas.

A notable achievement was a 166% increase in building permit approvals in 2024, reflecting growing compliance with physical planning regulations and increased investment in housing and land development.

2.1.6 Governance, Security and Public Accountability in the District

The district recorded strong institutional performance in 2024, with 90.3% of the Annual Action Plan and 75% of the MTDP successfully implemented by year-end.

Crime rates declined significantly, with no reported cases of defilement, rape, or robbery, partly due to an increase in security personnel, which enhanced law and order.

However, chieftaincy disputes rose to three cases in 2024, indicating persistent traditional leadership tensions that require targeted mediation and stakeholder engagement.

2.1.7 Child Protection and LEAP Management in the District

Progress in social protection was limited in 2024. LEAP coverage remained unchanged at 120 households, well below the target of 300. While child abuse cases dropped to zero, this may reflect underreporting rather than actual elimination.

Teenage pregnancy declined slightly from 13.7% in 2023 to 12.7% in 2024, but still fell short of the target of 9%, indicating the need for strengthened adolescent reproductive health interventions.

2.1.8 Disaster Management in the District

The Birim North District made notable progress in disaster risk reduction, with reported disaster cases dropping by 50% from 10 in 2023 to 5 in 2024. This improvement likely reflects enhanced preparedness and early warning systems, although the absence of a comprehensive risk assessment limits deeper analysis.

The Assembly performed strongly in areas such as governance, health, and regulatory compliance, achieving key targets and demonstrating institutional efficiency. However, critical sectors like agriculture, revenue mobilization (IGF), urban infrastructure, and social protection lagged.

A year-on-year analysis shows incremental progress in 2024 but emphasizes the need for more deliberate and targeted strategies to fully realize the objectives of the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP).

Looking ahead, the district aims to prioritize resource mobilization, adopt data-driven planning approaches, and enhance stakeholder engagement to consolidate gains and close persistent development gaps in the final year of the plan cycle.

2.2 Financial Performance of the Assembly

The financial performance of the Birim North District Assembly in 2024 showed modest improvement. Internally Generated Funds (IGF) grew by 24.02%, up slightly from 19.7% in 2023. Despite this progress, the achievement remains far below the ambitious growth target of 300%, with only 24.02% of the IGF target realized. This indicates underlying structural challenges in local revenue mobilization, highlighting the need for a broader tax base, stronger enforcement measures, and diversification of revenue streams.

The Assembly relied on multiple funding sources to implement its development programmes and support administrative operations. These included transfers from the Government of Ghana (GoG), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), the DACF Responsive Factor Grant

(DACF-RFG), donor support through the Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) programme, and the Minerals Development Fund (MDF).

A significant challenge was observed in the release of funds under the DACF. Although an amount of GHS 8,226,243.73 was projected for the year, the actual release was only GHS 4,553,418.07, resulting in a funding gap of GHS 3,672,825.66. This means that just 55.37% of the expected DACF allocation was received. The shortfall is likely due to delayed disbursements from the Ministry of Finance or national budget constraints affecting fund releases across all districts.

This substantial underperformance in funding posed a serious obstacle to the successful implementation of capital development projects. Many of these projects depend heavily on DACF resources, and the shortfall has the potential to cause project delays, incomplete infrastructure delivery, and increased dissatisfaction among community members.

TABLE 2: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (2022-2025)

SOURCE OF FUNDS	ESTIMATED COST OF PLAN	AMOUNT RECEIVED	VARIANCE
GOG	16,760,331.98	19,266,519.67	2,506,187.69
IGF	26,097,610.72	22,824,521.54	3,273,089.18
DACF	8,226,243.73	4,553,418.07	3,672,825.66
DACF/RFG	3,370,413.46	2,118,358.65	1,252,054.90
DP'S MAG	196,487.06	196,487.06	0.00
MDF	16,712,545.34	14,079,571.76	2,632,973.58
Total	71,363,632.29	40,214,355.21	13,337,131.01

The District Assembly Common Fund Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), a performance-based funding source meant to reward good governance, underperformed in 2024. Out of a projected GHS 3,370,413.46, only GHS 2,118,358.65 was received, representing a 62.85% performance rate and a shortfall of GHS 1,252,054.81. This underachievement was largely due to the absence of performance assessments for MMDAs in 2023 and 2024, along with low scores in prior evaluations, which affected donor confidence and subsequent allocations. Moving forward, the Assembly must enhance institutional systems, comply strictly with performance indicators, and ensure timely and accurate reporting to improve eligibility and access to future funds.

On a positive note, the Assembly fully received its estimated allocation under the Donor Partner's Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana (DP's MAG) programme. The total disbursed amount of GHS 196,487.06

reflected a 100% performance, signaling effective coordination and compliance with donor requirements in this area.

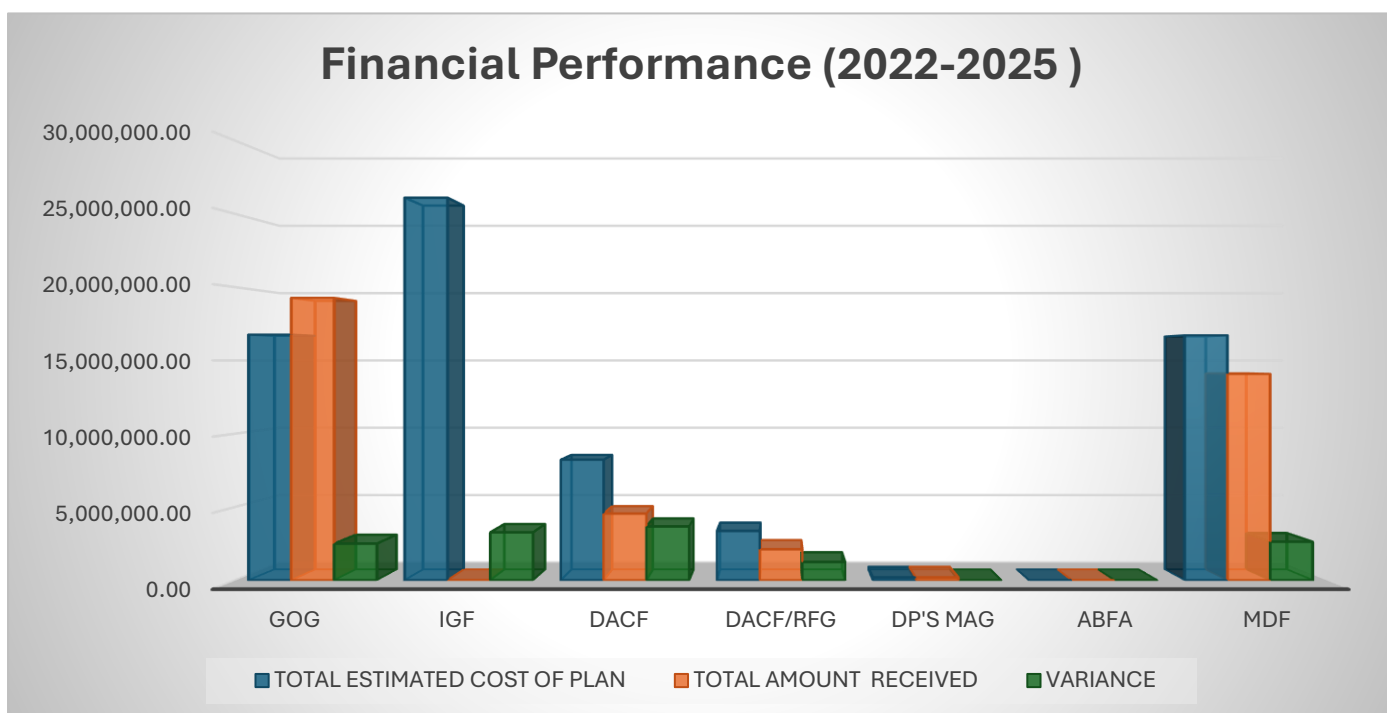


FIGURE 2: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (2022-2025)

The financial performance of the Birim North District Assembly in 2024 presents a mixed outlook. While the Assembly successfully accessed certain funding sources particularly Government of Ghana (GoG) allocations and full disbursement under the Donor Partner’s Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana (DP’s MAG) it significantly underperformed in key areas such as Internally Generated Funds (IGF) and the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF). These shortfalls are particularly worrisome given their central role in funding both development projects and administrative operations.

The consequences of these funding gaps include delayed project execution, incomplete infrastructure, and constrained delivery of essential services like education, sanitation, and local economic development. The situation also heightens the Assembly's dependency on often-unreliable central government transfers.

To address these issues, the Assembly must implement realistic budgeting based on past revenue trends, improve local revenue mobilization, and establish stronger monitoring and evaluation systems. Enhanced stakeholder engagement and strategic partnerships with private sector actors and development partners will also be critical to diversifying funding streams and reducing financial vulnerability.

The Assembly’s overall financial performance revealed underutilized opportunities and persistent structural challenges. Tackling these gaps remains essential to achieving the full ambitions of its development agenda.

2.3 Existing Conditions and Diagnosis

2.3.1 Demographic Characteristics of the District

2.3.1.1 Population of the District

The Birim North District has experienced steady population growth in recent years. The population increased from 82,669 in 2021 to 83,628 in 2022, 84,602 in 2023, and 85,582 in 2024, indicating an average annual growth rate of 2.5%. According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC). Based on this trend, the projected population for 2025 stands at 86,566.

2.3.1.2 Age and Sex Composition of the District

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, the district's population was 82,669, with 42,513 males (49.11%) and 44,053 females (50.89%), resulting in a sex ratio of 0.97. This means there are approximately 97 males for every 100 females, reflecting a relatively balanced age-sex distribution with a slight female majority.

The age structure shows a consistent female dominance across most age groups, including the adult population aged 18 and above where females (24,560) outnumber males (23,479). The median age of the population is 22 years, with females averaging slightly younger (21 years) than males (22 years).

The mean age of the district population is 26.7 years. Rural areas have a marginally higher mean age (26.9 years) compared to urban areas (26.4 years), possibly due to youth migration to urban centres for education and employment opportunities.

This youthful population structure underscores the need for targeted policies in education, skills training, and job creation. Investing in youth development will be essential to harness the district's demographic dividend and promote sustainable socio-economic growth.

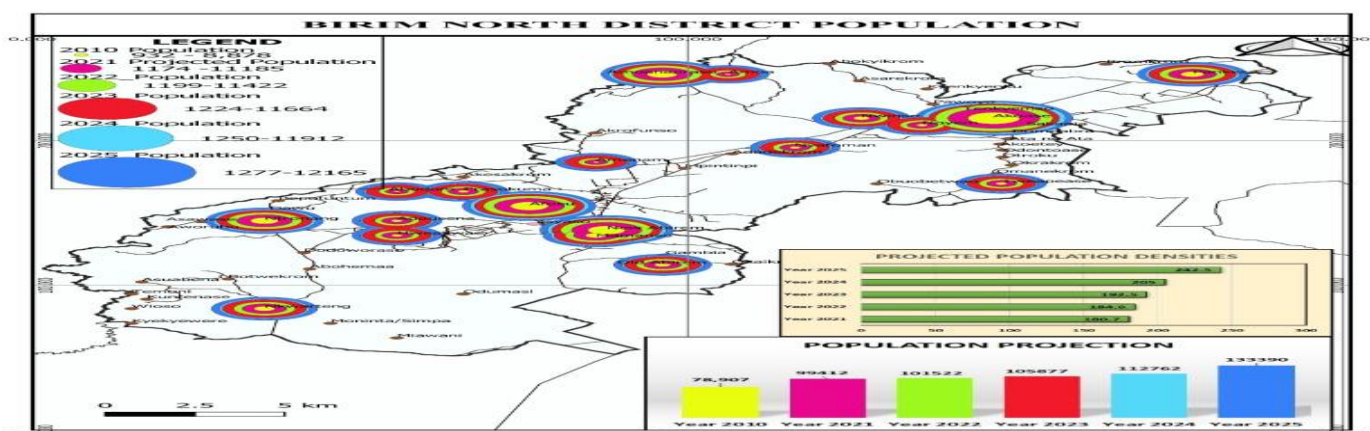


FIGURE 3: MAP OF THE BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT POPULATION

2.3.1.3 Population Pyramid for the District

The population pyramid of Birim North District, based on the 2021 Population and Housing Census, reflects a classic youthful structure, broad at the base and narrowing toward the top. The largest age cohorts fall within the 0–14 and 15–24 year brackets, indicating high fertility rates and a substantial dependent population.

As age increases, the population size declines steadily, with those aged 65 years and above constituting a small fraction. Gender distribution remains fairly balanced across age groups, with a sex ratio of approximately 0.97 suggesting about 97 males for every 100 females.

This demographic profile has critical implications for development planning. The youthful structure calls for strategic investments in basic and secondary education, healthcare services (especially maternal and child health), and the expansion of employment opportunities to absorb the growing working-age population and harness the district’s demographic potential.

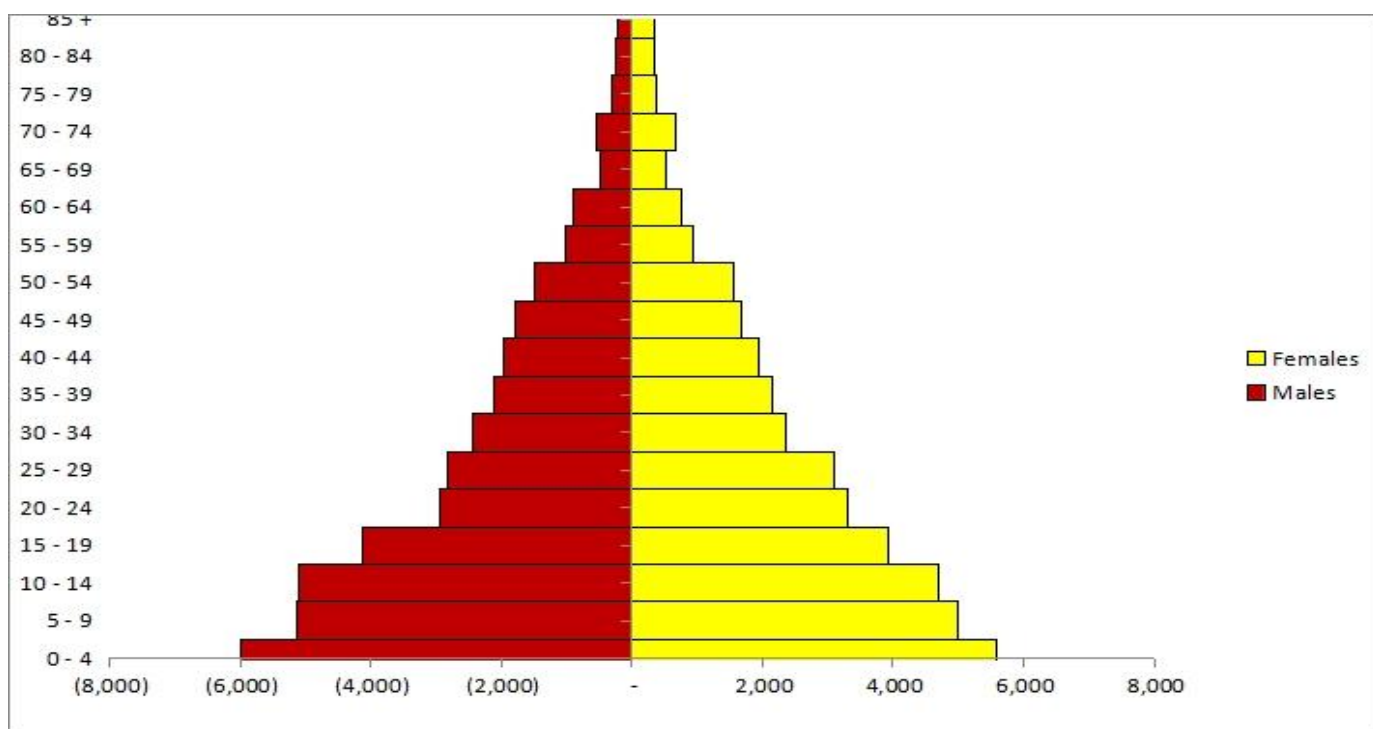


FIGURE 4: POPULATION PYRAMID

2.3.1.4 Projected Population for the District (2026-2029)

The age distribution of Birim North District reveals a predominantly youthful population, with 35.6% (30,831 individuals) aged 0–14 years. This demographic trend presents both an opportunity for future labour force growth and a challenge to current education, health, and social infrastructure.

The working-age population (15–64 years) accounts for 59.3% (51,325), while those aged 65 and above represent only 5.1% (4,411). This results in a total age dependency ratio of 68.7, meaning there are

approximately 69 dependents for every 100 working-age individuals, highlighting the need for strategic investments in human capital development.

TABLE 3: PROJECTED POPULATION (2026-2029)

AGE GROUP	2026			2027			2028			2029		
	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
0-4	5088	5273	10581	5142	5332	10696	5197	5390	10812	5251	5448	10928
5-9	5015	5198	10527	5069	5255	10642	5122	5313	10757	5176	5371	10872
10-14	4739	4912	10027	4789	4966	10136	4840	5021	10246	4891	5075	10356
15-19	4155	4307	8663	4199	4354	8757	4244	4402	8852	4289	4449	8947
20-24	3909	4051	7195	3950	4096	7273	3992	4141	7352	4034	4186	7431
25-29	3613	3745	6852	3651	3786	6927	3690	3828	7002	3729	3869	7077
30-34	3067	3179	6285	3100	3214	6354	3133	3250	6423	3166	3285	6492
35-39	2852	2956	6053	2883	2989	6119	3022	2913	6185	2944	3055	6251
40-44	2096	2173	4544	2119	2197	4593	2141	2221	4643	2164	2245	4693
45-49	1835	1902	3867	1855	1923	3909	1875	1945	3951	1894	1966	3994
50-54	1555	1612	3235	1572	1630	3270	1588	1647	3305	1605	1665	3341
55-59	1355	1405	2710	1370	1421	2740	1385	1436	2769	1399	1452	2799
60-64	1247	1293	2426	1261	1307	2452	1274	1322	2479	1288	1336	2505
65-69	815	845	1631	824	855	1648	833	864	1666	842	873	1684
70-74	569	590	1153	575	597	1165	581	603	1178	588	610	1190
75-79	344	356	615	347	360	622	351	364	629	355	368	636
80-84	277	287	480	280	291	485	283	294	491	286	297	496
85-89	195	202	299	197	205	303	199	207	306	202	209	309
90-94	96	99	136	97	100	138	98	101	139	99	102	141
95+	103	107	140	108	104	141	105	109	143	106	110	144
TOTAL	42,925	44,493	87,418	43,385	44,985	88,370	43,846	45,480	89,326	44,307	45,970	90,285

2.3.1.5 Dependency Ratio of the District

The age-dependency ratio measures the burden placed on the working-age population (15–64 years) by dependents, defined as individuals under 15 and those aged 65 and above. In Birim North District, the overall age-dependency ratio is 68.7, indicating that every 100 working-age individuals support approximately 69 dependents. The child dependency ratio stands at 60.1, showing that the majority of dependents are children.

Gender-specific ratios are comparable to the district average: the male dependency ratio is 70.2, while the female ratio is 67.1.

These figures reflect a relatively high dependency burden, driven largely by a youthful population, and underscore the importance of planning for education, healthcare, and social support systems.

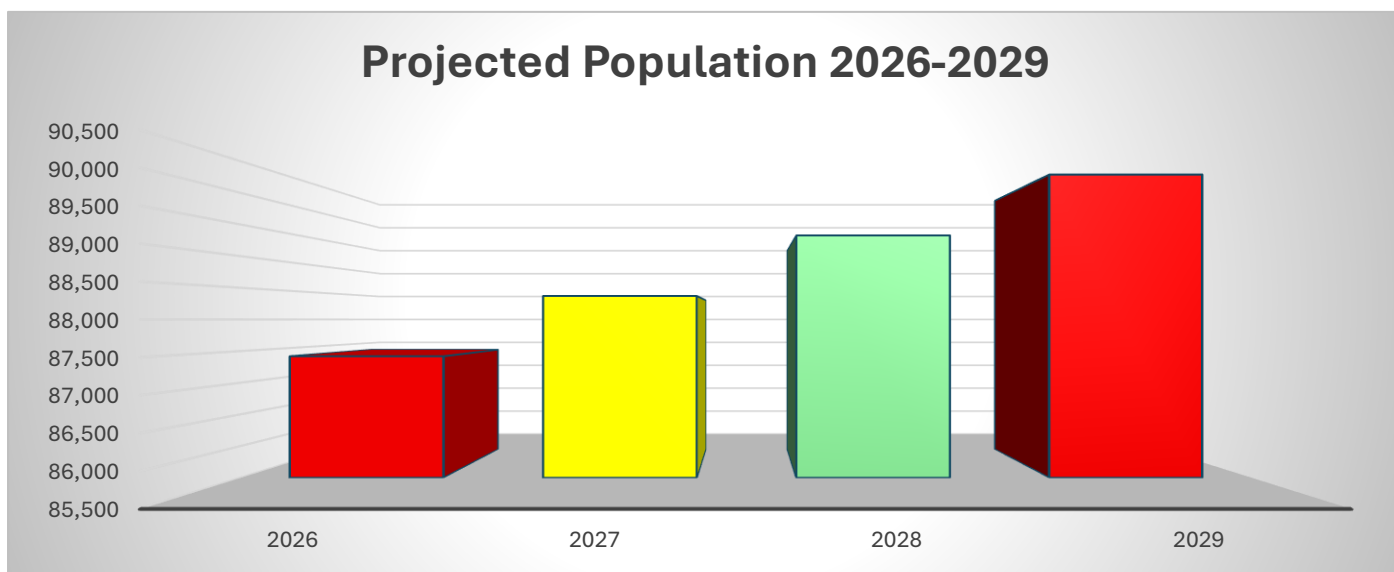


FIGURE 5: PROJECTED POPULATION 2026-2029

2.3.1.6 Population Size and Growth Rate of the District

In 2021, the population of the Birim North District was estimated at 82,669, reflecting an annual growth rate of 2.5%, which is slightly above the national average of 2.23%. Of this population, males numbered 41,343 (49.11%) and females 41,326 (50.89%), resulting in a sex ratio of 0.97—indicating approximately 97 males for every 100 females.

The district is largely rural, with only 32.23% of the population residing in urban areas. New Abirem, the district capital, alone accommodates about 23.5% of the total population. The district's land area of 550 square kilometers yields a population density of approximately 150 persons per square kilometer.

A notable feature of the district's demographic profile is its youthful population. Children under the age of 15 constitute 35.6% of the population. This youthful structure places a significant demand on the Assembly to expand educational facilities and other social infrastructure to meet the growing needs of this age group.

2.3.2 Occupation Distribution of the District

The occupational structure of the Birim North District reflects the nature of its local economy, which is predominantly rural and resource-based. A significant majority of the economically active population is engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fishing. These sectors serve as the backbone of livelihoods in the district, underscoring the community's dependence on land and natural resources for income and sustenance.

Beyond agriculture, a smaller portion of the population is involved in crafts and related trades, service and sales work, and elementary occupations such as casual labour and petty trading. Opportunities in the formal sector, especially within public service and organized private employment, remain limited.

However, there is a growing interest among the youth in vocational and technical trades, as well as agribusiness ventures. This shift is largely influenced by national initiatives such as the Planting for Food and Jobs programme and the Youth in Agriculture initiative, which are helping to shape new pathways for employment and entrepreneurship in the district.

2.3.3 Religious Composition and Beliefs in the Birim North District

The 2021 Population and Housing Census shows that Birim North District is predominantly Christian, with 89.6% of the population identifying with the faith. Pentecostal/Charismatic groups form the largest denomination (41.7%), followed by Protestants (25.5%), Catholics (13.5%), and other Christians (8.9%). Muslims make up 6.1%, while 2.0% practice traditional African religions, and 0.9% have no religious affiliation.

Religion plays a central role in the district's cultural and social life, influencing norms, moral behavior, and community activities. Churches and mosques serve not only as places of worship but also as centers for social support and youth development. In many rural areas, traditional practices coexist with mainstream religions a reflection of religious syncretism.

This diversity fosters tolerance and peaceful coexistence among faiths, as demonstrated in events like the District Thanksgiving and Prayer Session and the Akyemfest festival, which unite various religious and traditional groups. Overall, the religious landscape of the district promotes unity, cultural identity, and social cohesion.

2.3.4 Household Characteristics of the District

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, Birim North District recorded 19,800 households, with an average household size of 4.4, higher than the national average of 3.6. Most households are nuclear in structure, though extended families remain common, especially in rural areas. About 68.2% of households are male-headed, while 31.8% are female-headed—reflecting traditional norms alongside growing female leadership.

The majority of homes are compound houses (56.7%) with metal sheet roofing (71.5%). While 74.3% of households use electricity for lighting, some still rely on kerosene or batteries, particularly in remote areas. Water access remains a challenge, with only 12.4% having piped water and over half depending on boreholes or hand-dug wells.

Sanitation in the District is a major concern, as only 18.7% of households use improved toilet facilities, while 24.6% practice open defecation. Cooking is mainly done with firewood (43.8%) and charcoal (35.4%), with limited use of LPG (8.9%) due to cost and availability.

Despite infrastructural challenges, the district maintains strong communal ties. Extended families often support one another through caregiving and shared responsibilities. Community spirit is evident during events such as the 2025 District Clean-Up Campaign and the Akyemfest Festival, which reflect the district's culture of unity and cooperation.

2.3.5 Population Density of the District

Based on the 2021 population of 86,566 and a land area of 550 km², Birim North District has a population density of approximately 157.4 persons per km². This indicates a moderately high rural population concentration, with dense settlements in towns like New Abirem, Afosu, and Adausena. However, much of the population resides in rural areas with limited access to basic services, underscoring the need for more equitable distribution of infrastructure and social amenities across the district.

2.3.6 Population by Sex and locality of Residence in the District

As of 2024, the estimated population of the Birim North District is 85,582, representing about 3.1% of the Eastern Region's total population. Females slightly outnumber males, constituting 50.88% (43,548), while males account for 49.12% (42,034). The district remains predominantly rural, with 69.2% (56,035) of the population living in rural areas and only 30.8% (26,634) in urban areas.

Urban-rural disparities are evident, including differences in age distribution—urban residents have a median age of 23 years compared to 22 years in rural areas. These figures reinforce the need for targeted interventions in rural development and equitable distribution of services.

TABLE 4: POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND TYPE OF LOCALITY.

Age group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	86,566	42,513	44,053	0.97	26,634	56,035
0-4	10478	4967	5147	0.97	2,906	7,100
5-9	10424	4693	4863	0.97	2,921	7,034
10-14	9929	4115	4264	0.97	2,739	6,743
15-19	8578	3871	4011	0.97	2,914	5,278
20-24	7125	3578	3708	0.96	2,630	4,174
25-29	6785	3038	3148	0.97	2,469	4,011
30-34	6224	2825	2927	0.97	2,185	3,759

35-39	5994	2076	2151	0.97	1,976	3,748
40-44	4500	2076	2151	0.97	1,337	2,960
45-49	3829	1818	1884	0.96	1,114	2,543
50-54	3203	1540	1596	0.96	947	2,112
55-59	2684	1342	1391	0.96	728	1,835
60-64	2402	1235	1280	0.96	635	1,659
65-69	1615	808	837	0.97	415	1,127
70-74	1141	564	584	0.97	300	790
75-79	609	341	353	0.97	166	416
80-84	475	275	285	0.96	112	342
85-89	296	193	200	0.97	70	213
90-94	135	95	98	0.97	30	99
95+	138	102	106	0.96	40	92
All Ages						
0-14	30831	14698	15231	0.97	8,566	20,877
15-64	51325	25438	26360	0.97	16,935	32,079
65+	4,411	2,376	2,462	0.97	1,133	3,079
Population (18+)	48,039	23,479	24,560	0.96	16,325	31,714
Median	22.0	22.0	21.0	1.05	23.0	22.0
Mean	26.7	26.3	25.9	1.02	26.4	26.9
Age Dependency Ratio	68.7	70.2	67.1	1.05	57.3	74.7

Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF POPULATION BY SEX AND LOCALITY

Sex	All localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	86,566	0.00	26,634	32.23%	56,035	67.78%
Male	42,513	49.11% ^S	12,866	48.31%	28,477	50.82%
Female	44,053	50.89%	13,768	51.69%	27,558	49.18%

Source: DPCU, 2025.

2.3.6.1 Development Implication

As previously noted, population data and the estimation of population trends are crucial in development planning. People are not only the primary beneficiaries of development efforts but also a key resource, especially in providing the labour required to implement such plans.

Accurate projections of future population sizes provide a foundation for assessing the anticipated needs of communities in areas such as infrastructure, social amenities, and essential services. These estimates enable

planners to design and deliver development interventions that are responsive, inclusive, and sustainable over time.

2.3.7 Location and Physical Characteristics of the District

2.3.7.1 Location and Size of the District

Birim North District is one of the thirty-three (33) districts in the Eastern Region of Ghana. It shares boundaries with the Kwahu West Municipal Assembly to the north, Akyemansa District to the West, Atiwa District and Kwaebibirem Municipal Assembly to the East, and Asante Akyem South Municipal Assembly and Adansi South District to the South.

The District covers a land area of approximately 550 square kilometers. Figure 1.1 illustrates the location of the District within the regional context, while Figure 1.2 presents the detailed map of the District.

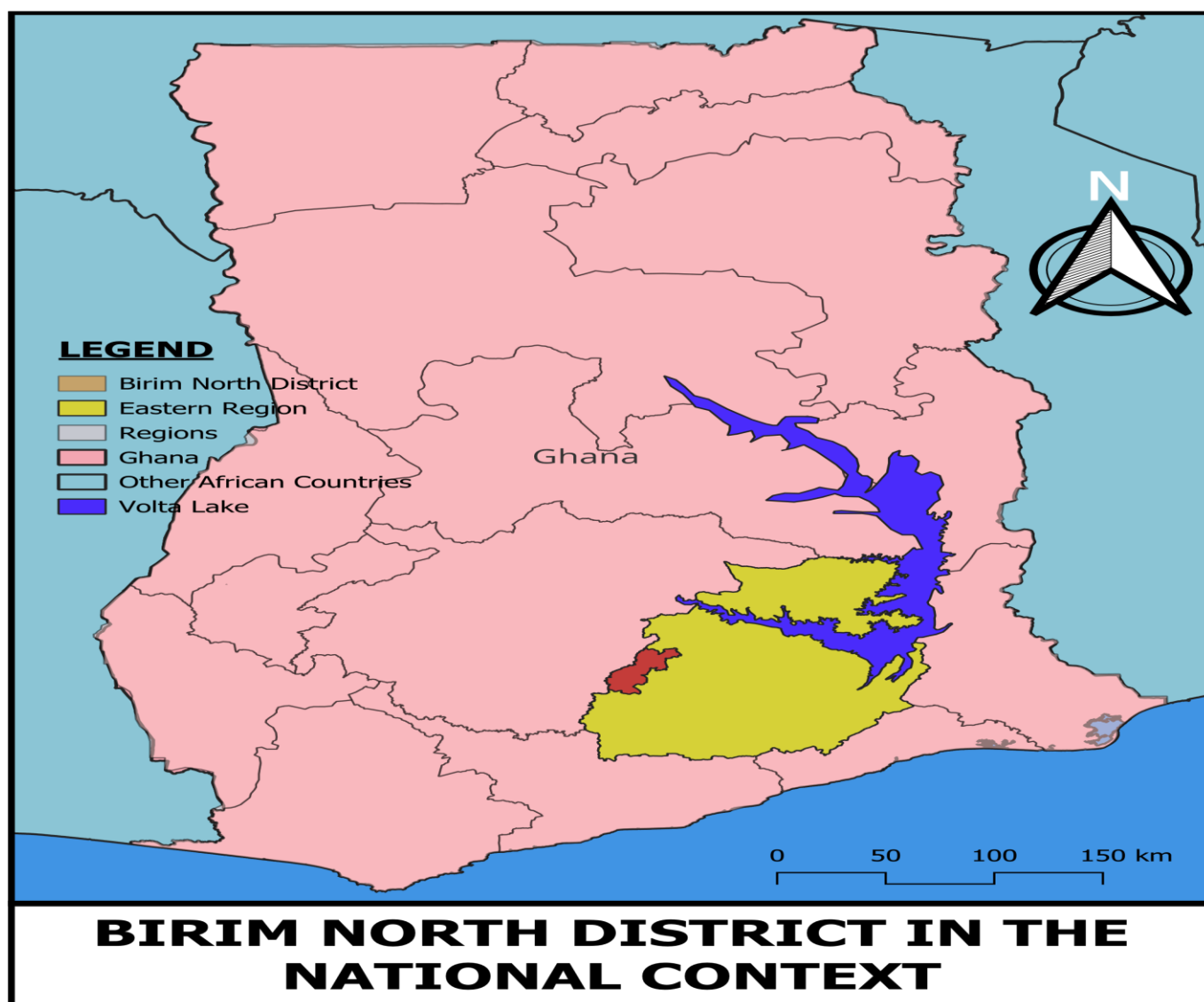


FIGURE 6: MAP OF BIRIM NORTH IN THE NATIONAL CONTEXT

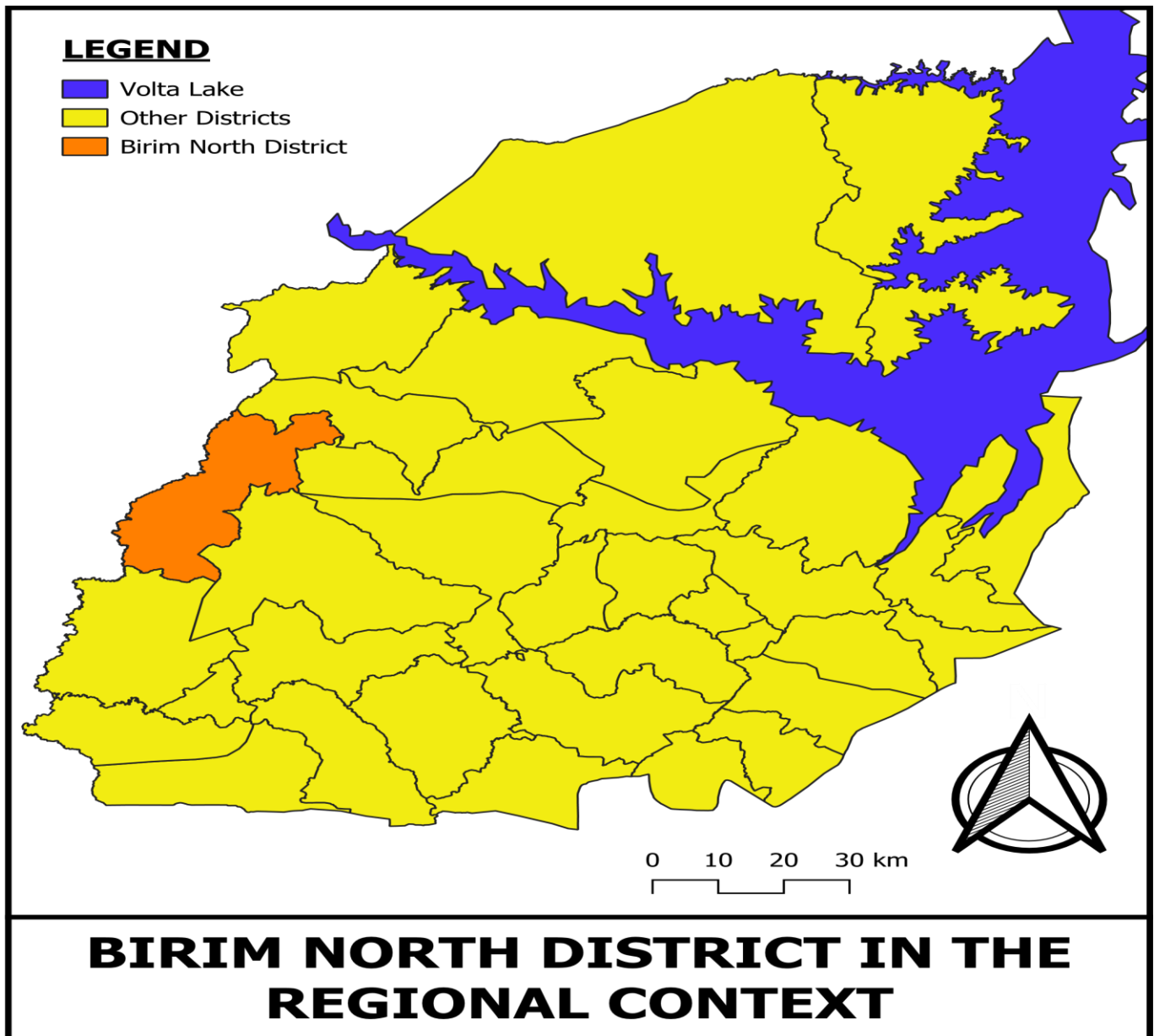


FIGURE 7: MAP OF BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT IN THE REGIONAL CONTEXT

2.3.7.2 Natural Resource Endowment of the District

The district is endowed with rich soils, vegetation cover, relief and drainage features, minerals like gold and diamond. Gold is the most prominent mineral deposit, present in both rock formation and alluvial deposits. The district can also boast of free efficiently managed forest flora and fauna, prolong solid foundation for the creation of captivating sanctuary or parks.

These naturally endowed elements play a significant role in the development planning of the District. A critical evaluation of these elements is very important in the development planning process.



FIGURE 8: A SMALL SCALE MINING SITES AT TWEAPEASE AND NOYEM

Implication for development

There is the need to balance human activity for sustainable development. To mitigate adverse environmental impact, there is the need to institute effective regulatory measures. For medium and large-scale development projects, environmental impact assessment report should be a prerequisite.

2.4.8 Climate conditions of the District

The Birim North District experiences a blend of semi-equatorial and tropical continental (convictional) climates. The major rainy season occurs between April and July, with a peak in June, while the minor season spans from September to October. The mean annual rainfall ranges between 125 cm and 200 cm. The dry season sets in around November and lasts until March.

Average monthly temperatures range from 25.2°C to a peak of 27.9°C, with the hottest months typically occurring between February and April. The coolest period is observed in August. Relative humidity remains moderate throughout the year, ranging between 55% and 59%.

These favourable climatic conditions—moderate temperatures and significant rainfall—create an ideal environment for agricultural activities, making farming a viable and sustainable economic activity in the District.

Implication for development

The prevailing climatic conditions in the district are generally favorable for the cultivation of both cash crops such as oil palm and cocoa, as well as food crops including maize, cocoyam, yam, plantain, cassava, and various vegetables. However, recent trends of erratic and unpredictable rainfall patterns have had negative implications for the rain-fed agriculture that dominates the district. These climatic dynamics further reinforce the agrarian nature of the Birim North District, where farming remains the primary economic activity.

2.3.9 Vegetation of the District

Birim North District lies within Ghana’s semi-deciduous forest belt and spans approximately 550km². The area features a mix of highlands and lowlands, dense with evergreen vegetation, economic tree species, and diverse flora and fauna. Key species include Wawa, Odum, Onyina, and Kyenkyen, though their presence has declined due to farming, mining, and logging activities.

The district falls within the semi-deciduous rainforest agro-climatic zone and hosts seven forest reserves: Kwekaru, Kajeasi, Adjenua, Kwasi Anyinima, Jade Bepom, Mamang River, and Auro River. Rapid expansion of cocoa and oil palm cultivation, along with illegal mining and logging, continues to degrade the original forest cover.

Sustainable management of these natural resources with support from the Forestry Commission and partners like Zinjin Mining Company is essential to accelerate the district’s development.

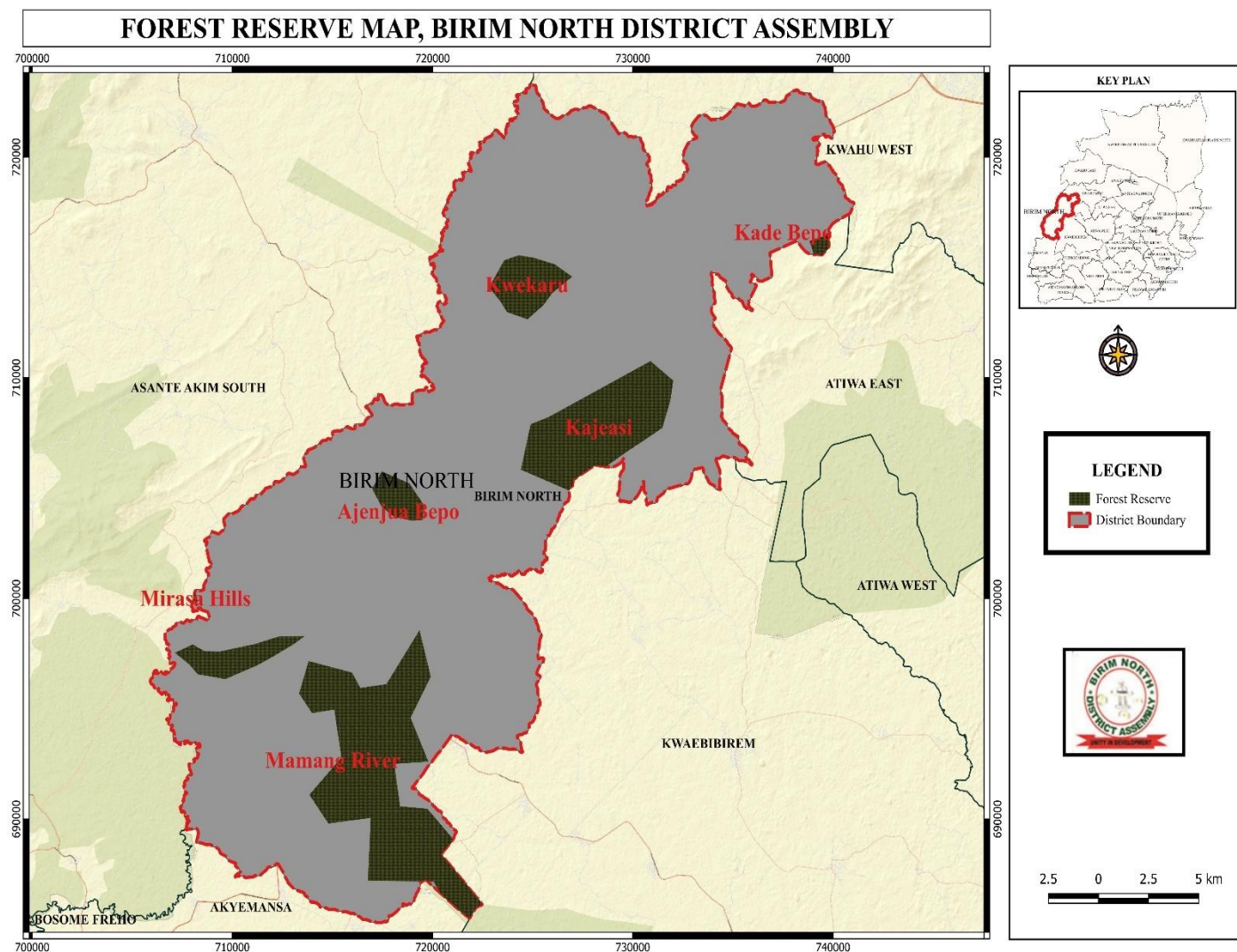


FIGURE 9: FOREST RESERVE MAP OF THE BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT



FIGURE 10: PICTURE OF VEGETATION IN THE DISTRICT

Implication for Development

Birim North District's strategic location provides easy access to major municipalities in the Eastern and Ashanti Regions, enabling vibrant trade and service delivery. This proximity to key markets benefits both men and women engaged in various economic activities. Encouragingly, a significant number of youth are involved in agriculture, mining, commerce, and public service, making agriculture particularly promising. This trend enhances local livelihoods and has positive implications for food security both within the district and nationally.

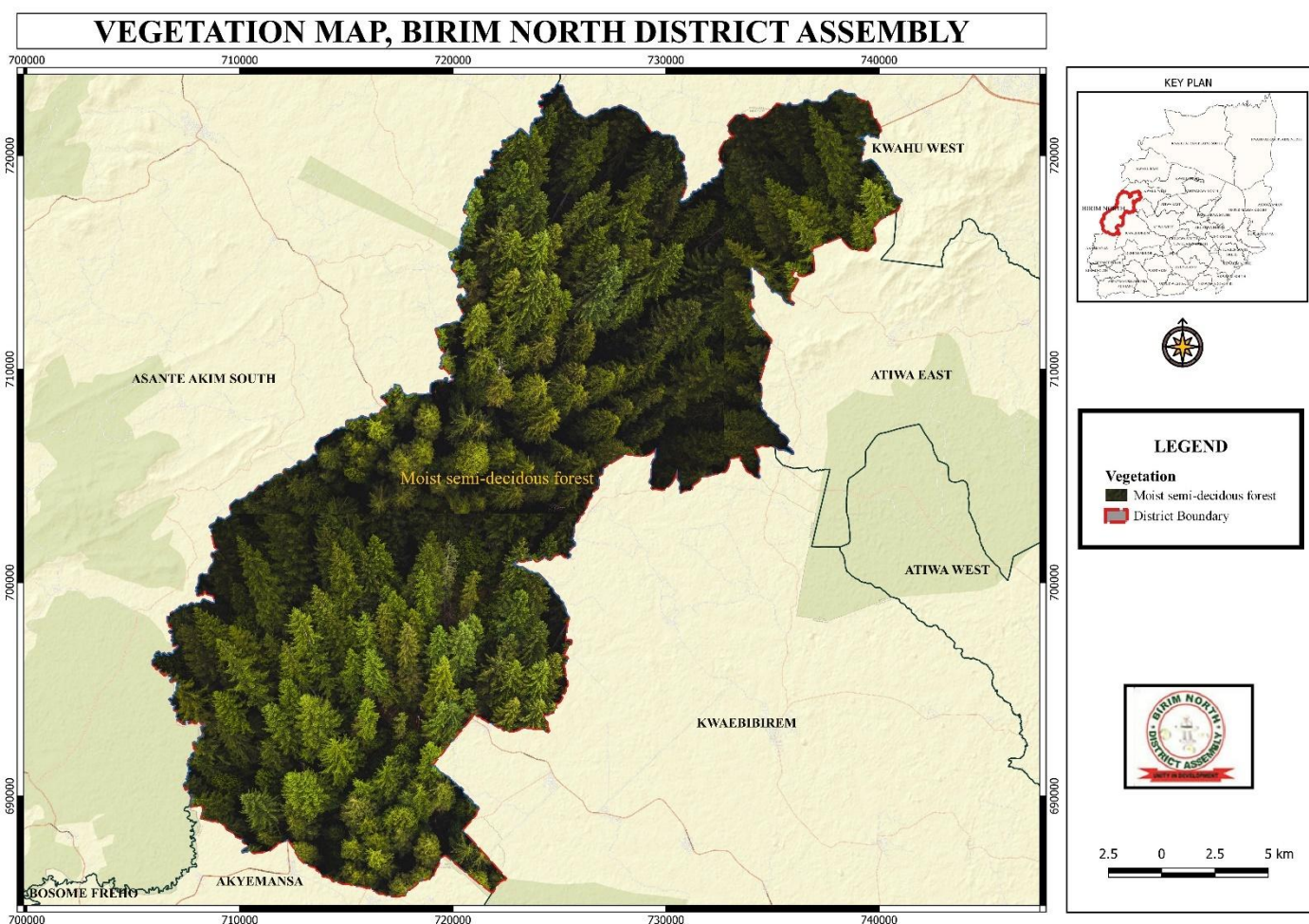


FIGURE 11: VEGETATION MAP OF THE BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT

2.3.10 Relief, Drainage and Soil Characteristics of the District

Birim North District is largely undulating and mountainous, with rainfall averaging 170cm annually. Elevations range from about 244 metres above sea level in the north-eastern areas (from Akoase eastwards) to between 183–243 metres in zones stretching from Amuana Praso to Tweapease, and Hweakwa to Praso Kuma. The southern part, including areas around Nkwateng and south of New Abirem, is low-lying and prone to flooding, necessitating proactive flood management by NADMO.

The district is drained by several significant rivers, including the Pra, Birim, Abenaso, and Nwim. The Pra River forms the district’s boundary with parts of the Ashanti Region, while the Birim River marks the southern border. Several tributaries such as the Nwi, Maman, Adechensu, and Afosu offer opportunities for irrigation farming. The District Agriculture Directorate is encouraged to promote irrigation as a means to boost year-round crop production.

Implication for development

Human activities such as illegal chainsaw operations, improper waste disposal, and unregulated mining have significantly polluted many streams in the district, pushing some to the brink of extinction. Encroachment on natural reserves has further worsened the situation, contributing to perennial flooding challenges in several communities.

2.3.11 Soil Characteristics of the District

The soil composition in the Birim North District is highly suitable for the cultivation of a variety of crops, including oil palm, cocoa, rice, cassava, and plantain. The district's agricultural soils are predominantly moderate to well-drained, characterized by deep red to brown loamy sand topsoils overlying coarse sandy loam to clay loam subsoils. Soil surveys have identified several major soil associations across the district, each with distinct characteristics and agricultural potential. These include the Bekwai-Oda Association, the Birim-Chichiwere Association, the Atiwa-Atukrom-Asikuma-Ansum Association, and the Swedru-Nsaba-Ofin Association. Collectively, these soil types support extensive cash and food crop production, making agriculture a viable and promising economic activity within the district.

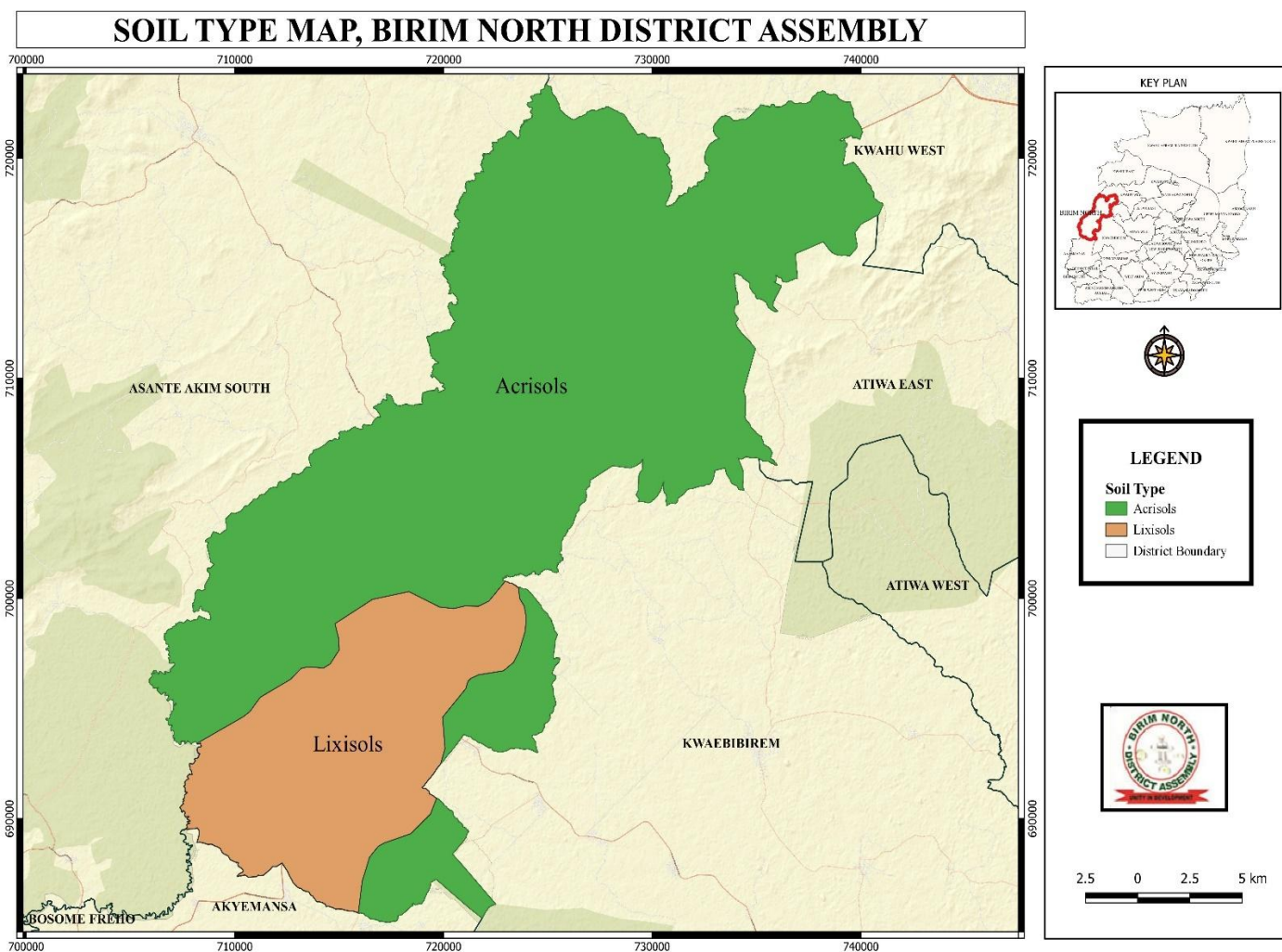


FIGURE 12: SOIL TYPE MAP FOR THE BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT

2.3.11.1 Soils and Soil Capability (Suitability for Agriculture)

The soil texture and drainage characteristics in Birim North District support a wide range of agricultural activities. These soils are well-suited for cultivating both cash and food crops such as cocoa, coffee, citrus, oil palm, avocado, mangoes, yam, maize, cassava, plantain, and various vegetables. Additionally, the valley bottoms are ideal for mechanized rice farming.

Overall, the district's diverse and fertile soils present favourable conditions for mixed agriculture. However, to sustain productivity, soil conditioning and adaptive management practices are essential to address issues such as soil acidity.

TABLE 6: SUMMARY OF THE SOIL CHARACTERISTICS, CROPS AND THEIR SUITABILITY FOR AGRICULTURE.

Soil Associations	Soil Characteristics	Suitable Soil for Cultivation of Crops.
Bekwai-Oda Association Birim-Chichiwere Association Atiwa-Atukrom-Asikuma-Ansum Association Swedru-Nsaba-Ofin Association.	Moderate to well-drained, deep red to brown loamy sand to sandy loam topsoil over coarse sandy loam to clay loam sub-soils.	cocoa, coffee, citrus, oil palm, avocado, mangoes, yam, maize, cassava, plantain, vegetables and for mechanized rice farming in valley bottoms.

Source: Agric Department, 2025.

2.3.12 Geology and Minerals in the District

The Birim North District is underlain by Birimian and Tarkwaian rock formations, with mineralized eroded granites around the Pra River, making the area rich in alluvial gold deposits. The Birimian rocks are well-known for their gold-bearing potential. Currently, gold mining is undertaken by Zinjin Akyim Mines formally Newmont Akyim Golden Ridge Limited, the only multinational mining company operating in the district, alongside about seven small-scale miners. Diamond deposits also exist around Noyem, Mamanso, and Tweapease, though exploration is yet to commence. Additionally, sand and clay are abundant, especially around Pankese.

Zinjin's activities are concentrated in the southern part of the district, particularly around Adjenua Bepo and nearby communities including Ntronang, Afosu, Ahausena, New Abirem, and others. Newmont has also significantly contributed to the district's socio-economic development through skills training, provision of start-up kits for youth apprentices, and construction of infrastructure such as CHPS compounds, lockable stores, and police quarters.

In 2024, the Newmont's Akyim Development Foundation(NakDef) trained 51 youth from Ahausena, Adjenua, Afosu, and Old Abirem in heavy-duty machinery operation at Ahafo North. The training covered equipment such as dump trucks, excavators, loaders, forklifts, dozers, mobile cranes, and backhoes. Participants are

expected to receive driving licenses, and certification from the Minerals Commission, NVTI, and the Fire Service.

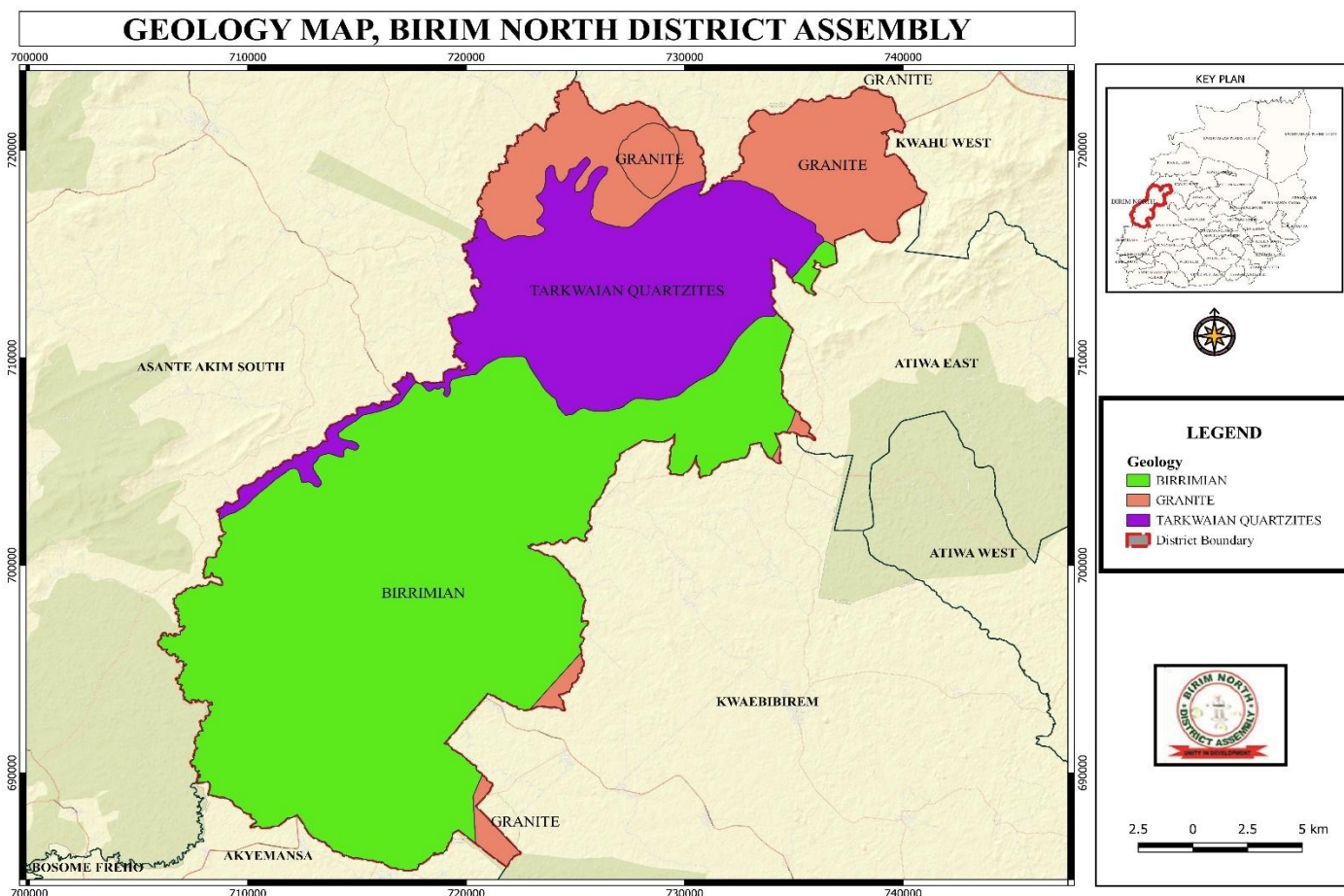


FIGURE 13: GEOLOGY MAP OF THE BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT

TABLE 7: YOUTH SUPPORT FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT

S/N	COMMUNITY	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
1	Adausena	5	20	25
2	Adjenua	1	9	10
3	Afosu	6	4	10
4	Old Abirem	2	4	6
5	TOTAL	14	37	51

As of December 2024, the total value of capital projects undertaken by the Foundation amounted to GH¢9,871,370. These represent ongoing works in various mining-affected communities, which were yet to be completed and therefore not certified for payment. Additionally, funds allocated for scholarships as at December 2024 stood at GH¢7,839,500.00.

The map below illustrates the natural resources the district is endowed with, highlighting its rich mineral deposits and other geological assets.

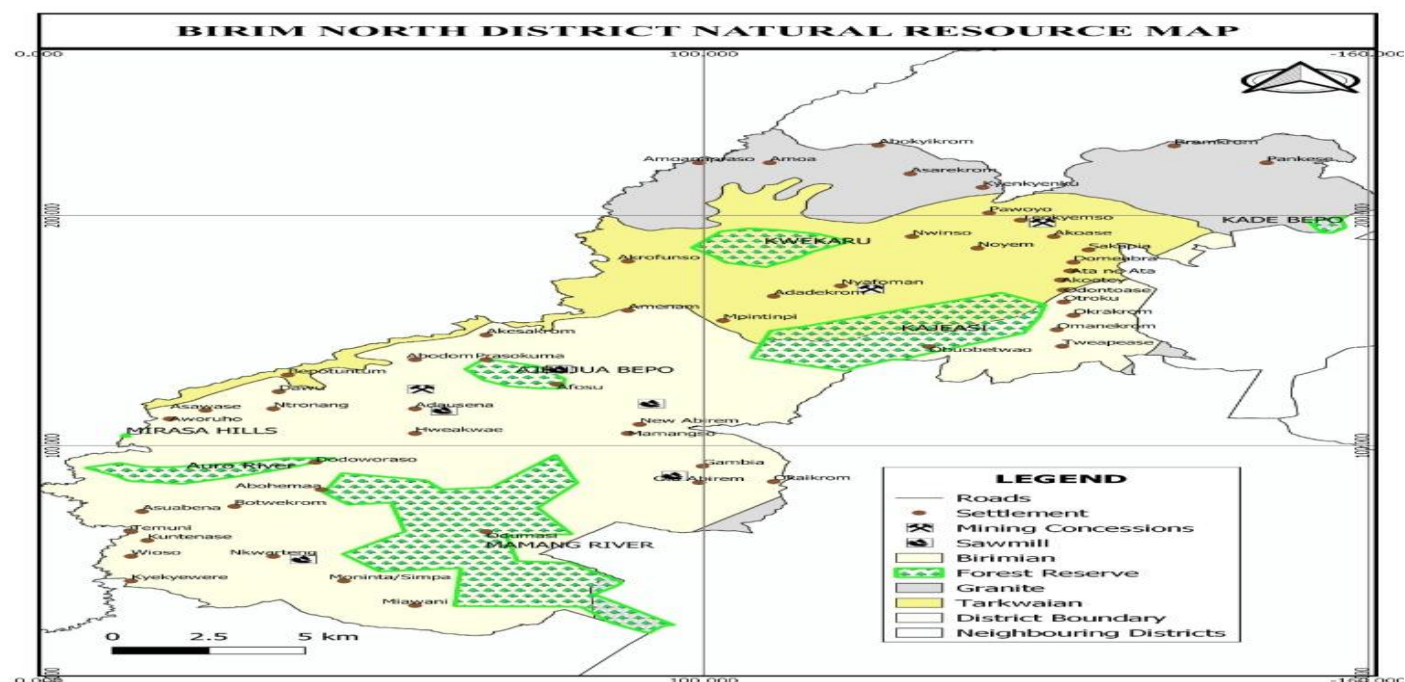


FIGURE 14: MINERAL RESOURCE MAP OF THE DISTRICT

Implications for Development - Location and Physical Characteristics

Birim North District’s strategic location, fertile soils, and favorable climate provide strong potential for agriculture, mining, and tourism. The presence of Zijin Mining (formerly Newmont Akyem Mines) has significantly contributed to infrastructure development and employment opportunities, particularly for the youth. Despite these advantages, the district faces challenges such as low agricultural productivity due to erratic rainfall, flooding, and the negative impact of illegal mining on farmlands and water bodies. The district’s mountainous terrain also offers eco-tourism opportunities but limits access to services like roads and telecommunication. Leveraging irrigation and enforcing environmental protection can enhance sustainable development in the district.

2.3.13 Rainfall Patterns in the District

The district experiences two main rainfall seasons and a dry, dusty Harmattan period. It lies within the semi-equatorial climatic zone, characterized by a double maxima rainfall pattern, where two peak rainfall periods occur annually. These rainfall maxima coincide with the main farming seasons, making the climatic conditions favorable for agricultural activities. The timing and distribution of rainfall are therefore critical to the success of farming in the district.

TABLE 8: RAINFALL PATTERNS OF THE BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT (MM) (2020-2024)

YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MAR	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
------	------	------	-----	------	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

2020	51.1	0.0	140.0	99.0	326.5	233.8	169.0	2.6	103.6	208.0	168.3	68.7
2021	15.5	12.5	242.2	15.3	98.4	173.1	40.0	88.8	609.0	377.1	198.7	70.6
2022	0.0	12.7	150.0	108.2	188.2	185.4	83.7	80.6	132.2	366.4	236.9	49.9
2023	29.2	96.5	116.9	133.2	398.4	313.5	272.5	191.5	166.0	302.8	218.0	15.9
2024	71.3	37.7	192.5	232.3	204.6	481.5	89.3	40.7	64.3	403.2	78.1	4.7

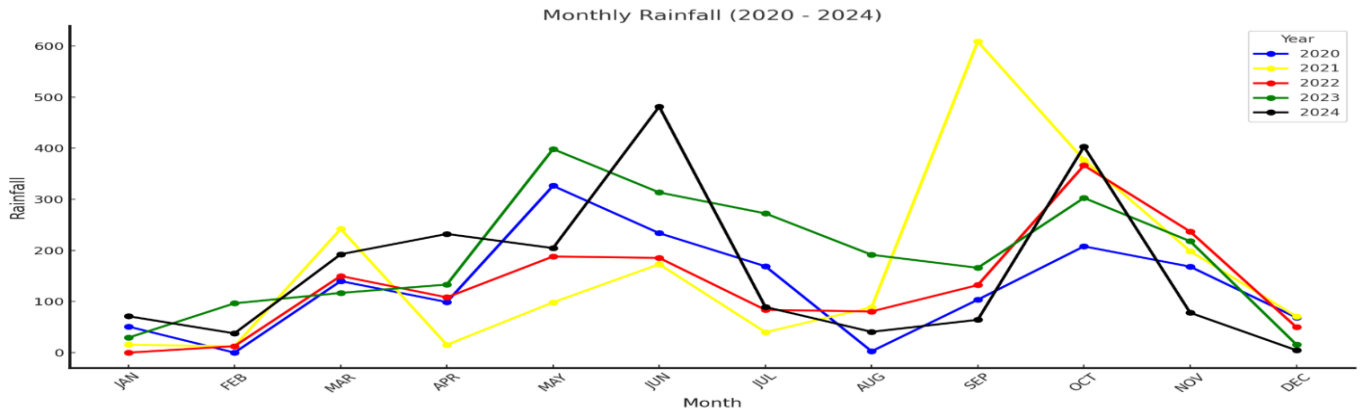


FIGURE 15: RAINFALL PATTERNS OF THE BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT (MM) (2020-2024)

TABLE 9: MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (0C)

YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MAR	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV	DEC.
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.0	31.6	31.9	32.9	33.0
2021	33.5	35.2	-	33.9	33.9	31.9	30.4	30.4	31.0	32.1	32.7	33.8
2022	34.7	35.0	34.4	-	32.6	31.3	-	29.6	30.0	31.9	32.8	32.9
2023	34.1	34.7	33.9	34.1	32.8	30.7	30.6	29.7	31.0	32.3	33.1	33.7
2024	34.4	36.1	35.3	34.4	35.5	31.8	29.4	28.8	31.4	36.1	33.3	34.5

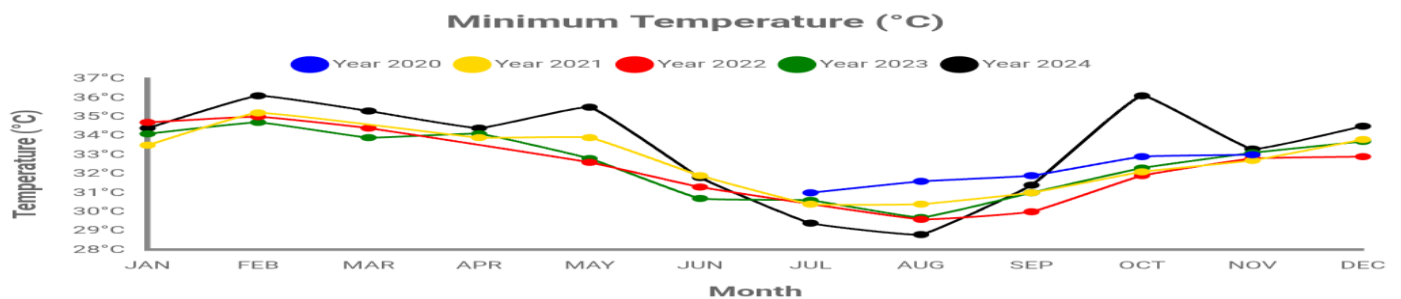


FIGURE 16: MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (0C)

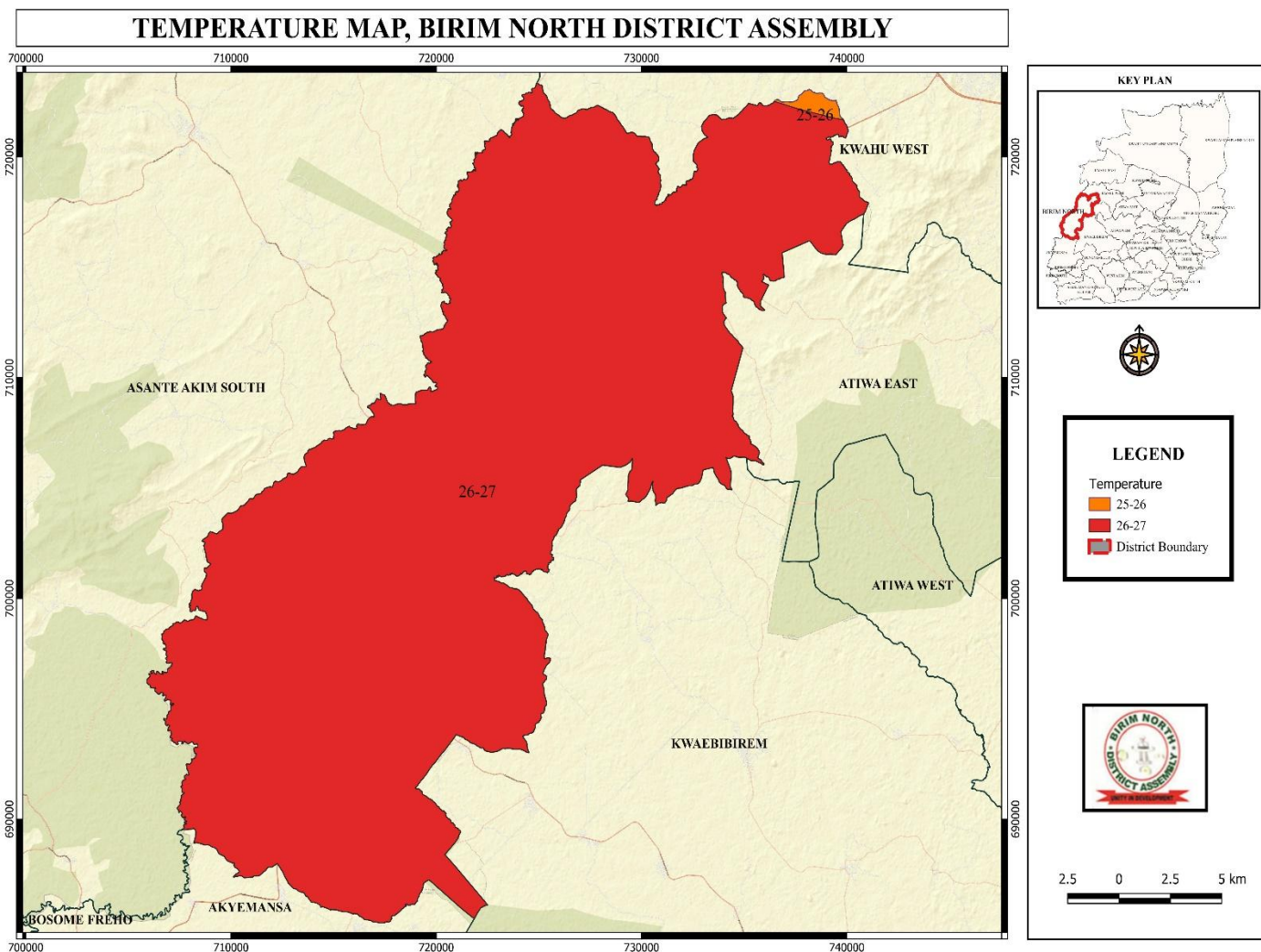


FIGURE 17: TEMPERATURE MAP FOR THE BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT

2.3.14 Environment

2.3.14.1 Climate Change

The impact of climate change is increasingly evident in the district, necessitating the adoption of proactive measures to minimize its effects. Unfortunately, current responses are largely reactive addressing the consequences after they occur rather than building resilience among vulnerable populations. This approach tends to be more costly and less sustainable.

