

REPUBLIC OF GHANA

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT CHEIFTANCY
AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS**

FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

2ND

DRAFT

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(2026-2029)

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

PREPARED BY: DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT

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List of Acronyms

| | | |
|--------|---|---|
| FNDA | - | Fanteakwa North District Assembly |
| AIDS | - | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| BAC | - | Business Advisory Centre |
| CBO | - | Community Based Organisation |
| CBPRP | - | Community Based Poverty Reduction Project |
| CBRDP | - | Community Based Rural Development Project |
| CSC | - | Community Score Card |
| CSOs | - | Civil Society Organisations |
| DACF | - | District Assembly Common Fund |
| DAs | - | District Assemblies |
| DCDs | - | District Co-ordinating Directors |
| DDF | - | District Development Facility |
| DHIS | - | District Health Insurance Scheme |
| DICE | - | Dynamic Integrated Climate-Economy |
| DMTDPs | - | District Medium-Term Development |
| DoP | - | Department of Planning |
| DPCU | - | District Planning Coordinating Unit |
| DPs | - | Development Partners |
| FUND | - | Framework for Uncertainty, Negotiation and Distribution |
| HIV | - | Human Immune-deficiency Virus |
| HRD | - | Human Resource Development |
| HRDBS | - | Human Resource Development and Basic Services |
| IAMs | - | Integrated Assessment Models |
| ICT | - | Information and Communication Technology |
| ILGS | - | Institute of Local Government Studies |
| LED | - | Local Economic Development |
| LGPRSP | - | Local Governance – Poverty Reduction Support Programme |
| IFF | - | Integrated Financing Framework |
| IAFF | - | Integrated Assembly Financing Framework |

| | | |
|-------|---|---|
| M&E | - | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MDAs | - | Ministries, Departments and Agencies |
| MoFEP | - | Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning |
| MTDP | - | Medium-Term Development Plan |
| MTEF | - | Medium Term Expenditure Framework |
| NDPC | - | National Development Planning Commission |
| NDPS | - | National Development Planning Systems |
| NEPAD | - | New Partnership for Africa's Development |
| NGO | - | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| NM | - | Net Migration |
| NPV | - | Net Present Value |
| NTFPs | - | Non-Timber Forest Products |
| PA | - | Planning Authority |
| PAGE | - | Policy Analysis of the Greenhouse Effect |
| PAs | - | Physician Assistants |
| PoA | - | Programme of Action |
| PPD | - | Physical Planning Department |
| PPO | - | Physical Planning Officer |
| PPM | - | Poverty Profiling and Mapping |
| PM&E | - | Participatory Monitor and Evaluation. |
| PPP | - | Policies, Programmes and Projects |
| PPSC | - | Priorities for Private Sector Competitiveness |
| PSC | - | Private Sector Competitiveness |
| RCCs | - | Regional Co-ordinating Councils |
| RPCUs | - | Regional Planning Co-ordinating Units |
| RFW | - | Results-Framework |
| SDGs | - | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SDCP | - | Sub-District Council Plans |
| SDCs | - | Sub-District Councils |
| SDDP | - | Sub-District Development Plans |

| | | |
|-------|---|---|
| SDS | - | Sub-District Structures |
| SEA | - | Strategic Environmental Assessment |
| SIF | - | Social Investment Fund |
| SMART | - | Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time- bound |
| SWOT | - | Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat |
| WASH | - | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |

Forward.

In 2025, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) mandated all Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs)—as the statutory planning authorities at the local level—to prepare successor Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs) to the *Agenda for Jobs II* policy framework. This directive marked the transition from the 2022–2025 plan period, which focused primarily on creating employment opportunities for the youth, particularly in agriculture and industry.

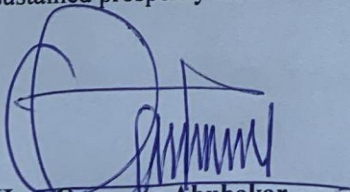
The upcoming *2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan* has therefore been developed in alignment with the overarching national vision outlined in the *Agenda 2057 – The National Policy Framework*. It reflects the collective aspirations of the Central Government while addressing the unique development needs of the Fanteakwa North District.

This plan adopts an inclusive approach, ensuring that the interests of all demographic groups (children, women, men, youth, and persons with disabilities) are adequately represented and provided with opportunities to enhance their quality of life. It prioritizes the provision of essential social amenities, particularly in underserved rural communities, where access remains a key developmental challenge.

A central feature of the plan is its strong emphasis on local economic development. It seeks to strengthen Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) through initiatives such as the expansion of the *Fanteakwa North Traders Empowerment Fund*, the introduction of short-term skills development courses for youth, and the implementation of innovative programmes by the *Business Advisory Centre* and the *Department of Agriculture*.

Infrastructure development remains another major focus area. The current road network is concentrated around trunk routes serving more urbanized communities, leaving many farming areas underserved. The 2026–2029 plan therefore proposes targeted investments in rural road infrastructure to improve market access and significantly reduce post-harvest losses. Additionally, the plan provides for the construction and rehabilitation of key social infrastructure, including school blocks, health centres, and other community facilities critical to improving living standards.

Considerable efforts and stakeholders consultations was considered in the formulation of this plan. It is a comprehensive roadmap designed to promote inclusive growth, equitable development, and sustained prosperity for all residents of Fanteakwa North District.



Hon. Osumahu Abubakar
District Chief Executive
Fanteakwa North District Assembly – Begoro

Executive Summary

The *Fanteakwa North District Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP)*, covering the period 2026–2029, serves as a strategic framework for guiding development interventions within the district. It aligns with the National Development Policy Framework — *Resetting Ghana Agenda: Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity* — and the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP). The Plan provides a coherent roadmap for addressing the district’s key development challenges, improving livelihoods, and fostering sustainable growth through efficient resource utilization, participatory governance, and institutional collaboration.

District Profile and Context

Fanteakwa North District was carved out of the former Fanteakwa District by L.I. 2346 of 2017, with Begoro as the district capital. It shares boundaries with Kwahu Afram Plains North District to the north, Kwahu South District to the northwest, Upper Manya Krobo District to the northeast, and Fanteakwa South District to the south.

The district is predominantly rural, with agriculture employing over 70% of the population. Its economy is supported by fertile lands, rich forest resources, and emerging opportunities in eco-tourism and commerce. Despite this potential, the district continues to face challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, poor road networks, limited access to potable water, youth unemployment, low internally generated revenue, and environmental degradation.

Plan Preparation Process

The MTDP was prepared through a participatory and inclusive process led by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU). The process involved extensive collaboration with sub-district structures, decentralized departments, civil society organizations, traditional authorities, and development partners. It followed the NDPC Guidelines for the Preparation of the 2026–2029 District Medium-Term Development Plans.

Community and stakeholder consultations were organized across all Area Councils to identify local needs, priorities, and aspirations, which informed the situational analysis and strategy formulation.

Core Members of the MTDP Preparation Team

| Category | Key Members | Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|--|---|
| <i>Central Administration</i> | District Coordinating Director, District Planning Officer, District Budget Analyst, Statistical Officer, Finance Officer | Provided administrative coordination, oversight, data management, and technical guidance throughout the planning process. |
| <i>Sector Departments</i> | Agriculture, Education, Health, Works, Social Welfare & Community Development, Physical Planning, Trade & Industry (BAC), NADMO, Environmental Health, Forestry, Finance, and others | Supplied sectoral data, identified key priorities, and contributed to the development of programmes and projects. |
| <i>Other Agencies and Units</i> | NCCE, Fire Service, Police, and other public agencies | Offered sector-specific expertise and ensured alignment with national programmes. |
| <i>Sub-District Structures</i> | Area Councils, Unit Committees, Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members | Facilitated community consultations, validated needs, and ensured inclusiveness. |
| <i>Civil Society and Private Sector</i> | NGOs, CBOs, Faith-Based Organizations, Business Associations, Women and Youth Groups | Supported participatory planning and identified partnership opportunities for implementation. |

Nature and Context of Collaboration

The preparation of the MTDP was guided by principles of participatory governance, decentralization, inclusiveness, and transparency. Collaboration was both internal (within the Assembly) and external (with regional, national, and development institutions).

Internal Collaboration

Departments and Units of the Assembly worked through the DPCU to share data, identify challenges, and design sector-specific strategies. Area Councils and Traditional Authorities facilitated community consultations, while Assembly Members served as intermediaries between the people and the planning team.

External Collaboration:

- The NDPC provided overall policy direction, guidelines, and technical support.
- The Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) offered technical supervision and quality assurance.
- The Ghana Statistical Service supported data collection and validation.
- Development Partners, Civil Society, and the Private Sector participated in consultations, data sharing, and joint programming.
- Traditional Authorities and Community-Based Organizations contributed indigenous knowledge and community mobilization support.

Engagement Mechanisms Included:

- Eight (8) stakeholder meetings and public hearings across the district.
- Sector working group sessions for technical inputs.
- Data validation meetings with partner institutions.
- District-level workshops to review and finalize strategies.

Situational Analysis and Key Development Issues

The analysis identified several cross-sectoral challenges, including:

- Low agricultural productivity and high post-harvest losses.
- Inadequate educational infrastructure and high pupil–teacher ratios.
- Poor access to healthcare facilities and essential drugs.
- Inadequate potable water and sanitation facilities.
- Limited employment opportunities, especially for youth and women.
- Poor road networks and weak local economic linkages.
- Limited ICT infrastructure and digital access.
- Environmental degradation due to deforestation and illegal mining.

Development Goal and Objectives

The overall goal of the District MTDP is to:

“Promote inclusive and sustainable local economic development through improved infrastructure, social services, environmental management, and good governance.”

Key Objectives:

1. Enhance agricultural productivity and value addition.
2. Improve access to quality education and healthcare.
3. Expand and maintain infrastructure for water, sanitation, and transportation.
4. Promote youth employment, skills development, and entrepreneurship.
5. Strengthen environmental management and climate resilience.
6. Improve revenue mobilization and financial management.
7. Deepen participatory governance and institutional efficiency.

Strategic Development Programmes

The plan prioritizes the following flagship interventions:

- Construction and rehabilitation of classroom blocks and health facilities.
- Expansion of community-based water supply and sanitation systems.
- Support for farmer-based organizations and agro-processing enterprises.
- Promotion of renewable energy and climate-smart agriculture.
- Rehabilitation of feeder roads to improve market access.
- Implementation of skills development and entrepreneurship initiatives.
- Strengthening of local revenue mobilization systems and digital automation.

Resource Mobilization and Implementation

The implementation of the MTDP will draw on multiple funding sources, including:

- District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF)
- Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- District Assemblies Common Fund – Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG)
- Central Government (GoG) Budgetary Allocations
- Development Partner (DP) Support
- Private Sector Investments and Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)

The total cost of implementing all programmes and projects is estimated at GH¢48,574,141.50, with 70% of the amount allocated to capital projects. The expected total revenue from all funding sources is GH¢28,068,197.02, leaving a funding gap of GH¢11,529,048.04.

Periodic Funding Gap Analyses will be conducted to optimize resource mobilization and prioritize high-impact interventions.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) will lead the Monitoring and Evaluation of the plan through quarterly and annual reviews, field monitoring visits, and preparation of the Annual Progress Report (APR). Stakeholders—including Area Councils, CSOs, and development partners—will actively participate in the M&E process to ensure transparency, accountability, and continuous learning.

Conclusion

The *Fanteakwa North District Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029)* presents a comprehensive and forward-looking framework for achieving sustainable, inclusive, and equitable development. It emphasizes community participation, private sector involvement, environmental stewardship, and good governance as the core drivers of progress. Through effective implementation and collaboration, the Plan seeks to improve the quality of life for all residents and accelerate the district's contribution to national development goals.

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

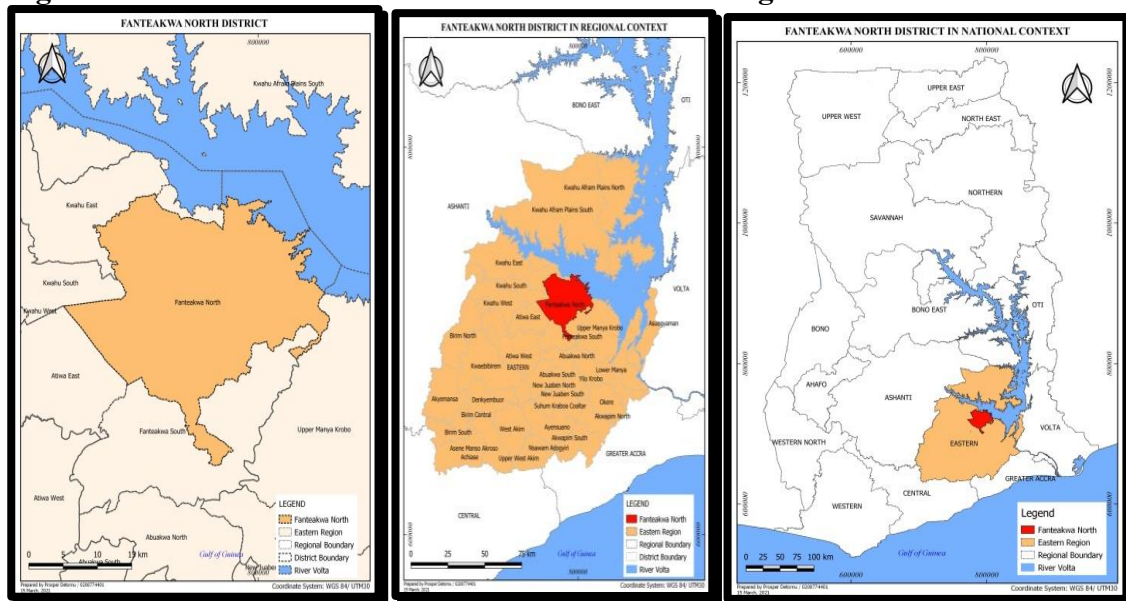
This section of the report looked at the vision, mission, functions and mandate as well as core values of the Fanteakwa North District. It further captured and explained the organisational structure (organogram) of the Assembly. The section also highlighted the geographical location of the District and this includes the climatic condition, relief and drainage. It also looked at the terms of reference, the approach and the structure of the plan. It also captured the summary of the content of each of the chapters therein.

1.1 Background

The Fanteakwa North District Assembly was carved out of the old Fanteakwa District Assembly by L. I. 2346 of 2017 in pursuance of the Government’s Decentralization Policy and local government reform policy with Begoro as its capital. The District lies within longitudes ‘0°32.5’ West and ‘0°10’ East and between Latitudes 6°40’. It lies 762 metres above sea level and has an average temperature of 24°C.

The District is located within the central part of the Eastern Region of Ghana and shares boundaries to the North by Kwahu Afram Plains North, to the North West by Kwahu South, to the North East by Upper Manya Krobo and to the South by Fanteakwa South. The District has a total land area of 690 square kilometres.

Figure 1: Fanteakwa North District in National and Regional Context



Source: DPCU 2025

1.1.1 Vision

Vision of Fanteakwa District Assembly is to become the most developed district and the preferred tourist destination in Ghana through increased agricultural productivity within a decentralized environment and efficient Local Government administration

1.1.2 Mission

The Fanteakwa District Assembly exists to improve the wellbeing of the people through effective and efficient mobilization and utilization of its resources and to provide an avenue for the people's participation in Local Governance.

1.1.3 Function and Mandate

The Fanteakwa North District Assembly's mandate among others are to ensure good governance and balanced development of the District.

The key functions of the Assembly include the following:

- a. Design, monitor and evaluate policies, programmes and projects to reform the local governance
- b. Formulate policies for the implementation of effective decentralised public administration system at the zonal councils and unit committee levels
- c. Promote the efficiency in local administration
- d. Human resource development and manpower training to up-grade the performance at the local governance level
- e. Promote participation of civil society in administration and development through community actions
- f. Facilitates accelerated rural development
- g. Facilitate the allocation of resources for local level development
- h. Promote orderly development of human settlement in urban and rural areas
- i. Facilitates the registration of birth and deaths to provide the statistical bases for development planning.
- j. Advises the Regional Co-ordinating Council on matters affecting local governance
- k. Promote environmental sanitation.

On the basis of the above listed functions the Assembly's mandate can be grouped under the following broad areas of:

- i) Decentralisation and local governance
- ii) Rural development and management
- iii) Urban development and management

- iv) Environmental sanitation

1.1.4 Core Values

- Professionalism
- Timeliness.
- Client-oriented
- Transparency and accountability

1.1.5 Organisational Structure-Organogram

According to the second schedule, section 78 of the Act 936, the District Assembly is composed of the Central Administration Department and Decentralized Departments. The Central Administration Department is composed of the District Chief Executive, the District Co-ordinating Director, the Planning Officer, the Budget Officer, Executive Officer, etc. There is also the General Assembly, which includes the Presiding Member, the Member of Parliament, the district Chief Executive, and the Assembly members. The District Assembly is also constituted into sub-committees and the Executive Committee. There are forty-one Assembly members made up of twenty-eight elected members and thirteen government appointees excluding Member of Parliament and District Chief Executive.

In Fantekwa North District, all the key departments are in place. Hence, present in the District are the following.

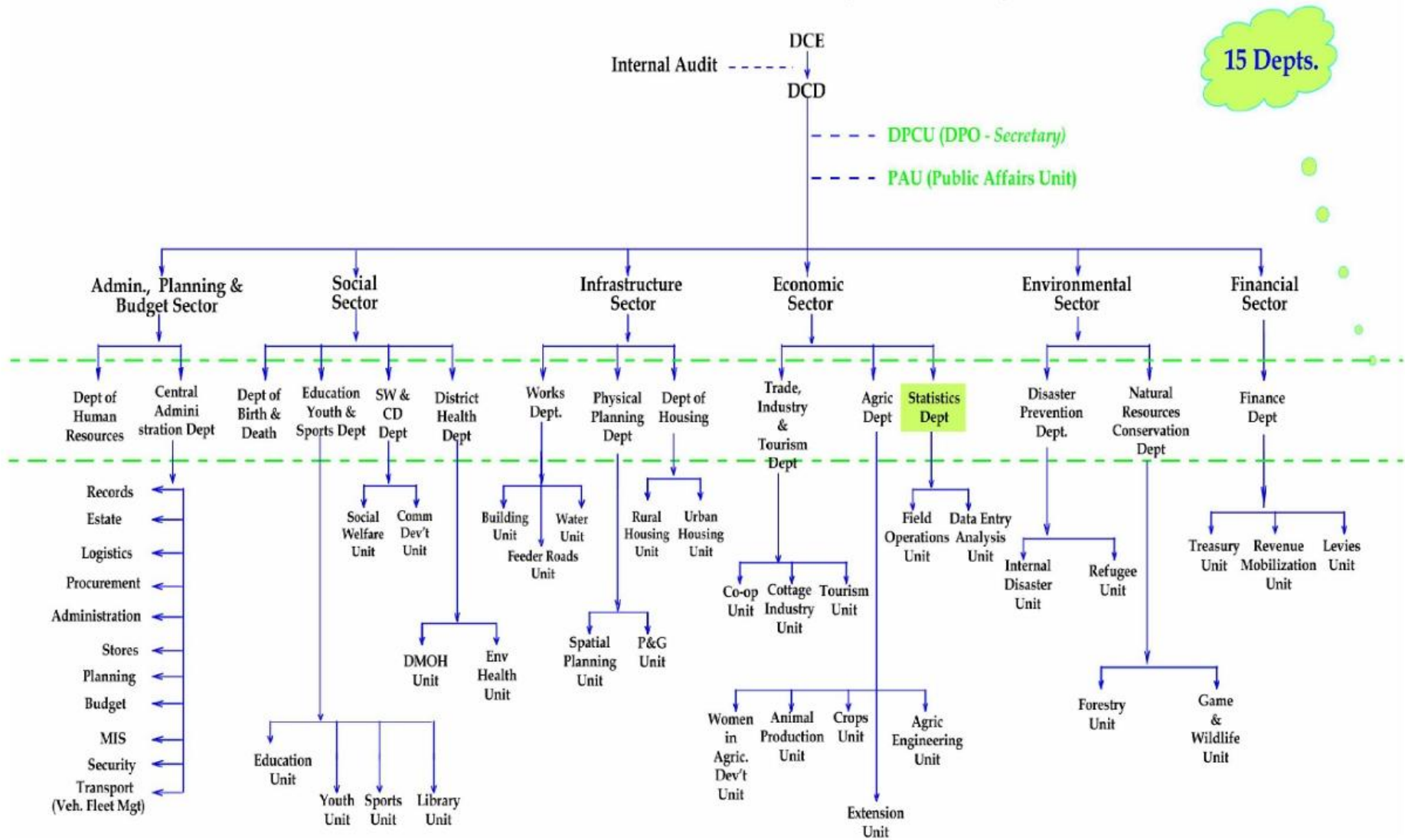
- Central Administration
- Finance Department
- Education, Youth and Sports Department
- Health Service Department
- Agriculture Department
- Physical Planning Department
- Natural Resources Conservation Department
- Works Department
- Social Welfare and Community Development
- National Disaster Management Organisation.
- Human Resource Department
- Statistics Department.
- Birth and Death Department

- Business Advisory Centre (Trade and Industry Department)
- Information Service Department.