Given that Ghana’s economy, including that of the district, depends heavily on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, any climatic anomaly has serious implications for economic stability and the livelihoods of the vulnerable. Climate change compounds existing challenges such as rising food prices, insecure land tenure, gender disparities, limited access to finance and energy, soil degradation, water resource competition, and deforestation. These issues are further intensified by more frequent droughts and floods, rising temperatures, and the spread of diseases to previously unaffected areas.

There is no doubt that the district's climate has undergone significant changes, resulting in noticeable impacts such as increased temperatures, higher evaporation rates, unpredictable rainfall patterns, and frequent drought spells.

2.3.15 Green Economy

The green economy offers significant potential for timber-based industrialization and ornamental purposes. However, the district's ecological landscape has been extensively disrupted by human activities, particularly deforestation, leading to the depletion of valuable tree species and other forest resources. Ongoing initiatives such as afforestation and land reclamation undertaken by the Environmental Protection Agency, Zinjji (formerly Newmont), NADMO, and the Department of Agriculture aim to restore degraded lands caused by mining and other developmental activities.

Despite the district's abundance of natural forest reserves, the current pace of reforestation has not kept up with the rate of exploitation. This has been further aggravated by bushfires, firewood harvesting, and uncontrolled lumbering. There is a pressing need to intensify re-afforestation efforts and promote sustainable agricultural practices to reverse environmental degradation and enhance the district's resilience to climate change.

2.3.15.1 Potential Climate Change Impacts and Proposed Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies.

TABLE 10: POTENTIAL CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

SECTORS	POTENTIAL CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY	ADAPTATION STRATEGIES
Agriculture	The increasing variability of rainfall increases the risk associated with farming as prediction becomes almost impossible this results in low agriculture productivity (food scarcity) and low income levels of farmers this further leads to malnutrition	Build and strengthen capacities of local farmers to increase productivity and create awareness on climate change issues. Enhance the living standards of vulnerable groups through acquisition of alternative livelihood skills. Protect the environment through the promotion of agriculture biodiversity and planting of trees in the form of afforestation programmes. Promote irrigation farming
Health and sanitation	Increase prevalence of communicable diseases such as cholera, diarrhea, high prevalence of HIV and AIDs. Pollution of River bodies with solid and liquid waste. Poor environmental and sanitary conditions	Create national awareness on climate change and its impact on health, livelihood and environmental sanitation Improve environmental sanitation by enforcement of bye-laws Increase and upgrade existing health facilities and equipment
Water	Falling total rainfall affects the generation capacity of the hydro-electric dams this results in inadequate water supplies which has severe consequences on human health. Flooding	Preserve/conservate water resources Increase water availability for domestic, industrial and agricultural Improve drainage system and dredging and de-silting of gutters Construct bridges and culverts
Infrastructure	Climate change impacts on infrastructure such as roads, dams, power distribution lines, homes, drains etc.	Proper Development control and Re-zoning. Enforce land use regulations

	The occurrence of disasters such as floods, rainstorms, fire and strong winds affects infrastructure facilities such as roads, bridges, and housing this is because at their design provision of these infrastructure facilities did not take into consideration climate-risk, hence in times of intense climatic impacts such as flooding, infrastructure facilities are not able to withstand the shocks.	Improved infrastructure facilities to withstand the impacts of climate change.
Natural resources	Increasing frequency of droughts reduces biodiversity Low levels of rainfall, high temperatures and winds exacerbate bush fires Unsustainable harvesting of natural resources for economic purposes	Sensitization and enforcement of environmental bye-laws in relation to sustainable management of resources is crucial for generating food, income and tourism.
Energy	Electricity generation in the country is mainly from hydropower and a little from thermal generation using diesel. There is therefore a decrease in hydro generation as a result of over dependence on hydropower.	Diversify energy supply The use of solar and energy conservation

Source: DPCU 2025,

2.3.16 Human Settlement Pattern and Hierarchy of Settlement in the District

The Birim North District comprises 74 settlements with two main patterns: linear settlements in towns and scattered settlements in villages. While urban areas like New Abirem, Afosu, Akoase, Pankese, and Amuana Praso enjoy better infrastructure such as potable water, electricity, healthcare, and education rural communities like Abodom, Amoa, and Tweapease are sparsely populated and have limited access to socio-economic services.

Most rural houses are built with clay and cement plaster, though modern buildings are emerging. The main land uses include agriculture, settlements, mining, forests, water bodies, and infrastructure. Urban centres also support commercial, industrial, and recreational activities, while rural areas are dominated by basic services like schools. Road networks, classified as highways and feeder roads, connect urban and rural areas. Some rural communities like Adausena and Hweakwae are gradually transforming into semi-urban settlements.

2.3.17 Open Space and Recreation in the District

Open spaces in the district fall into two categories: incidental spaces and deliberately planned spaces for recreation or other purposes. In urban centres like Akoase, Pankese, New Abirem, Noyem, and Afosu, these spaces are vital but largely underdeveloped.

Population growth, weak planning, and limited enforcement of bye-laws have led to the misuse and gradual loss of designated open spaces, many of which have been converted for residential or commercial purposes. Most remaining open areas are incidental, typically found around churches, schools, or as compounds. Many are overgrown, poorly maintained, and serve informal roles such as community gathering spots or playing

fields. Larger spaces function as sports fields, while smaller ones are used for events like funerals. Most public spaces are dusty, degraded, and unsuitable for cultivation due to human activity and land wear.

2.3.18 A Functional Matrix (Scalogram) of the District

A scalogram analysis is used in the district to assess the availability and distribution of services and facilities across various settlements, helping to determine the level of functionality and hierarchy of each settlement. The scalogram is a matrix that presents selected communities and the services they offer, with settlements arranged by descending population. In this analysis, twenty sampled communities and twenty-four key services were considered. Each service was assigned a centrality weight to reflect its level of influence. The total centrality index, which indicates the degree to which a settlement provides services to surrounding areas, was used to classify settlements into four levels of hierarchy.

Settlements with a total centrality index of 200 and above formed the first order, including New Abirem, Old Abirem, Afosu, and Amuana Praso. These settlements provide higher-order services such as security, judicial, administrative, and educational services up to the senior high school level. Akoase was classified as a second-order settlement. The third-order settlements comprised Ntronang, Mamanso, Nyafoman, and Pankese, while the fourth order included settlements like Nwinso, Tweapease, Adausena, Hweakwae, Noyem, Yaayaso, Amenam, Praso Kuma, Abodom, Amoa, and Nkwateng.

The scalogram provides a clear picture of the functional capacities of each settlement and highlights disparities in access to services across the district. However, it is important to note that the tool only shows the presence or absence of facilities, not the quantity or quality of services available.

TABLE 11: CENTRALITY OF SETTLEMENTS

Hierarchy/ Level/Orders	Weight/ Range/Total Centrality Score	No. of settlements	Names of Settlements
1 st	200+	4	New Abirem, Old Abirem, Afosu, Amuana Praso
2 nd	100-199	1	Akoase
3 rd	50-99	4	Ntronang, Mamanso, Nyafoman, Pankese
4 th	Below 50	11	Nwinso, Tweapease, Adausena, Hweakwa, Noyem, Yaayaso, Amenam, Praso Kuma, Abodom, Amoa, Nkwateng

TABLE 12: SCALOGRAM OF FIRST 20 SETTLEMENTS IN BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT

Settlement	Pop. (est.)	EDUCATION					HEALTH				WATER & SANITATION				ENERGY, POST&TELE COM.			SECURITY & JUDIC.			ECONOMIC					ROADS			No. of Funs	H level	Weight
		K.G	Primary	J.H.S	S.HS/Vocational/Tec	Nursing	CHPS	Clinic	H. Centre	Hospital	Borehole	Pipe borne	KVIP	W C	Telephone	Electricity	P. Office	P. Station	Court	Fire St	Extension	Market	Bank	Hotel	G House	3 rd C Road	2 nd C Road	1 st C Road			
Weight (w)		2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3				
Akoase	8611	7	7	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	136	5	201	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	195	5th	0.022
Afosu	9459	5	6	5	1	1	0	0	1	1	6	117	2	20	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	349	3rd	0.036
New Abirem	9930	8	8	11	1	0	0	1	0	2	5	448	7	621	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	8	2	3	0	1	0	1133	1st	0.114
Amuana Praso	4002	5	7	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	83	10	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	254	4th	0.063
Ntronang	4775	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	11	2	15	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	94	6 th	0.019
Pankese	4171	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	9	0	4	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	60	8th	0.014
Mamanso	4119	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	7	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	68	7 th	0.016	
Nkwateng	4002	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	30	17th	138
Old Abirem	3266	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	28	6	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	114	2nd	28.649
Nwinso	2625	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	44	11th	60.59
Tweapease	1682	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	39	13th	0.015
Adausena	2578	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30	15th	0.011
Hweakwae	1897	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	42	12th	0.022
Noyem	2407	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	2	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	45	10th	0.018

Praso-Kuma	1435	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	29	17th	0.86	
Nyafomang	2078	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	7	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	59	9th	35.2	
Yaayaaso	1519	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	38	14th	39.97	
Amenam	875	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	20	19th	43.75	
Amoa	876	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	24	18th	36.5		
Abodom	660	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	28	16th	184		
No. of Settlement (n)		43	54	52	3	1	9	3	5	2	51	835	67	176	13	20	4	4	2	1	20	5	9	6	8	4	10	5				
Centrality Index		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Wt-cent. Score (100xw) /n	100	10	10	10	5	1	5	5	5	5	5	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	15		

2.3.19 Built Environment in the District

The built environment in New Abirem is rapidly expanding due to an influx of people from urban centers such as Nkawkaw, Koforidua, Kumasi, Accra, Oda, Kade, and Juaso seeking land for development. This rising demand, driven by both mining and residential activities, has significantly increased land prices.

However, the growth has often occurred outside of approved planning schemes, with fragmented land ownership complicating the implementation of spatial development plans. Residential land use dominates the area, accounting for 57 percent, followed by commercial (21%), civic and cultural (8%), industrial (6%), educational (5%), and mixed use (3%).

Unregulated mining and construction activities have led to extensive vegetation loss, contributing to higher local temperatures. Additionally, the flouting of building regulations has resulted in haphazard development, including unauthorized buildings in flood-prone and buffer zones. To address these challenges, the Physical Planning Department and Building Inspectorate Unit, with support from traditional authorities, must strengthen enforcement of building standards through community education and regulation compliance.

2.3.20 Land Use and Spatial Planning

2.3.20.1 Residential Land Use in the District

Residential land use constitutes approximately 59 percent of the total land area in the district and is mainly used for housing. These residential zones are categorized into first-class, second-class, and low-income areas. While many men can afford first-class housing, only a few women have access, often depending on men for accommodation. The district capital, New Abirem, has witnessed recent growth in residential development, largely due to in-migration and the presence of a mining company. Notably, there are no slum settlements in the district.

2.3.20.2 Commercial Land Use in the District

Mining activities occupy approximately 21 percent of the developed land in the district, with major operations concentrated in communities such as Ahausena, Hweakwa, Ntronang, Afosu, New Abirem, Old Abirem, Amanfrom, Tweapease, Noyem, and Pankese. These areas have witnessed extensive land allocations primarily to men, as they dominate the mining value chain compared to women. Despite the dominance of mining, the presence of Newmont Akyem has spurred the growth of new commercial ventures across the district, contributing to a gradual diversification of the local economy.

2.3.20.3 Educational Land Use in the District

Educational land use accounts for approximately 5 percent of the total land area in the district. Educational facilities range from pre-schools and primary schools to Junior High Schools, Senior High Schools, vocational and technical institutions, as well as a Nursing Training College. The largest portions of land allocated to education are occupied by the Nursing Training College, the technical school, and the three senior high schools, which serve as major educational hubs within the district.

2.3.20.4 Civic and Cultural Land Use in the District

Civic and cultural land use in the district comprises areas designated for public and private offices, health facilities, security establishments, and venues for religious and socio-cultural activities. This category accounts for approximately 8 percent of the developed land area in the district. Prominent structures within this land use type include the Omanhene Palace, the Government Hospital, Astro turf, various health centres, CHPS compounds, as well as both residential and non-residential offices.

In addition, the district hosts several financial institutions and market centres that occupy significant parcels of land. These include Eco-Bank, Absa, and Mumuadu Rural Bank. Lands occupied by religious facilities such as churches, mosques, and shrines are also classified under civic and cultural land use.

The increasing demand for land for civic, cultural, and commercial purposes has put pressure on available space, resulting in a reduction of land previously used for agriculture. Moreover, the rise in illegal mining activities has further exacerbated the situation, negatively impacting farmlands and contaminating water bodies in the district.

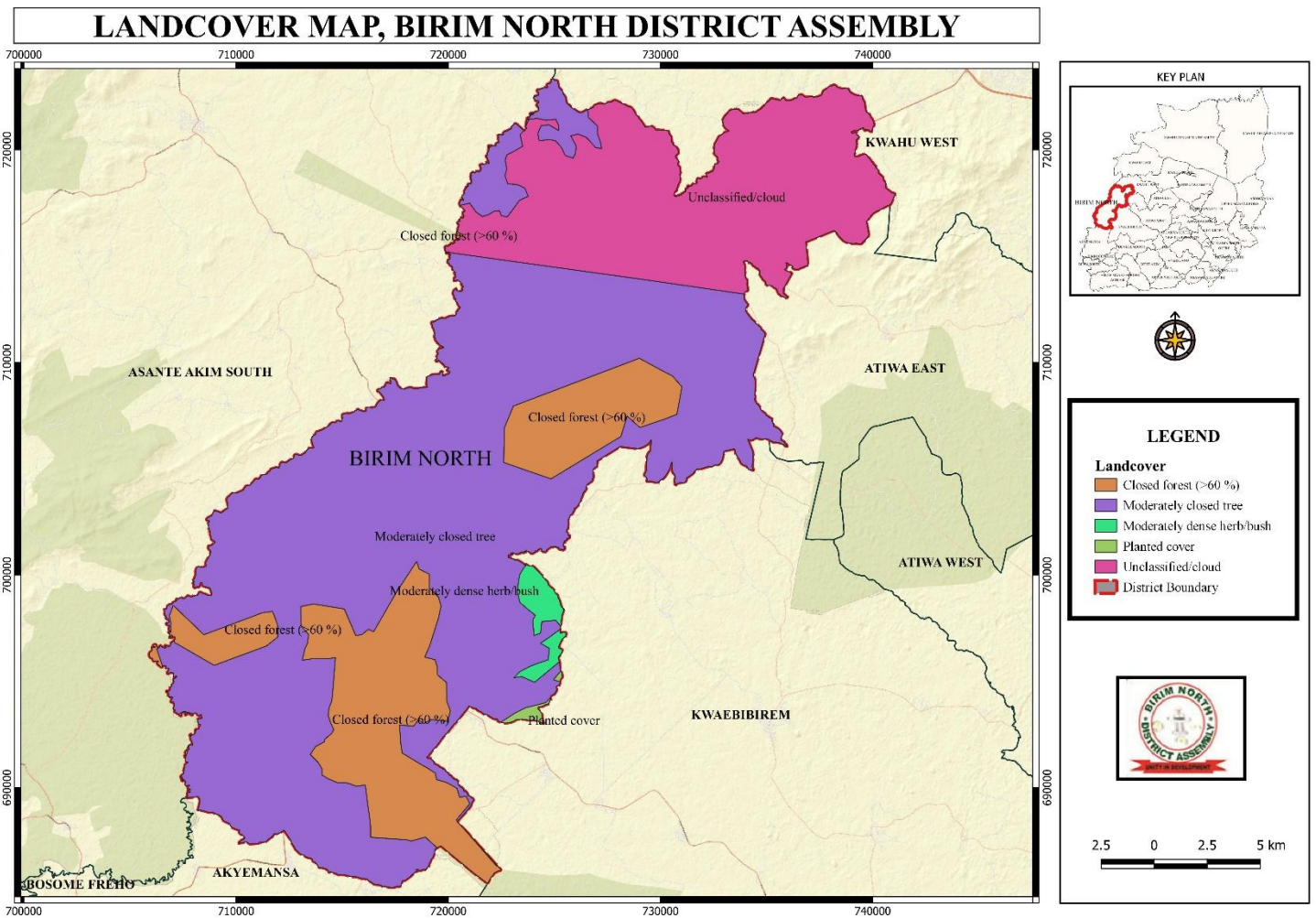


FIGURE 18: LAND COVER MAP FOR THE BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT

2.3.21 Infrastructural Development in the District

2.3.21.1 Transportation Network

The primary mode of transportation in the Birim North District is by road, as other forms such as rail, river, and air transport are nonexistent. The district is connected by three main trunk roads linking the capital, New Abirem, to Akim Oda, Kade, and Nkawkaw. Public buses dominate transport services, with limited private mini-buses and taxis operating on these routes.

The district has a total road network of approximately 321 kilometers, comprising 91.8km of engineered (bitumen surfaced) roads, 28.6km in partial good condition, and 37.8km of poor, unengineered roads. Most roads are feeder types, constructed and maintained by the Feeder Roads Unit of the Works Department. The roads are primarily gravel or earth-surfaced, and due to heavy rainfall and use by heavy-duty trucks, many become nearly impassable

during the rainy season. This hinders accessibility, especially for farmers who face high transportation costs and exploitation by middlemen.

Despite these challenges, the district has seen significant road improvements from 2022 to 2024. With support from the Cocoa Board, Newmont Akyem, and the Environmental Protection Agency under the Mining in Forest Reserve Programme, key roads have been rehabilitated and surfaced with bitumen. Notable roads improved include those from Nkawkaw to New Abirem, New Abirem to Oda, and roads in Akoase, Afosu to Prasokuma, Ntronang, Mamanso, Old Abirem, and Adausena. Additionally, the DRIP programme has contributed to reshaping and upgrading rural roads.

These developments have enhanced transportation efficiency, reduced accidents, and supported agricultural, economic, and social activities. Nevertheless, more access roads are needed, especially within townships, to facilitate vehicular movement and promote residential development. Overall, continued investment in road infrastructure is crucial to reducing poverty by linking rural areas to urban markets and essential services.

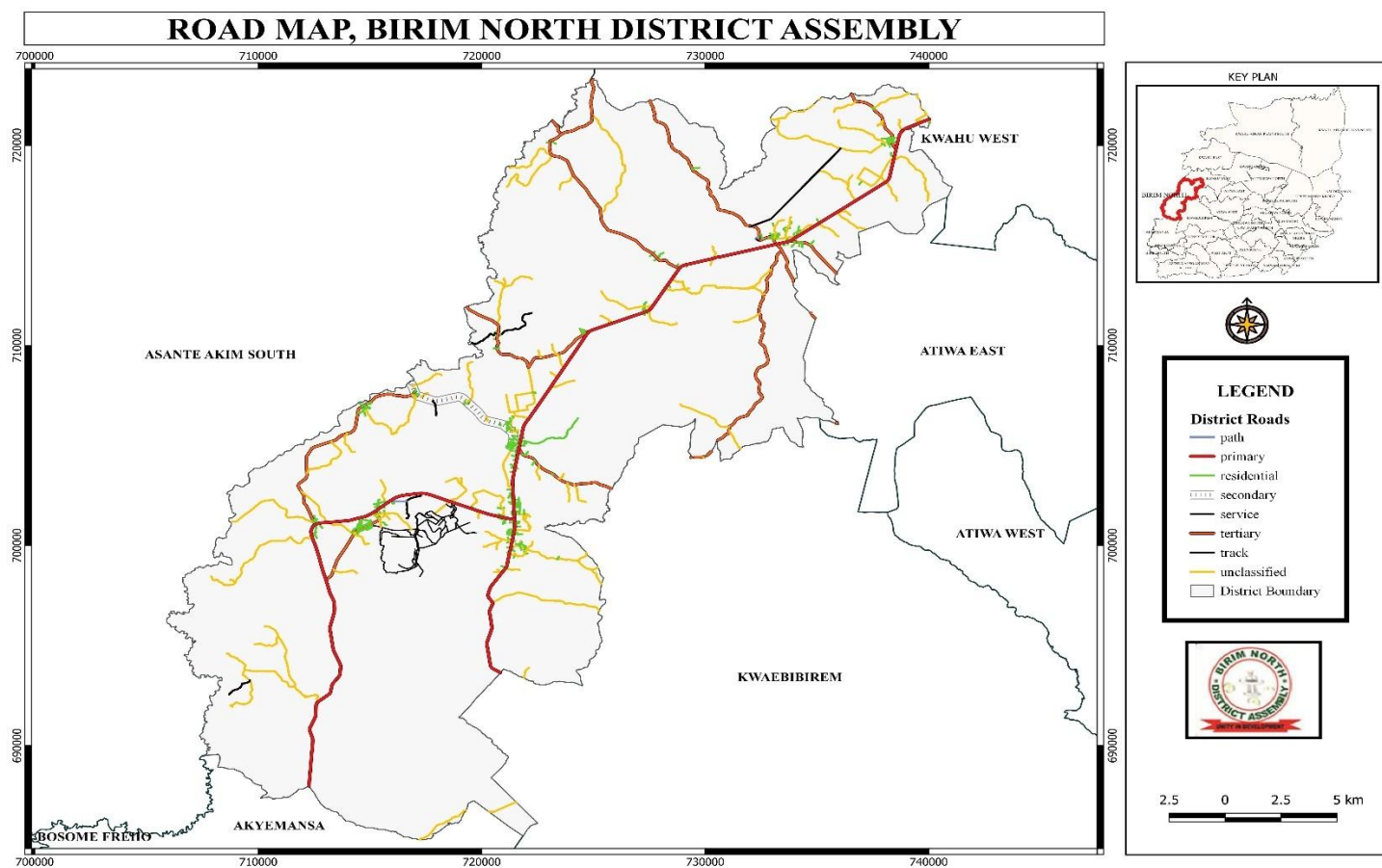


FIGURE 19: ROAD MAP OF THE BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT

2.3.22 Electricity and Communication Network in the District

The Birim North District is connected to the national electricity grid, with about 92% of households in towns and villages having access to electricity. Despite this high coverage, not all communities benefit equally, as some still lack stable power supply. Frequent power outages and voltage fluctuations pose significant challenges to the Assembly and hinder industrial activities in the district.

Electricity in the district is supplied by the Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG), which receives power from national sources including the Akosombo Hydro Station and Independent Power Producers (IPPs). ECG remains the sole distributor of electricity in the district.

In recent years, there has been notable progress in electricity extension, with support from the District Assembly through the District Assembly Responsive Factor Grant Fund. Communities such as Hweakwa, Ahausena, Nkwateng, New Abirem, Afosu, Pankese, Amuana Praso, Mamanso, Akoase, and Ntronang have benefitted from new electricity connections. It is expected that more towns and villages will be connected during the plan period to ensure wider access and improved service reliability.

2.3.23 Telecommunication in the District

The telecommunication sector in the Birim North District is relatively underdeveloped. Out of the six major communication networks operating nationwide, only three thus MTN, Airtel, and Telecel are presently active in the district. This limited coverage places the district at a disadvantage compared to other districts and municipalities with more comprehensive telecommunication infrastructure.

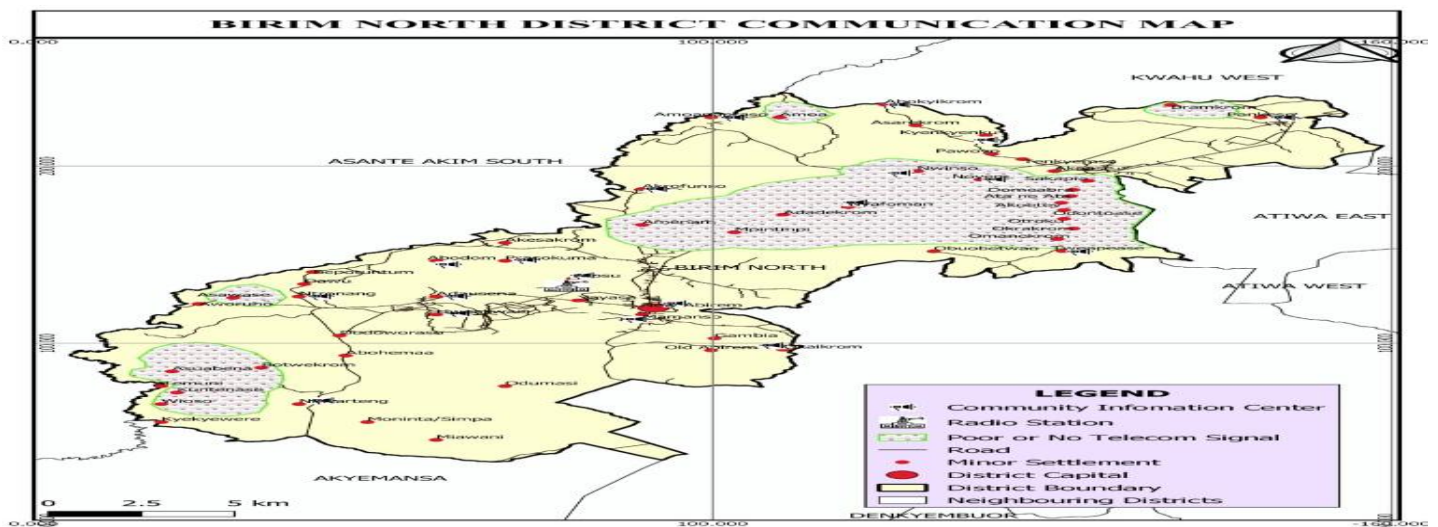


FIGURE 20: COMMUNICATION MAP OF THE DISTRICT

2.3.24 Asset and Asset Maintenance of the Assembly

The Birim North District Assembly is committed to implementing an effective asset management plan aimed at ensuring the optimal utilization, maintenance, and repair of its assets. Key strategies include conducting periodic and quarterly inventories of all assets—such as lands, public buildings, vehicles, equipment, and infrastructure—while classifying them based on type, value, and relevance to the Assembly's operations. The Assembly also intends to develop a clear disposal plan for obsolete or redundant assets, ensuring transparent and environmentally responsible processes. Regular monitoring of asset condition, utilization, and performance forms a core component of this plan.

During the review period, the Assembly successfully undertook 50 repair and maintenance projects covering classroom blocks, bungalows, assembly halls, office spaces, roads, vehicles, and computers. All works were completed on schedule and to the required standards. Despite financial constraints, the Assembly spent a total of GH¢4,233,721.03 on these activities, which was in line with the approved budget. This demonstrates the Assembly's dedication to prudent resource use and effective asset management.

Maintenance of the Assembly's vehicles and official and residential buildings is conducted periodically or as needed to ensure the sustainability and longevity of public assets. Refer **Appendix 1** for the Table presentation of the Assembly's Asset Management Plan.

2.4 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

2.4.1 Administration and Management

The Birim North District Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the district. It is composed of two-thirds elected members from various electoral areas and one-third government appointees from the local communities. The district has a single constituency, represented in Parliament by one Member of Parliament.

Established in 1987 through Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1422, the Birim North District was carved out of the former Birim District Council as part of Ghana's decentralization efforts aimed at enhancing local governance and accelerating development. The Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative, and executive powers.

While administrative and developmental responsibilities lie with the District Assembly, the custodianship of land is held by Osabarima Nana Akwasi Kyeretwere, Chief of New Abirem. The District also falls under the Akyem

Kotoku Traditional Council. Although these institutions operate within different mandates, they collaborate in advancing the overall development and well-being of the district.

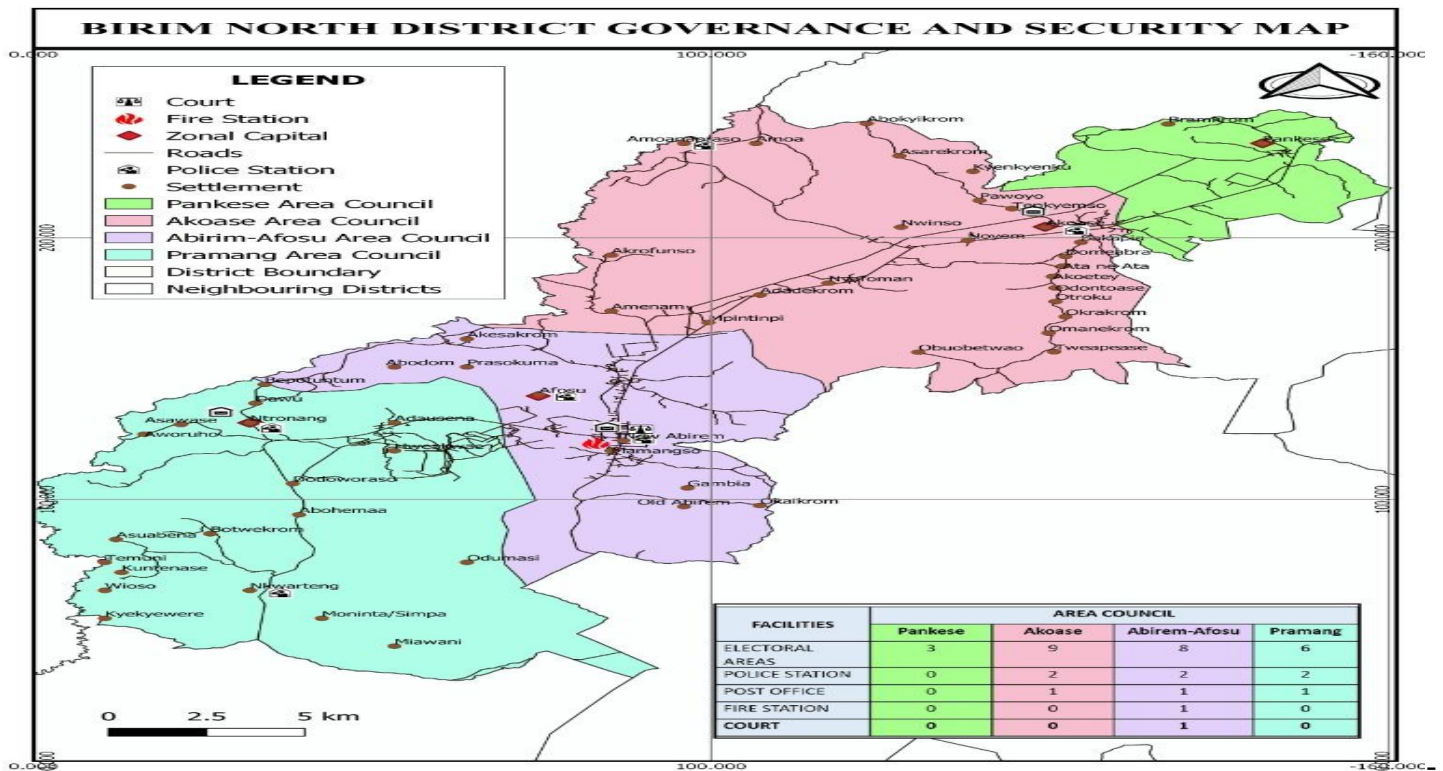


FIGURE 21: GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY MAP OF THE DISTRICT

2.4.2 The General Assembly

The General Assembly is the highest decision-making body of the Birim North District Assembly, vested with deliberative, legislative, and executive powers. It operates through two main committees: the Executive Committee and the Public Relations and Complaints Committee (PRCC). The Executive Committee is further supported by five statutory sub-committees and two additional ones to facilitate its functions.

Key responsibilities of the General Assembly include the enactment of bye-laws, approval of development plans, budgets, and oversight of security issues. The Assembly convenes at least three times a year. Ex-officio members comprising the District Coordinating Director, core staff, heads of decentralized departments, and Area Councils are mandated to participate in these meetings.

The Assembly is led by a male District Chief Executive and represented in Parliament by a male Member of Parliament. It is composed of 26 electoral areas, grouped into four Area Councils, with 130 Unit Committee members across the district. Of the 26 elected Assembly Members, 25 are male and one is female. The 12

Government appointees include 10 males and 2 females. In total, the Assembly has 13 functional departments supporting its operations.

TABLE 13: COMPOSITION OF THE DECENTRALIZED DEPARTMENTS

Departments	Composition	Location in the Assembly Sub-Committee.
1.Ghana Education Service	Sports Unit Library Unit Youths Unit	Social Service
2.Social Welfare and Community Development.	Social Welfare Units Community Development Unit	Social Services
3.Works Department	P.W.D Feeder Roads Building Water Unit	Works Sub-Committee, Development Planning Sub-Committee
4.Physical Planning	Spatial Planning Units Parks and Gardens Unit	Development Planning Works
5.Finance	Treasurer Unit Revenue Mobilization unit Levies Unit.	Finance and Administration
6.Central Administration	1. Administration Unit 2.Development Planning Unit 3.Budget Unit 4.Audit Unit 5.Procurement Unit 6.Records Management Unit 7.IT Unit 8.Motorola Unit 9.Security 10.Transport Unit 11.Estate Unit 12.Logistics 13.Stores Unit 14. Client Service Unit	Finance and Administration, Development Planning Sub-committee. Development Planning, Works, F&A, Social Services, Local Economic Development Committee Finance and Administration, Development Planning Sub-committee, Works. Local Economic Development Committee. Finance and Administration, Development Planning Sub-committee, Works. Works, Development Planning Sub-Committee, Local Economic Development. Works Works works Finance and Administration, Works Finance and Administration
7.Disaster Prevention	Internal Disaster Unit Refugees Unit	Social Service Development Planning
8.Health	DMOH Environmental Health Unit	Social Services
9.Agriculture	Women in agric. unit Animal production unit. Agric engineering unit. Crops Unit,	Agric. And Sanitation Committee Development Planning Sub-Committee, Local Economic Development Committee.
10.Trade and Industry	Co-operative Unit Tourism Development Unit Cottage Industry Unit	Development Planning Local Economic Development
11.1Births and Death Registry	Birth and Deaths Registry	Social Services Development Planning
12.Human Resource	Human Resource	Social Services Finance and Administration Development Planning Committee
13.Statistics	Data Entry Analysis Field Operation Unit	Development Planning Finance and Administration.
14.Natural Resource Conservation	Forestry Unit Game and wildlife	Development Planning Agric and Sanitation
15.Housing	Rural Housing Urban Housing	Works

2.4.3 Executive Committee of the Assembly

In executing its mandate, the Birim North District Assembly operates through an Executive Committee, constituted in accordance with the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). The committee comprises nine members and is chaired by the District Chief Executive, with the District Coordinating Director serving as secretary. Other members include the chairpersons of six key sub-committees: Development Planning, Social Services, Works, Justice and Security, Finance and Administration, Agriculture and Sanitation

These sub-committees collectively support the Executive Committee in overseeing planning, service delivery, financial management, and the general administration of the district.

2.4.4 Public Relations and Complains Committee of the Assembly

The Public Relations and Complaints Committee (PRCC) is a key committee of the Birim North District Assembly. It was established to handle public grievances and complaints against the Assembly or its staff. The committee also plays an important role in promoting transparency, accountability, and educating the public on the Assembly's activities and policies.

2.4.4.1 Key Functions of the Public Relations and Complains Committee of the Assembly (PRCC)

2.4.4.1.1 Complaint Investigations

The Public Relations and Complaints Committee (PRCC) of the Birim North District Assembly is mandated to address public grievances, promote transparency, and ensure accountability in the Assembly's operations. It educates the public on the Assembly's activities and policies through community engagements and sensitization programs. The PRCC investigates complaints or allegations of administrative injustice, misconduct, abuse or misuse of office, and violations of fundamental human rights involving the District Chief Executive, Assembly members, or staff. It also reviews allegations concerning the Assembly's failure to fulfill its statutory duties or corporate responsibilities. The committee serves as a vital link between the public and the Assembly, ensuring public trust and active civic participation. It reports on its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly and performs any additional functions reasonably related to its core mandate as assigned by the Assembly. Through these activities, the PRCC helps foster a culture of openness, integrity, and responsiveness in local governance, strengthening public confidence in the District Assembly's operations and enhancing service delivery.

2.4.4.2 Membership of the Public Relations and Complain Committee

1. Presiding Member (Chairperson)
2. Five (5) elected Assembly Members
3. Representative from National Commission for Civil Education
4. Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
5. Information services Departments
6. A representative from Civil Society Organization within the district
7. Co-opted Members
8. Clients Service Officer
9. Administrator
10. District Development Planning Officer

2.4.5. Sub-Committee of the Assembly

The Birim North District Assembly operates with all the mandatory sub-committees, comprising elected Assembly Members and Heads of Departments whose responsibilities align with the respective areas of focus.

The statutory sub-committees include Development Planning, Finance and Administration, Social Services, Works, and Justice and Security. In addition to these, the Assembly has two ad hoc committees: the Agriculture and Sanitation Committee, and the Local Economic Development Committee, which is responsible for spearheading local economic growth initiatives in the district.

All sub-committees present their reports and recommendations to the Executive Committee, which is chaired by the District Chief Executive (DCE), for review and decision-making.

2.4.6 Communities, Electoral Areas and Area Councils in the District

The Birim North District Assembly comprises twenty-six electoral areas, organized under four Area Councils. These Area Councils are represented by elected Unit Committee members and Assembly Members, facilitating grassroots participation in local governance. It is worth noting that, the district encompasses seventy-four communities spread across the electoral areas.

The distribution of electoral areas under each Area Council is detailed in the table below.

TABLE 14: AREA COUNCILS AND THEIR ELECTORAL AREAS/COMMUNITIES IN THE DISTRICT.

N/S	AREA COUNCIL	LOCATION	ELECTORAL AREAS
1	NEW ABIREM/AFOSU	AFOSU	OLD ABIREM, MAMANSO, NEW ABIREM, AFOSU, AMENAM, AKROFONSO, PRASO KUMA, OKAIKROM, ASEMPLANAYE, GAMBIA NO 1 AND 2, ABODOM, BEPOTUMTUM, BENANEGYA, OBRA, ABENASO, KROBOFO KURA, OSEIKROM
2	PRAMAN	NTRONANABG	HWEAKWAE, ADAUSENA, NTRONANG, NKWATENG, ASUABENA, KUNTENASE, YAYASO, OBIMPE, BOTWEKROM, AWOROH, ASEWASE, DODOWORASO NO. 1&2, ADROBENSO, TEIMUNI, ABOHEMA, WIASO
3	AKOASE	AKOASE	MPINTIMPI/ADADEKROM, NYAFOMANG, NWINSO/NOYEM, SANTAASE /AMUANA PRASO, AMOA, AHENBRONOM AMUANA PRASO, AHENBRONUM AKOASE, ABOOSO AKOASE , KYENKYENKU, TENKYEMSO
4	PANKESE	PANKESE	TWEAPEASE, PANKESE, ODUNTUASE, DOMEABRA, BRAMKROM, APONOPONSO, OWOROMBRA, AKYEKRERESU, ADDOKROM, MANGOASE, NYAMEBEKYERE, SAKAPIA, OBE BETWAW, OMANEKROM, OTROKU NO 1&2, AHAFO, DADEEBEHI, SHAIE, ATTA NE ATTA, AKOTHEY

2.4.6 Staffing of the Assembly

Staff distribution within the Birim North District remains significantly male-dominated, with a female-to-male ratio of 1:3 as of December 2024. The total staff strength at the District Administration stands at 126, comprising 89 males (71%) and 37 females (29%). Within the thirteen decentralized departments, five are headed by females and eight by males. Similarly, among the eight units under the Central Administration, only two are led by females, while six are managed by males, reflecting a predominantly male presence in the District’s administrative structure. To address this imbalance and promote gender diversity and women’s empowerment, deliberate efforts should be made to implement affirmative action policies that ensure fairness in recruitment and appointments.

2.4.6 Offices, Residential Accommodation and Logistics of the Assembly

2.4.6.1 Office Space of the Assembly

To enhance efficiency, the Assembly has constructed workstations for its core management staff. However, inadequate office space remains a major challenge, leading to overcrowding and congestion. To address this, the Assembly has included the construction of additional office facilities in the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan to accommodate departments and units across the District.

2.4.7 Residential Accommodation of the Assembly

The Birim North District Assembly provides official residences for key officials, including the District Chief Executive, heads of departments, and unit heads. Currently, only 21 residential accommodations are available, which is inadequate, leaving several officials without housing. This situation is worsened by the high cost of rent in New Abirem, the district capital, and its environs, making it difficult for staff to secure decent accommodation. To address this, the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Plan includes the construction of additional residential facilities for departmental and unit heads.

2.4.8 Vehicles of the Assembly

The Birim North District currently has 21 official vehicles and 25 motorbikes to support the effective delivery of services. The serviceable vehicles are actively in use to facilitate official duties and enhance the pace of work across the district.

2.4.9 Working Equipment/Logistics of the Assembly

The Assembly has enhanced its logistics to support efficient office operations by acquiring a few laptop computers and photocopiers to supplement the existing, aging equipment.

2.4.9 Traditional Authorities in the District

The traditional authority in the Birim North District is led by Obrempong Nana Akwasi Amoh Twerewere, Chief of the New Abirem Traditional Council, which falls under the Gyase Division of the Akyem Kotoku Traditional Council. The Akyem Kotoku state traces its origins to Akan migrants from Ashanti. Although traditional authority operates separately from the formal administrative structures, it plays a vital role in promoting and sustaining development in the district.

A key function of the traditional authority is its customary judicial system, where the Omanhene and sub-chiefs, along with their elders, adjudicate matters related to land disputes, chieftaincy issues, and local development. Queen Mothers, present in all towns and villages, also contribute significantly to the governance of traditional areas, particularly addressing concerns affecting women.

Traditional leadership has historically played an instrumental role in ensuring peace and facilitating development projects within the district. However, in recent years, conflicts and misunderstandings among some chiefs have threatened cohesion and slowed down developmental progress. In response, the District Security Council (DISEC), in collaboration with the Peace Council, is working to devise a lasting solution to these disputes through dialogue, mediation, and stakeholder engagement to restore unity and reinforce peace in the district.



FIGURE 22: CHIEF OF NEW ABIREM, OBRIMPONG AKWASI AMO KYIRETWIE I & CHIEF OF AKYEM AKROFONSO, NANA BOANSI MIREKU II

2.4.10 Cultural Attitudes and Practices of People of the Birim North District

Culture encompasses the way of life, attitudes, and practices of a people. In New Abirem, the rich cultural heritage of the Akyem people is prominently expressed through events such as the Food and Thirst Festival, funerals, child-naming ceremonies, communal labour, and religious observances. The warm hospitality of the Akyem is exemplified in the Akan expression “Akwaaba,” meaning “Welcome,” which reflects their deep sense of community. Distinct traditional practices such as the pouring of libation, marriage rites, and rites of passage continue to be observed and respected.

Positive cultural practices that highlight the district's heritage and tourism potential include the Akwasidae Festival, funeral celebrations, chieftaincy institutions, and traditional crafts like Kente weaving, pottery, and blacksmithing. These cultural expressions have made New Abirem a hub for both local and international tourists. The Akwasidae Festival, in particular, draws people from far and near, including the diaspora, contributing to foreign exchange earnings and offering economic opportunities for local artisans.

Funerals in New Abirem are major social events that attract large gatherings of Akyems. They provide opportunities for extended families to reconnect, resolve internal conflicts, and raise funds to support family needs.

Rapid urbanization and globalization have led to the decline of some traditional practices once considered essential to the socialization of young men and women. Notably, puberty and widowhood rites, central to Akyem cultural identity, are fading. Many traditionalists believe that this erosion has contributed to the weakening of moral values in the district, including a rise in teenage pregnancies.



FIGURE 23: DISPLAY OF CULTURE DURING FESTIVAL

2.4.11 Tradition and Culture of the people of the Birim North District

The Birim North District is ethnically diverse, with Akans forming the majority. Other significant ethnic groups include the Ga-Adangbes, Ewes, Krobos, and various northern ethnic groups. Within the Akan population, there is a fair representation of Asantes, Kwahus, Akwapims, and a sizeable number of Akyems.

In terms of religion, Christianity is the predominant faith practiced across the district, followed by Islam and Traditional African religions.

2.4.11.1 Brief History of New Abirem (the District Capital)

New Abirem, the district capital of Birim North District, is predominantly inhabited by the Akyem people. Historical accounts indicate that the Agona clan migrated from Denkyira due to conflicts and eventually settled at Old Abirem. As a result, the cultural practices and values of the people closely reflect those of the broader Akan ethnic group in Ghana.

2.4.13 Funerals Rites among the People of the Birim North District

Funeral ceremonies in Birim North are significant cultural events that draw large gatherings of Akyems from far and near. These events provide opportunities for extended families to reconnect, settle disputes, and foster unity. They also serve as platforms for mobilizing resources to support family welfare. Weekends become particularly eventful as families come together to honour the deceased, while traditional leaders use the occasion to display rich cultural heritage and promote social cohesion. However, funds raised are often channelled into unproductive ventures such as the erection of large billboards rather than sustainable family support.



FIGURE 24: A TYPICAL DISPLAY OF TRADITION DURING FUNERAL AT NEW ABIREM

2.4.14 Traditional believe, Norms and Values of the People of the Birim North District

The people of Birim North District uphold a variety of traditional beliefs, norms, and values. Certain days, such as Tuesdays and Fridays, are considered sacred, and activities like farming or visiting specific sites are taboo. In communities like Mamanso and Akoase, for example, burials are not permitted on Fridays. At Noyem, night-time practices such as sweeping, whispering, shouting, or calling someone are prohibited, as these times are believed to be sacred and reserved for honouring lesser gods. Violations of these customs are believed to provoke spiritual consequences, which must be remedied through traditional rites to appease the gods.

2.4.15 Traditional Systems in the District

The Omanhene, traditionally known as “Kotokumanhene,” is the paramount chief and the symbolic head of the Birim North District. He presides over the Kotoku Traditional Council, which includes all sub-chiefs within the

district. Beneath the Omanhene are divisional chiefs and “Adikrofos” who support in governance and customary leadership.

Succession among the people primarily Akans, especially the Akyems which is matrilineal. Each family is led by an Abusupanin (male head) and an Obaapanin (female elder), who maintain peace and order within the family. This leadership structure extends to the community level, where chiefs, queen mothers, and elders serve both spiritual and administrative roles, ensuring the welfare and development of their people.

2.4.16 Traditional Knowledge among the People of the Birim North District

The traditional knowledge and beliefs of the Akyems, the dominant ethnic group in the district, are deeply embedded in every aspect of their daily lives. These values influence the family system, chieftaincy institutions, and local beliefs or superstitions. Traditional knowledge is expressed through music, folktales, drumming, dancing, carvings, and proverbs, often showcased during festivals, durbars, and funerals. These cultural elements have been preserved and passed down through generations via socialization. However, urbanization and modernization have gradually influenced and altered some long-cherished practices of the people..

Interaction with the traditional authorities for the commencement of the Preparation of the 2026-2029 District Medium Term Development Plan at New Abirem.



FIGURE 25: PLAN PREPARATION TEAM LEAD BY THE DISTRICT CO-ODINATING WITH TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES

2.4.17 Festivals Celebrated in the District

The Birim North District is known for three main traditional festivals: the Food and Thirst Festival, Akwasidae Festival, and the Odwira Festival.

The Food and Thirst Festival, celebrated annually in November at New Abirem and Akim Kotoku, symbolizes the end of hunger and thirst experienced during the people's ancestral migration. It showcases the district's rich culinary heritage through events such as the "Back to Your Village Food Festival," featuring local and continental dishes, cultural displays, music, and cooking demonstrations. The festival fosters unity, promotes local food traditions, and supports economic activities by involving chiefs, artisans, small business owners, and food vendors.

The Akwasidae Festival is observed in all communities within the district. Celebrated on specific Sundays, it honors ancestors and traditional rulers of the Akim Kotoku people. The festival features drumming, dancing, rituals, and communal clean-up exercises. It is a time for reflection, unity, and cultural expression, led by the Omanhene (Chief of New Abirem) and his sub-chiefs through durbars and public gatherings.

The Odwira Festival, though one of the district's traditional festivals, has not been celebrated in over 20 years. Once observed as a period of purification, thanksgiving, and reconciliation, it has declined in practice due to changing cultural dynamics and modernization.

Together, these festivals play a vital role in preserving tradition, promoting unity, and stimulating socio-economic activities across the district.



FIGURE 26: CULTURAL DISPLAY OF TRADITIONAL DANCE POPULARLY KNOWN AS ADOWA DANCE

2.4.18.1 Cultural Significance in the District

These food festivals serve as platforms for showcasing the unique culinary heritage and cultural practices of the Birim North and Akyem Kotoku Towns, promoting local tourism and strengthening community bonds.



FIGURE 27: DISPLAY CULTURE OF THE PEOPLE OF AKIM AKROFONSO

2.4.19 Stakeholder Engagements in Decision Making/ Development Partners

Traditional authorities serve as a vital link between the District Assembly and local communities, playing a key role in the district's development. They are regularly consulted on matters affecting the wellbeing of their people. Other important stakeholders include individuals, community members, NGOs, CSOs, youth groups, women groups, and marginalized or vulnerable populations.

The District Assembly engages these stakeholders through periodic forums such as town hall meetings, public hearings, and fee-fixing sessions. These platforms facilitate inclusive dialogue between the Assembly members, departmental heads, and the public on development planning, project implementation, and monitoring progress. The Assembly promotes a participatory approach that is inclusive, cost-effective, and responsive to the needs of all, especially the marginalized.

- Stakeholders contribute to development in various ways, including:
- Paying statutory levies (e.g., property rates and market tolls),
- Participating in communal labor and local development initiatives,
- Respecting local land and stool regulations.

Development partners include key businesses and institutions such as Newmont Akyem Mines, GOPDC (Ghana Oil Palm Development Company), oil palm producers, filling stations, Ecobank, Absa Bank, Kwahu Rural Bank, Mponua Rural Bank, and other private sector entities operating within the district. Their presence and contributions significantly support the local economy and development efforts.

2.4.20 Social Accountability/Popular Participation

The programmes and projects planning in the district occur at two levels: the Community and the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU).

At the local level, communities organise general meetings where traditional authorities and community members discuss and evaluate their development needs. Through these consultations, communities are able to select their priority needs by consensus. At such forum, the people also discuss the various demands that they can contribute towards the execution of the programmes and projects in the form of finance, labour, materials and among others. It is worth noting that all the 4 Area Councils have been trained in the skills of problem identification, project planning and facility management planning and have therefore some have their communities' action plan with support from some NGOs such as (Send Ghana, CDD-Ghana, working in the district. The key stakeholders in the district also participate in public hearings throughout the planning, budgeting and financial management processes of the DMTDP. This helped the communities to own the plan and will provide the necessary support for its implementation.

The communities' needs and aspirations were identified at the community level using the assembly members and the unit committee members in the form of pairwise ranking and group discussion approach. These identified needs and aspirations were presented to the DPCU and the area council's level for prioritization using the frequencies scoring approach.

The prioritized needs and aspiration were then grouped under programme areas for the purpose of preparing the programmes of action and the programmes-based budget.

2.4.20.1 Popular Participation

Citizen participation is a cornerstone of Ghana’s decentralization process, ensuring governance is inclusive, transparent, and responsive. The shift from a “top-down” to a “bottom-up” approach under the local government system promotes the devolution of power, authority, and resources to the grassroots.

The National Popular Participation Framework, a legal guide, outlines practical measures and formal spaces that empower citizens to contribute meaningfully to development planning, access information, and hold public officials accountable.

To this end, the Birim North District Assembly has established several participatory platforms, including:

1. Public hearings on development and budget planning
2. Stakeholder consultations on fee-fixing
3. Validation and review forums
4. Public notice boards for relevant announcements
5. Town hall and community meetings
6. Information-sharing sessions and public sittings of the Assembly
7. Zonal council and unit committee meetings
8. Policy fairs and review clinics
9. Active websites and online directories
10. Bulk SMS updates and project exhibitions
11. Annual social audits

Despite these provisions, some platforms remain weak or non-functional due to limited resources. Sub-district structures often lack adequate office space and personnel, hindering effective engagement and community participation.

Stakeholder engagement meetings were conducted at the community level, including Pankese, Old Abirem, Tweapease, Mintimpi, and Akoase, as part of the needs assessment for the preparation of the 2026–2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP). In addition to the community engagements, a radio session was held on Ananse FM to reach a wider audience and solicit public inputs."



FIGURE 28: RADIO SENSITIZATION ON THE PREPARATION OF MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP)





FIGURE 29: DCE ENGAGEMENT WITH THE COMMUNITIES AND TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES IN THE DISTRICT



FIGURE 30: PUBLIC HEARING ON DRAFTED 2026-2029 DMTDP

2.4.21 Participation of Non-governmental Organizations in decision Making Processes s

Non-Governmental and Civil Society Organizations (NGOs/CSOs) play an essential role in the development of the Birim North District by facilitating stakeholder engagement, advocacy, service delivery, and the empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups. These organizations actively complement the efforts of the

District Assembly, particularly in areas such as Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Social Accountability, and Local Development Initiatives.

Some notable NGOs and CSOs currently operating in the district include Send Ghana, ISODEC, Hunger Project, Women in Mining, LEG, Olives, CDD, Ntiamoah Foundation, Zack Foundation, and Ampofowa Foundation. These organizations either initiate activities based on their own operational focus or respond to specific community requests. For instance, ISODEC recently engaged fifteen communities, including Akrofonso and Old Abirem, Adausena, Hweakwae, Akoase, Pankese, New Abirem in needs assessment and resource mapping through transect walks.



FIGURE 31: ACTION PLAN PREPARATION FOR 15 COMMUNITIE LED BY ISODEC IN COLLABORATION WITH BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY.

FIGURE 32: TRAINING ON GENDER BUDGETING BY SEND GH

Despite the existence of strong collaboration, coordination between the Assembly and these organizations is relatively weak. Most interventions remain community-specific and may not translate into district-wide benefits. Additionally, concerns over the long-term sustainability of some interventions remain.

To strengthen development outcomes, it is recommended that, the Assembly enhance coordination mechanisms to better align NGO/CSO activities with district-wide priorities. Engagement with civil society and private sector actors is generally channelled through their representatives such as Assembly Members or business associations to ensure their views are reflected in local planning and decision-making processes.

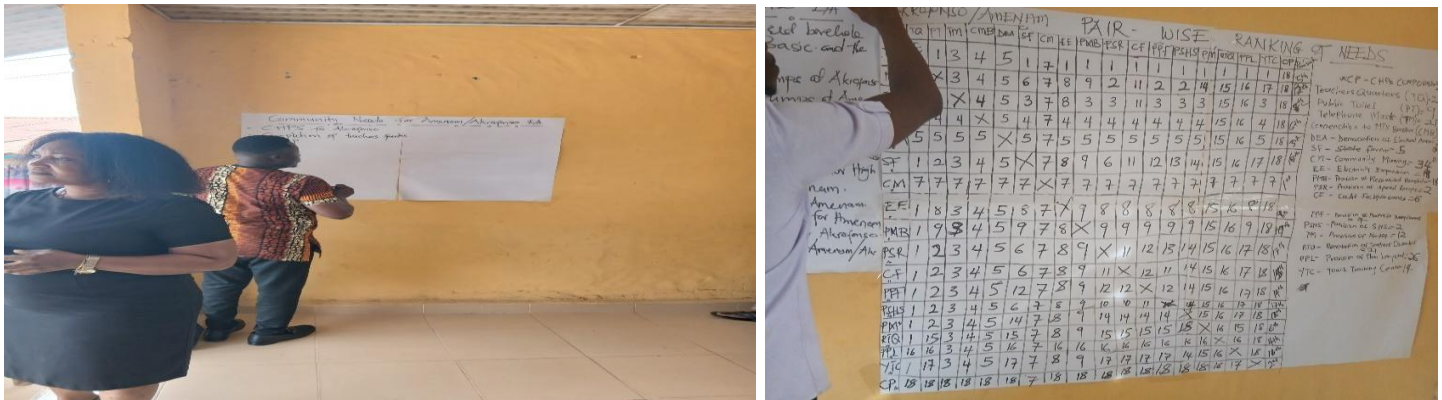
The table below presents a list of Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) currently operating within the district.

2.4.22 Local/Community Development Plans

The District Assembly, through a comprehensive participatory process, facilitated the development and collation of Community Action Plans (CAPs) for all 74 communities within the 26 electoral areas across the four Area Councils. The process was carried out in two main stages:

- **Community-Level Needs Identification:** Each of the 26 electoral areas, with support from the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), conducted focus group discussions to identify community development needs and aspirations. Tools such as popular acclamation, group discussions, and pairwise ranking were used to harmonize and consolidate the needs into actionable priorities.
- **Area Council-Level Prioritization:** To ensure broader stakeholder input and manage the vast nature of the district, a prioritization meeting was held at each of the four Area Councils. Each electoral area was represented by at least five key community members, including chiefs and opinion leaders. At these meetings, Community Action Plans were presented and harmonized into key development issues, problems, and gaps. These were then ranked and prioritized at the Area Council level.

This two-tiered participatory approach ensured that community voices were captured and aligned with district development planning priorities.



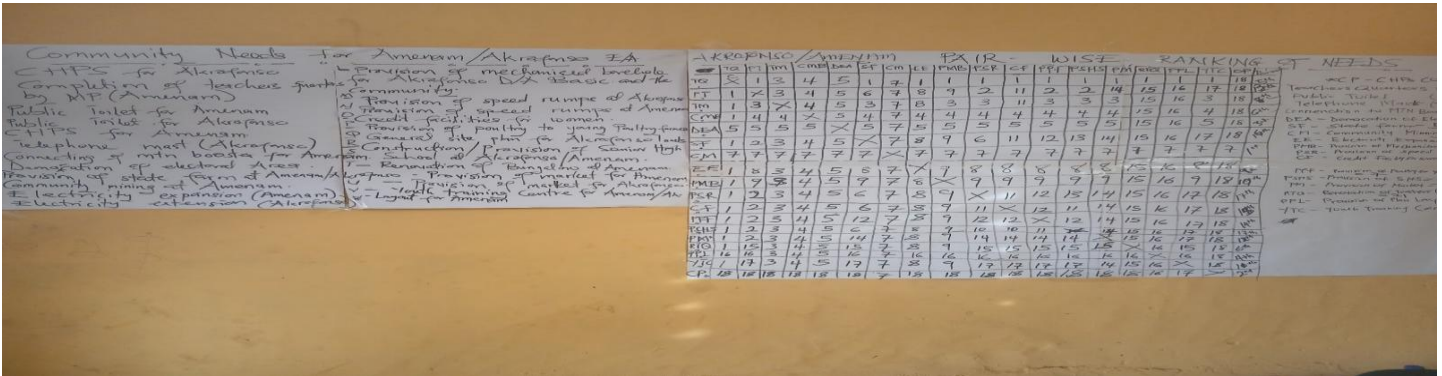


FIGURE 33: PAIR-WISE RANKING OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AT AKROFONSO

2.4.23 Security, Peace and Public Safety in the District

The Birim North District enjoys a relatively peaceful and stable security environment. Governance structures in the district, particularly the Police and Judiciary, play key roles in maintaining law and order and ensuring justice and safety for residents.

While violent crime is generally low, the district faces challenges related to petty theft, burglary, drug abuse (especially among the youth), and occasional armed robbery. Periodic tensions arise from chieftaincy and land disputes, as well as youth demonstrations particularly in relation to employment expectations from Newmont Akim.

The district is served by four strategically located police stations. The district police command works in collaboration with other security agencies to ensure public safety. However, law enforcement operations are often constrained by limited personnel, inadequate logistics, and insufficient infrastructure.

2.4.23.1 Security Establishment in the District

2.4.23.1.1 The Police Services in the District

Birim North District falls under the jurisdiction of the Akim Oda Police Division, with its District Police Headquarters located in New Abirem. It also has three sub-district stations at Ntronang, Nkwateng, and Afosu. Currently, there are 60 police personnel in the district, resulting in a police-to-citizen ratio of 1:1,736 significantly below both the national average and international standards. To enhance coverage, new police stations have recently been constructed in Ntronang and Nkwateng.

Key security challenges in the district include chieftaincy disputes in communities such as Afosu and Hweakwa, illegal mining activities, youth drug abuse, teenage pregnancy, and occasional violent crimes. There have also

been intermittent youth demonstrations, particularly related to limited job opportunities with Newmont Ghana Gold Ltd. However, these issues have not significantly affected the overall peaceful nature of the district.

Generally, the district enjoys a stable and peaceful environment with no reported cases of ethnic conflict. Security efforts are supported by other essential agencies, including the Ghana National Fire Service, Immigration Service, Ambulance Service, and Community Police Assistants (CPA). Street lighting installations and regular night patrols have enhanced public safety, though petty theft especially targeting women, children, and schools remains a concern.

2.4.23.1 Security Management in the District

2.4.23.1.1 Composition of DISEC

The District has a well-constituted District Security Committee (DISEC), comprising representatives from the Ghana Police Service, Ghana Prison Service, National Intelligence Bureau (NIB), Ghana National Fire Service, and the District Assembly. DISEC is chaired by the District Chief Executive (DCE), with the District Coordinating Director (DCD) serving as secretary.

The committee meets at least once every quarter and convenes additional meetings in response to emergency security situations. While the primary responsibility for maintaining law and order lies with the Ghana Police Service, they work closely with DISEC, traditional authorities, and other relevant security agencies—including the NIB and Fire Service—to ensure the safety of lives and property within the district.

TABLE 15: REPORTED CASES OF CRIME IN THE DISTRICT (2021-2024)

REPORTED CASES	2021	2022	2023	2024
Murder	9	0	4	3
Stealing	0	0	128	0
Rape	0	0	0	0
Defilement	0	0	0	18
Threat	0	0	18	0
Causing harm	0	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	23	0
Assault	0	0	82	0
Impersonation	0	0	0	0
Child trafficking	0	0	0	0

Domestic violence	0	0	3	0
Community violence	0	0	0	0
Sexual Abuse	4	0	0	0
Family child Separation	9	4	8	0
Early Marriage	0	0	0	0
Female Genital Mutilation	0	0	0	0
Neglet	0	0	0	3
Emotional Abuse	0	0	8	3
Child labour	0	0	16	0
Child Trafficking	0	0	10	16
Total No. of Crimes	22	4	300	43

Source: Ghana Police Service, BNDA, 2025.

The security services in the district face several challenges that have serious implications for development. One major issue is the lack of adequate office space for the police, which affects their ability to carry out administrative duties effectively and respond swiftly to security concerns. This situation reduces public confidence in the police and can undermine the peace and stability needed to support economic and social development.

Additionally, there is a shortage of decent residential accommodation for police personnel. This affects their welfare and morale and makes it difficult to retain experienced officers in the area, thereby weakening the overall security presence.

Furthermore, the security services lack essential logistics such as vehicles, communication tools, and other operational equipment. This limits their capacity to respond to emergencies and maintain law and order. The overall effect of these challenges is a decline in public safety, which can discourage investment, reduce business activity, and slow down development efforts in the district.

2.5 Emergency Planning and Response in the District

2.5.1 Disaster Risk Management in the District

Disaster management in the district is overseen by the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO), which plays a key role in public education on disaster prevention, especially in communities and market centers. Through its activities, disaster-prone communities have been identified along the Maman, Abohema, Nwin, Afosu, and Pra rivers, with most disasters linked to flooding. Residents in these areas are regularly sensitized on river safety and flood preparedness. Other common disasters include windstorms, fire outbreaks, droughts,

earthquakes, and bushfires. Heavy rains have occasionally caused school roofs to rip off and mud structures to collapse, particularly in rural and semi-urban communities. Bushfires—often caused by slash-and-burn farming and illegal hunting have also led to the destruction of farms and vegetation.

A growing concern is the rise in illegal mining (galamsey) activities. Abandoned mining pits pose serious safety risks, with a tragic incident in 2023 resulting in the loss of eight lives when individuals fell into uncovered pits. Despite these challenges, the district is supported by a well-established NADMO office with adequate facilities and trained staff stationed across various zones, ensuring timely response to any disaster occurrences.



FIGURE 34: REPORTED INCIDENCE OF DISASTERS THAT OCCURRED IN THE DISTRICT

TABLE 16: DISASTER CASES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD 2022-2024

Disaster Type	Communities	No. of Household	No. of People Affected	Adults		Children	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
Fire	Pankese, Amenam, Afosu	-	97	55	42	-	-
Rainstorm	Old Abirem, Noyem, Nyafoman, Pankese	-	78	37	41	-	-
Flood	Pankese, Old Abirem, Nkwateng, Ntronang	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worm/Pest Infestation	District-Wide	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storm	Old Abirem	-	78	37	41	-	-
Bush Fire	Pankese	-	1	-	-	-	-
Drowning	Pankese	-	1	1	-	-	-
Accidents	Akrofonso, New Abirem, Nkwateng, Ntronang, Noyem	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: NADMO, MAY. 2025.

During the period under review, various forms of assistance were provided to affected victims to help alleviate their plight, including the distribution of roofing sheets to identified households. These items were received and delivered to the appropriate beneficiaries to support recovery efforts. Additionally, the district recorded a resurgence of worm infestation in some farming communities, which was promptly addressed through the application of assorted chemicals.

TABLE 17: DISASTER PRONE AREAS IN THE DISTRICT

N/A	COMMUNITIES	POPULATION	REMARKS
1	New Abirem	9930	Town Roads needs to be maintain Choked drains needs to be desilted
2	Akoase	8611	Uncovered Pits of illegal mining sites should be covered to prevent flooding.
3	Nkwateng	4474	Safety measures in schools, Public places needs to be protected
4	Omanekrom	601	Education on Bush Fire
5	Abodom	660	Education on Bush Fire
6	Nwinso	2625	Education on illegal mining
7	Old Abirem	3266	Roads needs to be maintained Drains needs to be covered
8	Mamanso	660	Drains needs to be constructed to reduce flooding situation in the community.