1.1.6 Other Government Agencies That Exist in the District Include:

- National Commission Civic Education
- National Youth Employment Agency.
- Commission of Human Right and Administrative Justice
- National Health Insurance Scheme.
- Ghana Police Service
- Bureau of National Investigation
- Electricity Company of Ghana
- National Identification Authority
- Legal Aid
- Fishries.

Figure 2: Organogram.



1.2 Methodology

The exercise utilized both primary and secondary sources of data. The primary data was collected through the administration of structured questionnaire at the community level with Assembly-members, unit committee members, opinion leaders and the traditional authorities actively involved.

Public forums were held at the Area/zonal/urban Council Level to provide participatory dimension to the plan preparation, while grievances were taken note of and rectified where necessary.

An institutional questionnaire was administered to all existing decentralized departments, NGOs and other Civil Society Organizations in the district. This was designed to solicit additional and some fundamental information relevant and responsive to communities' development needs – hence the adoption of the plan by the General Assembly.

1.3 Structure of The Plan

The report is organized into eight main parts, the contents of which adhere closely to the framework advocated in the National Development Planning Commission Guidelines. Chapter one provides information on the background of the study and covers the background of the district. This includes:

- Vision
- Mission
- Functions and mandates
- Core values
- Organisational structure (Organogram)
- Geographical location and
- Structure of the document

Chapter two covers the performance of the previous plan(2022-2025 DMTDP). It provides analysis of the financial performance of the district in respect of revenue sources by estimated and receipt. Analysis of existing situation is also discussed where the current status of the district development is highlighted. Demographic characteristics, physical characteristics, the economy, social, environment, governance and emergency preparedness and response were also looked at and expatiated. As a result of situational analysis, list of development issues were also arrived at . SWOT analysis is also captured here where potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges were identified. Furthermore the chapter also captured development projects for the district.

Chapter three captures the list of prioritised development issues and the narrative on how the prioritisation was conducted.

Chapter four covers development goal, objectives, strategies and programmes which are linked to the national objectives. It further throws more light on assessing goal compatibility using the compatibility matrix. This include an indication of development proposals integrated with spatial plans, through the relevant maps and desired future situation.

Chapter five captured development programmes based on the strategies in chapter four. These programmes are broad in order to be able to capture more strategies. These programmes include monitoring and evaluation, communication, maintenance of assets, knowledge management and learning. Furthermore, costing of the plan is also captured here. Included in the costing are the assumption and methodologies used for the costing. In addition matrix on composite development programmes for the plan period with indicative cost, programme status and implementing institutions and programme financing matrix and revenue generation measures are also not left out. This chapter also captured Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of formulated programmes is also captured.

Chapter six looked at the annual action plans for the 4-year planned period. This included the annual action plan matrix.

Chapter seven looked at the monitoring and evaluation arrangements. It captured stakeholder analysis, monitoring matrix which contains selected indicators for tracking implemented activities of the DMTDP. Furthermore, it also commented on the intended evaluation(s) to be conducted over the plan period. Knowledge management and learning framework is also captured.

Chapter eight contains communication strategies with defined communication channels for specific targeted audience and subsequently the communication messages for the DMTDP dissemination.

CHAPTER TWO: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

This section is to review the level of outcome and/ impact of the projects and programmes implemented under the policy of Agenda for Jobs II (2022-2025). The review is to assess the level of outcome and/impact of the planned projects and programmes and other interventions and identify some of the problems that were encountered during the implementation. This is to serve as a feedback mechanism and a guide to future plans. The current district situation or district profile will further be analysed to identify key development gaps/problems/issues. Other issues that would be examined under the review are the revenue and expenditure performance.

2.1 Performance Review

2.1.1 Status Of Outcome And / Impact Of Projects and Programmes Implemented Under The Agenda for Jobs II policy (2022-2025)

The implementation of the Four-Year District Medium Term Development Plan (2022 – 2025) under the Agenda for Jobs II policy focused on six development dimensions. The following table contains the details with respect to impacts and / outcome gained as a result of the projects and programmes implemented.

Table 1: Performance Review (2022-2024)

| Development Dimension | Indicator. | Baseline (2021) | 2022-2025 Medium-Term Target | Cumulative Achievement | | Remarks. |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------|---|
| | | | | Year. | Data. | |
| Economic Development | Change in yield of selected crops | | | | | |
| | National Core Performance Indicators | | | | | |
| | Cassava. | 95% | 5% | 2024 | 100% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Maize. | 77% | 23% | 2024 | 92% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Yam. | 47% | 53% | 2024 | 100 | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Cocoyam. | 15% | 85% | 2024 | 46% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Plantain. | 104% | 100% | 2024 | 100% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | District-Specific Indicator | | | | | |
| | Oil palm. | 70% | 50% | 2024 | 80% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Cabbage | 60% | 40% | 2024 | 59.9% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Tomato | 60% | 40% | 2024 | 75% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Onion | 50% | 50% | 2024 | 75.4% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Fresh pepper. | 70% | 50% | 2024 | 74.8% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Change in production of selected livestock | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|-------|---|
| Cattle | 69% | 31% | 2024 | 100% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| Sheep | 96% | 4% | 2024 | 100% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| Goat | 113% | 13% | 2024 | 126% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| Pig | 128% | 28% | 2024 | 156% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| Poultry | 341% | 100% | 2024 | 441% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| Average Productivity of selected crops(mt/ha) | | | | | |
| Cassava | 96% | 4% | 2024 | 100% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| Maize | 74% | 26% | 2024 | 100% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| Yam | 97% | 3% | 2024 | 100% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| Cocoyam | 99% | 1% | 2024 | 114% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| Plantain | 97% | 3% | 2024 | 100% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| Oli palm | 70% | 50% | 2024 | 80% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| Cabbage | 60% | 40% | 2024 | 59.9% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| Fresh pepper | 70% | 50% | 2024 | 74.9% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-------|------|------|-------|---|
| | Tomatoes | 60% | 40% | 2024 | 69% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Percentage of arable land under cultivation | 40% | 60% | 2024 | 0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportion of FBOs/technical officers trained in the use of new technologies | 80% | 20% | 2024 | 128% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Percentage changed in jobs created | | | | | |
| | Agriculture | 93% | 7% | 2024 | 357% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Industry | 50% | 50% | 2024 | 83% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Service | 69% | 31% | 2024 | 100% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Percentage change in IGF | 14.01 | 86% | 2024 | 61% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Percentage change of new revenue items captured | 1.35% | 99% | 2024 | 2.35% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Change in new tourist attractions identified | 100% | 100% | 2024 | 100% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Change in tourist attraction developed | 0% | 100% | 2024 | 0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| Social Development. | Change in health facilities that are functional | | | | | |
| | Clinic | 100% | 100% | 2024 | 100% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | CHPS compound | 100% | 100% | 2024 | 97% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---------|---------|------|-----------|---|
| | Hospital | 100% | 100% | 2024 | 100% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Health centre | 1 | 2 | 2024 | 1 | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| Change in prevalence rate of malnutrition | | | | | | |
| | Wasting | 0.01% | 0.03% | 2024 | 0.0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Underweight | 0.5% | 0.0% | 2024 | 1.410% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Stunting | 0.5% | 0.0% | 2024 | 0.093% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Overweight | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2024 | 0.0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Change in maternal mortality ratio | 0.0% | 0.0125% | 2024 | 0.25274 % | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| Change in malaria case fatality | | | | | | |
| | District-wide | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2024 | 0.1% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Under five years | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2024 | 0.0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Between women 15-19yrs | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2024 | 0.0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Change in doctor-population ratio | 1:11637 | 1:1000 | 2024 | | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Change in nurse-population ratio | 1:196 | 1:1000 | 2024 | 1:465 | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|------|------|------|------|---|
| | Proportion of population who have tested positive for COVID-19 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2024 | 0.6% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Change in HIV/AIDS prevalent rate | 1.7% | 0 | 2024 | 1.2% | No data on this indicator has been provided by the responsible department |
| | HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women (ae cohort 15-24yrs) | 0% | 0% | 2024 | 9.85 | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportion of women who had prevention mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS (PMTCT) | 0% | 0% | 2024 | 9.1% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportion of people living with HIV (PLWH) benefiting from income-generating activities. | 0% | 0% | 2024 | 0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Change in recorded cases of child abuse | | | | | |
| | Child trafficking | 0% | 0% | 2024 | 0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Child labour | 0% | 0% | 2024 | 0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Sexual abuse | 0% | 0% | 2024 | 0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Emotional abuse | 0% | 0% | 2024 | 0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Neglect | 100% | 100% | 2024 | 57% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Early marriage. | 0% | 0% | 2024 | 0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Female genital mutilation. | 0% | 0% | 2024 | 0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Family-child separation | 0% | 0% | 2024 | 0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----|------|------|------|---|
| | Change in CP/SGBV cases referred to other services and followed up | 0% | 0% | 2024 | 0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportion of NGOs including RHCs trained | 0% | 0% | 2024 | 0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportion of substandard RHCs closed | 0% | 0% | 2024 | 0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportion of children placed in foster care | 0% | 0% | 2024 | 0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportion of case workers trained in child protection and family welfare | 0% | 100% | 2024 | 44% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportion of child violence cases benefitting from social welfare/social services | 0% | 0% | 2024 | 0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportion of PWDs engaged in income generating activities | 30% | 70% | 2024 | 70% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportion of women benefiting from credit facilities | 0% | 0% | 2024 | 0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportion of identified PWDs registered | 45% | 55% | 2024 | 100% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | A. Sight | | | | | |
| | Male. | 1% | 99% | 2024 | 23% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Female. | 0 | 100% | 2024 | 13% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | B. Physical | | | | | |
| | Male | 10% | 90% | 2024 | 81% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----|------|------|------|---|
| | Female. | 11% | 89% | 2024 | 95% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Deaf, | | | | | |
| | Male | 2% | 98% | 2024 | 10% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Female | 8% | 92% | 2024 | 20% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Dump | | | | | |
| | Male | 0% | 100% | 2024 | 30% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Female | 0% | 100% | 2024 | 53% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportion of PWDs supported with employable skills | 32% | 68% | 2024 | 74% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportion of poor & vulnerable persons benefiting under social protection intervention | 8% | 92% | 2024 | 100% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportion of poor, vulnerable, marginalised & disadvantaged clients/patient accessing quality healthcare | 34% | 66% | 2024 | 100% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportion of LEAP household members on NHIS | | 100% | 2024 | | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportion of households with adolescent girls benefiting from LEAP | 0% | 100% | 2024 | 0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportion of children cases benefiting from social welfare/social services | 0% | 50% | 2024 | 0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportion of referrals received from Ghana Health Service | 11% | 89% | 2024 | 72% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|------|------|------|-------|---|
| | Proportion of referrals receiving adequate follow-up | 13% | 87% | 2024 | 100% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Change in net enrolment | | | | | |
| | Kindergarten | 90% | 10% | 2024 | 90% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Primary | 90% | 10% | 2024 | 91% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | JHS | 82% | 18% | 2024 | 82% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | SHS | 80% | 20% | 2024 | 78% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Change in gender parity index | | | | | |
| | Kindergarten | 1.08 | 1.0 | 2024 | 1.06 | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Primary | 0.95 | 0.05 | 2024 | 0.97 | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | JHS | 0.87 | 0.13 | 2024 | 0.86 | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | SHS | 0.89 | 0.11 | 2024 | 1.01 | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Change in completion rate | | | | | |
| | Primary | 93% | 7% | 2024 | 96.33 | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | JHS | 90% | 10% | 2024 | 88.67 | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | SHS | 89% | 11% | 2024 | 90.33 | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Change in pass rate | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------|-------|------|--------|---|
| | JHS | 51% | 49% | 2024 | 45.40% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | SHS | 79% | 21% | 2024 | 90% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Change in BECE performance rate | | | | | |
| | Both sex | 51% | 49% | 2024 | 45.30% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Male | 28.30% | 71.7% | 2024 | 24.40% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Female | 22.70% | 77.3% | 2024 | 20.90% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Change in teacher absenteeism rate | | | | | |
| | Kindergarten | 9.20% | 5% | 2024 | 7.30% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Primary | 10.40% | 5% | 2024 | 10% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | JHS | 10.80% | 5% | 2024 | 9.70% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | SHS | 18% | 5% | 2024 | 14.30% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Change in teacher-pupil ratio | | | | | |
| | Kindergarten. | 8% | 2.50% | 2024 | 3.30% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Primary | 7% | 2.50% | 2024 | 3.70% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | JHS | 3% | 2.50% | 2024 | 3.70% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|------|-------|------|-------|---|
| | SHS | 5% | 2.50% | 2024 | 3.0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| Environment Infrastructure & Human Settlement | Change in access to sustainable safe drinking water sources | | | | | |
| | District-wide | 69% | 50% | 2024 | 50% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Rural. | 26% | 64% | 2024 | 25% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Urban. | 47% | 53% | 2024 | 67% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Change in road in good condition | | | | | |
| | Feeder road | 40% | 60% | 2024 | 47% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Urban road | 40% | 60% | 2024 | 55.1% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services | | | | | |
| | District-wide | 68% | 100% | 2024 | 96% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Urban population. | 45% | 55% | 2024 | 51.8% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Rural population | 23% | 45% | 2024 | 44.3% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Percentage of communities covered by electricity | | | | | |
| | District-wide | 158% | 100% | 2024 | 93% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Urban. | 100% | 100% | 2024 | 92.6% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Rural. | 58% | 100% | 2024 | 94% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------|------|------|------|---|
| | Change in new properties listed | 40% | 60% | 2024 | 50%% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportion of streets and properties named and numbered | 13% | 50% | 2024 | 15% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Change in planning schemes prepared | 0% | 100% | 2024 | 11% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Percentage of development permit issued | 110% | 100% | 2024 | 108% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportionate change in development controls embarked upon | 44% | 100% | 2024 | 50% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportion of forest reserved maintained | 66.50% | 100% | 2024 | 74% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Percentage of land banks created. | 0 | 100% | 2024 | 11% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Change in reported case of crime | | | | | |
| | Rape cases | 0% | 0% | 2024 | 3% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Armed robbery cases | 4% | 0% | 2024 | 3% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Defilement cases | 1% | 0% | 2024 | 7% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Murder cases | 1% | 0% | 2024 | 5% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Drug trafficking | 0% | 0% | 2024 | 0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Drug peddling | 0% | 0% | 2024 | 0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------|------|------|-------|---|
| | Drug abuse. | 0% | 0% | 2024 | 0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Domestic violence | 0% | 0% | 2024 | 0% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Number of police officers | 26.9% | 100% | 2024 | 26.9% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Change in birth recorded(male) | 102% | 100% | 2024 | 80% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Change in birth recorded (female) | 85% | 100% | 2024 | 77% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Change in death recorded(male) | 93% | 100% | 2024 | 37% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Change in death recorded (female) | 167% | 100% | 2024 | 40% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Bushfire case | 54% | 100% | 2024 | 69% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Flood cases | 55% | 100% | 2024 | 69% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Wind/rainstorm case | 50% | 100% | 2024 | 41% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Change in hazards identified | 27% | 100% | 2024 | 35% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportion of district budget allocated to NADMO activities | 34.48% | 100% | 2024 | 17% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
| | Proportion of annual action plan implemented | 89% | 100% | 2024 | 56% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|------|------|------|-----|---|
| | Proportion of M & E activities undertaken | 100% | 100% | 2024 | 17% | The data available for this indicator is only for three years ie. From 2022 to 2024 |
|--|---|------|------|------|-----|---|

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro

2.2 Analysis of National Core and District Performance Indicators From 2022 to 2024

2.2.1 Introduction.

The National Core performance indicators have been strategically crafted to touch the most sensitive aspect of socio-economic development. These indicators speak to the very core of development dimensions as regard the total development of Fanteakwa North District and Ghana as a whole.

2.2.2 Economic Development Dimension

Between 2022 and 2024, the district recorded steady growth and mixed performance across key economic indicators, particularly in agriculture, livestock production, employment creation, and internally generated funds (IGF).

In the crop sector, yields for major staples such as cassava, maize, yam, cocoyam, and plantain generally improved, with cassava, yam, and plantain achieving 100% performance levels by 2024. This reflects increasing productivity and sustained investment in food crop cultivation. District-specific crops such as oil palm, tomato, onion, cabbage, and fresh pepper also showed encouraging results, with performance levels ranging from 59.9% to 80%, indicating moderate progress in diversifying agricultural production and supporting local food security.

The livestock sub-sector demonstrated remarkable growth during the period. Production of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry increased substantially, with poultry production rising by over 400%, followed by pigs (156%) and goats (126%). This surge highlights expanding livestock rearing activities and the growing contribution of the sector to household income and local economic resilience.

In terms of agricultural productivity, most staple crops such as cassava, maize, yam, and plantain achieved near-optimal yield levels, supported by improved agronomic practices and the adoption of new technologies. However, the percentage of arable land under cultivation dropped to 0%, which may indicate data gaps or shifting land-use patterns that require further investigation. Encouragingly, the proportion of farmer-based organizations (FBOs) and technical officers trained in new technologies increased significantly to 128%, reflecting strong efforts in capacity building and technology transfer.

On employment creation, there was notable progress in all sectors, particularly in agriculture, which experienced a 357% increase in jobs created, underscoring its central role in driving local economic growth. The industry and service sectors also expanded, recording 83% and 100% increases, respectively, suggesting growing diversification of the district's economic base.

However, revenue mobilization remained a challenge. The Internally Generated Fund (IGF) grew by 61%, while new revenue items captured increased marginally to 2.35%, highlighting the need for improved revenue tracking and innovative sources of local financing.

The tourism sector showed limited progress, with 100% identification of new tourist attractions but no new developments recorded, indicating that the district has yet to translate its tourism potential into economic opportunities.

Overall, the district's economic performance from 2022 to 2024 demonstrates strong agricultural and livestock growth, rising employment, and moderate revenue performance, but also reveals gaps in land utilization, tourism development, and IGF enhancement. Strengthening agricultural value chains, expanding local industry, and leveraging tourism assets will be crucial for sustaining inclusive and resilient economic growth.

2.2.3 Social Development Dimension

2.2.3.1 Social Protection and Welfare Sector

2.2.3.2 *Child Protection.*

Most child protection indicators, including child trafficking, child labour, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, early marriage, female genital mutilation, and family-child separation, recorded no change compared to the baseline, with current achievement levels remaining at 0%. This may reflect either low incidence rates or limitations in detection, reporting, and case management systems. A notable exception is child neglect, which shows a 100% change and an achievement level of 57%, indicating either a significant rise in actual cases or improved reporting mechanisms.

However, no progress was made in referrals of CP/SGBV cases to other services, or in ensuring that victims benefit from social welfare interventions, suggesting gaps in response systems.

2.2.3.3 *Social Protection*

Indicators related to social protection show exceptional performance, with 100% achievement in extending coverage to poor and vulnerable persons under social protection schemes, ensuring access to quality healthcare, and enrolling all LEAP household members in NHIS. This demonstrates strong policy implementation and outreach in the social protection sector.

2.2.3.4 *Disability Inclusion.*

The data shows full registration (100%) of identified Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), which is a commendable milestone. Employment and skills development support for PWDs show 70% and 74% achievement respectively, indicating progress but also room for improvement in economic empowerment. Gender-disaggregated data on disability types reveals higher prevalence of physical disabilities among both males (81%) and females (95%), with notable gender differences in other

disability categories such as speech impairment (dumbness) where females have a higher percentage (53%) than males (30%). This breakdown provides useful insights for targeted interventions.

2.2.3.5 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

No adolescent girl beneficiaries (0% vs 100% target) were recorded under LEAP despite the full target, indicating a major gap in targeting or outreach. This could reflect data gaps, low program awareness, or systemic exclusion of eligible households. With Outreach visits to communities with LEAP households (0% vs 50% target) no outreach visits were conducted, which further explains the zero uptake. Lack of field engagement significantly weakens program accessibility, awareness creation, and beneficiary enrolment. The number of referrals from the health sector is fairly strong but falls short of the target (72% vs 100%), possibly due to under-reporting, capacity constraints, or limited cross-sectoral coordination. Proportion of referrals receiving adequate follow-up (100% vs 100% target). This is a major success, as all referrals received the necessary follow-up. This suggests that, while the inflow of referrals can be improved, the quality and responsiveness of the follow-up process are excellent.

Capacity building for service providers remains limited, which could hinder sustainable improvements. Moving forward, strategic investment is needed to enhance referral systems, expand training for frontline workers, and integrate child protection services into existing social protection frameworks.

2.2.4 Education Sector

2.2.4.1 Net Enrolment Rate (NER)

Access to early childhood and primary education is nearly universal, but there is a noticeable drop in enrolment at JHS and SHS levels, suggesting transition and retention challenges in upper levels of schooling.

2.2.4.2 Gender Parity Index (GPI)

The data shows satisfactory progress toward gender equity in enrolment, especially at SHS, but female participation declines at JHS. This may reflect early dropout due to socio-economic factors, teenage pregnancy, or cultural norms.

2.2.4.3 Completion Rates

Primary education completion is very high, but the lower completion at JHS reinforces concerns about transition rates from basic to secondary education.

2.2.4.5 Pass Rates

While SHS students perform well academically, JHS pass rates are low and declining, indicating weaknesses in foundational learning outcomes.

2.2.4.6 BECE Performance

Performance in the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) is significantly below expectations, with both boys and girls underperforming, though boys have a slight advantage. This signals a need for urgent intervention in instruction quality and exam preparation. The sordid situation of BECE result in the district could partly be attributed to lack of proper parenthood. During funerals children between the ages of seven and above could be found loitering around funeral grounds instead for them to be at home reading their books.

2.2.4.7 Teacher Absenteeism

While absenteeism rates are generally moderate, the higher rate at SHS is a concern, as it can directly impact academic performance. Sustained absenteeism reduction strategies are needed. The lack of or inadequate monitoring of teachers might have contributed to such a situation.

2.2.4.8 Teacher-Pupil Ratio Changes

Changes in ratios are minimal across all levels (3.0%–3.7%), indicating stable teacher deployment.

However, minimal change may suggest either stagnant recruitment or slow response to enrolment growth.

2.2.5 Health Sector

The health sector in the district has maintained steady functionality across most health facilities between 2022 and 2024. Clinics, hospitals, and CHPS compounds continue to operate effectively, with functionality levels remaining close to 100%, although CHPS compounds recorded a slight decline to 97% in 2024. The number of health centres increased from one to two during the same period, indicating modest improvement in healthcare infrastructure and accessibility.

In terms of nutrition indicators, the district recorded mixed outcomes. Wasting and stunting rates remain very low, suggesting minimal acute and chronic malnutrition among children. However, the underweight rate increased from 0.5% to 1.41%, highlighting potential nutritional challenges that require closer monitoring. The prevalence of overweight remains negligible, pointing to the continued dominance of undernutrition over overnutrition-related health issues.

The maternal mortality ratio showed a slight increase (0.0125% in 2024), suggesting the need for strengthened maternal health services and continuous monitoring. Similarly, malaria case fatality rates have remained extremely low, at 0.1% district-wide and 0% among children under five and women aged 15–19, reflecting effective malaria control interventions.

The doctor-to-population ratio remains inadequate at 1:11,637, far below the national target of 1:1,000, indicating a significant human resource gap in healthcare delivery. However, the nurse-to-

population ratio improved from 1:196 to 1:465, suggesting a better but still insufficient distribution of nursing staff.

In the area of public health and disease control, COVID-19 infection rates remained low (0.6% in 2024), demonstrating effective containment. However, HIV/AIDS prevalence presents mixed trends: general prevalence stood at 1.2%, while HIV among pregnant women aged 15–24 years rose to 9.85%, signalling a growing concern that requires intensified preventive and treatment interventions. Although 9.1% of women accessed Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) services, no individuals living with HIV benefited from income-generating support during the period, reflecting a critical gap in social and economic rehabilitation services.

Overall, while the health system in the district has shown resilience in maintaining facility functionality and reducing communicable disease burden, persistent gaps remain in maternal health, HIV/AIDS management, nutrition, and health workforce distribution. Addressing these challenges will be key to achieving equitable and comprehensive healthcare delivery in the district.

2.2.6 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Dimension

Between 2022 and 2024, the district recorded moderate progress in infrastructure development, urban planning, and environmental management, though challenges remain in rural service delivery, land use planning, and environmental conservation.

In terms of access to basic services, the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation improved significantly across the district, rising to 96% in 2024. Urban areas recorded 51.8% access, while rural areas reached 44.3%, indicating continued disparities between urban and rural communities. Despite these gaps, the overall sanitation coverage shows commendable progress toward achieving public health and environmental sanitation goals.

The electricity coverage also remained high, with 93% of communities connected to the national grid by 2024. Both urban (92.6%) and rural (94%) areas recorded strong coverage levels, reflecting successful implementation of rural electrification initiatives and improved access to reliable energy sources to support domestic and economic activities.

On transport infrastructure, there was a moderate increase in the proportion of feeder and urban roads in good condition, rising to 47% and 55.1%, respectively. These improvements have contributed to better connectivity and accessibility within the district, although sustained maintenance efforts are needed to preserve road quality, especially in rural areas.

With regard to spatial planning and development control, the district made modest progress. The proportion of new properties listed stood at 50%, while streets and properties named and numbered increased marginally to 15%, underscoring the need for continued investment in addressing urban addressing systems. The preparation of planning schemes improved slightly to 11%, while the issuance of development permits reached 108%, suggesting enhanced compliance with spatial planning regulations. Additionally, development control activities increased to 50%, indicating growing enforcement of land use and building standards.

In the area of environmental management and land use, about 74% of forest reserves were maintained in 2024, showing a commitment to forest conservation despite ongoing pressures from farming and settlement expansion. However, the creation of land banks remains low at 11%, reflecting limited progress in strategic land acquisition and allocation for future development projects.

Overall, the district's infrastructure and environmental performance over the three-year period demonstrates improvements in sanitation, energy access, and road conditions, coupled with gradual progress in spatial planning and environmental conservation. Nonetheless, rural-urban disparities, limited land management systems, and weak enforcement of development controls continue to constrain sustainable growth. Strengthening institutional capacity, promoting integrated planning, and investing in resilient infrastructure will be essential to support balanced and sustainable district development.

2.2.7 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

The district's security situation between 2022 and 2024 remained generally stable, with low levels of reported criminal activity, although certain categories of serious crimes showed a slight increase. Reported cases of rape, armed robbery, defilement, and murder rose modestly to 3%, 3%, 7%, and 5%, respectively, in 2024. These increases, while relatively low, highlight the need for sustained vigilance and enhanced law enforcement efforts to prevent and respond effectively to violent and gender-based crimes.

Encouragingly, there were no reported cases of drug trafficking, drug peddling, drug abuse, or domestic violence during the period, suggesting effective community policing, public sensitization, and improved social harmony within communities. However, underreporting due to stigma or limited access to justice mechanisms cannot be ruled out and should be further investigated through community engagement and data validation.

The number of police officers in the district remained unchanged at 26.9% of the required strength, indicating persistent human resource constraints in the security sector. This shortfall limits the capacity of the police service to conduct effective patrols, rapid response, and crime prevention operations, particularly in remote areas.

Overall, the district's security outlook from 2022 to 2024 reflects a relatively peaceful environment with minimal criminal activity, though isolated incidents of sexual and violent crimes warrant continued attention. Strengthening community policing initiatives, expanding police presence, improving inter-agency collaboration, and promoting public awareness on gender-based violence and crime reporting will be critical to maintaining safety, law, and order across the district.

2.2.8 Emergency Planning and Response (2022-2024)

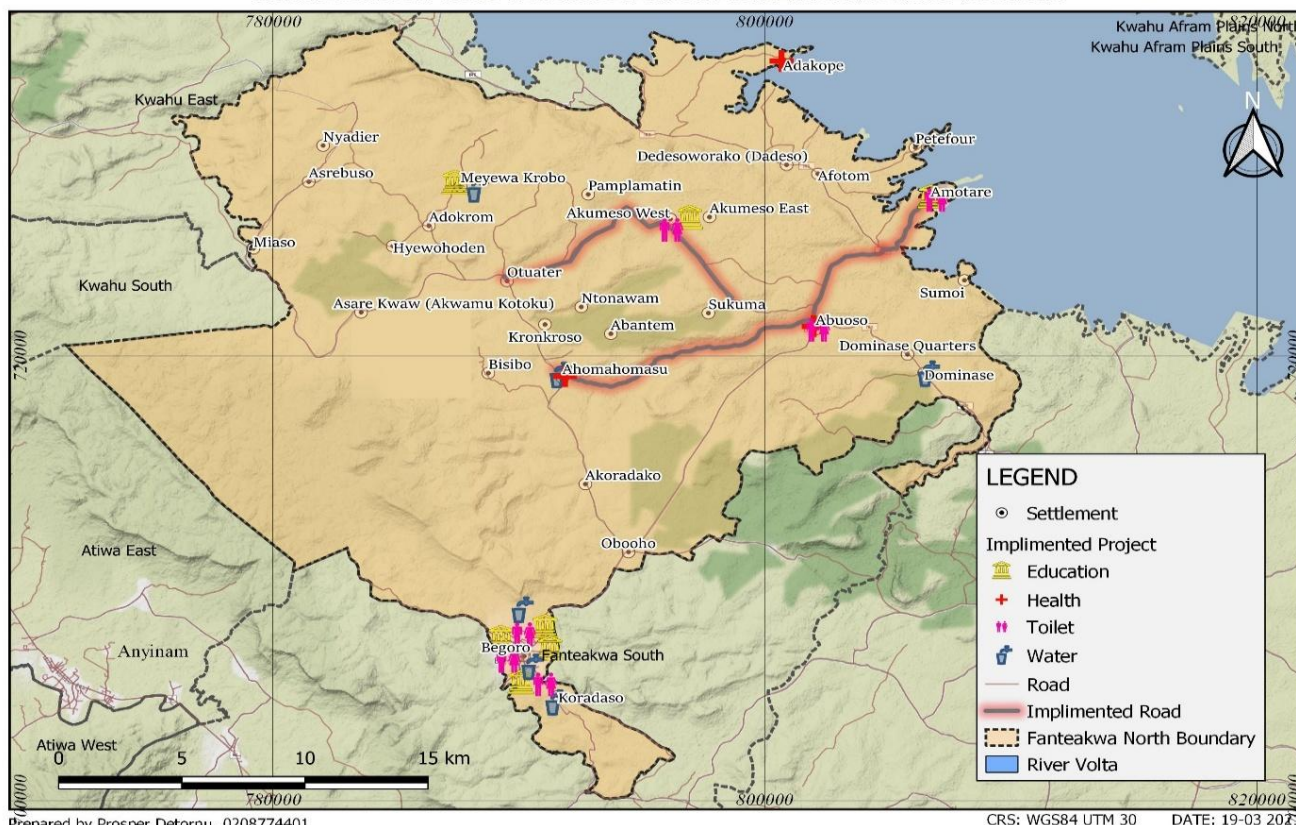
Bushfires and floods are the most prevalent hazards in the district, each affecting close to 70% of identified vulnerable areas. Wind/rainstorm events are less frequent but still significant.

The relatively low hazard identification rate suggests that the district's disaster risk mapping is incomplete, which may affect the ability to plan targeted preparedness measures.

Limited financial allocation to NADMO and low implementation of M&E activities indicate constraints in disaster preparedness and institutional capacity. The relatively low budget disbursement for emergency management could undermine readiness and effective response.

Figure 3: Implemented Projects in Fanteakwa North District

IMPLEMENTED PROJECTS IN FANTEAKWA NORTH



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.3 Analysis of Financial Performance

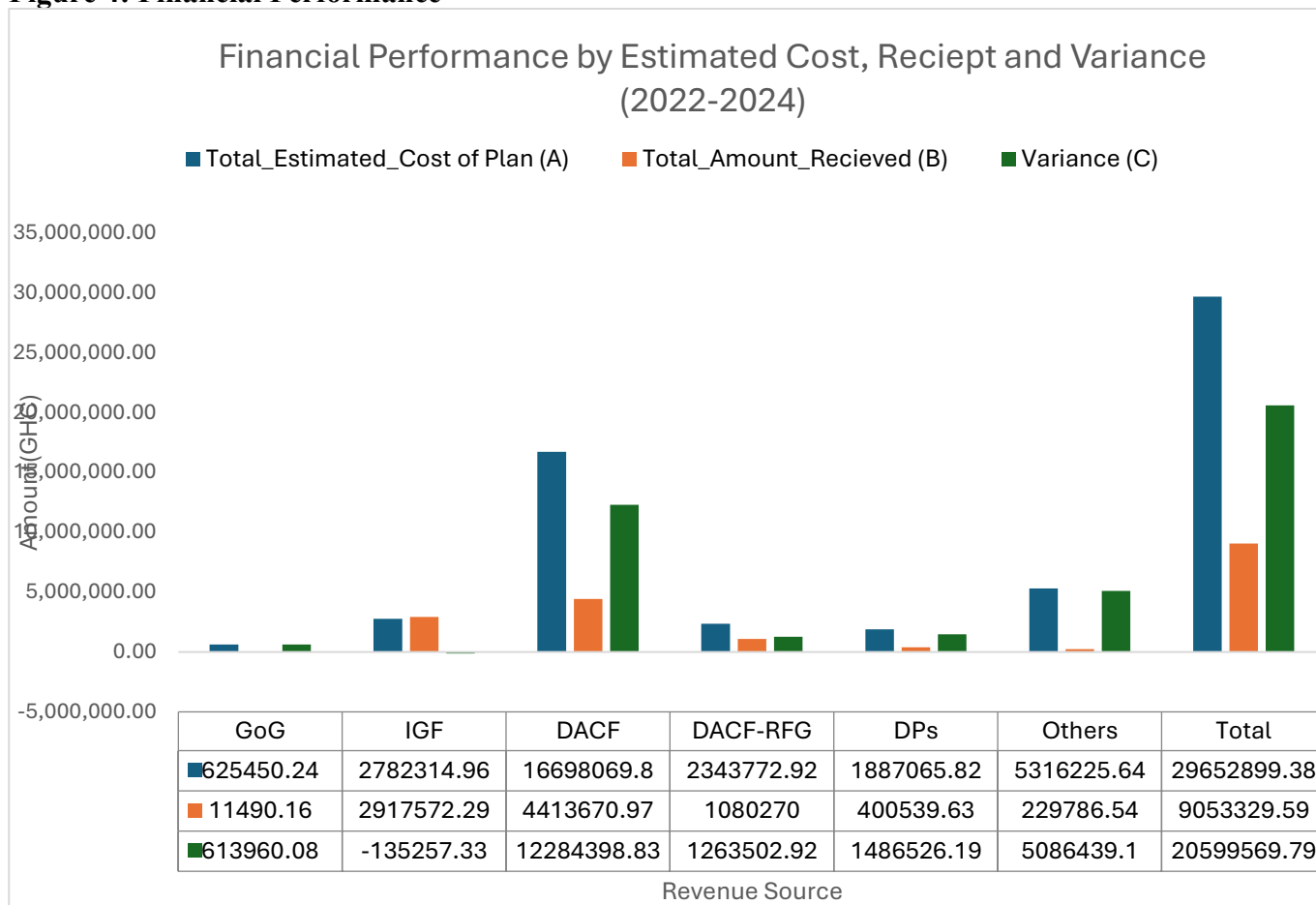
This section of the report highlights the financial performance for the period under review, focusing on the comparison between estimated costs and actual funds received from various funding sources. The primary sources assessed include Government of Ghana (GoG), Internally Generated Fund (IGF), District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), Development Partners (DP), District Assembly Common Fund-Responsiveness Factor Grant (DACF-RFG) and others as shown in table 1 below.

Table 2: Financial Performance (2022-2024)

| Source of Funds | Total_Estimated_Cost of Plan (A) | Total_Amount_Rcieved (B) | Variance (C) |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| GoG | 625,450.24 | 11,490.16 | 613,960.08 |
| IGF | 2,782,314.96 | 2,917,572.29 | (135,257.33) |
| DACF | 16,698,069.80 | 4,413,670.97 | 12,284,398.83 |
| DACF-RFG | 2,343,772.92 | 1,080,270.00 | 1,263,502.92 |
| DPs | 1,887,065.82 | 400,539.63 | 1,486,526.19 |
| Others | 5,316,225.64 | 229,786.54 | 5,086,439.10 |
| Total | 29,652,899.38 | 9,053,329.59 | 20,599,569.79 |

Source: FNDA, Begoro

Figure 4: Financial Performance



Source: FNDA, Begoro

2.3.1 Key insight:

- IGF overperformed, receiving about 105% of the estimated allocation
- GoG disbursed only about 1.8% of the budgeted amount, showing significant underperformance.
- DACF and DACF-RFG both underperformed, receiving 26.4% and 46.0% respectively of their planned budget

The performance of the IGF may be attributed to the following measures:

- Demand notices were distributed on time,
- Timely monitoring of revenue collectors’ activities,
- Formation of revenue task force,
- Update of revenue data,
- Maintenance of cesspit emptier

- Embarking on development control by the Works and Physical Planning Departments.
- Staff assisted in revenue mobilisation during market days
- Defaulters were prosecuted,
- Increased public education on the payment of revenue.
- Budget tracking through townhall meetings.

Despite the improvement in IGF the Assembly could not implement all activities because of the inability to receive the budgeted estimate for the implementation of the 2022-2025 DMTDP. Out of the Ghc 39,529,361.00 budgeted only 22.9% was received and about 48.8% of this amount came from the IGF. Clearly IGF was the major contributor to the implementation of the plan. It therefore stands to reason that the Assembly must:

Leverage the strong performance of the IGF by investing in sustainable internal revenue generation

- Diversify funding sources by reducing over-reliance on IGF by exploring alternative or external funding mechanism.
- Revise expenditure plans to align with actual disbursements, especially for GoG and DACF allocations.
- Establish stronger systems for timely tracking and follow-up of fund disbursements particularly for DACF and DACF-RFG

Conclusively, the current funding situation reflects both opportunities and challenges. Whiles IGF provides a strong internal financing base, the underperformance of other key sources indicates a need for financial strategy refinement and improved engagement with external funding bodies.

2.4 Key Problems/Issues Encountered During the Implementation of DMTDP-2022-2025

The following key problems/issues were encountered during the implementation of the DMTDP-2022-2025;

1. Inadequate and irregular flow of funds.
2. Delay in the execution of contracts resulting from delayed payment for work done.
3. Implementation of unplanned projects.
4. Inadequate funds and logistics for monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes.
5. Delay in the payment of counterpart contributions towards donor-supported projects and programmes.

6. Apathy on the side of beneficiary community members.

2.4.1 Lessons Learnt

A number of lessons were learnt which could have implications for the DMTDP -2026-2029. These are:

1. Its more effective and efficient for the Assembly to implement project/programmes which its existing financial status can afford than implementing too many projects which cannot be funded by the Assembly's budget.
2. There should be proper co-ordination between the Assembly and its development partners when it comes to joint- implementation of projects/programmes.
3. It has been realised that embarking on monitoring of development projects late results in the realisation of shoddy projects being implemented.
4. Delayed payment for work done by contractors leads to delay in the completion of project which tends to worsen the very issue identified for the project to solve.
5. Regular meetings help in the implementation of projects and programmes.
6. The implementation of too many unplanned projects tends to affect the implementation of planned projects in terms of funding.

2.5 Existing Conditions and Diagnosis

2.5.1 Demographic Characteristics

2.5.1.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census Fanteakwa North District had a population of 56,987 with a growth rate of 1.2%, males constituted 28,857 while females constituted 28,130. Currently the population has been projected to be 59,672 with males constituting 30,217 and 29,455 females.

2.5.1.2 Population Density

The population density of Fanteakwa North District increased from 83 persons per square kilometre in 2021 to 86 persons per square kilometre in 2025. This gradual rise in population concentration indicates that more people are now occupying the same amount of land area, which has several developmental implications.

The increase in population density places pressure on existing social and economic infrastructure, including schools, health facilities, housing, roads, and water systems. As the available facilities serve a growing number of users, service quality may decline, leading to overcrowded classrooms, longer waiting times at health centres, and faster depreciation of infrastructure. Additionally, land scarcity

is likely to drive up the cost of housing and land acquisition, particularly in urbanising communities. This could push low-income families into informal settlements or increase the cost of living generally.