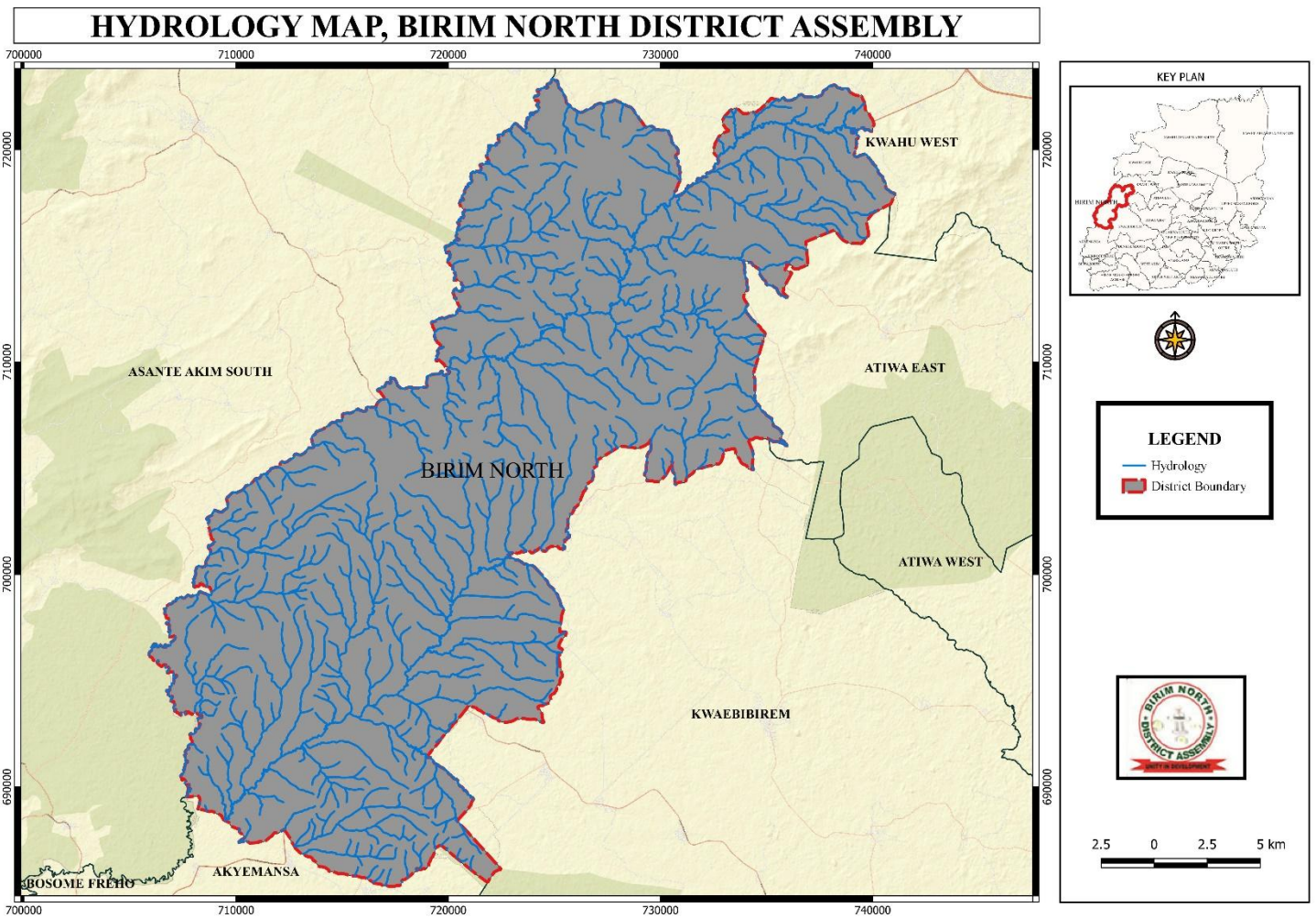


FIGURE 35: HYDROLOGICAL MAP FOR THE BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT

Implications for development – Hazards, Disaster

Illegal mining activities, flooding, and fire outbreaks have immediate and severe consequences, including the loss of human lives and destruction of property. These disasters often result in damaged infrastructure such as roads and bridges, and in the case of fire outbreaks, disruption of electricity supply. Such events negatively impact livelihoods and hinder economic activities in the affected communities.

While the district generally enjoys a relatively stable security environment with low levels of violent crime—creating a favourable climate for both local and foreign investment some emerging issues threaten long-term development. These include increasing rates of drug abuse, particularly among the youth, as well as land ownership conflicts, chieftaincy disputes, and youth-led demonstrations, all of which have the potential to cause instability if not properly addressed.

2.6 Social Development in the District

2.6.1 Education

The Birim North District, though relatively deprived in terms of educational infrastructure, has a mix of public and private basic schools, some with boarding facilities, and a few second-cycle institutions located in New Abirem/Afosu, Akoase, and Amuana Praso. Education remains a key driver of improved quality of life, and the district has made efforts to expand access.

The district has 194 pre-schools (125 public and 69 private), 90 primary schools (64 public and 26 private), and 75 Junior High Schools (64 public and 11 private). Compared to the population, the number of basic schools is fairly adequate. At the secondary level, there are three Senior High Schools, a vocational school, and a nursing training institution.

The total basic school enrolment stands at 24,171 pupils, made up of 12,331 boys and 11,840 girls, resulting in a Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 1.0. The district has 1,213 teachers (718 males and 495 females), giving a pupil-teacher ratio of 1:20.

For effective monitoring and supervision, the district has been divided into seven educational circuits, Afosu, Akoase, Amuana Praso, Nkwateng, Ntronang, Pankese, and New Abirem, each managed by a School Improvement Support Officer (SISO).

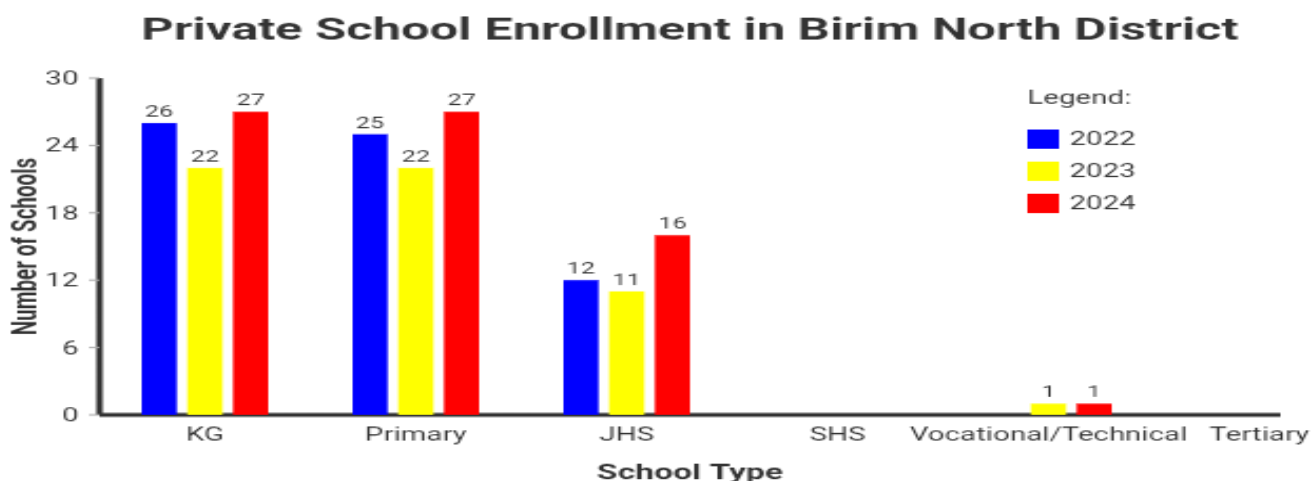


FIGURE 36: PRIVATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN THE DISTRICT

Public School Enrollment in Birim North District

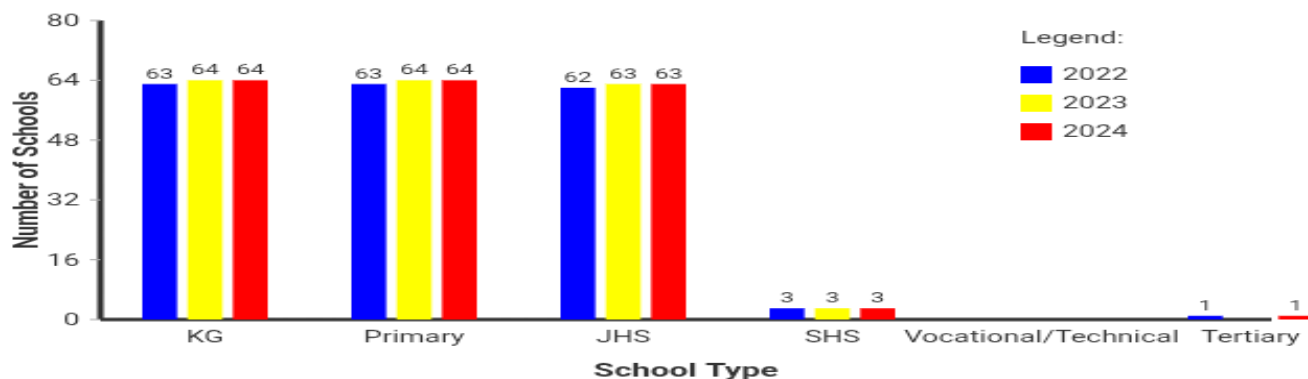


FIGURE 37: PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN THE DISTRICT

TABLE 18: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN THE DISTRICT

CATEGORY	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
	2021		2022		2023		2024	
KG	4,070	1,087	3,656	1,090	3,061	965	2,610	1,173
PRIMARY	10,555	2,313	10,171	2,314	9,888	2,184	9,599	2,723
JHS	4,929	411	4,933	411	4,931	319	4,927	343
SHS	2,162	0	2,235	0	2,559	0	2,445	0
TOTAL	21,716	3,811	20,995	3,815	20,439	3,468	19,581	4,239

2.6.1.1 Quality Education in the Birim North District (2021/2022 – 2023/2024)

An analysis of key education indicators over the past three academic years reveals a steady decline in teacher availability, widening gender disparity among teaching staff, and increasing strain on educational resources all of which threaten the quality of basic education in the Birim North District.

The total number of teachers across public and private schools has declined from 1,486 in 2021/2022 to 1,205 in 2022/2023, and further down to 1,158 in 2023/2024 representing a 22% decrease over the period. This decline is particularly significant in public schools, where the number of teachers dropped from 1,256 in 2021/2022 to just 886 in 2023/2024.

The reduction is largely due to retirements, resignations, inter-district transfers, and delays in recruitment. Rural schools in particular face difficulty in attracting and retaining teachers, primarily due to inadequate accommodation, poor road conditions, insufficient teaching and learning materials, and limited incentives for postings in remote areas.

2.6.1.2 Gender

Gender disparities within the teaching workforce have widened over the review period. The proportion of female teachers across all schools fell from 48.18% in 2021/2022 to 37.43% in 2022/2023, with a modest recovery to 42.14% in 2023/2024. In public schools, the number of female teachers declined significantly from 613 in 2021/2022 to 348 in 2023/2024.

The situation in private schools is even more concerning. Despite an increase in the total number of private school teachers from 230 to 272 during the period, the number of female teachers dropped drastically from 103 to just 14. This sharp decline may be attributed to poor remuneration, lack of job security, and limited professional growth opportunities in the private sector. Additionally, cultural expectations and safety concerns make rural postings less attractive to female educators, further contributing to the imbalance.

2.6.1.3 Pupil-Teacher Ratios

The Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) in the Birim North District has risen steadily in response to declining teacher numbers. Overall PTR increased from 17:1 in 2021/2022 to 20:1 in both 2022/2023 and 2023/2024. In public schools, the PTR rose from 20:1 to 21:1, indicating growing class sizes and reduced individual attention for pupils. In contrast, private schools maintained a relatively stable PTR of 17:1, likely due to better control over enrolment and flexible staffing arrangements.

While the current PTRs remain within national standards, the upward trend—particularly in public schools—raises concerns about increased teacher workload and its potential negative effect on learning outcomes.

The district's education sector is under strain due to declining teacher numbers, widening gender disparities, and increasing pupil-teacher ratios. These challenges stem from systemic issues such as delays in recruitment, poor incentives for rural postings, and unfavorable working conditions, especially for female teachers. If left unaddressed, these issues may further weaken the quality of basic education in the district. There is therefore an urgent need for targeted interventions, including accelerated teacher recruitment, enhanced rural incentives, gender-responsive posting strategies, and improved data systems to monitor teacher deployment and qualifications.

TABLE 19: PUPIL-TEACHER RATIOS (2022-2024)

Quality	Academic Years			
	Years	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Number of Teachers in all Schools				

	Totals	1,486	1,205	1,158
	Males	770	754	665
	Females	716	451	488
Percentage of Female Teachers	Totals	48.18%	37.43%	42.14%
Number of Teachers in Public Schools	Totals	1,256	1,005	886
	Males	643	648	538
	Females	613	357	348
Number of Teachers in Private Schools	Totals	230	200	272
	Males	127	106	127
	Females	103	94	14
Pupil Teacher Ratio	Totals	17:1	20:1	20:1
	Public	20:1	20:1	21:1
	Private	17:1	17:1	17:1

2.6.1.4 Analysis of Trained Teachers in the Birim North District (2022/2023 – 2023/2024)

An assessment of trained teachers in the Birim North District reveals a strong presence of qualified staff in public basic and secondary schools, with over 95% of teachers being trained across kindergartens, primary, JHS, and SHS levels. However, public TVET institutions reported no trained teachers, highlighting a serious gap in technical education delivery.

In contrast, private schools showed very low levels of trained teachers, particularly at the early childhood and primary levels. Crèches and nurseries had only 8.18% trained teachers in 2023/2024, while primary schools dropped to 10.80%. JHS levels showed slight improvement, rising to 25%. Although private TVET institutions reported 100% trained teachers, this figure may reflect a small number of institutions and requires further verification.

It is worth stating that, while public schools demonstrate strong teacher professionalism, the low percentage of trained teachers in the private and TVET sectors poses a threat to education quality. There is a need for better regulation, increased teacher training, and targeted policies to strengthen technical and private education delivery in the district.

TABLE 20: ANALYSIS OF TRAINED TEACHERS IN THE DISTRICT

Percentage of Trained Teachers	Public/Private	2022/2023	2023/2024
Creche/ nursery	Private	-	8.18
Kindergarten	Public	99.10	98.00
Kindergarten	Private	13.60	14.30
Primary	Public	99.70	99.10
Primary	Private	13.30	10.80
JHS	Public	99.10	99.10
JHS	Private	16.70	25.00
SHS	Public	96.00	95.20
SHS	Private	0.00	0.00
TVET (Technical and Vocational Education and Training)	Public	0.00	0.00
TVET (Technical and Vocational Education and Training)	Private	100.00	100.00

2.6.1.5 Pupil-Trained Teacher Ratio in the Birim North District (2022/2023 – 2023/2024)

The PTTR is a key indicator of education quality and teacher accessibility. In the Birim North District, recent data shows that public schools generally maintain acceptable and improving ratios, while private institutions face significant challenges.

In public schools, PTTRs remained stable and within national standards. Kindergarten improved slightly from 28.00 to 25.84, and primary levels remained steady at around 28.00. Junior High Schools (JHS) recorded a favorable ratio of 14.98, while Senior High Schools (SHS) saw a slight increase from 15.00 to 15.57. These ratios indicate that public schools are fairly well-staffed with trained teachers, supporting quality instruction.

Conversely, private schools reported alarmingly high PTTRs, particularly at the foundational levels. At the kindergarten level, ratios were 161.00 in 2022/2023 and 146.60 in 2023/2024, while primary schools increased from 137.00 to 170.18. These figures reflect severe understaffing and reliance on untrained teachers, leading to overcrowded classrooms and limited individual support for learners. JHS levels showed improvement, dropping from 53.00 to 22.89, and private TVET institutions also improved slightly, from 43.00 to 32.00.

The persistently high PTTRs in private institutions highlight urgent concerns about education quality and the need for regulatory oversight, training support, and policies that encourage the recruitment of qualified teachers. Bridging the gap between public and private education will require coordinated efforts to ensure all learners have equitable access to quality instruction.

TABLE 21: 5 PUPIL-TRAINED TEACHER RATIO IN THE DISTRICT (2022/2023 – 2023/2024)

Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	Public/Private	2022/2023	2023/2024
Creche/ nursery	Private	-	204.00
Kindergarten	Public	28.00	25.84
Kindergarten	Private	161.00	146.60
Primary	Public	28.00	28.48
Primary	Private	137.00	170.18
JHS	Public	14.00	14.98
JHS	Private	53.00	22.89
SHS	Public	15.00	15.57
SHS	Private	0.00	0.00
TVET (Technical and Vocational Education and Training)	Public	0.00	0.00
TVET (Technical and Vocational Education and Training)	Private	43.00	32.00

2.6.1.6 Schools Enrolment in the District

School Enrolment for basic and second cycle schools in both public and private has declined since 2024. Comparatively enrolment is higher at the private school at the KG level as compared to the public KGs. This could be due to the poor infrastructure at the KGs in public schools as compared to the private.

However, at the Primary, JHS and SHS levels the public schools had a higher enrolment than the private. The Free SHS could have contributed to the increment in a much higher enrolment at the public SHSs.

2.6.1.7 BECE Performance of Basic Schools in the District (2021–2023)

School enrolment at both the basic and second cycle levels has seen a decline since 2024. Notably, private kindergartens (KGs) registered higher enrolment than public ones, likely due to better infrastructure. However,

enrolment at the primary, JHS, and SHS levels remained higher in public schools, possibly influenced by the Free SHS policy.

Regarding the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE), the period from 2021 to 2023 recorded significant progress. Although the number of schools presenting candidates slightly dipped in 2022, it rebounded in 2023, indicating resilience in the education system. Candidate numbers also fluctuated but ultimately rose from 1,727 in 2021 to 1,752 in 2023, showing improvements in retention and access.

Pass rates improved steadily over the three years from 81% in 2021 to 91.8% in 2023 highlighting gains in teaching quality and learner support. The number of poorly performing candidates dropped sharply, and schools achieving a 100% pass rate increased dramatically from 21 in 2021 to 181 in 2023. The near-elimination of zero-pass schools further reflects systemic improvements in academic performance. Overall, these trends indicate growth in basic education delivery in the district, pending confirmation by the forthcoming 2024 results.

TABLE 22: SUMMARY OF BECE RESULTS FROM 2022-2024

Summary of BECE Results	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of participatory schools	71	69	70	Results Not release
Number of candidates who wrote the exams	1,727	1,604	1,752	Results Not release
Number of candidates who passed (aggregates 06-36)	1,379	889	1,068	Results Not release
Number of candidates who got aggregate 37+	330	173	143	Results Not release
Percentage of candidates who passed	81%	89.20%	91.80	Results Not release
Number of schools who scored 100%	21	15	181	Results Not release
Schools score zero	0	1	0	Results Not release

SOURCE: BNDA, DPCU, 2025

2.6.1.8 Educational Infrastructure in the District

The District currently has a total of 192 educational institutions, comprising 191 public schools and 1 private school. These include 63 kindergartens (KGs), 63 primary schools, 62 junior high schools (JHSs), 3 senior high schools (SHS), 1 private vocational school, and 1 private nursing training institution.

Despite this distribution, significant infrastructure challenges persist—particularly at the senior high school level. These include inadequate dormitory blocks for both male and female students, insufficient classroom space, a lack of ICT and library facilities, shortages of buses, textbooks, and furniture. These constraints continue to hinder effective teaching and learning.

A summary of the number and levels of educational facilities in the District is presented in Table 25 below.

Educational Facilities as at 2024

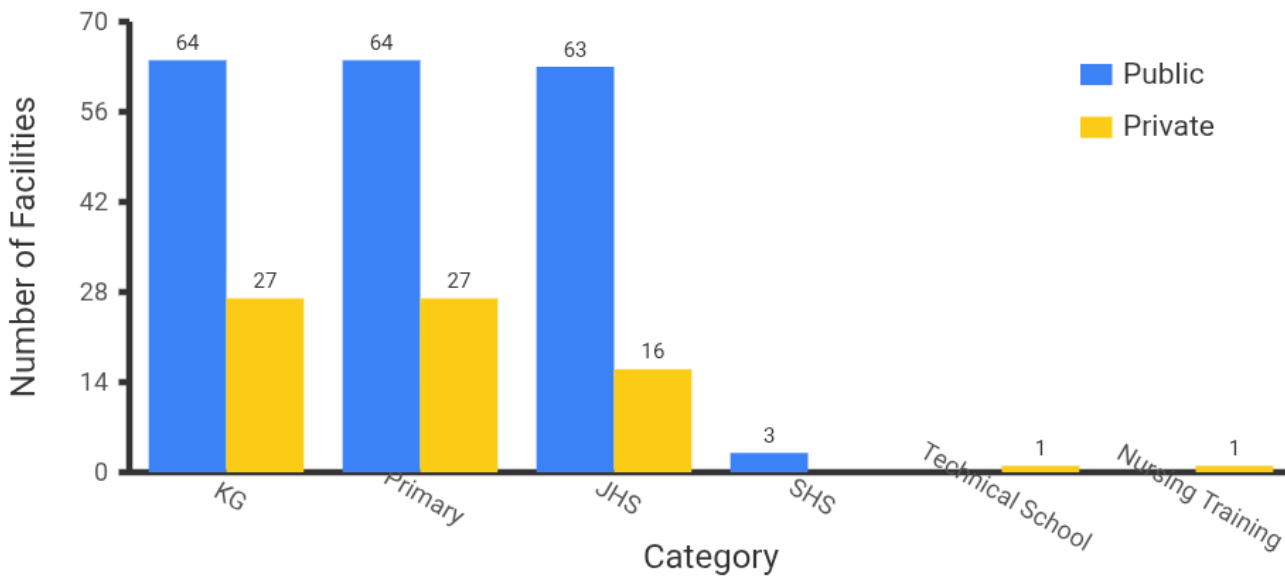


FIGURE 39: EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT

2.6.1.9 Physical Infrastructure supporting early childhood and basic education in the District.

An assessment of early childhood and basic education infrastructure in the Birim North District reveals modest progress alongside persistent challenges. Between the 2022/2023 and 2024/2025 academic years, classroom availability in public kindergartens improved slightly from 88% to 91% indicating some investment in foundational education infrastructure. However, this progress did not match the pace of enrolment growth. The Pupil-Classroom Ratio (PCR) rose sharply from 25% to 91% over the same period, suggesting increased overcrowding or data inconsistencies.

Kindergartens continue to receive a disproportionately small share of classroom investment. The proportion of KG classrooms to total classroom stock declined slightly from 13.23% to 12.83%, with an estimated 37–38 classrooms still needed.

Utility service access remains limited. Electricity coverage in public KGs has stagnated at 32.98%, leaving most facilities without power and limiting the use of modern teaching tools. Meanwhile, sanitation access has held steady at 91.75%, but access to potable water declined slightly from 92.26% to 90.72%.

Although there have been improvements in classroom provision for kindergartens, the district continues to face serious infrastructure deficits. Key priorities going forward should include: expanding KG classroom capacity,

improving access to electricity, maintaining sanitation standards, and restoring full access to safe drinking water. Strategic infrastructure investment is essential to achieving inclusive and quality early childhood education in the district.

TABLE 24: PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORTING EARLY CHILDHOOD AND BASIC EDUCATION IN THE DISTRICT

Physical Infrastructure		2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Number of Classrooms in Public KGs		88%	91%	91%
Pupil Classroom Ratio in Public KGs		25.00%	28.68%	91%
Percentage of Classrooms in Public KGs		13.23%	12.83%	12.83%
Number of New Classrooms needed in Public KGs		38	37	37
Percentage of Public KGs with Electricity		32.98%	32.98%	32.98%
Percentage of Public Schools with Sanitation Facilities	Sanitation Facilities	91.75%	91.75%	91.75%
	Potable Water	92.26%	90.72%	90.72%

2.6.1.10 Capitation Grant

Public basic schools in the Birim North District continue to benefit from the Capitation Grant provided by the Central Government. This initiative forms part of the Government’s broader strategy to achieve Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE). Currently, the grant allocation stands at GH¢1.00 per pupil. While the policy remains a critical intervention to support basic education financing, the low per capita amount raises concerns about its adequacy in meeting the operational needs of schools, particularly in resource-constrained rural settings.

2.6.1.11 Ghana School Feeding Programme

The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) continues to play a vital role in promoting basic education in the Birim North District by improving nutrition and increasing enrolment. Currently, 27 public basic schools benefit from the programme, with each pupil receiving a hot meal daily at GH¢1.50. The initiative has positively impacted school attendance and retention, especially in underserved communities.

However, the limited number of beneficiary schools and the low feeding grant pose challenges to its overall effectiveness. There is therefore a pressing need to expand coverage and increase the feeding grant to enhance its impact on educational outcomes in the district.

2.6.1.12 Science, Technology and Innovation

With the recent emphasis in technology and scientific innovations, the Birim North Education Directorate has instituted an office responsible for the promotion and development of science. The main objective of the department is to encourage women in Science and Mathematics to demystify the myth surrounding studying of Science and Mathematics among girls in schools. The need to promote the interest in studying Science and Mathematics among basic schools cannot be overemphasized as they remain among the key core subjects to qualify one into both high schools and tertiary schools. The district has recognized that students lose interest in the subject whiles at basic school and thus seeks to demystify the myth surrounding passing Science and Mathematics.

Science and Mathematics Clinics are organised for students to participate at both regional and district levels. During this program, students embark on excursions to visit places of technological innovations centres such as Newmont Golden Ridge Limited (Newmont Akyem Mines), GOPDC some radio stations and the like. In addition to educational trips, science and mathematics quiz are organised for students during the Science Clinic. Students also go through practical lessons in physics and biology. The role of the youth in the oil palm and mining development is also emphasized among the schools.

The impact of these interventions on the development of the district has been enormous. There has been an improvement in Science and Mathematics. Thus more students enrolled on science programs at the various Senior High Schools in the District and beyond the District.

2.6.2 Health Services in the District

Health service delivery in the Birim North District places significant emphasis on disease surveillance as a key function of the Disease Control Unit under the District Health Directorate. Surveillance activities such as active case searches, data reviews, analysis, and feedback have contributed to the early detection and response to priority diseases and public health threats. These efforts have enabled the district to meet core surveillance indicators, including the detection of Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP), measles, and yellow fever. The involvement of stakeholders through the Public Health Emergency Management Committee has further strengthened the district's capacity to respond to public health emergencies.

Priority attention was given to epidemic-prone diseases such as cholera, meningitis, bacillary dysentery, yellow fever, measles, and viral haemorrhagic fevers. Eradication efforts also continued for poliomyelitis and guinea worm, alongside targeted interventions against leprosy and neonatal tetanus. Additionally, diseases of special

focus such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis were closely monitored. Other public health concerns, including Buruli ulcer, diarrhea among children under five, viral hepatitis, lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, pneumonia in children under five, and trachoma, were also tracked for appropriate interventions.

2.6.2.1 Health Facilities in the District

The Birim North District has a total of 27 health facilities that are fairly distributed across the area. These include one government hospital, one private hospital, six health centres, sixteen CHPS compounds, and four private clinics. The New Abirem Government Hospital, along with referral hospitals in Atibie and Nkawkaw, serve as key referral points for cases from the health centres and CHPS zones. The district is particularly noted for its strong implementation of the CHPS concept, which has enhanced access to primary healthcare. This reputation has made it a preferred destination for health students seeking practical training in community-based healthcare delivery.

TABLE 25: LIST OF HEALTH FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT

FACILITIES	LOCATION	PUBLIC	PRIVATE
Hospital	New Abirem	1	1
Clinic	New Abirem	-	1
CHPs Compound	Amuana Praso, Okaikrom, Old Abirem, Abochikrom, Brankrom, Kyenkyenku, Nyafoma, Noyem, Nwinso, Mpintimpi, Praso Kumasi. Amenam. Abodom	15	-
Health Centres	Adausena, Ntronang, Tweapease, Akoase, Amoana Praso, Nkwateng, Afosu, Pankese	8	-
Poly Clinic	-	-	-
Maternity Home	-	-	-

SOURCE: BNDA, DPCU, 2025

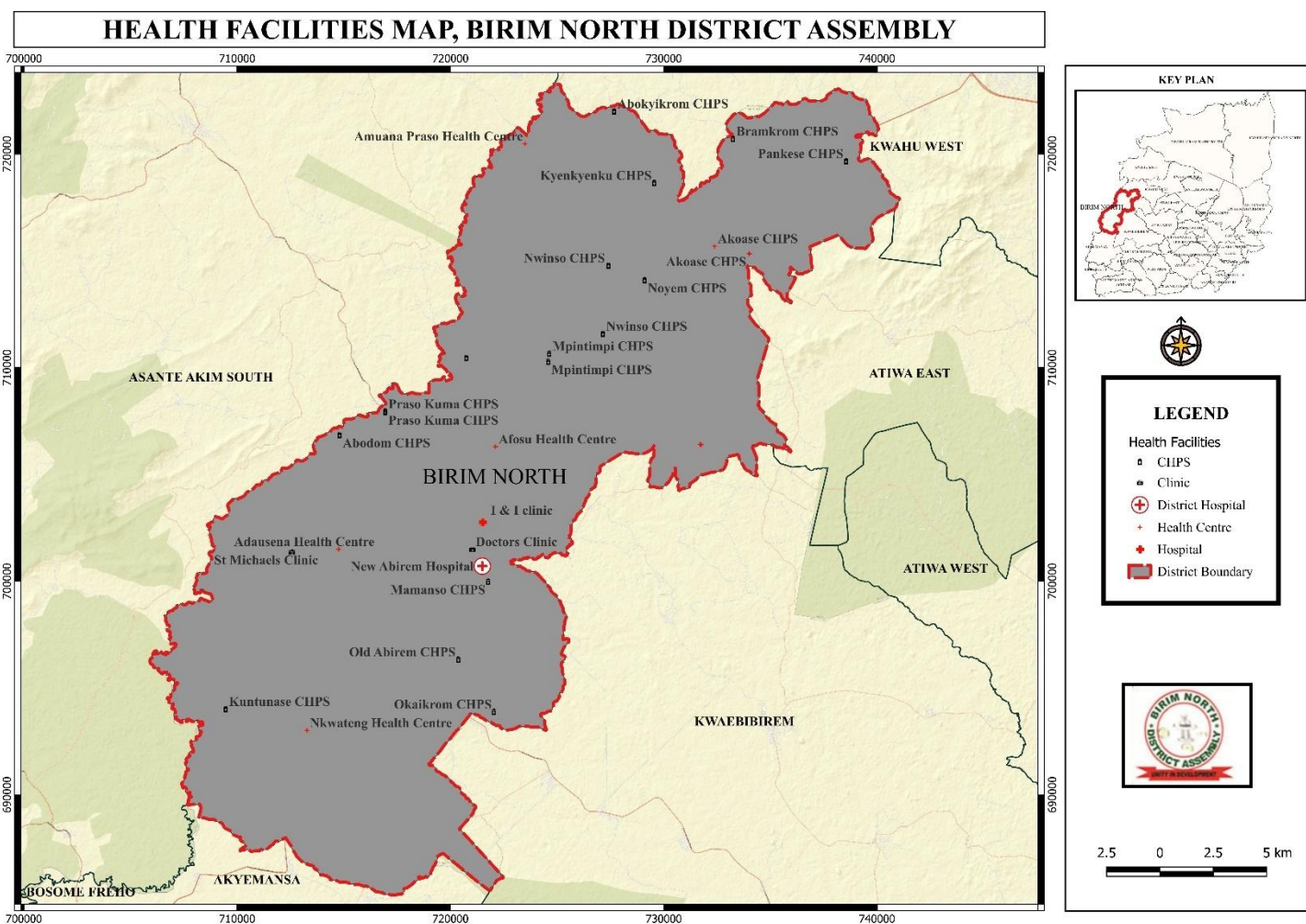


FIGURE 40: HEALTH FACILITY MAP FOR THE BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT

2.6.2.2 Reported Diseases

The Birim North District continues to grapple with a dual burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases, prompting a shift in focus from purely medical care to more comprehensive health promotion, protection, and restoration strategies. Malaria remains the leading communicable disease, consistently topping reported cases, followed closely by Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTIs). Reported malaria cases stood at 38,089 in 2022 and increased to 42,469 in 2023, before declining to 31,759 in 2024, indicating progress in malaria control efforts.

TABLE 26: LIST OF TOP 10 OPD CASES RECORDED FROM 2022-2024

TOP 10 OPD CASES 2022-2024								
2022			2023			2024		
NO	Diseases/cases/events	Cases	NO	Diseases/cases/events	Cases	NO	Diseases/cases/events	Cases
1	Malaria	38,089.	1.	Malaria	42,469.	1.	Malaria	31,759
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	16,652.	2.	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	18,131.	2.	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	16,409
3	Rheumatism / Other Joint Pains / Arthritis	8,602.	3.	Rheumatism / Other Joint Pains / Arthritis	10,322.	3.	Rheumatism / Other Joint Pains / Arthritis	13,282
4	Diarrhea Diseases	7,007.	4.	Anaemia	7,373.	4.	Diarrhea Diseases	7,983
5	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	5,990.	5.	Diarrhoea Diseases	7,343.	5.	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	6,189
6	Intestinal Worms	5,658.	6.	Intestinal Worms	5,673.	6.	Anaemia	5,999
7	Anaemia	5,040.	7.	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	5,420.	7.	Intestinal Worms	5,884
8	Pneumonia	4,023.	8.	Typhoid Fever	4,998.	8.	Pneumonia	3,933
9	Skin Diseases	3,303.	9.	Pneumonia	4,563.	9.	Skin Diseases	3,881
10	Typhoid Fever	2,643.	10.	Skin Diseases	3,572.	10.	Typhoid Fever	3,874

SOURCE: BND, DPCU, 2025 Diseases Reported (2022-2024)

The table above presents the top 10 Outpatient Department (OPD) cases recorded in 2022, 2023, and 2024, offering a comparative overview and trend analysis. It highlights the most prevalent health conditions within the district over the three-year period, providing valuable insight into changing health patterns and guiding priorities for public health interventions and resource allocation.

The top Outpatient Department (OPD) cases in the district from 2022 to 2024 reveals persistent and emerging public health concerns. Malaria remained the leading OPD case throughout the period, peaking in 2023 before declining in 2024, possibly due to improved preventive efforts. Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTIs) also ranked consistently high but showed a slight decline in 2024, likely influenced by improved hygiene and seasonal variations.

Rheumatism, joint pains, and arthritis have steadily increased, reflecting potential demographic changes or lifestyle-related factors. Diarrhoeal diseases showed a slight upward trend, underscoring ongoing challenges with sanitation. Acute Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs) and intestinal worm cases experienced minor fluctuations, suggesting the impact of hygiene and health education initiatives.

Anaemia cases rose significantly in 2023 before declining in 2024, pointing to improved detection or fluctuating nutritional and health conditions. These trends collectively inform health planning and highlight the need for sustained interventions in disease prevention, sanitation, and health promotion.

2.6.2.3 Maternal Mortality Ratio in the District

The District recorded zero maternal mortality over the reporting period. This positive outcome reflects increased awareness, improved access to quality maternal healthcare services, and effective interventions by health authorities.

2.6.2.3 OPD Attendance in the District

The Birim North District recorded an increase in OPD attendance from 84,332 in 2023 to 86,167 in 2024, reflecting growing confidence in local health facilities. Among the most common OPD cases, malaria consistently ranked highest, though it declined from 42,469 cases in 2023 to 31,759 in 2024, possibly due to intensified preventive measures. Upper respiratory tract infections also remained prevalent but saw a slight decline in 2024. Conversely, rheumatism, joint pains, and arthritis cases steadily rose over the three years, indicating possible links to aging, sedentary lifestyles, or increased reporting.

Diarrhoeal diseases continued to be a frequent concern, showing a modest increase, while urinary tract infections and intestinal worm cases experienced fluctuations that may suggest some success in public health interventions. Anaemia cases peaked in 2023 before falling in 2024, and pneumonia cases also showed a slight decline, potentially due to improved immunization and treatment.

Skin diseases slightly increased in 2024, possibly due to environmental conditions, and typhoid fever cases rose steadily, highlighting persistent challenges with sanitation and water quality. Overall, the data points to shifting healthcare demands and emphasizes the importance of strategic planning, disease surveillance, and preventive measures to manage the district’s evolving public health needs.

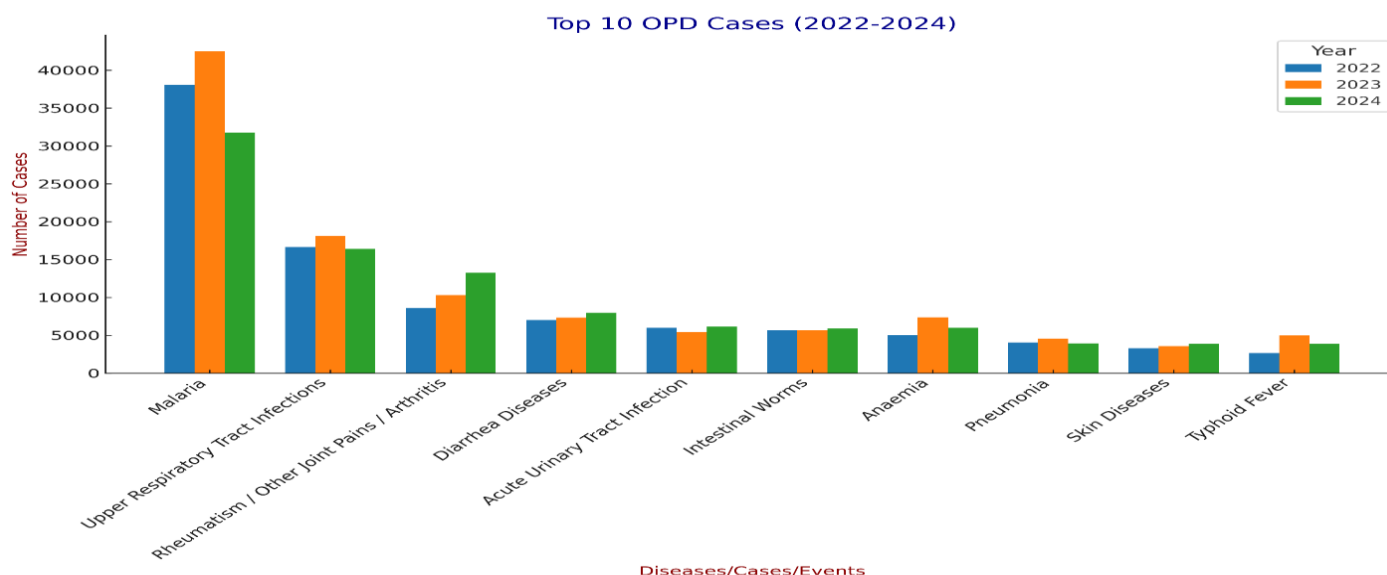


FIGURE 41: TOP 10 OPD CASES RECORDED (2022-2024)

2.6.2.4 Nutritional situation in the District.

The district’s nutritional status, based on routine and periodic service delivery data, reflects mixed trends across different age groups. Nutritional intake for children aged 0–11 months increased in 2023 but declined slightly in 2024, while intake among the 12–23-month group showed improvement in 2024 after a dip in the previous year.

TABLE 27: GROWTH MONITORING AND PROMOTION 0–59-MONTH ATTENDANCE (WEIGHT)

AGE/ MONTH	2022	2023	2024
0-11	16940	18378	17533

12-23M	11078	10590	11199
24-59	7243	6229	5969
TOTAL	35261	35197	34701

In contrast, the 24–59-month group experienced a steady decline in nutritional intake over the three-year period. Overall, total nutritional intake has slightly decreased, potentially due to changing dietary habits, economic challenges, or the effectiveness of health interventions. This downward trend, particularly among older children, calls for further investigation and policy attention to ensure adequate nutrition for all age groups.

TABLE 28: NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN 0-59 MONTHS- ATTENDANCE (WEIGHT)

NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN 0-59 MONTHS- ATTENDANCE (WEIGHT)						
AGE / MONTHHS	2022		2023		2024	
	SEVERE	MODERATE	SEVERE	MODERATE	SEVERE	MODERATE
0-11	5	66	4	92	8	140
12-23M	2	55	1	92	4	175
24-59	2	13	0	37	0	87
TOTAL	9	134	5	221	12	402

2.6.2.5 Malnutrition Conditions in the District

some setbacks were noted in malnutrition indicators; for instance, stunting among children under five increased from 9.8% to 11.0%.

Severe Malnutrition: Although there was a decline in severe malnutrition cases from 2022 to 2023, the number increased in 2024, with the highest recorded in the 0–11-month group.

Moderate Malnutrition: There has been a dramatic rise in moderate malnutrition cases, particularly in 2024, with the total reaching 402 cases. This increase in moderate malnutrition across all age groups suggests a worsening nutritional crisis, which may be driven by insufficient dietary diversity, socio-economic constraints, or issues in food distribution.

2.6.2.6 Family Planning uptake in the District

The table below presents a three-year trend in family planning uptake compared to set targets. The proportion of adolescent family planning acceptors has remained relatively stable over the period, with a slight increase observed in 2023. Overall, the uptake among adolescents ranged from 14% to 14.6%, indicating a consistent yet modest growth in participation.

TABLE 29: THREE-YEAR TREND OF FAMILY PLANNING UPTAKE AS AGAINST THE TARGET.

	2022			2023			2024		
	TARGET	ACCEPTORS	%	TARGET	ACCEPTORS	%	TARGET	ACCEPTANCE	%
Family Planning Acceptors	20,257	9,055	44.7	20,683	9,027	43.6	20,551	9252	44.8
Adolescent FP Acceptors	-	-	14.0	-	-	14.6	-	-	14.11

This indicates that while adolescent family planning is being implemented, further efforts may be needed to address the unique challenges this demographic faces. This could involve more targeted outreach, education, and support tailored to the needs of younger individuals.

While the family planning programs have made notable progress, the percentage achievement consistently falls below 50%, highlighting a significant gap between the targets and actual outcomes. The following recommendations may help improve performance:

Increase Awareness and Education: Focus on community-level education programs to raise awareness about the importance of family planning. Special focus should be given to adolescents to encourage early and informed decision-making.

Address Cultural and Social Barriers: Programs should be culturally sensitive and include strategies to overcome social and religious barriers to family planning acceptance.

Enhance Accessibility: Make family planning services more accessible, particularly in rural or underserved areas, by improving infrastructure and providing mobile clinics or other flexible service delivery methods.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Regular monitoring and data collection should be integrated into the program to assess the effectiveness of the initiatives and adapt strategies accordingly.

Targeted Support for Adolescents: Since adolescent family planning is an important focus, additional resources should be allocated to creating safe, supportive environments where young individuals feel comfortable seeking family planning services.

Overall, while the family planning program has shown some growth over the three years, there is still room for improvement in terms of reaching the targets and addressing specific demographics like adolescents. A more holistic and inclusive approach, coupled with increased community engagement, could help bridge the gap between targets and actual outcomes in the coming year.

Availability of Health Professionals: The Birim North District currently has a total of Two hundred and ninety-five () permanent health staff working (excluding administration staff) under the District Health directorate and its sub-districts.

Doctor-Population Ratio: The Doctor-to-Population ratio improved from 1:12,311 in 2023 to 1:10,703 in 2024, getting closer to the recommended WHO standard.

Table32 shows the staffing situation of the various health facilities in the **District including administrative staff**

TABLE 30: STAFFING SITUATION OF HEALTH FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT

CATEGORY OF STAFF	2023		2024	
	MECHANIZED	NON-MECHANIZED	MECHANISED	NON-MECHANISED
Accountant	0	1	2	2
Finance Officer	1	1	1	1
Administrative Manager	2	0	2	1
Doctors	3	-	-	1
Executive Officer	0	1	0	0
Staff Nurse (Gen)	0	0	0	0
Staff Nurse (RCN)	6	0	6	0
Nursing Officer (PH)	3	0	3	0
Midwives	17	0	19	1
Laboratory Technicians	2	1	2	0
Technical Officer (Disease Control)	2	0	2	0
Public Health Officer (Disease Control)	1	0	1	0
Technical Officer (Health Information)	2	0	2	0
Technical Officer (Nutrition)	1	0	1	0
Field Technician	2	0	2	0
Physician Assistant	4	0	3	0

Enroll Nurses	43	0	43	0
Community Health Nurses	57	0	57	
Pharmacy	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		4	145	4

2.6.2.7 Incidence of Diseases in the District

2.6.2.7.1 HIV/AIDS prevalence in the District

HIV/AIDS prevalence in the Birim North District has declined significantly, dropping from 3.76 to 2.0 per 1,000 population. Like many areas in Ghana, the district has been affected by the generalized HIV epidemic, which has steadily grown over the years. However, the lack of comprehensive prevalence surveys means data on actual rates remains limited. Available figures, mainly from service provision points, provide only a crude estimate and are affected by under-reporting, non-disaggregated data, and double counting due to patients moving across districts for care. Women continue to bear a disproportionate burden of the disease. The majority of cases occur among people aged 20–39, followed by those aged 40–60, with mother-to-child transmission also contributing to infections among young children.

2.6.2.7.2 HIV among Pregnant Women in the District

HIV infection among pregnant women who were tested decreased from 99.5% in 2022 to 98.89% in 2024 compared to the figure accrued in 2022, 2023 and 2024.

TABLE 31: TRANSMISSION (PMTCT) OF HIV INDICATOR

INDICATOR	2022	%	2023	%	2024	%
Total ANC registrants.	2580	76.42	2283	66.23	2189	63.56
Pregnant women Counselling at registration Centres.	2580	100.00	2283	100.00	2189	100.00
No. TESTED for HIV Positive.	2568	99.53	2261	99.04	2163	98.81
Tested positive for syphilis	2580	100.00	2283	100.00	2189	100.00
Mothers on ARV drug.	45	-	40		43	-
Babies put on ARV.	32	100.00	20	100.00	20	100.00

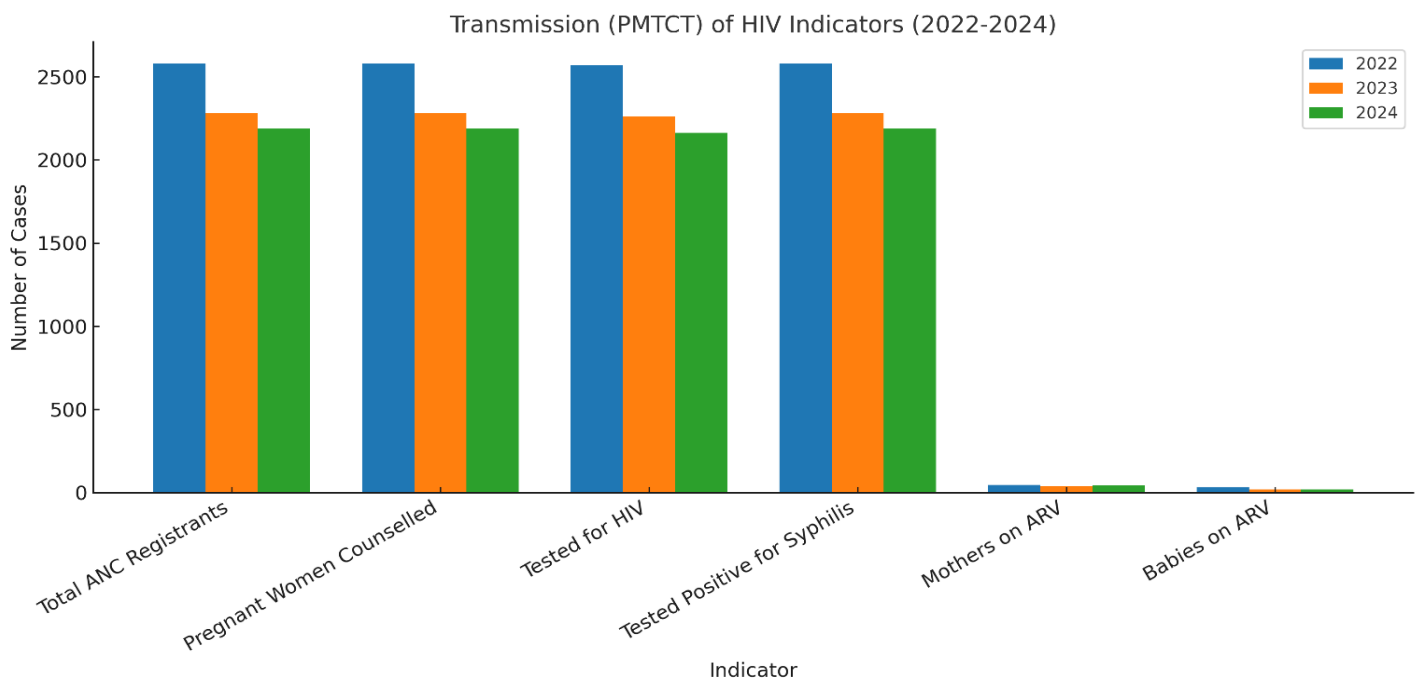


FIGURE 42: TRANSMISSION (PMTCT) OF HIV INDICATOR

Source: Health Department, 2025.

Data from the table and graph show a gradual decline in the number of people who tested positive for HIV/AIDS in the district. Positive cases decreased from 2,568 in 2022 (99.0%) to 2,261 in 2023 (99.04%), and further to 2,163 in 2024 (98.81%). This downward trend reflects intensified efforts by the District AIDS Committee to raise awareness and combat the spread of HIV/AIDS. Key interventions included public education campaigns, stakeholder engagement, and HIV Testing and Counselling (HTC) activities. Additionally, many pregnant women accessed antenatal care, contributing to early detection and prevention. Individuals who tested positive were promptly enrolled on antiretroviral treatment.

2.6.2.8 National Health Insurance Scheme

The Birim North District Health Insurance Scheme, established under Act 650 of 2003, continues to operate effectively in the district. Its primary aim is to provide affordable healthcare services to all residents. As of December 2024, a total of 88,561 people representing 81.61% of the district’s estimated population were registered under the scheme. This figure surpasses the 75% target, reflecting significant progress in health insurance coverage within the district.

2.6.2.8.1 Coverage of Active Members of Nhia

Table 34 presents data on the coverage of active members under the National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) within the Birim North District.

TABLE 32: COVERAGE-ACTIVE MEMBERS OF NHIA

YEAR	MEMBERSHIP
2022	80,787
2023	82,569
2024	88,561

Source: District NHIA, 2025

2.6.3 Social Welfare and Community Development

POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION (Vulnerability, Exclusion and Empowerment)

2.6.3.1 Poverty

Perceptions of poverty vary among individuals, offering different insights into its nature. Generally, poverty is seen as a condition affecting those who lack access to essential resources, information, and power, often resulting in exclusion from development interventions. A poor person may understand their needs but is unable to meet them due to economic constraints, lack of access, or systemic denial.

Social protection forms the foundation for a secure and dignified life, aiming to reduce poverty and shield individuals from risks and shocks. In the Birim North District, key government social protection programmes include the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), School Feeding Programme, Free Education, Disability Fund, and HIV Support Fund. These initiatives are designed to support and empower vulnerable populations.

2.6.3.1.1 Multi-Dimension of Poverty

Multi- dimension of Poverty manifestation in the District is profound in a segment of the population. This is reflected in the access to basic needs and resources, vulnerability, political alienation, social/cultural and psychological deprivation. The following have been identified as manifestation of poverty in the district:

- Low Productivity and Income
- Poor Living Condition
- Lack of Decent Accommodations

- Poor Physical Condition of the Environment
- Inadequate Social Amenities' Spatial Manifestation of Poverty

The incidence of poverty in the district is more pronounced in the peri-urban areas of the district. This is because, these areas are often characterized with either inadequate or non-existence of facilities and opportunities, poor housing, poor road network, inadequate educational facilities, inadequate access to quality health care, poor environmental sanitation, high illiteracy rates, relatively low incomes and high unemployment levels among others.

Areas in the District that are plagued with incidence of poverty are Hweakwa, Adausena, Akyem Amanfrom, New Abirem, Afosu, Amenam, Tweapease, Nyafoman, Noyem, Nwinso, Akoase, Nyabekyer, Abetotia, Pankese and Amuana Praso

2.6.3.2 Inequality

Over the past three decades, Ghana has made significant strides in reducing poverty and improving livelihoods. However, despite progress toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), many citizens still grapple with persistent hunger, poverty, and unemployment. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development seeks to eradicate poverty and promote inclusive growth, but challenges remain, particularly at the local level.

In the Birim North District, the Assembly continues to face difficulties in adequately meeting the needs of its population due to limited resources and a disconnect between interventions and local priorities. Inequality is most evident among women, especially in rural areas, who often serve as caregivers or heads of households without access to property ownership or decision-making roles at the household, community, or political level. This marginalization increases their vulnerability as well as that of the children they care for to economic hardship, crises, and social exclusion.

In addition to women and children, other vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, orphans, and the elderly without productive capacity also face neglect, often viewed as burdens on already strained household incomes. Notably, these vulnerable groups are predominantly female, making gender-sensitive interventions critical.

To address these challenges, the district has implemented several initiatives, including sensitization programmes on women's rights and responsibilities, community and media-based education on issues affecting vulnerable

groups, capacity-building and skills training, and support for income-generating activities. These efforts aim to reduce gender-based disparities and promote social and economic inclusion.

2.6.3.3 Social and Child Protection in the District

In response to the needs of vulnerable groups particularly children, girls, women, persons with disabilities, and individuals with mental health conditions the Birim North District has implemented a range of social protection interventions. Key institutions and programmes supporting social protection in the district include the Newmont Akyem Development Foundation (NADeF), Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), the Capitation Grant, School Feeding Programme, free distribution of fertilizer and seeds, and free National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) registration for indigents and persons with disabilities.

As part of the government's broader poverty reduction efforts under the National Social Protection Strategy, LEAP households within the district now benefit from regular cash transfers. However, there is a growing need to expand the programme to cover more vulnerable individuals who remain outside the current support system.

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme provides both conditional and unconditional cash transfers to extremely poor and vulnerable households, aiming to alleviate poverty and improve their standard of living.

The School Feeding Programme contributes to food security and helps reduce hunger and malnutrition among school-going children, thereby improving school attendance and learning outcomes.

Under the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), pro-poor exemptions are provided for indigents and persons aged 70 years and above. Additionally, free maternal and child healthcare is offered to promote the well-being of mothers and children.

The District also supports Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) through dedicated funding and empowerment initiatives. As of [insert year], the number of registered PWDs in the district stands at [insert figure], with interventions focused on improving their access to healthcare, education, and income-generating opportunities.

2.6.3.5 Child Protection

The Department's child protection initiatives aim to safeguard the rights of all children by ensuring they are protected from violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect. These efforts are carried out in collaboration with various stakeholders, including families, communities, government agencies, civil society, and private organizations.

Child protection activities are guided by the Child and Family Welfare Policy and focus on promoting the well-being and safety of children through coordinated interventions and support systems.

2.6.3.6 Child Maintenance

Child maintenance refers to ongoing, periodic financial support provided by a parent for the benefit of a child, typically following the end of a marriage or other relationship. It is intended to ensure the child's welfare and cover essential needs such as food, education, healthcare, and shelter. The Department continues to handle cases of child maintenance to promote the rights and well-being of children in separated or single-parent households.

2.6.3.7 Child Custody and Access in the District

Child custody and access relate to decisions about which parent a child will reside with following separation or divorce. Such decisions are made based on the best interests of the child, taking into consideration the child's well-being, safety, emotional needs, and stability. The Assembly continues to mediate custody and access issues to ensure that children maintain healthy relationships with both parents, where appropriate.

2.6.3.8 Fosterage/Adoption cases in the District

Fosterage and adoption are child protection interventions aimed at providing stable and nurturing family environments for children without parental care. The primary goal of foster care is to offer temporary, safe, and supportive care for a child until a permanent family arrangement such as reunification with biological parents or adoption is possible. These processes are guided by the best interest of the child and are closely supervised by the Assembly in collaboration with relevant agencies.

2.6.3.9 Paternity cases in the District

There are cases where men deny the paternity of their children, leading to disputes that are brought before the Department. In such instances, the Department intervenes to help determine the paternity of the child, often through mediation or referral for legal and scientific verification. These interventions aim to protect the rights and welfare of the child while ensuring responsible parenthood.

2.6.3.10 Family Tribunal/Juvenile Court Cases Recorded 2022-2024

Table 35 below presents data on Family Tribunal and Juvenile Court cases recorded in the Birim North District from 2022 to 2024. These cases involve matters such as child maintenance, custody, paternity, abuse, and juvenile delinquency, and are handled in accordance with the Children's Act and other relevant legal frameworks to ensure the protection and welfare of children.

TABLE 33: FAMILY TRIBUNAL/JUVENILE COURT CASES RECORDED 2022-2024

Court	Nature of Case	B/F	New Cases	Total	Disposed Off	Pending
Family Tribunal	Maintenance	13	13	26	26	10
	Paternity	7	5	12	7	5
	Custody	2	15	17	5	0
	Family Welfare	3	4	7	5	2
	Others	25	37	62	55	7
Total		50	74	124	98	24

SOURCE: BNDA, DPCU 2025

2.6.3.11 Vulnerable Groups in the District

The group-based approach to social protection identifies specific populations as targets for vulnerability reduction policies. These vulnerable groups include women, children, widows, the elderly, persons living with HIV and AIDS, orphans, and persons with disabilities. Interventions are tailored to address their unique challenges and promote their inclusion, protection, and well-being within society.

2.6.3.12 Vulnerability Reduction in the District

Vulnerability assessments are not ends in themselves but serve as a foundation for designing and implementing effective vulnerability reduction and risk mitigation programmes. To achieve sustainable development, it is essential to address underlying social inequalities and integrate vulnerability reduction with broader development and risk management strategies.

While long-term development and social transformation take time, existing risks and vulnerabilities must be managed through compensatory disaster risk management approaches. In the Birim North District, several communities are identified as vulnerable and in need of targeted interventions. These include: Hweakwa, Akyem Amanfrom, Ahausena, New Abirem, Afosu, Amenam, Teapease, Nyafoman, Noyem, Nwinso, Akoase, Nyamebkyere, Abepotia, Pankese, and Praso Kuma.

2.6.3.13 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) in the District

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme, introduced in 2008, is a flagship social protection initiative administered by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and implemented by the Department of Social Welfare and Development. LEAP provides both conditional and unconditional cash transfers to extremely poor and vulnerable households to alleviate short-term poverty while promoting long-term human capital development.

Target beneficiaries include the elderly (65 years and above), persons with disabilities who are unable to work, and caregivers of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs). In addition to financial support, LEAP also facilitates access to the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) for beneficiary households.

Currently, the programme covers 110 beneficiary households in the Birim North District, consisting of 17 males and 92 females across 19 communities. Payments have been disbursed up to February 2025 at 19 pay-points across the district, with disbursement done through Mponua Rural Bank using the E-zwich platform.

The Department of Social Development plays a key role in sensitizing beneficiaries on the objectives, responsibilities, and benefits of the programme. Regular engagements are held to explain payment amounts, schedules (every two months), and compliance requirements.

Despite its successes, the LEAP programme in the district continues to face challenges, particularly the delay in the release of funds. To date, 641 individuals (281 males and 360 females) have been registered across the 110 beneficiary households.

TABLE 34: NO OF HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITING FROM LEAP PROGRAMME 2021-2024.

COMMUNITIES	TOTAL NUMBER
No. of Communities	19
No. of CLIC Members (Male = , Female =)	Male=11 Female=8
Special Cases Communities	-
Total No. of Household Benefiting	110
Total No. of Beneficiaries	110 Male-17 Female-92
No. of OVC being cared for	269 M-153 F-116
No. of Aged 65 Benefiting	245 M-83 F-171
No. of PWDs Benefiting	268 M-125 F-143

Source: SWCD 2025

TABLE 35: NUMBER OF MENTAL HEALTH CLIENTS 2022-2024

N/S	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	180	167	347

Source: SWCD, 2025.

TABLE 36: REPORTED CASES OF LGBTQ+ 2022-2024

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2022	151	146	297
2023	7	9	16
2024	14	8	22
2025 First Quarter	8	4	12

Source: SWCD, 2025.

TABLE 37: JUVENILE CASES

N/S	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	AGE
1	14	-	347	14-17 Years

Source: SWCD, 2025.

2.6.3.14 Disability Management in the District

Disability refers to the partial or complete inability of a part of the body to function effectively. In the Birim North District, support for persons with disabilities (PWDs) is primarily provided through the 3% allocation from the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF). This fund is used to enhance the welfare of PWDs by supporting education, healthcare, skill training, provision of assistive devices, and start-up capital for small businesses, particularly for those outside the formal employment sector. The aim is to reduce poverty and promote social inclusion through dignified and independent livelihoods.

The Fund is managed by a District Fund Management Committee, which reviews applications and disburses support to eligible individuals. Applicants seeking assistance for activities such as petty trading or education are vetted before receiving financial aid. The district hosts three major disability associations the Ghana Blind Union,

the Ghana Society of the Physically Disabled, and the Ghana National Association of the Deaf. To ensure inclusive participation, local branches of these associations have been established in various zonal councils, with registration of PWDs carried out through local executives for proper collation and coordination at the district level.

TABLE 38: REGISTERED NUMBER OF PWD’S IN BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT.

CATEGORY OF DISABLED	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Physically Disabled	263	248	511
Visually Impaired	113	96	209
Deaf	80	66	146
Others	38	48	86
Total	494	458	952

Source: SWCD 2025.

3.6.3.15 Women and Gender

As of the 2021 Census, Birim North District had a near-equal gender population, but by 2025, projections indicate females will outnumber males. Despite this, women's participation in decision-making remains low, with only one elected female Assembly Member. Cultural norms limit women’s control over resources, even though most are engaged in farming and petty trading.

To promote gender equity, the District Assembly and partners have implemented interventions such as skills training, income generation support, and public sensitization. Facilities like a palm oil processing center have been established to support women. NGOs and institutions like the Newmont Akyem Foundation also provide alternative livelihoods and start-up support. While progress has been made, especially in women’s representation at administrative levels, traditional structures still hinder full gender equality.



FIGURE 43: OFFICE FOR PALM OIL PROCESSING FACILITY AND EXPELLER FOR WOMEN’S GROUP AT OKAIKROM.

3.6.3.17 Aged care in the District

Approximately 7.9% of the Birim North District population is aged 60 years and above, with care for the elderly primarily provided through traditional family systems. There are no formal aged care facilities in the district, so support is largely community-based. To assist vulnerable elderly individuals, the District Assembly, through the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, implements social protection initiatives such as the National Health Insurance Scheme and the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme. These interventions offer healthcare access and regular cash transfers to enhance the welfare and dignity of elderly residents, particularly those classified as extremely poor.

Implication for Development

The growing elderly population in the Birim North District increases demand for healthcare services, particularly in managing chronic illnesses and providing geriatric care. While the LEAP programme offers essential financial support to vulnerable elderly individuals, rising living and healthcare costs may outpace current support levels. The district’s reliance on traditional family care systems fosters community cohesion, but this model is under pressure due to youth migration and economic challenges, potentially weakening support for the aged.

3.6.3.18 Employment sector of the District

In the Birim North District, about 93.8% of the employed population aged 15 and above work in the private informal sector, with the public sector employing 4.1%, and NGOs only 0.3%. This trend is more pronounced among females (95.8%) than males (91.8%), showing a heavy reliance on self-employment in agriculture, trading, and artisanal work. The least represented sectors are semi-parastatals for males and NGOs for females. This

dominance of informal employment highlights the need for targeted interventions to strengthen and grow the sector, especially to address youth unemployment.

3.6.3.19 Job Creation, Youth Empowerment

Over the past four years, the Birim North District Assembly has implemented several initiatives aimed at reducing youth unemployment and empowering young people. These include job opportunities in piggery, dressmaking, animal husbandry, and apprenticeship programs. Notably, 428,866 oil palm seedlings were distributed to farmers, and 957 persons with disabilities received training in trades such as plumbing, fashion design, and dressmaking. The district also benefits from five Youth Employment Agency (YEA) program operating six modules, alongside periodic skills development training in electrical works, carpentry, and cosmetology. These interventions aim to promote youth employment and reduce gender disparities in the job market.



FIGURE 44: DISPLAY OF START-UP KITS TO THE GRADUATE YOUTH BY THE LOCAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE THROUGH MDF

Between 2022 and 2024, eight women were trained in cosmetology and four men in electricals and carpentry. In partnership with the Local Management Committee, the Assembly also trained youth in hairdressing, auto mechanics, electronics, plumbing, and catering. Graduates received start-up kits to help establish their businesses and improve their livelihoods. However, the programme faces key challenges, including delayed payment of allowances to beneficiaries, lack of vehicles for effective monitoring and supervision, and limited funding which hinders the full implementation of some modules.

3.6.3.20 Migration in the District

Migration significantly influences the demographic and socio-economic landscape of the Birim North District. The area's rich mineral resources particularly due to the operations of Zejin (formerly Newmont Akyem Mines) and other institutions have attracted both internal and international migrants. These migrants contribute to development through social, human, and economic resources. Socially, they maintain connections with family and friends; human resource contributions include both skilled and unskilled labor; and economically, migrants bring remittances, savings, and investments.

Zejin's investments have stimulated economic activity in the district, attracting banks, financial institutions, and small and medium enterprises (SMEs), thereby expanding access to financial services. The Zejin Akyem Development Foundation- ZAKDEF (formerly NAKDeF) has also supported a wide range of community development projects, including the construction of schools, provision of scholarships, and development of social amenities.

According to the 2021 Population Census, the district is home to 21,433 migrants. Most of them (11,572) are from other parts of the Eastern Region. Others come from the Greater Accra (1,503), Central (1,409), Western (604), and Volta (483) regions. This migration trend has contributed positively to the district's social and economic development.

Implication for Development

Migration in the Birim North District presents both positive and negative developmental implications. On the negative side, high migration rates are linked to increased security concerns such as armed robbery, sexual abuse, and petty theft. It also contributes to the spread of diseases like HIV/AIDS, syphilis, gonorrhoea, and hepatitis, affecting the health and productivity of the population.

Additionally, the pressure on social services including water facilities, education, and infrastructure intensifies with rising migrant numbers. However, migration also brings positive effects such as increased school enrolment and economic activity, emphasizing the need for expanded infrastructure and services to meet the growing demand.

TABLE 39: SUMMARY OF MIGRATION IN THE DISTRICT

Total Migrant	Migrant in the District			Percentages		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	6261	4342	10603	59.05	40.95	49.47

Female	6135	4695	10830	56.65	43.35	50.53
Total	12396	9037	21433	42.16	57.84	100.00

Source: 2021 Population and Housing Census

2.6.4 Environmental Health Management in the District

2.6.4.1 Waste Management in the District

2.6.4.1.1 Solid Waste / Garbage management in the District

Solid waste management remains a major challenge in the District due to increased population and urbanization. About 950 tonnes of waste are generated monthly, but only 51% (approximately 480 tonnes) is collected, leaving a significant backlog that poses health risks. By the end of 2024, the total waste generated reached 25,172 tonnes, with 30% coming from ten communities impacted by Zijin / Newmont activities. While most communities use open dumping sites, waste from Newmont catchment areas is collected by Zoomlion Ghana Ltd. and transported to the engineered landfill at Old Abirem. Waste Landfills Company Ltd., in partnership with the Assembly, levels refuse heaps quarterly and manages the final disposal site. The situation is being contained with support from Newmont Golden Ridge Ltd. through the establishment of the engineered landfill.

2.6.4.1.2 Liquid Waste Management in the District

Apart from the issue of settlements lacking improved toilet facilities in the District, many existing public toilets are poorly constructed. The main types of toilet facilities in the District include K.V.I.P, Pit latrines, Aqua Privy, and Septic Tank Systems. The unpleasant odor associated with pit latrines necessitates their placement away from communities, taking into consideration prevailing wind directions.

In some communities, the absence of toilet facilities leads to indiscriminate defecation, which poses serious health hazards to residents. Rainwater runoff washes human excreta into streams, contaminating them. The district Environmental Health has facilitated the construction of 2,140 households' toilets with 1,088 KVIP, 485 improved Pits, 190 Bio-digester, 175 /C, 114 VIP and 88 STL.

2.6.4.1.3 Liquid Household Waste and Storm-Water Disposal in the District

While improvements have been made in toilet facilities, particularly household latrines, more effort is needed to upgrade both public and household sanitation infrastructure. The District Environmental Health Unit has supported the construction of 2,140 household toilets, including KVIPs, VIPs, Bio-Digesters, improved pits, W/Cs, and STLs. However, household wastewater is often discharged into open areas without proper maintenance, especially in urban settlements, leading to offensive Odors and air pollution. In smaller

communities, poor drainage management causes wastewater and storm-water to create gullies and stagnant pools, resulting in environmental pollution.

2.6.4.1.4 Air, Water and Land Pollution in the District

Environmental pollution in the District is a growing concern, particularly land and water pollution caused by legal and illegal mining, poor farming practices, improper waste disposal, deforestation, and sand winning. These activities have degraded soil quality, polluted water sources, and increased air pollution. Illegal mining has especially led to rapid forest depletion and water contamination, while bushfires and harmful agricultural methods have contributed to biodiversity loss and reduced agricultural productivity.

Additionally, unregulated property developments in forest zones threaten environmental sustainability. Although Newmont (now ZIJIN) has implemented some mitigation measures, its mining operations still pose environmental risks such as noise, vibration, and habitat disruption. Indiscriminate logging by illegal chainsaw operators has also led to the destruction of economic tree species and further environmental degradation.

2.6.4.1.4 .1 Water Source in the District

The main sources of water in the District include boreholes, hand-dug wells, limited mechanized boreholes, and small-town pipe systems. A total of 150 boreholes, 48 hand-dug wells, 85 LMBs, and 7 Small Town Pipe Systems have been identified. While the Akoase Area Council is served by the Ghana Water Company Limited, the rest of the District relies on community-managed systems under the Community Water and Sanitation Agency.

Households use various water sources for drinking and domestic purposes, including public taps, standpipes, protected wells, rivers, sachet and bottled water. Boreholes and streams are common in rural areas, whereas urban dwellers mostly rely on sachet water, bottled water, and standpipes. Improved water sources account for about 87% of household drinking water, with 41.4% using boreholes, 22.8% public taps, and 22.5% pipe-borne water outside dwellings.

Although access to water is relatively widespread, the quality of potable water remains a concern. The District Assembly, in collaboration with partners like the Hunger Project and Newmont Akyem Foundation, is implementing the WASH Master Plan to improve water, sanitation, and hygiene under the District Initiative.

2.6.4.1.5 Water Security in the Districts

Gold mining activities, particularly alluvial operations along the Pra and Nwin Rivers, have led to sedimentation and heavy metal pollution, compromising the quality and quantity of water available for household, commercial,

and industrial use. Communities relying on these rivers as supplementary drinking sources report changes in water taste and health issues such as vomiting and skin irritation, which are attributed to mining-related contamination.

Despite these challenges, interventions by various partners have improved access to safe water services, increasing coverage from 88% in 2021 to 95.2% in 2024. Overall, water coverage rose from 95% in 2022 to 98% in 2024, though about 10% of the population still lacks water services. Currently, 89.73% of people in Birim North benefit from higher-level water service delivery.

2.6.4.1.6 Blue Economy

The Birim North District is endowed with perennial rivers such as the Pra, Abohema, Maman, Nwin, Birim, and others, which present opportunities for irrigation, aquaculture, and eco-tourism. However, most of these water bodies notably Abohema, Maman, Pra, Nwin, and Birim have become heavily polluted due to illegal mining (galamsey) activities within the district.

Despite the availability of these water resources, only about 0.002% of farmers use them for irrigation, with most agricultural activities still relying on rain-fed systems and hand-dug wells, making them vulnerable to climate variability. Fish farming also remains underdeveloped due to limited adoption of modern aquaculture techniques.

The pollution of water bodies, alongside issues such as poor waste disposal and unregulated construction along waterways, threatens the sustainability of these resources. There is also a lack of clear policy and institutional support to guide the sustainable use of water for economic development.

Promoting irrigation and aquaculture, backed by training and access to modern technology, could significantly improve agricultural productivity, create employment, and enhance food security. Additionally, the rivers hold potential for eco-tourism and recreational development, offering alternative income sources and supporting the local economy.

Implication for development

The availability of water resources in the district presents an opportunity to diversify livelihoods through irrigation and aquaculture. Expanding irrigation systems can help communities adapt to the effects of climate change particularly droughts and erratic rainfall by ensuring a more stable water supply for farming. This can lead to improved agricultural productivity, enhanced food security, and poverty reduction.

With proper investment and policy support, the district has the potential to become a centre for irrigated crop farming and a tourist destination. Additionally, training farmers and providing access to modern aquaculture technologies will enhance production efficiency and create employment opportunities, contributing to sustainable local economic development.

TABLE 40: WATER FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT

Facility Type	No
Boreholes	150
Limited Mechanize Borehole	85
Stand-Pipe	340
Small Community Pipe System	7
Hand Dug Well	48
GWCL	Entire Akoase Area Council

Source: Works Departments 2025.

2.6.4.2 Sanitation in the District

The Birim North District has experienced inconsistent progress in improving access to sanitation services between 2021 and 2024. While access to improved sanitation initially rose from 43% in 2021 to 70% in 2022, it sharply declined to 29.58% in 2023 and slightly recovered to 34.17% in 2024. Urban and rural areas both recorded unstable and generally low coverage, with rural communities particularly affected. Open defecation remains widespread, especially in hard-to-reach areas, raising concerns about the district’s ability to meet the national target of 100% basic sanitation access by 2030.

TABLE 41: INSTITUTIONAL AND PUBLIC LATRINES IN THE DISTRICT

INSTITUTIONAL LATRINES		
N/S	TYPE OF FACILITY	TOTAL
1	KVIP	92
2	LATRINE PIT	4
3	WC, FSB	2
4	WC	4
PUBLIC LATRINE		
	WC TOILET FACILITY	4

2.7 Economic Development in the District

Birim North District is mainly an agrarian economy, with the majority of the population engaged in palm plantation, cassava, cocoa, and honey production. The major cash crops include cocoa and oil palm. The district has 70,332 farmers into cash crop production, with 45,301 engaged in cocoa farming and 25,031 in oil palm cultivation. Other important crops include maize, rice, plantain, cassava, cocoyam, vegetables, and other agriculture-related activities such as livestock keeping, fish farming, mining, and trading.

A wide range of small-scale industrial activities has been identified in the district, mostly owned and managed by sole proprietors. The district has great potential for agro-processing industries such as palm oil, cassava processing, honey production, and small-scale mining.

The District is also rich in natural resources and forestry. It is home to seven forest reserves: Kwekaru, Kajeasi, Adjenua, Kwasi Anyinima, Jade Bepo, Maman River, and Auro River. These reserves serve as ecological assets and provide opportunities for eco-tourism, biodiversity conservation, and environmental protection.

Approximately 73.5 percent of the total labor force is engaged in agriculture and its related activities, while 15.2 percent are in commerce and 3.8 percent in services.

2.7.1 Local Economic Development

Local Economic Development (LED) is gradually gaining prominence in Ghana, and the Birim North District Assembly has adopted this model to promote job creation and improve livelihoods. The district aims to identify key stakeholders for partnerships that will unlock local resources and address constraints to economic growth. In line with this, several initiatives have been undertaken to enhance LED.

The Assembly, in collaboration with the Local Management Committee under the Mineral Development Fund (MDF) and the Newmont Akyem Development Foundation (NAkDeF), organized skills enhancement training in carpentry, masonry, electrical works, catering, auto mechanics, fitting, hairdressing, and tailoring. These programs have led to improved technical skills among beneficiaries.

The District's Business Advisory Centre (BAC) also supports micro and small enterprises by providing training and business development services. Key sectors driving LED in the district include palm oil and gari processing, honey production, mining (both small- and large-scale), distilling, cocoa buying, and other SMEs. These enterprises not only create employment but also contribute to the district's revenue.

To further support women's empowerment in agribusiness, the Assembly constructed a palm oil processing facility at Okaikrom. The project includes a shed, store room, office, washroom, chimney, electricity connection, and an expeller machine to promote large-scale production and a decent working environment.

Over the next four years, the District seeks to boost agriculture through initiatives like feed programme, promote climate-smart agriculture, strengthen SMEs, and enhance internal revenue through improved fiscal systems such as property addressing and street naming. The district will also develop tourist sites and continue to invest in its priority LED sectors: palm oil, gari, and honey production, with 25,750 hectares of land dedicated to oil palm cultivation, yielding 213,250 metric tons annually.



FIGURE 45: WOMEN IN PALM OIL PRODUCTION IN THE DISTRICT

2.7.2 Economic Potential of the District

The Birim North District's economy is driven by crop production, animal husbandry, small-scale industries, mining, and commerce. Its strategic location and growing population position it as one of the most vibrant commercial hubs in the region. It not only serves as a key marketing centre for surrounding districts but also facilitates the distribution of goods from areas like Kade, Nkawkaw, and Akim Oda.

Recent years have seen notable landscape changes, primarily due to the expansion of cocoa and oil palm farming, along with activities such as illegal mining, sand winning, and chainsaw operations. These have contributed to the degradation of the district's original forest cover, transforming it into a secondary forest type.

2.7.3 Potential areas for Development in LED.

Development of irrigation facilities and palm oil processing facilities in some of the communities for palm oil and other crop production. Farm mechanization center (tractors, ploughs, combined harvesters etc.) Rice milling center Agro processing/agro industrial (gari/cassava flour processing, baking) Fish farming and fish processing industry Fruits and vegetable processing industry (orange, pineapple, tomatoes, pepper, etc). Development of post-harvest facilities in the district to preserve farm product.

Development of Animal Husbandry (goat, sheep, cattle, poultry, etc.) Sand, Clay industry for the manufacturing of earthen ware accessories, pavement stones.

2.7.4 Strategies for the promotion of LED

To promote job creation and economic growth, the Birim North District Assembly prioritizes the creation of an enabling environment for Local Economic Development. Through its Business Advisory Centre (BAC), the Assembly will collaborate with government agencies, the private sector, NGOs, and development partners to:

- Improve rural infrastructure such as roads, electricity, markets, water, storage, and processing facilities to support local enterprises.
- Identify and sustainably utilize natural resources including clay, granite, and marble.
- Facilitate access to financial support for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).
- Build the capacity of local economic actors by providing relevant skills and strengthening institutions involved in LED.

These strategies aim to stimulate inclusive economic growth and enhance livelihoods within the district.

2.7.5 Challenges of the LED

The implementation of LED initiatives in the Birim North District faces several challenges, including:

- Weak entrepreneurial culture among the local population.
- Inadequate infrastructure, particularly roads, electricity, water, and sanitation facilities.
- Limited access to market information for businesses and producers.
- Insufficient training in business management and technical skills.

These challenges hinder the growth and sustainability of local enterprises and require targeted interventions to improve the district's economic potential.

2.7.6 Structure of the Local Economy

The economy of the Birim North District is predominantly agrarian, with agriculture accounting for about 73.5% of local economic activity. This includes crop farming, animal husbandry, and limited fishing and forestry. Major cash crops such as cocoa and oil palm dominate alongside food staples like maize, cassava, plantain, and cocoyam. Livestock such as goats, sheep, poultry, and pigs are raised primarily at the household level.

Local businesses also engage in mining, palm and kernel oil processing, gari production, and beekeeping, although only a few such as palm oil, gari, and gold are produced at commercial scale. These three sectors form the focus areas for the district's Local Economic Development (LED) strategy due to their strong potential.

The industrial sector contributes 15.2% to the economy and is largely informal, comprising small-scale processing, carpentry, welding, and dressmaking. Artisanal and small-scale gold mining is also prevalent but raises environmental concerns. Additionally, Zijin Akyem Mines (formerly Newmont Golden Ridge) plays a significant role in the local economy through employment, infrastructure, and social responsibility programs.

The services sector, though smaller (3.8%), is gradually expanding and includes retail trade, transport, mobile money operations, hospitality, education, and healthcare. The public sector remains a key employer in this category.

Despite agriculture being the dominant sector, there is a growing need to diversify into industry and services to boost employment opportunities, particularly for the youth, and drive sustainable development.

2.7.7 Agricultural Sector

Agriculture remains the dominant economic activity in the Birim North District, contributing about 73.5% to the local economy and providing livelihoods for the majority of the population. The sector is primarily subsistence-based and rain-fed, with smallholder farmers relying on traditional farming methods.

Crop farming forms the backbone of the sector, with cocoa and oil palm as the leading cash crops, especially in communities such as Afosu, Nkwarteng, Old Abirem, Okaikrom, Kyenkyenku-Tenkyemso, and Mamanso. Other food crops cultivated include maize, cassava, plantain, yam, cocoyam, and vegetables like pepper, okra, and garden eggs. Surplus produce is sold in local markets in New Abirem, Akim Afosu, Nkwarteng, and Ntronang.

Livestock rearing complements crop farming, with households raising goats, sheep, pigs, poultry, and some cattle, mainly through backyard systems. Small-scale fishing along the Pra and Birim rivers also contributes modestly to livelihoods, with some households engaged in fish smoking and marketing.

Agroforestry is practiced in some areas, integrating economic trees like oil palm and citrus with food crops to support biodiversity, improve soil fertility, and diversify income. Currently, about 28,346.8 hectares of land in the district is used for cocoa and oil palm cultivation. Most farmers are peasant farmers who depend heavily on rain-fed agriculture and basic tools.

The agricultural sector faces several challenges, including a lack of up-to-date production data, which hinders planning and productivity monitoring. There is also a significant reduction in arable land now estimated at only 78% mainly due to mining activities. While mining supports economic growth, it threatens food security and agricultural sustainability by reducing available farmland.

About 89% of households engage in at least one agricultural activity, with a greater proportion in rural areas (80%) than in urban settings (50%). Of these, 75% are into crop farming, 42% rear livestock, 1% engage in tree planting, and 0.05% in fish farming. Crop farming is particularly prevalent in rural communities, where 90% of households participate, compared to 37% in urban areas.

To ensure sustainability, the district must adopt land-use planning, promote sustainable farming practices, and encourage agribusiness development while balancing mining and agricultural interests.

TABLE 42: HOUSEHOLD BY AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND LOCALITIES

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL		URBAN		RURAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Households engaging in Agriculture	15,351	89%	3,873	66%	11,478	87%
Crop Farming	15,043	98%	1,433	37%	10,331	90%
Tree Planting	107	0.7%	4	0.1%	69	0.6%
Livestock Rearing	7,215	47%	271	7%	4,017	35%
Fish Farming	46	0.3%	7	0.2%	11	0.1

Source: DAD, 2025

2.7.7.1 Livestock Production

Livestock production is a significant component of agriculture in the Birim North District. Commonly reared animals include sheep, goats, cattle, and pigs. In recent years, the rearing of snails, grasscutters, and rabbits has gained popularity due to the high demand for their meat and the relatively small space required for their production. Poultry farming is also practiced by some farmers across the district.

Farmers primarily sell their livestock and related products at key market centers located in New Abirem, Ntronang, Akoase, and Nkwarteng.

2.7.7.2 Planting for Food and Jobs

From 2017 to 2024, a total of 16,756 farmers in the Birim North District benefited from the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) programme through subsidized fertilizers and seeds. Of these beneficiaries, 14,913 were males and 1,843 were females, representing 11% of the total.

The major challenge faced under the programme was the late delivery or complete absence of inputs, particularly during the major farming seasons.

2.7.7.3 Extension Service Delivery

The Extension Agent-to-Farmer ratio in the district has worsened over the years, increasing from 1:1,300 in 2021 to 1:7,000 in 2024. This steady rise has significantly affected the quality and reach of extension services, limiting technology transfer and reducing support for the wider agricultural population.

2.7.7.4 Land Tenure System

Land in the Birim North District is predominantly accessed through share tenancy, leasehold, and inheritance. Share cropping, particularly due to the district's multi-ethnic composition, is the most common form of land acquisition for plantations, accounting for about 65%, while food and vegetable farming is often done on rented land. Private landownership is rare, as indigenes are generally reluctant to sell their land, a practice that, while preserving land for future generations, limits large-scale commercial farming.

Family lands constitute about 7.5% of agricultural land. In share cropping systems, produce is shared between the landowner and farmer either equally (Abunu) or in a 1:2 ratio (Abusa), depending on their agreement.

Gender disparities persist, with men having greater access to land for commercial farming, while women often restricted by cultural norms are limited to small-scale, subsistence farming. Most crop production is rain-fed,

relying on traditional farming techniques such as the use of hoes, cutlasses, and axes, with minimal use of modern equipment. Practices like slash-and-burn and bush fallowing remain widespread.

2.7.7.5 Storage Facilities

Storage facilities in the Birim North District are largely traditional, including barns, roof storage, bag storage, and narrow cribs primarily used for maize. However, there is a lack of appropriate storage technology for perishable produce such as vegetables and plantain. As a result, farmers are often compelled to sell excess harvests to middlemen at very low prices.

Processing of surplus produce remains limited, further increasing post-harvest losses. Middlemen, mainly from urban areas, dominate the marketing chain by purchasing produce from farmers in local markets and reselling in larger urban centers, often under the control of market queens.

Common farming practices in the district include mono-cropping, mixed cropping, and mixed farming.

2.7.7.6 Food Security

Food security remains a critical concern in the Birim North District due to the widespread nature and depth of poverty at both household and individual levels. While the problem affects both urban and rural areas, it is more severe in rural communities. Some households struggle to afford three meals a day, raising concerns not only about food quantity but also about the nutritional adequacy and safety of meals consumed.

Key threats to food security in the district include unstable and seasonal food production, high food prices and inflation, low household incomes, and persistently high unemployment. Although successive governments have prioritized agriculture to ensure adequate food supply for the growing population, addressing the root causes of food insecurity remains a challenge.

A large proportion of household food is sourced through purchases. Other sources include own production, in-kind wages, gifts, and social transfers. The relative importance of these sources varies depending on locality (urban or rural), income level, occupation, migration status, and the gender of the household head. Female-headed households tend to be more vulnerable, often unable to afford three square meals a day, which results in malnutrition among children. In contrast, male-headed households tend to be more food secure.

Household food expenditure is predominantly on carbohydrate-rich foods. Although spending on protein-rich foods such as fish, meat, poultry, and dairy products has gradually increased over the years, the overall share

remains lower. Expenditure on other food items like pulses, nuts, vegetables, fruits, and spices has shown little change.

2.6.6.7 Household Food Security Strategies

Households in the Birim North District adopt a range of coping strategies to maintain food security, especially during periods of hardship. The most common approach is shifting from expensive food types to more affordable alternatives. Other strategies include relying on gifts and transfers from friends and relatives, purchasing food on credit, or borrowing food or money to buy food.

When these means are exhausted, households may resort to reducing food intake. In many cases, adults intentionally reduce their food portions to ensure that children have enough to eat. Some households also opt for cheaper street food instead of cooking at home, while others reduce portion sizes for all members.

In more severe situations, households reduce the number of meals consumed per day, and in extreme cases, may skip meals entirely for a day.

2.7.7.8 Disease and Pest outbreaks

In 2021, the major cropping season experienced an outbreak of Fall Army Worm (FAW), which primarily affected maize and other crops. However, the infestation was effectively controlled through extensive farmer education, sensitization campaigns, and the free distribution of insecticides by the Government through the Department of Agriculture. FAW infestations tend to intensify during dry spells.

There have been no reported outbreaks of scheduled livestock diseases such as African Swine Fever, Anthrax, Avian Infectious Bronchitis, Trypanosomiasis, Tuberculosis, or Mange.

Vaccination efforts for poultry have been commendable, particularly against diseases like Newcastle Disease, Fowl Pox, Marek's Disease, and I-2. However, rabies vaccination among cats and dogs remains low, primarily due to the high cost of the vaccines.

2.7.7.9 Rainfall and its Effect on Agriculture

The Birim North District has favorable rainfall and soils that support diverse crop cultivation, but prolonged dry spells and unseasonal rains have disrupted farming activities, causing crop losses and storage challenges. With about 69,800 farmers, agriculture is centred on livestock, poultry, food crops (cassava, maize, plantain, cocoyam, vegetables), and tree crops (cocoa, citrus, rubber, oil palm). Oil palm is the leading commercial crop, covering

over 9,000 hectares, with efforts underway to expand cultivation by 50% through free seedling distribution. Cassava is also widely grown, but limited processing and market development restrict value addition. Despite improvements in social infrastructure, the sector struggles with inadequate mechanization, limiting youth participation. Strategic investment is needed to boost value addition, modernize farming, and create economic opportunities, especially for women and youth.

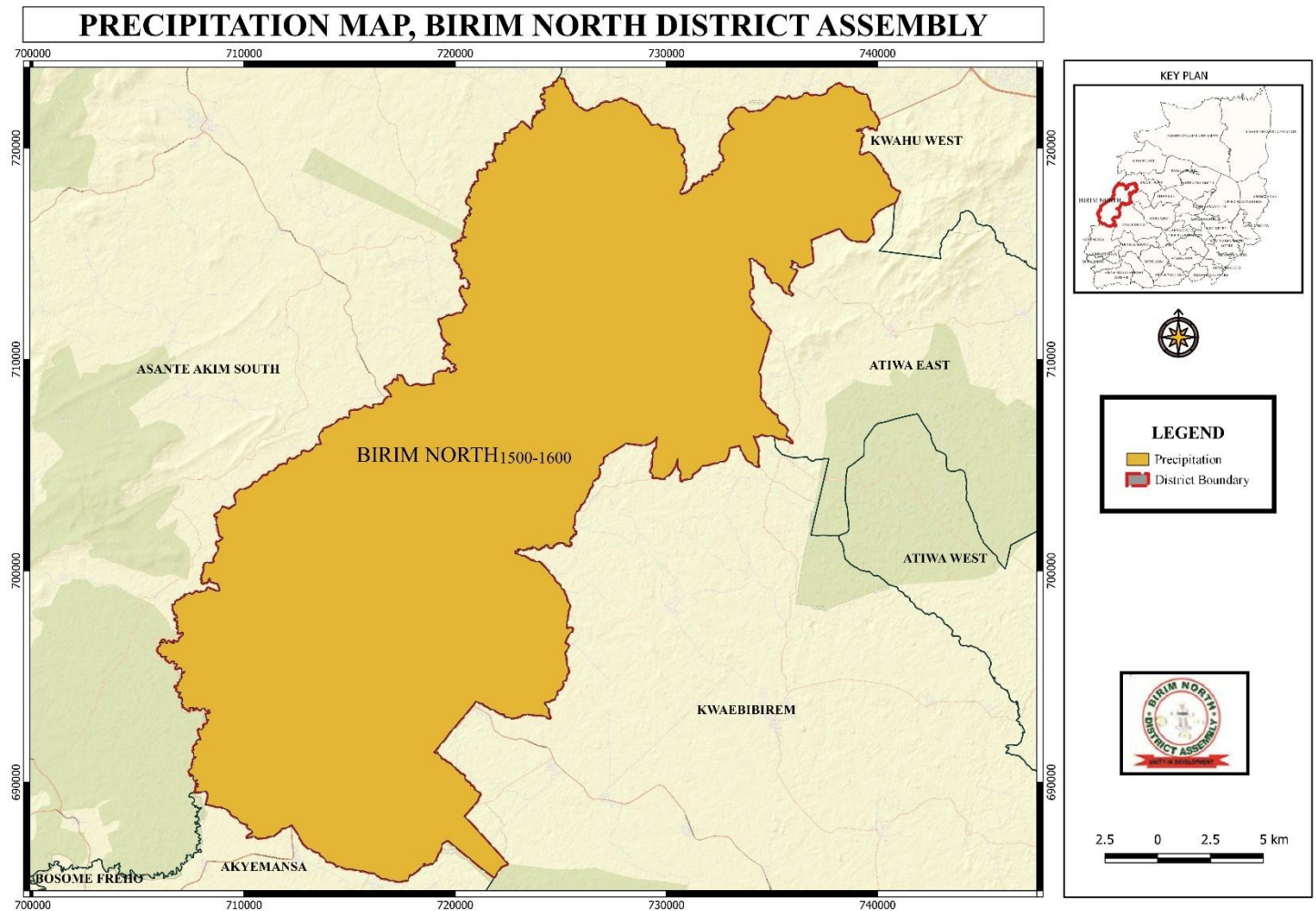


FIGURE 46: PRICIPITATION MAP OF THE BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT

2.7.7.10 External factors impacting on agriculture production

Agricultural production in the district is hindered by a range of external challenges. These include the effects of climate change and erratic weather patterns, which disrupt farming activities and yields. Additionally, farmers face high costs of agricultural inputs, inadequate access to credit, and limited market infrastructure for selling their produce.

The sector is further constrained by a shortage of Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs), veterinary and engineering staff, as well as inadequate storage and warehouse facilities. Poor road networks linking farms to markets make transportation difficult, especially during the rainy season.

Other pressing issues include pest and disease outbreaks such as fall armyworm on maize, whiteflies, fruit flies, and aphids. Bushfires and the increasing threat of illegal mining activities also contribute to land degradation and pose further risks to sustainable farming.

2.7.7.11 Youth in Agriculture;

A significant proportion of the youth in the district are actively engaged in agriculture, mining, economic ventures, and public works, contributing meaningfully to local livelihoods. Their involvement has significantly boosted agricultural production, resulting in a predominantly youthful farming population. This trend presents a positive outlook for agricultural growth and food security, both within the district and nationally.

Despite these gains, the district faces certain development challenges and untapped opportunities. These include:

- Inadequate market infrastructure for efficient sale of produce
- Untapped tourism potentials that could boost local economy
- Continuous supply of palm seedlings to enhance tree crop farming
- Abundant raw materials for agro-processing and manufacturing
- Accessible markets for agricultural products within and outside the district
- Fertile lands suitable for a wide variety of crop cultivation
- A fairly well-connected road network supporting produce transportation
- A conducive environment that supports human settlement and agricultural livelihood

SOURCE, Agric. Department, 2025.

2.8 Tourism as Economic Potentials

Tourism is one of the fastest-growing sectors of the global economy and serves as a significant socio-economic driver. It thrives on quality hospitality services, cozy accommodations, efficient transportation, and well-developed tourist infrastructure.

The Birim North District possesses numerous untapped tourism potentials capable of transforming the local economy and contributing significantly to national development when fully harnessed. The district is blessed with

scenic landscapes, eco-tourism sites, clean environments, forest reserves, and historical landmarks many of which remain underdeveloped.

The district is home to **five well-managed forest reserves** rich in flora and fauna, providing a strong foundation for wildlife sanctuaries and eco-tourism. Notable tourist sites identified within the district include:

- Waterfalls at Adjenua
- Confluence of Abenasuo and River Pra (Two Joint Rivers)
- Three-headed Palm Tree at Akrofonso
- Ashanti Antique War Bells and Sacred Grove at Akrofonso – believed to mark the spot where the great Ashanti King, Osie Tutu, was killed
- Coffin-like Cave at Akrofonso

These sites have strong potential to be developed into full-fledged resorts and recreational destinations capable of attracting both local and international tourists.

Despite previous efforts to partner with development agencies to invest in these areas, little progress has been made. There is a pressing need to: Strengthen the management systems of the tourism sites, Improve marketing and promotional strategies, Attract private investment for infrastructure development

To address this, the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) will prioritize actions to enhance the tourism sector, improve infrastructure, and promote Birim North District as a viable and attractive tourist destination.

2.8.1 Waterfalls At Adjenua

The Waterfalls at Adjenua is one of the most captivating natural sites in the district, surrounded by lush vegetation and scenic cliffs. It provides a peaceful and picturesque environment ideal for relaxation, nature appreciation, and adventure. The waterfall cascades from a considerable height, creating a refreshing and mesmerizing atmosphere that appeals to both local and international tourists.

The site also presents excellent opportunities for hiking and trekking through well-marked trails, allowing visitors to enjoy the natural landscape while engaging in moderate physical activity. The surrounding environment is home to a wide variety of flora and fauna, including vibrant birds, butterflies, and plant species unique to the district, making it a suitable destination for ecotourism and biodiversity exploration.

In addition to its natural beauty, the area features a coffin-like stone cave believed to be an ancient archaeological artifact of cultural and historical importance. The structure, with its intricate carvings and symbolic engravings, offers insights into the artistic and cultural traditions of early inhabitants of the area. This makes the site particularly valuable for researchers, historians, and photographers interested in studying ancient civilizations and local heritage.

With strategic investment and proper management, the Adjendua Waterfalls and its adjoining heritage features could be transformed into a major tourist destination. This would not only preserve the area’s natural and cultural assets but also create jobs, promote cultural pride, and boost local revenue through tourism.

2.8.1.1 Proposed tourist facilities to be develop at Adjenua as Tourism Development Centre.

The District Assembly will collaborate with private individuals through a Private Public Partnership arrangement to develop the identified tourist site in the district. The proposed facilities will add value to the existing tourist site in the district. It will also generate lots of revenue and provide relaxing place for tourist who will visit the place. The provision of these facilities at the identified tourist site will boost the hospitality industry and project the image of the district at the national and international level.



FIGURE 47: PROPOSE PARA RIDING TO BE DEVELOP AT ADJENUA



FIGURE 48: PROPOSE MUSEUM TO BE CONSTRUCTED AT PRASO TO SERVE AS ONE OF THE TOURISM CENTRE’S IN THE DISTRICT.



FIGURE 49: LOVERS SEAT



FIGURE 50: RESTAURANT AND A SUMMER HUT



FIGURE 51: SUMMER HOUSES AND SUMMER HUT



FIGURE 52: VOLLEY BALL COURT AND FOOTBALL FIELD



FIGURE 53: HOCKEY COURT AND TENNIS COURT



FIGURE 54: BADMINTON AND PROPOSE HIKING, CANOPY WALK



FIGURE 55: IDENTIFIED WATER-FALLS TO BE DEVELOPED AT ADJENUA AND CONFLUENCE OF TWO RIVERS AT AKROFONSO



FIGURE 56: COFFIN-LIKE STONE AND A THREE HEADED PALM TREE AT AKROFONSO

2.8.2 Hospitality industry

The district is gradually developing its hospitality sector to support tourism and economic activities. It offers a variety of accommodation options and hospitality services to cater for visitors. Notable three- and four-star hotels in the district include Obaa's Golden Plaza (Afosu), Miners Inn (New Abirem), Beige Village Golf Resort and Spa (Afosu), Candlelight Hotel and Resort, Konnect Spa and Restaurant (Afosu), and Paradise Hotel (Nyafoma).

In addition, there are several guest houses spread across the district providing comfortable lodging. These include Ma Home (Afosu), Royal Hill (New Abirem), Righteous Guest House (New Abirem), Nagyart (Afosu), Ofori Guest House (Afosu), Mana Lodge (Afoase), Nketia Guest House (Akoase), and Amaden Guest House (Akoase).

These facilities collectively enhance the district’s capacity to host tourists, business travellers, and visitors, contributing to local economic growth and tourism development.



FIGURE 57: BIEGE RESOURT , MINNERS INN HOTEL - NEW ABIREM & OBAA’S GOLDEN PLAZA - AKIM-AFOSU

2.8.2.1 Challenges/Gaps of Tourism Development

Despite the district’s considerable tourism potential, several challenges continue to hinder its full development. One of the major issues is the poor road network, particularly the deplorable condition of access roads leading to

key tourist sites, which limits ease of travel and discourages visitors. The district also faces a shortage of quality accommodation facilities, restricting the ability to host large numbers of tourists comfortably. In addition, there is a lack of recreational facilities around the main tourist attractions, which reduces the overall visitor experience and stay duration. Furthermore, tourism promotion in the district is weak due to poor marketing strategies, making it difficult to attract both domestic and international tourists. These gaps, if not addressed, may continue to impede the growth of tourism and its contribution to the local economy.

2.9 Revenue Base of the Assembly

This section analyzes the revenue and expenditure patterns of the District Assembly with the aim of strengthening its financial management practices. Understanding these patterns is crucial for enhancing the Assembly's ability to mobilize, allocate, and utilize financial resources effectively for the successful implementation of the District's Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP).

The Assembly's revenue is derived from two main sources: Internally Generated Funds (IGF) and Externally Generated Revenue. Internally Generated Funds include local taxes, fees, licenses, and other charges collected within the district, while externally generated revenue primarily comprises transfers from the central government such as the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), the District Assemblies Common Fund–Responsive Factor Grant (DACF–RFG), and other donor or sector-specific grants. Strengthening both sources of revenue is vital for sustaining development efforts and improving service delivery across the district.

2.9.1 Internally Generated Funds

Internally Generated Funds (IGF) refer to revenue collected by the District Assembly from sources such as rates, land-related fees, taxes, fines, rentals, investments, and miscellaneous charges. These funds are primarily intended to support the Assembly's recurrent expenditures, as the amounts generated are usually insufficient to finance large-scale capital projects.

However, in the case of the Birim North District, the presence of Newmont Ghana has significantly enhanced the Assembly's IGF capacity. This has enabled the District to mobilize substantial revenue, allowing it to finance capital projects well beyond the minimum requirements set by law.

2.9.2 Externally Generated Revenue/Funds

Externally generated revenue for the District Assembly comes from both governmental and non-governmental sources. Key contributors include the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), the Government of Ghana

(GoG), and donor grants particularly the District Assemblies Common Fund–Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG). These external sources remain the major contributors to the Assembly's total revenue base.

The performance of these revenue streams has varied over the years. While the share of Internally Generated Funds (IGF) excluding royalties showed some growth in 2022 and 2023, it declined in 2024 and 2025. Notably, IGF remains the only revenue source directly under the Assembly's control, and its growth depends on the Assembly's efforts to harness or expand revenue-generating opportunities.

A key area with high potential for IGF growth is property rate collection. If effectively enforced, property rate revenue alone could significantly increase the Assembly's IGF. However, mobilization is challenged by issues such as insufficient logistics, lack of trained revenue collectors, low staff rotation, and the general unwillingness of residents to pay rates.

To improve revenue performance and economic resilience, the Assembly must invest in better logistics, staff recruitment and training, performance monitoring, and possibly explore privatization of some revenue collection activities. These efforts could not only strengthen IGF performance but also create employment opportunities for the local youth.

2.9.3 Challenges associated with revenue mobilization

The District Assembly faces several challenges in its efforts to mobilize revenue effectively. Key issues include an ageing and insufficient number of revenue collectors, as well as limited staffing at the Building Inspectorate Unit. There is also a general unwillingness among residents to pay rates, which undermines collection efforts.

Logistical constraints such as the lack of vehicles for field operations and inadequate tools further hamper revenue mobilization. Additionally, low motivation and limited incentives for revenue collectors contribute to poor performance. The continued reliance on manual revenue collection methods, rather than adopting automated or electronic billing systems, also limits efficiency and accountability.

Addressing these challenges will be critical to improving the Assembly's internally generated funds and strengthening its overall financial capacity.

2.10 Markets

The Birim North District hosts several market centres that facilitate commercial activities, particularly the sale of agricultural produce. Notable markets are located at Ntronang, New Abirem, Akoase, and Nkwateng, although the latter is not yet fully operational.

Markets operate on either daily or weekly schedules, with key market days being Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. These markets serve as important revenue sources for the Assembly. However, many market infrastructures in other communities are in a deteriorated state and require urgent rehabilitation to support and enhance economic activities across the District.

2.11 Manufacturing and Processing

Industrial activities in the district are primarily small to medium-scale. These include the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, textiles, crafts, soap, furniture (carpentry and joinery), traditional medicines, palm and kernel oil, bread, and sachet water. These industries contribute to local employment and serve as key drivers of the district's informal economy.

2.12 Industrial Sector

The industrial sector in Birim North District is dominated by small and medium-scale enterprises, largely informal and operated by sole proprietors. These industries support the district's largely agrarian economy by adding value to raw materials and generating employment.

Agro-based processing is the most prominent, including palm oil and kernel oil extraction, gari production, honey processing, and local beverage distillation. These activities engage about 72% of the labour force due to the district's agricultural potential and raw material availability.

Other industrial activities include wood-based industries like carpentry and furniture making; textile-related trades such as tailoring and dressmaking; and various service-based businesses including auto repairs, hairdressing, and masonry. Small-scale gold mining, both legal and illegal, is also prevalent, offering jobs and contributing to population growth in some communities.

The district is well-positioned for industrial growth due to its road network, electricity, labour supply, and access to markets. Industrial activities contribute approximately 13% of total employment.

Despite these opportunities, the sector faces challenges including limited financing, outdated machinery, and a lack of modern skills. However, vocational training support from local institutions continues to enhance capacity and promote entrepreneurship across diverse trades.

TABLE 43: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	MAJOR PROD. AREAS	PRODUCTS
----------	-------------------	----------

1. Agro-based	New Abirem, Afosu, Kyenkyenku, Okaikrom etc.	Palm oil, Palm kernel oil
(a) Palm Oil Production		Palm fruits, Oil soap
(b) Cassava Processing	Kyenkyeku	Gari
(c) Rice	Old Abirem, Nkwateng, Praso Kuma, Amuana Praso	Rice Puddings, cooked rice
(d) Honey Production	Mpintimpi, Nyafoman, Okaikrom, Akoase, Mamanso, Oduntuase, Bepotumtum	Fresh Honey
2. Mining		
(a) Gold Mining	New Abirem, Adausena, Hweakwae, Old Abirem, Tweapease, Noyem, Pankese, Ntronang, Amanfrom	Gold Mining
(b) Sand winning	Pankese, Nwinso, Amuana Praso, Akoase.	Sand
3. Wood Based		
a) Carpentry	New Abirem, Afosu, Nkwateng, Akoase, Amuana Praso, Ntronang, Nyafoma, Mpintimpi	Furniture, doors, tables, chairs
4. Textile		
(1) Fabrics	New Abirem, Old Abirem, Afosu Pankese, Amuana Praso	Shirts, Tops, Skirts
5. Timber	Pankese, Tweapease	Chairs, Tables, Room furniture, Mono and Dual Desk
Service	New Abirem, Ntronang, Afosu, Nkwateng, Pankese, Old Abirem.	Hairdressing, Vehicle Repairs. Equipment repairs, hotels, restaurants, chop bars, drinking spots etc.
Glasses	New Abirem, Old Abirem, Ntronang, Afosu, Akoase	Tables, Centre tables show cases, puppets.

Source: DPCU Construct, 2025

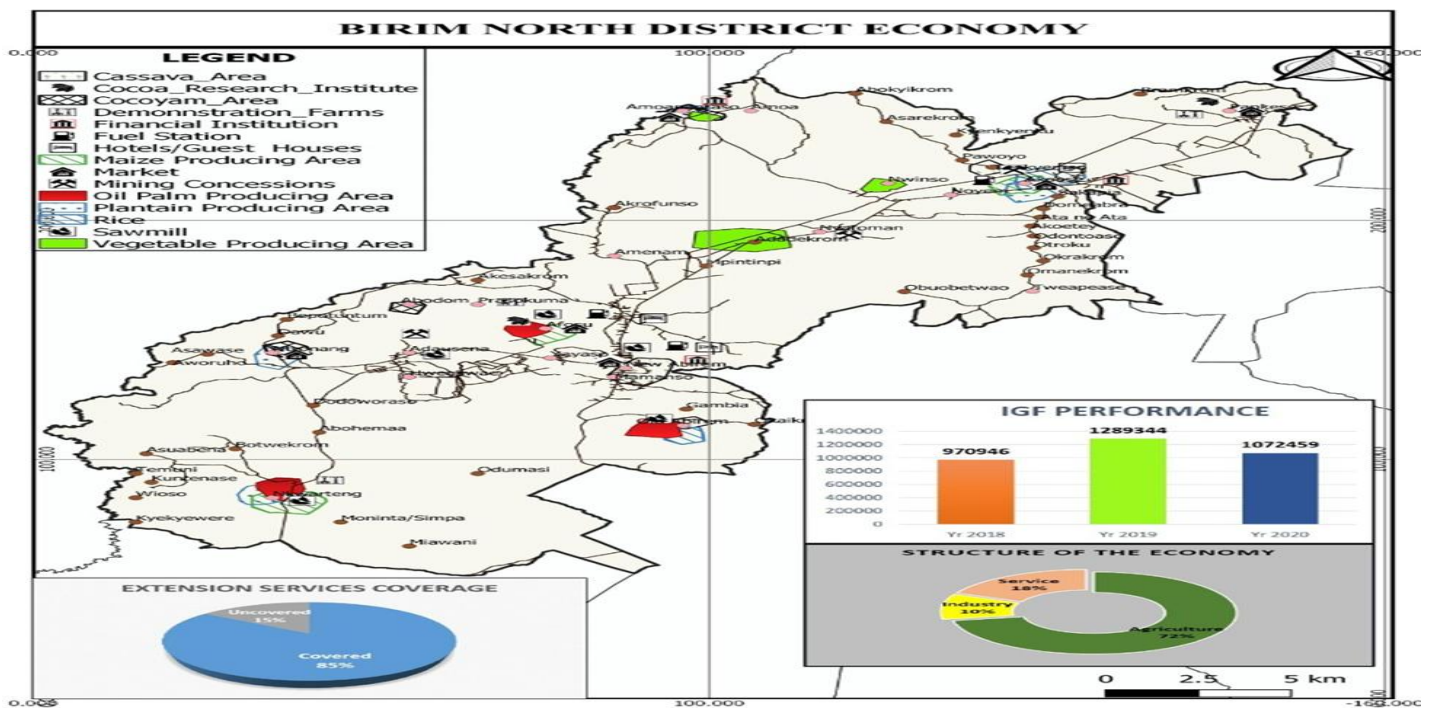


FIGURE 58: ECONOMIC MAP OF THE DISTRICT

2.13 African Continental Free Trade Area.

Local businesses in the Birim North District, mainly micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), are yet to fully capitalize on the opportunities offered by the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). These businesses face several barriers, including limited production capacity, high operational costs, lack of certification from regulatory bodies such as the FDA and Ghana Standards Authority, and low awareness of export procedures under AfCFTA.

Most MSMEs in the district operate at a subsistence level, focusing on nearby markets such as Nkawkaw, Oda, Koforidua, and Accra. Their participation in cross-border trade is further constrained by financing challenges, inadequate logistics, bureaucratic trade processes, and limited knowledge of regional market demands and trade partners.

These constraints have prevented the district's economy from diversifying and restricted its integration into the wider African market. Despite these challenges, the district has notable industrial potential, especially in agro-processing and small-scale manufacturing.

The limited participation in regional trade, coupled with a declining internally generated revenue (IGF), means the Assembly depends heavily on external transfers like DACF, MDF, and DACF-RFG to finance development projects. This over-reliance undermines sustainable development and the delivery of essential services.

2.14 Service Sector

The service sector is the fastest-growing economic sector in the Birim North District, employing about 18% of the population. Over the past decade, numerous small and medium-scale enterprises have emerged, particularly in mobile money operations, restaurants, hotels, salons, repair shops (mechanics, electricians, sprayers), spare parts sales, pharmacies, supermarkets, drinking spots, photo studios, and communication centres. The district also benefits from essential service providers such as banks, telecommunication companies, and postal services. This growth reflects increasing urbanization and changing consumer needs, though challenges such as limited access to finance and infrastructure still affect the sector's full potential.

2.15 Financial Services

The Birim North District hosts several banking and non-banking financial institutions that support economic activities, especially for small businesses and individuals. About 85% of these institutions are located in New Abirem, making it the district's financial hub. While this concentration improves financial access for residents in the capital and nearby areas, it highlights a spatial imbalance, leaving many rural communities underserved and with limited access to formal financial services.

2.16 Banking Services

New Abirem, the district capital, hosts two commercial banks—Absa Bank and Ecobank—offering diverse personal and business banking services. Previously, Consolidated Bank Ghana (CBG) operated in the area but has since closed down, reducing commercial banking options.

The district also has five rural banks: four—Mponua, Kwahu, Mumuadu, and South Birim Rural Banks—operate in New Abirem, while Dumpon Rural Bank is located in Akoase. Although Mponua Rural Bank's head office is in Amuana Praso, it maintains a branch in New Abirem.

Non-bank financial institutions, such as Ropa Microfinance and Vision Workers Cooperative Credit Union, also operate in New Abirem, providing accessible credit and savings options for individuals and small businesses unable to meet formal banking requirements.

2.17 Postal Services

The District has one main Post Office located in New Abirem and four Postal Agencies in Ntronang, Afosu, Akoase, and Pankese. However, limited patronage has affected the effective operation of some agencies. These facilities primarily handle the delivery of letters to and from the District capital.

2.18 Key Challenges Encountered During the Implementation of the 2022 - 2025 DMTDP

The implementation of the District's Medium-Term Development Plan (2022–2025) faced several challenges across institutional, infrastructural, social, and economic dimensions. Key among them include:

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability Challenges

1. Weak inter-departmental coordination and linkages..
2. Weak monitoring due to limited involvement of DPCU in project implementation.
3. Limited beneficiary participation in implementation and M&E.
4. Overreliance on DACF, Donor, and MDF funds.
5. Undue political interference in plan implementation.
6. Inadequate office space and logistics for decentralized departments.
7. Lack of vehicles for public campaigns (e.g., "Pay Your Levy").
8. Weak performance of Area Councils.
9. Inadequate sensitization on local governance.
10. Low involvement of women in decision-making processes.

Economic Issues

11. Limited application of agricultural technology.
12. Inadequate and irregular release of funds
13. Inadequate internally generated funds
14. Delays in central government fund releases.
15. Weak enforcement against rate defaulters
16. Underdeveloped tourist sites.

Social Development

17. Inadequate start-up kits for graduate apprentices.

18. High unemployment among the youth.
19. Increased teenage pregnancy.
20. Chieftaincy disputes affecting peace and development.
21. Disasters (natural and man-made) affecting implementation.
22. Reduction in the quality and size of farmlands.
23. Inadequate health Personnel.
24. Poor sanitation and limited waste bins.
25. High incidence of communicable diseases.

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

26. Poor road networks in towns and communities.
27. Poor telecommunication services.
28. Illegal mining activities and high cost of small-scale mining permits

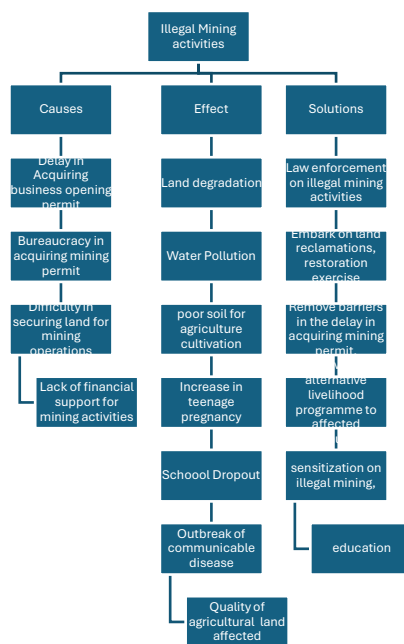
2.19 Summary of Key Development Issues Under Policy Dimension

TABLE 44: SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2022-2025 DMTDP

N/S	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	PRIORITIRISED ISSUES
1	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.High Post-harvest losses 2.Low Agricultural Production and Productivity 3.lack of Storage facility/Warehouse 4.Informal nature of business 5.Under develop tourist site 6.Inadequate agricultural extension officers. 7.High incidence of Pests and Disease. 8.Inadequate oil processing factory 9.Inadequate revenue collectors 10.low Internal revenue generation
2	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Inadequate Sporting facilities/Recreational/Youth Training Centres. 2.High HIV/AIDs&STI 3.Prevalence of underweight among infants. 4.High incidence of Teenage Pregnancy. 5.limited coverage of leap beneficiaries to other vulnerable household. 6.Inadequate Support for Child Protection Programmes 7.Poor Sanitary Conditions/Waste Disposal/Sanitation Facilities 8.High levels of unemployment among the youth 9.low participation of women in decision making 10.Inadequate credit facilities for women.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11.Poor maintenance of educational infrastructure 12.Incidence of Communicable Disease. 13.Inadequate sanitation facilities. 14.Inadequate trained Teachers 15.Inadequate school infrastructure. 16.Inadequate logistics for health facilities. 17.Inadequat provision of start-up kits for graduate youth in appretensip programme. 18.Inadequate Youth training centres 19.Inadequate Teachers Bungalows 20.Inadequate accommodation for health personnel 21.Inadequate health facilities/Poor condition of Health Infrastructure 22.Low coverage of school feeding programme. 23.Inadequate ICT Centres and Library. 24.Inadequate Supply of Textbooks and Uniforms. 25.Inadequate Supply of Furniture 26.Poor B.E.C.E Performance 27.Inadequate Teachers Bungalow. 28.Inadequate Health Personnel
3	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Poor road network 2.Inadequate market infrastructure 3.Environmental degradation/illegal Mining activities 4.Poor Drainage System/Maintenance of roads 5.Inadequate speed ramps /road signs. 6.Poor development control/layout 7.Inadequate water facilities. 8.Poor Telecommunication Net -Work 9.Inadequate electricity to communities. 10.Poor maintenance of water facilities. 11.Poor landscaping
4	GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Inadequate enforcements of Bye-Laws. 2.Inadequate Police Post 3.Weak collaboration among institutions. 4.Weak functioning of the area councils. 5.Inadequate office accommodation and residential buildings. 6.Chieftaincy disputes in some communities
5	EMMERGENCY PLANNING, RESPONSE, INCLUDING COVID 19)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Recurrent incidence of flooding 2.Incidence of Fire-Outbreak 3.High incidence of Road Accidents.
6	IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Inadequate logistics for Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

FIGURE 59: PROBLEM AND SOLUTION TREE ANALYSIS



2.20 Application of Potentials (Strength), Weakness, Opportunity Threat (SWOT) for the District

This section provides a strategic analysis of the adopted priority development issues in the Birim North District using the SWOT framework. The SWOT analysis helps assess internal and external factors that can influence the effective implementation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) for 2026–2029.

- **Strengths** are internal assets, capabilities, or conditions within the District that can be harnessed to overcome challenges and drive socio-economic development.
- **Weaknesses** are internal limitations or deficiencies that hinder the District’s development potential.
- **Opportunities** are favourable external conditions or trends that the District can leverage to advance development goals.
- **Threats** are external challenges or risks that negatively affect the District’s development efforts.

The SWOT analysis is applied to the District’s adopted priority issues to guide planning, refine strategies, and strengthen implementation. The resulting insights are intended to align the District’s strengths and opportunities with its development agenda while addressing weaknesses and mitigating threats.

A detailed table presenting the SWOT analysis of these priority issues is presented at the appendix 3 below.

2.21 Medium-Term Needs Assessment/Population Projections for the District

2.21.1 Medium-Term Needs Assessment for 2026-2029

The medium-term needs assessment was conducted across all electoral areas within the District. The process involved broad stakeholder engagement, including representatives from traditional authorities, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, youth, women, religious groups, business entities, and persons with disabilities.

Stakeholders were given the opportunity to identify and present the pressing needs of their respective communities for inclusion in the District Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029). This participatory approach ensured that the identified development priorities reflected the genuine concerns and aspirations of the people, promoting inclusiveness, ownership, and sustainability in the implementation of future development interventions.

2.21.2 Development Projections for 2026-2029.

Following a comprehensive problem analysis, key development issues were identified as contributing factors to the current state of the District. Addressing these challenges requires forward-looking and realistic development projections to guide planning from 2026 to 2029.

Development planning is inherently futuristic and depends heavily on forecasts to anticipate community needs and inform appropriate interventions. Although exact future population figures are uncertain, projections particularly from the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) serve as critical tools for planning.

In this context, population projections for the Birim North District have been adopted from GSS data to guide sector-specific development initiatives. These projections inform priorities in areas such as infrastructure, education, health, sanitation, and economic development.

Demographic trends indicate steady population growth within the District, underscoring the need for expanded services and infrastructure. A summary of the projected population figures is presented in the main report through tables and charts to support evidence-based planning and resource allocation.

2.21.2.1 Population Projection

Accurate population projections are essential for setting realistic development goals and anticipating the future needs of the Birim North District. Using data from the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), broad demographic projections have been conducted to guide planning for the 2026–2029 period.

These projections help inform resource allocation, infrastructure development, and service delivery across key sectors. The detailed results, including tables and charts, are provided in the main report to support data-driven decision-making.

TABLE 45: POPULATION PROJECTION (2025-2029)

YEAR	POPULATIONS			REMARKS
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
2025	86,566	42,925	44,493	Projected
2026	87,418	43,385	44,985	Projected
2027	88,370	43,385	45,480	Projected
2028	89,326	43,846	45,978	Projected
2029	90,285	44,307	46,478	Projected

The projected population growth in the District is expected to exert pressure on existing public infrastructure and services. This will necessitate the expansion and regular maintenance of infrastructure, as well as the creation of decent job opportunities to meet the needs of the growing population.

2.21.2.2 Health Projection

According to the United Nations standard, there should be at least one health facility within every 15-kilometre radius. This guideline serves as a benchmark for assessing the adequacy and equitable distribution of health infrastructure in the District. To ensure effective healthcare delivery and meet future demands, the District anticipates working towards aligning with the following recommended thresholds for the provision of health infrastructure:

- One health facility per 15-km radius
- At least one CHPS compound per community or cluster of smaller communities
- Adequate staffing in line with national doctor-to-patient and nurse-to-patient ratios
- Improved referral systems, including ambulance services and road access

Future development planning will need to prioritize the construction of new health facilities in underserved areas, upgrading of existing infrastructure, recruitment and deployment of qualified personnel, and provision of logistics to meet the healthcare needs of the growing population.

TABLE 46: HEALTH PROJECTION STANDARD

YEAR	POPULATION PROJECTION	TYPE OF FACILITY	NO OF FACILITY EXISTING	UN STANDARD	REQUIRED	DEFICIT	SUR PLUS
2026	87,418	CHPS COMPOUND	16	1:5,000	17	1	-
		HEALTH CENTRE	5	1:10,000	9	4	-
		HOSPITAL	1	1:30,000	3	2	-
2027	88,370	CHPS COMPOUND	16	1:5,000	18	2	-
		HEALTH CENTRE	5	1:10,000	9	4	-
		HOSPITAL	1	1:30,000	3	2	-
2028	89,326	CHPS COMPOUND	16	1:5,000	18	2	-
		HEALTH CENTRE	5	1:10,000	9	4	-
		HOSPITAL	1	1:30,000	3	2	-
2029	90,285	CHPS COMPOUND	16	1:5,000	18	2	-
		HEALTH CENTRE	5	1:10,000	9	4	-
		HOSPITAL	1	1:30,000	3	2	-

The district has one hospital located in New Abirem, the district capital. However, this hospital needs to be well-equipped and strengthened to adequately meet the growing health demands of the district's population. Despite this facility, the inadequate number of CHPS compounds and health centers continues to limit access to quality healthcare in many communities, underscoring the need for improved health infrastructure and services across the district.

TABLE 47: STANDARD FOR WATER PROVISION

Type of Facility	Population Threshold
Borehole	Up to 300
Small Pipe	500
Pipe System	Above 5,000

2.21.2.3 Water Facility Projections (2026–2029)

The water facility projections for Birim North District (2026–2029) show that while the district has enough boreholes and pipe systems to meet population needs based on CWSA standards, significant challenges remain. With 302 boreholes, the district slightly exceeds the required number for the projected population growth from 87,418 in 2026 to 90,285 in 2029. However, about 25% of these boreholes are non-functional, highlighting a need for urgent rehabilitation and maintenance.

Small town pipe schemes, essential for semi-urban areas, are critically underdeveloped, with only 13 schemes available against a need for approximately 175 to 181 by 2029. This shortfall threatens equitable water access and public health in growing communities, despite all existing schemes being fully functional.

The district’s pipe systems far exceed the required numbers, with 872 systems available compared to a need for only 18–19 annually. Yet, 6% of these are non-operational, emphasizing the need for upkeep to maintain reliable service.

Overall, 91.2% of water facilities are functional, but the 8.72% non-functionality rate stresses the importance of improved maintenance. The district should prioritize expanding small town pipe schemes while rehabilitating and maintaining boreholes and pipe systems to ensure sustainable, equitable water supply for all residents.

TABLE 48: WATER FACILITIES PROJECTION FOR THE DISTRICT

YEAR	PROJECTED POPULATION	TYPE OF FACILITY	EXISTING	CWSA STANDARD (MAX)	REQUIRED	DEFICIT	SURPLUS
2026	87,418	Borehole (Manual & Mechanized Boreholes)	302	300	292	-	10
		Small Town Pipe scheme	13	500	175	162	-
		Pipe System	872	5000	18	-	854
2027	88,370	Borehole (Manual & Mechanized Boreholes)	302	300	295	-	7
		Small Town Pipe scheme	13	500	177	164	-
		Pipe System	872	5000	18	-	854
2028	89,326	Borehole (Manual & Mechanized Boreholes)	302	300	298	-	4
		Small Town Pipe scheme	13	500	179	166	-
		Pipe System	872	5000	18	-	854
2029	90,285	Borehole (Manual & Mechanized Boreholes)	302	300	301	-	1
		Small Town Pipe scheme	13	500	181	168	-
		Pipe System	872	5000	19	-	853

Source: DPCU, 2025.

2.21.2.3.1 Implication for Development

Based on the projections, it is evident that a significant portion of the population lacks access to potable water. The District Assembly must, therefore, allocate more resources toward the rehabilitation, drilling, and mechanization of boreholes across the district. Additionally, there is an urgent need to revive and strengthen the Water and Sanitation Management Team (WSMT) and the Small-Town Water System Board to facilitate the expansion of small-town water systems to at least the 20 most populated communities. If the Ghana Water

Company extends its pipeline network to the district, it is expected that more households and institutions will gain access to treated water.

2.21.2.4 Education Projection

Education remains a critical pillar in the development agenda of the Birim North District. Despite its importance, the sector continues to face significant challenges, particularly in the areas of physical infrastructure and availability of qualified teachers. To address these challenges and ensure improved delivery of education services, a number of projections have been made based on realistic assumptions. These projections aim to guide strategic planning and resource allocation for the 2026–2029 period. The outcomes of the education projections are presented in tabular form in the main report.

TABLE 49: PRESCHOOL PROJECTION

Year	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total District Population (Enrolment)	10,351	10,466	10,581	10,696	10,812	10,928
No of Schools Existing	64	64	64	64	64	64
Total No of School Required	57	58	58	59	60	60
Surplus/Backlog	7	6	6	5	4	4

Currently, the district has 64 pre-schools, but projections indicate a need for 60 by 2029. This reflects a consistent annual shortfall, culminating in a total deficit of 4 schools by the end of the period. This gap highlights the urgent need for investment in early childhood education infrastructure.

TABLE 50: PROJECTION FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL

Total District Population (Enrolment)	10,309	10,418	10,527	10,642	10,757	10,872
No of Schools Existing	64	64	64	64	64	64
Total No of School Required	57	58	58	59	60	60
Surplus/Backlog	7	6	6	5	4	4

Similarly to the pre-school level, the district currently has 64 primary schools, whereas projections show a need for 60 by 2029. This results in a projected shortfall of 4 schools, underscoring the need for expansion to meet future enrolment demands.

TABLE 51: PROJECTION FOR JHS

YEAR	PROJECTED STUDENT POPULATION	EXISTING NUMBER OF TEACHERS	STANDARD (MAX)	REQUIRED	DEFICIT	SURPLUS
2026	6,419	304	1:20	321	17	-
2027	6,554	304	1:20	328	24	-
2028	6,692	304	1:20	335	31	-
2029	6,833	304	1:20	346	38	-

At the Junior High School level, the district has 304 existing schools. However, based on population projections, 304 teachers will be needed by 2029, resulting in a backlog of 38 schools. These deficits indicate that the district must urgently deploy more teachers to its basic education to ensure quality teaching.

TABLE 52: PROJECTION FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Total District Population (Enrolment)	34,932	39,365	39,798	40,231	40,667	41,103
No Of Schools Existing	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total No of School Required	3	3	3	3	3	3
Surplus/Backlog	-	-	-	-	-	-

Senior High School Assumption

The projections shows that the existing three Senior High Schools (SHS) are sufficient to meet the district's needs through 2029, based on the standard of one SHS per 30,000 people. However, equity in geographic distribution, capacity, and facilities must be assessed to ensure inclusive access.

Meanwhile, significant deficits exist at the Pre-school, Primary, and Junior High School levels, requiring urgent expansion to prevent overcrowding and ensure quality education delivery. These findings should inform strategic infrastructure planning to align with population growth and evolving educational demands.

2.21.2.5 Projected Teacher Needs in Birim North District (2026–2029)

Teacher demand in the Birim North District is expected to rise steadily from 2026 to 2029 due to increasing student enrolment at all educational levels. This growing need spans pre-school, primary, junior high, and senior high schools, highlighting the urgency to recruit and retain qualified teachers to ensure quality education delivery across the district.

TABLE 53: PROJECTED TEACHER NEEDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL

YEAR	PROJECTED STUDENT POPULATION	EXISTING NUMBER OF TEACHERS	STANDARD (MAX)	REQUIRED	DEFICIT	SURPLUS
2026	4,487	91	1:35	128	37	-
2027	4,584	91	1:35	131	40	-
2028	4,680	91	1:35	134	43	-
2029	4,778	91	1:35	137	46	-

At the pre-school level, enrolment is projected to increase from 4,487 in 2026 to 4,778 by 2029. Applying the standard pupil-teacher ratio of 1:35, the number of required teachers will rise from 128 to 137. With only 91 teachers currently available, the district will face a growing shortfall, reaching a deficit of 46 teachers by 2029.

TABLE 54: PROJECTED TEACHER NEEDS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR	PROJECTED STUDENT POPULATION	EXISTING NUMBER OF TEACHERS	STANDARD (MAX)	REQUIRED	DEFICIT	SURPLUS
2026	13,380	302	1:35	383	81	-
2027	13,661	302	1:35	390	88	-
2028	13,948	302	1:35	398	96	-
2029	14,242	302	1:35	407	105	-

Similarly, primary school enrolment is expected to grow from 13,380 in 2026 to 14,242 by 2029. Based on the standard pupil-teacher ratio, the required number of teachers will increase from 383 to 407. With the current teacher count at 302, this will result in a rising shortfall—from 81 in 2026 to 105 by 2029.

TABLE 55: PROJECTED TEACHER NEEDS FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

YEAR	PROJECTED STUDENT POPULATION	EXISTING NUMBER OF TEACHERS	STANDARD (MAX)	REQUIRED	DEFICIT	SURPLUS
2026	6,419	304	1:20	321	17	-
2027	6,554	304	1:20	328	24	-
2028	6,692	304	1:20	335	31	-
2029	6,833	304	1:20	346	38	-

At the junior high school level, student population growth is modest, but the current teacher strength of 304 remains inadequate. The required number of teachers is projected to rise from 321 in 2026 to 346 by 2029, resulting in a growing shortfall that reaches 38 teachers by the end of the period.

TABLE 56: PROJECTED TEACHER NEEDS FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

YEAR	PROJECTED STUDENT POPULATION	EXISTING NUMBER OF TEACHERS	STANDARD (MAX)	REQUIRED	DEFICIT	SURPLUS
2026	5,877	181	1:25	235	54	-
2027	6,001	181	1:25	240	59	-
2028	6,127	181	1:25	245	64	-
2029	6,255	181	1:25	250	69	-

At the senior high school level, the student population is projected to grow from 5,877 in 2026 to 6,255 by 2029. Based on the standard pupil-teacher ratio, the number of required teachers will rise from 235 to 250. With only 181 teachers currently available, the teacher deficit will increase from 54 in 2026 to 69 by 2029.

the analysis underscores an urgent need for proactive recruitment and equitable deployment of teachers across all educational levels in the district. As student enrolment continues to rise, failure to address the growing teacher deficit could severely impact teaching quality and learning outcomes by 2029. Strategic interventions are therefore essential to maintain acceptable pupil-teacher ratios and ensure effective education delivery.

2.21.2.6 ICT and Library Projection for the District

The district remains underserved in terms of ICT and library infrastructure, despite the growing importance of these facilities in modern education. To help bridge this gap, the construction of a library and ICT centres is currently underway at Hweakwae and Ahausena. These facilities are expected to enhance access to learning resources and support the training of pupils and students in digital literacy across the district.

TABLE 57: AGRICULTURAL PROJECTIONS

Year	Current Farmer Population	Standard	Current Ratio	Required AEAS	Current Available	Surplus/ Backlog
2025	65,000	66,000	1:13,000	12	5	7
2026	66,950	67,386	1:16,738	12	4	8
2027	68,900	68,772	1:17,225	12	4	8
2028	70,850	70,158	1:17,713	12	4	8
2029	72,800	71,544	1:18,200	12	4	8

Agriculture remains the primary economic activity in the Birim North District, with crops such as oil palm, cassava, plantain, cocoa, and palm kernel serving as key contributors to livelihoods and the District Assembly's

Internally Generated Fund (IGF). However, the effectiveness of agricultural service delivery is being threatened by a sharp decline in technical staff at the Department of Agriculture.

As of 2025, only five (5) technical officers are available, a significant reduction from previous years, mainly due to retirements without corresponding replacements. The situation is expected to worsen by 2026, with only four (4) officers projected to remain. This is against a backdrop of an estimated 65,000 farmers, increasing annually by 2.1%, due to both natural population growth and increased youth engagement in agriculture.

The current staff-to-farmer ratio is critically low, undermining extension services, farmer training, food security efforts, and the effective implementation of agricultural policies. Public extension services remain the sole source of support for farmers in the district.

To address this gap, at least twelve (12) agricultural extension officers will be required over the plan period to meet the needs of the growing farmer population. Immediate recruitment and deployment of technical staff are essential to sustain agricultural development, safeguard rural livelihoods, and maintain progress in food production and productivity.

2.21.3 Security Projections for the District

Birim North District, known for its vibrant agricultural and mining activities, continues to attract traders and individuals from across the country. However, this economic activity has been accompanied by rising security concerns. There has been an increase in theft, with frequent break-ins targeting homes and shops, resulting in loss of property. In addition, youth demonstrations particularly related to employment opportunities at Zinjin alongside ongoing chieftaincy disputes and illegal mining activities, have heightened the need for enhanced security presence and interventions.

To address these issues, district development planning intends to incorporate strategies that prioritize the safety and protection of residents and property. In light of the projected population growth and existing security infrastructure limitations, the following assumptions have guided the district's security needs projection:

2.21.3.1 Security Infrastructure Needs Projections

1. The number of police stations/posts will be based on the total district population.
2. New security installations will be evenly distributed to ensure rapid response across the district.
3. Four (4) new police stations or posts are planned for construction within the planning period.

These interventions aim to strengthen law enforcement capacity, improve community safety, and promote a secure environment for socio-economic development.

TABLE 58: DISTRICT SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS PROJECTIONS

Year	Total District Population	No of Existing Police Station	Required Standard	No. Required	Backlog/ Surplus
2025	87,418	4	1:500	1	3
2026	88,370	4	1:500	1	3
2027	88,370	4	1:500	1	3
2028	89,326	4	1:500	1	3
2029	90,285	4	1:500	1	3

2.21.3.2 Projections for Police Personnel Needs of the District (2026–2029)

Projections for police personnel needs in the Birim North District from 2026 to 2029 reveal a widening gap in law enforcement capacity. Using the United Nations’ standard of one police officer per 500 people, the district is significantly under-resourced.

In 2026, the population is projected to reach 87,418, requiring 175 police officers. However, with only 60 officers currently available, there will be a deficit of 115 personnel. This shortfall is expected to increase in subsequent years. In 2027, the population is estimated at 88,370, requiring 177 officers and resulting in a deficit of 117. By 2028, the population is expected to rise to 89,326, and the required police strength will be 179, creating a gap of 119 officers. In 2029, the projected population reaches 90,285, with a corresponding police requirement of 181 officers, widening the shortfall to 121.

Currently, only about 34 percent of the required police strength is in place. This persistent shortage, combined with annual population growth, could lead to increased crime, delayed response times, and reduced public trust in law enforcement. The district must advocate for increased police recruitment and equitable deployment. In addition, the integration of community policing and internal security measures must be considered in the medium-term development strategy to maintain safety, peace, and social stability.

TABLE 59: PROJECTIONS FOR POLICE PERSONNEL NEEDS OF THE DISTRICT (2026–2029)

YEAR	PROJECTED POPULATION	EXISTING NUMBER OF POLICE PERSONNEL	STANDARD (MAX)	REQUIRED	DEFICIT	SURPLUS
2026	87,418	60	1:500	175	115	-
2027	88,370	60	1:500	177	117	-

2028	89,326	60	1:500	179	119	-
2029	90,285	60	1:500	181	121	-

2.21.4 Projections for Spatial Planning

The Birim North District anticipates significant population growth over the next four years, making effective spatial planning essential. Without proper settlement planning, issues such as slums, poor layouts, and disaster risks may arise. To address this, the district aims to implement a comprehensive Street Naming and Property Addressing System, with all major streets named and properties numbered by December 2029. This will enhance accessibility, service delivery, and revenue mobilisation, supporting sustainable urban development.

2.21.5 Financial Projections for the District (2026-2029)

The financial projections for the Birim North District from 2026 to 2029 emphasize the need for robust resource mobilization to support the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). The plan will be funded from multiple sources, including Internally Generated Funds (IGF), central government releases, and others like the Mineral Development Fund (MDF). Projections are based on 2025 budget ceilings provided by the Ministry of Finance and several key assumptions.

These include improvements in government fund releases, average annual growth in IGF and MDF, full valuation of major communities to enhance IGF collection, relaxed COVID-19 restrictions, identification of new revenue streams, and improved budgeting through enhanced data collection on businesses and properties. Additionally, intensified public education and levy payment campaigns will be implemented to boost compliance. Revenue shortfalls and funding gaps are to be addressed through strategies outlined in the financing plan of the MTDP.

TABLE 60: EXPECTED REVENUE FROM 2024-2029

REVENUE ITEMS	BASE YEAR 2024	2026	2027	2028	2029
IGF	10,899,56774	10,804,823.96	11,885,306.36	13,073,837.00	14,381,220.70
DACF	4,925,849.58	4,267,715.74	4,694,487.31	5,163,936.04	5,680,329.64
ROYALTIES	5,717,202.00	6,158,314.21	6,774,145.63	7,451,560.20	8,196,716.22
DACF-RFG	1,418,206.00	99,000.00	108,900.00	119,790.00	131,769.00
GOG	621,602.00	683,762.20	752,138.42	827,352.26	910,087.49
DONOR (SIP)	250,000.00	300,000	320,000	350,000.00	380,000.00

2.21.5.1 District Expenditures 2024-2029

The Birim North District's expenditure projections from 2024 to 2029 emphasize the close relationship between revenue generation and spending. While spending depends on revenue availability, it must also be guided by sound fiscal management, accountability, and adherence to relevant legal frameworks such as the Public Finance Management Act, Internal Audit Act, and the Public Procurement Act.

Using 2024 as the base year, the projections anticipate gradual increases in employee compensation, goods and services, and asset investments over the period. Key assumptions include intensified monitoring of development interventions, implementation of maintenance plans, increased capital investments, and the enforcement of fiscal discipline. The Assembly also aims to manage expenditures prudently while addressing outstanding financial commitments.

TABLE 61: EXPENDITURE FROM 2026-2029

Expenditure	(2024 Base Year)	2026	2027	2028	2029
Compensation of Employers	5,932,011.84	9,979,134.00	10,977,047.40	12,074,752.13	13,282,227.35
Goods and Services	8,426,935.97	9,795,447.20	10,774,991.92	11,852,491.11	13,037,740.22
Assets	9,473,479.51	5,562,366.70	6,118,603.37	6,730,463.71	7,403,510.10
Total	23,832,427.32	25,336,947.90	27,870,642.70	30,657,702.00	33,723,4777.70

CHAPTER THREE

KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the key development priorities identified for the Birim North District in the Medium-Term Development Plan. It builds upon the analysis presented in the previous chapter, which reviewed the performance of the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan and assessed the current socio-economic conditions of the district. The priorities outlined here are based on identified development gaps and are aimed at guiding strategic interventions to improve the well-being of the people in the district over the planning period.

3.1 Key Development Priorities

The new development framework for the district is built around six core dimensions: economic development, social development, environment and infrastructure, governance and accountability, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, Emergency planning, including COVID-19 response. These priorities provide a comprehensive guide for planning and delivering sustainable development in the district.

3.2 Summary of Process for Prioritization of Development Priorities.

An assessment of development needs and challenges, conducted through stakeholder consultations, revealed several critical issues influencing the current state of the District. These needs were prioritized to guide strategic planning under each development goal.

The prioritization process involved ranking issues based on their severity, relevance, and potential impact. The criteria used included:

- The severity and diversity of the problems and their potential social, economic, and environmental benefits.
- The ability to generate significant economic benefits, such as attracting investors, creating jobs, and increasing income. Strong linkages to basic human needs and rights.
- Potential to influence sustainable spatial development of key areas.
- Opportunities to address cross-cutting themes such as support for vulnerable groups, gender equality, environmental sustainability, and disaster risk reduction.

Issues that strongly aligned with the district’s development gaps were prioritized, while emerging concerns with weaker linkages were noted for future consideration. A matrix summarizing the prioritization results and linking each issue to its corresponding development goal is presented in Table 64.