If the current trend continues without corresponding expansion of infrastructure and services, the district could face spatial development challenges such as unplanned settlements and environmental degradation due to encroachment on agricultural lands and natural reserves. Rising land values may also make it difficult for public institutions to acquire land for future development projects, such as new schools, hospitals, or industrial areas. Moreover, the increasing cost of living and limited space may contribute to the emergence of smaller or more nucleated family systems, as households adapt to higher living costs and reduced residential space.

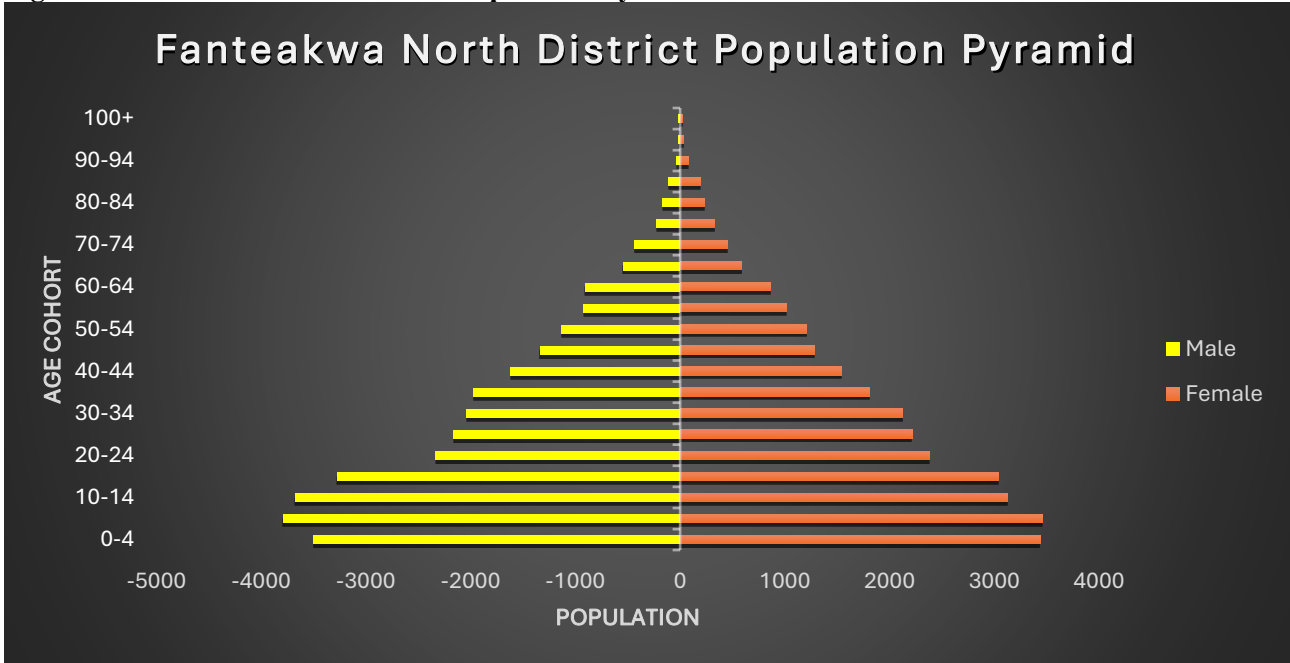
Table 3: 2025 Population by Age Group ,Sex and Location

| Age | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|-------|------------|-------|--------|------------|-------|--------|------------|-------|--------|
| | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female |
| Total | 59672 | 30217 | 29455 | 28523 | 13683 | 14840 | 31149 | 16326 | 14823 |
| 0-4 | 6940 | 3501 | 3440 | 3337 | 1663 | 1674 | 3603 | 1893 | 1710 |
| 5-9 | 7255 | 3794 | 3462 | 3309 | 1730 | 1578 | 3947 | 1995 | 1952 |
| 10-14 | 6808 | 3679 | 3130 | 3052 | 1574 | 1478 | 3756 | 1987 | 1769 |
| 15-19 | 6318 | 3275 | 3043 | 2567 | 1280 | 1287 | 3751 | 2083 | 1668 |
| 20-24 | 4713 | 2334 | 2379 | 2225 | 1069 | 1156 | 2488 | 1316 | 1173 |
| 25-29 | 4379 | 2163 | 2216 | 2225 | 999 | 1226 | 2154 | 1088 | 1067 |
| 30-34 | 4159 | 2038 | 2121 | 2168 | 1013 | 1155 | 1991 | 1052 | 940 |
| 35-39 | 3786 | 1975 | 1812 | 1911 | 963 | 948 | 1875 | 952 | 923 |
| 40-44 | 3161 | 1619 | 1542 | 1455 | 730 | 725 | 1707 | 913 | 794 |
| 45-49 | 2627 | 1339 | 1288 | 1198 | 593 | 605 | 1429 | 741 | 688 |
| 50-54 | 2341 | 1134 | 1207 | 1027 | 475 | 552 | 1315 | 682 | 632 |
| 55-59 | 1940 | 921 | 1019 | 970 | 358 | 612 | 971 | 483 | 488 |
| 60-64 | 1766 | 906 | 861 | 941 | 415 | 526 | 825 | 455 | 371 |
| 65-69 | 1130 | 543 | 586 | 685 | 289 | 395 | 445 | 254 | 191 |
| 70-74 | 891 | 437 | 454 | 542 | 235 | 307 | 349 | 190 | 159 |
| 75-79 | 552 | 225 | 327 | 342 | 114 | 228 | 210 | 116 | 94 |
| 80-84 | 402 | 165 | 237 | 257 | 102 | 155 | 145 | 72 | 73 |
| 85-89 | 305 | 109 | 196 | 200 | 57 | 143 | 105 | 45 | 60 |
| 90-94 | 109 | 31 | 77 | 86 | 11 | 75 | 23 | 10 | 13 |
| 95-99 | 48 | 16 | 32 | 57 | 13 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100+ | 39 | 13 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|------|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Source: FNDA, Begoro

Figure 5: Fanteakwa North District Population Pyramid



Source: FNDA, Begoro

2.5.1.3 Age Structure Pyramid

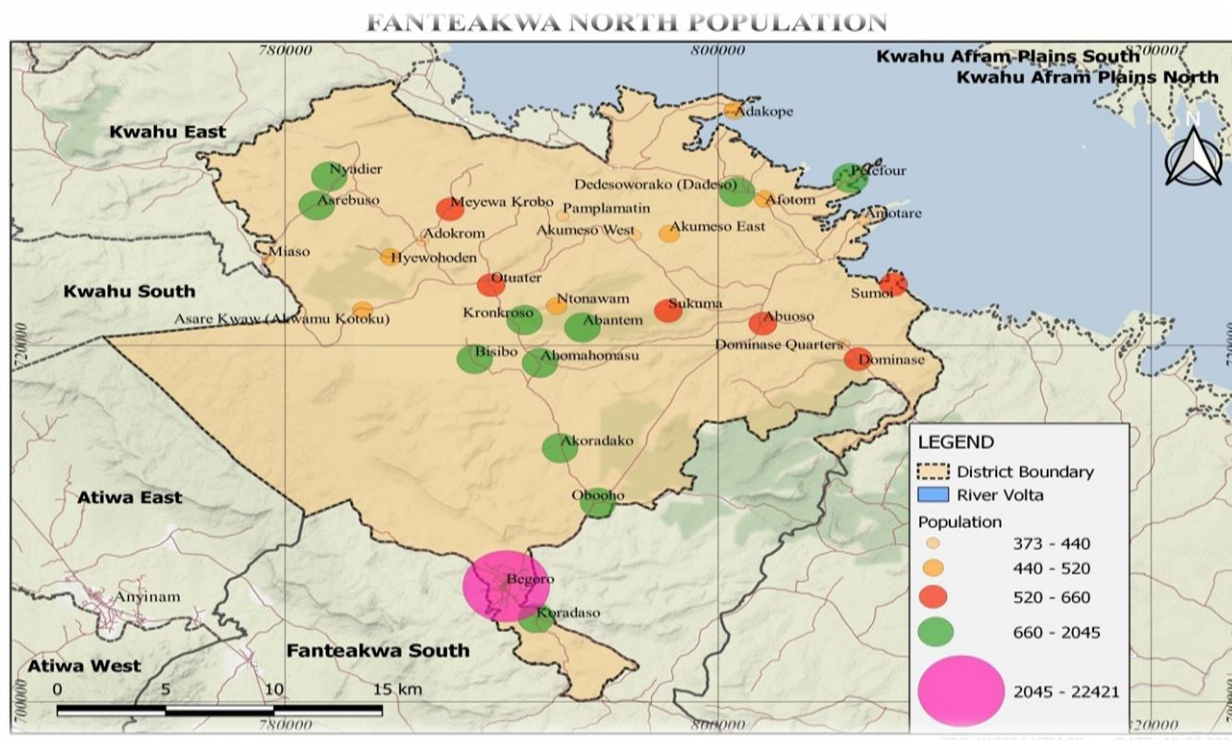
The population pyramid of Fanteakwa North District exhibits a broad base, with children below 15 years constituting the majority (21,003), and a narrow apex, representing a relatively small elderly population. This clearly indicates a youthful population structure, typical of developing districts with high birth rates and declining mortality rates.

The youthful nature of the district’s population presents both opportunities and challenges for current development. On one hand, it offers a potential demographic dividend, a large future labour force that, if properly educated and skilled, could drive local economic growth. On the other hand, it exerts significant pressure on existing social services, particularly in education, health, and child welfare. The demand for more schools, teachers, healthcare facilities, and nutrition programmes is likely to increase substantially. Additionally, the high dependency ratio, with many dependents relative to the working-age population, places a financial burden on households and the district’s social support systems, limiting savings and investment potential.

If the youthful population is not adequately equipped with employable skills and productive opportunities, the district may face youth unemployment, social vices, and migration pressures in the future. The growing youth population will increase demand for secondary and tertiary education, vocational training, and job creation initiatives. Conversely, a well-managed demographic transition could yield long-term benefits by transforming this youthful population into a productive human resource base.

Over time, however, improvements in healthcare and longevity will expand the elderly population, requiring early planning for social protection systems and elderly care facilities.

Figure 6: Fanteakwa North Population Distribution



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begor. 2025

2.5.1.4 Household Characteristics

The average household size in Fanteakwa North District is 4.9 persons, which is higher than both the national average (4.5) and the regional average (4.2). Household size varies spatially, with urban households averaging 4.0 persons and rural households averaging 5.1 persons. The district has approximately 100,568 individuals living in about 20,062 houses, and family structures are fairly balanced between nuclear (51.2%) and extended (48.8%) households. The predominance of agrarian livelihoods further influences the structure, composition, and spatial distribution of households across the district.

The relatively large household size, especially in rural areas, reflects strong extended family systems and agrarian economic dependence, where family labour is essential for farming and livestock rearing. This has positive implications for agricultural productivity and social cohesion. However, it also places pressure on housing, water, sanitation, and basic social services, as more individuals depend on limited household and community resources. Larger households may also experience income dilution, limiting their ability to invest in education, healthcare, and quality housing. The high proportion of extended family households may also influence decision-making dynamics, land

ownership, and inheritance practices, sometimes slowing modernization and women's economic participation.

As the district continues to urbanize and the cost of living rises, household structures are likely to shift gradually from extended to smaller, nuclear systems. This transformation could lead to changing housing demands, with increasing need for smaller, self-contained housing units in towns, while rural areas may continue to maintain larger compounds. The shift may also influence social support networks, weakening traditional kinship-based welfare systems and increasing reliance on public services. Additionally, with the district's agrarian base, modernization and mechanization could reduce dependence on large household labour, further accelerating household fragmentation. Future planning must therefore integrate housing policies, land use planning, and livelihood diversification to accommodate evolving family and settlement patterns.

2.5.1.5 Religious Composition

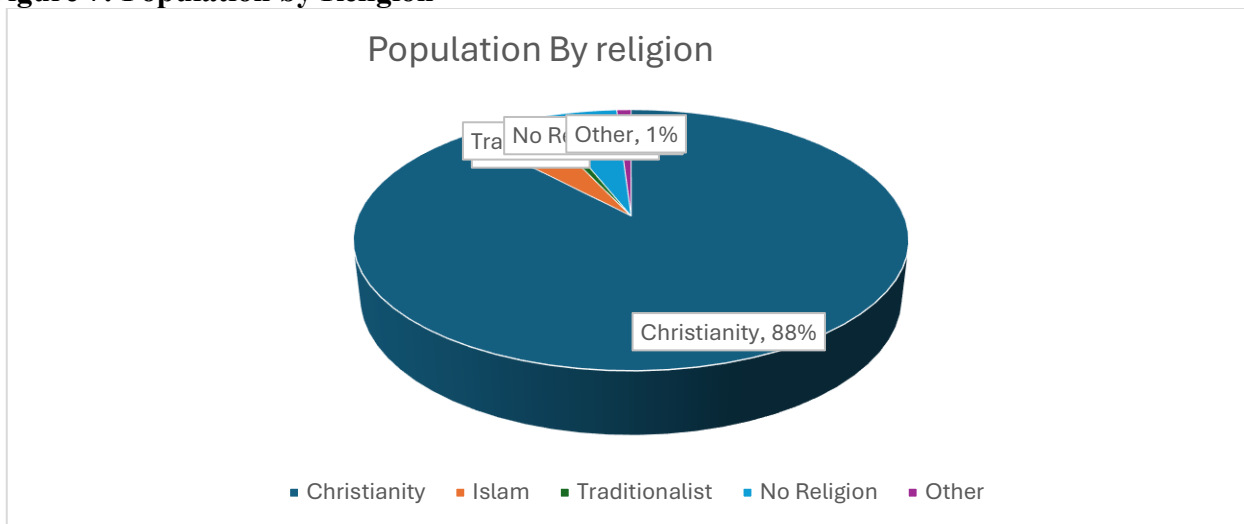
The population of Fanteakwa North District is predominantly Christian (88%), with Muslims (5%) and Traditionalists (1%) forming smaller proportions. This religious composition reflects a largely homogeneous faith community with diverse denominations, each contributing in various ways to the district's social and economic development. Religious institutions, particularly churches and mosques, play an instrumental role in community mobilization, moral development, and the provision of essential services.

The strong Christian majority and the active presence of other faiths have fostered a peaceful religious environment, which enhances social cohesion and collective participation in development initiatives. Religious organizations contribute significantly to education, healthcare, and social welfare delivery, supplementing government efforts. For instance, the Salvation Army Church has established educational and health facilities, while Anglican and Islamic institutions also operate schools that improve access to basic education and literacy. These faith-based interventions have reduced the burden on public resources and strengthened community trust in development programmes. Furthermore, religious groups serve as effective channels for community sensitization, promoting behavioural change in areas such as sanitation, health, and gender equity.

Looking ahead, religious institutions are expected to continue playing a central role in human capital development and social transformation. As the population grows and diversifies, the influence of religious bodies in shaping values, promoting tolerance, and supporting vulnerable groups will become increasingly critical. However, potential challenges may arise if interfaith collaboration is not strengthened, as denominational fragmentation or doctrinal differences could limit unified development action. To maximize impact, future development planning should therefore involve

faith-based organizations (FBOs) in participatory governance, social protection, and youth empowerment programmes. Leveraging their vast networks can also support environmental stewardship, entrepreneurship training, and peacebuilding initiatives.

Figure 7: Population by Religion



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begor. 2025

2.5.1.6 Population Ethnicity

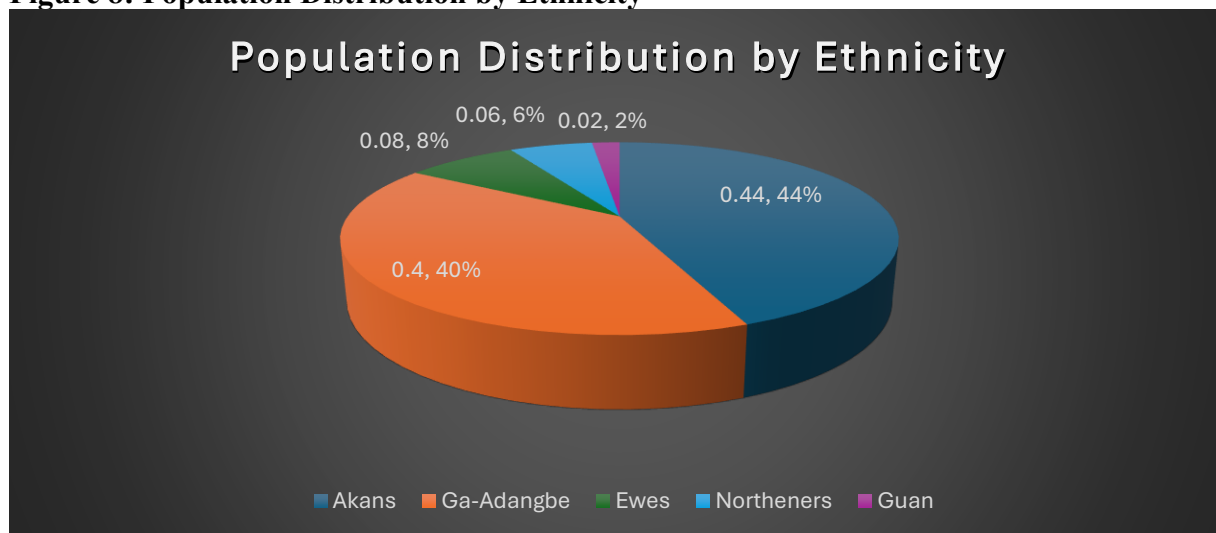
The ethnic composition of Fanteakwa North District is diverse, with Akans forming the majority (43.7%), followed closely by the Ga-Adangbe (40.1%). Other ethnic groups include Ewes (7.9%), Northern tribes such as Mole-Dagbani, Frafra, Kotokoli, Gurma, Grusi, and Mande (5.5%), and Guans (2.3%), while other minor or alien groups constitute 0.4% of the population. This distribution reflects a multi-ethnic and multicultural society, shaped by migration, intermarriage, and economic interactions.

The ethnic diversity within the district fosters rich cultural exchange, social dynamism, and peaceful coexistence, which are essential ingredients for local development. The dominance of Akans and Ga-Adangbe, who share similar cultural traits and languages, promotes mutual understanding and social cohesion in community life, local governance, and traditional leadership. The presence of other ethnic minorities also contributes to the district’s labour mobility and agricultural productivity, as many migrants.

However, ethnic diversity can also present challenges, particularly in resource allocation, land tenure, and political representation. If not managed inclusively, ethnic identity may influence access to opportunities or create perceptions of marginalization, potentially undermining community unity. Ensuring equitable access to public goods and representation in decision-making structures is therefore essential for maintaining harmony.

As the district continues to attract migrants due to agricultural opportunities and infrastructural development, ethnic diversity is likely to increase further. This can enrich local culture and expand the labour force, but also calls for stronger social integration mechanisms to prevent potential inter-ethnic tensions. Future development planning must emphasize inclusive participation, intercultural education, and community dialogue frameworks that reinforce unity and shared ownership of district development initiatives. Additionally, cultural diversity offers potential for tourism promotion and cultural industries, which can become important sources of local economic growth if properly developed and marketed.

Figure 8: Population Distribution by Ethnicity



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.5.1.7 Occupation Distribution

The Fantekwa North District has a predominantly agrarian economy, with the agriculture sector employing about 60.2% of the total employed population. The service and sales sector accounts for 14.3%, while craft and related trades make up 10.7%. The remaining workforce is engaged in technical and associated professions (1.0%), managerial roles (1.4%), and clerical support work (1.4%). This occupational distribution underscores the district’s dependence on primary production and the limited diversification of its local economy.