TABLE 62: PRIORITIZATION OF THE ADOPTED ISSUES

DMTDP POLICY DIMENSION (2026-2029) Adopted Issues	Criteria						Total Score	Rank
	Impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on the economy	Impact on even development	Impact relating to spatial location	Promotion of cross-cutting issues		
Economic Development								
1.Low internal revenue generation of the Assembly.	1	2	2	3	1	2	11	8th
2.Informal Nature of Business	2	2	3	2	2	2	13	6th
3.Under-Developed Tourist Site	1	1	2	2	0	0	6	13th
4.Low Agricultural Production and Productivity	2	2	2	2	1	1	10	9th
Sub-Total5							40	4th
Social Development								
5.High levels of Unemployment rate among the Youth.	2	3	3	2	1	2	13	6th
6.High Incidence of Disease	3	3	3	3	2	2	16	3rd
7.High Incidence of Teenage Pregnancy	2	2	2	1	1	1	9	10th
8.Limited Coverage of Leap Beneficiaries to other Vulnerable Household.	3	3	2	2	2	1	13	6th
9.Inadequate Teachers Bungalow.	3	2	1	1	2	1	10	9th
10.Inadequate Health facilities/Poor condition of health infrastructure	2	2	1	1	2	1	9	10th
11.Inadequate Provision of Start-Up Kits for graduate Youth in appretenship Programme.	2	3	3	3	2	1	14	5th
12.Inadequate School Infrastructure	2	2	2	2	1	1	10	9th
13.Inadequate Trained Teachers	2	1	2	2	1	1	9	10th
14.Low Participation of Women in Decision Making	3	2	3	2	2	2	14	5th
15.Poor Sanitary Conditions/Waste Disposal/Sanitation facilities.	3	2	3	2	3	3	16	3rd
16.Inadequate accommodation for Health Personnel	3	2	2	2	3	3	15	4th

17.High Prevalence Rate of HIV/AIDS's	3	3	3	3	2	3	17	2nd
Sub-Total							165	1st
Environment and Human Settlement Development								
18.Poor Road Network	3	3	3	3	3	1	16	3rd
19.Inadequate Electricity to Communities	3	2	3	3	2	0	13	6th
20.Inadequate Market Infrastructure	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	12th
21.Poor Development Control/Layout	1	2	2	1	2	1	9	10 th
22.Inadequate Speed Ramps/Road Signs	2	1	1	1	1	3	9	10th
23.Poor Telecommunication Network	3	2	2	1	2	2	12	7th
24.Poor Maintenance of Roads	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	1st
25.Poor Landscaping.	2	0	1	1	1	1	6	13th
26.Inadequate Water Facilities	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	1st
27.Environmental Degradation/illegal Mining activities	3	2	2	2	1	1	11	8th
28.Poor Maintenance of Water Facilities	3	3	3	3	2	1	15	4th
29. Recurrent Incidence of Flooding	2	1	2	2	1	1	9	10th
30 Incidence of Fire Outbreak	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	12th
31.High Incidence of Road Accidents	1	1	2	2	1	1	8	11th
SUB-TOTAL							193	
Governance, and Institutional Development								
32..Inadequate Enforcement of Bye-laws.	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	12th
33..Inadequate Police Post	3	1	1	1	2	2	10	9th
34..Inadequate Office Accommodation and Residential Buildings.	2	1	1	1	2	1	8	11th
35.Chieftaincy Disputes in some Communities	3	2	2	1	2	1	11	8 th
36.Weak Functioning of the Area Councils	2	1	2	2	3	1	11	8th
37..Weak Collaboration among Institutions	1	1	1	2	2	1	8	11th
38. Inadequate Logistics for Monitoring and Evaluation	2	1	2	2	1	1	9	10th
SUB-TOTAL							64	

Source: DPCU, 2025.

TABLE 63: PRIORITIZED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

N/S	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ADOPTED PRIORITISED ISSUE
1.	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
		Low internal revenue generation of the Assembly
		Informal Nature of Business
		Under-Developed Tourist Site
		Low Agricultural Production and Productivity
2.	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	
		High levels of Unemployment rate among the Youth
		High Incidence of Disease
		High Incidence of Teenage Pregnancy.
		Limited Coverage of Leap Beneficiaries to other Vulnerable Household
		Inadequate Teachers Bungalow.
		Inadequate Health facilities/Poor condition of health infrastructure
		Inadequate Provision of Start-Up Kits for graduate Youth in appretenship Programme.
		Inadequate School Infrastructure
		Inadequate Trained Teachers
		Low Participation of Women in Decision Making
		Poor Sanitary Conditions/Waste Disposal/Sanitation facilities.
		Inadequate accommodation for Health Personnel
		High Prevalence Rate of HIV/AIDS's
3.	Environment, and Human Settlement Development	
		Poor Road Network
		Inadequate Electricity to Communities
		Inadequate Market Infrastructure
		Poor Development Control/Layout
		Inadequate Speed Ramps/Road Signs
		Poor Telecommunication Network

		Poor Maintenance of Roads
		Poor Landscaping.
		Inadequate Water Facilities
		Recurrent Incidence of Flooding
		Incidence of Fire Outbreak
		High Incidence of Road Accidents
		Environmental Degradation/illegal Mining activities
4.	Governance, and Institutional Development	Inadequate Logistics for Monitoring and Evaluation
		Inadequate Enforcement of Bye-laws.
		Inadequate Police Post
		Inadequate Office Accommodation and Residential Buildings
		Chieftaincy Disputes in some Communities
		Weak Functioning of the Area Councils
		Weak Collaboration among Institutions

2.5.1 Ranking of prioritised Adopted Issues based on Policy Dimensions

Based on stakeholder consultations and analysis, the prioritized development issues in the Birim North District were ranked under the following policy dimensions:

- Economic Development
- Environment, and Human Settlement Development
- Governance and Institutional Development
- Social Development

This ranking suggests that during the planned period, greater emphasis and resources will be directed towards building a prosperous society, while also addressing the other identified goals.

Some key development issues demonstrated strong alignment with existing development gaps, while others, though currently less pressing, are recognized as emerging trends that require attention moving forward.

TABLE 64: PRIORITIZATION KEY

Definition	Score
Strong Linkage	3
Moderate Linkage	2
Weak Linkage	1
No Linkage	0
Negative Linkage	-1

Source: NDPC, Guidelines, 2024

3.3 Prioritisation Based on the SGD Goals

In aligning with the national development agenda, the District considered the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their corresponding targets during the planning process. These goals and targets have been integrated into the Composite Programme of Action and the Annual Action Plans, and progress will be monitored and reported on a quarterly and annual basis.

The table below presents the five nationally prioritized SDGs and their targets, selected due to their strong synergies and potential to accelerate the achievement of the overall SDG agenda at the national and local levels.

TABLE 65: ADOPTED FIVE NATIONAL PRIORITIZED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL.

SDG GOALS	TARGET	PRIORITY ISSUE	KEY IMPACTS/RATIONAL
SDG GOAL 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all.	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.	1.Inadequate Teachers Bungalow	1.It will increase Teachers Alteration rate in the districts.
		2.Inadequate School Infrastructure	1.Critically affect quality of teaching and learning outcomes.
		3.Inadequate Trained Teachers.	1.It will significantly affect both students and teaching profession leading to lower academic achievement, decreased students engagement, and increased teacher burnout.
SDG GOAL 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in Vulnerable situation.	1.Poor Maintenance of Water Facilities	1.Increased risk of water born diseases, decreased school attendance due to illness, and economic hardship caused by health problems and lost productivity.
		2.Inadequate Water Facilities.	Can lead to environmental degradation and ecosystem damage as well as outbreak of water born disease.
		3.Poor Sanitary Conditions/Waste Disposal/Sanitation facilities.	Contribute to the spread of diseases leading to increased healthcare cost and reduced productivity.
SDG GOAL 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	7.3:By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.	1.Inadequate Electricity to Communities.	Hindering of economic development, reducing quality of life and creating safety hazards. It can limit business activity, reduce educational opportunities, increase health risks and disrupt essential services.
SDG GOAL 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.	8.5: By 20230, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and Men, including for young people and persons with	1.Inadequate Provision of Start-Up Kits for graduate Youth in appretenship Programme	It can significantly hinder the success and growth of new business, leading to potential failure. This can manifest as a lack of essential equipment, tools, or resources needed to effectively launch and operate the business.

	disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.	2.High levels of Unemployment rate among the Youth	Economically, it can lead to lower productivity, reduced consumer spending and potential long-term economic and stagnation.
		3.Low internal revenue generation of the Assembly.	Inadequate provision of development projects and programme.
		4. Informal Nature of Business	Unsafe working conditions, low productivity, lack of access to resources.
		5.Under-Developed Tourist Site	Insufficient infrastructure, revenue leakages, difficulty attracting investments, hindering their ability to develop into thriving tourist destinations.
		6.Low Agricultural Production and Productivity	Critically affect food security, economic stability and environmental sustainability
SDG GOAL 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.	16.6:Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.	1.Inadequate Enforcement of Bye-laws	Increased crime rate, polluted water bodies and air, poor sanitation and spread of disease. Hinder sustainable development
		2.Inadequate Police Post.	Increase crime rate
		3.Inadequate Office Accommodation and Residential Buildings.	Poor Staff Performance
		4.Chieftaincy Disputes in some Communities	Insecurity Conflicts
		5.Weak Functioning of the Area Councils	Revenue leakages
		6.Weak Collaboration among Institutions	Low productivity

3.4 Harmonisation of Community Needs and Aspiration

To ensure consistency and continuity between the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) and the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) for 2026–2029, key development issues identified under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda III (GSGDA III, 2022–2025) were harmonized with the priorities of the NMTDPF 2026–2029. This harmonization process aims to align district-specific needs with national policy direction, thereby enhancing the relevance and responsiveness of planned interventions.

Table 65 presents the harmonized development issues, linking community needs and aspirations as identified through performance reviews and profiling under GSGDA III to the strategic objectives of the NMTDPF 2026–2029 under the Long-Term National Development Plan (LTNDP).

TABLE 66: HARMONIZATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATION

DMTDP 2022-2025	Economic Development									Social Development			Environment and Human Settlement Development				Governance and Institutional Development							SCOR E	AV ER AG E SCOR E			
	Inadequate/irregular release of funds	Lack of designated vehicles for the information department for pay your levy campaign	Limited application of agricultural technology	Reduction in the quality and quantity of farmlands into other use	Under develop tourist site	Lack of enforcement on defaulters of rate payers	Inadequate public sensitization on local governance system	Delay in the release of the central government funds	Inadequate job opportunities for the youth	Inadequate waste bins and poor sanitation	High incidence of communicable disease.	Incidence of teenage pregnancy	High price in registration and acquisition of permit for small scale mining	Poor access roads in communities and towns	Poor telecommunication network	High price in registration and acquisition of permit for small scale mining	Occurrence of disaster	Illegal mining activities	Weak departmental linkages	Undue interference by politicians on plan implementation	Inadequate space for decentralized departments	Inadequate logistics for decentralized departments	Weak functioning of the area councils			Chieftaincy disputes in some communities	Low involvement of women in decentralization and decision-making process	Weak monitoring of projects because of low involvement of DPCU in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
Construction of Drains/Re-Shaping and Rehabilitation of Roads.	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	17	0.4
Expansion of Pipe Born Water/Boreholes	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	14	0.34
Provision of Logistics for Monitoring and Evaluation activities.	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	2	2	23	0.6

Construct drainage system	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	18	0.5
Expand and Intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes.	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	14	0.36
Organise Public education on Fire-Outbreak	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	14	0.36
Embark on Public education	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	23	0.6
Provision of Sanitary Containers/Improve Waste disposal site/Provision of sanitation facilities.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	19	0.5	
Provision of Road Signs, Speed Ramps	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	0.39
Improve Road Network	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	1	17	0.4
Repair and Maintain water facilities	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	14	0.37	
Provide Start-Up Kits	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	15	0.4	
Provision of accommodation for health Personnel.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	1	14	0.36
Strengthen Women's participation in local governance.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	14	0.36
Employment and Job creation	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	2	20	
Ensure support for development of the private sector	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	17	0.4	
Expansion of Electricity	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	14	0.36	
Expansion of Leap Programme.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	1	1	2	18	0.4
Embark on afforestation and Land reclamation programme	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	16	0.06
Strengthen Sub-district structures	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	17	0.4
Improve Internal Revenue generation	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	18	0.47	

Resolve Chieftaincy Disputes through dialogue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	10	0.26
Increase agricultural production and productivity	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	18	0.47		
Provision of Teachers Bungalow	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	10	0.26		
Construction of Police Post	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	16	0.4			
Expand School Infrastructure	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	13			
Provide Speed Ramps, Road Signs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	12	0.31		
Ensure effective spatial development and control and proper layout	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	2	2	19	0.5		
Provision of trained Teachers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	13	0.3			
Provision of Health facilities and maintenance of health infrastructure.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	15	0.4			
Strengthen the integration of Family Planning education in adolescent reproductive healthcare services.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	1	2	1	12	0.3			
Construct Office space and Residential accommodation	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	12	0.3			
Strengthen collaboration among institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	15	0.4			
Strengthen and Enforce Bye-Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	13	0.3			
Expand market infrastructure	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	18	0.5		
Improve tourism site/development	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	13	0.3		
Provide Parks and Garden and Plants ornamental trees and flowers	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	14	0.3			
Provide Health facilities/Maintain Health infrastructure.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	14	0.36			

Maintain Telecommunication Net- Work.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	16	0.42
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Source: DPCU-BNDA, 2025

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

4.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the development goals, objectives, and strategies formulated to address the prioritized issues identified in the previous chapter. It presents the projected development needs of the district, framed within a structured set of goals and objectives to guide implementation over the medium-term period.

Development is guided by clearly defined goals and objectives, supported by actionable strategies. In alignment with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2026–2029, the Birim North District adopted a goal-oriented approach, linking local development issues with national policy objectives, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the African Union’s Agenda 2063 goals.

The strategies were developed through a series of technical consultations, particularly involving departments of the Assembly. Selection of strategies was based on several criteria, including cost-effectiveness, resource availability (staff, funding, and time), the scope of the target population, potential social impact, feasibility, and technological appropriateness.

Table 70 presents a matrix that aligns the district’s identified issues with corresponding specific objectives and strategies and shows their linkages to national development priorities.

4.1 Development Goal

To achieve the district’s development focus, the following overarching goal has been formulated: “To build a strong foundation for the smooth take-off of accelerated economic and social development.”

To realise this goal, the District Assembly has adopted a set of sustainable and prioritized development issues. These issues are categorized under the thematic areas of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2026–2029 and are detailed in Table 70.

4.2 Goal Compatibility Matrix

A goal compatibility matrix was developed to assess the consistency and alignment of the selected development goals. Compatibility levels were rated as High (3), Medium (2), and Low (1), indicating the degree to which goals support or conflict with one another.

The assessment revealed that the district's prioritized goals for the next four years are largely compatible, with a strong focus on building a prosperous society. This goal showed the highest level of alignment with other objectives, justifying its prioritization. The implication is that more resources will be directed toward achieving this goal, while still supporting the other identified priorities. Overall, the selected goals are consistent and mutually reinforcing. Table 70 below indicates the goal compatibility

TABLE 67: GOAL COMPATIBILITY KEY RATING

Definition	Score
High	3
Medium	2
Low	1

Source: DPCU, 2025.

TABLE 68: GOAL COMPATIBILITY MATRIX

Goal	Build a Prosperous District	Create Opportunity for all	Maintain a Stable united and Safe Society	Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment	Protect the Natural Environment and Develop the Support Infrastructure Base of the District	Improve Delivery of Development Outcome at all Levels	Score	Ranking
No	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Goal 1 Build a Prosperous District		3	2	3	3	2	13	1st
Goal 2 Create Opportunity for all	3		2	3	2	1	11	4th
Goal 3 Maintain a Stable united and Safe Society.	2	1		1	2	3	9	7th
Goal 4 Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment	3	2	2		3	2	12	2nd
Goal 5 Protect the Natural Environment and Develop the Support Infrastructure Base of the District	3	2	1	3		2	11	6th
Goal 6 Improve Delivery of Development Outcomes at all Levels	2	2	3	3	2		12	3rd

4.3 District Objectives

The district's objectives were formulated using the SMART approach ensuring they are specific, measurable, attainable, realistic, and time-bound. This process aimed to select objectives that effectively address the prioritized issues and guide programme implementation over the next four years. The objectives are organized under the relevant policy dimensions.

4.3.1 Economic Development

Objectives:

1. Enhance revenue mobilization, curb tax abuse, and improve operational efficiency.
2. Promote a prosperous and economically vibrant district.

4.3.2 Social Development

Objective:

1. Create inclusive opportunities that ensure equal access to social and economic benefits for all residents.

4.3.3 Governance and Institutional Development

Objectives:

1. Maintain a stable, united, and secure society that fosters peace and social cohesion.
2. Improve the delivery of development outcomes at all levels.

4.3.4 Environment, and Human Settlement Development.

Objectives

1. Safeguard the natural environment and promote a resilient built environment.
2. Protect natural resources while developing the district's support infrastructure.
3. Create inclusive opportunities for all.
4. Safeguard the natural environment and promote a resilient built environment.

4.4 Strategies

The strategies were developed through technical meetings with stakeholders, particularly the Departments of the Assembly. Selection was based on implementation cost, resource availability (staff, funds, and time), target population, social impact, potential to achieve objectives, and available technology. Table 71 presents the matrix aligning the District’s adopted issues, specific objectives, and strategies with MTNDPF objectives, as well as SDG and AU targets.

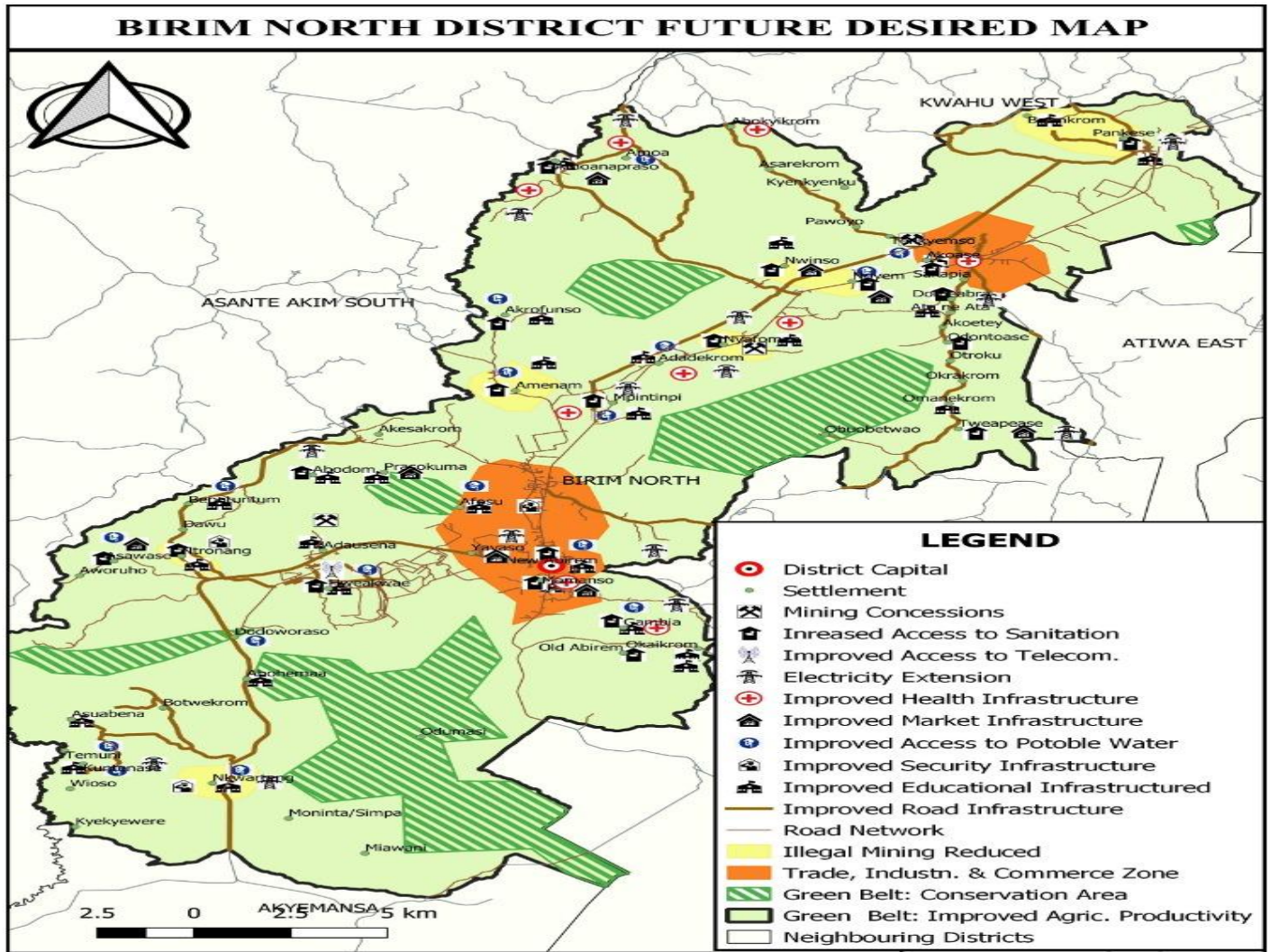


FIGURE 60: FUTURE DESIRED MAP OF THE DISTRICT

TABLE 69: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, GOALS, OBJECTIVES, NATIONAL OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, PROGRAMMES, SDG GOALS AND AU TARGETS

PRIORITISED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	SDG	AU TARGET
POLICY DIMENSION:ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT							
1.Low Revenue generation	Build a Prosperous District	Boost revenue mobilization, elevate tax abuse and improve efficiency	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Eliminate revenue collection leakages. 2.Diversify sources of resource for mobilization . 3.Digitize and harmonize automation of revenue mobilization and collection at the Area Councils levels and communities. 4.Provide incentives and logistics for revenue collectors 5.Intensify pay-Your levy campaigns. 6.Provide award to revenue collectors who were able to meet their target at the end of every quarter. 7.Recruits and train revenue collectors at the area council level. 8.Invest in more local economic activities in the districts. 9.Support the Street Naming and Property Addressing System 10.Strengthen and enforce the assembly bye-laws. 11.Provide a dedicated vehicle for the development control and building inspectorate unit. 12.Organise education on Payment of property rate. 13.Organise pay your levy campaigns. 14.Re-value all un-valued properties in the districts. 14.Collect data on properties and business in the districts. 	Strong and Resilient Economy	1.SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3) 2.SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1, 17.3)	AU 1,4 9, 20
2.Informal Nature of Business	Build a Prosperous District	Support entrepreneurs and MSME development	1.Formalise the informal economy.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level. 2.Build the capacity of the informal business on financial management. 3.Provide enabling environment for the informal business to access credit facilities 4.Encourage cooperative formation. 5.Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade. 	Private Sector Development	SDG Targets, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17. SDG Target 17.15)	AU 4
3.Under Develop Tourist Site.	Build a Prosperous District	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Diversify and Expand the tourism industry.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence 2.Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the tourism industry. 3.Develop identified tourist site. 4.Provide infrastructure to identified tourist site. 	Private Sector Development	SDG 9, 12, 14. (SDG) Target 17.17)	AU 6, 7

4.Low agricultural Production and productivity.	Build a Prosperous District	Modernize and enhance agricultural production systems	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation	-Link smallholder and commercial producers to industry. -Provide factories for the agri-business -Provide Agricultural inputs and implements to farmers -Build capacity for farmers on climate smart agriculture -Construct Storage facilities and Warehouse in the district.	Agricultural and Rural Development	SDG 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17 AU 1,3,4,5,20.	AU 1,3,4,5,20
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT							
5.High Teenage Pregnancy acceptor rate for adolescent	Create opportunities for all	To reduce the incident of teenage pregnancy by 2029.	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	1.Strengthen the integration of family planning education in adolescent reproductive healthcare services. 2.Provide Adolescent corner teenage pregnancy. 3.Improve quality of adolescent and youth friendly services 4.Promote advocacy for increased investment in the youth.	Health Improvement Programme	Targets 3.7, 5.3 SDGs Target 3.5, 3.7, 3.8)	AU 3
6.Incidence of communicable disease.	Create opportunities for all	Improve access to healthcare services	Enhance capacity for surveillance and management of epidemics and pandemics	1.Organise monthly clean up exercise in the district. 2.Educate the public on good sanitation practices.	Health Improvement Programme	SDG 2, 3,	AU 3
7.Inadequate accommodation for health Personnel.	Create opportunities for all	Improve access to health care services	Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistic	1.Provide accommodation for health personnel	Health Improvement Programme	SDG 2, 3,	AU 3
8.HIV/AIDS&STI Prevalence.	Create opportunities for all	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV	Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups.	1.Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes. 2.Intensify comprehensive education on HIV/AIDS and STIs, including reduction of stigmatization 3. Intensify behavioral change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV/AIDS and TB. 4.Strengthen collaboration among HIV/AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes. 5.Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV). 6.Improve access to antiretroviral therapy.	Health Improvement Programme.	(SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	AU 3
9.Inadequate health facilities/Poor condition of Health infrastructure	Create opportunities for all	Improve access to healthcare services	Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	1.Construct more health facilities to unserved communities. 2.Maintain health infrastructure	Health Improvement Programme	SDG 2, 3, 16,	AU 3, 2060
10.Inadequate school infrastructure	Create opportunities for all	Increase school infrastructure by 1%	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Construct more school infrastructure to unserved communities.	Education Improvement Programme	SDG GOAL 4	AU 18, 12.

11.Inadequate trained Teachers	Create opportunities for all	To increase access to and participation in education and training	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1.Provide incentives for Teachers to stay in the district 2.Request for more Trained Teachers in the district. 3.Provide infrastructure to rural communities	Education Improvement Programme	SDG GOAL 4	AU 18, 12.
12.Inadequate accommodation for Teachers	Create opportunities for all	To increase access to and participation in education and training	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1.Provide accommodation to accommodate teachers	Education Improvement Programme	SDG Target 4.a, 4.c)	AU 18, 12.
13.Poor sanitary conditions/Waste Disposal/Inadequate Sanitation facilities	Create opportunities for all	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	Reduce Environmental Pollution	1.Promote Total Sanitation Campaign. 2.Organise monthly sanitation in the district 3.Fine and Sanction house-hold who practice bad sanitation. 4.Educate the public on good sanitation practices. 5.Fumigate Public institutions. 6.Purchase Sanitary tools and implements. 7.Support Final disposal site 8.Organise routine desilting and ensure proper waste disposal site.	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation.	SDG GOAL 6	AU 18, 12.
14.Low participation of women in decision making	Create opportunities for all	Improve financial well-being, expand economic opportunities and enrich the overall quality of life.	Promote economic empowerment of women.	1.Improve access to education, health, and skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable women. 2.Expand programmes to mentor girls and create a pool of potential female leaders. 3.Increase education and advocacy on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and other Harmful Cultural Practices 4.Implement measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality. 5.Expand programmes to mentor girls and create a pool of potential female leaders. 6.Strengthen Women’s participation in Assemblies Concept to encourage Women to participate in local government 7.Implement measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality 8.Develop capacities of stakeholders for effective gender mainstreaming.	Gender Equality and Equity	SDG Target 16.6,7) (SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5) SDG Target 16.7) SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c) (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2) SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2)	AU 18, 12. AU 18, 12.
15.Limited Coverage of Leap Beneficiaries to	Create opportunities for all	- Reduce poverty and improve household	Strengthen mainstreaming, coordination and	1.Extend the Leap Programme to cover other communities	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection.	(SDG Targets 5.1,	AU 12,1,4

other Vulnerable Household.		consumption and improve human capital	implementation of gender related interventions in all sector	2.Enroll other vulnerable groups to the Leap Programme.		10.3,16.3,6.6, 16.7, 16.b, 17.15)	
16.High levels of unemployment among the youth	Create opportunities for all	Promote job creation and decent work	Improve coordination of youth development	1.Strengthen and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship. 2.Provide enabling environment for the unemployed youth. 3.Provide incentives for the youths in agriculture.	Employment and Decent Work	SDG Targets 8.3, 8.6)	AU 18, 12.
17.Inadequate provision of Start-Up Kits for Graduate Youth in Appretenship programme	Create opportunities for all	Promote job creation and decent work	Improve coordination of youth development.	1.Provide Start-Up Kits to graduate Youth Appretenship. 2.Organise skills development programme for the youth.	Youth Development Programme	(SDG Targets 8.3, 8.6)	AU 18
GOVERNANCE&INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT							
18.Inadequate enforcement of the Byelaws.	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	To improve the level of efficiency in public administration in the district.	Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization.	1.Strengthen and enforce the Assembly Bye-Laws. 2.Review the assembly bye-laws	Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement.	SDG GOAL 8	AU 12
19.Weak Collaboration among institutions	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization	1. Ensure effective implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan among institutions and Departments.(NCCE, CHRAG, AUDIT, ISD, DA. 2. Strengthen departments, institutional collaboration in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of government flagship projects. 3.Provide logistics to department institutions to perform their functions effectively.	Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement.	SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.10)	AU 12
20.Chieftaincy Disputes.	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Ensure adherence to traditional customs and laws.	Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization	1.Build capacity of the traditional authorities on conflicts resolutions 2.Engage and build a strong dialogue among traditional authorities. 3.Involve National, Regional House of Chiefs in Chieftaincy disputes.	Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement.	SDG 16	AU
21.Inadequate Police Post	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	To maintain a peaceful and violence free environment for development	Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization	Provide Police Post to other communities unserved.	Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement.	SDG GOAL 11	AU 10

22.Weak functioning of the Area councils	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Ensure effective functioning of all assembly sub-committees	Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization	-Strengthen sub-district structures -Provide Capacity building for Area Council Members. -Provide logistical needs to Area councils. -Recruits staff to support Area Council Operations.	Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement.	(SDG Targets 8,16.6, 17.9)	AU 12
23.Inadequate logistics for monitoring and evaluation activities.	Improve delivery of development outcomes at all levels	Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems at all levels.	Improve decentralized planning	1.Provide logistics for Monitoring and Evaluation activities. 2.Ensure timely release of Central government funds to implementing agencies. 3.Provide financial support to the DPCU members. 4.Ensure uniform reporting format. 5.Build capacity Of DPCU members 6.Ensure Uniform reporting formats by Depts.	Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	SDG Targets 7, 8,10,16)	AU 12
24.Inadequate Office space/Residential accommodation	Maintain a stable, united and safe society.	To improve the level of efficiency in public administration in the district	Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization	-Provide Office space and Residential accommodation.	Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement.	SDG GOAL 8	AU 12
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT							
25.Poor road Network	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport	Promote effective maintenance culture	1.Strengthen health and safety standards in planning, design, construction, operations and maintenance for road transport. 2. Enhance maintenance and management practices for all transport sectors 3. Develop adequate technical know-how to efficiently and effectively manage road transport service delivery. 4. Develop asset register on infrastructure conditions 5.Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance 6.Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure.	Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management programme.	SDG GOAL 12, 13 SDG GOAL 12, 13 (SDG Target 17.9) SDG Target 9.a	AU 10
26.Poor Telecommunication Network	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Improve telecommunication Network	Promote effective maintenance culture	1.Maintain existing Telecommunication Network 2.Extend Telecommunication Network to other communities	Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme.	(SDG Targets 6.a, 17.17)	AU 10
27.Inadequate Electricity connection	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	To ensure stable supply of energy to 95% of the district's inhabitants by 2029.	Promote sustainable urban development	1.Extend electricity to other communities unserved.	Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme.	(SDG Targets 6.a, 17.17)	AU 10

28.Inadequat water facilities	Create opportunities for all	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	Promote sustainable urban development	1.Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems to unserved areas. 2. Promote public-private partnership in water service delivery. 3. Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme.	(SDGs Target 6.1, Target 6.1) (SDGs Target 6.1, Target 6.1) (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.17)	AU 10
29.Inadequate market infrastructure	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Promote effective maintenance culture	Promote effective maintenance culture	1.Provide more market infrastructure to other unserved communities 2.Maintain existing market infrastructure 3. Develop asset register on infrastructure conditions. 4.Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance 5.Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure.	Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme.	(SDG Targets 6.a, 17.17) (SDG Target 17.9) (SDG Target 9.a) (SDG Target 9.a)	AU 10
30.Environmental Degradation/illegal mining activities.	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Improve national resilience to hydrological threat	-Embark on afforestation programme. -Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods. --Strengthen the involvement of traditional authorities and CSOs in combating deforestation and desertification. -Initiate and implement a green district initiative. - Control the wanton destruction of forest resources . -- Sensitize various interests groups on sustainable resource utilization. -Develop and enforce bye laws on environmental resources -Strictly checking unauthorized exploitation of forest resources -controlling sand weaning and related activities -Enforcing all Assembly bye-laws on the environment - Encouraging the establishment of community woodlots.	Climte Change and Environmental Sustainability programme	(SDG Targets 11.3, 2.	AU 12
31.Inadequate Speed Ramps/Road Signs.	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport	Promote effective maintenance culture	1.Provide speed ramps/Road signs	Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme.	SDG GOAL 6, 9, 13 SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a	AU 7, 10
32.Poor development control/Layout	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	Improve national resilience to hydrological threat	1.Support the development and Implementation of national and local plans to make cities and communities resilient. 2.Ensure preparation and implementation of Spatial Development Frameworks, Structure Plans and Local Plans for all localities and the district. 3. Enforce building codes and standards at all levels.	Spatial Development Programme	SDG GOAL 6, 9, 13 SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a	AU 7, 10
33.Poor maintenance of water facilities	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a	Promote sustainable spatially integrated	Improve national resilience to hydrological threat	Repair and Maintain poor water facilities.	Water, Environmental Health and	SDG GOAL 6, 9	AU 10

	resilient built environment	development of human settlements			Sanitation Programme		
34.Poor landscaping	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Promote proactive planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation	Promote efficient and effective land administration.	1.Support the development and Implementation of national and local plans to make cities and communities resilient. 2.Provide Parks and Garden in the districts. 3.Plant ornamental trees in the communities and public institutions	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability programme.	SDG GOAL 13, 15	AU 7, 10
35.Poor drainage system/Maintenance of road.	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	To improve the drainage system in the District	Improve national resilience to hydrological threat	1.construct and Maintain drains in the district 2.Rehabilitate and Re-shape Roads 3.Prepare and implements adequate drainage plans for the District.	Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme.	SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b) (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)	AU 10
36.Recurrent incidence of flooding	Protect the Natural Environment and Develop the support infrastructure base of the district.	1. Promote proactive planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation	Address recurrent devastating floods	1.Develop monitoring mechanisms for disaster prevention and mitigation plan. 2.Develop and implements Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan.	Drainage and Flood Control	SDG GOAL 13 SDG GOAL 11.5	AU 10 AU Target A1, G7, P5, 11
37.Incidence of Fire-Outbreak	Protect the Natural Environment and Develop the support infrastructure base of the district	Promote proactive planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation.	Address recurrent devastating floods	1.Organise sensitization programme on Fire Outbreak for the Public Schools, churches, Mosques.	Hydrological threats	SDG TARGET 11.5	AU Target A1, G7, P5, 11
38.Recurrent incidence of Road Accidents.	Protect the Natural Environment and Develop the support infrastructure base of the district	Promote proactive planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation.	Address recurrent devastating floods	1.Intensify capacity developments for drivers and unions. 1.Conduct Eye-Screening for drivers in the district. 3.Organise sensitization for drivers and Unions on Road signs and safety measures. 4.Construct speed ramps and bitumen surfacing of un-tarred roads. 5.Organise re-shaping and Rehabilitation on roads in the districts.	Geological threats	SDG TARGET 11	AU 10

CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the specific development programmes to be implemented from 2026 to 2029 under six main areas, aimed at addressing the District’s key development challenges. The Composite Programme of Action (CPA) details the timeframe, budget, implementing agencies, and funding sources for each programme and project.

Formulated by the DPCU, the CPA covers all interventions, including monitoring and evaluation, asset management, and communication strategies. Preparation involved both intra- and inter-sectoral approaches to ensure coordinated, multi-sectoral implementation, resource efficiency, and synergy.

Stakeholder-submitted proposals were reviewed by the DPCU to confirm potential funding sources, target populations, and environmental impacts. Table 72 presents the CPA matrix for the four-year period, which includes development programmes, cost estimates, financing, revenue measures, M&E plans, communication plans, asset maintenance strategies, and strategic environmental assessments. Full implementation of these interventions is expected to significantly advance the District’s development vision.

5.1 Development Programme

Development programmes are guided by clear goals, objectives, policies, and strategies. To ensure alignment with the MTNDPF (2026–2029), the District’s specific issues, objectives, and strategies were linked to the National Development Objectives, SDGs, and AU targets.

The DPCU developed district programmes and sub-programmes based on identified development issues and objectives to achieve the desired outcomes. These are designed for easy integration into programme-based budgeting processes. Table ... presents the matrix of district-specific programmes and sub-programmes.

5.2 Costing of Plan

The implementation of programmes in the CPA requires detailed budgeting; hence, all activities were costed. The Planning Team, with support from the Works Department, Procurement Officer, and Statistician, conducted a market survey of goods, building materials, labour, and relevant services. This informed a cost build-up for estimating each project.

Recent similar project costs, the PPA's unit cost estimation tool, and an average price database for common items were also used. The DPCU then reviewed and agreed on standard rates, which were shared with departments to cost their programmes and projects.

Key assumptions for costing:

- Prices of major building materials (cement, iron rods, roofing sheets) will remain stable, with variations not exceeding 15% over the plan period.
- Costs of food and lubricants may vary between 10–20%.
- New school blocks (3-unit or 6-unit) will include furniture, teachers' desks and chairs, a computer lab, a toilet facility, and a changing room.
- CHPS compounds will be fully furnished, with mechanised boreholes and related ancillaries.

TABLE 70: COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION (CPA) 2026-2029

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	Time frame (Year)				Cost (GH¢)						Programme status		Implementing institution / department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DP	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	√	√	√	√	68,000.00	2,101,640.00	1,225,270.00	X	X	X	X	√	AGRIC	BNDA
EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK	√	√	√	√	X	2,758,000.00	X	X	X	X	X	√	BAC	BNDA
EDUCATION AND TRAINING.	√	√	√	√	X	78,000.00	190,800.00	X	X	X	X	√	GES	BNDA
STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	√	√	√	√	X	10,051,097.06	16,269,731.74	1,53,270.00	X	X	X	√	FINANCE	BNDA
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	√	√	√	√	X	180,000.00	279,000.00	X	X	X	X	√	BAC	BNDA
TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT	√	√	√	√	X	4,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	X	X	X	X	√	DPO	BNDA
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
EDUCATION, IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME	√	√	√	√	X	12,775,056.14	8,378,914.26	700,000.00	2,028,140.00	X	X	√	GES	BNDA
HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	√	√	√	√	X	22,174,350.00	50,640,533.15	X	4,000.00	X	X	√	DHD	BNDA
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES AND MANAGEMENT	√	√	√	√	X	2,523,796.00	8,189,952.26	X	X	X	X	√	DEHO	BNDA
REDUCING POVERTY AND INEQUALITIES	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	46,000.00	760,000.00	X	X	X	X	√	BDR	BNDA
VULNERABILITY, SOCIAL AND CHILD PROTECTION	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	46,000.00	760,000.00	X	X	X	X	√	SW&CD	BNDA
GENDER EQUALITY	√	√	√	√	28,000.00	170,000.00	1,000,000.00	X	20,000.00	X	X	√	SW&CD	BNDA
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT														
CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	√	√	√	√	X	90,000.00	45,200.00	X	X	X	X	√	NADMO	BNDA

DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL	√	√	√	√	X	32,000.00	X	X	X	X	X	√	NAD MO	BNDA
HYDROLOGICAL THREATS	√	√	√	√	X	236,000.00	100,000.00	X	X	X	X	√	NAD MO	BNDA
GEOLOGICAL THREATS	√	√	√	√	X	42,000.00	12,000.00	X	X	X	X	√	TRANSPORT	BNDA
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	√	√	√	√	X	300,400.00	155,043.92	X	X	X	X	√	PPD	BNDA
WATER, ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SANITATION PROGRAMME	√	√	√	√	X	486,443.04	5,926,914.26	X	X	X	X	√	DWE	BNDA
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME.	√	√	√	√	X	2,855,784.00	2,940,000.00	X	X	X	X	√	DWE	BNDA
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT														
CO-ORDINATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION	√	√	√	√	73,200.00	6,835,579.80	5,273,017.26	217,512.00	X	X	X	√	DPO	BNDA
COMMUNICATION	√	√	√	√	X	564,000.00	X	X	X	X	X	√	DWE	BNDA
MAINTENANCE OF ASSETS	√	√	√	√	X	1,886,443.04	343,779.03+343,779.3	X	X	X	X	√	DWE	BNDA
KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND LEARNING	√	√	√	√	X	125,00.00	450,000.00	X	X	X	X	√	HR	BNDA
TOTAL					184,200.00	70,232,589.08	105,656,376.85	917,512.00	2,052,140.00					
GRAND TOTAL						179,042,817.9								

TABLE 71: INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY (2026-2029)

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and sources of Funding								
		GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others Specify	Totals (B)	Gap (C)=(B-A)

AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	3,462,910.00	68,000.00	2,101,640.00	1,225,270.00	-	-	-	-	3,394,910.00	-68,000.00
YOUTH AGRIBUSINESS CAPACITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME	75,000.00	2,000.00	30,000.00					40,000.00	72,000.00	3,000.00
EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK	2,758,000.00	-	2,758,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	2,758,000.00	0.00
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	268,800.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-268,800.00
STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	26,320,828.80	-	10,051,097.00	16,269,731.00	153,270.00	-	-	-	26,474,098.80	153,270.00
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	459,000.00	-	180,000.00	279,000.00	-	-	-	-	459,000.00	0.00
TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT	10,000,000.00	-	4,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	10,000,000.00	0.00
EDUCATION, IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME	21,853,970.40	-	12,775,056.00	8,378,914.00	700,000.00	-	2,028,140.00	-	23,882,110.40	2,028,140.00
HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	72,818,883.15	-	22,174,350.00	50,640,533.00	-	-	4,000.00	-	72,818,883.15	0.00
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES AND MANAGEMENT	10,613,718.26	-	2,523,796.00	8,189,952.00	-	-	-	-	10,713,748.26	100,030.00
REDUCING POVERTY AND INEQUALITIES	811,000.00	5,000.00	46,000.00	760,000.00	-	-	-	-	811,000.00	0.00
VULNERABILITY, SOCIAL AND CHILD PROTECTION	816,000.00	10,000.00	46,000.00	760,000.00	-	-	-	-	816,000.00	0.00

GENDER EQUALITY & EQUITY	1,218,000.00	28,000.00	170,000.00	1,000,000.00	-	20,000.00	-	-	1,218,000.00	0.00
CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	135,200.00	-	90,000.00	45,200.00	-	-	-	-	135,200.00	0.00
DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL	32,000.00	-	32,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	32,000.00	0.00
HYDROLOGICAL THREATS	336,000.00	-	236,000.00	100,000.00	-	-	-	-	336,000.00	0.00
GEOLOGICAL THREATS	54,000.00	-	42,000.00	12,000.00	-	-	-	-	54,000.00	0.00
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	455,443.92	-	300,400.00	155,043.92	-	-	-	-	455,443.92	0.00
WATER, ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SANITATION PROGRAMME	6,413,357.30	-	486,443.04	5,926,914.26	-	-	-	-	6,413,357.30	0.00
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME.	2,855,784.00	-	2,855,784.00	29,400,000.00	-	-	-	-	32,255,784.00	29,400,000.00
CO-ORDINATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION	12,399,309.06	73,200.00	6,835,579.80	5,73,017.26	217,512.00	-	-	-	12,399,309.06	0.00
COMMUNICATION STRATEGY	564,000.00	-	564,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	564,000.00	0.00
MAINTENANCE OF ASSETS	3,261,559.16	-	1,886,443.00	687,558.00	-	-	-	-	2,574,001.10	-687,558.00
KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND LEARNING	450,000.00	-	125,000.00	450,000.00	-	-	-	-	575,000.00	125,000.00

5.3 Programme Financing

As contained in the Composite Programme of Action in Table 77 below, it is estimated that an amount of **GH¢ 176,042,819.70** will be required to finance the programmes and projects outlined in the Plan, as against the estimated revenue from all sources of **GH¢ 71,275,614.33**. This leaves a financing gap of **GH¢ 104,767,205.37** which will need to be bridged in order to achieve the desired outcomes of the Plan.

In this vein, the Assembly, through the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), has prepared a Programme Financing Strategy for the planned period. The Programme Financing Plan outlines the means for mobilizing and utilizing financial resources for the effective implementation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP).

The strategies for fund mobilization and utilization under the various funding sources and programmes are presented in Table 73. It is important to note that statutory and other financial allocations such as the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), Donor Funds, Internally Generated Funds (IGF) including mineral royalties and ground rent and the DACF Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG) will be wholly and prudently applied to the implementation of the development proposals of the District Plan.

Other donor grants and Government of Ghana (GoG) funds to the various departments in the District will also be directed towards the implementation of this policy document.

Table 73 below presents the Programme Financing of the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP).

5.4 Revenue Generation Measures

Given the significant investment required to achieve the District's development goals, prudent management of scarce resources is essential to ensure equitable allocation across all sectors. While existing fiscal control measures are in place, the following will be strictly enforced to guarantee value for money and sound financial management:

- Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663) and Amendment Act, 2016 (Act 914): To guide all tender processes and ensure value for money in contract execution.
- Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) and related Regulations (L.I. 2378, L.I. 2411): To regulate public sector financial management, safeguard public funds, and ensure sustainable investment planning and delivery.

- Internal Audit Agency Act, 2003 (Act 658): All payments will be vetted by the Internal Audit Unit before approval.
- Financial Memoranda for District Assemblies, 2004: To regulate receipt and utilization of Assembly funds.
- MMDAs Accounting Manual: For standardized accounting procedures.
- Government Directives and Guidelines on Flagship Programmes: Including Free Senior High School, School Feeding Programme, and Planting for Food and Jobs, to ensure compliance and efficiency.

The development projects outlined in the DMTDP are a means to achieve the District’s goals and the aspirations of its people. Successful implementation depends heavily on the availability of financial and human resources, coupled with effective strategies to mobilize the funds needed to deliver the proposed programmes and projects.

5.5 Strategic Environmental Assessment Tools (SEA)

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is used to evaluate policies, plans, and programmes (PPPs) to ensure environmental considerations are fully integrated into the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP). Its purpose is to address environmental consequences, promote sustainability, and support compliance with key regulatory requirements, including the Local Government Act 462, Section 10(3)(e), which mandates Assemblies to manage human settlements and the environment.

During the SEA process, a record sheet was used to capture key issues identified through the Compatibility Matrix. This helped communicate findings, highlight supportive or conflicting issues, and guide ongoing revisions.

SEA Tools Applied:

- **Compatibility Matrix:** Assesses how different policies interact, determining whether they support or undermine each other.
- **Compound Matrix:** Compares multiple policy relationships in detail.
- **Sustainability Test:** Evaluates the overall sustainability of policies, programmes, or projects using the following symbols:
 - (+) Positive conditions
 - (-) Negative conditions
 - (0) Neutral conditions

- (?) Uncertain conditions

Major Environmental Concerns:

- **Natural Resources:** Land degradation and illegal mining, flooding, fire outbreaks.
- **Socio-Cultural:** Teenage pregnancy, inadequate housing for health personnel, HIV/AIDS prevalence, inadequate health and school infrastructure, shortage of trained teachers, poor sanitation, high youth unemployment.
- **Economic:** Low internally generated funds (IGF), low agricultural productivity, dominance of informal businesses.
- **Institutional:** Chieftaincy disputes, weak enforcement of by-laws, inadequate logistics for monitoring and evaluation.

The SEA process ensures that environmental, social, economic, and institutional issues are holistically addressed, fostering a balanced and sustainable development path for the District. Tabular presentation of Strategic Environmental Assessment tools (SEA) can be traced at **Appendix 4** below.

CHAPTER SIX

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS 2026-2029

6.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the Annual Action Plans (AAPs) for 2026–2029, developed to operationalize the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP). Derived from the Composite Programme of Action (CPA), the AAPs serve as a practical framework for achieving the district’s strategic goals and development priorities over the medium term.

Each plan translates the broad objectives of the DMTDP into specific, time-bound projects and activities, detailing the nature of interventions, their locations, responsible implementing departments or agencies, timelines, estimated costs, and funding sources.

Implementation will be financed through various channels, including the Government of Ghana (GoG), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), the DACF–Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), the Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA), Development Partners (DPs), and other relevant sources.

Through these AAPs, the vision, goals, and objectives of the DMTDP are transformed into concrete actions that directly address the development needs and aspirations of communities across the district.

6.1 Implementation of Annual Action Plans

The District Assembly, through its decentralized departments and in collaboration with stakeholders including NGOs, CBOs, and development partners, is responsible for implementing the Annual Action Plans. Priority will be given to effective coordination, timely provision of resources, and stakeholder engagement to ensure smooth execution of projects and programmes. The District Planning and Coordinating Unit will lead monitoring and evaluation to track progress, address challenges, and propose improvements. Regular reviews and progress reports will be submitted to the Regional Coordinating Council, the National Development Planning Commission, and the public to ensure transparency and accountability. Cross-cutting issues such as gender equality, youth empowerment, environmental sustainability, and social inclusion will be integrated into all programmes, ensuring that development interventions are inclusive, participatory, and responsive to the needs and aspirations of all communities within the district.

6.2 Annual Action Plans

A summary matrix of the Annual Action Plans for 2026–2029 has been developed to present a clear overview of the district’s planned development interventions. The matrix outlines key details, including programme cost estimates, potential funding sources, implementing agencies, and timelines. It will serve as a practical reference for guiding implementation, monitoring progress, and mobilizing the necessary resources.

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS FOR 2026-2029

TABLE 72: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2026

OBJECTIVES: Boost Revenue Mobilization, Elevate Tax Abuse and Improve Efficiency																
PROGRAMME: Strong and Resilient Economy																
S/N	PROJECTS	Location	Time frame (Year)				Cost (GH¢)						Project status		Implementing institution / department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	(DACF)	IGF	DACF-RFG	DP	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
1.	Develop and implement bill printing plan by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00						√	DFO	DBO IA IT
2.	Organize Public sensitization on e-billing and payments by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00						√	DFO	DBO DPO BND
3.	Upgrading internet facility to improve GIFMIS operations by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√	DFO	BND
4.	Organise pay-your levy campaigns by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√	DFO	BND
OBJECTIVE: Create an Enabling Agribusiness Environment																
PROGRAMME: Agricultural and Rural Development																
5.	Management and Administration by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	35,500.00						√	DDA	BND
6.	Organise 1no. District Farmers' Day celebration by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		120,000.00						√	DDA	ADMIN
7.	Promote Alternative livelihood for employment and income generation for women by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00	3,500.00					√	DDA	BND
8.	Promotion of Birim North District Commodity Satellite Market by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√	4,000.00	5,000.00						√	DDA	BND

9.	Support youth to create start-ups focusing on innovative agricultural solutions	District wide		√	√	√	1,000.00	10,000.00				10,000.00	√		DDA	BNDA
10.	Provide subsidized inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and modern farming equipment	District wide		√	√	√	1,000.00	20,000.00				30,000.00	√		DDA	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Promote livestock and poultry development																
PROGRAMME: Agricultural and Rural Development																
11.	Improve livestock housing for higher income generation by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00					√		DDA	BNDA
12.	Promote farm family protein in-take through stock (rabbit, cockerels, turkey) improvement by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00					√		DDA	BNDA
13.	Prevention and control of zoonotic diseases in livestock by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00					√		DDA	BNDA
14.	Undertake veterinary disease surveillance in Birim North District by the end of Dec.2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00				√		DDA	BNDA
15.	Promote effective clinical treatment of animals in the district by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00				√		DDA	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Modernize and Enhance Agricultural Production Systems																
PROGRAMME: Agricultural and Rural Development																
16.	Promote agricultural data collection and analysis by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		4,000.00					√		DDA	BNDA
17.	Facilitate agricultural planning and policy implementation (RELC, PBB, PERD, etc.) by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		8,500.00					√		DDA	BNDA
18.	Promote small scale irrigation in vegetable production by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00				√		DDA	BNDA
19.	Effective and efficient extension service delivery by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		50,160.00					√		DDA	BNDA

20.	Staff capacity development by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√					12,000.00			√	DDA	BNDA
21.	Collaboration with partner institution for agricultural improvement by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00						√	DDA	BNDA
22.	Promote sustainable climate resilient agricultural production systems by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00						√	DDA	BNDA
23.	Development of FBO's (Formation) by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√					2,000.00			√	DDA	BNDA
24.	Promote agricultural innovation / technology through demonstrations by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√					3,000.00			√	DDA	BNDA
25.	Promote improved crop varieties for higher yields by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00						√	DDA	BNDA
26.	Promote safe use of Agro chemicals by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		1,500.00						√	DDA	BNDA
27.	Promote food security through Fall Army Worm (FAW) control by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00					√	DDA	BNDA
28.	Organize stakeholder capacity building in crop disease and pest control by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		1,500.00						√	DDA	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Improve Post Harvest Management																
PROGRAMME: Agricultural and Rural Development																
29.	Carry-out post-harvest loss reduction in agricultural commodities by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00						√	DDA	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Boost Revenue Mobilisation, Elevate Tax Abuse and Improve Efficiency																
PROGRAMME: Strong and Resilient Economy																
30.	Construction of sheds, store room, washroom, chimney and connection to electricity for palm oil processing group	Okaikrom	√	√	√	√					576,635.00			√	DDA	BNDA

	at Okaikrom by the end of Dec. 2026																
31.	Establishment of palm plantation by Birim North District Assembly by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		200,000.00						√			
OBJECTIVES: Support Entrepreneurship and MSME Development																	
PROGRAMME: Private Sector Development																	
32.	Formation and improving Associations	District wide		√	√	√			20,000.00					√	BAC	BNDA	
33.	Organise Business Forums by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide		√		√		18,000.00						√	BAC	BNDA	
34.	Strengthening of Association of Small Scale Industries (ASSI) by the end of Dec. 2026.	New Abirem		√		√			20,000.00					√	BAC	BNDA	
OBJECTIVES: Support Entrepreneurs and MSME Development																	
PROGRAMME: Employment and Decent Work																	
35.	Business Counselling and Monitoring by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√	BAC	BNDA	
36.	Training in General Business Management and Planning by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide		√	√	√			18,000.00					√	BAC	BNDA	
37.	Organize Training, Coaching and Mentoring of Artisans by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide.		√	√	√		15,000.00						√	BAC	BNDA	
OBJECTIVES: Improve Financial Well-Being, Expand Economic Opportunities and Enhance their Overall quality of life.																	
PROGRAMME: Private Sector Development																	
38.	Facilitation of credit for Enterprise by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00	20,000.00					√	BAC	BNDA	
OBJECTIVES: Promote job Creation and Decent Work																	
PROGRAMME: Employment and Decent Work																	
39.	Organization of NVTI examination by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide		√		√		7,500.00				5,000.00		√	BAC	BNDA	
40.	Provision of Startup Kits for graduate apprentices by the end of Dec. 2026.			√		√		30,000.00						√	BAC	BNDA	

41.	Construction of wood structure for artisans by the end of Dec. 2026.	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		35,000.00					√		BAC	DWE
42.	Construction of community hostels for artisans by the end of Dec. 2026.	New Abirem,	√	√	√	√		500,000.00					√		BAC	DWE
OBJECTIVES: Diversify and Expand the Tourism Industry for Economic Development																
PROGRAMME: Tourism and Creative Arts Development																
43.	Redevelopment of Adjendua waterfalls, canopy walkway and paragliding by the end of Dec. 2026	Adjendua	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00				√			
OBJECTIVES: Support Entrepreneurs and MSME Development																
PROGRAMME: Private Sector Development																
44.	Formation and registration of co-operatives societies, By Dec.2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00					√		Co-op	BNDA
45.	Training of co-operatives society members by Dec.2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00					√		Co-op	BNDA
46.	Auditing of co-operatives societies by Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√			4,000.00				√		Co-op	BNDA
47.	Visitation, Monitoring and Evaluation By Dec.2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		5000.00					√		Co-op	BNDA
48.	Organize Annual General meeting and Election for co-operative Societies and unions By Dec.2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		4000.00					√		Co-op	BNDA
49.	Registration of co-operatives societies and unions By Dec.2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		3000.00					√		Co-op	BNDA
50.	Identification of co-operatives viable groups and societies By Dec.2026	District wide	√	√	√	√			4000.00				√		Co-op	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Enhance Equitable Access to and participation in quality education at all levels.																
PROGRAMME: Education Improvement Programme																
51.	Organize School, Circuit, Zonal & Regional Sporting and Cultural Festivals by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00			40,000.00		√		GES	BNDA, NGOs & Corporate Bodies
OBJECTIVES: Increase school infrastructure by 1%																
PROGRAMME: Health Improvement Programme																

52.	Celebration of Menstrual Hygiene & International Girls' Day by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00			10,000.00		√	GES	BNDA, MEO, Donors
OBJECTIVE: Enhance equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels															
PROGRAMME: Education Improvement Programme															
53.	Sensitization / Community Engagement programmes by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		600.00			4,000.00		√	GES	BNDA, COHBs & P/As
54.	Organization of 'My First Day at School' by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		15,000.00			10,070		√	GES	BNDA, MEO (S/M)
55.	Conduct SPAMs and Annual District Education Reviews by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		1,000.00			19,000.00		√	GES	BNDA, EXAMS & EMIS (MEO)
56.	Conduct 'Drop in the Bin' initiative by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00			20,000.00	√		GES	BNDA, DEHO, DONORS
57.	Organize Read with the Community Day & Culture Week Annually by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00			5,000.00		√	GES	BNDA, COHBs
58.	Organize School, Circuit, Municipal, Zonal & Regional STMIE Clinics by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00			30,000.00		√	GES	BNDA, S/M & MTO & SISOs
59.	Organize Annual Education Review by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√					1,000.00		√	GES	BNDA, Fronline DDs
60.	Organize Cluster level School Performance Meetings by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		1,500.00			23,000.00		√	GES	BNDA, COHBs
OBJECTIVES: Increase School Infrastructure by 1%															
PROGRAMME: Education Improvement Programme															
61.	Construct 7No. Teachers quarters by the end of Dec. 2026	Old Abirem, Amenam, Nyafoman, Nwinso, Noyem, Asawase, Kuntense	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00	500,000.00	350,000.00		√		DED	BNDA DWE
OBJECTIVES: Increase School Infrastructure by 1%															

PROGRAMME: Education Improvement Programme																
62.	Construct and furnish 1No. 3-Unit classroom block by the end of Dec. 2026.	Akoase Haya Islamic,	√	√	√	√			500,000.00					√	DED	BNDA DWE
63.	Construct of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block by the end of Dec. 2026.	Okaikrom	√	√	√	√		500,000.00						√	DED	BNDA DWE
64.	Construct and furnish of 1No. 6-Unit classroom block by the end of Dec. 2026	Old Abirem	√	√	√	√			853,457.13					√	DED	BNDA DWE
65.	Construction of 1No. 2-Unit KG classroom block with emphasis on women and Children by Dec. 2026	Kyenkyenku	√	√	√	√			500,000.00					√	DED	BNDA DWE
66.	Construction of 2No. 3-Unit classroom block by the end of Dec. 2026.	Amuana Praso R/C, Pankese	√	√	√	√			200,000.00					√	DED	BNDA DWE
67.	Construction of 3No. 6-Unit classroom block by the end of Dec. 2026	Akoase SDA "B", Akoase R/C, & Okaikrom presby	√	√	√	√			410,000.00					√	DED	BNDA DWE
68.	Construction of 4No. 3-Unit classroom block with emphasis on women and Children by Dec. 2026	Okaikrom, Abohema, Akoase D/A, Adadekrom	√	√	√	√		239,000.00						√	DED	BNDA DWE
69.	Construction of 4No. 2-Unit KG classroom block with ancillary facilities emphasis on women and Children by Dec. 2026	Okaikrom, Abohema, Akoase D/A, Adadekrom,	√	√	√	√		239,000.00						√	DED	BNDA DWE
70.	Completion and Construction of Dormitories by the end of Dec. 2026	Akoase St. Michael S.H.S, Amuana Senior High School	√	√	√	√			500,000.00					√	DED	BNDA DWE
71.	Construction 1No. 12- Seater WC Toilet with emphasis on women and children by the end of Dec. 2026.	Oworomra D/A Primary	√	√	√	√		100,000.00						√	DED	BNDA DWE
OBJECTIVES: Increase School Infrastructure by 1%																
PROGRAMME: Education Improvement Programme																

72.	Construction of computer laboratory by the end of Dec. 2026.	Pankese Circuit.	√	√	√	√		150,000.00					√		DED	BNDA DWE
OBJECTIVES: Increase School Infrastructure by 1%																
PROGRAMME Education Improvement Programme																
73.	Renovation of 2No. 3-Unit classroom block with emphasis on women and children by the end of Dec. 2026	Nkwateng D/A, Kyenkyenku Presby primary	√	√	√	√		124,059.20					√		DED	BNDA DWE
74.	Renovation of 2No. 6-Unit classroom block with emphasis on women and children by the end of Dec. 2026	Akrofonso, Nkwateng SDA	√	√	√	√		200,000.00					√		DED	BNDA DWE
75.	Renovation of 3No. 6-Unit classroom block by the end of Dec. 2026	Amenam D/A, Amuana Praso & Mpintimpi	√	√	√	√		283,000.00	170,000.00				√		DED	BNDA DWE
76.	Rehabilitation of 1no. 6-Unit Classroom Block by the end of Dec. 2026	Amuana Praso Presby	√	√	√	√		422,868.87					√		DED	BNDA DWE
OBJECTIVES: Improve access to health care services																
PROGRAMME: Health Improvement Programme																
77.	Construction of 3 No. CHPS Compound and Staff Quarters by the end of Dec. 2026.	Adadekrom, Amoa, Akrofonso,	√	√	√	√		2,780,185.68	926,728.56				√		DHD	BNDA DWE
78.	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound and Staff Quarters with emphasis on women, vulnerable groups by the end of Dec. 2026.	Odontuase	√	√	√	√			926,728.56				√		DHD	BNDA DWE
79.	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound and Staff Quarters with emphasis on women, vulnerable groups by the end of Dec. 2026.	Amenam	√	√	√	√			926,728.56				√		DHD	BNDA DWE
80.	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound and Staff Quarters with emphasis on women, vulnerable groups by the end of Dec. 2026.	Nwinso	√	√	√	√		500,000.00					√		DHD	BNDA DWE

81.	Construction of 1No. Urban CHPs Compound by the end of Dec. 2026	New Abirem	√	√	√	√			200,000.00					√		DHD	BNDA DWE
82.	Support for the construction of mortuary by the end of Dec. 2026	New Abirem Government hospital	√	√	√	√			137,000.00					√		DHD	BNDA/DWE
83.	Complete 1No. CHPS Compound by the end of Dec. 2026.	Mpintimpi	√	√	√	√			59,491.42					√		DED	BNDA/ DWE
84.	Construction of 2-Bedroom and 1-bedroom semidetached bungalow for Akoase Health centre by the end of June. 2026.	Akoase	√	√										√		DED	BNDA/ DWE
85.	Construction of 6No. Placenta Pits by the end of Dec. 2026.	Nwinso, Noyem, Akoase, Nyafoman, Old-Abirem and Pankese	√	√	√	√			150,000.00					√		DHD	BNDA/DWE
86.	Upgrading of CHPS Compound to Health Center by the end of Dec. 2026	Noyem	√	√	√	√			150,000.00					√		DHD	BNDA/DWE
87.	Provide basic equipment: BP apparatus, HB meters and autoclave by the end of Dec. 2026.	Kyenkyenku, Bramkrom, Abokyikrom, Kuntense	√	√	√	√			30,000.00					√		DHD	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Improve access to healthcare services																	
PROGRAMME: Health Improvement Programme																	
88.	Strengthen school health programmes by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,200.00					√		DHD	BNDA
89.	Promote healthy lifestyle awareness among the general population by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00					√		DHD	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Improve access to healthcare services																	
PROGRAMME: Health Improvement Programme																	
90.	Increase uptake of Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) services through outreach and supportive	District wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.00					√		DHD	BNDA

	supervision by the end of Dec. 2026.															
91.	Undertake Mass Drug Administration against Onchocerciasis, Schistosomiasis, Intestinal worms and Yaws by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00					√	DHD	BNDA
92.	Integrated Disease surveillance and response to epidemic prone diseases and other diseases of public health importance by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√	DHD	BNDA
93.	Expand screening programmes for selected non-communicable diseases: hypertension, diabetes, sickle cell, and selected cancers by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√	DHD	BNDA
94.	Provide basic equipment: BP apparatus, HB meters and autoclave by the end of Dec. 2026.	Mamanso, Old Abirem, Okaikrom, Pankese	√	√	√	√		2,000.00						√	DHD	BNDA
95.	Increase access to modern FP services through public education and regular supplies of FP commodities by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00						√	DHD	SW&CD
OBJECTIVES: Enhance access to improve and sustainable environmental sanitation services																
PROGRAMME: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation																
96.	Support to E-Waste project by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00								
97.	Purchase of sanitary tools and equipment's including veronica buckets for public schools and health centres by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√			140,000.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
98.	Sanitation Improvement Package by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√			387,20500					√	DEHU	ZOOMLION
99.	Manage sanitation in the district by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√			31,900.00					√	DEHU	ZOOMLION

100.	Evacuate refuse dump and maintain final dumping sites in the District by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√			150,000.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
101.	Celebration of World Toilet and Global Hand-washing Day by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide		√		√			10,560.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
102.	Organization of health education and creation of awareness to construct household latrines by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√			13,750.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
103.	Organize Health screening of food and drink vendors by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√			6,388.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
104.	Undertake District wide fumigation exercise by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√			366,272.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
105.	Support implementation of community Led Total Sanitation by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√			80,000.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
106.	Construction of 12-Seater W/C Toilet with mechanized borehole by the end of Dec. 2026.	Pankese, Sakapia, Noyem, Amuana Praso	√	√	√	√			1,000,000.00	500,000.00			√		DEHU	BNDA
107.	Construction of 1No. 16-Seater W/C Toilet with 4 bathrooms by the end of Dec. 2026.	New Abirem Gov't Hospital	√	√	√	√				175,467.00				√	DEHU	BNDA
108.	Conduct sensitization on WASH activities by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√			50,000.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
109.	Organise National Sanitation Day by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√			100,000.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
110.	Procure 10No. refuse containers by the end of Dec. 2026.	Akoase, Nkwateng, Old Abirem, Ahausena, Mamanso, Afosu, Hweakwae, Ntronang, New	√	√	√	√			350,000.00				√		DEHU	BNDA

		Abirem, Amuana Praso														
111.	Regularly dislodge all institution and public toilets by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√			179,977.13				√		DEHU	BNDA
112.	Procurement of land for assembly cemetery by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		211,200.00	105,600.00				√		DEHU	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Reduce Poverty and Improve household consumption and improve human capital																
PROGRAMME: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection																
113.	Reassess, Monitor, Educate and Facilitate the implementation of LEAP Activities by the end of Dec. 2026.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		3,000.00					√		DSW&CD	Mponua Rural Bank
114.	Disbursement of Disability Common Fund to support in these areas; Health, Education, Assistive device, Start-Up Kits, Start-Capital, Apprenticeship training, Skill Training, Capacity building workshop and PWDs organizations by the end of Dec. 2026.	District Wide	√	√	√	√			280,000.00				√		DSW&CD	DFMC, BAC, AGRIC, PROCUREMENT
115.	Register, Enroll PWDs on NHIS and Monitor activities of PWDs by the end of Dec. 2026.	District Wide	√	√	√	√			100,000.00				√		DSW&CD	DFMC
116.	Support to ISS Programme by the end of Dec. 2026.	District Wide	√	√	√	√				100.00 0.00			√		DSWCD	PlanningGHS, DOVVSU
117.	Roll out of the Child Protection Tool Kits through community engagement and dialogue by the end of Dec. 2026.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	3,000.00	12,000.00					√		DSW&CD	GES, GHS, DOVVSU, NCCE, CHRAJ
118.	Register, Supervise and Monitor activities of Day Care Centres in the district by the end of Dec. 2026.	District Wide	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	8,000.00					√		DSW&CD	GHS, GES
OBJECTIVES: To reduce the incident of Teenage Pregnancy																

PROGRAMME: Health Improvement Programme																
119.	Organize sensitization on Teenage Pregnancy by the end of Dec. 2026.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	3,000.00						√	DSW&CD	GHS, GES
120.	Organize sensitization on Sexual Harassment by the end of Dec. 2026.	Selected Communities and Radio discussions	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	1,000.00						√	DSW&CD	GHS, DOVVSU
121.	Educate communities on Child and Family Welfare issues by the end of Dec. 2026.	Radio discussions and selected communities	√	√	√	√		1,000.00						√	DSW&CD	GES, DOVVSU, CHRAJ
122.	Celebrate World Day Against Child Labour by the end of Dec. 2026.	Radio discussion and selected communities	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	5,000.00						√	DSW&CD	NCCE, GES, GHS, CHRAJ
OBJECTIVES: Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child Transmission of HIV. Health Improvement Programme																
PROGRAMME: Health Improvement Programme																
123.	Organize sensitization and HTS in schools and communities by the end of Dec. 2026.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		3,000.00	6,000.00			2,000.00		√	DSW&CD	GHS, GES
124.	Celebrate World AIDS Day by the end of Dec. 2026.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√			6,000.00					√	DSW&CD	GHS
125.	Intensify comprehensive education on HIV/AIDS and STIs, including reduction of stigmatization by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√			20,000.00					√	DHD	BNDA
126.	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) by the end of Dec. 2026.		√	√	√	√			25,000.00					√	DHD	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Attain gender equality and equity in political and social development																
PROGRAMME: Gender Equality																
127.	Celebrate international day for the Girl Child by the end of Dec. 2026.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	3,000.00						√	DSW&CD	GES, GHS
128.	Organize training on Women Empowerment and skill development by the end of Dec. 2026.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	5,000.00						√	DSW&CD	AGRIC, Ntiamoah Foundation, GHS
129.	Organize sensitization on Menstrual Hygiene in schools	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	1,500.00	2,000.00						√	DSW&CD	GES, GHS

	and celebrate Menstrual Hygiene Day by the end of Dec. 2026.															
130.	Organize sensitization on gender-based violence in schools and communities by the end of Dec. 2026.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	1,500.00	3,000.00						√	DSWCD	DOVVSU, GHS, GES
131.	Construction of Shelter home by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	500,000.00					√	DSW&CD	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Improve access to healthcare services																
PROGRAMME: Health and Health Services																
132.	Organize Public education and sensitization on importance of Births and Deaths Registration by the end of Dec. 2026.	Amuana Praso, Akoase, Nkwateng	√	√	√	√		6,000.00						√	BDR	BNDA
133.	Organize outreach registration exercises (Mobile Registration) by the end of Dec. 2026.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		20,000.00						√	BDR	BNDA
134.	Organize 2 durbars during the Child Health Promotion and Birth registration week respectively by the end of Dec. 2026.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		12,000.00						√	BDR	BNDA
135.	Establish 5No. Registration Centers for Birth and Death Registry by the end of Dec. 2026.	Pankese, Amuana Praso, Akoase, Afosu, Nkwateng	√	√	√	√		13,000.00						√	BDR	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements																
PROGRAMME: Spatial Development Programme																
136.	Support street Naming and property Address system by the end of Dec. 2026.	Mamanso	√	√	√	√		20,200.00							PPD	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Promote Sustainable Spatial integrated development of human settlements																
PROGRAMME: Spatial Development Programme																
137.	Prepare base maps and local plans for 2 communities by the end of Dec. 2026.	New Abirem & Akoase	√	√	√	√		15,000.00						√	PPD	BNDA
138.	Prepare of District Spatial Development Framework by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√			28,760.98					√		

139.	Organize monthly technical & spatial planning committee meeting by the end of Dec. 2026.	Assembly hall.	√	√	√	√		30,000.00						√	PPD	BNDA
140.	Revision of 2 sector plans for communities by the end of Dec. 2026.	Ntronang & Abirem	√	√	√	√		20,200.00							PPD	BNDA
141.	Facilitate the documentation of assembly's lands by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		30,000.00							PPD	BNDA
142.	Conduct monthly site inspection for the processing of development application for permitting by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00							PPD	BNDA
143.	Landscaping and planting of ornamental plants to beautify the environment by the end of Dec. 2026.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		10,000.00							Parks and garden unit	BNDA
144.	Development of parks and garden by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00							PPD	BNDA
145.	Compensate and acquire Title deeds for Assembly lands by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		25,000.00	10,000.00						PPD	BNDA

OBJECTIVE: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of Road Transport

PROGRAMME: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme

146.	District Roads Infrastructure Programme (DRIP) by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		200,000.00	100,000.00					√	DWD	BNDA
147.	Reshaping of feeder roads by the end of Dec. 2026.	Praso-Ntronang, Afukruwa, Aponaponso, Bramkrom, Oboyeduro, Tanokrom, Mampoba, Oforikrom, Tweapease, Hweakwae, Kuntense	√	√	√	√		200,000.00	250,000.00					√	DWD	BNDA

148.	Installation of road signs and speed ramps by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√			20,000.00					√	DWD	BNDA
149.	Creation of town roads/lanes/ access road by the end of Dec. 2026.	New Abirem/ Yayaaso Amanfrom, Hweakwae, Ntronang,	√	√	√	√			500,000.00					√	DWD	BNDA
150.	Construction of Culvert/ Drains by the end of Dec. 2026	Afosu, Okaikrom, Afukruwa, Kuntense	√ _{ss}	√	√	√			547,892.00	500,000.00				√	DWD	BNDA
151.	Construction of Bridge/foot bridge by the end of Dec. 2026	Mamanso, Pra river	√	√	√	√			100,000.00					√	DWD	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all Water.																
PROGRAMME: Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme																
152.	Drill and mechanize 7No. boreholes by the end of Dec. 2026	Kyenkyenku, Nyafoman, Kuntense, Afosu Junior quarters, Akoase Health Center, Gambia & New Abirem Roundabout	√	√	√	√				1,050,000.00				√	DWD	BNDA
153.	Drill 10No. borehole fitted with hand pump by the end of Dec. 2026	Fasemkye. Asawase, Bramkrom, Abenaso No. 2, Afosu Sika Woabuom, Old Abirem, Noyem, Adrobenso, Hweakwae, Tenkyemso	√	√	√	√				600,000.00			√		DWD	BNDA
154.	Repair and maintenance of boreholes by the end of Dec. 2026	Amuana Praso, Oworomera, Mamanso, Akwetey, Domeabra, Praso Kuma, Abenaso,	√	√	√	√				203,457.13			√		DWD	BNDA

		Gambia, Botwekrom, Asawase, Amao, Amenam, Akrofonso, Akwetey, Addo- krom, Kyenkyenku, Osei Krom, Noyem, Hweakwae, Nkwateng.															
155.	Formation of water guards (water protection) by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		71,610.76								BNDA	EPA,GPS
156.	MPs Supported projects by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00								DWD	BNDA
157.	Contract management by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√			30,000.00							DWD	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Promote effective maintenance of culture																	
PROGRAMME: Maintenance of Assets																	
158.	Repair of Assembly offices, residential accommodations and equipment (O&M) by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		471,610.76	343,779.03							DWD	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all.																	
PROGRAMME: Strong and Resilient Economy																	
159.	Design and construct 24-hour economy market by the end of Dec. 2026.	New Abirem	√	√	√	√			4,633,642.82				√			DWD	BNDA
160.	Construction of 1No. 64 Lockable Stores by Dec. 2026	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		2,901,484.68					√			DWD	BNDA
161.	Construction of 1No. 16 Lockable Stores (Phase I) By Dec. 2026	Akim Afosu	√	√	√	√			990,847.44				√			DWD	BNDA
162.	Construction of 1No. 16 Lockable Stores (Phase II) By Dec. 2026	Akim Afosu	√	√	√	√		819,400.15					√			DWD	BNDA
163.	Construct 1No.8-Lockable Stores and Banking Hall Complex Phase 1 by the end of Dec. 2026	New Abirem	√	√	√	√			2,263,619.61				√			DWD	BNDA

164.	Construction of market stalls by the end of Dec. 2026	Amuana Praso	√	√	√	√				100,000.00				√	DWD	BNDA
165.	Support Self-help projects by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		391,128.36	123,378.				√		DWD	BNDA
166.	Pavement of lorry pack by the end of Dec. 2026.	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		62,006.98					√		DWD	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: To Ensure stable Supply of Energy to 95% of the district inhabitants by 2029.																
PROGRAMME: Strong and Resilient Economy.																
167.	Provide, install and repair of street lights by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00					√		DWD	BNDA
168.	Extension of Electricity to communities by the end of Dec. 2026.	Old Abirem, Mamanso, Afosu, Mpintimpi and Adadekrom, Akyikyirisu, Kuntense	√	√	√	√				800,000.00			√		DWD	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Improve Telecommunication Network																
PROGRAMME: Transport, Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme																
169.	Provision of Network Booster by the end of Dec. 2026.	Okaikrom, Abenaso, Aponaponso, Bramkrom, Oboyeduro, Tanokrom, Mampoba, Oforikrom, Akyikyirisu,	√	√	√	√		45,000.00					√		DWD	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport																
PROGRAMME: Geological Threats																
170.	Register and organize eye screening for transport unions, prajia drivers in the district by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		4,000.00	3,000.00				√		TRANSPORT	GHS
171.	Train and sensitize transport unions, prajia operators on road signs and safety measures by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00					√		TRANSPORT	NADMO, GPS
EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE																
NADMO DEPARTMENT																

OBJECTIVE: Reduce deforestation, desertification and soil erosion.																
PROGRAMME: Drainage and Flood Control																
172.	Organize Public education on disaster prevention-(flooding, rain/windstorm, epidemics, erosion and land degradation) by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		7,500.00						√	NADMO	BNDA, EPA, GHS
OBJECTIVE: Promote proactive planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation.																
PROGRAMME: Hydrological Threats																
173.	Organise education on domestic/bush fires campaign by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		6,000.00						√	NADMO	FIRE SERVICES, BNDA
174.	Assessment and registration of disaster incidents and victims by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		3,500.00						√	NADMO	BNDA
175.	Distribution of relief items to disaster victims by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√			15,000.00					√	Regional NADMO	BNDA
176.	Visitation and sensitization of Disaster Volunteer Group in communities (DVGs) by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00						√	NADMO	BNDA
177.	Organize quarterly District Disaster Management Committee Meetings by the end of Dec. 2026.	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		21,500.00						√	NADMO	BNDA
178.	Celebration of international disaster day by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	5,000.00					√	NADMO	BNDA, NEWMONT, DONORS
179.	Prepare Disaster Management Plan (2026-2029) by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00	5,000.00					√	NADMO	BNDA, NEWMONT, DONORS
180.	Conduct 2 patrols to inspect and educate filling station operators on safety and regulatory compliance by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide		√		√		1,000.00							NADMO	FIRE SERVICE
OBJECTIVE: Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion																
PROGRAMME: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability																
181.	Planting and inspection of economic trees (Neem tree, Oil Palm, Mango, Coconut,	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,500.00	3,300.00						NADMO	MOFA BNDA FORESTRY.