The dominance of agriculture highlights the sector’s role as the main livelihood source and economic backbone of the district. It contributes to food security and rural employment but also exposes the population to income instability due to the seasonal nature of farming, vulnerability to climate change, and price fluctuations. The relatively low share of employment in managerial, technical, and professional categories reflects limited industrialization, low skill levels, and inadequate access to technical and vocational training opportunities. Consequently, productivity remains low, with much of the labour force engaged in subsistence agriculture rather than commercial farming. The small proportion

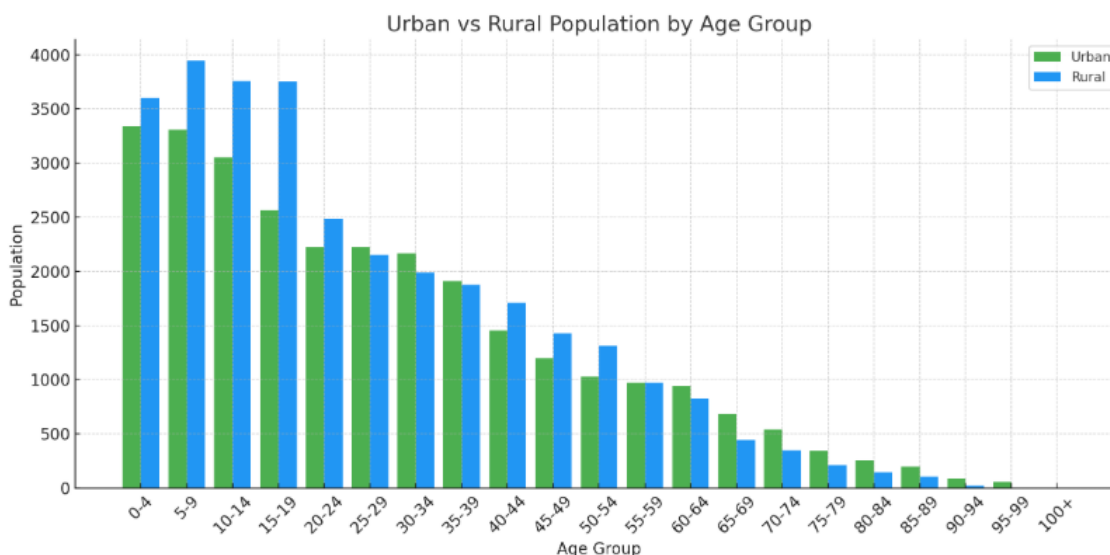
of workers in the formal and clerical sectors also indicates weak institutional and administrative capacity within both the public and private sectors.

If the current employment pattern persists, the district risks slow economic transformation, continued rural poverty, and youth unemployment as the labour force expands. To ensure sustainable development, there is a need to diversify the local economy through value addition, agribusiness development, and the promotion of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Expanding vocational and technical training will be essential to shift labour into higher productivity sectors such as manufacturing, construction, services, and digital trades. Furthermore, improving agricultural technology and infrastructure could enhance productivity and income levels while attracting youth to modern farming practices. The future development trajectory of the district therefore depends heavily on strategic investments in human capital, infrastructure, and industrial linkages.

2.5.1.8 Rural-Urban Split

The rural-urban split or divide refers to the disparities and differences that exist between urban and rural areas, particularly in terms of economic, social, and environmental factors.

Figure 9: Urban vs Rural Population by Age Group



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

The age distribution graph illustrates a broad-based structure, typical of a young and growing population. Both urban (green) and rural (blue) areas show a high concentration of people within the 0–19 years age range, followed by a steady decline across the older age groups. The rural population dominates most of the younger and middle-age categories, particularly between 0–14 years and 25–49 years, while the urban population becomes relatively higher in the 50–69 age group, indicating gradual migration and demographic transition.

The large population of children and youth in rural areas reflects high fertility rates and the district's agrarian livelihood pattern, where family labour remains important for farming. This youthful population places heavy demand on social services, especially in education, healthcare, and child protection. It also increases the burden on parents and local authorities to provide adequate schools, teachers, and health facilities.

The rural predominance in younger cohorts further suggests limited rural-urban migration among children and adolescents, whereas the relatively higher proportion of older age groups in urban areas may indicate retirement migration or adult relocation for access to better services. This pattern has implications for spatial planning, as rural areas continue to experience population pressure among dependents, while urban centres will face increasing demand for health, housing, and social amenities for older residents.

If the current age and spatial distribution persists, the district will face growing pressure on education and job creation systems in the coming years as the young rural population transitions into the labour force. Without adequate skills development and employment opportunities, this could result in rural-urban migration, youth unemployment, and social challenges such as underemployment and rural poverty.

Moreover, the gradual increase of older age groups in urban areas implies a future demand for aged-care facilities, social support systems, and health infrastructure tailored to non-communicable diseases. The demographic trend also suggests that urbanization will intensify, necessitating integrated settlement planning, improved public services, and economic diversification to absorb labour from rural areas.

2.5.1.9 Dependency Ratio

The Fanteakwa North District has a total dependency ratio of 69.6%, meaning there are approximately 70 dependents (children and the elderly) for every 100 persons in the working-age population (15–64 years). The working-age group constitutes 58.9% of the total population, while children (below 15 years) and the elderly (65 years and above) make up 35.2% and 5.9%, respectively. The child dependency ratio (59.6%) is significantly higher than the old-age dependency ratio (9.8%), suggesting that most dependents are children rather than elderly persons.

The high dependency ratio indicates that a substantial portion of the population relies on a smaller working-age group for economic and social support. This situation puts financial pressure on working adults, who must provide for dependents through food, education, health care, and housing. In turn, this reduces disposable income, savings, and investment potential at the household level, limiting capital accumulation and entrepreneurship.

The predominance of child dependency highlights the need for expanding educational and health infrastructure to meet the growing demands of the young population. It also underscores the importance of social protection interventions such as the Ghana School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant, and LEAP, which help ease the burden on working families. Without adequate social safety nets and income opportunities, households may struggle to sustain children's education and well-being, perpetuating cycles of poverty and low productivity.

As the large youth population transitions into adulthood, the working-age population will increase in the medium term, presenting both opportunities and challenges. If equipped with the right education and skills, this demographic shift can yield a demographic dividend, driving productivity and economic growth. However, if job creation and skill development are not prioritized, the district may experience high youth unemployment, underemployment, and social instability.

In the longer term, improvements in healthcare and life expectancy will gradually increase the proportion of elderly dependents, requiring policy planning for aged-care systems, pension schemes, and community-based social support. The district's development trajectory will therefore depend on how effectively it transforms its dependent population into a productive and self-sustaining workforce.

2.6 Physical Characteristics

2.6.1 Conditions of the Natural Environment

There are three (3) main types of forest in the district namely productive, protective and degraded forest reserves. The productive forest is granted to timber contractors for tree cutting whilst the protective and degraded forest are reserved for future purposes without encroachment and degraded forest land been afforested. These reserves cover a land area of 291.41 sq km. A variety of tree species exist in these reserves some of which are Mahogany, Odum, Wawa, Onyina and Emire. There are several waterfalls in the District; the major ones are Trudu, Osubinbuom and Akrumso. There are also the Aboabo caves and rocks and Asarekwao natural tunnel. Most of the hills found in the district are capped with iron pans, Bauxite and Kaolin. Gold and Bauxite are also embedded within these rocks.

Apart from these natural resources, the District is undertaking afforestation programmes to help curb the menace of climate change on the people. These potentials in their natural state can serve as tourist sites and require investment by both public and private sources to develop them for economic benefits. On the other hand, bush fires, illegal chain saw operations and the search for fire wood are depleting the natural environment at a faster rate. Most of the inhabitants of the various settlements in the district are farmers and through their activities forest reserves are encroached upon and depleted.

2.6.2 Climate

Fanteakwa North District falls under the influence of both the south-west monsoon winds (March–October) and the north-east trade winds (November–February). The district lies within the wet semi-equatorial climatic zone, characterized by a mean annual rainfall between 1,500 mm and 2,000 mm and an average temperature of about 24°C. Rainfall occurs in two distinct seasons, a major rainy season (April–July) and a minor rainy season (mid-August–October), though slight deviations in timing and intensity are occasionally observed. The combination of high rainfall intensity, mountainous terrain, and inadequate drainage infrastructure has led to severe soil erosion, infrastructure deterioration, and declining agricultural productivity.

The district's climatic conditions support favourable agricultural production, particularly for food and cash crops such as cocoa, oil palm, cassava, and plantain. However, the torrential nature of rainfall, combined with steep slopes and poor drainage systems, has intensified soil erosion, loss of fertile topsoil, and destruction of road networks and building foundations. These environmental challenges reduce farm yields, increase the cost of maintaining infrastructure, and heighten the vulnerability of communities to flooding and land degradation.

The situation also contributes to sedimentation of water bodies, threatening water quality and aquatic life, while poorly drained settlements experience stagnant water, increasing the risk of water-borne and vector-borne diseases such as malaria and cholera. In rural farming communities, the loss of soil fertility directly affects household income and food security, thereby perpetuating poverty and out-migration.

If the current climatic and environmental challenges remain unaddressed, the district will likely experience accelerated land degradation, increased infrastructure maintenance costs, and reduced agricultural productivity in the future. These effects could undermine food security, livelihoods, and the overall resilience of the district's economy. Moreover, with projected climate change impacts, rainfall patterns may become more erratic, posing additional risks to both rain-fed agriculture and human settlements.

To ensure sustainable development, there is a need for integrated environmental management, including afforestation, sustainable land-use practices, the construction of storm drains, and climate-resilient infrastructure development. Promoting climate-smart agriculture and soil conservation measures such as contour ploughing, mulching, and terracing will be essential in maintaining soil health and stabilizing crop yields.

2.6.3 Vegetation.

Fanteakwa North District exhibits three main types of vegetation — semi-deciduous forest, forest–savannah transition, and semi-savannah vegetation. The southern part (Akumso through Begoro, Feyiase, and Miaso) is dominated by semi-deciduous forest, which supports a rich biodiversity and provides fertile soils suitable for crop production. The middle belt (Ahomahomaso, Aboaso, Otwater, Addokrom, Dominase, and Meyiwa Krobo) falls within the forest transitional zone, while the northern part (Dedeso, Odortorm, Adakope, Ganyakope, and Tromeleveme) lies within the semi-savannah zone, largely influenced by a rain shadow effect caused by the northern hills. Consequently, the northern areas receive less rainfall and support savannah scrub vegetation near the Volta Lake.

Overall, about 80% of the district’s land area is covered by wet semi-deciduous forest, which provides favourable conditions for cash crops such as cocoa, coffee, rubber, and citrus, as well as food crops including plantain, cassava, maize, cocoyam, and vegetables. The district also contains three gazetted forest reserves, managed primarily for timber production under the supervision of the Forest Services Division.

Despite the ecological richness, the district’s vegetation is under severe threat due to unsustainable human activities. Intensive farming, particularly cocoa cultivation, has led to encroachment on forest lands and reserves. In addition, illegal logging, chainsaw operations, and the heavy dependence on fuelwood and charcoal for household energy have accelerated deforestation and land degradation. The loss of forest cover has resulted in declining soil fertility, increased erosion, and disruption of local microclimates. It also threatens biodiversity, reduces the availability of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and undermines ecotourism potential. The depletion of forest resources has direct consequences on the livelihoods of rural households, particularly those engaged in farming, hunting, and small-scale timber trade, thereby increasing poverty and vulnerability.

Furthermore, the decline in vegetation cover affects the hydrological cycle, reducing groundwater recharge and contributing to the drying up of streams during the dry season. This has implications for domestic water supply, irrigation, and ecosystem health. The semi-savannah areas, already dry due to limited rainfall, face increased risk of desertification and bushfires, especially during the harmattan season.

If deforestation and unsustainable land use continue unchecked, the district could face long-term ecological and socio-economic crises. These include reduced agricultural productivity, loss of forest-based livelihoods, declining rainfall, and increased temperatures, all of which would undermine climate resilience and sustainable development. The destruction of forest reserves would also diminish the district’s carbon sequestration capacity, contributing to broader climate change impacts.

To ensure sustainability, there is a need for integrated land and forest management strategies. These should include:

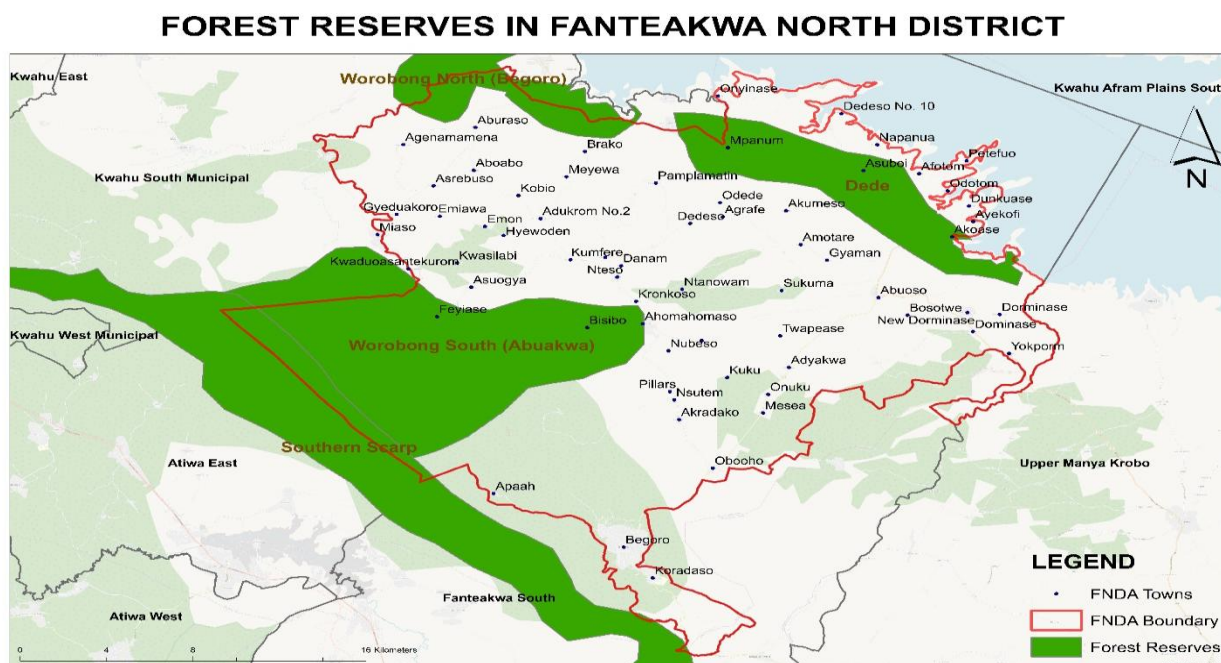
- Reforestation and afforestation programmes to restore degraded lands.
- Promotion of agroforestry and climate-smart agriculture to balance food production and environmental conservation.
- Strict enforcement of forestry regulations to curb illegal logging and encroachment.
- Promotion of alternative livelihood programmes and renewable energy options (such as LPG and solar) to reduce dependency on firewood and charcoal.

Table 4: Forest Reserves

| Location. | Area (sq.km) | Area (ha) | Status. |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| Dede. | 59.12 | 5,912 | Production. |
| Worobong north | 14.66 | 1,466 | Production. |
| Worobong south | 109.35 | 10,935 | Production. |
| TOTAL | 183.13 | 18,313 | |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Figure 10: Forest Reserves in Fanteakwa North District

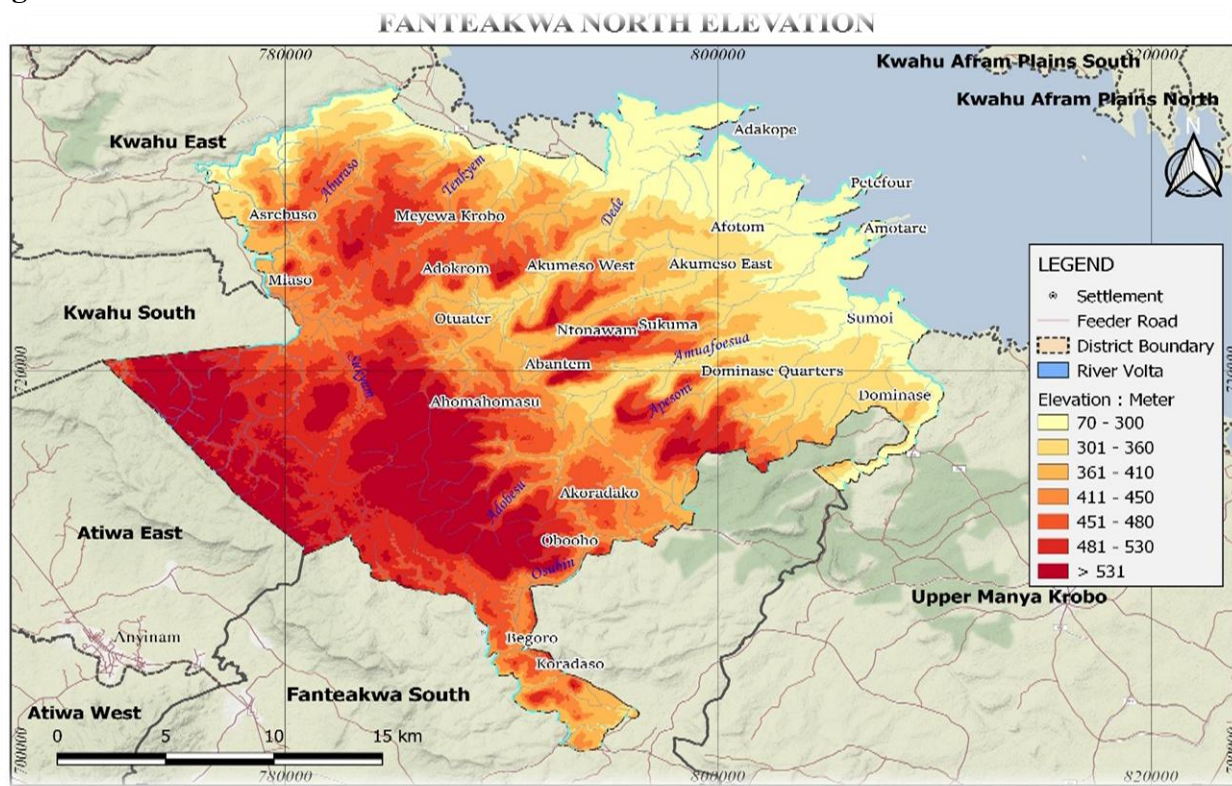


Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

However, the high exploitation of timber for logs and lumber by both registered timber firms and illegal chainsaw operators has contributed significantly to deforestation in the District. Unchecked farming practices including cocoa farming has also compounded the situation through encroachment

on the virgin forest and forest reserves. The heavily dependent of the people on firewood and charcoal for energy has seriously affected both secondary and virgin forests in the District. This situation has serious implications such as threat to livelihood, soil degradation, forest depletion, adverse climatic conditions and endangered species in the District.

Figure 11: Fanteakwa North District Relief



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

The average height of the land is about 8,762m above sea level. Underlying these land masses are several rocks and parent rocks from which several different soils have developed. The parent rocks include the Birrimian formation and Voltarian metamorphoses sediment, with their associated rocks such as Phyllis, Schist and Granites. Most of the hills are capped with iron pans, Bauxite and Kaolin. Gold and Bauxite could also be found within these rocks. The rocks found in the district are suitable for both building and constructional purposes and could therefore be exploited to the benefit of the district.

2.6.4 Drainage.

Fanteakwa North District is endowed with several rivers that form a trellised drainage pattern, shaped by the district's mountainous topography and undulating landscape. Major rivers include the Akrom, Osubin, Amanfuesua, and Dede, which serve as significant natural and socio-economic resources. These rivers provide essential water for domestic use, farming, and fishing, thereby sustaining both rural livelihoods and local ecosystems.

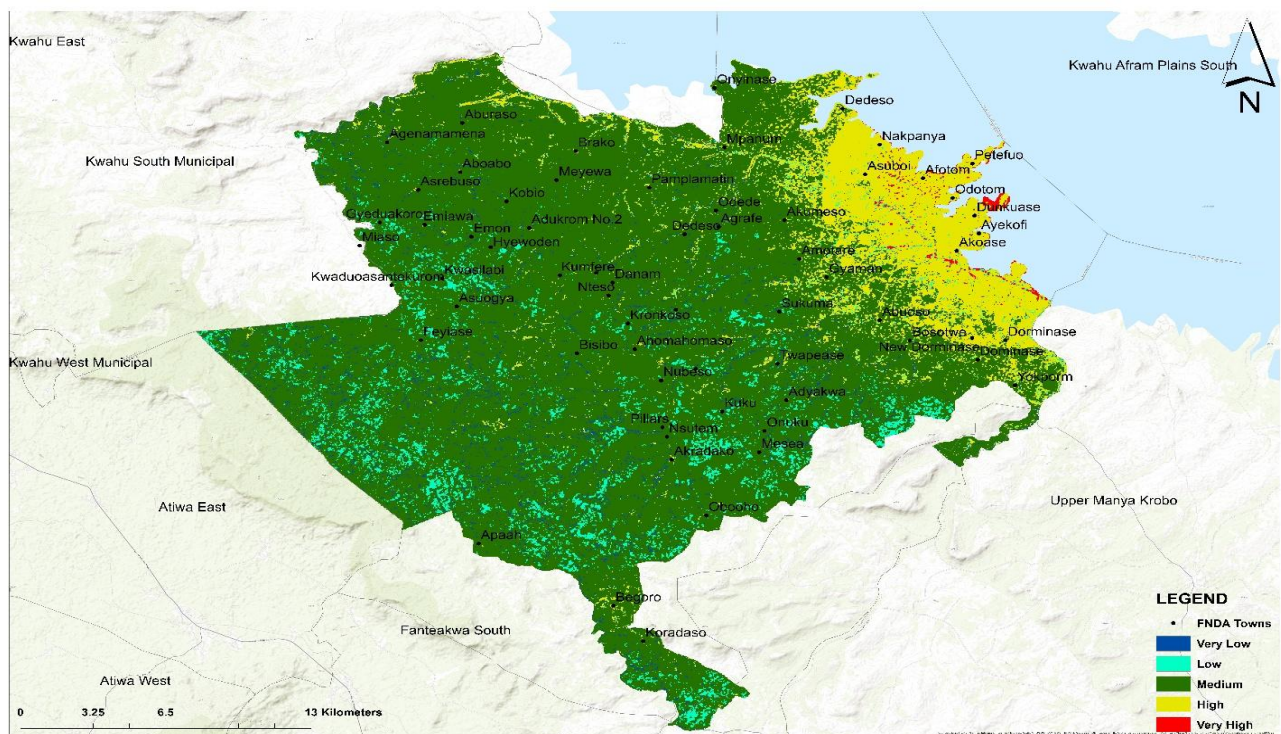
The availability of multiple rivers presents a major asset to the district’s economy, particularly for agriculture, which employs a large proportion of the population. The rivers serve as primary water sources for irrigation, especially for vegetable cultivation along their banks, supporting food security and income generation. Additionally, fishing activities in these water bodies contribute to household nutrition and small-scale commerce.