	Orange, Moringa) by the end of Dec. 2026.															
182.	Adoption to climate change and environmental protection activities by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00	8,000.00						NADMO	BNDA MOFA DEHO
183.	Organize Green Ghana Day by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		7,000.00							NADMO	BNDA, FORESTRY, AGRIC
184.	Hazard mapping by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide		√				2,500.00							NADMO	ASSEMBLY MEMBERS, UNIT COMMITTEE
OBJECTIVE: Promote Proactive Planning and Implementation for disaster Prevention and Mitigation																
PROGRAMME: Climate Change and Sustainable Development Programme																
185.	Conduct inspections and provide education at mining sites by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide		√	√			5,000.00							NADMO	POLICE, IMMIGRATION, NIB, EPA
OBJECTIVE: To improve the level of efficiency in Public Administration in the district.																
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement																
186.	Organize 3no. General Assembly meetings by the end of Dec. 2026 .	New Abirem	√	√		√		283,000.00	100,000.00					√	ADMIN	BNDA
187.	Organise 18no. sub-committee meetings by the end of 2026	New Abirem	√	√		√		207,789.90						√	ADMIN	BNDA
188.	Organise 4no. management meetings by the end of 2026	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		22,000.70								
189.	Organise 3no. executive meetings by the end of 2026	New Abirem	√	√		√		158,000.00						√	ADMIN	BNDA
190.	Organize DCE's engagement in selected communities by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	50,000.00					√	ADMIN	BNDA
191.	Gazette and strengthen enforcement of Assembly By-laws by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		11,500.00						√	ADMIN	BNDA

192.	Support NALAG activities by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√			55,603.17					√	ADMIN	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Ensure effective functioning of all assembly Sub-Committee																
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement																
193.	Organise 40 area council activities in the 4 area councils by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√			40,192.68					√	ADMIN	BNDA
194.	Strengthen Sub District Structures by the end of Dec. 2026	New Abirem	√	√	√	√			52,000.00	54,684.65				√	ADMIN	DPCU
195.	Recruits and train revenue collectors at the area council level by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.00					√	ADMIN	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: To improve the level of efficiency in public administration in the district.																
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement																
196.	Sensitization on laws against tax evasion and non-compliance in support of revenue mobilization by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√		√				5,000.00	3,000.00				√	NCCE	BNDA, Trad. Authorities, Faith-Based Organizations
197.	Sensitization on Child Protection: Cyber-Bullying by the end of Dec. 2026	District-wide	√		√				3,000.00	2,000.00				√	NCCE	DOVVSU, Media, Trad. Authorities, Faith-Based Orgs., BNDA
198.	Public awareness on Good Environment and Sanitation Practices by the end of Dec. 2026	District-wide	√	√	√	√			6,000.00	3,000.00				√	NCCE	BNDA, GNFS, EPA, Trad. Authorities, Faith-Based Orgs.
OBJECTIVE: Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation Systems																
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement																
199.	Organize forty (40) public education in schools, churches and other communities on Anti-corruption issues by the end of 2026	District-wide	√	√	√	√			3,600.00	2,000.00					CHRAJ	BNDA, NCCE, DIS
OBJECTIVE: Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation Systems																

PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement																
200.	Organise public education to promote District Accountability and PFM by the end of Dec. 2026	District-wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00						√	IA	BNDA
201.	Conduct Internal Auditing on (procurement, cash management, fixed asset management, stores management, building permit, contract/project management, monitoring and GIFMIS) by the end of Dec. 2026	District-wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00						√	IA	BNDA
202.	Organize 4No. quarterly audit committee meetings by the end of Dec. 2026	District-wide	√	√	√	√		45,000.00						√	IA	BNDA
203.	Conduct monitoring and auditing of PWDs activities by the end of Dec. 2026	District-wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√	IA	SW&CD BNDA
204.	Preparation of Annual Audit Plan for 2027 by the end of Dec. 2026	District-wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00						√	IA	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: To improve the level of efficiency in Public Administration in the district.																
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement																
205.	Procure office furniture by the end of Dec. 2026	District-wide	√	√	√	√		150,000.00	30,000.00					√	PROC.	BNDA
206.	Procurement of furniture for schools by the end of Dec. 2026	District-wide	√	√	√	√			1,853,475.13					√	PROC.	BNDA
207.	Procurement of office supplies, consumable and materials by the end of Dec. 2026	District-wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00			100,000.00			√	PROC.	BNDA
208.	Procure 5 No. Motorbikes for Environmental Health Unit and BAC Officers by the end of Dec. 2026.	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	30,000.00					√	PROC.	BNDA, DEHO, BAC
209.	Procure Laptops, Computers & Printers Departments and Units by Dec. 2026	District-wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	50,000.00					√	PROC	BNDA
210.	Procurement of Plant to Adausena CHPS compound by the end of Dec. 2026	Adausena,	√	√	√	√		50,000.00					√	PROC	GHS/BNDA	

211.	Organise entity tender committee meeting by the end of Dec. 2026	District-wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00						√	PROC	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation Systems at all levels.																
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement																
212.	Organise 4no. quarterly DPCU meetings by the end of Dec. 2026.	District-wide	√	√	√	√		40,000.00						√	DPO	BNDA DPCU
213.	Prepare and submit quarterly and annual progress report by the end of Dec. 2026.	District-wide	√	√	√	√		40,000.00						√	DPO	BNDA DPCU
214.	Organize 2 no inter-sectoral meeting by the end of second and third quarter 2026.	District-wide		√	√			35,000.00						√	DPO	BNDA DPCU
215.	Organize 2 no Town hall meetings by the end of First and third quarter 2026	District wide	√		√			50,000.00						√	DBO/DPO	BNDA, NCCE, SW&CD
216.	Organize quarterly Monitoring and evaluation activities by the end of the year 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		80,000.00	20,000.00					√	DPO	BNDA DPCU
217.	Preparation of Annual Action Plan for 2027 by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide			√	√			70,000.00					√	DPO	DBA DPCU
218.	Undertake Social Audit and Support their activities by the end of Dec. 2026	District Wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00							DPO	BNDA/ Social Audit Com. Members
219.	Support to NACAP activities by the end of Dec. 2026	District Wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00				89,000.00	√		DPO	NACAP comm. members
220.	Organize mid-year review on 2026 Annual Action Plan and Budget By July 2026	New Abirem			√			40,000.00	20,000.00					√	DPO/DBA	BNDA DPCU
OBJECTIVE: Boost revenue mobilization, elevate tax abuse and improve efficiency																
PROGRAMME: Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation																
221.	Preparation of Composite budget, fee fixing by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide			√	√		80,000.00	80,000.00					√	DBA	Budget Committee
222.	Preparation of 2026 Revenue Improvement Action Plan by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide			√	√		20,000.00						√	DBA	Budget Committee

OBJECTIVE: Promotion of effective maintenance culture																
PROGRAMME: Maintenance of asset																
223.	Prepare Assets Management Plan by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide			√	√			53,750.00					√	DBA	ADMIN
OBJECTIVE: Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation Systems at all levels.																
PROGRAMME: Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation																
224.	Update and extend the scope of data hub in BNDA by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	5,000.00					√	STATISTI CS	BNDA
225.	Undertake monthly market reading on selected goods and services from designated markets Centers for the computation of CPI, PPI, and PI by GSS by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√	STATISTI CS	GSS Market women
226.	Collect Compile and analyzed administrative data / Conduct data validation and data cleaning on administrative collected by the end of Dec. 2026	District Wide	√	√	√	√		15,000.00					√		STATISTI CS	BNDA/STAT ISTICIAN
227.	Collect and Compile data from departments and units to be uploaded on the District Data Development Platform (DDDP) by the end of Dec. 2026	District Wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00					√		STATISTI CS	BNDA/STAT ISTICIAN
228.	Conduct Filed Surveys and other relevant field work by the end of Dec. 2026	District Wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00					√		STATISTI CS	BNDA/STAT ISTICIAN
229.	Undertake and expand the scope of Demographic, health, Economic and Social data hub of the District by the end of Dec. 2026	District Wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00	10,000.00				√		STATISTI CS	BNDA/STAT ISTICIAN
OBJECTIVE: Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation Systems at all levels.																
PROGRAMME: Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation																
230.	Organize Capacity building workshops for revenue collectors by the end of Dec. 2026	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		12,500.00	12,500.00					√	DFO/HR M	BNDA

231.	Train revenue collectors to use revenue collection application by Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00					√	HRM/DF O	DBO, IA
232.	Organize Capacity building for staff, Security Personnel, Staff & Assembly members by Dec. 2026	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		30,000.00	10,000.00	54,378.00			√	HRM	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: To maintain a peaceful and violence free environment for development															
PROGRAMME: Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation															
233.	Support to security operations in the District by the end of Dec. 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√			39,930.33				√	DWD	BNDA
234.	Procurement of public address systems, radio space and gear for managing public order by the end of Dec. 2026.	New Abirem			√	√							√	PROCUREMENT BNDA	SECURITY AGENCIES
235.	Organise domestic violence awareness in schools/community outreach & health tips for GPS personnel by the end of Sept. 2026.	District wide			√			1,000.00					√	GPS	SW&CD GES GHS BNDA
236.	Construct office complex for fire service, immigration service, NADMO, Ambulance service & NIB by the end of Dec. 2026.	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		500,000.00					√	DWD	BNDA
237.	Completion of Police quarters with emphasis on women by the end of Dec. 2026	Akoase	√	√	√	√			115,444.90				√	DWD	BNDA

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2027

TABLE 73: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2027

S/N	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT															
	Projects	Location	Time frame (Year)				Cost (GH¢)						Programme status		Implementing institution / department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DP	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Objectives: Boost Revenue Mobilization, Elevate Tax Abuse and improve Efficiency																
Programme: Strong and Resilient Economy																
238.	Develop and implement bill printing plan by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00						√	DFO	DBO IA IT
239.	Organize Public sensitization on e-billing and payments by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00						√	DFO	DBO DPO BNA
240.	Upgrading internet facility to improve GIFMIS operations by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√	DFO	BNA
241.	Organise pay-your levy campaigns by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√	DFO	BNA
Objective: Create an Enabling Agri-business																
Programme: Agricultural and Rural Development																
242.	Management and Administration by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	35,500.00						√	DDA	BNA

243.	Organise 1no. District Farmers' Day celebration by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√		120,000.00						√	DDA	ADMIN
244.	Promote Alternative livelihood for employment and income generation for women by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00	3,500.00					√	DDA	BNDA
245.	Promotion of Birim North District Commodity Satellite Market by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√	4,000.00	5,000.00						√	DDA	BNDA
Objective : Promote livestock and Poultry Development																
Programme: Agricultural and rural Development																
246.	Improve livestock housing for higher income generation by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00						√	DDA	BNDA
247.	Promote farm family protein intake through stock (rabbit, cockerels, turkey) improvement by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00						√	DDA	BNDA
248.	Prevention and control of zoonotic diseases in livestock by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00						√	DDA	BNDA
249.	Undertake veterinary disease surveillance in Birim North District by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00						DDA	BNDA
250.	Promote effective clinical treatment of animals in the district by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00						DDA	BNDA
Objective: Modernise and Enhance Agricultural Production Systems																
Programme: Agricultural and Rural Development																
251.	Promote agricultural data collection and analysis by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√		4,000.00							DDA	BNDA
252.	Facilitate agricultural planning and policy implementation (RELC, PBB, PERD, etc.) by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√		8,500.00							DDA	BNDA
253.	Promote small scale irrigation in vegetable production by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00						DDA	BNDA

254.	Effective and efficient extension service delivery by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√		50,160.00							DDA	BNDA
255.	Staff capacity development by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√					12,000.00				DDA	BNDA
256.	Collaboration with partner institution for agricultural improvement by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00							DDA	BNDA
257.	Promote sustainable climate resilient agricultural production systems by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00							DDA	BNDA
258.	Development of FBO's (Formation) by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√					2,000.00				DDA	BNDA
259.	Promote agricultural innovation / technology through demonstrations by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√					3,000.00				DDA	BNDA
260.	Promote improved crop varieties for higher yields by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00							DDA	BNDA
261.	Promote safe use of Agro chemicals by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√		1,500.00							DDA	BNDA
262.	Promote food security through Fall Army Worm (FAW) control by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00						DDA	BNDA
263.	Organize stakeholder capacity building in crop disease and pest control by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√		1,500.00							DDA	BNDA
OBJECTIVES : Improve Post-Harvest Management																
PROGRAMME: Agricultural and Rural Development																
264.	Carry-out post-harvest loss reduction in agricultural commodities by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00							DDA	BNDA
Objectives: Boost Revenue Mobilisation, Elevate Tax Abuse and Improve Efficiency																
Programme: Strong and Resilient Economy																
265.	Construction palm oil processing by the end of Dec. 2027.	New Abirem, Kyenkyenku	√	√	√	√			576,635.00				√		DDA	DWE BNDA

266.	Provision of palm oil equipment's for women in oil production by the end of Dec. 2027	Adadekrom	√	√	√	√		200,000.00					√		DDA	DWE BND
267.	Construction of Gari Processing factory by the end of Dec. 2027	Kyenkyenku	√	√	√	√		250,000.00					√		DDA	DWE BND
Objective: Support Entrepreneurs and MSME Development																
Programme: Private Sector Development																
268.	Formation and improving Associations by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide		√	√	√			20,000.00					√	BAC	BND
269.	Organise Business Forums by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide		√		√		18,000.00						√	BAC	BND
270.	Strengthening of Association of Small Scale Industries (ASSI) by the end of Dec. 2027.	New Abirem		√		√			20,000.00					√	BAC	BND
Objectives: Support Entrepreneurs and MSME Development																
Programme: Employment and Decent Work																
271.	Business Counselling and Monitoring by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√	BAC	BND
272.	Training in General Business Management and Planning by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide		√	√	√			18,000.00					√	BAC	BND
273.	Organise Training, Coaching and Mentoring of Artisans by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide.		√	√	√		15,000.00						√	BAC	BND
Objective: Improve Financial Well-Being, Expand Economic Opportunities and Enhance their overall quality of life.																
Programme: Private Sector Development																
274.	Facilitation of credit for Enterprise by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00	20,000.00					√	BAC	BND
Objective: Promote job creation and Decent Work																
Programme: Employment and Decent Work																
275.	Organization of NVTI examination by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide		√		√		5,000.00						√	BAC	BND
276.	Provision of Startup Kits for graduate apprentices by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide		√	√	√		30,000.00								

277.	Provision of Skills development programmes for 80 youths by the end of Dec. 2027.	Adausena	√	√	√	√		35,000.00					√		BAC	DWE
OBJECTIVES: To Diversify and Expand the Tourism Industry for Economic Development																
PROGRAMME: Tourism and Creative Arts Development																
278.	Redevelopment of Adjendua waterfalls, canopy walkway and paragliding by the end of Dec. 2027.	Adjendua	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00							
OBJECTIVES: Support Entrepreneurs and MSME Development																
PROGRAMME : Private Sector Development																
279.	Conduct Group development on co-operatives by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√			3,000.00				√	Co-op	BNDA	
280.	Organize Training of co-operatives society members by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√			6,000.00				√	Co-op	BNDA	
281.	Conduct Auditing of co-operatives societies by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√				2,500.00			√	Co-op	BNDA	
282.	Organise Visitation, Monitoring and Evaluation by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√			7,000.00				√	Co-op	BNDA	
283.	Organize Annual General meeting and Election for co-operative Societies and unions by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00				√	Co-op	BNDA	
284.	Organize Registration of co-operatives societies and unions by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√			4,000.00				√	Co-op	BNDA	
285.	Settlement of disputes/aberration among co-operatives societies by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√				5,000.00			√	Co-op	BNDA	
OBJECTIVES: To increase access to and participation in education and training																
PROGRAMME: Education Improvement Programme																
286.	Organize School, Circuit, Zonal & Regional Sporting and Cultural Festivals by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00			40,000.00			GES	BNDA, NGOs & Corporate Bodies	
OBJECTIVES: Strengthen School Management Systems																

PROGRAMME: Gender Equality and Equity																
287.	Celebration of Menstrual Hygiene & International Girls' Day by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00				10,000.00			GES	BNDA, MEO, Donors
PROGRAMME: Education Improvement Programme																
OBJECTIVE: To increase access to and participation in education and training																
288.	Sensitization / Community Engagement programmes by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		600.00				4,000.00			GES	BNDA, COHBs & P/As
289.	Organization of 'My First Day at School' by the end of Sept. 2027.	District wide			√			15,000.00				10,070			GES	BNDA, MEO (S/M)
290.	Conduct SPAMs and Annual District Education Reviews by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		1,000.00				19,000.00			GES	BNDA, EXAMS & EMIS (MEO)
291.	Conduct 'Drop in the Bin' initiative by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00				20,000.00			GES	BNDA, DEHO, DONORS
292.	Organize Read with the Community Day & Culture Week Annually by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00				5,000.00			GES	BNDA, COHBs
293.	Organize School, Circuit, Municipal, Zonal & Regional STMIE Clinics by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00				30,000.00			GES	BNDA, S/M & MTO & SISOs
294.	Organize Annual Education Review by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√						1,000.00			GES	BNDA, Fronline DDs
295.	Organize Cluster level School Performance Meetings by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		1,500.00				23,000.00			GES	BNDA, COHBs
OBJECTIVE: Increase school infrastructure by 1%																
PROGRAMME: Education Improvement Programme																
296.	Construct and furnish of 6No. 6-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities by the end of Dec. 2027.	Akoase SDA 'B', Akoase R/C, Tweapease R/C, Adadekrom M/A, Sakapia	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	500,000.00			√		DED	BNDA DWE

		M/A & Domeabra M/A														
297.	Construct of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities by the end of Dec. 2027.	Abohema, Akoase D/A	√	√	√	√		500,000.00	500,000.00				√		DED	BNDA DWE
298.	Construction of 6No. 2-Unit Classroom with ancillary facilities (KG) by the end of Dec. 2027.	Akoase SDA, Akoase R/C, Nwinso Methodist, M/A Faith, Adadekrom & Nkwarteng SDA	√	√	√	√		239,000.00					√		DED	BNDA DWE
OBJECTIVE: Improve access to educational facilities and services																
PROGRAMME: Education Improvement Programme																
299.	Construction of computer laboratory by the end of Dec. 2027.	Pankese Circuit, Odontuase, Abohema	√	√	√	√		650,000.00					√		DED	BNDA DWE
OBJECTIVES: To increase access to and participation in education and training.																
PROGRAMME: Education improvement programme																
300.	Construction of 7No. Teachers quarters by the end of Dec. 2027	Addokrom, Tenkyemso, Noyem, Nwinso, Sakapia, Omane, Adausena	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00	500,000.00	350,000.00			√		DED	BNDA DWE
301.	Provision of Bus by the end of Dec. 2027	Amuana Senior High School,	√	√	√	√						250,000.00	√		DED	BNDA DWE
302.	Completion of 12-unit classroom block and 6-unit dormitory rooms by the end of Dec. 2027.	Akoase St. Michael S.H.S,	√	√	√	√		500,000.00					√		DED	BNDA DWE
OBJECTIVES: Maintain Existing School Infrastructure																
PROGRAMME: Education improvement Programme																
303.	Renovation of 2No. 3-Unit classroom block with emphasis on women and children by the end of Dec. 2027	Amoa Presby & Amenam M/A	√	√	√	√		124,059.20					√		DED	BNDA DWE
304.	Renovation of 4No. 6-Unit classroom block with emphasis on women and children by the end of Dec. 2027	Abohema Methodist, Prasokuma Presby,	√	√	√	√		500,000.00					√		DED	BNDA DWE

		Okaikrom Presby & Akoase 'A' SDA.														
305.	Renovation of 2No. 3-Unit classroom block by the end of Dec. 2027	Nwinso Methodist & Dodoworaso M/A	√	√	√	√		283,000.00	170,000.00					√	DED	BNDA DWE
306.	Renovation of Teachers Quarters by the end of Dec. 2027.	Mpintimpi M/A, Amoa Presby, Odontuase M/A, Afosu M/A & Akoase M/A Exp	√	√	√	√		422,868.87						√	DED	BNDA DWE
OBJECTIVES: improve access to healthcare services Health Improvement Programme																
PROGRAMME: Health Improvement Programme																
307.	Construction of 3No. CHPS Compound and Staff Quarters with emphasis on women, vulnerable groups by the end of Dec. 2027	Gambia, Abohema, Noyem Dodoworaso, Obobetwaeo, Bepotumtum, Kote-Yeaboa, Botwekrom	√	√	√	√		2,780,185.68	926,728.56					√	DHD	BNDA DWE
308.	Construction of 1No. Urban CHPs Compound by the end of Dec. 2027	New Abirem	√	√	√	√			200,000.00					√	DHD	BNDA DWE
309.	Support for the construction of mortuary by the end of Dec. 2027	New Abirem Government hospital	√	√	√	√		137,000.00						√	DHD	BNDA DWE
310.	Construction of 6No. Placenta Pits by the end of Dec. 2027.	Nwinso, Noyem, Akoase, Nyafoman, Old-Abirem and Pankese	√	√	√	√		70,000.00	150,000.00					√	DHD	BNDA DWE
311.	Construction of hospital by the end of Dec. 2027	Amuana Praso	√	√	√	√			200,000.00					√	DHD	BNDA DWE
312.	Construction of fence wall for Akoase Health Center by the end of Dec. 2027	Akoase	√	√	√	√		510,000.00						√	DHD	BNDA/DWE

313.	Construction of staff quarters for health staff by the end of Dec. 2027.	Pankese, Amuana Praso, Nwinso & Noyem	√	√	√	√		1,523,200.00	1,024,945.00				√			DHD	BNDA
314.	Construction of 1No. DHD Block by the end of Dec. 2027.	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		855,000.00					√			DHD	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Promote Nutrition specific and sensitive programme and intervention.																	
PROGRAMME: Health Improvement Programme																	
315.	Strengthen school health programmes by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,200.00						√		DHD	BNDA
316.	Promote healthy lifestyle awareness among the general population by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√		DHD	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Promote nutrition specific and sensitive Programme and intervention																	
PROGRAMME: Health Improvement Programme																	
317.	Increase uptake of Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) services through outreach and supportive supervision by the end of Dec. 2027.	District-wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00						√		DHD	BNDA
318.	Undertake Mass Drug Administration against Onchocerciasis, Schistosomiasis, Intestinal worms and Yaws by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00					√		DHD	BNDA
319.	Integrated Disease surveillance and response to epidemic prone diseases and other diseases of public health importance by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√		DHD	BNDA
320.	Expand screening programmes for selected non-communicable diseases: hypertension, diabetes, sickle cell, and selected cancers by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√		DHD	BNDA
321.	Provide basic equipment: BP apparatus, HB meters and autoclave by the end of Dec. 2027.	Mamanso, Old Abirem, Okaikrom, Pankese	√	√	√	√		2,000.00						√		DHD	BNDA

322.	Increase access to modern FP services through public education and regular supplies of FP commodities by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00						√	DHD	SW&CD
OBJECTIVES: Enhance access to improve and sustainable environmental sanitation services.																
PROGRAMME: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation																
323.	Support implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		81,836.27	80,000.00							
324.	Conduct sensitization on WASH activities by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√			50,000.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
325.	Conduct routine inspection by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		44,872.54						√	DEHU	ZOOMLION
326.	Organization of health education and creation of awareness to construct household latrine by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		47,436.27						√	DEHU	ZOOMLION
327.	Regularly dislodge all institution and public toilets by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide			√	√			179,977.13					√	DEHU	BNDA
328.	Organize Health screening of food and drink vendors by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		30,000.00						√	DEHU	BNDA
329.	Support Sanitation improvement package (SIP) and Manage sanitation in the district by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		145,466.67	387,205.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
330.	Support to E-Waste project by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00						√	DEHU	BNDA
331.	Evacuate refuse dump and maintain final dumping sites in the District by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√			150,000.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
332.	Celebration of World Toilet Day / Global Hand washing Day by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide			√	√		10,000.00						√	DEHU	BNDA
333.	Leveling of engineered landfill site Fumigation by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00					√		DEHU	BNDA

334.	Procure Chemicals and Consumables by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		100,059.20						√	DEHU	BNDA
335.	Interment of unknown dead bodies by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		30,000.00						√	DEHU	BNDA
336.	Purchase of sanitary tools and Equipment including Veronica buckets for Public Schools and Health Centres by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√			140,000.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
337.	Liquid waste management in the District by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√			100,000.00				√		DEHU	BNDA
338.	Monitor and Supervise of environmental Service Providers by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide			√	√			50,000.00				√		DEHU	BNDA
339.	Organize National Sanitation Day by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√			100,000.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
340.	Organize Quarterly cleanup exercise by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√			220,000.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
341.	Organize Community sensitization on the District Assembly Bye-laws by the end of Dec. 2027.	District Wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00						√	DEHU	BNDA
342.	Support Covid-activities by the end of Dec. 2027.	District Wide.	√	√	√	√		20,000.00						√	DEHU	BNDA
343.	Regularly dislodge all institution and public toilets by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√			179,977.13					√	DEHU	BNDA
344.	Completion of 16-Seater W/C toilet by the end of Dec. 2027	Akoase, Hweakwae JHS, Amoa JHS	√	√	√	√			350,000.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
345.	Rehabilitation of public toilet by the end of Dec. 2027.	Old Abirem	√	√	√	√		250,000.00						√	DEHU	BNDA
346.	Construction of 12-Seater W/C Toilet with mechanized borehole by the end of Dec. 2027	Hweakwae R/C basic school, Amenam, Okaikrom, Afosu, Akrofo Amanfokrom, Kyire Ahantan, Mpintimpi, Domeabra,	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00	500,000.00					√	DEHU	BNDA

		Oturoku, Amuana Praso, Ntronang															
347.	Provision of dumping sites by the end of Dec. 2027.	Nkwateng	√	√	√	√		50,000.00						√		DEHU	BNDA
OBJECTIVES : Reduce poverty and improve household consumption and improve human capital																	
PROGRAMME: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection																	
348.	Reassess, Monitor, Educate and Facilitate the implementation of LEAP Activities by the end of Dec. 2027.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		3,000.00						√		DSW& CD	Mponua Rural Bank
349.	Disbursement of Disability Common Fund to support in these areas; Health, Education, Assistive device, Start-Up Kits, Start-Capital, Apprenticeship training, Skill Training, Capacity building workshop and PWDs organizations by the end of Dec. 2027.	District Wide	√	√	√	√			280,000.00					√		DSW& CD	DFMC, BAC, AGRIC, PROCUREMENT
350.	Register, Enroll PWDs on NHIS and Monitor activities of PWDs by the end of Dec. 2027.	District Wide	√	√	√	√			100,000.00					√		DSW& CD	DFMC
351.	Support to ISS Programme by the end of Dec. 2027.	District Wide	√	√	√	√				100,000.00				√		DSW& CD	PlanningGH S, DOVVSU
352.	Roll out of the Child Protection Tool Kits through community engagement and dialogue by the end of Dec. 2027.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	3,000.00	12,000.00						√		DSW& CD	GES, GHS, DOVVSU, NCCE, CHRAJ
353.	Register, Supervise and Monitor activities of Day Care Centres in the district by the end of Dec. 2027.	District Wide	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	8,000.00						√		DSW& CD	GHS, GES
OBJECTIVES: To reduce the incident of Teenage pregnancy																	
PROGRAMME: Gender Equality and Equity																	
354.	Organize sensitization on Teenage Pregnancy by the end of Dec. 2027.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	3,000.00						√		DSW& CD	GHS, GES

355.	Organize sensitization on Sexual Harassment by the end of Dec. 2027.	Selected Communities and Radio discussions	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	1,000.00						√	DSW& CD	GHS, DOVVSU
356.	Educate communities on Child and Family Welfare issues by the end of Dec. 2027.	Radio discussions and selected communities	√	√	√	√		1,000.00						√	DSW& CD	GES, DOVVSU, CHRAJ
357.	Celebrate World Day Against Child Labour by the end of Dec. 2027.	Radio discussion and selected communities	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	5,000.00						√	DSW& CD	NCCE, GES, GHS, CHRAJ
OBJECTIVES : Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV																
PROGRAMME: Health Improvement Programme																
358.	Organize sensitization and HTS in schools and communities by the end of Dec. 2027.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		3,000.00	6,000.00			2,000.00		√	DSW& CD	GHS, GES
359.	Celebrate World AIDS Day by the end of Dec. 2027.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√			6,000.00					√	DSW& CD	GHS
360.	Intensify comprehensive education on HIV/AIDS and STIs, including reduction of stigmatization by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√			20,000.00					√	DHD	BNDA
361.	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) by the end of Dec. 2027.		√	√	√	√			25,000.00					√	DHD	BNDA
OBJECTIVES : Attain gender equality and equity in political and social development																
PROGRAMME: Gender equality and Equity																
362.	Celebrate international day for the Girl Child by the end of Dec. 2027.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	3,000.00						√	DSW& CD	GES, GHS
363.	Organize training on Women Empowerment and skill development by the end of Dec. 2027.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	5,000.00						√	DSW& CD	AGRIC, Ntiamoah Foundation, GHS
364.	Organize sensitization on Menstrual Hygiene in schools and celebrate Menstrual Hygiene Day by the end of Dec. 2027.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	1,500.00	2,000.00						√	DSW& CD	GES, GHS

365.	Organize sensitization on gender-based violence in schools and communities by the end of Dec. 2027.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	1,500.00	3,000.00						√	DSWC D	DOVVSU, GHS, GES
366.	Construction of Shelter home by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	500,000.00				√		DSW& CD	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Improve access to healthcare services																
PROGRAMME: Health and Health Services																
367.	Organize Public education and sensitization on importance of Births and Deaths Registration by the end of Dec. 2027.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		6,000.00						√	BDR	BNDA
368.	Organize outreach registration exercises (Mobile Registration) by the end of Dec. 2027.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		20,000.00						√	BDR	BNDA
369.	Organize 2 durbars during the Child Health Promotion and Birth registration week respectively by the end of Dec. 2027.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		12,000.00						√	BDR	BNDA
370.	Establish 5No. Registration Centers for Birth and Death Registry by the end of Dec. 2027.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		13,000.00						√	BDR	BNDA
OBJECTIVES : Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements																
PROGRAMME: Strong and Resilient Economy.																
371.	Support street Naming and property Address system by the end of Dec. 2027.	Mamanso	√	√	√	√		20,200.00							PPD	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements																
PROGRAMME: Spatial Development Programme																
372.	Prepare base maps and local plans for 2 communities by the end of Dec. 2027.	New Abirem & Akoase	√	√	√	√		15,000.00						√	PPD	BNDA
373.	Prepare of District Spatial Development Framework by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√			28,760.98				√			
374.	Organize monthly technical & spatial planning committee	Assembly hall.	√	√	√	√		30,000.00						√	PPD	BNDA

	meeting by the end of Dec. 2027.															
375.	Revision of 2 sector plans for communities by the end of Dec. 2027.	Ntronang & Abirem	√	√	√	√		20,200.00							PPD	BNDA
376.	Facilitate the documentation of assembly's lands by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		30,000.00							PPD	BNDA
377.	Conduct monthly site inspection for the processing of development application for permitting by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00							PPD	BNDA
378.	Landscaping and planting of ornamental plants to beautify the environment by the end of Dec. 2027.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		10,000.00							Parks and garden unit	BNDA
379.	Development of parks and garden by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00							PPD	BNDA
380.	Compensate and acquire Title deeds for Assembly lands by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		25,000.00	10,000.00						PPD	BNDA

OBJECTIVES : Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport

PROGRAMME: Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme

381.	District Roads Infrastructure Programme (DRIP) by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		200,000.00	100,000.00					√	DWD	BNDA
382.	Reshaping of feeder roads by the end of Dec. 2027.	Wiaso, Adrobenso, Teimini, Tanokrom, Mampoba, Apraponso, Abohema, Praso to Ntronang, Botwe krom	√	√	√	√		200,000.00	250,000.00					√	DWD	BNDA
383.	Installation of road signs and speed ramps by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√			20,000.00					√	DWD	BNDA

384.	Creation of town roads/lanes/ access road by the end of Dec. 2027.	Afosu, Mamanso, Amenam, Akyekyesu	√	√	√	√		500,000.00					√		DWD	BNDA
385.	Construction of Culvert/ Drains by the end of Dec. 2027.	Kuntense, Adrobenso, Teimini	√ss	√	√	√		547,892.00	500,000.00				√		DWD	BNDA
386.	Construction of Bridge/foot bridge by the end of Dec. 2027.	Ntronang, Old Abirem, Abenaso	√	√	√	√		100,000.00					√		DWD	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all																
PROGRAMME: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme																
387.	Drill and mechanize 7No. Boreholes by the end of Dec. 2027.	Asuabena	√	√	√	√			150,000.00				√		DWD	BNDA
388.	Formation of water guards (water protection) by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		71,610.76							BNDA	EPA,GPS
389.	MPs Supported projects by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00							DWD	BNDA
390.	Contract management by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√			30,000.00						DWD	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Promote effective maintenance culture																
PROGRAMME: Maintenance of assets																
391.	Repair of Assembly offices, residential accommodations and equipment (O&M) by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		471,610.76	343,779.03						DWD	BNDA
OBJECTIVES : Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all																
PROGRAMME : Strong and Resilient Economy.																
392.	Design and construct 24-hour economy market by the end of Dec. 2027.	New Abirem	√	√	√	√			4,633,642.82				√		DWD	BNDA
393.	Construction of market by the end of Dec. 2027.	Mamanso, Nwinso	√	√	√	√		959,000.00					√		DWD	BNDA
394.	Support Self-help projects by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		391,128.36	123,378.				√		DWD	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: To ensure stable supply of energy to 95% of the district's inhabitants by 2029.																
PROGRAMME: Strong and Resilient Economy																
395.	Provide, install and repair of street lights by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00					√		DWD	BNDA

396.	Extension of electricity to communities by the end of Dec. 2027.	Asuabena, Wiaso, Adrobenso, Nkwateng, Akyekyesu, Bramkrom, Ofeikrom, Amenam, Tenkyemso Kuntense, Nyafoman, Amuana Praso, New Abirem,	√	√	√	√		30,000.00						√		DWD	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Improve Telecommunication Network																	
PROGRAMME: Transport, Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme																	
397.	Provision of Telephone mast and Network Booster by the end of Dec. 2027.	Akrofonso, Amenam, Abenaso	√	√	√	√		45,000.00						√		DWD	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport																	
PROGRAMME: Geological Threats																	
398.	Register and organize eye screening for transport unions, prajia drivers in the district by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		4,000.00	3,000.00					√		TRANSPORT	GHS
399.	Train and sensitize transport unions, prajia operators on road signs and safety measures by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√		TRANSPORT	NADMO, GPS
OBJECTIVES: Drainage and Flood Control																	
PROGRAMME: To reduce deforestation, desertification and soil erosion																	
400.	Organize Public education on disaster prevention-(flooding, rain/windstorm, epidemics, erosion and land degradation) by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		7,500.00						√		NADMO	BNDA, EPA, GHS
OBJECTIVE: Promote Proactive planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation																	
PROGRAMME: Hydrological Threat																	
401.	Organise education on domestic/bush fires campaign by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		6,000.00						√		NADMO	FIRE SERVICES, BNDA

402.	Assessment and registration of disaster incidents and victims by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		3,500.00						√	NADMO	BNDA
403.	Distribution of relief items to disaster victims by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√			15,000.00					√	Regional NADMO	BNDA
404.	Visitation and sensitization of Disaster Volunteer Group in communities (DVGs) by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00						√	NADMO	BNDA
405.	Organize quarterly District Disaster Management Committee Meetings by the end of Dec. 2027.	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		21,500.00						√	NADMO	BNDA
406.	Celebration of international disaster day by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	5,000.00					√	NADMO	BNDA, NEWMONT, DONORS
407.	Prepare Disaster Management Plan 2028 by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00	5,000.00					√	NADMO	BNDA, NEWMONT, DONORS
408.	Conduct 2 patrols to inspect and educate filling station operators on safety and regulatory compliance by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide		√		√		1,000.00							NADMO	FIRE SERVICE

OBJECTIVE: Promote Proactive planning, implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation

PROGRAMME: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability

409.	Planting and inspection of economic trees (Neem tree, Oil Palm, Mango, Coconut, Orange, Moringa) by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,500.00	3,300.00						NADMO	MOFA BNDA FORESTRY.
410.	Adoption to climate change and environmental protection activities by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00	8,000.00						NADMO	BNDA MOFA DEHO
411.	Organize Green Ghana Day by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide	√	√	√	√		7,000.00							NADMO	BNDA, FORESTRY, AGRIC
412.	Hazard mapping by the end of Dec. 2027.	District wide		√				2,500.00							NADMO	ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

424.	Sensitization on laws against tax evasion and non-compliance in support of revenue mobilization by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√		√			5,000.00	3,000.00					√	NCCE	BNDA, Trad. Authorities, Faith-Based Organizations
425.	Sensitization on Child Protection: Cyber-Bullying by the end of Dec. 2027	District-wide	√		√			3,000.00	2,000.00					√	NCCE	DOVVSU, Media, Trad. Authorities, Faith-Based Orgs., BNDA
426.	Public awareness on Good Sanitation Practices by the end of Dec. 2027	District-wide	√	√	√	√		6,000.00	3,000.00					√	NCCE	BNDA, GNFS, EPA, Trad. Authorities, Faith-Based Orgs.
OBJECTIVE: Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation Systems																
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement																
427.	Organize forty (40) public education in schools, churches and other communities on Anti-corruption issues by the end of 2027	District-wide	√	√	√	√		3,600.00	2,000.00						CHRAJ	BNDA, NCCE, DIS
OBJECTIVE: Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation Systems																
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement																
428.	Organise public education to promote District Accountability and PFM by the end of Dec. 2027	District-wide	√	√	√	√			2,500.00					√	IA	BNDA
429.	Conduct Internal Auditing on (procurement, cash management, fixed asset management, stores management, building permit, contract/project management, monitoring and GIFMIS) by the end of Dec. 2027	District-wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00					√	IA	BNDA

430.	Organize 4No. quarterly audit committee meetings by the end of Dec. 2027	District-wide	√	√	√	√		45,000.00						√	IA	BNDA
431.	Conduct monitoring and auditing of PWDs activities by the end of Dec. 2027	District-wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√	IA	SW&CD BNDA
432.	Preparation of Annual Audit Plan for 2028	District-wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00						√	IA	BNDA

OBJECTIVE: To improve the level of efficiency in Public Administration in the district.

PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement

433.	Procure office furniture by the end of Dec. 2027	District-wide	√	√	√	√		150,000.00	30,000.00					√	PROC.	BNDA
434.	Procurement of furniture for schools by the end of Dec. 2027	District-wide	√	√	√	√			1,853,475.13					√	PROC.	BNDA
435.	Procurement of office supplies, consumable and materials by the end of Dec. 2027	District-wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00				100,000.00		√	PROC.	BNDA
436.	Procure 5No. motorbikes for Environmental Health Unit and BAC Officers by the end of Dec. 2027	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	30,000.00					√	PROC.	BNDA, DEHO, BAC
437.	Procure Laptops, Computers & Printers Departments and Units by Dec. 2027	District-wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	50,000.00					√	PROC	BNDA
438.	Prepare 2028 procurement plan	Adausena,	√	√	√	√		10,000.00						√	PROC	GHS/BND A
439.	Organise entity tender committee meeting by the end of Dec. 2027	District-wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00						√	PROC	BNDA

OBJECTIVE : Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation Systems at all levels

PROGRAMME: Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

440.	Organise 4no. quarterly DPCU meetings by the end of Dec. 2027	District-wide	√	√	√	√		40,000.00						√	DPO	BNDA DPCU
441.	Prepare and submit quarterly and annual progress report by the end of Dec. 2027	District-wide	√	√	√	√		40,000.00						√	DPO	BNDA DPCU
442.	Organize 2 no inter-sectoral meeting by the end of second and third quarter 2027	District-wide		√	√			35,000.00						√	DPO	BNDA DPCU

443.	Organize quarterly Monitoring and evaluation activities by the end of the year 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√		80,000.00	20,000.00					√	DPO	BNDA DPCU
444.	Preparation of Annual Action Plan for 2028	District wide			√	√			70,000.00					√	DPO	DBA DPCU
445.	Undertake Social Audit and Support their activities by the end of Dec. 2027	District Wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00							DPO	BNDA/ Social Audit Com. Members
446.	Support to NACAP activities by the end of Dec. 2027	District Wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00				89,000.00	√		DPO	NACAP comm. members
447.	Organize mid-year review on 2027 Annual Action Plan and Budget By July 2027	New Abirem			√			40,000.00	20,000.00					√	DPO/D BA	BNDA DPCU
OBJECTIVES: To improve the level of efficiency in Public Administration in the district.																
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement																
448.	Organize 2 no Town hall meetings by the end of First and third quarter 2027	District wide	√		√			50,000.00						√	DBO/D PO	BNDA, NCCE, SW&CD
OBJECTIVE: Boost revenue mobilisation, elevate tax abuse and improve efficiency																
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement																
449.	Preparation of Composite budget, fee fixing by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide			√	√		80,000.00	80,000.00					√	DBA	Budget Committee
450.	Preparation of 2028 Revenue Improvement Action Plan	District wide			√	√		20,000.00						√	DBA	Budget Committee
OBJECTIVES: Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems at all levels.																
PROGRAMMES: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement																
451.	Update and extend the scope of data hub in BNDA by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	5,000.00					√	STATIS TICS	BNDA
452.	Undertake monthly market reading on selected goods and services from designated markets Centers for the computation of CPI, PPI, and PI by GSS by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√	STATIS TICS	GSS Market women
453.	Collect Compile and analysed administrative data / Conduct	District Wide	√	√	√	√		15,000.00					√		STATIS TICS	BNDA/STA TISTICIAN

	data validation and data cleaning on administrative collected by the end of Dec. 2027															
454.	Collect and Compile data from departments and units to be uploaded on the District Data Development Platform (DDDP) by the end of Dec. 2027	District Wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00					√		STATISTICS	BNDA/STATISTICIAN
455.	Conduct Filed Surveys and other relevant field work by the end of Dec. 2027	District Wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00					√		STATISTICS	BNDA/STATISTICIAN
456.	Undertake and expand the scope of Demographic, health, Economic and Social data hub of the District by the end of Dec. 2027	District Wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00	10,000.00				√		STATISTICS	BNDA/STATISTICIAN
OBJECTIVE: Strengthen Monitoring and and Evaluation Systems at all levels.																
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement																
457.	Organize Capacity building workshops for revenue collectors by the end of Dec. 2027	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		12,500.00	12,500.00				√		DFO/HRM	BNDA
458.	Train revenue collectors to use revenue collection application by Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00					√		HRM/DFO	DBO, IA
459.	Organize Capacity building for staff, Security Personnel, Staff & Assembly members by Dec. 2027	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		30,000.00	10,000.00	54,378.00			√		HRM	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: To maintain a peaceful and violence free environment for development																
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement To maintain a peaceful and violence free environment for development																
460.	Support to security operations in the District by the end of Dec. 2027	District wide	√	√	√	√			39,930.33				√		DWD	BNDA
461.	Procurement of public address systems, radio space and gear for managing public order by the end of Dec. 2027.	New Abirem			√	√		10,000.00					√		PROCUREMENT BNDA	SECURITY AGENCIES
462.	Organise domestic violence awareness in schools/community outreach &	District wide			√			3,000.00					√		GPS	SW&CD GES GHS BNDA

	health tips for GPS personnel by the end of Sept. 2027.																
463.	Construct office complex for fire service, immigration service, NADMO, Ambulance service & NIB by the end of Dec. 2027.	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		2,133,548.22						√		DWD	BNDA
464.	Construction of Police quarters with emphasis on women by the end of Dec. 2027	Mamanso & Nyafoman	√	√	√	√		515,444.90,						√		DWD	BNDA
465.	Expansion of police quarters	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		500,000.00						√		DWD	BNDA

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2028

TABLE 74: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2028

S/N	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT																
	Projects	Location	Time frame (Year)				Cost (GH¢)						Programme status		Implementing institution / department		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DP	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
OBJECTIVES: Boost revenue mobilisation, elevate tax abuse and improve efficiency																	
PROGRAMME: Strong and Resilient Economy																	
466.	Develop and implement bill printing plan by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00						√		DFO	DBO IA IT
467.	Organize Public sensitization on e-billing and payments by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00						√		DFO	DBO DPO BNDA
468.	Upgrading internet facility to improve GIFMIS operations by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√		DFO	BNDA
469.	Organise pay-your levy campaigns by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√		DFO	BNDA

OBJECTIVE: Create an enabling agribusiness environment																
PROGRAMME: Agricultural and Rural Development																
470.	Management and Administration by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	35,500.00						√	DDA	BNDA
471.	Organise Ino. District Farmers' Day celebration by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		120,000.00						√	DDA	ADMIN
472.	Promote Alternative livelihood for employment and income generation for women by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00	3,500.00					√	DDA	BNDA
473.	Promotion of Birim North District Commodity Satellite Market by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√	4,000.00	5,000.00						√	DDA	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Promote livestock and Poultry Development																
PROGRAMME: Agricultural and Rural Development																
474.	Improve livestock housing for higher income generation by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00						√	DDA	BNDA
475.	Promote farm family protein in-take through stock (rabbit, cockerels, turkey) improvement by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00						√	DDA	BNDA
476.	Prevention and control of zoonotic diseases in livestock by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00						√	DDA	BNDA
477.	Undertake veterinary disease surveillance in Birim North District by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00					√	DDA	BNDA
478.	Promote effective clinical treatment of animals in the district by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00					√	DDA	BNDA

OBJECTIVE: Modernise and Enhance Agricultural production system																
PRODUCTION: Agricultural Production and rural Development																
479.	Promote agricultural data collection and analysis by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		4,000.00						√	DDA	BNDA
480.	Facilitate agricultural planning and policy implementation (RELC, PBB, PERD, etc.) by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		8,500.00						√	DDA	BNDA
481.	Promote small scale irrigation in vegetable production by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00					√	DDA	BNDA
482.	Effective and efficient extension service delivery by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		50,160.00						√	DDA	BNDA
483.	Staff capacity development by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√					12,000.00			√	DDA	BNDA
484.	Collaboration with partner institution for agricultural improvement by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00						√	DDA	BNDA
485.	Promote sustainable climate resilient agricultural production systems by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00						√	DDA	BNDA
486.	Development of FBO's (Formation) by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√					2,000.00			√	DDA	BNDA
487.	Promote agricultural innovation / technology through demonstrations by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√					3,000.00			√	DDA	BNDA
488.	Promote improved crop varieties for higher yields by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00						√	DDA	BNDA
489.	Promote safe use of Agro chemicals by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		1,500.00						√	DDA	BNDA
490.	Promote food security through Fall Army Worm	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00					√	DDA	BNDA

	(FAW) control by the end of Dec. 2028																
491.	Organize stakeholder capacity building in crop disease and pest control by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		1,500.00						√		DDA	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Improve Post-Harvest Management																	
PROGRAMME: Agricultural and Rural Development																	
492.	Carry-out post-harvest loss reduction in agricultural commodities by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00						√		DDA	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Boost Revenue mobilisation, elevate tax abuse and improve efficiency																	
PROGRAMME: Strong and Resilient Economy																	
493.	Construct palm oil processing by the end of Dec. 2028	Abenaso	√	√	√	√				576,635.00			√			DDA	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Support entrepreneurs and MSME Development Private Sector Development																	
PROGRAMME: Private Sector Development																	
494.	Formation and improving Associations	District wide		√	√	√			20,000.00					√		BAC	BNDA
495.	Organise Business Forums by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide		√		√		18,000.00						√		BAC	BNDA
496.	Strengthening of Association of Small Scale Industries (ASSI) by the end of Dec. 2028.	New Abirem		√		√			20,000.00					√		BAC	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Support entrepreneurs and MSME Development																	
PROGRAMME: Employment and Decent work																	
497.	Business Counselling and Monitoring by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√		BAC	BNDA
498.	Construction of community hostels for artisans	New Abirem	√	√	√	√							√			BAC	DWE
499.	Training in General Business Management and Planning by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide		√	√	√		18,000.00						√		BAC	BNDA
500.	Organise Training, Coaching and Mentoring of Artisans by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide.		√	√	√		15,000.00						√		BAC	BNDA

OBJECTIVES: Improve financial well-being, expand economic opportunities and enhance their overall quality of life.																
PROGRAMME: Private Sector Development																
501.	Facilitation of credit for Enterprise by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00	20,000.00					√	BAC	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Promote job creation and Decent work																
PROGRAMME: Employment and Decent Work																
502.	Organization of NVTI examination by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide		√		√		6,000.00						√	BAC	BNDA
503.	Provision of Startup Kits for graduate apprentices by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide		√	√	√		100,000.00						√	BAC	BNDA
504.	Provision of Skills development programmes for youths	District wide	√	√	√	√		35,000.00					√		BAC	DWE
OBJECTIVE: To Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development																
PROGRAMME: Tourism and Creative Arts Development																
505.	Redevelopment of Adjendua waterfalls, canopy walkway and paragliding	Adjendua	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00				√			
OBJECTIVE: Support Entrepreneurs and Private Sector Development																
PROGRAMME: Private Sector Development																
506.	Conduct Group development on co-operatives by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		3,000.00						√	Co-op	BNDA
507.	Organize Training of co-operatives society members by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		6,000.00						√	Co-op	BNDA
508.	Conduct Auditing of co-operatives societies by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,500.00					√	Co-op	BNDA
509.	Organise Visitation, Monitoring and Evaluation by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√			8,000.00					√	Co-op	BNDA
510.	Organize Annual General meeting and Election for co-operative Societies and	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00					√	Co-op	BNDA

	unions by the end of Dec. 2028															
511.	Organize Registration of co-operatives societies and unions by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√	Co-op	BNDA
512.	Conduct verification of co-operatives groups and societies within the district by Dec.2028	District wide	√	√	√	√			7,000.00					√	Co-op	BNDA
513.	Formation and support for cooperative farming groups by the end of Dec. 2028	Botwekrom, Adausena	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√	Co-op	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: To increase access to and participation in education and training																
PROGRAMME: Education Improvement Programme																
514.	Organize School, Circuit, Zonal & Regional Sporting and Cultural Festivals by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00						√	GES	BNDA, NGOs & Corporate Bodies
OBJECTIVE: To increase access to and participation in education and training																
PROGRAMME: Education Improvement Programme																
515.	Celebration of Menstrual Hygiene & International Girls' Day by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00						√	GES	BNDA, MEO, Donors
OBJECTIVE: To improve increase access to and participation in education and training																
PROGRAMME: Education Improvement Programme																
516.	Sensitization / Community Engagement programmes by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		600.00						√	GES	BNDA, COHBs & P/As
517.	Organization of 'My First Day at School' by the end of Sept. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		15,000.00						√	GES	BNDA, MEO (S/M)

518.	Conduct SPAMs and Annual District Education Reviews by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		1,000.00					√	GES	BNDA, EXAM S & EMIS (MEO)
519.	Conduct 'Drop in the Bin' initiative by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00					√	GES	BNDA, DEHO, DONORS
520.	Organize Read with the Community Day & Culture Week Annually by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00					√	GES	BNDA, COHBs
521.	Organize School, Circuit, Municipal, Zonal & Regional STMIE Clinics by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00					√	GES	BNDA, S/M & MTO & SISOs
522.	Organize Annual Education Review by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√							√	GES	BNDA, Frontline DDs
523.	Organize Cluster level School Performance Meetings by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		1,500.00					√	GES	BNDA, COHBs
OBJECTIVE: To increase access to and participation in education and training															
PROGRAMME :Education Improvement Programme															
524.	Completion of 2No. Teachers quarters by the end of Dec. 2028	Hweakwae & Mamanso	√	√	√	√							√	DED	BNDA DWE
525.	Completion of classroom block by the end of Dec. 2028	Nwnso	√	√	√	√							√	DED	BNDA DWE
OBJECTIVE: Improve access to educational facilities and services															
PROGRAMME: Education Improvement Programme															
526.	Construction of additional school infrastructure by the end of Dec. 2028.	Afosu	√	√	√	√			200,000.00				√	DED	BNDA DWE
527.	Construction of 1No. 2-Unit Classroom with ancillary facilities (KG) by the end of Dec. 2028.	Akyekyesu	√	√	√	√		239,000.00					√	DED	BNDA DWE

528.	Construction of fence wall by the end of Dec. 2028	Hweakwae R/C basic school	√	√	√	√		150,000.00					√		DED	BNDA DWE
OBJECTIVE: Maintain existing school infrastructure																
PROGRAMME: Education Improvement Programme																
529.	Rehabilitation of 3-unit classroom block with ancillary by the end of Dec. 2028	Amoa, Akoase R/C JHS and Methodist School	√	√	√	√		400,000.00	356,000.00				√		DED	BNDA DWE
OBJECTIVE : Improve access to healthcare services																
PROGRAMME: Health improvement Programme:																
530.	Renovation of CHPs Compound by the end of Dec. 2028	Tenkyemso						200,000.00	1,000,000.00				√		DHD	BNDA DWE
531.	Construction of Health Center by the end of Dec. 2028	Old Abirem	√	√	√	√		137,000.00					√		DHD	BNDA/ DWE
532.	Construction of doctor's bungalow the end of Dec. 2028	New Abirem	√	√	√	√							√		DHD	BNDA
533.	Construction of 6No. Placenta Pits by the end of Dec. 2028.	Nwinso, Noyem, Akoase, Nyafoman, Old-Abirem and Pankese	√	√	√	√			150,000.00				√		DHD	BNDA/ DWE
OBJECTIVE: Promote nutrition specific and sensitive programme and interventions																
PROGRAMME: Health Improvement Programme																
534.	Strengthen school health programmes by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,200.00					√		DHD	BNDA
535.	Promote healthy lifestyle awareness among the general population by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00					√		DHD	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Promote Nutrition specific and sensitive programme intervention																
PROGRAMME: Health Improvement Programme																
536.	Increase uptake of Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) services through outreach and supportive	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00					√		DHD	BNDA

	supervision by the end of Dec. 2028.															
537.	Undertake Mass Drug Administration against Onchocerciasis, Schistosomiasis, Intestinal worms and Yaws by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√								√	DHD	BNDA
538.	Integrated Disease surveillance and response to epidemic prone diseases and other diseases of public health importance by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00					√	DHD	BNDA
539.	Expand screening programmes for selected non-communicable diseases : hypertension, diabetes, sickle cell, and selected cancers by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00					√	DHD	BNDA
540.	Provide basic equipment: BP apparatus, HB meters and autoclave by the end of Dec. 2028.	Mamanso, Old Abirem, Okaikrom, Pankese	√	√	√	√			2,000.00					√	DHD	BNDA
541.	Increase access to modern FP services through public education and regular supplies of FP commodities by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00					√	DHD	SW&C D
OBJECTIVE: Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services.																
PROGRAMME: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation																
542.	Support to E-Waste project by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√			20,000.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
543.	Purchase of sanitary tools and equipment including veronica buckets for public schools and health centres by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√								√	DEHU	BNDA

544.	Sanitation Improvement Package by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√			387,20500					√	DEHU	ZOOM LION
545.	Manage sanitation in the district by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√			31,900.00					√	DEHU	ZOOM LION
546.	Evacuate refuse dump and maintain final dumping sites in the District by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√			150,000.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
547.	Celebration of World Toilet and Global Hand-washing Day by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide		√		√		10,560.00						√	DEHU	BNDA
548.	Organization of health education and creation of awareness to construct household latrines by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		13,750.00						√	DEHU	BNDA
549.	Organize Health screening of food and drink vendors by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		6,388.00						√	DEHU	BNDA
550.	Undertake District wide fumigation exercise by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√			366,272.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
551.	Support implementation of community Led Total Sanitation by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√			80,000.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
552.	Construction of W/C Toilet with mechanized borehole by the end of Dec. 2028.	Amoa JHS, Adadekrom, Tweapease, Dodoworaso, Kuntense, Amenam, Akoase, Okaikrom	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00	500,000.00				√		DEHU	BNDA
553.	Conduct sensitization on WASH activities by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√			50,000.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
554.	Organise National Sanitation Day by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		211,200.00	105,600.00					√	DEHU	BNDA

555.	Provision of refuse containers and dumping sites by the end of Dec. 2028.	Akoase. Afosu, Nkwateng & new Abirem	√	√	√	√		55,000.00						√		DEHU	BNDA
556.	Regularly dislodge all institution and public toilets by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√			179,977.13					√		DEHU	BNDA
557.	Procurement of land for assembly cemetery by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		211,200.00	105,600.00					√		DEHU	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Reduce Poverty and Improve household consumption and improve human capital																	
PROGRAMME: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection																	
558.	Reassess, Monitor, Educate and Facilitate the implementation of LEAP Activities by the end of Dec. 2028.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		3,000.00						√		DSW&CD	Mponu a Rural Bank
559.	Disbursement of Disability Common Fund to support in these areas; Health, Education, Assistive device, Start-Up Kits, Start-Capital, Apprenticeship training, Skill Training, Capacity building workshop and PWDs organizations by the end of Dec. 2028.	District Wide	√	√	√	√			280.000.00					√		DSW&CD	DFMC, BAC, AGRIC, PROCUREMENT
560.	Register, Enroll PWDs on NHIS and Monitor activities of PWDs by the end of Dec. 2028.	District Wide	√	√	√	√			100.000.00					√		DSW&CD	DFMC
561.	Support to ISS Programme by the end of Dec. 2028.	District Wide	√	√	√	√				100.000.00				√		DSWCD	DSWC D/BND A
562.	Roll out of the Child Protection Tool Kits through community engagement and dialogue by the end of Dec. 2028.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	3,000.00	12,000.00						√		DSW&CD	GES, GHS, DOVV SU, NCCE, CHRAJ

563.	Register, Supervise and Monitor activities of Day Care Centres in the district by the end of Dec. 2028.	District Wide	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	8,000.00						√	DSW&CD	GHS, GES
OBJECTIVE: To reduce the incidence of Teenage Pregnancy																
PROGRAMME: Gender Equality																
564.	Organize sensitization on Teenage Pregnancy by the end of Dec. 2028.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	3,000.00						√	DSW&CD	GHS, GES
565.	Organize sensitization on Sexual Harassment by the end of Dec. 2028.	Selected Communities and Radio discussions	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	1,000.00						√	DSW&CD	GHS, DOVV SU
566.	Educate communities on Child and Family Welfare issues by the end of Dec. 202.	Radio discussions and selected communities	√	√	√	√		1,000.00						√	DSW&CD	GES, DOVV SU, CHRAJ
567.	Celebrate World Day Against Child Labour by the end of Dec. 2028.	Radio discussion and selected communities	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	5,000.00						√	DSW&CD	NCCE, GES, GHS, CHRAJ
OBJECTIVE: Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV																
PROGRAMME: Health Improvement Programme																
568.	Organize sensitization and HTS in schools and communities by the end of Dec. 2028.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		3,000.00	6,000.00			2,000.00		√	DSW&CD	GHS, GES
569.	Celebrate World AIDS Day by the end of Dec. 2028.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√			6,000.00					√	DSW&CD	GHS
570.	Intensify comprehensive education on HIV/AIDS and STIs, including reduction of stigmatization by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√			20,000.00					√	DHD	BNDA
571.	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) by the end of Dec. 2028.		√	√	√	√			25,000.00					√	DHD	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Attain gender equality and equity in political and social development																

PROGRAMME: Gender equality and equity																
572.	Celebrate international day for the Girl Child by the end of Dec. 2028.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	3,000.00						√	DSW&CD	GES, GHS
573.	Organize training on Women Empowerment and skill development by the end of Dec. 2028.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	5,000.00						√	DSW&CD	AGRIC , Ntiamoah Foundation, GHS
574.	Organize sensitization on Menstrual Hygiene in schools and celebrate Menstrual Hygiene Day by the end of Dec. 2028.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	1,500.00	2,000.00						√	DSW&CD	GES, GHS
575.	Organize sensitization on gender-based violence in schools and communities by the end of Dec. 2028.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	1,500.00	3,000.00						√	DSWCD	DOVV SU, GHS, GES

OBJECTIVE: Improve access to healthcare services

PROGRAMME: Health Improvement Programme

576.	Organize Public education and sensitization on importance of Births and Deaths Registration by the end of Dec. 2028.	Amuana Praso, Akoase, Nkwateng	√	√	√	√		6,000.00						√	BDR	BNDA
577.	Organize outreach registration exercises (Mobile Registration) by the end of Dec. 2028.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		20,000.00						√	BDR	BNDA
578.	Organize 2 durbars during the Child Health Promotion and Birth registration week respectively by the end of Dec. 2028.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		12,000.00						√	BDR	BNDA
579.	Establish 5No. Registration Centers for Birth and Death Registry by the end of Dec. 2028.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		13,000.00						√	BDR	BNDA

OBJECTIVES :Promote Sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements

PROGRAMME: Spatial development Programme																
580.	Support street Naming and property Address system by the end of Dec. 2028.	Mamanso	√	√	√	√		20,200.00					√		PPD	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Promote Sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements																
PROGRAMME: Spatial development Programme																
581.	Prepare base maps and local plans for 2 communities by the end of Dec. 2028.	New Abirem & Akoase	√	√	√	√		15,000.00					√		PPD	BNDA
582.	Prepare of District Spatial Development Framework by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√			28,760.98				√			
583.	Organize monthly technical & spatial planning committee meeting by the end of Dec. 2028.	Assembly hall.	√	√	√	√		30,000.00					√		PPD	BNDA
584.	Revision of 2 sector plans for communities by the end of Dec. 2028.	Ntronang & Abirem	√	√	√	√		20,200.00					√		PPD	BNDA
585.	Facilitate the documentation of assembly's lands by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		30,000.00					√		PPD	BNDA
586.	Conduct monthly site inspection for the processing of development application for permitting by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00					√		PPD	BNDA
587.	Landscaping and planting of ornamental plants to beautify the environment by the end of Dec. 2028.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		10,000.00					√		Parks and garden unit	BNDA
588.	Development of parks and garden by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00					√		PPD	BNDA
589.	Compensate and acquire Title deeds for Assembly lands by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		25,000.00	10,000.00				√		PPD	BNDA

OBJECTIVES: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport																	
PROGRAMME: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme																	
590.	District Roads Infrastructure Programme (DRIP) by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		200,000.00	100,000.00					√	DWD	BNDA	
591.	Reshaping of feeder roads by the end of Dec. 2028.	Nyafoman, Amuana Praso, Oturoku, Obobetwaeo, Bepotumtum	√	√	√	√		200,000.00	250,000.00					√	DWD	BNDA	
592.	Installation of road signs and speed ramps by the end of Dec. 2028.	Akrofonso	√	√	√	√			20,000.00					√	DWD	BNDA	
593.	Creation of town roads/lanes/ access road by the end of Dec. 2026.	Nkwateng	√	√	√	√		500,000.00					√		DWD	BNDA	
594.	Construction of Culvert/ Drains by the end of Dec. 2028	Nkwateng, New Abirem, Amuana Praso, Mpintimpi	√	√	√	√		200,000.00	250,000.00					√	DWD	BNDA	
OBJECTIVE: Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply service for all																	
PROGRAMME: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme																	
595.	Drilling, mechanization, and repairs of boreholes by the end of Dec. 2028	Afosu, Adrobenso, Asuabena, Okaikrom, Hweakwae, Bramkrom, Noyem, Old Abirem, Tenkyemso, Amoa	√	√	√	√			1,050,000.00					√		DWD	BNDA
596.	Formation of water guards (water protection) by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		71,610.76								BNDA	EPA,G PS
597.	MPs Supported projects by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00						√	DWD	BNDA	
598.	Contract management by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√			30,000.00					√	DWD	BNDA	
OBJECTIVE: Promote effective maintenance culture																	

PROGRAMME: Maintenance of Assets																
599.	Repair of Assembly offices, residential accommodations and equipment (O&M) by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		471,610.76	343,779.03						DWD	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all																
PROGRAMME: Strong and Resilient Economy																
600.	Construction of market stalls by Dec. 2028	Abohema, Akrofonso, Old Abirem, Tweapease	√	√	√	√				100,000.00				√	DWD	BNDA
601.	Expansion of Market by the end of Dec. 2028	Afosu	√	√	√	√			100,000.00				√		DWD	BNDA
602.	Support Self-help projects by the end of Dec. 2026.	District wide	√	√	√	√		391,128.36	123,378.				√		DWD	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: To ensure stable supply of energy to 95% of the districts inhabitants by 2029.																
PROGRAMME: Strong and Resilient Economy																
603.	Provide, install and repair of streetlights by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00					√		DWD	BNDA
604.	Extension of electricity to communities by the end of Dec. 2028.	Adrobenso, Amenam, Bramkrom, Nyafoman, Sakapia	√	√	√	√				800,000.00			√		DWD	BNDA
605.	Provision of telecommunication Network by the end of Dec. 2028.	Oturoku	√	√	√	√		30,000.00					√		DWD	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Improve Telecommunication Network																
PROGRAMME: Transport, Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme																
606.	Provision of Network Booster by the end of Dec. 2028.	Okaikrom, Abenaso, Aponaponso, Bramkrom, Oboyeduro, Tanokrom, Mampoba, Oforikrom, Akyikyirisu,	√	√	√	√		45,000.00					√		DWD	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport																
PROGRAMME: Geological threats																

607.	Register and organize eye screening for transport unions, prajia drivers in the district by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		4,000.00	3,000.00					√	TRANSPORT	GHS
608.	Train and sensitize transport unions, prajia operators on road signs and safety measures by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√	TRANSPORT	NADMO, GPS
OBJECTIVE: To reduce deforestation, desertification and soil erosion																
PROGRAMME: Drainage and Flood control																
609.	Organize Public education on disaster prevention-(flooding, rain/windstorm, epidemics, erosion and land degradation) by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		7,500.00						√	NADMO	BNDA, EPA, GHS
OBJECTIVE: Promote Proactive Planning and implementation for disaster Prevention and Mitigation																
PROGRAMME: Hydrological Threats																
610.	Organise education on domestic/bush fires campaign by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		6,000.00						√	NADMO	FIRE SERVICES, BNDA
611.	Assessment and registration of disaster incidents and victims by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		3,500.00						√	NADMO	BNDA
612.	Distribution of relief items to disaster victims by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√			15,000.00					√	Regional NADMO	BNDA
613.	Visitation and sensitization of Disaster Volunteer Group in communities (DVGs) by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00						√	NADMO	BNDA
614.	Organize quarterly District Disaster Management Committee Meetings by the end of Dec. 2028.	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		21,500.00						√	NADMO	BNDA

615.	Celebration of international disaster day by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	5,000.00					√	NADMO	BNDA, NEWMONT, DONORS
616.	Review of Disaster Management Plan by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00	5,000.00					√	NADMO	BNDA, NEWMONT, DONORS
617.	Conduct 2 patrols to inspect and educate filling station operators on safety and regulatory compliance by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide		√		√		1,000.00						√	NADMO	FIRE SERVICE
OBJECTIVE: Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion																
PROGRAMME: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability																
618.	Planting and inspection of economic trees (Neem tree, Oil Palm, Mango, Coconut, Orange, Moringa) by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,500.00	3,300.00					√	NADMO	MOFA BNDA FORESTRY.
619.	Adoption to climate change and environmental protection activities by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00	8,000.00					√	NADMO	BNDA MOFA DEHO
620.	Organize Green Ghana Day by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		7,000.00						√	NADMO	BNDA, FORESTRY, AGRIC
621.	Hazard mapping by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide		√				2,500.00						√	NADMO	ASSEMBLY MEMBERS, UNIT COMMITTEE
OBJECTIVE: Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion																
PROGRAMME: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability																
622.	Conduct inspections and provide education at	District wide		√	√			5,000.00						√	NADMO	POLICE, IMMIG

632.	Recruits and train revenue collectors at the area council level by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00						√	ADMIN	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: To improve the level of efficiency in Public Administration in the district.																
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement																
633.	Organise Inter-Party Dialogue Committees' Engagement by the end of Dec. 2028.	District wide		√	√	√		7,500.00	2,000.00					√	NCCE	BNDA Political Parties, Trad. Auth., FBOs., Youth Groups
634.	Organise Parliamentary Candidates' Debate by the end of Dec. 2028.	District-wide				√		8,000.00						√	NCCE	Political Parties, Independent Candidates, Media
635.	Organise Annual Constitution/Citizenship Week Celebrations by the end of June 2028	District-wide		√				5,000.00						√	NCCE	GES, Media, Faith-Based Orgs.
636.	Organise Sensitization on National Cohesion and Peaceful Co-existence by the end of Dec. 2028.	District-wide		√	√	√		7,500.00	3,000.00					√	NCCE	Political Parties, Media, Trad. Authorities, Faith-Based Orgs., BNDA
637.	Organise engagements with Marginalized Groups on the Electoral Process by the end of Dec. 2028.	District-wide			√	√		5,000.00	3,000.00					√	NCCE	EC, GFD, Youth Groups,

																	Women Groups, BND
OBJECTIVE: To improve the level of efficiency in Public Administration in the district.																	
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement																	
638.	Organize forty (40) public education in schools, churches and other communities by the end of 2028	District-wide	√	√	√	√	3,600.00	2,000.00								CHRAJ	BNDA, NCCE, DIS
OBJECTIVE: To improve the level of efficiency in Public Administration in the district.																	
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public safety Improvement																	
639.	Organise public education to promote District Accountability and PFM by the end of Dec. 2028	District-wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00						√	IA		BNDA
640.	Conduct Internal Auditing on (procurement, cash management, fixed asset management, stores management, building permit, contract/project management, monitoring and GIFMIS) by the end of Dec. 2028	District-wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00						√	IA		BNDA
641.	Organize 4No. quarterly audit committee meetings by the end of Dec. 2028	District-wide	√	√	√	√		45,000.00						√	IA		BNDA
642.	Conduct monitoring and auditing of PWDs activities by the end of Dec. 2028	District-wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√	IA		SW&C D BNDA
643.	Preparation of Annual Audit Plan for 2029	District-wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00						√	IA		BNDA
OBJECTIVE: To improve the level of efficiency in Public Administration in the district.																	
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement																	
644.	Procure office furniture by the end of Dec. 2028	District-wide	√	√	√	√		150,000.00	30,000.00					√	PROC.		BNDA

645.	Procurement of furniture for schools by the end of Dec. 2028	District-wide	√	√	√	√			1,853,475.13					√	PROC.	BNDA
646.	Procurement of office supplies, consumable and materials by the end of Dec. 2028	District-wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00				100,000.00		√	PROC.	BNDA
647.	Procurement of Plant to Adausena CHPS compound by the end of Dec. 2028	Adausena,	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	30,000.00					√	PROC.	BNDA, DHD
648.	Procure Laptops, Computers & Printers Departments and Units by Dec. 2028	District-wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	50,000.00					√	PROC	BNDA
649.	Prepare 2029 procurement plan by the end of Dec. 2028	Adausena,				√		50,000.00				√		√	PROC	GHS/BNDA
650.	Organise entity tender committee meeting by the end of Dec. 2028	District-wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00						√	PROC	BNDA

OBJECTIVE: Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation Systems at all levels.

PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement

651.	Organise 4no. quarterly DPCU meetings by the end of Dec. 2028	District-wide	√	√	√	√		40,000.00						√	DPO	BNDA DPCU
652.	Prepare and submit quarterly and annual progress report by the end of Dec. 2028	District-wide	√	√	√	√		40,000.00						√	DPO	BNDA DPCU
653.	Organize 2 no inter-sectoral meeting by the end of second and third quarter 2028	District-wide		√	√			35,000.00						√	DPO	BNDA DPCU
654.	Organize 2 no Town hall meetings by the end of First and third quarter 2028	District wide	√		√			50,000.00						√	DBO/DPO	BNDA, NCCE, SW&CD
655.	Organize quarterly Monitoring and evaluation activities by the end of the year 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		80,000.00	20,000.00					√	DPO	BNDA DPCU

656.	Preparation of Annual Action Plan for 2029	District wide			√	√			70,000.00					√	DPO	DBA DPCU
657.	Undertake Social Audit and Support their activities by the end of Dec. 2028	District Wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00						√	DPO	BNDA/ Social Audit Com. Membe rs
658.	Support to NACAP activities by the end of Dec. 2028	District Wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00				89,000.00		√	DPO	NACA P comm. membe rs
659.	Organize mid-year review on 2028 Annual Action Plan and Budget By July 2028	New Abirem			√			40,000.00	20,000.00					√	DPO/DBA	BNDA DPCU

OBJECTIVE: Boost revenue mobilisation, elevate tax abuse and improve efficiency Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

PROGRAMME: Co-ordination, monitoring and Evaluation.

660.	Preparation of Composite budget, fee fixing by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide			√	√		80,000.00	80,000.00					√	DBA	Budget Comm tee
661.	Preparation of 2029 Revenue Improvement Action Plan by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide			√	√		20,000.00						√	DBA	Budget Comm tee

OBJECTIVE: Strengthen monitoring and Evaluation Systems at all levels

PROGRAMME: Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

662.	Update and extend the scope of data hub in BNDA by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	5,000.00					√	STATISTI CS	BNDA
663.	Undertake monthly market reading on selected goods and services from designated markets Centers for the computation of CPI, PPI, and PI by GSS by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√	STATISTI CS	GSS Market women
664.	Collect Compile and analysed administrative	District Wide	√	√	√	√		15,000.00					√	STATISTI CS	BNDA/ STATI	

	data / Conduct data validation and data cleaning on administrative collected by the end of Dec. 2028															STICIA N
665.	Collect and Compile data from departments and units to be uploaded on the District Data Development Platform (DDDP) by the end of Dec. 2028	District Wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00					√		STATISTI CS	BNDA/ STATI STICIA N
666.	Conduct Filed Surveys and other relevant field work by the end of Dec. 2028	District Wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00						√	STATISTI CS	BNDA/ STATI STICIA N
667.	Undertake and expand the scope of Demographic, health, Economic and Social data hub of the District by the end of Dec. 2028	District Wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00	10,000.00					√	STATISTI CS	BNDA/ STATI STICIA N

OBJECTIVES: Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems at all levels.

PROGRAMMES: Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation Strengthen

668.	Organize Capacity building workshops for revenue collectors by the end of Dec. 2028	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		12,500.00	12,500.00					√	DFO/HRM	BNDA
669.	Train revenue collectors to use revenue collection application by Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00						√	HRM/DFO	DBO, IA
670.	Organize Capacity building for staff, Security Personnel, Staff & Assembly members by Dec. 2028	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		30,000.00	10,000.00	54,378.00				√	HRM	BNDA

OBJECTIVES: To maintain a peaceful and violence free environment for development

PROGRAMMES: Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

671.	Support to security operations in the district by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√			39,930.33				√		DWD	BNDA
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672.	Procurement of public address systems, radio space and gear for managing public order by the end of Dec. 2028.	New Abirem			√	√								√		PROCUREMENT BND	SECURITY AGENCIES
673.	Organise domestic violence awareness in schools/community outreach & health tips for GPS personnel by the end of Sept. 2028.	District wide			√			1,000.00						√		GPS	SW&CD GES GHS BND

2029 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

TABLE 75: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN - 2029

S/N	Projects	Location	Time frame (Year)				Cost (GH¢)						Programme status		Implementing institution / department		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF -RFG	DP	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
OBJECTIVES: Boost Revenue Mobilization, Elevate Tax Abuse and Improve Efficiency																	
PROGRAMME: Strong and Resilient Economy																	
674.	Develop and implement bill printing plan by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00						√		DFO	DBO IA IT
675.	Organize Public sensitization on e-billing and payments by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00						√		DFO	DBO DPO BND
676.	Upgrading internet facility to improve GIFMIS operations by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√		DFO	BND

677.	Organise pay-your levy campaigns by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√	DFO	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Create an enabling agribusiness environment																
PROGRAMME: Agricultural and Rural Development																
678.	Management and Administration by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	35,500.00						√	DDA	BNDA
679.	Organise Ino. District Farmers' Day celebration by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide				√		120,000.00						√	DDA	ADMIN
680.	Promote Alternative livelihood for employment and income generation for women by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00	3,500.00					√	DDA	BNDA
681.	Promotion of Birim North District Commodity Satellite Market by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√	4,000.00	5,000.00						√	DDA	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Promote livestock and Poultry Development																
PROGRAMME: Agricultural and Rural Development																
682.	Improve livestock housing for higher income generation by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00						√	DDA	BNDA
683.	Promote farm family protein in-take through stock (rabbit, cockerels, turkey) improvement by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00						√	DDA	BNDA
684.	Prevention and control of zoonotic diseases in livestock by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00						√	DDA	BNDA
685.	Undertake veterinary disease surveillance in Birim North District by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00						DDA	BNDA

686.	Promote effective clinical treatment of animals in the district by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00						DDA	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Modernise and Finance Agricultural Production Agricultural and Rural Development																
PROGRAMME: Agricultural and Rural Development																
687.	Promote agricultural data collection and analysis by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√			4,000.00						DDA	BNDA
688.	Facilitate agricultural planning and policy implementation (RELC, PBB, PERD, etc.) by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√			8,500.00						DDA	BNDA
689.	Promote small scale irrigation in vegetable production by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00						DDA	BNDA
690.	Effective and efficient extension service delivery by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√			50,160.00						DDA	BNDA
691.	Staff capacity development by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√					12,000.00				DDA	BNDA
692.	Collaboration with partner institution for agricultural improvement by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00						DDA	BNDA
693.	Promote sustainable climate resilient agricultural production systems by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00						DDA	BNDA
694.	Development of FBO's (Formation) by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√					2,000.00				DDA	BNDA
695.	Promote agricultural innovation / technology through demonstrations by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√					3,000.00				DDA	BNDA
696.	Promote improved crop varieties for higher yields by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00						DDA	BNDA

697.	Promote safe use of Agro chemicals by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		1,500.00							DDA	BNDA
698.	Promote food security through Fall Army Worm (FAW) control by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00						DDA	BNDA
699.	Organize stakeholder capacity building in crop disease and pest control by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		1,500.00							DDA	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Improve Post-Harvest Management																
PROGRAMME: Agricultural and Rural Development																
700.	Carry-out post-harvest loss reduction in agricultural commodities by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00					√		DDA	BNDA
701.	Support to community farming/Provision of agricultural inputs to farmers by the end of Dec. 2029	Okaikrom, Abenaso, Ntronang, Akyekyesu, Bramkrom, Amuana Praso, Adausena, Abohema, Botwekrom.	√	√	√	√		12,500.00					√		DDA	BNDA
702.	Provision of poultry for young poultry farmers	Amenam, Akrofonso,	√	√	√	√		42,500.00					√		DDA	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Boost Revenue mobilisation, elevate tax abuse and improve efficiency																
PROGRAMME: Strong and Resilient Economy																
703.	Construction palm oil processing by the end of Dec. 2028	Hweakwae & Afosu	√	√	√	√		500,000.00	576,635.00				√		DDA	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Support Entrepreneurs and MSME Development																
PROGRAMME: Private Sector Development																
704.	Formation and improving Associations by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide		√	√	√			20,000.00				√		BAC	BNDA
705.	Organise Business Forums by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide		√		√		18,000.00					√		BAC	BNDA
706.	Strengthening of Association of Small Scale Industries (ASSI) by the end of Dec. 2029.	New Abirem		√		√			20,000.00				√		BAC	BNDA

OBJECTIVE: Support Entrepreneurs and MSME Development Employment and Decent Work															
PROGRAMME: Employment and Decent Work															
707.	Business Counselling and Monitoring by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00					√	BAC	BNDA
708.	Construction of youth training center by the end of Dec. 2029.	Amenam	√	√	√	√		300,000.00				√		BAC	DWE
709.	Training in General Business Management and Planning by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide		√	√	√		18,000.00					√	BAC	BNDA
710.	Organise Training, Coaching and Mentoring of Artisans by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide.		√	√	√		15,000.00					√	BAC	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Improve Financial well-Being, Expand Economic Opportunities and Enhance their overall quality of life.															
PROGRAMME: Private Sector Development															
711.	Facilitation of credit for Enterprise by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00	20,000.00				√	BAC	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Promote job Creation and Decent Work															
PROGRAMME: Employment and Decent Work															
712.	Organization of NVTI examination by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide		√		√		6,000.00					√	BAC	BNDA
713.	Provision of Startup Kits for graduate apprentices by the end of Dec. 2029.			√	√	√		100,000					√	BAC	BNDA
714.	Provision of Skills development programmes for youths by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		35,000.00				√		BAC	BNDA
715.	Construction of Hostels and provision of Security at Abirem market	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		350,000.00				√		BAC	BNDA DWE
OBJECTIVE: To Diversify and Expand the Tourism Industry for Economic Development															
PROGRAMME: Tourism and Creative Arts Development															
716.	Development of tourist Centre by the end of Dec. 2029.	Praso Kuma	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00						
OBJECTIVES: Support Entrepreneurs and MSME Development															
PROGRAMME: Privat Sector Development															

717.	Train registered co-operatives societies and unions members by Dec 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		3,000.00						√	Co-op	BNDA
718.	Organize Training of co-operatives society members by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		6,000.00						√	Co-op	BNDA
719.	Conduct Auditing of co-operatives societies by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,500.00					√	Co-op	BNDA
720.	Organise Visitation, Monitoring and Evaluation by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√			8,000.00					√	Co-op	BNDA
721.	Organize Annual General meeting and Election for co-operative Societies and unions by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00					√	Co-op	BNDA
722.	Organize Registration of co-operatives societies and unions by the end of Dec. 2028	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√	Co-op	BNDA
723.	Conduct verification of co-operatives groups and societies within the district by Dec.2028	District wide	√	√	√	√			7,000.00					√	Co-op	BNDA

OBJECTIVE: To increase access to and participation in education and training

PROGRAMME: Education Improvement Programme

724.	Organize School, Circuit, Zonal & Regional Sporting and Cultural Festivals by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00			40,000.00				GES	BNDA, NGOs & Corporate Bodies
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OBJECTIVES: To increase access to and participation in education and training

PROGRAMM: GENDER EQUALITY&EQUITY

725.	Celebration of Menstrual Hygiene & International Girls' Day by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00			10,000.00				GES	BNDA, MEO, Donors
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OBJECTIVES: To increase access to and participation in education and training

PROGRAMME: Education Improvement Programme

726.	Sensitization / Community Engagement programmes by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		600.00			4,000.00				GES	BNDA, COHBs & P/As
727.	Organization of 'My First Day at School' by the end of Sept. 2029	District wide			√			15,000.00			10,070				GES	BNDA, MEO (S/M)
728.	Conduct SPAMs and Annual District Education Reviews by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		1,000.00			19,000.00				GES	BNDA, EXAMS & EMIS (MEO)
729.	Conduct 'Drop in the Bin' initiative by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00			20,000.00				GES	BNDA, DEHO, DONORS
730.	Organize Read with the Community Day & Culture Week Annually by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00			5,000.00				GES	BNDA, COHBs
731.	Organize School, Circuit, Municipal, Zonal & Regional STMIE Clinics by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00			30,000.00				GES	BNDA, S/M & MTO & SISOs
732.	Organize Annual Education Review by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√					1,000.00				GES	BNDA, Frontline DDs
733.	Organize Cluster level School Performance Meetings by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		1,500.00			23,000.00				GES	BNDA, COHBs

OBJECTIVES: To increase access to and participation in education and training

PROGRAMME: Education Improvement Programme

734.	Construct 2No. Teachers quarters by the end of Dec. 2029	Afosu	√	√	√	√		100,000.00				√			DED	BNDA DWE
735.	Construct Library and Computer laboratory	Old Abirem & Tenkyemso	√	√	√	√		100,000.00				√			DED	BNDA
736.	Provide school bus to St. Michael SHS.	Akoase	√	√	√	√					700,000.00	√			DED	BNDA
737.	Provision of Uniforms/Test books	Adausena	√	√	√	√		20,000.00				√			DED	BNDA

OBJECTIVES: Improve access to education facilities and service

PROGRAMME: Education Improvement Programme

738.	Construction of 1No. 2-Unit Classroom with ancillary facilities (KG) by the end of Dec. 2029.	Akyekyesu	√	√	√	√		200,000.00					√		DED	BNDA DWE
739.	Construction of SHS by the end of Dec. 2029	Amenam	√	√	√	√		239,000.00					√		DED	BNDA DWE
740.	Extend school feeding programmes	Botwekrom, Abohema	√	√	√	√		150,000.00					√		DED	BNDA DWE
741.	Construction of Teachers quarters	Afosu	√	√	√	√		750,000.00					√		DED	BNDA DWE
742.	Maintenance of football park	Tweapease	√	√	√	√		250,000.00					√		DED	BNDA DWE
OBJECTIVE: Maintain Existing School Infrastructure																
PROGRAMME: Education Improvement Programme																
743.	Rehabilitation of 3-unit classroom block with ancillary by the end of Dec. 2029	Amoa, Akoase R/C JHS and Methodist School	√	√	√	√		400,000.00	356,000.00				√		DED	BNDA DWE
OBJECTIVE: Improve access to healthcare services																
PROGRAMME: Health Improvement Programme																
744.	Construction of Nurses Quarters	Amuana Praso, Mamanso	√	√	√	√		200,000.00	1,000,000.00				√		DHD	BNDA DWE
745.	Rehabilitation and Maintenance of CHPs Compound	Bramkrom	√	√	√	√		837,000.00	300,000.00				√		DHD	BNDA/DWE
746.	Provision of medical facilities for the health Centre	Amuana Praso	√	√	√	√		200,000.00					√		DHD	BNDA
747.	Construction of Hospital by the end of Dec. 2029	Amuana Praso	√	√	√	√		837,000.00					√		DHD	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Promote Nutrition specific and sensitive programme and intervention																
PROGRAMME: Health Improvement Programme																
748.	Strengthen school health programmes by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,200.00					√		DHD	BNDA
749.	Promote healthy lifestyle awareness among the general population by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00					√		DHD	BNDA
PROGRAMME: Promote Nutrition Specific and Sensitive Programmes and Interventions																
OBJECTIVE: Health Improvement Programme																

750.	Increase uptake of Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) services through outreach and supportive supervision by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00						√	DHD	BNDA
751.	Undertake Mass Drug Administration against Onchocerciasis, Schistosomiasis, Intestinal worms and Yaws by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00					√	DHD	BNDA
752.	Integrated Disease surveillance and response to epidemic prone diseases and other diseases of public health importance by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√	DHD	BNDA
753.	Expand screening programmes for selected non-communicable diseases: hypertension, diabetes, sickle cell, and selected cancers by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√	DHD	BNDA
754.	Provide basic equipment: BP apparatus, HB meters and autoclave by the end of Dec. 2029.	Mamanso, Old Abirem, Okaikrom, Pankese	√	√	√	√		2,000.00						√	DHD	BNDA
755.	Increase access to modern FP services through public education and regular supplies of FP commodities by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00						√	DHD	SW&CD

OBJECTIVES: Enhance access to improved and Sustainable Environmental Sanitation Services. Water .

PROGRAMME: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation

756.	Support to E-Waste project by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00						√	DEHU	BNDA
757.	Purchase of sanitary tools and equipment including veronica buckets for public	District wide	√	√	√	√			140,000.00					√	DEHU	BNDA

	schools and health centers by the end of Dec. 2029.															
758.	Sanitation Improvement Package by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√			387,20500					√	DEHU	ZOOMLION
759.	Manage sanitation in the district by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√			31,900.00					√	DEHU	ZOOMLION
760.	Evacuate refuse dump and maintain final dumping sites in the District by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√			150,000.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
761.	Celebration of World Toilet and Global Hand-washing Day by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide		√		√		10,560.00						√	DEHU	BNDA
762.	Organization of health education and creation of awareness to construct household latrines by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		13,750.00						√	DEHU	BNDA
763.	Organize Health screening of food and drink vendors by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		6,388.00						√	DEHU	BNDA
764.	Undertake District wide fumigation exercise by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√			366,272.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
765.	Support implementation of community Led Total Sanitation by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√			80,000.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
766.	Completion of Public Toilet by the end of Dec. 2029.	Amuana Praso, Nkwateng, Abenaso, Akoase, Kyenkyenku	√	√	√	√		470,000.00	80,000.00				√		DEHU	BNDA
767.	Construction of W/C Toilet with mechanized borehole by the end of Dec. 2029.	Abenaso, Nkwateng SDA school	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00					√		DEHU	BNDA
768.	Renovation of Public Toilet by the end of Dec. 2029.	Akoase	√	√	√	√		500,000.00					√		DEHU	BNDA

769.	Conduct sensitization on WASH activities by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√			50,000.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
770.	Organise National Sanitation Day by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		211,200.00	105,600.00					√	DEHU	BNDA
771.	Regularly dislodge all institution and public toilets by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√			179,977.13				√		DEHU	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Reduce, Poverty and improve household consumption and improve human capital																
PROGRAMME: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection																
772.	Reassess, Monitor, Educate and Facilitate the implementation of LEAP Activities by the end of Dec. 2029.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		3,000.00						√	DSW&CD	Mponua Rural Bank
773.	Disbursement of Disability Common Fund to support in these areas; Health, Education, Assistive device, Start-Up Kits, Start-Capital, Apprenticeship training, Skill Training, Capacity building workshop and PWDs organizations by the end of Dec. 2029.	District Wide	√	√	√	√			280,000.00					√	DSW&CD	DFMC, BAC, AGRIC, PROCUREMENT
774.	Register, Enrolled PWDs on NHIS and Monitor activities of PWDs by the end of Dec. 2029.	District Wide	√	√	√	√			100,000.00					√	DSW&CD	DFMC
775.	Support to ISS Programme by the end of Dec. 2029.	District Wide	√	√	√	√				100,000.00				√	DSWCD	PlanningGH S, DOVVSU
776.	Roll out of the Child Protection Tool Kits through community engagement and dialogue by the end of Dec. 2029.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	3,000.00	12,000.00						√	DSW&CD	GES, GHS, DOVVSU, NCCE, CHRAJ
777.	Register, Supervise and Monitor activities of Day	District Wide	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	8,000.00						√	DSW&CD	GHS, GES

	Care Centres in the district by the end of Dec. 2029.																
PROGRAMME: To reduce Poverty and improve household consumption and improve human capital																	
OBJECTIVE: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection																	
778.	Organize sensitization on Teenage Pregnancy by the end of Dec. 2029.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	3,000.00						√	DSW&CD	GHS, GES	
779.	Organize sensitization on Sexual Harassment by the end of Dec. 2029.	Selected Communities and Radio discussions	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	1,000.00						√	DSW&CD	GHS, DOVVSU	
780.	Educate communities on Child and Family Welfare issues by the end of Dec. 2029.	Radio discussions and selected communities	√	√	√	√		1,000.00						√	DSW&CD	GES, DOVVSU, CHRAJ	
781.	Celebrate World Day Against Child Labour by the end of Dec. 2029.	Radio discussion and selected communities	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	5,000.00						√	DSW&CD	NCCE, GES, GHS, CHRAJ	
OBJECTIVES: Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV																	
PROGRAMMES: Health Improvement Programme																	
782.	Organize sensitization and HTS in schools and communities by the end of Dec. 2029.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		3,000.00	6,000.00		2,000.00			√	DSW&CD	GHS, GES	
783.	Celebrate World AIDS Day by the end of Dec. 2029.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√			6,000.00					√	DSW&CD	GHS	
784.	Intensify comprehensive education on HIV/AIDS and STIs, including reduction of stigmatization by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√			20,000.00					√	DHD	BNDA	
785.	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√			25,000.00					√	DHD	BNDA	
OBJECTIVES: Attain gender equality and equity in political and social development																	
PROGRAMME: Gender Equality																	
786.	Celebrate international day for the Girl Child by the end of Dec. 2029.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	3,000.00						√	DSW&CD	GES, GHS	

787.	Organize training on Women Empowerment and skill development by the end of Dec. 2029.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	5,000.00						√	DSW&CD	AGRIC, Ntiamoah Foundation, GHS
788.	Organize sensitization on Menstrual Hygiene in schools and celebrate Menstrual Hygiene Day by the end of Dec. 2029.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	1,500.00	2,000.00						√	DSW&CD	GES, GHS
789.	Organize sensitization on gender-based violence in schools and communities by the end of Dec. 2029.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	1,500.00	3,000.00						√	DSWCD	DOVVSU, GHS, GES
OBJECTIVE: Improve access to health care services																
PROGRAMME: Health and Health Services																
790.	Organize Public education and sensitization on importance of Births and Deaths Registration by the end of Dec. 2029.	Amuana Praso, Akoase, Nkwateng	√	√	√	√		6,000.00						√	BDR	BNDA
791.	Organize outreach registration exercises (Mobile Registration) by the end of Dec. 2029.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		20,000.00						√	BDR	BNDA
792.	Organize 2 durbars during the Child Health Promotion and Birth registration week respectively by the end of Dec. 2029.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		12,000.00						√	BDR	BNDA
793.	Establish 5No. Registration Centers for Birth and Death Registry by the end of Dec. 2029.	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		13,000.00						√	BDR	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human Settlements																
PROGRAMME: Strong and Resilient Economy																
794.	Support street Naming and property Address system by the end of Dec. 2029.	Mamanso	√	√	√	√		20,200.00							PPD	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements																
PROGRAMME: Spatial Development Programme																
795.	Prepare base maps and local plans for 2 communities by the end of Dec. 2029.	New Abirem & Akoase	√	√	√	√		15,000.00						√	PPD	BNDA

796.	Prepare of District Spatial Development Framework by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		28,760.98					√		
797.	Organize monthly technical & spatial planning committee meeting by the end of Dec. 2029.	Assembly hall.	√	√	√	√		30,000.00					√	PPD	BNDA
798.	Revision of 2 sector plans for communities by the end of Dec. 2029.	Ntronang & Abirem	√	√	√	√		20,200.00						PPD	BNDA
799.	Facilitate the documentation of assembly's lands by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		30,000.00						PPD	BNDA
800.	Conduct monthly site inspection for the processing of development application for permitting by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00						PPD	BNDA
801.	Landscaping and planting of ornamental plants to beautify the environment by the end of Dec. 2029.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		10,000.00						Parks and garden unit	BNDA
802.	Development of parks and garden by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00						PPD	BNDA
803.	Compensate and acquire Title deeds for Assembly lands by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		25,000.00	10,000.00					PPD	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport															
PROGRAMME: Safety Management Programme															
804.	District Roads Infrastructure Programme (DRIP) by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		200,000.00	100,000.00				√	DWD	BNDA
805.	Reshaping of feeder roads by the end of Dec. 2029.	Wiaso, Adrobenso, Teimini, Bramkrom, Oboyeduro, Tanokrom,	√	√	√	√		200,000.00	250,000.00				√	DWD	BNDA

		Mampoba, Apraponso, Abohema, Praso to Ntronang, Botwe krom Gambia.													
806.	Installation of road signs and speed ramps by the end of Dec. 2029.	Amenam, Dodoworaso, Ntronang, Mpintimpi	√	√	√	√		20,000.00					√	DWD	BNDA
807.	Creation of town roads/lanes/ access road by the end of Dec. 2029.	Afosu, Mamanso, Amenam, Akyekyesu	√	√	√	√		500,000.00				√		DWD	BNDA
808.	Construction of Culvert/ Drains by the end of Dec. 2029	Kuntense, Adrobenso, Teimini	√	√	√	√		200,000.00	250,000.00				√	DWD	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all.															
PROGRAMME: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme															
809.	Drilling, mechanization, and repairs of boreholes by the end of Dec. 2029	Afosu, Adrobenso, Asuabena, Okaikrom, Hweakwae, Bramkrom, Noyem, Old Abirem, Tenkyemso, Amoa	√	√	√	√			1,050,000.00				√	DWD	BNDA
810.	Formation of water guards (water protection) by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		71,610.76						BNDA	EPA,GPS
811.	MPs Supported projects by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00						DWD	BNDA
812.	Contract management by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√			30,000.00					DWD	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Promote effective maintenance culture															
PROGRAMME: Maintenance of Asset															
813.	Repair of Assembly offices, residential accommodations and equipments (Maintenance of Asset, O&M) by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√	S	471,610.76	343,779.03					DWD	BNDA

OBJECTIVE: Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all.																
PROGRAMME: Strong and Resilient Economy																
814.	Construction of market stalls by Dec. 2029	Amenam, Nwinso	√	√	√	√		100,000.00						√	DWD	BNDA
815.	Support Self-help projects by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		391,128.36	123,378.					√	DWD	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: To ensure stable supply of energy to 95% of the Districts inhabitants by 2029.																
PROGRAMME: Strong and Resilient Economy																
816.	Provide, install and repair of streetlights by the end of Dec. 2029.	New Abirem , Apraponso	√	√	√	√		20,000.00						√	DWD	BNDA
817.	Extension of electricity to communities by the end of Dec. 2029.	by the end of Dec. 2029.	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	800,000.00					√	DWD	BNDA
818.	Provision of telecommunication Network by the end of Dec. 2029.	Akrofonso, Amenam, Abenaso	√	√	√	√		30,000.00						√	DWD	BNDA
OBJECTIVE: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport																
PROGRAMME: Geological threats																
819.	Register and organize eye screening for transport unions, prajia drivers in the district by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	3,000.00					√	TRANSPORT	GHS
820.	Train and sensitize transport unions, prajia operators on road signs and safety measures by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		7,000.00						√	TRANSPORT	NADMO, GPS
OBJECTIVES: Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion																
PROGRAMME: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme																
821.	Organize Public education on disaster prevention-(flooding, rain/windstorm, epidemics, erosion and land degradation) by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		8,500.00						√	NADMO	BNDA, EPA, GHS
OBJECTIVE: Promote Proactive Planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation																
PROGRAMME : Hydrological Threats																
822.	Organise education on domestic/bush fires campaign by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		6,000.00						√	NADMO	FIRE SERVICES, BNDA

823.	Assessment and registration of disaster incidents and victims by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		3,500.00						√	NADMO	BNDA
824.	Distribution of relief items to disaster victims by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√			15,000.00					√	Regional NADMO	BNDA
825.	Visitation and sensitization of Disaster Volunteer Group in communities (DVGs) by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00						√	NADMO	BNDA
826.	Organize quarterly District Disaster Management Committee Meetings by the end of Dec. 2029.	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		21,500.00						√	NADMO	BNDA
827.	Celebration of international disaster day by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	5,000.00					√	NADMO	BNDA, NEWMONT, DONORS
828.	Review of Disaster Management Plan by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00	5,000.00					√	NADMO	BNDA, NEWMONT, DONORS
829.	Conduct 2 patrols to inspect and educate filling station operators on safety and regulatory compliance by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide		√		√		1,000.00							NADMO	FIRE SERVICE

OBJECTIVES: Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion

PROGRAMMES: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability

830.	Planting and inspection of economic trees (Neem tree, Oil Palm, Mango, Coconut, Orange, Moringa) by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,500.00	3,300.00						NADMO	MOFA BNDA FORESTRY.
831.	Adoption to climate change and environmental protection activities by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00	8,000.00						NADMO	BNDA MOFA DEHO
832.	Organize Green Ghana Day by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		7,000.00							NADMO	BNDA, FORESTRY, AGRIC

833.	Hazard mapping by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide		√				2,500.00							NADMO	ASSEMBLY MEMBERS, UNIT COMMITTEE
OBJECTIVE: Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion.																
PROGRAMME: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability																
834.	Conduct inspections and provide education at mining sites by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide		√	√			5,000.00							NADMO	POLICE, IMMIGRATION, NIB, EPA
OBJECTIVES: To Improve the level of Efficiency in Public Administration in the District																
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement																
835.	Organize 3no. General Assembly meetings by the end of 2029	New Abirem	√	√		√		283,000.00	100,000.00					√	ADMIN	BNDA
836.	Organise 18no. sub-committee meetings by the end of 2029	New Abirem	√	√		√		207,789.90						√	ADMIN	BNDA
837.	Organise 4no. management meetings by the end of 2029	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		22,000,70								
838.	Organise 3no. Executive meetings by the end of 2029.	New Abirem	√	√		√		158,000.00						√	ADMIN	BNDA
839.	Strengthen Sub District Structures by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	50,000.00					√	ADMIN	BNDA
840.	Organise 40 area council activities in the 4 area councils by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		11,500.00						√	ADMIN	BNDA
841.	Support NALAG activities by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√			55,603.17					√	ADMIN	BNDA
842.	Organize DCE's engagement in selected communities by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	50,000.00					√	ADMIN	BNDA
843.	Gazette Assembly documents i.e. By-laws by Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		11,500.00						√	ADMIN	BNDA

OBJECTIVES: To improve the level of efficiency in Public administration in the district																
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement																
844.	Recruits and train revenue collectors at the area council level by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00						√	ADMIN	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: To improve the level of efficiency in Public administration in the district																
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement																
845.	Organise Inter-Party Dialogue Committees' Engagement by the end of Dec. 2029.	District wide		√	√	√	7,500.00	2,000.00						√	NCCE	BNDA Political Parties, Trad. Auth., FBOs., , Youth Groups
846.	Organise Parliamentary Candidates' Debate by the end of Dec. 2029.	District-wide				√	8,000.00							√	NCCE	Political Parties, Independent Candidates, Media
847.	Organise Annual Constitution/Citizenship Week Celebrations by the end of June 2029	District-wide		√			5,000.00							√	NCCE	GES, Media, Faith-Based Orgs.
848.	Organise Sensitization on National Cohesion and Peaceful Co-existence by the end of Dec. 2029.	District-wide		√	√	√	7,500.00	3,000.00						√	NCCE	Political Parties, Media, Trad. Authorities, Faith-Based Orgs., BNDA
849.	Organise engagements with Marginalized Groups on the Electoral Process by the end of Dec. 2029.	District-wide			√	√	5,000.00	3,000.00						√	NCCE	EC, GFD, Youth Groups, Women Groups, BNDA
OBJECTIVES: To improve the level of efficiency in Public administration in the district.																
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement																
850.	Organize forty (40) public education in schools,	District-wide	√	√	√	√	3,600.00	2,000.00							CHRAJ	BNDA, NCCE, DIS

	churches and other communities by the end of 2029															
OBJECTIVES: To improve the level of efficiency in Public administration in the district																
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement																
851.	Organise public education to promote District Accountability and PFM by the end of Dec. 2029	District-wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00						√	IA	BNDA
852.	Conduct Internal Auditing on (procurement, cash management, fixed asset management, stores management, building permit, contract/project management, monitoring and GIFMIS) by the end of Dec. 2029	District-wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00						√	IA	BNDA
853.	Organize 4No. quarterly audit committee meetings by the end of Dec. 2029	District-wide	√	√	√	√		45,000.00						√	IA	BNDA
854.	Conduct monitoring and auditing of PWDs activities by the end of Dec. 2029	District-wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00						√	IA	SW&CD BNDA
855.	Preparation of Annual Audit Plan for 2030	District-wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00						√	IA	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation Systems at all levels																
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement																
856.	Procure office furniture by the end of Dec. 2029	District-wide	√	√	√	√		150,000.00	30,000.00					√	PROC.	BNDA
857.	Procurement of furniture for schools by the end of Dec. 2029	District-wide	√	√	√	√			1,853,475.13					√	PROC.	BNDA
858.	Procurement of office supplies, consumable and materials by the end of Dec. 2029	District-wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00				100,000.00		√	PROC.	BNDA
859.	Procurement of Plant to Ahausena CHPS compound by the end of Dec. 2029	Ahausena,	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	30,000.00					√	PROC.	BNDA, DHD

860.	Procure Laptops, Computers & Printers Departments and Units by Dec. 2029	District-wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	50,000.00					√	PROC	BNDA
861.	Prepare 2030 procurement plan by the end of Dec. 2029	Adausena,				√		50,000.00					√		PROC	GHS/BNDA
862.	Organise entity tender committee meeting by the end of Dec. 2029	District-wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00						√	PROC	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation Systems at all levels																
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement																
863.	Organise 4no. quarterly DPCU meetings by the end of Dec. 2029	District-wide	√	√	√	√		40,000.00						√	DPO	BNDA DPCU
864.	Prepare and submit quarterly and annual progress report by the end of Dec. 2029	District-wide	√	√	√	√		40,000.00						√	DPO	BNDA DPCU
865.	Organize 2 no inter-sectoral meeting by the end of second and third quarter 2029	District-wide		√	√			35,000.00						√	DPO	BNDA DPCU
866.	Organize 2 no Town hall meetings (communication & Dissemination) by the end of First and third quarter 2029.	District wide	√		√			50,000.00						√	DBO/DPO	BNDA, NCCE, SW&CD
867.	Organize quarterly Monitoring and evaluation & Knowledge and learning activities by the end of the year 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		80,000.00	20,000.00					√	DPO	BNDA DPCU
868.	Preparation of Annual Action Plan for 2030	District wide			√	√			70,000.00					√	DPO	DBA DPCU
869.	Undertake Social Audit and Support their activities by the end of Dec. 2029	District Wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00							DPO	BNDA/ Social Audit Com. Members
870.	Support to NACAP activities by the end of Dec. 2029	District Wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00				89,000.00	√		DPO	NACAP comm. members
871.	Organize mid-year review on 2029 Annual Action	New Abirem			√			40,000.00	20,000.00					√	DPO/DBA	BNDA DPCU

	Plan and Budget By July 2029 (communication n& dissemination, Knowledge and learning)															
872.	Prepare 2030-2033 District Medium Term Development Plan(DMTDP)	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	150,000.00				√		DPO	DPCU
OBJECTIVES: Boost Revenue Mobilisation, Evaluate Tax Abuse and Improve Efficiency																
PROGRAMME: Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation																
873.	Preparation of Composite budget, fee fixing by the end of Dec. 2029 (communication knowledge and learning)	District wide			√	√		80,000.00	80,000.00				√		DBA	BNDA
874.	Preparation of 2029 Revenue Improvement Action Plan by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide			√	√		20,000.00					√		DBA	BNDA
875.	Organise 4no. budget committee meeting by the end of Dec. 2029	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		12,500.00					√		DBA	BNDA
OBJECTIVES: Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation Systems at all levels.																
PROGRAMME: Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation																
876.	Update and extend the scope of data hub in BNDA by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	5,000.00				√		STATISTIC S	BNDA
877.	Undertake monthly market reading on selected goods and services from designated markets Centers for the computation of CPI, PPI, and PI by GSS by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00					√		STATISTIC S	GSS Market women
878.	Collect Compile and analyzed administrative data / Conduct data validation and data cleaning on administrative collected by the end of Dec. 2029	District Wide	√	√	√	√		15,000.00				√			STATISTIC S	BNDA/STATISTICIAN
879.	Collect and Compile data from departments and units	District Wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00				√			STATISTIC S	BNDA/STATISTICIAN

	to be uploaded on the District Data Development Platform (DDDP) by the end of Dec. 2029															
880.	Conduct Filed Surveys and other relevant field work by the end of Dec. 2029	District Wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00					√	STATISTICS	BNDA/STATISTICIAN	
881.	Undertake and expand the scope of Demographic, health, Economic and Social data hub of the District by the end of Dec. 2029	District Wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00	10,000.00				√	STATISTICS	BNDA/STATISTICIAN	
OBJECTIVES: Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation Systems at all levels																
PROGRAMME: Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation																
882.	Organize Capacity building workshops for revenue collectors by the end of Dec. 2029	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		12,500.00	12,500.00				√	DFO/HRM	BNDA	
883.	Train revenue collectors to use revenue collection application by Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00					√	HRM/DFO	DBO, IA	
884.	Organize Capacity building for staff, Security Personnel, Staff & Assembly members by Dec. 2029	New Abirem	√	√	√	√		30,000.00	10,000.00	54,378.00			√	HRM	BNDA	
OBJECTIVES: Maintain a Peaceful and Violence Free Environment for Development																
PROGRAMME: Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation																
885.	Support to security operations in the District by the end of Dec. 2029	District wide	√	√	√	√			39,930.33				√	DWD	BNDA	
886.	Organise domestic violence awareness in schools/community outreach & health tips for GPS personnel by the end of Sept. 2029.	District wide			√			1,000.00					√	GPS	SW&CD GES GHS BNDA	
887.	Completion of police station by the end of Dec. 2029	Tweapease	√	√	√	√		800,000.00					√	DWD	BNDA	

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.0 Introduction

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) has served as an essential management tool in the effective tracking of progress in Plan implementation. It also provides an additional impetus both in the pursuit of policy, programme and project effectiveness and to ensure accountability, responsiveness and transparency in the allocation and use of resources for the DMTDP.

The M&E procedures and structures outlined in this document are designed to facilitate the realization of set goals and objectives in the DMTDP 2026-2029. The ultimate goal is to effectively monitor the implementation of planned activities and evaluate results and impacts. It is also to ensure that the interventions are being implemented according to plan and are having the desired effects in terms of transforming the lives of people in the District and reducing poverty on a sustainable basis.

Monitoring as a technique will be adopted in implementing the DMTDP 2026-2029 to enable management, implementers and other stakeholders to obtain relevant information that can be used to assess progress of implementation of each of the projects (project phase/stage) outlined in the plan and to take timely decision to ensure that progress is maintained according to schedule. For the purpose of implementing this plan, monitoring would be done at two major levels, namely; programme level and Output/Objective level.

Evaluation of the DMTDP 2026-2029 will enable management to determine most especially, whether the expected impacts of implemented programmes and projects are being achieved. The DPCU will carry out annual evaluation of the DMTDP to assess outputs of the implementation of annual action plans. A Mid-Term Evaluation would be carried out in February, 2027 and a final evaluation in February, 2030. The focus of the evaluation will be on the set projected change. There will also be stakeholder's workshops that would be organised to discuss the findings of the evaluations.

The main responsibility of evaluating the programmes and projects lies with the DPCU. The DPCU will facilitate the evaluation exercise in a participatory manner. The involvement of Traditional Authorities, Youths, Women and Private Sector Operators, Departments, Agencies, District Sub-structures, Vulnerable and Civil Society Organisation is very important. It is expected that, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Regional Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU) would carry out general overview of all monitoring and evaluation activities in the District.

To ensure efficient and effective implementation of projects and programmes, the DPCU would prepare situational, quarterly and annual reports to management, the District Assembly, the RCC, the NDPC and other stakeholders.

Periodic reporting and information dissemination will be a vital component of the monitoring and evaluation process. Information generated from data collected, collated and analyzed from primary and secondary sources as well as periodic reports received from project/programme implementation agencies are to be made available to relevant stakeholders before, during and after the plan period.

These reports are to be presented to Management and the District Assembly at their periodic sittings. Findings and recommendations would be disseminated to the appropriate agencies and institutions for further action. This would enhance the image of the DA and would encourage the donors to invest more in the District .

The plan would be disseminated to identify stakeholders with the objectives of promoting the stakeholders participation and commitment to the plan.

7.1 Participatory M&E

Similar to the participatory role played by identifiable stakeholders and development partners in the preparation of the DMTDP (2026-2029), their involvement in the M&E process will be crucial in determining the effects of development interventions that are carried out.

The DPCU and other project staff will involve relevant sector departments and agencies, the private sector, beneficiary communities as well as the local government structures in tracking the progress of programme implementation and evaluation. This is expected to deepen community participation and ownership of facilities provided.

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) would be adopted to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations.

To ensure effective PM&E, beneficiaries would be educated and involved in the selection of indicators to monitor. Partnerships between the Assembly and Non-Governmental and Community Based Organizations (NGOs/CBOs) and communities would be promoted. ISODECK, LEG, and other NGOs and CBOs are already engaged in PM&E and advocacy activities in the district

The Assembly would engage these NGOs and CBOs to train and build the capacity and strengthen the local counterparts in PM&E.

The DPCU would organise workshops for stakeholders and local NGOs and CBOs to discuss their roles and how PM&E results would be incorporated into the District M & E reports.

7.2 Stakeholders Analysis

The stakeholders to be identified in this context are all those who have interests or can be affected (positively or negatively) by an intervention (programmes or projects) and must therefore be taken into account before, during and after its implementation.

In view of this, the identified stakeholders would be classified into two groups, the primary stakeholders which refer to those who are directly involved or affected by an intervention. The second classification is the secondary stakeholders which refer to those who are indirectly involved or affected by an intervention. Thereafter, the needs and capacities of these stakeholders are assessed in order to determine their involvement in all M&E activities.

Two categories of stakeholders have been identified and assigned specific roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the 2026-2029 MTDP. They are:

Primary stakeholders consisting of institutions, agencies and individuals who would assist the Assembly in the direct implementation of the MTDP.

Secondary stakeholders on the other hand, are institutions and agencies who will facilitate the implementation of the Plan because they have *interest and will benefit* from the achievement of the Results (outputs & outcomes)

Stakeholders Analysis is done to ensure participation, capacity building, effective dissemination and demand for M&E results, all organizations and groups of people with an involvement in development and poverty reduction in the Birim North District were identified and classified, their roles, responsibilities and aspirations were also defined. The stakeholders identified were presented in Table 7.1 below.

TABLE 76: A SUMMARY MATRIX ON STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS.

DPCU	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Needs Assessment 2.Data Collection, Collation and analysis. 3.Preparation and Co-ordination of DMTDP and M&E Plan. 4.Implementation of M&E Plan. 5.Information Dissemination. 6.Impact monitoring. 7.Monitor Financial performance and Expenditure against activity, resource and cost schedules. 8.Monitoring Outcome. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Undertake community /organizational assessment needs in the district. 2. Analysis of outputs 3.Prepare and Co-ordinate DMTDP/ M&E Plans. 4.Implements M&E Plan. 5.Disseminate information on M&E 6.Evaluation of Policies and risks. 7. Impact assessment 8.Evaluating beneficiary perceptions 9.Initiating consultation for corrective measures. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Need for capacity building for members. 2.Logistical support. 3.Mechanism for information dissemination and feedback.
2.Decentralised Departments and Agencies	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Policy formulation 2.Resource mobilization 3.Capacity building 4.Advocacy 5.Compliance with policy directives. 6.Identification of lessons. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Provide inputs /technical advice for policy making. 2.Mobilise resources for development 3.Provide technical support for DA. 4.Assessment of conformity with policy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Need for capacity building for DA and other Staff. 2.Strengthen and resource DPCU and ACs for M&E. 3.Ensure effective communication system.
3.DA Sub-Structures, AC's, Unit Committees, Assembly Members	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Data collection 2.Information 3. Dissemination 4.Monitoring and Evaluation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Assist in data collection 2.Disseminate information and provide feedback. 3. Monitor 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Needs for capacity building for key community members in M&E. 2. Ensure information sharing among all stakeholders
4.Members of Parliament	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Co-ordination and harmonization of M&E Plans. 2.Monitoring 3.Information dissemination 4.Decision making, common fund for programmes and projects, etc. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Co-ordinate and harmonize M&E Plans. 2. Monitor on-going projects including constituency projects. 3.Brief constituents on national issues. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Need for capacity building. 2.Feedback mechanism.
5.Development Partners/ NGO's	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Capacity Building 2.Financial and logistics support. 3.Monitor inflow and utilization of funds 4.Transparency and accountability. 5.Provide data 6. Policy formulation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support training in M&E 2. Monitor performance of funds projects/programmes. 3. Ensure transparency and financial accountability. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Information sharing mechanism. 2. M&E format for data collection and reporting.
6.Community Based Organizations (CBO's).	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Needs assessment. 2.Provide data. 3.Dissemination of information. 4. Advocacy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Data for M&E. 2.Provide feedback on implementation. 3.Dissemination of M&E information. 4. Advocacy role. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Capacity building for key actors. 2.Standardized M&E format.
7.Communities, Vulnerable Groups, PWD's	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Needs identification. 2. Data collection 3.M&E 4.Demand Accountability 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Participation in identification of community needs. 2.Assist in data collection. 3.Assist in monitoring projects/ programmes in their areas. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need for capacity building for key community leaders in M&E. 2.Standardized M&E and data collection formats.

			4.Reporting/ Feedback. 5. Advocacy.	
8.Media (FM Stations/ Journalists)	Secondary	1.Information dissemination. 2.Transparency and accountability. 3. Advocacy.	1.Play advocacy role. 2.Hold stakeholders and policy makers accountable to the people.	1.Use media as avenue for information dissemination and feedback
9.Political Parties	Secondary	1.Performance evaluation. 2.Advocacy. 3.Information dissemination. 4. Monitoring.	1.Evaluate performance and offer alternatives. 2.Ensure accountability. 3. Lobbying.	1. Use of Political party platforms for dissemination of M&E information.
10.Civil Society Organizations (Religions Bodies, voluntary Organizations, Interest Groups)	Secondary	1.Individual/ group identification. 2.Involvement of marginalized groups. 3.Advocacy. 4. Monitoring.	1.Support capacity building. 2.Provide data for M&E. 3.Dissemination of M&E information	1.Use CSO's/ other interest groups to promote community participation, information dissemination and accountability.
11.Traditional Authority's, Opinion Leaders.	Primary	1.Advocacy 2.Information Dissemination 3.Monitoring and Evaluation	1.Ensure accountability. 2.Disseminate information and provide feedback. 3.Monitor. 4. Lobbying.	1.Needs for capacity building for key community members in M&E. 2. Ensure information sharing among all stakeholders.
12.Financial Institutions and Private Sector.	Secondary	1.Data collection. 2.Transparency and accountability.	1.Assist in data collection. 2.Ensure accountability.	1.Capacity building. 2.Information sharing
13.NDPC	Primary	1.Policy direction, guidelines, capacity building, etc.	1.M&E Plan preparation, evaluations, M&E results dissemination, etc.	1.Harmonisation of DMTDP 2.Capacity Building.
14.Local Government Service	Primary	1.Technical assistance, 2.Job Analysis, management of services, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.	1.Information sharing. 2.Posting. 3.Recruitment.
15.MLGRD	Primary	1.Policy direction, guidelines, performance targets, advisory services, etc.,	1.M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.	1.Needs for capacity Building for Projects and programmes for MMDA's.
16.DACF Secretariat	Primary	1.Financial resources, 2. Advisory services, etc.,	1.M&E seminars & meetings, 2. Supervision, project, inspection, evaluations, 3.M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.	1.Need for releasing of DACF to MMDA's. 2.Need for Monitoring of DACF Projects.
17.RCC	Primary	Advisory services, capacity building, etc.	M&E Plan preparation, evaluations, PM&E, data collection, M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.	1.Need for monitoring of Projects and Programmes of MMDA's. 2.Need for capacity building and technical support.
18.Other MDAs	Secondary	Guidelines, performance targets, advisory services, etc.,	Data collection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.	1.Need for Technical support. 2.Need for Information sharing.
19.Consultants	Secondary	Technical assistance	M&E Plan preparation, evaluations, PM&E, etc.	1.Need for supervision of projects and training

TABLE 77: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Policy Dimension: Economic Development Goals: Build a Prosperous District Objectives: Boost Revenue Mobilisation, Elevate Tax Abuse and Improve Efficiency Programmes: 1 Strong and Resilient Economy.										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibilities
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
% change in IGF collection.	This indicator measures the percentage change in collection of IGF in the district over the 4 years period.	Output	102%	104.1%	106.15 %	194.20 %	110.87 %	Urban Rural	Quarterly	DBO/DFO
% change in valued properties.	Count of number of properties valued .	Output	100%	112.23%	118.54 %	121.87 %	136.1%	Urban Rural	Quarterly	Land Valuation/PPO
No. of Public Education on payment of property rates organized.	This measures the total number of public education on property rates per a given year.	Output	16	12	12	12	12	Urban Rural	Quarterly	Information Unit/NCCE
No. of training sessions organized for Revenue Collectors	Count of number of training sessions organised for revenue collectors over a given period of time.	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Urban Rural	Quarterly	Finance
No. of Pay Your Levy Campaigns organized.	This measures the total number of Pay-your levy campaigns over a given period of time.	Output	12	16	16	16	16	Urban Rural	Quarterly	Finance
Goals: Build a Prosperous Society Objectives: Support Entrepreneurs and MSME Development Programme 2: Private Sector Development.										
Total Beneficiaries under special SME interventions: • Rural Ent. Programme (matching Grant)	Count and value of support provided to SME's under specialized interventions such as NEIP, Venture Capital fund and Masloc	Output	-3	4	4	4	4	Urban Rural	Quarterly	BAC/YEA/COOPERATIVE
No. of businesses registered with the assembly and registrar general • GEA • Registrar General • FDA	Count of the number of businesses registered	Output	45	50	60	80	100	Urban Rural	Quarterly	BAC/Co-operative/Finance

No. of tourist sites developed.	Count of total number of tourist site developed per a given year	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Adjendua Akrofonso Prasokuma Etc.	Yearly	Planning Unit./Works/ Ghana Tourist Board/Traditional Authorities
No. of advert/programs on tourism.	Total number of advert/programs on tourism per given year.	Output	0	2	2	2	2	Urban Rural	Quarterly	Local Media and DPCU/GA/DPSC
No. of capacity building organised for the informal sector on business accounting.	This measures the total number of capacity building programmes organised for business accounting per given period	Impact	20	30	40	50	60	Male Female	Quarterly	BAC/COOPERATIVE
No. of informal sector provided with business registration licenses and permit.	Count of informal sector provided with business registration licenses and permit.	Output	45	50	60	70	80	Urban Rural	Quarterly	BAC/COOPERATIVE/FINANCE
No. of Co-Operative Society formed for the informal business.	Count of number of Co-operative society formed for informal business per given period of time.	Output	8	10	20	25	30	Urban Rural		
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society Objectives: Modernise and Enhance Agricultural Production Systems Programme 3: Agricultural and Rural Development										
No of Research conducted on low crop yield.	Count of number of research counted on low crop yield over a given period of time.	Impacts	4	4	4	4	4	Urban Rural	Quarterly	DAD
No of Integrated Pest Management conducted	Count of number of Pest Management counted over a given period of time.	Impacts	4	4	4	4	4	Urban Rural	Quarterly	DAD
Coverage of flagship agriculture Programme of "Feed Programme": • Number of Beneficiary farmers •	Total number of beneficiaries, extensions officers recruited and jobs created under the Feed agriculture programme.	Outputs	4,200	5,000	7,000	8,000	10,000	By Sex Male: 60% Female: 40%	Yearly	DAD
Number of Extension officers			20	25	25	25	25	Male: 80% Female: 20%	Quarterly	DAD
								Male Female	Quarterly	DAD
Total Output in Agricultural Production	Count of total number of agricultural production per given period of time.	Outcome	10%	20%	20%	20%	20%	Urban Rural	Quarterly	DAD
Extension officer-farmer ratio.	The ratio of the total extension officers to total farmer population	Input	1:2,500	1:2,500	1:2,000	1:1,800	1:1,500	Male Female	Quarterly	DAD
Share of Agriculture budget in Assembly expenditure (%)	Amount of budgetary resources released for implementation of activities in the agriculture sector, expressed as percentage	Output	1.6%	1.89%	4%	6%	8%	Male Female	Quarterly	DAD

	of total Birim North District Assembly expenditure for a financial year.									
Total number of jobs created	This measures the total number of jobs created available as against the number yet to be created per given year.	Impacts	15	16	20	25	30	Male Female	Yearly	DAD
Percentage change in output/yield per unit area of land cultivated: - Maize - Rice(millet) -Cassava -Yam -Plantain -Palm Fruits	The ratio of total outputs/yields harvesting to the area of cultivated land expressed as a percentage	Outcome	15	20%	20%	20%	20%	Urban Rural	Yearly	DAD
Percentage change of crop production – -Maize -Rice(millet) -Cassava -Plantain -Yam -Palm Fruits.	The total outputs/yields harvesting to the area of cultivated land expressed per given year for agricultural production crops.	Output	25%	30%	30%	30%	30%	Urban Rural	Yearly	DAD
Percentage change of livestock production - - - Sheep - Goat - Cattle - Poultry	Total volume of all agricultural produce (livestock,) expressed as a percentage	Outcome	8%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Urban Rural	Yearly	DAD
Level of participation in Research Extension farmer Linkages Committees (RELCs)	Total number of farmers who have benefited from the RELCs programme per annum	Output	150	200	200	200	200	Urban Rural	Yearly	DAD
Percentage change in output/yield per farmer	The ratio of total outputs/yields harvesting to the area of total farmer population expressed as a percentage	Output	8%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Urban Rural	Yearly	DAD

Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery	Total Number of FBOs trained to render extension services.	Output	28	30	30	30	30	Urban Rural	Yearly	DAD
Percentage post-harvest losses: -Maize -Palm Fruits -Plantain	The quantitative or qualitative losses in storage, transport, harvest and marketing of agricultural produce (crops) incurred after harvest as a percentage of total production	Output	20%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Urban Rural	Yearly	DAD
Total number of beneficiary farmers with access to various agriculture technologies and Good Agriculture.	The total number of farmers who benefited from agricultural technology	Output	50	100	150	200	250	Male: 60% Female: 40%	Yearly	DAD
Palm Plantation production technologies.	The total number of farmers who benefited from agricultural technology	Output	380	390	400	410	420	Urban Rural	Yearly	DAD
Maize production technologies		Output	360	370	390	400	410	Urban Rural	Yearly	DAD
Rice production technologies		Output	10	15	20	25	30	Urban Rural	Yearly	DAD
Cassava production technologies		Output	20	25	30	35	40	Urban Rural	Yearly	DAD
Cocoyam production technologies		Output	15	20	25	30	35	Urban Rural	Yearly	DAD
Climate SMART Agric		Output	100	120	125	130	135	Urban Rural	Yearly	DAD
FBOs strengthening technologies	The quantitative or qualitative losses in storage, transport, harvest and marketing of agricultural produce (crops) incurred after harvest as a percentage of total	Output	100	122	130	140	145	Urban Rural	Yearly	DAD
Livestock management technologies		Output	857	957	1,052	1,052	1,157	Urban Rural	Yearly	DAD
Gender sensitive technologies		Impacts	1	2	2	2	2	Male Female	Yearly	DAD
Plantain production technologies		Output-	1	1	1	1	1	Urban Rural	Yearly	DAD
Pepper production technologies		Output	15%	20%	18%	13%	8%	Urban Rural	Yearly	DAD
Percentage post-harvest losses: • Maize Plantain Palm Fruits	Total Number of FBOs trained to render extension services.	Output	88	100	150	200	250	Urban Rural	Yearly	DAD
Percentage of Arable land under cultivation	This measures the total number of Arable land under cultivation per given year.	Output	3	4	4	4	4	Urban Rural	Quarterly	DAD

No. of training organised for farmers on agricultural productivity.	Count of total number of training sessions organised as against the number available ;per given year.	Output	16	4	4	4	4	Urban Rural	Quarterly	DAD
Policy Dimension: Social Development Programme 4: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection.										
Reported cases of child Abuse, defilement, Assault etc.	Number of children who become victims of violence and abuse (defilement, assault) in a given year.	Outcome	-	3	2	1	0	Male Female	Yearly	SWCD
Percentage of indigents registered under the NHIS	Number of the aged (70 years and above) with valid NHIS card, expressed as percentage of the total number of persons registered under the scheme	Outcome-	13%	6	66.5	7.0	8.0	Male Female	Quarterly	SWCD
Number of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP	Total number of households that receive cash grants under LEAP	Output	641	920	960	1000	1050	Male Female	Quarterly	SWCD
No. of Child Protection programme organised	This measures the total number of child protection programme organised against the number yet to be organised per given year.	Impact	16	16	16	16	16	Male Female	Quarterly	SWCD
No. of Vulnerable and Extreme Poor enrolled to the leap programme	Count of number of vulnerable and extreme poor enrolled to the leap programme against the number yet to be enrolled over a given period of time.	Output	294	50	50	50	50	Urban Rural	Quarterly	SWCD
<p>Goal: Create Opportunities for all Objectives: Improve Financial Well Being ,Expand Economic Opportunity and Enrich the overall quality of life Programme 5: Gender Equality and Equity</p>										
Percentage of women in public life	Change in number of women in elected or appointed as Members of District Assemblies, expressed as a percentage	Outcome	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	Male Female	Yearly	SWCD
No of income generating activities organised for vulnerable women on education, health, and skills training	This measures the number of income generating activities organised for vulnerable women on education, health and skills training per a given period of time.	Outcome	8	8	8	8	8	Male Female	Yearly	SWCD
Reported cases of domestic violence	Number of women and girls aged subjected to domestic violence	Output	9	0	0	0	0	Male Female	Yearly	DOVVSU
No of female appointed to committees	Number of women in elected or appointed on committee per a given period.	Output	2	2	2	2	2	New Abirem	Yearly	SWCD/ADM.
No of gender sensitization programme organised for girls, women on gender mainstreaming and	Count of number of gender sensitization programme organised for girls, women on gender mainstreaming as against the total number of training to be organised	Outcome	8	8	8	8	8	Male Female	Quarterly	GENDER DESK OFFICER/SWCD

women empowerment in communities, churches, mosques, schools.										
% percentage change to promote socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality.	This measures the percentage change to promote socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality as per given year.	Impact	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	Male Female	Quarterly	GENDER DESK OFFICER/SWC D
No. of capacity programme organised for stakeholders on gender mainstreaming	Total number of programme organised as against the number yet to be organised	Outcome	8	8	8	8	8	Male Female	Yearly	GENDER DESK OFFICER/SWC D
%percentage increase in the no of female participation in local governance	This measures the percentage of female participation in local governance per given year.	Outcome	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	Male Female	Quarterly	GENDER DESK OFFICER/SWC D
% increase in education and advocacy on Sexual and gender based violence and other harmful cultural practices.	This measures the percentage increase in education, advocacy on sexual and gender based violence and other harmful cultural practices against percentage of advocacy and education on gender based violence yet to be organised.	Outcome	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	Male Female	Quarterly	GENDER DESK OFFICER/SWC D
No. of Gender Based Violence cases reduced.	Total number of gender-based violence cases recorded as against reduction rate per given year.	Outcome	5	0	0	0	0	Male Female	Quarterly	GENDER DESK OFFICER/SWC D
No of mentorship programme organised for girls and potential female leaders.	Total number of mentorship programme organised as against the number yet to organise per given year.	Output	8	8	8	8	8	Male Female	Quarterly	GENDER DESK OFFICER/SWC D
Goal: Create Opportunity for all										
Objectives: Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation practices										
Programme 6: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme										
No. of toilet facilities maintained and rehabilitated.	it measures the number of toilet facilities maintained as against the number to be maintained and rehabilitated.	Output	4	10	10	10	10	Rural Urban	Yearly	Environmental Health
No. of Modern Toilet facilities constructed	It measures the number of toilet facilities constructed as against the number to be Constructed.	Output	10	10	10	10	10	Old Abirem Gambia Etc.	Urban Rural	Works
No. of waste containers procured	This measures the total number of waste containers procured over a given period of time.	Output	2	3	3	3	3	Afosu, Akoase Hweakwa Adausena Afosu.	Quarterly	Environmental Health

								Old Abirem etc.		
No. of education programme organised on good sanitation practices.	This measures the total number of programme organised as against the number of programme yet to be organised.	Impacts	8	8	8	8	8	Urban Rural	Quarterly	Environmental Health
Proportion of schools using basic hand washing services	Proportion of schools with handwashing facilities which have water and soap available.	Outcome	88%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Urban Rural	Quarterly	Works Dept. DPCU, EH, NGOs
Proportion of school using limited sanitation services.	Proportion of schools with improved facilities which are single-Sex and Usable and single –sex and usable at the school(usable = functional accessible and private)	Outcome	36%	38%	48%	58%	68%	Urban Rural	Yearly	Environmental Health
Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free status expressed as a percentage of all communities	Output	26	28%	38%	49%	57%	Urban Rural	Yearly	Environmental Health
Proportion of health care facilities with hygiene facilities.	Proportion of health facilities with functional hand hygiene facilities (with water and soap and/or alcohol based hand rub) are available at point of care and within 5m of toilets.	Output	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Urban Rural	Yearly	DPCU, EH, NGOs, DHD
Proportion of health care facilities with basic sanitation services.	Proportion of health care facilities with improved sanitation facilities which are usable with at least one toilet dedicated to staff, at least one sex separate toilet with menstrual hygiene facility, and at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility	Output	87%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Urban Rural	Yearly	Environmental Health
Proportion of school using basic sanitation services.	Proportion of schools with improved facilities with are single –sex and usable at the school(usable = functional accessible and private)	Output	58%	62%	72%	82%	100%	Urban Rural	Yearly	Environmental Health

Proportion of population that rely on communal toilets (limited service level)	The proportion of the population that rely on communal toilets as their private sanitation facility.	Output	74%	78%	84%	90%	96%	Urban Rural	Yearly	Environmental Health
Proportion of the population using (at least) basic sanitation services	The proportion of the population using private improved facility which separates excreta from human contact	Outcome	1%	3%	12%	32%	42%	Urban Rural	Quarterly	Environmental Health
Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services.	Proportion of population using an improved basic sanitation sources which is located on premises and not shared	Outcome	5%	7%	12%	15%	18%	Service Level	Yearly	Works Dept. DPCU, DEHO, NGOs.
Percentage of schools with adequate hand washing facilities	Number of school with hand washing facilities expressed as a percentage of total number of schools in the district	Outcome	88%	90%	95%	100%	100%	Pre-school Primary JHS	Yearly	CWSA, DPO, DEHO, GES
Proportion of health facilities with water available from an improved water source on premises	Proportion of population using an improved basic sanitation sources which is located on premises and not shared	Output	66%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Urban Rural	Yearly	Works Dept. DPCU, DEHO, NGOs
Proportion of health facilities with basic water services	Number of school with drinking water facilities expressed as a percentage of total number of schools in the district	Outcome	88%	98%	99%	100%	100%	Pre-school Primary JHS	Yearly	CWSA, DPO, DEHO, GES
Percentage of schools with adequate drinking water facilities.	Proportion of hand dug wells or boreholes fitted with a hand pump or a piped scheme with a team that operates and maintains the facility in line with CWSAs guidelines	Outcome	55%	66%	76%	86%	100%	Urban Rural	Yearly	CWSA, DPO, Works Dept, DEHU, Partners
Proportion of water facilities with functional water and sanitation management teams (WSMTs).	This measures the total number of WATSAN Committee members formed as against the number of communities without WATSAN Committee.	Output	6	6	6	6	6	Urban Rural	Yearly	CWSA, DPO, Works Dept, DEHU, Partners
No of water facilities maintained.	This measures the total number of water facilities provided per given period.	OutPut	15	20	20	20	20	Urban Rural	Quarterly	Environmental Health
Proportion of population using (at least) basic drinking water service	Proportion of population using an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing.	Output	62%	63%	65%	68%	70%	Urban Rural	Yearly	CWSA, DPO, Works Dept, DEHU, Partners
Goal: Create opportunity for all Objectives : Improve access to Healthcare Services Programme 7: Health Improvement Programme										
Percentage change in maternal mortality	This measures the total number of maternal mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to	Impact	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Urban Rural	Quarterly	DHD/GHS

ratio (number of deaths due to pregnancy per 100,000 live births)	pregnancy per 100,000 live births) per given year.									
Per capita Outpatient Department (OPD) attendance	OPD attendance as percentage of population	Output	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.01	2.04	Urban Rural	Quarterly	DHD/GHS
Percentage change in access to health service.	Count of the number of newly constructed Health Centres constructed and maintained	Output	3	4	3	3	3	Urban Rural	Quarterly	GHS
No. of Health facilities constructed and maintained.	Count of number of health facilities constructed and maintained.	Impacts	3.9%	10%	15%	20%	25%	District -Wide	Quarterly	GHS/HIV/AIDs Focal Person.
PMTCT testing Coverage	Percentage of pregnant women attending ANC and/or who had a facility based delivery who were tested for HIV during pregnancy or already knew they were HIV-positive. relative to the Number of pregnant women who attended ANC or had a facility-based delivery	Outcome	77%	100%	100%	100%	100%	District -Wide	Quarterly	GHS/HIV/AIDs Focal Person.
Number of CHPS compounds constructed	Count of the number of newly constructed CHPS compounds	Output	2	3	3	3	3	District -Wide	Yearly	GHS/HIV/AIDs Focal Person/Ghana AIDs Commission/Regional Technical Person.
Proportion of public healthcare facilities offering mental health	Number of public healthcare facilities with mental health units over total number of public Hospitals.	Output	16%	20%	28%	36%	44%	Urban Rural	Yearly	Works Dept, GHS
Number of Health Centres Constructed.	Count of the number of newly constructed Health Centres Constructed	Output	4%	1	1	1	1	Urban Rural	Yearly	DHD/GHS
Percentage of the population with valid NHIS card	The population with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of total population	Output	33%	40%	50%	60%	70%	Urban Rural	Yearly	DHD/GHS/NHIS
Number of Nurses Quarters constructed.	Count of the number of Nurses quarters constructed	Output	3	4	4	4	4	Urban Rural	Yearly	Works Dept, PO
ART Coverage	Total number of PLHIV who received ART combination therapy per year	OutPut	88%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Urban Rural	Yearly	DHD/GHS
No. of accommodation provided for health personnel.	Total number of accommodation provided against the number available per given time.	Output	3	4	4	4	4	Urban Rural	Yearly	DHD/GHS

Family Planning Acceptor Rate	Proportion of all women currently using modern contraceptives	Outcome	35%	40%	40%	40%	40%	Urban Rural	Yearly	DHD/GHS
Supervised Delivery	Proportion of deliveries attended by skilled attendants.	Output	55%	60%	70%	80%	90%	Urban Rural	Yearly	DHD/GHS
ART Coverage	Total number of PLHIV who received ART combination therapy per year.	Output	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Urban Rural	Yearly	DHD/GHS
Still birth rate	Proportion of babies born with no signs of life at or after 28weeks gestation.	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Urban Rural	Yearly	DHD/GHS
Infant (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio	Number of deaths occurring in the first year of life per 1,000 live births	Impact	0	0	0	0	0	Urban Rural	Yearly	DHD/GHS
Under-five (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio.	Number of deaths occurring in children under-5 years per 1,000 live births.	impacts	0	0	0	0	0	Urban Rural	Yearly	DHD/GHS
Institutional (deaths at the health facilities per 100,000 live births)	Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births.	Impact	0	0	0	0	0	Urban Rural	Yearly	DHD/GHS
Nurse-to-population ratio	Number of nurses divided by the total population	Impact	1:364	1:465	1:465	1:585	1:705	Urban Rural	Yearly	DHD/GHS
Maternal mortality ratio: Institutional (deaths at the health facilities per 100,000 live births)	Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births	Impact	0	0	0	0	0	Urban Rural	Yearly	DHD/GHS
Infant (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio	Number of deaths occurring in the first year of life per 1,000 live births0	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Urban Rural	Yearly	DHD/GHS
PMTCT testing coverage	Percentage of pregnant women attending ANC and/or who had a facility based delivery who were tested for HIV during pregnancy or already knew they were HIV-positive. relative to the Number of pregnant women who attended ANC or had a facility-	Output	78	100	100	100	100	Urban Rural	Yearly	DHD/GHS
Malaria case fatality rate	Total malaria deaths in health facilities, expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in health facilities.	Impacts	0	2%	2%	2%	2%	Urban Rural	Yearly	DHD/GHS
Under-5 stunting, underweight and wasting – -Stunting –	The proportion of children under 5 years whose height-for-age, weight for-age, weight-for-height is less than two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population/group.	Output	0	5% 4%	4% 3%	3% 2%	2% 1%	Urban Rural Urban Rural	Yearly Yearly	DHD/GHS DHD/GHS

-Underweight – -Wasting				0%	0%	0%	0%	Urban Rural	Yearly	DHD/GHS
Under-5 Malaria Case Fatality Rate	Total malaria deaths in children under-5 years in health facilities expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in children under-5 years in health facilities	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Urban Rural	Yearly	DHD/GHS
Doctor-to- population ratio	Number of doctors divided by the total population	Input	-	1:750	1:9500	1:11500	1:1150	Urban Rural	Yearly	DHD/GHS
Percentage of Births and Death registered • Birth • Death	Total Birth and Death registered (disaggregated by male, Female, deaths, births), expressed as a percentage of expected number of births and death.	Output	-	1000	1200	1200	1200	Urban Rural	Quarterly	Birth and Deaths/DHD/GHS
Goal: Create Opportunity for all Objectives: To increase access to and participation in education and training Programme 8: Education Improvement Programme										
Percentage change in pre-school infrastructure	Count of the facilities constructed for Pre-schools	Output	5	3	3	3	3	Urban Rural	Yearly	Works
Number of Teachers quarters constructed	Count of the facilities constructed as teachers quarters.	Output	4	2	2	2	2	Urban Rural	Yearly	Works Dept, PO
Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) pass rate	Pupils obtaining aggregates between 6 and 36 in the BECE exams, as a percentage of all who sat for the exams	Outcome	-	68%	70%	75%	90%	Urban Rural	Yearly	Works Dept, PO
Number of Toilet facilities constructed for schools	Count of the number of newly constructed toilet facilities.	Output	-	1	1	1	1	Urban Rural	Yearly	Works Dept, PO
Pupils - to- Teacher ratio in basic schools	Ratio of the number of pupils to the number of trained teachers (minimum qualification of post SHS Teacher's Diploma).	Inputs	-	37	38	39	40	Urban Rural	Yearly	GES
Kindergarten	Ratio of the number of pupils to the number of trained teachers (minimum qualification of post SHS Teacher's Diploma).			37	38	39	40			
Primary				31	30	30	30	Urban Rural		
JHS				20	22	24	26	Urban Rural		

								Urban Rural	Yearly	GES
Pupils - to- trained teacher ratio in basic schools.	Ratio of the number of pupils to the number of trained teachers (minimum qualification of post SHS Teacher's Diploma)	Inputs	36	37	38	39	40	Urban Rural	Yearly	GES
Kindergarten			33	44	46	47	48	Urban Rural	Yearly	GES
Primary			36	46	45	48	46	Urban Rural	Yearly	GES
JHS			13	15	27	29		Urban Rural	Yearly	GES
SHS			31	32	36	46		Urban Rural	Yearly	GES
Basic schools needing major repairs (%)	Number of basic schools that requires major repairs expressed as percentage of total number of basic schools per given year.	Output	77%	80%	40%	30%	50%	Urban Rural	Yearly	Works Dept, PO
No. of new classroom blocks constructed	The count of new classroom blocks awarded to contractors.	Output	40	12	12	12	12	Urban Rural	Quarterly	Works Dept, PO
Percentage change in GER -KG -Primary -JHS -SHS -TVET	Ratio of the total number of pupils /students expressed in terms of change in gender per given grade in the levels of education (Primary 6, JHS 3, SHS 3, TVET), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education.	Outcome	0	51.21%	60.2%	66.7%	71.27%	Urban Rural	Quarterly	GES
Percentage Change in shift system	This is measured in percentage reduction in shift system at a given period of time.	Input	0	103%	106%	108%	111%	Urban Rural	Quarterly	GES
Gross Enrolment ratio Kindergarten Primary JHS	Ratio of the number of pupils/students at a given period expressed in terms of grades per given period of time.	Outcome	0	102.9	118.4	112.3	130.4	Urban Rural	Quarterly	GES

Net Enrolment Ratio	level of schooling regardless of age to the number of children in the relevant age group.	Outcome	0	75.5	77.7	80.4	82.1	Urban Rural	Quarterly	GES
		Outcome	0	90.2	86.4	83.3	86.4	Urban Rural	Quarterly	GES
Kindergarten	Ratio of the total number of pupils /students enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education (Primary 6, JHS 3, SHS 3), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education.	Outcome	0	48.7	14.0	14.0	14.0	Urban Rural	Quarterly	GES
Primary		Outcome	0	70.3	42.5	12.4	13.8	Urban Rural	Quarterly	GES
JHS		Outcome	0	14.0	14.0	14.0	12.4	Urban Rural	Quarterly	GES
SHS		Outcome	0	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.2	Urban Rural	Quarterly	GES
TVET		Outcome	0	70.3	60.3	62.3	62.3	Urban	Quarterly	GES
Completion Rate		Outcome	0							
Primary										
JHS	Ratio of the total number of pupils /students enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education (Primary 6, JHS 3, SHS 3), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education			66.2	67.2	68.2	69.2	Rural Urban	Quarterly	GES
SHS										
Net Admission Rate (NAR)	Ratio of the total number of pupils /students enrolled in school of a given level of education (Primary 6, JHS 3, SHS 3), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education	Output	80.2	80.3	0.5	80.7	80.8	Urban Rural	Quarterly	GES
Kindergarten										GES
Primary		Output	88.00	90.19	91.2	91.5	92.6	Urban Rural	Quarterly	GES
JHS		Output	35.3	37.3	38.3	39.3	39.4	Urban Rural	Quarterly	GES
SHS	Outcome	34.2	35.2	36.2	37.2	38.2	Urban Rural	Quarterly	GES	
No of School Infrastructure provided	Count of number of infrastructure provided as against the number yet to be provided over a given period.	Output	20	5	5	5	5	Urban Rural	Yearly	Works/Education
No of Teacher's accommodation constructed	Total number of accommodations constructed as against the number yet to be constructed per given year.	Output	4	1	1	1	1	Urban Rural	Yearly	Works/Education

No of Trained Teachers deployed in the district.	This measures the total number of Teachers deployed in the district per the total number of Teachers yet to be deployed per given period of time in the districts.	Output	200	100	100	100	100	Urban Rural	Yearly	Works/Education
Goal: Create Opportunity for all Objectives: Promote job creation and Decent Work Programme 10: Employment and Decent Work										
% Percentage increase in the No of Schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship programme.	Total number of schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship programme.	Outcome	80	100	120	140	160	Male Female	Yearly	BAC/YEA/BND A
. Number of youths provided with employable skills	Count of youths provided with employable skills by key government agencies, Youth Enterprises Support and the Youth Employment Authority.	Outcome	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	Male Female	Yearly	YEA/BAC/BND A
% percentage increase in the no of youth supported with agricultural inputs.	This measures the total number of youth supported with agricultural inputs as against the number available.	Inputs	52%	100	150	200	250	Male Female	Yearly	DAD/BNDA
Goal: Create opportunities for all Objectives: Promote job creation and decent work Programme 11: Youth Development										
No of jobs created for the youth.	Count of number of job created as against the number yet to be created per given year.	Outcome	155	200	250	300	350	Male Female	Quarterly	YEA/BAC/BND A
No. of skills development programme organised for the youth.	This measures the number of skills development programme organised per given year.	Output	180	200	250	300	350	Male Female	Quarterly	YEA/BAC/BND A
No of start up Kits provided for the graduate youth in apprenticeship programme.	This measures the number of start-Up Kits provided for graduate youth in apprenticeship programme as against the number yet to be provided per given year.	Output	120	200	250	300	350	Male Female	Quarterly	YEA/BAC/BND A
Policy Dimension: Government and Institutional Development Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society. Objectives : To Improve the level of efficiency in Public administration in the district. Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety improvement.										
No of logistics provided for Area Councils	Total number of logistics provided to Area Councils over a given period in years.	Outputs	4	4	4	4	4	Urban Rural	Annually	ADM.

Police-citizen ration.	The ratio of the total number of police officers to the District population.	Outcome	16	16	16	16	16	Urban Rural	Quarterly	DPO/Statistician/ Police
No of sensitization programme organised on the assembly Bye-laws.	Total number of sensitization programme organised on Bye-laws as against the number yet to be organised per a given year.	Outcome	16	2	2	2	2	Urban Rural	Quarterly	Environmental Health/Budget
No of sensitization programme organised on anti-corruption action plan.	This measures the total number of Sensitization programme organised on anti-corruption action plan as against the number yet to be organised per given year.	Outcome	16	12	12	12	12	Urban Rural	Quarterly	DPO/NCCE/CH RAG/DIO.
% increase in the no of government flagship programme.	This measures the Percentage increase in the no of government flagship programme as against the number yet to be organised per given year.	Outcome	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	Urban Rural	Quarterly	HR/BNDA
No of capacity programme organised for traditional leaders on conflicts resolution.	Total number of Capacity building programme organised for traditional leaders on conflicts resolution as against the number yet to be organised per given year.	Outcome	0	2	2	2	2	Urban Rural	Quarterly	WORKS
No of Police Post Constructed.	Total number of Police Post to be constructed as against the number yet to be constructed per given year.	Outcome	2	4	4	4	4	New Abirem/Afosu Pramang Akoase Pankese	Quarterly	ADM/FINANCE/ HR
No of capacity building programmes organised for Area Council Members.	Total number of Capacity building programme organised at Area Council as against the number yet to be organised per given year.	Outcome	16	20	20	20	20	New Abirem/Afosu Pramang Akoase Pankese	Yearly	ADM/FINANCE
No of staff recruits at the Area Councils	Total number of staff recruited as against the number yet to be recruited per given year.	Output	16	16	16	16	16	New Abirem	Quarterly	ADM
No of Office and residential space constructed.	Total number of office and residential space constructed as measured in per given year.	Output	0	1	1	1	1	New Abirem	Yearly	Works
Number of Subcommittees meetings held.	No. of meetings held by the subcommittees	Output	26	26	26	26	26	New Abirem	Quarterly	ADM.
Number of National Policy Dialogues/ Town Hall meetings/ Meet the press	The number of Meet-the Press series, budget dissemination workshops, town hall meetings, etc. organized	Output	2	2	2	2	2	New Abirem	Quarterly	DPO/DIO

No. of community durbars held to engage the people on the Assembly's activities.	This indicator measures the number of community durbars to be organised against the number yet to be organised.	Output	12	12	12	12	12	Urban Rural	Quarterly	ADM.
Number of General Assembly meetings held.	Count of the number of General Assembly meetings held	Output	4	4	4	4	4	New Abirem	Quarterly	ADM.
No of engagement meetings organised for transport operators.	Total no of engagement meetings held as per the given year for drivers .	Impacts	4	4	4	4	4	New Abirem	Quarterly	ADM.
No. of Area Councils functioning	Total number of Area councils functioning as per given year	Impacts	4	4	4	4	4	New Abirem/Afosu Pramang Akoase Ntronang	Yearly	ADM.
Evidence of meetings -Ceded revenue	Count of total number of ceded revenue given to Area Councils.	Inputs	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	New Abirem/Afosu Pramang Akoase Ntronang	Quarterly	ADM.
Number of Executive committee meetings held.	Count of Executive committee meetings held.	Output	4	4	4	4	4	New Abirem	Quarterly	ADM.
Number of DPCU meetings held	Count of DPCU meetings held.	Output	4	4	4	4	4	New Abirem	Quarterly	DPO
No of logistics provided for Area Councils.	Total number of logistics given to Area Councils as per given quarter.	Output	4	4	4	4	4	New Abirem/Afosu Pramang Akoase Ntronang	Quarterly	ADM.
No of engagement meetings organised for transport operators	Total no of engagement meetings held as per the given year for drivers	Impacts	4	4	4	4	4	New Abirem	quarterly	ADM
Policy Dimension: Environment and Human Settlement Development										
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment										
Objectives: To improve the drainage system in the District										
Programme 13: Transport, Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme.										
Asset register of the Assembly updated to include all assets	Indicates whether Asset register of the Assembly is updated or not	Outcome indicator	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Urban Rural	Quarterly	ADM
No of Market infrastructure constructed and Maintained.	Total number of market infrastructure constructed and maintained against total number available	Output	6	3	3	3	3	Urban Rural	Yearly	WORKS

No of Telecommunication Network maintain.	Number of Telecommunication Network maintained and expressed in percentage	Output	-	1%	1%	1%	1%	Urban Rural	Yearly	WORKS
No of Telecommunication Network maintain	Telecommunication Network extended to unserved communities expressed in percentage.	Output	-	1%	1%	1%	1%	Urban Rural	Yearly	WORKS
No of Telecommunications Network extended to other communities.	Count of Telecommunication Network provided to communities per given year.	Output	-	20	20	20	20	Urban Rural	Yearly	Works/CWSA/P O
Number of Newly Constructed Water Systems.	Count of Number of Boreholes fitted with handpumps per given year.			10	10	10	10	Urban Rural	Yearly	Works/CWSA/P O
-Boreholes fitted with handpumps				10	10	10	10		Yearly	Works/CWSA/P O
-Pipe Systems				10	10	10	10		Works/CWSA/P O	
No of Public Private partnership in Water Service delivery.	This indicator measures the number of private partnership in water service delivery per the given period.	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1	Rural Urban	Yearly	Works/CWSA
Percentage of households with access to electricity	The number of households with electricity as a percentage of total number of households	Outputs	-	95%	95%	95%	95%	Urban Rural	Quarterly	WORKS
% percentage increase in the no of mechanised boreholes and small-town water system to unserved communities	Number of mechanised boreholes and small town water system provided to unserved population expressed in percentage	Output	-	1%	1%	1%	1%	Urban Rural	Yearly	WORKS
Percentage of road signs and speed ramps constructed	Total number of speed ramps and road sign provided each year.	Output	1Km	1km	1km	1km	1km	Urban	Yearly	WORKS
Road condition mix • Good • Fair • Poor	The road condition mix shows the proportion of the classified road network which is good, fair, poor)	Output	43	48	53	55	57	Urban Rural	Quarterly	Feeder Roads Ghana Highways
			24	28	31	33	34			
			22	24	16	12	9			

Proportion of classified road network maintained/Rehabilitated	Roads maintained as a percentage of the classified road network	Output Indicator	13%	15%	15%	15%	15%	-High Ways -Urban Roads -Feeder Roads	Quarterly	WORKS
Total road network size (km) - Trunk roads - Urban roads - Feeder roads	The total length of classified road network by type, measured in kilometres	Output Indicator	-	63.5 - 216.4	63.5 - 216.4	63.5 - 216.4	63.5 - 216.4	-High Ways -Urban Roads -Feeder Roads	Quarterly	WORKS
% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	proportion of the population with regular access to safe water sources at recommended distance, time, quality and quantity	Outcome	64%	65%	70%	75%	80%	Urban Rural	Yearly	Works/CWSA
Programme 14: Climate Change and Sustainable Development										
No of afforestation programme organised	Total number of afforestation programme targeting communities and degraded land areas	Output	16	20	20	20	20	Urban Rural	Quarterly	EPA/AGRIC. FORESTRY/NA DMO
No of sensitization programmes organised on climate change and sustainable development for various interest groups.	Total number of sensitization programmes targeting various interest groups.	Output	80	90	90	90	90	Urban Rural	quarterly	EPA/AGRIC. FORESTRY/NA DMO
Number of Climate Change interventions integrated into Assembly Plans and Budgets	Total number of programs/activities targeting climate change included in the Assembly Plans and Budgets	Impacts	16	16	16	16	16	Urban Rural	Quarterly	EPA/AGRIC. FORESTRY/NA DMO
No of trees planted in schools, communities	Rate of Reduction of greenhouse gases as a result of community members planting trees	Output	400	500	550	600	600	Urban Rural	Quarterly	EPA/AGRIC. FORESTRY/NA DMO
No of Community woodlots established	The indicator measures the number of woodlots as per the given years.	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Urban Rural	Yearly	EPA/AGRIC. FORESTRY/NA DMO
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment										
Objectives: Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements										
Programmes 15: Spatial Development Programmes										
Number of Spatial Development Frameworks and structural Plans: • Spatial Development Frameworks • Structural Plans • Local Plans	The number of Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF) Structural Plans (SP) and Local Plans (LP) for the District and communities	Output	SDF 0 SP 2 LP 2	SDF 1 SP 1 LP 2	SDF 1 SP 2 LP 3	SDF 1 SP 2 LP 3	SDF 1 SP 2 LP 3	Urban Rural	Quarterly	PPO
No of land reclamation programmes organised.	This indicator measures the total number of land reclamation programme organised over a given period of time.	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Urban Rural	Quarterly	EPA/AGRIC. FORESTRY/NA DMO

Number of building permits granted by the Assembly	Total number of communities that has been granted building permits	Output	120	150	180	200	250	Urban Rural	quarterly	EPA/AGRIC. FORESTRY/NA DMO
Number of Communities implementing local plans	Total number of communities that have prepared local plans.	Output	2	3	4	5	5	Urban Rural	Quarterly	EPA/AGRIC. FORESTRY/NA DMO
No of ornamental trees planted in communities and public institutions.	This measures the total number of ornamental plants planted in communities over a given quarter in a year,	Output	0	100	100	100	100	Urban Rural	Yearly	FSD/AGRIC/PP O
Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands restored/rehabilitated: • Forest • Mining	Total area in hectares of lost forest, mining, wetland and mangrove areas restored	Output	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	Urban Rural	Yearly	PHYSICAL PLANNING
No of Parks and Gardens prepared	This measures the total number of Parks and Gardens prepared over a given period of time.	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Urban Rural	Quarterly	EPA/AGRIC. FORESTRY/NA DMO
No of livelihood Programme Organised	This indicator measures the total number of livelihood programme organised over a given period of time.	Outcome	12	12	12	12	12	Urban Rural	Quarterly	EPA/AGRIC. FORESTRY/NA DMO
Number of Stakeholders meetings organised on Development Control	This measures the total number of stakeholders meetings organised in a given period of time.	Outcome	2	8	8	8	8	Urban Rural	Yearly	PPO/WORKS
Percentage No of building codes and standard enforce.	It measures the extend to which building codes and standards are effectively implemented and followed in a specific area. It reflects the level of compliance with regulations designed to ensure public safety, health and welfare in the built environment. This includes structural strength, fire safety, sanitation and other factors.	Outcome	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	Urban Rural	quarterly	WORKS
<p>Goal: Protect the Natural Environment and Develop the support infrastructure base of the district. Objectives: Promote proactive planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation Programme 16: Drainage and Flood Control</p>										
km. of storm drains constructed.	It measures the length of new storm drainage channels or pipes installed within a specific area. It's a quantitative measure used to track progress in expanding or improving storm water management	Output	23km	26km	26km	26km	26km	Urban Rural	Quarterly	Works

No. of footbridges constructed.	This indicator measures the total count of footbridges, the location and the specific timeframe per quarter.	Output	2	3	3	3	3	Urban Rural	quarterly	NADMO
Goal: Protect the Natural Environment and Develop the support infrastructure base of the district Objectives: Promote proactive planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation. Programme 17: Hydrological Threats										
No. of Monitoring Mechanism prepared for Disaster prevention and mitigation whether available or not.	It measures the effectiveness of measures taken to reduce the impacts of potential disaster. These indicators can assess the level of preparedness, awareness and capacity within a community or organisation. They can also track the implementation and effectiveness of specific prevention and mitigation strategies.	impacts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Urban Rural	Quarterly	NADMO
Goal: Protect the Natural Environment and Develop the support infrastructure base of the district Objectives: Promote proactive planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation Programme 18: Geological Threats										
Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fires and flooding)	Total number of communities that benefit from disaster prevention and management training per annum	Output	30	35	45	55	65	Urban Rural	Quarterly	NADMO
No. of Disaster Prevention programme organised on fire Outbreak, road safety measures in schools, churches, communities and mosques.	Total number of capacity building programme organised for drivers and unions over a given period of year. Total number of persons affected by disasters	Impacts	6	7	7	7	7	Urban Rural	Yearly	ADM./POLICE
Number of Deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people and number of recorded incidence of disasters across the district.	This measures the number of missing persons per disaster per 100,000 recorded incidence of disasters across the district per given year.	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Urban Rural	Quarterly	NADMO
No of eye screening conducted for drivers.	Quantity of screenings performed, specifying the number of individuals who have undergone vision testing for driving eligibility over the planned period.	Outcome	0	1	1	1	1	Urban Rural	Yearly	ADM./Drivers Unions

Goal: Improve Delivery Outcomes at all levels.
Objectives: Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation Systems at all levels.
Programme 19: Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation.

% of DA Expenditure within MTDP budget	How much of DA's expenditure was not in the Annual Budget	Outcome	88%	100%	100%	100%	100%	New Abirem	Quarterly	DBA/DCD/
No of logistics provided for M&E and DPCU	This indicator measures the total number of logistics as against the number required to be provided per given quarter.	Output	8	10	10	10	10	New Abirem	Quarterly	DCD/DCE
Percentage of Uniform reporting format for DPCU.	This indicator measures the percentage of uniform reporting format for the DPCU members as per a given quarter.	Output	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	New Abirem	Quarterly	DPO
Percentage of annual action plan implemented	Count of total number of annual action plan implemented over a given period of time	Outcome	90.3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	New Abirem	Quarterly	DPO
No of Capacity building Programme organised for DPCU members.	This indicator measures the total no of capacity building for DPCU members.	Outcome	8	8	8	8	8	DPCU HEADS OF DEPTS	Quarterly	HR/DPO

Source: DPCU-BNDA, 2025

CHAPTER EIGHT

A COMMUNICATION STRATEGY FOR THE MTDP.

8.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the communication strategy for the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), aimed at ensuring that the plan is effectively shared, understood, and owned by all relevant actors and stakeholders within the district.

8.1 Communication Strategy

The strategy focuses on the mediums and channels to be used in communicating and disseminating the MTDP to stakeholders. It ensures that information reaches government agencies, development partners, community leaders, civil society groups, and the general public in a clear, timely, and accessible manner to encourage participation and collaboration in its implementation.

8.2 Communication Objective

The successful attainment of the objectives of the District Medium-Term Development Plan depends largely on effective coordination and implementation, which can be achieved through efficient communication strategies. This section outlines projects and programmes whose execution will contribute to realizing the plan's goals. These initiatives are strategically phased over the four-year period, with clear annual targets presented in the Annual Action Plans. Each plan specifies the actions to be undertaken, the responsible implementing bodies, and the timelines for completion. This structured approach ensures that all stakeholders are well-informed, roles are clearly defined, and progress is systematically monitored for effective delivery.

8.3 Institutional Arrangements

Achieving effective communication, implementation, and management of the District Medium-Term Development Plan requires strong institutional collaboration. Existing bodies must strengthen their roles, and any missing structures should be established to ensure smooth coordination, clear communication, and accountability. These arrangements will support efficient execution of projects and attainment of the plan's objectives.

8.3.1 District Assembly

The District Assembly holds the primary authority to obtain necessary approvals and oversee the implementation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan.

8.3.1.1 Executive Committee:

The Executive Committee leads in briefing Assembly members on the Plan's details, enabling them to explain it effectively within their respective Electoral Areas.

8.3.1.2 Sub Committees:

The Sub-Committees of the Executive Committee are responsible for meeting regularly to review and assess the development process at each stage of the Plan's implementation.

8.3.2 Departments of the District Assembly

Decentralized departments not yet present in the district should be established promptly. Qualified staff must be attracted to enhance capacity, and Heads of Departments should meet regularly to discuss and coordinate implementation strategies..

8.3.3 Chiefs/Opinion Leaders and Traditional Authorities

The Assembly should engage Chiefs, Traditional Authorities, and landowners on their roles in implementing the Plan, including organizing durbars, educating communities, and facilitating land release.

8.3.4 NGOs, CBOs and the Private Sector.

The District Assembly should co-ordinate the participation of development associations, Pressure Groups, NGOs, CBOs and the private sector in implementing the Plan. This is to ensure judicious utilization of human, financial and material resources. It is however, important to note that the South Dayi District Assembly would be interested in pursuing PPP arrangements to compliment available funding sources to be able to meet the desired objectives of the plan.

8.4 Approval of the Plan

In line with the Local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936) and the National Development Planning System Regulation, 2016 (L.I. 2232), the District Assembly must approve the Plan and submit it through the Regional Coordinating Council to the National Development Planning Commission for endorsement and integration into regional and national plans. This process will facilitate funding allocation, ensure timely release of resources, and build confidence in the Plan among NGOs, the private sector, international donors, and government departments.

8.5 Marketing the Plan

To gain broad support, the Plan must be promoted at various levels so stakeholders understand its benefits and their roles in its implementation. Public awareness will encourage active participation and foster ownership of the development process. Additionally, Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements with the private

sector are anticipated, particularly in identified investment areas within the Plan, to enhance resource mobilization and accelerate implementation.

8. 6 District Assembly Level

The Development Focus, Objectives, and Proposals outlined in the Plan should be communicated to all Assembly Members and departmental officers. These officials will, in turn, be responsible for educating the public about the Plan, ensuring that communities are well-informed and engaged in its implementation.

8. 7 Town/Area Councils and Unit Councils

At the Area Council and Unit Committee levels, members should extend the Plan's message to the community through durbars, seminars, and workshops. Key groups such as Chiefs, Youth Associations, Market Women, NGOs, and other stakeholders should be well-informed about their roles and the benefits of the Plan, both for the wider community and for themselves. In all engagements, the district's investment opportunities should be clearly highlighted to encourage participation and support.

8. 8 Regional and National Levels

Marketing the District Medium-Term Development Plan beyond its borders is essential to inform public officials and attract material and financial support. At the regional and national levels, key stakeholders such as Ministers, Heads of Departments, and Corporations should be fully briefed on their expected roles and contributions through targeted submissions. The Member of Parliament for the area should actively promote the district's potentials to secure broader support and investment.

8. 9 International Level

At the international level, the District Assembly will present the DMTDP to international agencies and financiers to attract support and investment. Partnerships with sister districts and metropolitan areas abroad will be encouraged, and the plan will be posted online for wider visibility.

Communication is central to the DMTDP's success, ensuring it reflects citizens' real needs and fosters ownership. Public forums organized by the DPCU, periodic stakeholder meetings at the Area Council level, and engagements with civil society groups will provide updates, gather feedback, and address concerns. Progress reports will be reviewed through sub-committees and quarterly DPCU meetings. The PRCC will handle complaints, while M&E results will be shared through print, electronic, and social media platforms.

TABLE 78: COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

No.	Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tools	Responsibility
1	Organize Media Engagement with Radio Station. -	Awareness created about the preparation of 2026-2029 DMTDP and the roles of various stakeholders on plan preparation and implementation spelt out	The Media, DPCU, Information Service Department, Assembly Members and Traditional Leaders	Audio Visuals Community Durbars, Meetings and Tours	DCD,DPO
2	Organise meeting with Assembly members on socio-Economic data at the Area council level. preparation of the 2026=2029 Medium Term Development Plan.	Situation analysis for the profiling on the Preparation of the 2026-2029 DMTDP.	Assembly members and Unit Committee	Durbars, Meetings and Tours	DCD, DPO
3	2. Visitation of Communities at the Area Councils/Popular Participation	-To identified communities' needs and aspirations in each of the Area Councils in the district. -To get the citizens involved during formulation, planning and implementation stages of programmes and activities in the plan. This will Create sense of ownership and sustainability of facilities provided in their respective communities	Assembly Members, Community Members, Traditional Authorities; Opinion leaders, unit committee.	Community Durbars and Meeting	DPO, Assembly Members
4	Area Council Prioritization	To prioritise the identified issues at the electoral areas for Area council prioritization to select the most pressing issues for consideration into the 2026-2029 DMTDP.	DPCU, Information Service Department, Assembly Members and Traditional Leaders	Community Durbars and Meeting	DCD, DPO, Stakeholders.
5	Meeting with Development Planning Sub-Committee	To inform and validate the plan content	Development Planning Sub-Committee	Hand-outs and round table discussions	DCD, DPO, Chairman of Dev't Sub committee
6	Approval of 2026- 2029 DMTDP	To validate and approve the Plan	Hon. Assembly Members, Heads of Department, Agencies and other Stakeholders	Hand-outs and Audio Visuals	DCD, DPO, Chairman of Dev't Sub committee, PM, DCE.
7	Public Hearing on the 2026-2029 DMTDP	Disseminate the DMTDP to the public	DPCU	Community Durbars	DCD, DCE, DPO, Information.
8	Plan Review Meetings	Plan implementation assessed to determine whether implementation is on course and reviewed to reflect new needs	DPCU, Information Service Department, Assembly Members, Agencies and other Stakeholders	Meeting with Audio Visuals	DCD & DPO
9	Marketing District Plan	Plan implementation assessed to determine whether implementation is on course and reviewed to reflect new needs	DPCU, , Information Service Department, Assembly Members, Agencies and other Stakeholders	Meeting with Audio Visuals	DCD & DPO
10	Reporting on Progress of Activities	Ensure effective compilation and submission of quarterly and annual reports to stakeholders by various Departments and the Central Administration.	DPCU, Information Service Department, Assembly Members and Heads of Departments	Reports	DCD, DPO

11	Distribution of Completed Document	To fulfil the requirement of National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (LI 2232) For recipients to be abreast with the content of the Plan for monitoring and evaluation purposes	All Heads of Department, Agencies, Traditional Authorities, NGOs and CBOs, RCC and NDPC, MoF etc.	Soft and Hard Copies	DCD/DPO
12	Meeting with Political leadership	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP 2026-2029 To update them on the status of implementation	DCE, Presiding Member, MPs and chairpersons of the sub-committees DCE, Presiding Member, MP and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations	DCD, DPO, DCE, PM
13	DCE Annual Community Meetings	To explain project progress and receive feedback	All citizens, Development Partners	Community Meetings	DCD, DCE, HOD
14	Departmental Reports (Quarterly)	To bring on board Departmental Heads' quarterly address to the DA and issuing of progress and monitoring reports to Departmental Staff	Departmental Staff	Memo, posting on staff and public notice boards	DCD, DPCU, HOD
15	Instant Information	To distribute brochures and flyers and using the Information van to pass information to the community on activities taking place or those to happen in the near future	General public	Brochures, flyers and information van	DCD, DCE, DPO, Information
16	e-government	To post the District focus, goal, programmes and projects reports on the Municipal website	General Public, Development Partners	District website	DCD, IT, Information.
17	Quarterly, monthly meetings	To engage religious bodies, youth groups, women groups, farmers groups, NGOs, CBOs, CSOs and other community groups in conveying Municipal development activities	Members	Group meetings, prayer days	DCD, DPO, Information
18	Town Hall Meetings	To sensitize the community on various government policies and projects	Citizens	Cultural Festivals, National Holidays, Information Centres	DCD, DPO, Information.
17	17. Yearly Cultural Festivals	To create awareness on the progress of DMTDP implementation	General public	Cultural festival	DPO, Information
18	MPs Address	To create awareness about his constituency, challenges, opportunities and the projects being implemented. These will include lobbying for funds from the Central Government and other Development Partners.	National Assembly, Central Government and Development Partners	Parliament	MP.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1: ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE ASSEMBLY

N/S	Activities	Location	Time-Frame				Budgeted Amount	Lead	Collaboration	
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4				
1	Take Inventory of all Public Infrastructure (Health, Education, Market, Water, Sanitation, Residential, office accommodation etc)	District-Wide	X	X	X	X	11,000.00	Estate Officer	Estate Officer/Works	
2	Take Inventory of Office Furniture, Computers, Fittings	District-wide	X	x	x	x	2,000.00	Estate Officer	Estate Officer/Works	
3	Report on all Repairs and Maintenance of Official and Residential Buildings, Furniture, Computers, Fittings	District-Wide	X	x	x	x	1,000	Estate Officer	Estate Officer/Works	
4	Carry out Maintenance of all Assembly Buildings (Market, Residential, Non Residential, health, education, water, sanitation etc.	District-Wide	X	x	x	x	1,000	Estate Officer	Estate Officer/Works	
5	Carry out Repairs of all assembly computers, Furnitures, Fittings etc.	District-Wide	X	x	x	x	200,000.00	Estate Officer	Estate Officer/Administration	
6	Tota Cost	GH¢ 215,000.00								

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF CBOs/CSOs/NGOs IN THE DISTRICT.

S/N	CURRENT NGOs	AREA OF INTEREST
1	Send Ghana	Vulnerability, Gender, Planning and Budgeting
2	Women in Mining	Women empowerment in the mining value chain
3	Zack Foundation	Governance, Water and Sanitation, Accountability
4	LEG	Vulnerability, Environmental and Social protection
5	ISODEC	Action for Voice, Influence and Inclusive Development.
6	Ampofowa Foundation	They assist individuals with developmental disability and any other physical disability.
7	The Hunger Project	Water, Sanitation, Health and Hygiene (WASH).
8	CDD-GHANA	Social Accountability.
9	OLIVES	Livelihood Enhancement Services, Governance, Environment, Climate Change etc.
10	Ntiamoah Foundation	They Support in providing medical equipment's, support teaching and learning eg. Construct computer labs, library, books.etc.
11	Aspire Innovate (Young Africa)	Support to Grassroot Innovations emerging from a typical innovation with focus on youth, women and persons with disabilities
12	PDA Africa	Child Labour Identification and Management

Source: DPCU, 2025.

APPENDIX 3: STRENGTH, WEAKNESS, OPPORTUNITY AND THREATS (SWOT)

Issues	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threats
<p>1.Low Internal Revenue Generation of the Assembly</p>	<p>Strong revenue base i.e. markets, commercial activities, private properties, large rateable properties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Qualified revenue personnel -On going education on rateable items. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loopholes in revenue collection methods and accounting. ▪ Ineffective monitoring ▪ Lack of commitment on the part of revenue collectors. ▪ Inadequate motivation to revenue staff. ▪ Inability to prosecute rate defaulters.Inadequate consultation with rate payers in fee fixing. ▪ Unwillingness of the people to pay economic rates. ▪ Low level of tax education among the people. ▪ Low capacity of the revenue collectors. ▪ Inadequate logistics for revenue collectors. ▪ Over reliance on Minerals Development Fund. ▪ Un-valued properties ▪ Inadequate education on pay your levy campaigns. ▪ Inadequate data for planning and budgeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Collaboration of the private sector. Access to government training programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Central government interference on the on the imposition of certain levies. -Tax exemptions.

<p>2.Underdeveloped Tourist Sites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of Minerals Royalties Fund -Existence of NBSSI -Existence of traditional Authorities -Available tourist site -Existence of Newmont Akyem mines. -Commitment of the Assembly <p>Availability of Business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Available IGF -Availability BAC _Existence of DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ low level of education on tourism development ▪ Chieftaincy Disputes ▪ Inadequate machinery and logistics. ▪ Poor condition of access roads to tourist site. ▪ Inadequate internally generated funds. ▪ Inadequate financial support ▪ Inadequate Capital ▪ Use of obsolete farm. ▪ Poor road network ▪ Post harvest lost ▪ over reliance on traditional methods of storage facilities. ▪ inadequate capacity of Business and Private Enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from the Ministry of Trade and Industry. -Existence of Ghana Tourist Board. -Donor partners -Enabling environment through central government policy. - Existence of DACF -Available Development Partners. -Availability of financial Institutions to provide credit facilities. -Existence of NGOs -Roll out of favorable government policy intervention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of interest from the private sector -High interest rates -Intermitted power supply -Shift in government policy. -Unfavorable government policies. -Delay in the release of funds by central government. -Lack of Political will to support the Small and Medium Scale Enterprises,
<p>3.Informal Nature of Business</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Available Business -Available Co-operative Groups -Support from Traditional Authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor road network ▪ Post harvest lost ▪ over reliance on traditional methods of storage facilities. ▪ inadequate capacity of Business and Private Enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of DACF -Available Development Partners. -Availability of financial Institutions to provide credit facilities. -Existence of NGOs -Roll out of favorable government policy intervention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of Political will to support the Small and Medium Scale Enterprises,
<p>4. Low Agricultural Production and Productivity.</p>	<p>Suitable land topography for modernized farming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of New Mont Akyem foundation. -Existence of improved technology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Land disputes -low income levels -High labour cost -Unattractive prices for agric produce. 	<p>Availability of Agric extension officers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of Favorable Government Policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Illegal Mining activities -Unsuitable agric practices -Use of orthodox farming practices
<p>5.Poor Road Network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Works Departments -Availability of the DRIP equipment's. -Commitment of the Assembly. -Availability of road contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor spatial development control -Inadequate funds -Poor maintenance -lack of commitments from private contractors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of Road Fund. -Support from DACF -Support from Minerals Development funds. -Technical support from the Regional Co-ordinating council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate budget allocation from central government -limited development partners for intervention. -late release of funds from central government.

6.Poor Development Control/Layout.	Spatial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of T&CPD -Presence of qualified planners and surveyors -Availability of base maps and planning schemes. - Support from Private sector including license surveyors. -Availability of software and satellite images --Existence of the media. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate institutional capacity. -Inadequate computers -Inadequate staff -Inadequate Vehicles -Problem of land litigation emanating from ownership of land and acquisition. -Inadequate funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from LUSPA. -Support from the Regional Co-ordinating Council. -Support from the traditional authorities -Availability of equipment -Support from land commission -Presence of land valuation board -Presence of EPA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -lack of political will -Political interference -Inadequate funds from the Central government
7.Environmental Degradation./illegal mining activities.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available natural mineral resource -Existence of EPA -Existence of the District Assembly -Support from traditional authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Delay in the release of Common fund Bureaucracy in acquiring mining license/Permit -Inadequate sensitization on illegal mining activities, chain-saw operators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from Minerals Commission -Available Lands Commission -Available Ministry of Environment and Natural Resource -Technical support from RCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -lack of early warning system. -Weak institutions -Inadequate commitments on illegal mining activities -lack of political will to reduce barriers in registration and permit acquisition for mining -lack of commitments by governments to regulate illegal mining activities -inadequate collaboration among institutions to provide permit to mining developers.
8 Inadequate Electricity to Communities.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of ECG -Commitment from the Assembly -Available IGF -Availability of raw materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funds -Obsolete equipment's -Theft of electric cables - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funds -Obsolete equipment's -Theft of electric cables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Unfavorable weather conditions.
9.Poor Telecommunication Network.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of MTN -Existence of Vodapone -Existence of the assembly -Commitment from the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor environmental practices. -inadequate funds -low capacity of personnel -Population Increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from Central government -Support from MPs -Government policy on Communication Network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Delay from Central government in network distribution- -lack of political will -Rainstrom

		-Increase in residential and commercial business		
10. Inadequate Market Infrastructure	Existence of DA -Existence of Newmont Akyem -Existence of IGF -Availability of Land -Support from Traditional Authorities.	-Delay in Releasing of Central Government Funds -Low internal revenue generation -Chieftaincy Disputes	-Existence of Ministry of Local Government and Decentralization. -Existence of DACF -Existence OF DACF-RFG	-Inflation -Un-favourable government Policies
11. Poor Drainage System/ Maintenance of Road.	-Availability of DRIP Machines. -Support from DA	-Inadequate maintenance of machine. -Inadequate logistics -lack of drivers to manage the DRIP machines.	Existence of Ministry of works and Housing -Existence of Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development	-Political Influence -lack of Commitment from Central government
12 . Poor landscaping	-Available Physical Planning Departments -Available IGF -Available Personnel	Lack of commitment from community -Inadequate Internally Generated Funds -Inadequate commitment from the assembly.	-Existence of Regional LUSPA Office -Available DACF -Support from Development Partners.	- Late Release of funds from Central Government -Poor government policies.
13. Inadequate Speed Ramps/Road Signs.	Available Works Departments -Commitments from Assembly Members.	-Lack of commitments from District Assembly. -Bureaucracy	-Existence of RCC -Existence of Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development -Existence of Highways -Available Road Fund	-Delay in Releasing of Central government funds -Delay from Ghana High Ways Authority.
14. Poor Maintenance of Water Facilities.	Presence of DWST -Presence of WATSAN committee -Available IGF -Presence of DA Support	Poor maintenance of Water Facilities -Inadequate Commitment from Community.	Available DACF -Available Development Partners.	-Delay in the Release of Central Government funds.
15. Inadequate Water Facilities	-Presence of CWSA/Water boards/DWST. -Good Plan layout for extension of pipe system	Accessibility -Irregular maintenance of pipelines -low ground water table -Inability of communities to pay counter-Part fund for water project	Support from Ministry of water resources -DACF -Support from Development partners	Inadequate development partners -Inadequate funds -Delay in the release of government funds Inadequate development partners -Inadequate funds

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support of District Assembly to facilitate programmes. -Skilled personnel. -DWST -Commitment from the assembly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate logistics -Accessibility -Irregular maintenance of pipelines -low ground water table -Inability of communities to pay counter-P -Poor health condition -Hunger 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Delay in the release of government funds.
16.High levels of Unemployment Among the Youth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of YEA -Existence of Youth Authority -Commitment of the assembly -IGF -Private sector initiative on job creation -Existence of CBO and NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate capital for the youth to establish their own business -Inadequate white color jobs in the municipality -Attitude of the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Favorable government policies on employment -Support from Ministry of employment and labour relation -Support from ministry of local government service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Government embargo on employment on some sectors of the economy -Bureaucracy in registering of business -
17.Inadequate Provision of Start-Up Kits for graduate Youth in appretenship Programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Available IGF -Available Local Management Committee -Available Newmont Akyem Foundation -Available NGO's -Available DA. -Available BAC -Available YEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low internal Generated Revenue -Lack of Commitments from parents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Available DACF -Available Ministry of Trade and Industry -Available Government Policies -Available Youth employment Programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Late release of Central Government funds -High cost of Start-Up Kits.
18.Poor Sanitary Conditions/Waste Disposal/Inadequate Sanitation facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available IGF -Available Staff -Available Environmental Health Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lack of commitments from the DA. -Bad attitude of the Community towards Environmental Condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available DACF -Available Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Political will towards Environmental and Waste. Late Release of Central government funds
19.High Incidence of Communicable Disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of qualified health staff. -Commitment from DA -Willingness of the people to subscribe to the NHIS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate health personnel -Pressure on existing health facilities -Inadequate logistics -Inadequate health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from donor partners (USAID) -Support from the government -Support from the National Health Insurance Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate government support. -Poor community participation

	-Existence of health facilities.	-Poor environmental sanitation	-DACF.	
20.High Prevalence Rate of HIV and AIDs.	-Existence of health Centres. -Existence of MAC -Existence of NGOs, CBOs to carry out sensitization Programme -Available funding -commitment from the DA -Existence of DRMT -Existence of ART Centres. -IGF -Availability of ART Drugs.	-Inadequate funds to carry out sensitization programme -Existence of Sex workers -Stigmatization -low attitudinal change -Increase in knowledge and technology (The use of the internet for prostitution)	-Support from Ghana AIDs Commission -Donor support like Global fund -Technical support from RCC -Support from NGOs, CBOs Support from CHRAG -Support from the Government -DACF -Policy on 90-90-90	-Inadequate funding from the Central government -Delay in the release of DACF -lack of political will -In-migration from neighboring districts -Poor nutrition -Poverty -Sustainability of drugs
21.Inadequate health facilities/Poor condition of Health Infrastructure	-Availability of Land -Location of major highway -Easy geographical accessibility to site -Existence of exemption policy -Existence of Primary peripheral Clinics	-Existence of Health Centre -Existence of mutual health organizations -Availability of Staff -Availability of accommodation for Doctors -Existence of CHPS	-Lack of staff accommodation -Lack of qualified key staff	High attrition of health staff nationwide Lack of hospital services
22.Inadequate Accommodation for health Personnel.	-Availability of Land -Available skill labour -Easy geographical accessibility to site -Existence of exemption policy -Existence of Primary peripheral Clinics Availability of IGF	High cost of building materials -Lack of commitments from community	-Existence of Health centre -Existence of DACF -Existence of Donor Fund -Availability of Staff -Existence of CHPS and Health Centres	Inflation -Late release of Central government funds
23.High Incidence of Teenage Pregnancy	-Existence of Gender Desk officer. -Existence of girl child Co-ordinator -Existence of Health Personnel	-legal & Illegal mining activities -lack of parental care -Poverty -School drop out	-Support from Ministry of education -support from Ministry of Gender, Social Protection. -Support from the District Assembly	lack of commitment from the central government to enforce laws on teenage pregnancy

	-Presence of Newmont Akyem -Commitment from the traditional authorities.			Inadequate support from the government on girl child education
24. Inadequate Trained Teachers.	-Existence of Education Directorate -Presence of IGF -Presence of Newmont Akyem foundation -commitment from community members -Commitment from the District Assembly.	Unfavorable government policies on education. -Political interference on posting to rural communities.	Available support from the Regional Coordinating Council. -Support from the Ministry of Education -Donor Support to education	Unfavorable government policies on education. -Political interference on posting to rural communities.
25. Limited Coverage of Leap Beneficiaries to other Vulnerable Households.	-Knowledge on Vulnerability and excluded in society -Existence of vulnerable and excluded children	Lack of seriousness of stakeholders -Low income levels of parents	District Assembly -Donor support -Dept. of Social welfare Staff available	- Health condition of Vulnerable and Excluded threaten. -Crime wave inevitable
26. Inadequate Teachers Quarters	-Available land -Available IGF -Commitments from the DA - Trained staff available -Available local materials and laborers.	Inadequate IGF -Lack of Commitments from the DA -Inadequate support from the community	Available DACF -Support from Development Partners -Technical Support from RCC	-Late release of Central government funds -Inflation -Lack of Political will
27. Inadequate School Infrastructure	-Available land -Available local materials -Available trained staff -support from DA -Available IGF	-Chieftaincy Disputes -Inadequate Internally generated funds -Lack of Committed contractors	-Available DACF -Commitments from Central Government -Available Development Partners	-Untimely release of Central government Funds -Lack of Commitments from the Central government Funds
28. Low Participation of women in decision making	-Existence of Gender Desk Officer -Commitment from the DA -IGF -Existence of CBOs and NGOs	-Inferiority complex -Abuse of women in leadership -culture and values -Social structure	-Government policy on girl child education -Citizen participation in decision making	-Ignorant -inadequate funds to carry out programmes by Gender desk officers -inadequate donor support

	-Commitments from Traditional Authorities.	-Religion -Inequality in terms of inheritance -low recruitments of women in the public service. -Discrimination of women in terms of appointments to certain public position	-Support from the Ministry of Gender and Social protection -Support from the media -Sensitization	
29.Inadequate Police Post	-Existence of District Police Administration Office. -Support from DA -Available land -Availability of budgetary provision. -Availability of IGF	-less commitment of Das Inadequate funds -late release of funds, -Inadequate IGF.	-Existence of DACF -Donor Support -Support from Development Partners	-Delay in the release of DACF -Inadequate flow of GOG funds -lack of commitment by the government.
30.Chieftaincy disputes	-Existence of DISEC -Support from Newmont Akyem. -Existence of Police Post	-Misunderstanding between the queen mothers and Chiefs. -Family Disputes -Land Disputes	-Existence of Regional house of chiefs. -Existence of Ministry of Local government and Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs -Existence of Divisional Police Command	-Political interference -Failure of the government to resolve conflicts and disputes
31.Weak functioning of the Area Councils.	- Existence of office space -Dedicated Assembly members and unit committee -Commitments from the traditional authorities.	-Inadequate logistics and personnel -low capacities of the Area council members	Support from the Ministry of Local government, decentralization, Chieftaincy and religious affairs. Technical Support from the regional Co-ordinating council	-Weak policies on decentralization -Late release of funds
32.Weak Collaborations among institutions and departments.	-Available IGF -Available Mineral royalties. -Existing departments, institutions. -Available personnel -Support from development partners	-Inadequate collaboration among institutions -Inadequate funds .	Existence of the Ministries -Existence of Regional coordinating council for technical support. -Donor -Availability of DACF	-Political Inter-ference -Late release of funds to departments and institutions -Inadequate capacity building.

33. Inadequate Enforcement of the Bye-Laws.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Available IGF -Available Bye-laws -Existence of the District assembly -Existence of Security Agencies. -Existence of Circuit and Magistrate Courts. -Available Staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate commitments from the DA -Commitments from the community. -lack of support from the traditional, opinion leaders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available Legislative Instruments and acts. -Available RCC -Commitments from governments -Available DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of Political will -Late Release of Central government funds.
34. Inadequate office accommodation and Residential buildings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Available land -Support from Development Partners -Available DA -Available IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate IGF -High cost of Construction -Poor Performance of Contractors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available DACF -Available DACF-RFG -Donor Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Late release of funds from the Central governments. -Inflation
35. Incidence of Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of NADMO -Support from Development Partners -Support from the District Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> illegal mining activities -Poor drainage system -Poor environmental practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from the Ministry of Interior -support from the Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization and Chieftaincy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of commitments from government to construct culverts and access road; -Inadequate funds from the government to support flooding activities.
36. Fire outbreak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of Fire Service -Existence of the Police -Existence of NADMO -Existence of the District Assembly -Support from Development Partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate logistics and capacities. -Faulty electrical wiring and Gadgets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from Ministry of Interior -DACF -Support from Ministry of Local government, decentralization and Chieftaincy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -late release of funds by the Central government. -Lack of commitment from the central government
37. High incidence of Accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of Police -Existence of NADMO -Available IGF -Available Co-operative unions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reckless Driving -Over-Speeding -Inadequate Speed Ramps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available DACF -Donor Support -Available Ambulance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Favorable government Policies on Transport.
38. Inadequate logistics for Monitoring and Evaluation activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Available vehicles -Commitments from Monitoring and Evaluation Team. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate IGF -Lack of commitments from Political leaders and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DACF Allocation -Support from Regional Co-ordinating Council.-Support from Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization, rural Development and Chieftaincy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Late release of Funds from Central government -lack of dedicated vehicles for monitoring and evaluation activities by the central governments.

SOURCE: DPCU, 2025

APPENDIX 4: STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Prioritized Issues		Low Internal Revenue Generation Of The Assembly	Underdeveloped Small Scale Industrials	Low Agricultural Production and Productivity	Poor Environmental Sanitation Condition	Inadequate Water Supply	High Incidence Of Disease	High Prevalence Rate Of HIV/AIDS	High Rate Of Youth Unemployment	Limited Participation Of Women In Decision Making	Poor Drainage System	Perennial Flooding	Poor Road Network	Poor Spatial Development Control	Inadequate Electricity Supply	Inadequate Logistical/Financial Support f or Decentralized Department	Inadequate Accommodation For Staff
No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Low Internal Revenue Generation Of The Assembly	+	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Underdeveloped Small Scale Industrials	+	+	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0
3	Low Agricultural Production and Productivity	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	0
4	Poor Environmental Sanitation Condition	-	-	-	+	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0
5	Inadequate Water Supply	-	-	-	+	+	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	0
6	High Incidence Of Disease	+	+	-	-	-	+	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	High Prevalence Rate Of HIV/AIDS	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	High Rate Of Youth Unemployment	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

9	Limited Participation Of Women In Decision Making	-	-	-	-	?	-	?	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Poor Drainage System	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
11	Perennial Flooding	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	✓	✓	0	0	0
12	Poor Road Network	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	✓	✓	0	0
13	Poor Spatial Development Control	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	?	+	+	+	+	✓	0	0
14	Inadequate Electricity Supply	-	-	+	?	?	-	0	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	0	0
15	Inadequate Logistical/Financial Support f or Decentralized Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
16	Inadequate Accommodation For Staff	-	-	0	-	?	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	+	-

Source: DPCU-BNDA, 2025

COMPATIBILITY MATRIX 1

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health					Institutional							
	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	Disease Control	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Programme																		
Economic Development																		
Strong and Resilient Economy	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	-	-	+	+	+
Private Sector Development	+	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	+	+	+
Agricultural and Rural Development	+	+	-	-	-	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Social Development																		

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health					Institutional							
Programme	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	Disease Control	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Environmental Components	-	-	-	-	-	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Education Improvement Programme	-	-	-	-	-	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Youth Development	+	+	0	0	0	-	+	+	+	-	-	0	+	0	-	+	+	+
Gender Development																		
Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	?	+	0	0	+	0	?	+	0	0	+
Health Improvement Programme	0	?	?	0	?	0	+	?	+	0	?	+	0	0	+	0	+	0
Employment and Decent Work	?	-	-	-	0	0	+	0	+	0	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development																		
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme	+	0	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	0
Spatial Development Programme	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	+	0
Water, and Environmental Health programme.																		
Transport, Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme.	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
Government, Corruption and Social Accountability.																		

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health					Institutional							
Programme	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	Disease Control	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Environmental Components																		
Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement.	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	0	?	-	+	-	-	+	+	0
Emergency Planning and Response																		
Drainage and Flood Control	+	+	0	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	+	+	+
Hydrological Threats	+	0	?	0	0	?	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+
Geological Threats	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation																		
Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation Learning	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

APPENDIX 5: COMPOUND MATRIX 2

POVERTY DIMENSION	NATURAL RESOURCES					SOCIO-CULTURAL					INSTITUTIONS					
Programme	Land degradation	Deforestation	Poor farming practices	Perennial flooding	Water Pollution	Poor sanitation practices.	High incidence of disease	High prevalence of HIV&AIDS	Inadequate job opportunities for the youth	Low agricultural production	Underdeveloped small scale industries	Low IGF generation	Poor road networks	Inadequate accommodation for staff	Limited participation of women in decision making	Inadequate financial support for decentralised department
Environmental issues																

Economic Development																		
Strong and Resilient Economy	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	
Private Sector Development	-	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	
Agricultural and Rural Development	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
Social Development																		
Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection.	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	
Education Improvement Programme	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	-	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	
Youth Development	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	
Gender Development	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	
Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	
Health Improvement Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	
Employment and Decent Work	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	
Government, Corruption and Social Accountability																		
Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement.	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development																		
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	
Spatial Development Programme	+	+	+				0	-	0							0	0	
Transport, Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme.	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	0	0	
Emergency Planning and Response (Covid 19).																		
Drainage and Flood Control	+	+	+	+	0		+			?		0		0				
Hydrological Threats					0	+	+	+	?	0		0	0	0	?	0	0	
Geological Threats	+	+	+	+	0			0				?	0	?			0	

Governance, Corruption and Social Accountability.	-	-	-	-	0	+	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-
Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Learning.																
Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation Learning.	-	+	-	-	?	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	?	?	-

* Refer to Appendix 6 for Scoring sheet

Appendix 6: : Knowledge Mapping Matrix

KNOWLEDGE AREA	KNOWLEDGE HOLDERS	KNOWLEDGE SOURCES	KNOWLEDGE GAP
Private Sector Development and Entrepreneurship	SME support agencies. Ghana Enterprise Agency (GEA,)	Business support training manuals	Limited integration of informal sectors into formal value chains, lack of localized entrepreneurial training programs.
Revenue Mobilization	Finance Department	PFM Acts.	Inadequate revenue database, Weak tax compliance systems, corruption in revenue collection,
Agri-Value Chain Development	Farmers 'cooperatives, processors, market linkage experts	Value chain analyses manuals, training	Poor post-harvest handling, weak farmer-processor contracts
Climate-Resilient Farming	Climate adaptation specialists, Ministry of Agriculture, Council for Scientific Industrial Research (CSIR)	CSIR- Regenerative agriculture frameworks, drought-resistant crop research Ministry of Agriculture.	Limited adoption of conservation tillage, funding for smallholder resilience
Trade Facilitation	Ghana Export Promotion Authority, Trade compliance officers.	AFCTA guidelines for local authorities in Ghana. National Trade Facilitation Committee	Bureaucratic delays, lack of digital trade platforms
Conflict Resolution	Legal Aid	Judicial Services of Ghana Uniform practice manual, on court-connected Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) practices	Unaddressed grievances
Inclusive Livelihoods and Disability Inclusion	Disability rights organizations, vocational training centers.	Vocational training centers and Technical Institutes.	Lack of accessible infrastructure, social stigma.
Inclusive Education (Disability Inclusion)	Special education teachers, advocacy groups.	Ghana's Inclusive education policy	Insufficient teacher training, resource allocation.
Behavior Change Communication	Public Health Agencies, NGO's	WASH Ghana manual	Cultural resistance to new practices
District Resilience and Flood Mitigation	Physical planners, disaster management agencies.	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, Land Use and Spatial Planning Agency	Inadequate storm drains/drainage system
Street Naming and Property Addressing Systems	Physical planners,	Street Naming and Property Addressing Manual.	Outdated cadastral maps.
Anti-Corruption and Transparency Initiatives	Internal Audit, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justices	Audit guidelines, Public Financial Management Acts.	Weak enforcement of accountability mechanisms.
Data Analytics and Evidence-Based Decision Making	District IT departments.	2021 Population and Housing census field officer's manual.	Low technical capacity.

Contract management	Procurement officers, legal advisors, Engineers	Public procurement Authority, Contract Administration Manual for works. Contract Administration Manual for Technical Services. Basic of Contract Administration by Public procurement Authority,	Non-compliance with terms, lack of performance monitoring.
Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	Environmental Protection Agencies	Ghana's Climate Change Policy	Limited local adaptation funding.

Appendix: Competency Matrix for Learning

This competency matrix outlines the knowledge and skills levels required from District Assembly staff for effective implementation of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan.

APPENDIX 7: COMPETENCY MATRIX FOR LEARNING

COMPETENCY	TRAINING PROGRAMME	EVALUATION CRITERIA	LEARNING OBJECTIVES
Private Sector Development and Entrepreneurship	Workshops on creating enabling Business environment, SME support, public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local Economic Development	Peer feedback on collaborative activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the key components of a conducive business environment. 2. Explore financing mechanisms (grants, loans, venture capital) for SMEs. 3. Understand PPP models (BOT, concessions, and joint ventures) and risk-sharing mechanisms. 4. Understand tools for attracting investment and enhancing competitiveness at the local level.
Revenue Mobilization	Training on Revenue collection strategies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase in revenue collection efficiency (measured by 40% improvement). 2. Number of new revenue streams identified/implemented. 3. Stakeholder satisfaction 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Learn digital and traditional revenue mobilization techniques. 2. Develop strategies to improve tax compliance and reduce leakage.
Agri-Value Chain Development	Training on Market linkages, Post-harvest management, Agribusiness, farmer cooperatives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction in post-harvest losses (40%). 2. Increase in farmer incomes 3. Number of new market linkages established. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen market access for smallholder farmers. 2. Improve post-harvest handling and value addition. 3. Enhance cooperative management and business skills
Climate-Resilient Farming	Sustainable Agriculture, drought-resistant crops, soil and water conservation training	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoption rate of drought-resistant crops (%). 2. Improvement in soil fertility/water retention. 3. Reduction in crop failure due to climate shocks. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adopt climate-smart agricultural practices. 3. Learn water-efficient farming techniques. 4. Implement soil conservation methods

Trade Facilitation	Training on cross-border trade policies, logistics, customs procedures, local market access	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction in trade clearance times (days). 2. Increase in cross-border trade volumes. 3. Trainee feedback on policy application success 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand trade regulations and customs procedures. 2. Improve logistics and supply chain efficiency. 3. Enhance local and cross-border market access.
Conflict Resolution	Training on Mediation, stakeholder engagement, community dialogue, peace building	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of conflicts resolved through trained mediators. 2. Improvement in community cohesion 3. Reduction in recurring disputes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop mediation and negotiation skills. 2. Strengthen community-based conflict resolution. 3. Promote inclusive stakeholder engagement.
Inclusive Livelihoods and Disability Inclusion	Training on livelihood programs for PWDs and inclusive employment policies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase in employment rates for PWDs (%). 2. Number of inclusive policies adopted. 3. Feedback from PWDs on program effectiveness 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design inclusive livelihood programs. 2. Implement disability-friendly employment policies. 3. Promote accessibility in workplaces.
Inclusive Education and Disability Inclusion	Training for special needs education, inclusive school infrastructure, teacher training	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase in enrollment/retention of students with disabilities. 2. Teacher competency in inclusive education (pre/post-test). 3. Accessibility audit results of schools 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Train educators in inclusive teaching methods. 2. Improve accessibility in school infrastructure.
Behavior Change Communication	Training on community engagement, advocacy campaigns	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shift in community attitudes 2. Reach/engagement of advocacy campaigns. 3. Adoption of desired behaviors (e.g., hygiene, conservation). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop effective advocacy strategies. 2. Apply participatory communication techniques. 3. Measure behavior change impact.
Municipal Resilience and Flood Mitigation	Training on drainage flood-risk mapping, and disaster preparedness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction in flood-related damages (%). 2. Number of resilience plans implemented. 3. Community preparedness drills conducted. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve flood-risk assessment and mapping. 2. Strengthen early warning systems. 3. Enhance community disaster preparedness
Street Naming and Property Addressing	Training on GIS mapping, Street Naming and Property Addressing systems for service delivery	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 30% increase in property tax collection due to addressing. 2. Emergency response time improvements. 3. Completion rate of GIS-mapped areas. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply GIS tools for urban planning. 2. Develop efficient street Addressing systems.
Anti-Corruption and Transparency Initiatives	Training on Accountability Mechanisms and citizen feedback systems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of corruption cases reported/resolved. 2. Citizen trust levels 3. Adoption of digital accountability tools. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement transparency tools (e.g., open data portals). 2. Strengthen citizen oversight mechanisms. 3. Reduce corruption risks in public processes.
Data Analytics and Evidence-Based Decision Making	Training on data collection, statistical analysis, visualization, policy recommendations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accuracy and timeliness of data reports. 2. Number of policies influenced by data insights. 3. Trainee ability to generate visualizations/recommendations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Master data collection and analysis techniques. 2. Create actionable policy insights from data. 3. Improve data-driven decision-making.
Contract Management	Training on Procurement laws, tender processes, contract monitoring, dispute resolution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction in contract disputes (%). 2. Compliance rate with procurement laws. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand legal frameworks for procurement. 2. Improve contract compliance and monitoring. 3. Resolve disputes efficiently

		3. Cost savings from improved contract management	
Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	Training on green infrastructure, carbon reduction strategies, climate action planning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (metrics). 2. Number of green projects implemented. 3. Community adoption of mitigation practices. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan and implement green infrastructure projects. 2. Reduce carbon footprints in urban/rural settings. 3. Develop local climate action plans.
Project Management	Training on Planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), stakeholder coordination	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project completion rate (on time, within budget). 2. Stakeholder satisfaction scores. 3. Quality of M&E reports generated. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply project lifecycle management tools. 2. Strengthen monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems. 3. Improve stakeholder engagement strategies.