However, the rivers exhibit marked seasonal variability; they overflow their banks during the rainy season and dry up during the dry season. This situation reflects the influence of the district’s rainfall regime and limited water retention capacity due to deforestation, siltation, and poor watershed management. The flooding during the rainy season often results in erosion, destruction of farmlands, and damage to infrastructure, while the drying up of rivers in the dry season leads to water scarcity, constraining domestic, agricultural, and economic activities.

Furthermore, because most communities depend on these rivers for domestic use, pollution from farming chemicals, washing, and waste disposal poses health and environmental risks. The seasonal fluctuations also affect borehole recharge rates, reducing access to potable water in the dry months, especially in rural areas.

Figure 12: Flood Risk Map of Fanteakwa North District

FLOOD RISK MAP OF FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.7 Water Resources

Fanteakwa North District's water resources primarily consist of rivers, streams, boreholes, and pipe-borne water. A significant portion of households rely on rivers and streams for their water supply. The district also has put in efforts to improve water quality and access through the work of the District Assembly and Water Resource Commission in collaborations with organizations like World Vision Ghana.

2.7.1 Accessibility

About 38.2% of households utilize water from rivers and streams, while 24.8% rely on boreholes or tube wells and 8.5% on pipe-borne water.

2.8 Water Resources Commission

Water Resources Commission (WRC), established under Act 522 of 1996, is mandated to regulate and manage the sustainable use, protection, and development of Ghana's water resources. The Commission coordinates policies, issues water use permits, monitors water quality and quantity, and promotes public awareness on efficient water management.

At the district level, the WRC plays a vital role in supporting the Fanteakwa North District Assembly to manage and protect water resources, particularly groundwater and surface water systems within the Birim River Basin. The Commission collaborates with key stakeholders such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA), and Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) to ensure the provision of safe and sustainable water for domestic, agricultural, and industrial use.

In Fanteakwa North, WRC's interventions focus on:

- Monitoring and safeguarding boreholes, streams, and rivers from pollution and overuse.
- Promoting integrated water resources management (IWRM) at the community and basin levels.
- Supporting the enforcement of buffer zone and catchment protection policies.
- Providing technical advice for sustainable water development projects.

Despite these efforts, challenges such as agricultural runoff, and encroachment on water bodies threaten water quality and availability. Strengthening collaboration between the WRC, the District Assembly, and local communities remains essential for ensuring long-term water security and ecosystem protection.

2.9 Soils.

The Fanteakwa North District's rocky landscape has given rise to five main soil formations, namely:

1. Atiwa–Anum Simple Formation or Association
2. Nzema–Betwai or Oda Compound Association
3. Atewiredu–Kafie Simple Association
4. Bediesa–Yaya or Asuani–Atewa Complex Association
5. Nankesi–Akrosi or Nta–Offin Compound Association

These soil types are influenced by the district's underlying geology, topography, and climatic conditions, resulting in variations in texture, fertility, and drainage. Collectively, they form a diverse soil resource base that supports both food and cash crop production, making agriculture the backbone of the local economy.

The Atiwa–Anum and Nzema–Betwai associations, which dominate the southern and central parts of the district, are generally deep, well-drained, and fertile loamy soils ideal for the cultivation of cocoa, oil palm, coffee, citrus, and food crops such as plantain, cassava, and cocoyam. These fertile zones have encouraged intensive farming, supporting livelihoods and local economic growth.

However, continuous farming without fallowing, slash-and-burn practices, and inappropriate fertilizer use have led to soil nutrient depletion and declining fertility in some areas. The Atewiredu–Kafie and Bediesa–Yaya complex associations, found in more undulating terrain, are moderately fertile but prone to erosion and leaching, especially where vegetation cover has been removed. This has led to reduced crop yields, exposed subsoils, and loss of productive farmland.

In the northern part of the district, the Nankesi–Akrosi (Nta–Offin) soils are shallow and gravelly, with low organic matter content. These soils are less productive and more susceptible to drought stress, restricting agricultural activities mainly to short-season crops such as maize, yam, groundnut, and vegetables. The reduced fertility in these zones often compels farmers to expand into forested areas, exacerbating deforestation and land degradation.

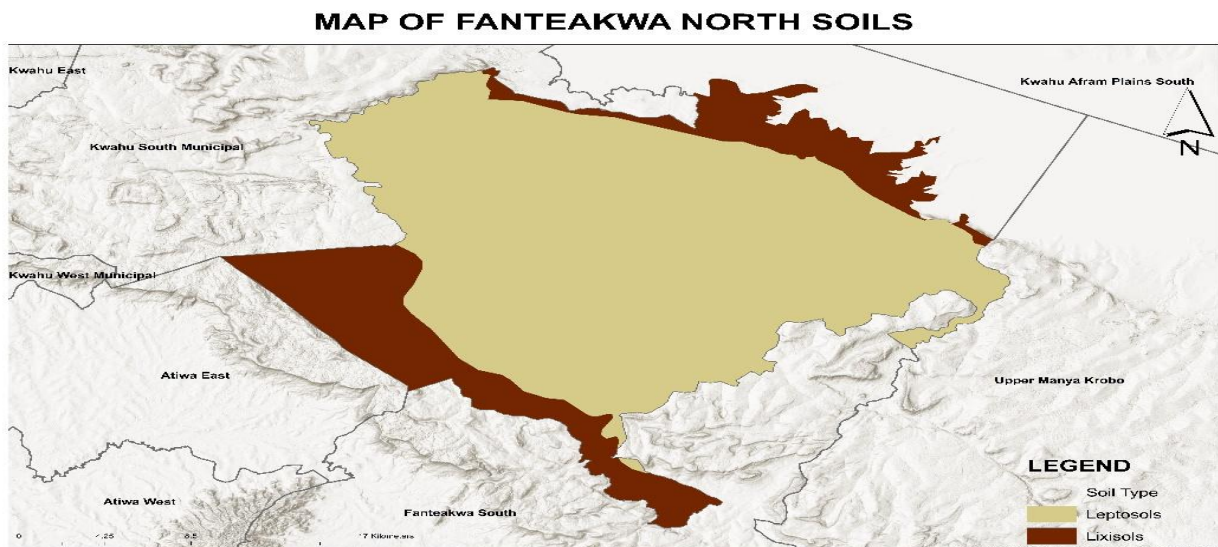
Table 5: Soil Type in Fanteakwa North District

| Soil Association | Characteristics | Suitable Crops |
|-------------------|--|---|
| Atewa-Anum simple | <p>Reddish yellow to dark yellowish brown and well drained gravelly clay developed</p> <p>Dark brown to yellowish red, well drained, non-gravelly clay, loams and clays develop on steep upper to gentle lower slopes.</p> | <p>Food crop: plantain, cocoyam, cassava and vegetables.</p> <p>Cash crops: coca, coffee and banana</p> |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Atewiredu-Kafie simple | Yellowish red to yellowish brown, well drained gravelly and non-gravelly clayey soils dried over flat-topped summits, over bauxite pan and on steep slopes. | Food crop: plantain, cocoyam, cassava and vegetables. Cash crops: coca, coffee and citrus |
| Nzema – Bekwai or Oda compound. | i. Red yellowish red, well drained gravel, silt, loam and clayey ii. Yellowish brown, moderately well to imperfectly drained clays and loams. and Food crops; maize, cassava, cocoyam, plantain, rice and dry season vegetables. Cash crops; Cocoa, coffee, citrus, oil palm and rubber. iii. Greyish brown to grey poorly drained alluvial clays and silty clay loam on valley bottoms. | Food crops; maize, cassava, cocoyam, plantain, rice and dry season vegetables. Cash crops; Cocoa, coffee, citrus, oil palm and rubber. iii. Greyish brown to grey poorly drained alluvial clays and silty clay loam on valley bottoms. |
| Bediesya-Yaya Asuani-Atewa complex | Yellowish red, well drained, deep gravelly and non-gravelly sandy clays and loams. Developed mainly over sandstones or very steep slopes and summits For mechanized cultivation of food and cash tree crops. Greyish brown to grey poorly drained gravel free and less gritty in texture clays developed from gentle lower to middle slopes. | For mechanized cultivation of food and cash tree crops. |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Figure 13: Map of Fantekwa North District Soils



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Generally, the soil found in the district is fertile for both cash and food crops such as cocoa, coffee, fruits, plantain, cassava, cocoyam, vegetables and cereals. The production of these crops helps to sustain food supply and reduces hunger and poverty in the district. Most of these crops are exported to other commercial centres such as Accra, Tema, Koforidua among others. Intensive farming activities for the production of food and cash crops and other human activities within the thickly populated areas have greatly influenced the nature of soils resulting in nutrient depletion, soil erosion, iron pan formation and land degradation.

2.10 Plant and Animal Life

2.10.1 Plant

The Fanteakwa North District lies predominantly within the wet semi-deciduous forest zone, which covers approximately 80% of the total land area. The northern portion of the district, especially around the Volta Lake, transitions into savanna scrub vegetation characterized by grasslands and scattered trees. The district also manages three gazetted forest reserves, which serve as critical ecological buffers and reservoirs of biodiversity. Common tree species include wawa (*Triplochiton scleroxylon*), mahogany (*Khaya ivorensis*), and odum (*Milicia excelsa*), all of which have high economic and ecological value.

In addition to its forest cover, the district supports mixed agricultural systems, where both cash crops (such as cocoa, coffee, rubber, and oil palm) and food crops (including plantain, cocoyam, cassava, maize, and vegetables) thrive. Livestock such as cattle, sheep, and goats are also reared, particularly in the grassland zones near the Volta Lake, where open savanna and pasture conditions are favourable.

The dominance of wet semi-deciduous forest provides a rich base for agriculture, timber production, and biodiversity conservation. It supports soil fertility, maintains watershed integrity, and regulates the local climate, making it an indispensable natural asset for the district's economy and ecological stability. However, this vegetation zone faces increasing human pressure from logging, shifting cultivation, charcoal burning, and illegal farming in forest reserves.

Such activities are gradually reducing forest cover and altering the vegetative balance, particularly in transition zones near the Volta Lake where savanna conditions are expanding due to deforestation and bushfires. The expansion of farmlands into these ecologically fragile areas leads to soil erosion, loss of soil nutrients, and biodiversity depletion. In addition, the conversion of forest areas into farmlands and settlements reduces the natural capacity of the environment to absorb carbon dioxide, thereby exacerbating climate change impacts.

The savanna scrub vegetation in the north provides limited tree cover and shallow soils, which restrict extensive crop cultivation and make the area prone to seasonal droughts and bushfires. While suitable for livestock rearing, this area requires sustainable rangeland management to prevent overgrazing and further land degradation.

2.10.2 Animal Life

Fanteakwa North District supports a variety of livestock species, including cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats, which are reared predominantly in the grassland and savanna zones near the Volta Lake. These areas provide open grazing land and natural water sources, creating favourable conditions for extensive livestock farming. While the district does not host significant wildlife populations, it is likely home to smaller mammals, reptiles, and diverse bird species, particularly within and around the forest reserves and riparian zones. The district's natural environment, including its forest cover, hills, and rock formations, also presents untapped potential for eco-tourism and nature-based recreation.

Livestock rearing contributes significantly to household income, food security, and employment in rural communities. Cattle, goats, and sheep serve as sources of meat, milk, manure, and capital assets, while piggery is gaining importance as a commercial enterprise in peri-urban areas. However, the sector remains largely traditional and low in productivity, constrained by factors such as seasonal feed shortages, inadequate veterinary services, poor housing, and water scarcity during the dry season.

In the grassland areas near the Volta Lake, overgrazing and lack of pasture management have led to land degradation and soil compaction, reducing the regenerative capacity of the land. Furthermore, conflicts sometimes arise between crop farmers and herders over land and water use, reflecting the increasing pressure on natural resources.

Although the district's wildlife population is limited, the forest reserves and natural rock outcrops present opportunities for eco-tourism development. However, the lack of investment in tourism infrastructure, inadequate promotion, and limited accessibility to remote natural sites have hindered this potential. This underdevelopment means the district is not fully benefiting from the economic and employment opportunities associated with tourism, such as hospitality services, tour guiding, and handicraft production.

2.11 Economy

2.11.1 Internally Generated Fund (IGF)

Internally Generated Funds (IGF) constitute a crucial source of revenue for the Fanteakwa North District Assembly. These funds, derived mainly from lands and concessions, property income, rates, fines, fees, and licenses, serve as a critical financial resource for implementing development projects,

maintaining infrastructure, and ensuring effective local governance. Although IGF is expected to supplement central government transfers such as the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), analysis of performance between 2022 and 2024 reveals inconsistent revenue mobilisation and fluctuating performance across different revenue heads.

2.11.2 Revenue Heads

These traditional sources of revenue contribute to the district's IGF, though indications are that not enough revenue is generated from these sources to meet the district's needs.

IGF plays a vital role in supplementing other sources of funding, such as the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), to finance development initiatives and improve local governance.

Table 6: Sources of IGF

| Source | 2022 | | | 2023 | | | 2024 | | |
|---------------------|---------|------------|-------|---------|------------|--------|---------|------------|--------|
| | Target. | Achieved. | % | Target. | Achieved. | % | Target. | Achieved. | % |
| Lands & Concessions | 102,988 | 17,575 | 17.06 | 102,988 | 175,153.95 | 170.07 | 180,000 | 360,968.47 | 200.54 |
| Property Income | 24,000 | 18,138 | 75.57 | 24,000 | 14,225 | 59.27 | 38,752 | 5,120 | 13.21 |
| Rates. | 113,000 | 78,591 | 69.54 | 113,000 | 34,676.20 | 30.68 | 153,000 | 174,078.22 | 113.77 |
| Fines. | 14,500 | 1,930 | 13.31 | 10,250 | 278 | 2.71 | 14,000 | 5,355 | 38.25 |
| Fees. | 443,797 | 354,375.38 | 79.85 | 467,683 | 492,952 | 105.40 | 635,820 | 602,095.6 | 98.69 |
| Licenses | 228,391 | 214,509.18 | 93.92 | 270,788 | 155,926.29 | 57.58 | 294,298 | 220,673 | 74.98 |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

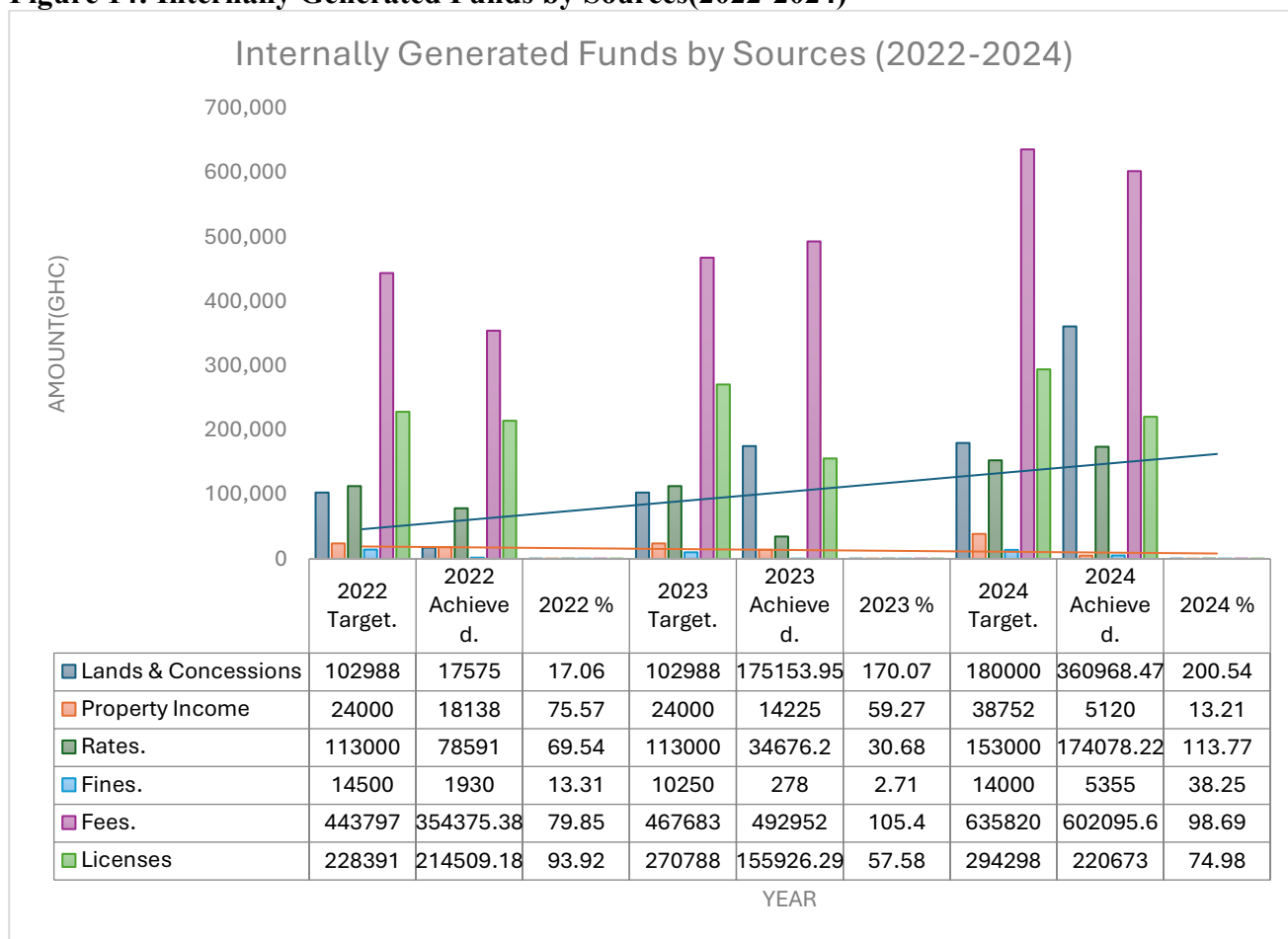
From 2022 to 2024, the district's IGF performance varied significantly across revenue sources:

- Lands and Concessions demonstrated a strong upward trend, increasing from 17.06% of target achieved in 2022 to 200.54% in 2024. This sharp rise may be attributed to enhanced enforcement of land-related levies, increased land transactions, or better documentation and valuation systems.
- Property Income showed a marked decline from 75.57% in 2022 to 13.21% in 2024 indicating weak property rate administration, possibly due to outdated valuation rolls, limited property identification, and low compliance among property owners.
- Rates improved significantly over the three-year period, moving from 69.54% in 2022 to 113.77% in 2024, suggesting progress in ratepayer sensitization, improved collection efficiency, or expansion of the rate base.

- Fines remained low throughout, recording 13.31% in 2022, dropping to 2.71% in 2023, and modestly rising to 38.25% in 2024, reflecting weak enforcement of local bye-laws, limited court sanctions, and poor administrative follow-up.
- Fees, which form the largest portion of IGF, remained relatively stable, with performance ranging from 79.85% in 2022 to 98.69% in 2024, indicating reliable performance from market tolls, permits, and service charges.
- Licenses fluctuated between 93.92% in 2022 and 74.98% in 2024, suggesting inconsistent business registration and weak compliance monitoring.

Although Ahomahomaso Market remains the major source of market tolls, the satellite markets at Obooho, Abourso, and Dedeso contribute marginally, largely due to low trading volumes, poor infrastructure, and inadequate market management systems.

Figure 14: Internally Generated Funds by Sources(2022-2024)



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

The district heavy reliance on a few revenue heads, especially fees and market tolls limits fiscal flexibility. This situation constraints the Assembly’s ability to fund basic services, maintain infrastructure and respond to emerging community needs without depending heavily on external transfers. Low IGF

performance also affects planning autonomy, as many planned projects rely on DACF and donor funds whose release is often delayed or uncertain.

The uneven growth across revenue streams reflects institutional weaknesses in revenue mobilisation planning, monitoring, and enforcement. This limits the Assembly's capacity to implement self-financing projects, improve service delivery, and invest in income-generating infrastructure such as markets, lorry parks, and abattoirs.

If the existing mobilisation challenges persist, the district will face increasing fiscal stress and reduced ability to finance key development priorities under the MTDP. Dependency on central transfers may continue to delay project implementation and undermine local development initiatives.

However, there are strong prospects for enhancing IGF sustainability through:

- ✚ Modernizing revenue collection (digitalization, electronic billing, and cashless payments)
- ✚ Updating property valuation databases to improve property rate collection.
- ✚ Strengthening enforcement of bye-laws to improve compliance and fines collection.
- ✚ Expanding market infrastructure and formalizing economic activities in satellite markets
- ✚ Build staff capacity in revenue administration, data management, and local economic planning.

If effectively implemented, these interventions could significantly broaden the revenue base, enhance fiscal independence, and accelerate local economic development, enabling the Assembly to deliver more community-driven services and reduce poverty.

2.12 Local Economic Development (LED)

While the private sector could mobilize resources to generate goods and services, the public sector would induce actions to improve business, employment, income distribution and fiscal solvency of the community.

Businesses need enabling environments for them to be sustainable. These enabling environments comprise: access to soft loans, managerial training support, and lower cost of operation, security, ready market to mention but a few. In the quest to improve upon the existing business enabling environment, the Assembly has constructed a new lorry park at Ahomahomaso, and there is a market facility being constructed in the same community.

Moreover, in order to reduce postharvest losses experienced by farmers, more especially cassava farmers, the United Nation Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) with the support of the Netherlands embassy through the Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs and Ministry of Finance have constructed a cassava processing facility at Nteso No.1 to process cassava into other

finished products like gari, starch etc. this will create job opportunities for the youth within the catchment of the facility and will also reduce postharvest losses. However, capital to start business remains the most daunting challenge facing the district. Local entrepreneurs do not have required collateral security to enable them access bank loans. Those who even acquire loans have it at a very higher interest rate from local money lenders making payment very difficult.

Most local entrepreneurs lack managerial skills to help them steer the affairs of their business very well. Savings, as a means of enhancing one's capital is also lacking. These areas need critical support to help enhances local economic development of the district. The Business Advisory centre (BAC) was established to assist SMEs stand on their feet. The BAC has been training local SMEs in so many areas including: book-keeping, small business management, beads making, cassava processing to gari and other adding value activities. The district must take advantage of the BAC to enlighten SMEs on business development issues.

2.12.1 Industries

The district has some small-scale industries that process mainly agricultural produce for sale in markets in and around. These include cassava processing into cassava dough and gari and palm oil extraction. Others include carpentry, blacksmiths, mechanics, dressmakers, and small-scale sawmills. All these small-scale operators are not organized and therefore are not able to access any institutional credit to improve their productive activities. They also have little or no access to services such as water, electricity and good roads. Low skill development also limits these small-scale producers' linkage to other producers and sectors.

2.12.2 Commerce

2.12.2.1 Banking

Rural banks are the only banks that exist in the District. These banks include the Fanteakwa Rural Bank, Atiwa, Mumuadu Rural and Adonteng Rural Banks all located in Begoro leaving the other settlements in dire need of banking services. People, therefore, travel from far to access banking services in Begoro. Coupled with this challenge is the unwillingness of the banks to give credit to farmers because of the high risks associated with these loans. This affects their ability to expand their production activities and therefore slowing down the District's growth and development

2.12.2.2 Tourism

Fanteakwa North District has a huge untapped potential for tourism development, endowed with both natural and cultural attractions that could be harnessed to promote economic diversification, local employment, and internally generated revenue. The district's tourism resources include Adomankoma Ahenfie (Rocky Paradise) at Aboabo, forest reserves at Dedeso and Feyiase, Trudu and

Beseboum Waterfalls, and traditional cultural festivals such as Allue, Ohum, and Odwira. Collectively, these resources provide a solid foundation for the development of eco-tourism, cultural tourism, and heritage tourism in the district.

At present, most of the identified tourism sites remain undeveloped, poorly accessible, and under-promoted. The absence of supporting infrastructure, such as good access roads, signage, accommodation facilities, and visitor amenities, has limited their visibility and ability to attract visitors. Additionally, there is limited private sector involvement in tourism investment due to lack of incentives and promotional initiatives by the Assembly.

The existing natural forest reserves at Dedeso and Feyiase have high ecological value, ideal for eco-tourism and conservation education. Similarly, the waterfalls at Begoro and Beseboum have scenic and recreational potential, yet are largely unknown to both domestic and foreign tourists due to poor packaging and marketing. Traditional festivals such as Ohum and Odwira provide opportunities to promote cultural heritage, foster community identity, and attract tourists when properly organized and publicized.

Figure 15: Tourism in Fantekwa North District

TOURISM IN FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Currently, the underdeveloped tourism sector represents a lost opportunity for local economic growth and job creation. The district's dependence on agriculture and limited IGF sources means that diversifying into tourism could provide an important complementary economic activity. The absence of tourist infrastructure also hinders potential collaboration with the private sector and deters investment in hospitality services such as guesthouses, eco-lodges, restaurants, and transport services. The district's natural and cultural assets remain at risk of degradation due to the absence of structured management plans or protective regulations. This could lead to loss of biodiversity, encroachment, and environmental deterioration if sustainable tourism principles are not applied. The current situation also means that potential revenue from entry fees, tours, and cultural events is untapped, reducing opportunities for the Assembly to expand its Internally Generated Funds (IGF).

Looking ahead, the district has a strategic opportunity to integrate tourism into its local economic development agenda. Developing these attractions through Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) can unlock multiple benefits:

- Employment generation in guiding, hospitality, transport, crafts, and event management.
- Increased IGF through tourism-related fees, licenses, and business permits.
- Improved infrastructure as road networks and utilities are expanded to serve tourism sites.
- Community empowerment and cultural preservation, as local people participate in tourism-related enterprises.
- Environmental conservation, through eco-tourism initiatives that promote sustainable land and forest use.

The development of Trudu and Beseboum waterfalls, for example, could become anchor tourism projects attracting both local and international visitors. Similarly, organizing and promoting the Ohum and Odwira festivals as regional cultural events can create seasonal economic activity and visibility for the district.

However, without deliberate planning and investment, the district risks losing these opportunities to neighbouring districts with better-developed facilities. Therefore, future development planning must focus on infrastructure improvement, capacity building, branding and marketing of tourist sites, and strengthening institutional coordination with the Ghana Tourism Authority and private investors.

2.12.2.3 Festivals

Fanteakwa North District is rich in cultural heritage, with two major traditional festivals, Odwira (Ahwie) and Ohum, as well as Aday festivals (Akwasidae and Awukudae), which serve as key social and cultural events in the district. The Odwira Festival, celebrated between September and October, symbolizes purification, unity, and thanksgiving, while the Ohum Festival, observed twice annually

(Ohumkan in June and Ohumkyire in January), marks harvest and renewal of allegiance to traditional authorities. These festivals are complemented by periodic Adaye celebrations, which occur every forty days to honour the ancestors and reaffirm traditional bonds.

In traditional times, the district also observed the 'Bragro' puberty rites, a moral and social institution marking the transition of girls into womanhood. This practice reinforced moral discipline, social cohesion, and cultural values surrounding chastity and responsible adulthood. However, with the influence of modernization, formal education, and changing social norms, the 'Bragro' practice has declined, resulting in weakened traditional mechanisms that previously guided the moral and reproductive behaviour of young women.

At present, the rich cultural heritage of Fanteakwa North District provides a foundation for social cohesion and participatory development. Festivals such as Odwira and Ohum continue to serve as platforms for communal mobilization, local investment, and cultural education. The involvement of traditional authorities during these occasions in presenting developmental agendas helps bridge the gap between traditional leadership and the modern local governance system.

However, the decline of traditional moral institutions like 'Bragro' poses a significant social challenge, as the moral guidance and social control they offered are now largely absent. This has contributed to increasing rates of teenage pregnancy, school dropout among girls, and reproductive health complications, particularly among those aged 10–15 years. The erosion of traditional moral education without adequate replacement through formal or civic education has created a social vacuum, affecting the district's human capital development and gender equality outcomes.

In addition, while cultural festivals generate social and economic benefits, their full potential remains underexploited due to limited promotion, infrastructure, and integration into tourism development strategies. The absence of structured event management or linkages with the hospitality industry means that the economic spin-offs from such cultural events remain minimal.

Looking forward, the district's cultural heritage offers strong opportunities for both social development and economic diversification. With proper coordination between the District Assembly, traditional authorities, and the Ghana Tourism Authority, festivals such as Odwira and Ohum can be branded and developed into major cultural tourism attractions. This will not only generate Internally Generated Funds (IGF) but also promote employment opportunities in event management, craft production, and hospitality services.

To address the decline in traditional moral education, future development initiatives must integrate cultural and civic education programmes into the District's Child Protection and Gender Development Strategies. Reviving aspects of traditional moral instruction through community mentorship programmes and collaboration between schools and traditional leaders could help curb the rise in teenage pregnancies and promote positive youth development.

Moreover, institutionalizing cultural heritage as part of the district's identity and tourism promotion can help preserve indigenous knowledge systems and strengthen community pride. Over time, this can build a more culturally conscious and socially responsible citizenry, capable of driving sustainable development while preserving local traditions.

2.13 Agriculture.

The economy of Fanteakwa North District is largely rural and agrarian, limited industrial activity and a growing services sector. The district is in the Eastern region of Ghana with Begoro as its capital. It is a prime agricultural zone characterised by its wet semi-deciduous forest canopy, hilly terrain, and bimodal rainfall typical of double maxima seasons; main rains from March to June and minor rains around October, with average annual rainfall between 1,500-2,000mm and year-round humidity around 75-80%

2.13.1 Crop Farming

The major economic activity in the District is farming. Unlike in other parts of the country, where farming is left in the hands of the elderly, people of all ages in the District are involved in farming due to the high returns derived particularly from vegetable production. The other major cash crops grown in the District are cocoa, coffee, oil palm, rubber, citrus and coconut.

The District also has comparative advantage in the cultivation of food crops. Plantain, yam, cassava, cocoyam, vegetables, rice and maize among others are widely cultivated in the District.

Agriculture production in the district is predominantly rain fed, since it is the main stay of the District's economy, variations in weather pattern could lead to low yield and subsequently hunger and poverty.

The agricultural and forest resource base of the district facilitates the establishment of manufacturing and processing industries. However, domestic animals such as cattle poses huge challenge for agricultural activities in a areas as Dedeso, Abourso, Ahomahomaso, Obooho, Begoro and etc.

2.13.2 Fish Farming

Fishing is another important agricultural activity that is undertaken by some people in the District. Fishing areas in the district include Adakope, Ganyokope, Tromeleveme, Odortom, Petefuor, Dedeso,

etc. Tilapia and catfish are the common fishes in the district. Preservation of fish is done by smoking, salting and freezing. The district has two (2) cold storage facilities at Begoro and some mini deep freezer storage facilities all over the district. Marketing of fish is done on the local market and occasionally, middlemen go to these communities along the Volta Lake to buy the fish and re-sell at higher prices. Some of the problems facing the fishing industry include:

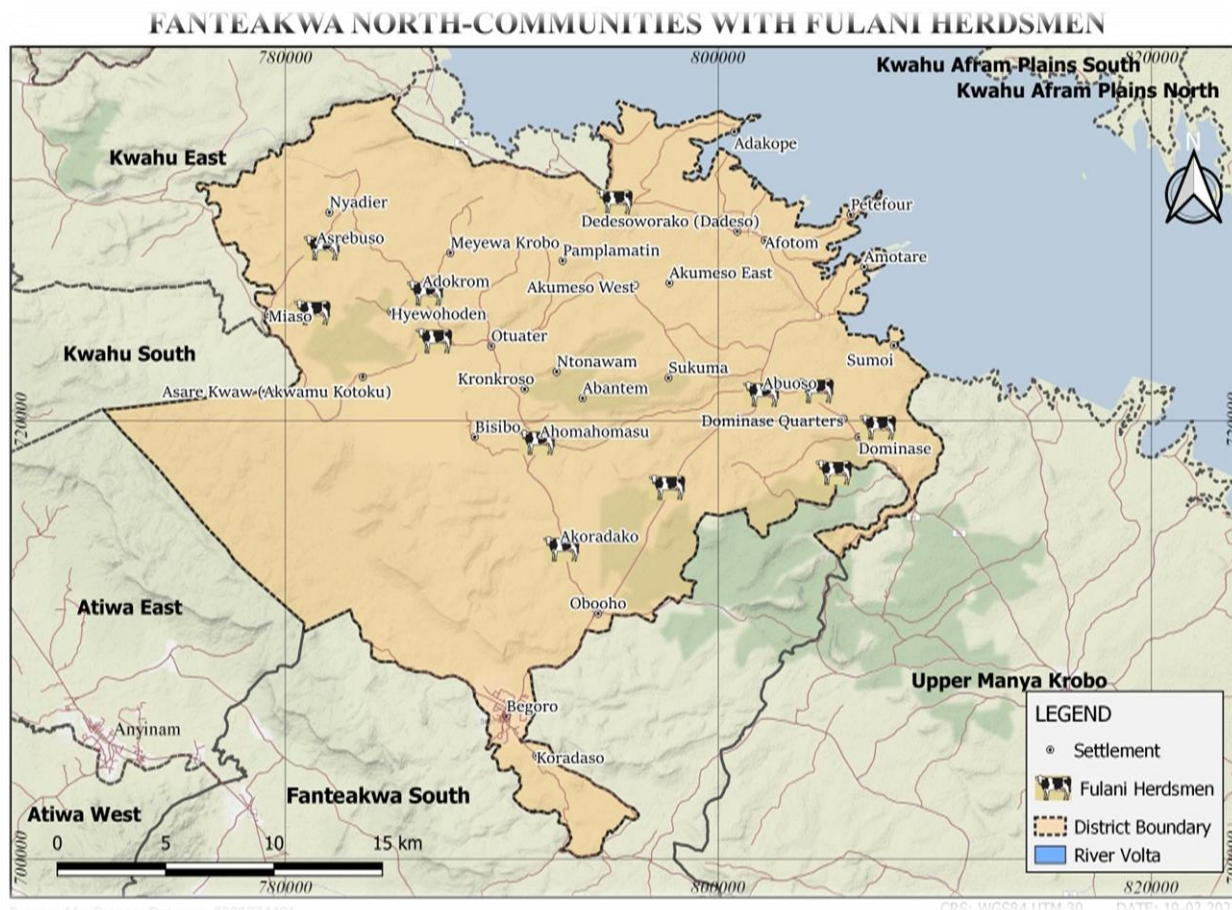
1. Tree stumps in the lake which leads to damage of canoes and other fishing gears
2. Deployment of child labour on the lake
3. Inadequate credit facilities.
4. Inadequate fishing equipment or gadgets
5. Absence of hatchery for fingerlings production
6. Inadequate processing equipment
7. Inappropriate use of fishing methods e.g. 'Atigya.'

The Regional Fishing Unit of the Fisheries Department in collaboration with the Mumuadu Rural Bank has sponsored a group in cage culture and the results are quite encouraging. Currently four (4) Farmers are practicing fish pond farming.

2.13.3 Livestock Farming

Most households rear animals for domestic consumption. There are a few households which rear animals for commercial purposes just to supplement incomes from other sources therefore, livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in District. The 2010 census counted a total of 302,165 livestock of different species across the district. The existence of good pasture and availability of water (Volta Lake) at Tromeleveme, Aseribuso, Papramatang, Miaso, Adakope, Dedeso and Abourso areas support the livestock industry. However, competition with crop farmers and the alien herdsmen is the source of conflicts in the area, with the animals (cattle) destroying large quantities of farm produce as well as the clash of cultures between the indigenes and the herdsmen.

Figure 16: Fanteakwa North District Communities with Fulani Herdsmen



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

The types of livestock commonly reared include sheep, goats, cattle, chicken, pigs, etc. Domestic poultry keeping is the largest activity although there are few commercial poultries at Begoro and Dedeso, etc. The problems faced by this sub-sector are:

1. Poor Housing
2. Poor Breeds
3. Absence of pastures (free range)
4. Animals are prone to diseases and theft
5. Sour relationship between cattle owner/herdsmen and farmers.

2.14 Employment.

Employment in Fanteakwa North District is dominated by informal, self-employed agricultural and trading activities. Formal jobs remain scarce, particularly for youth. Expanding agro-processing, vocational skills training, and small business support will be key to reducing unemployment and improving livelihoods.

Table 7: Employment by Sector

| Sector | Share of Employment | Key Features |
|---|---------------------|---|
| Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | ~60% | Mainstay of the local economy; includes crop farming, cocoa, and livestock. |
| Services (Trading, Transport, Hospitality) | ~20% | Concentrated mainly in Begoro and market centres. |
| Industry / Manufacturing | ~10% | Includes artisanship, small-scale processing, and construction. |
| Public Sector (Education, Health, Admin.) | ~10% | Formal wage employment mainly in the district capital. |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

The economy is therefore **heavily rural and informal**, with very few opportunities in the formal or industrial sectors.

2.15 Private Sector Development

The private sector in Fanteakwa North District is largely informal and agriculture-based, dominated by smallholder farmers, traders, and artisans. Most businesses operate on a small scale with limited access to credit, markets, and modern technology. Agro-processing and service enterprises are emerging but remain underdeveloped.

Key challenges include poor infrastructure, especially feeder roads and market facilities, limited access to finance, low value addition, and inadequate business and technical skills.

However, there are major opportunities in agricultural value-chain development (particularly, cassava, maize, and vegetables), agro-processing, rural enterprise promotion, and eco-tourism development (such as Trudu Waterfall).

To strengthen private sector growth, the District Assembly should focus on improving infrastructure, facilitating access to finance, supporting small business training and formalisation, developing agro-processing hubs, and promoting public–private partnerships (PPPs) in key sectors.

2.16 The Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) offers Fanteakwa North District access to a market of over a billion consumers and the chance to move up value chains. To benefit, the District must stop thinking only as a local raw-material supplier and instead (1) add value to agricultural and forest products, (2) make local businesses AfCFTA-ready (standards, packaging, export knowledge), (3) fix logistics/market access, and (4) use partnerships (national agencies, UNDP/NDPC guidance, private investors) to mobilize finance and skills. The agenda below turns those four pillars into practical actions, timelines and measurable outputs.

District Comparative Advantages to Leverage On

Identify resources the District already has and turn them into competitive products/services.

- **Agricultural base** — cocoa, plantain, cassava, cassava flour/gari, vegetables, citrus and other fruits. (Value addition potential: dried fruit, chips, flour, cocoa processing).
- **Forest products & timber** — timber species (wawa, mahogany, odum) and non-timber products (rattan, honey, medicinal plants). (Value addition: furniture, finished wood products, certified timber exports).
- **Livestock & fish (local rivers)** — beef, goat, sheep and small fisheries (could supply regional markets after cold-chain and sanitary upgrades).
- **Cultural & natural tourism assets** — waterfalls, rocky sites, festivals — for regional eco- and cultural tourism packages.
- **Human capital** — large youth cohort that can be trained in agro-processing, hospitality and trade.

Using these assets to export processed goods rather than raw produce multiplies incomes and creates jobs, converts low-value farm outputs into higher-value consumer goods for African markets.

Strategic pillars to Pursue

- ✚ Value-addition & local processing
- ✚ Standards, certification, quality & export readiness
- ✚ Logistics, market access & trade facilitation
- ✚ SME capacity building & finance
- ✚ Branding, tourism packages & cultural exports
- ✚ Policy, coordination & partnerships

2.17 Social.

2.17.1 Education.

Across the globe, governments are increasingly recognizing the importance of quality education and lifelong learning in fostering highly skilled, well-informed, and morally sound citizens. Ghana is no exception to this trend.

Despite the progress made in improving access to education for all, there are still challenges preventing thousands of children from attending school and learning. The school environment is often not conducive to learning, with overcrowded classrooms, inadequate water and sanitation facilities, and shortages of trained teachers and schoolbooks. These challenges have contributed to poor educational outcomes for students in Fantekwa North District.

To measure the effectiveness of the measures put in place by the state, indicators such as infrastructure, BECE performance, teacher absenteeism, enrolment rate, completion rate, and gender parity index were included. The report further discusses how these indicators affect the performance of the education system in the district. The achievement of these indicators is linked to the progressive achievement of SDG target 4.1.

It is important to address the challenges facing the education system in the district to ensure that all children have access to quality education and the opportunity to reach their full potential.

2.17.2 Educational Infrastructure in the District

Kindergarten, Primary, Junior High School and Senior High School Infrastructure.

The district has 85 KGs schools with 255 classrooms and 41.0% (35) need rehabilitation. Primary school Infrastructure in the district is not different from that of the kindergartens in terms of conditions. There are 86 primary schools with 516 classrooms and about 31% (27) of this require major repairs. There are 50 JHS with 150 classrooms.

There is only one Government Senior High School in the district which requires some facilities and renovations of certain facilities (halls, library, kitchen, dining hall and internal roads.

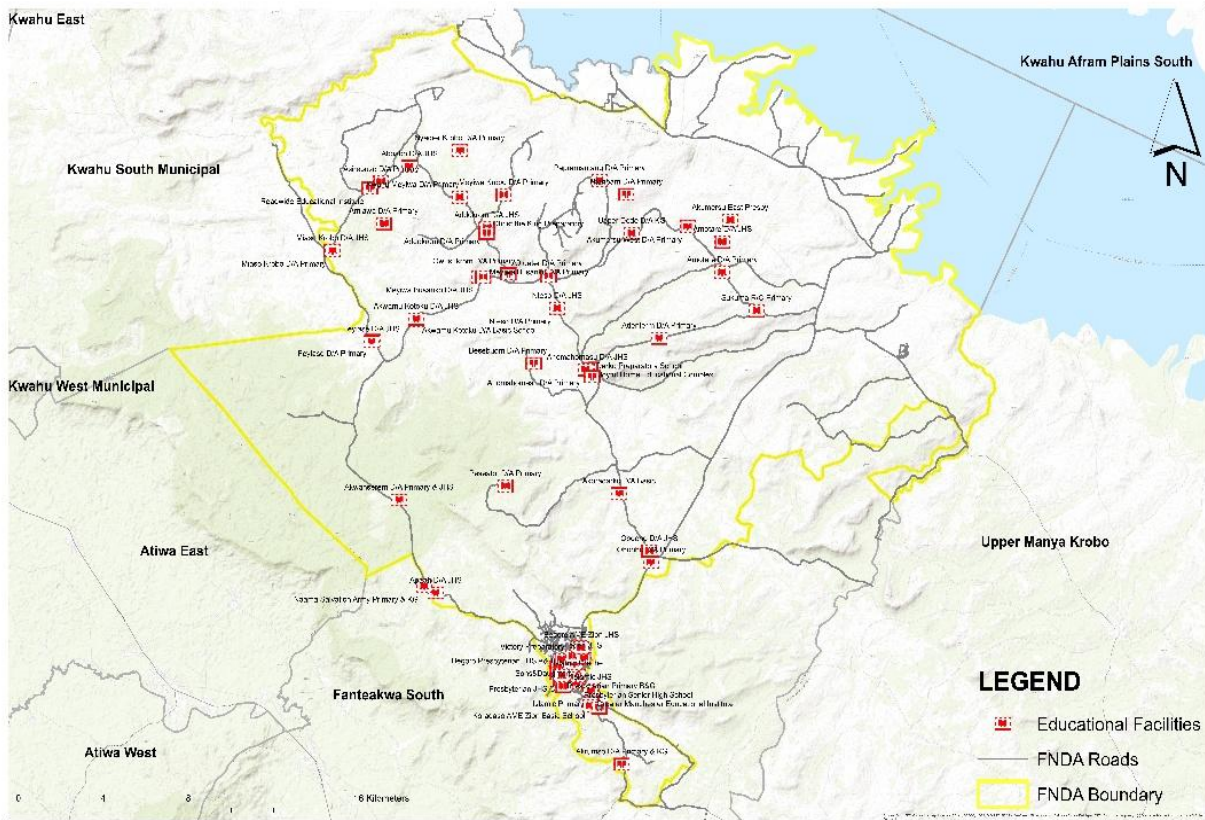
Table 8: Number of Educational Infrastructure

| Level. | 2022 | | 2023 | | 2024 | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | No. Of schools | No. Of classrooms | No. Of schools | No. Of classrooms | No. Of schools | No. of classroom |
| Public KG | 59 | 198 | 57 | 198 | 66 | 198 |
| Private KG | 19 | 57 | 21 | 57 | 19 | 57 |
| Public Primary | 59 | 390 | 61 | 390 | 65 | 390 |
| Private Primary | 19 | 126 | 21 | 126 | 21 | 126 |
| Public JHS | 32 | 114 | 34 | 114 | 38 | 114 |
| Private JHS | 12 | 36 | 12 | 36 | 12 | 36 |
| Public SHS | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro, 2025

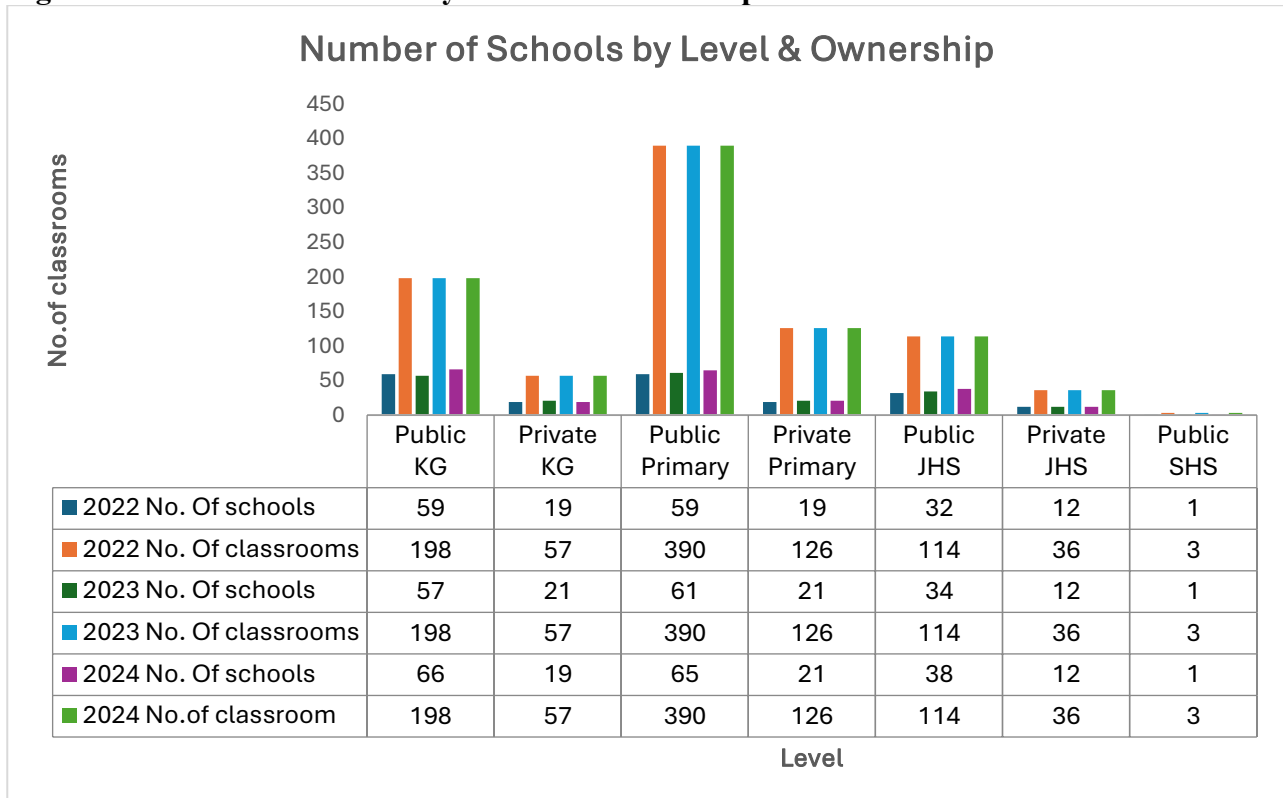
Figure 17: Map showing Educational Facilities in Fanteakwa North

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN FANTEAKWA NORTH



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro, 2025

Figure 18: Number of Schools by Level and Ownership



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Table 9: Number of Primary Schools

| Type | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Change in No. of Schools (2022–2024) | Classroom Change |
|------------|------|------|------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Public KG | 59 | 57 | 66 | +7 schools | No change (198) |
| Private KG | 19 | 21 | 19 | No net change | No change (57) |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Although new schools were added, the number of classrooms remained unchanged, possibly affecting teaching quality or pupil-classroom ratios.

Table 10: Junior High Schools (JHS)

| Type | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Change in No. of Schools | Classroom Change |
|-------------|------|------|------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Public JHS | 32 | 34 | 38 | +6 schools | No change (114) |
| Private JHS | 12 | 12 | 12 | No change | No change (36) |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

There is strong growth in public JHS with no increase in classrooms could again raise concerns of congestion.

Table 11: Senior High Schools (SHS)

| Type | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Change in No. of Schools | Classroom Change |
|------------|------|------|------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Public SHS | 1 | 1 | 1 | No change | No change (3) |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

The district still has only one SHS with limited capacity.

2.17.3 Key Insights

The number of schools increased across all public levels (except SHS), especially KG, Primary, and JHS. Classroom numbers remained static across all levels and years. This mismatch may result in:

- Overcrowded classrooms.
- Lower quality of instruction.
- Higher student-to-classroom ratios.

Infrastructure at the primary level has some effects on achieving free quality basic education in the district. Thus, the available infrastructure is not enough to absorb the ever-increasing population of children in the district. There is, therefore, the need to increase primary school infrastructure to help improve the quality of education in the district.

2.17.4 Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) Performance.

This examination is both for certification and selection into Senior High Schools and Technical Institute in Ghana. The table shows the male and female participation in BECE examination for three consecutive years (2022–2024), comparing targets (30%) with actuals. Here's a brief analysis.

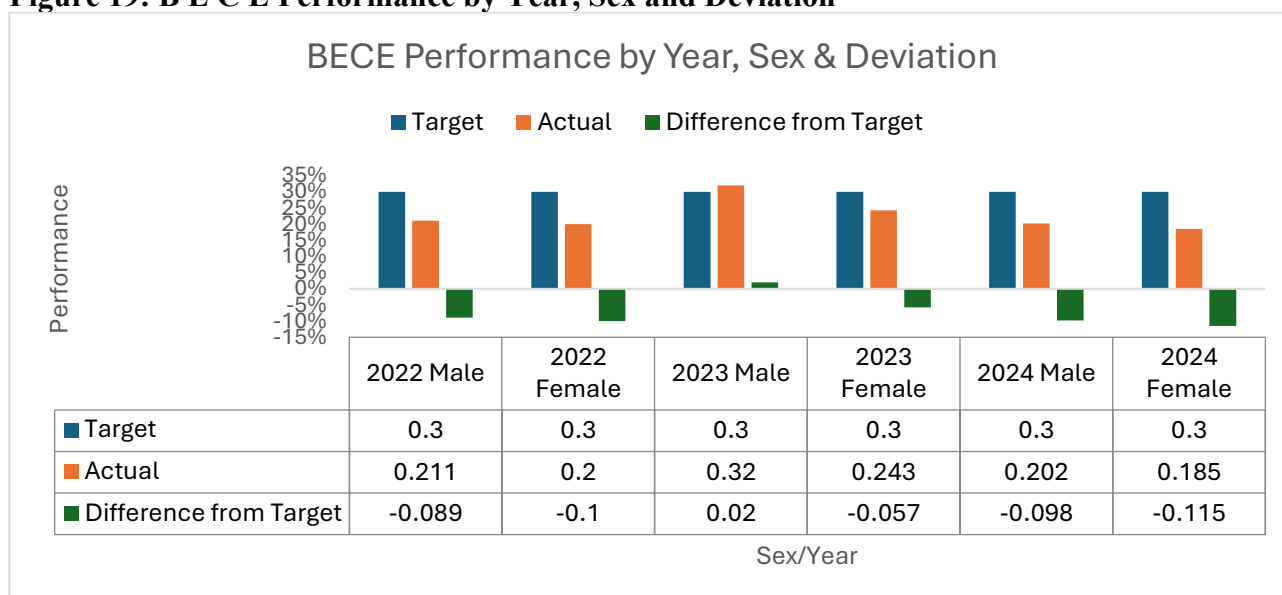
BECE Performance Ratio by Sex of the District.

Table 12: Male and Female Participation vs Target

| Year | Gender | Target | Actual | Difference from Target |
|------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------|
| 2022 | Male | 30% | 21.10% | -8.90% |
| 2022 | Female | 30% | 20.00% | -10.00% |
| 2023 | Male | 30% | 32.00% | +2.00% |
| 2023 | Female | 30% | 24.30% | -5.70% |
| 2024 | Male | 30% | 20.20% | -9.80% |
| 2024 | Female | 30% | 18.50% | -11.50% |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Figure 19: B E C E Performance by Year, Sex and Deviation



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.17.5 Key Insights:

2022 and 2024: Both genders fell short of the target, with females consistently performing slightly lower than males.

2023: Male participation exceeded the target by 2%, while females still fell short but improved compared to 2022.

Trend: After a peak in 2023, both male and female participation declined in 2024, falling below the target again.

2.17.6 Identify Root Causes of Decline

Conduct focus group discussions with both males and females to understand barriers to participation (e.g., economic hardship, lack of motivation, cultural norms).

Analyse dropout or absentee records if this relates to education, training, or employment participation.

2.17.7 Gender-Specific Interventions

For Females:

- Introduce mentorship and empowerment programmes to boost confidence and engagement.
- Provide incentives such as transportation support, sanitary products etc
- Sensitize communities on the importance of female performance, especially where cultural barriers exist.

For Males:

- Address behavioural or social distractions (e.g., early employment, peer pressure).
- Create appealing programmes or activities (e.g., sports-integrated education or tech training) to sustain interest in school
- Involve male role models to champion participation and success stories.

2.17.8 Improve Access and Convenience

- Decentralize programmes to bring them closer to rural or hard-to-reach population.
- Use flexible schedules (e.g., weekend or evening sessions) to accommodate participants' time constraints.

2.17.9 Strengthen Communication & Awareness

Use community radios/communication centres, schools, and churches/mosques to promote the importance of BECE performance. Distribute simple brochures or visuals in local languages that highlight benefits and success stories.

2.17.10 Set Realistic, Progressive Targets

Instead of a flat 30% yearly target, adopt incremental targets (e.g., 25% → 27% → 30%) with support programs ramped up over time.

2.17.11 Foster Partnerships

Collaborate with NGOs, CSOs, and private sector actors for resources, outreach, and program design, especially for boys and girls.

2.17.12 Monitor & Evaluate Progress

Regular tracking and reporting should be implemented.

Feedback loops should be established to adjust strategies quickly when targets are not met.

2.17.13 Gross Enrolment

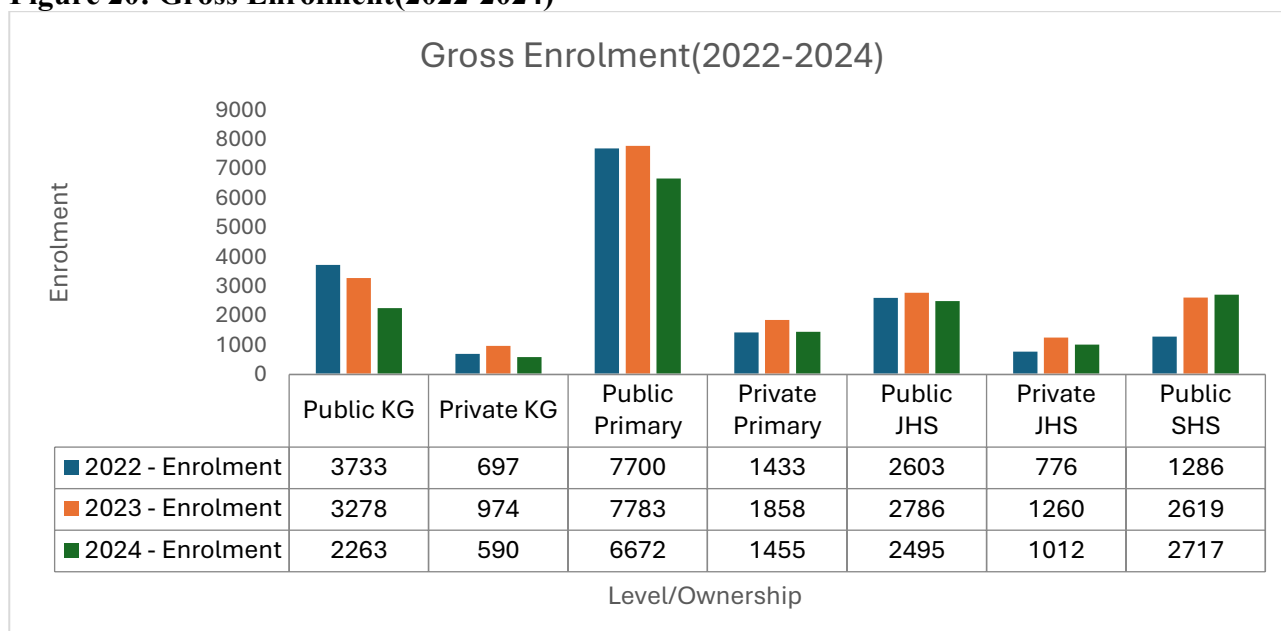
The table below depicts total enrolment by level, year and ownership.

Table 13: Gross Enrolment

| Level | 2022 - Enrolment | 2023 - Enrolment | 2024 - Enrolment |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Public KG | 3733 | 3278 | 2263 |
| Private KG | 697 | 974 | 590 |
| Public Primary | 7700 | 7783 | 6672 |
| Private Primary | 1433 | 1858 | 1455 |
| Public JHS | 2603 | 2786 | 2495 |
| Private JHS | 776 | 1260 | 1012 |
| Public SHS | 1286 | 2619 | 2717 |

Source.: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Figure 20: Gross Enrolment(2022-2024)



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.17.14 Enrolment Trend Analysis (2022-2024)

According to the graph above, there was a sharp decline in public KG level enrolment by 30% over the three-year period. Some of the possible factors may include reduced birth rate, migration, or parental preference shifting to private KG or informal childcare.

In respect of private KG enrolment, the trend showed a rise in 2023, then a drop in 2024 by 15%. This may indicate unstable demand or affordability issues among parents.

Public primary saw a slight increase in 2023, followed by a 14% drop in 2024, implying the most attended level but declining enrolment in 2024 is a concern. With private primary, there was an increase of 29% in 2023, slightly dropped in 2024, back to 2022 levels. This surge in 2023 was possibly due to new schools or improved quality, but may not have been sustained.

With public JHS, there was a minor decline (4%) over the three years. This indicates steady participation, but a drop in 2024 could reflect dropout or transition challenges.

With private JHS strong growth in 2023, slightly drop in 2024(30% increase from 2022.) growth preference for private JHS, possibly due to better performance or targeted interventions.

2.17.15 Key Observations

- General decline in enrolment at most public levels by 2024.
- Growth in private school enrolment in 2023 was not sustained in 2024.
- Public KG experienced the most significant decline, raising concerns about access to early education.
- Private JHS and Primary schools show signs of growing preference but face volatility.

2.17.16 Recommendations.

- Investigate Dropouts: Conduct a community-level study to understand why enrolment is declining, especially in KG and Primary.
- Improve Quality in Public Schools: Enhance teaching quality, infrastructure, and learning resources.
- Support for Early Childhood Education: Increase investment and community sensitization on the importance of KG education.
- Monitor Private School Trends: Work with private schools to ensure sustainability and affordability.
- Community Engagement: Use parent-teacher associations and local leaders to promote enrolment and retention.

The declining trend in public school enrolment, especially at the foundation level, is a call to action. Proactive policy measures and community involvement are essential to reverse the trend and ensure access to quality education for all children in Fanteakwa North District.

2.17.17 Net Enrolment Rate

The net enrolment rate is so significant as it shows the general level of participation in each level of education. It goes further to indicate the capacity of the education system to enrol students of a particular age group. It can also show the extent of over-age and under-age enrolment.

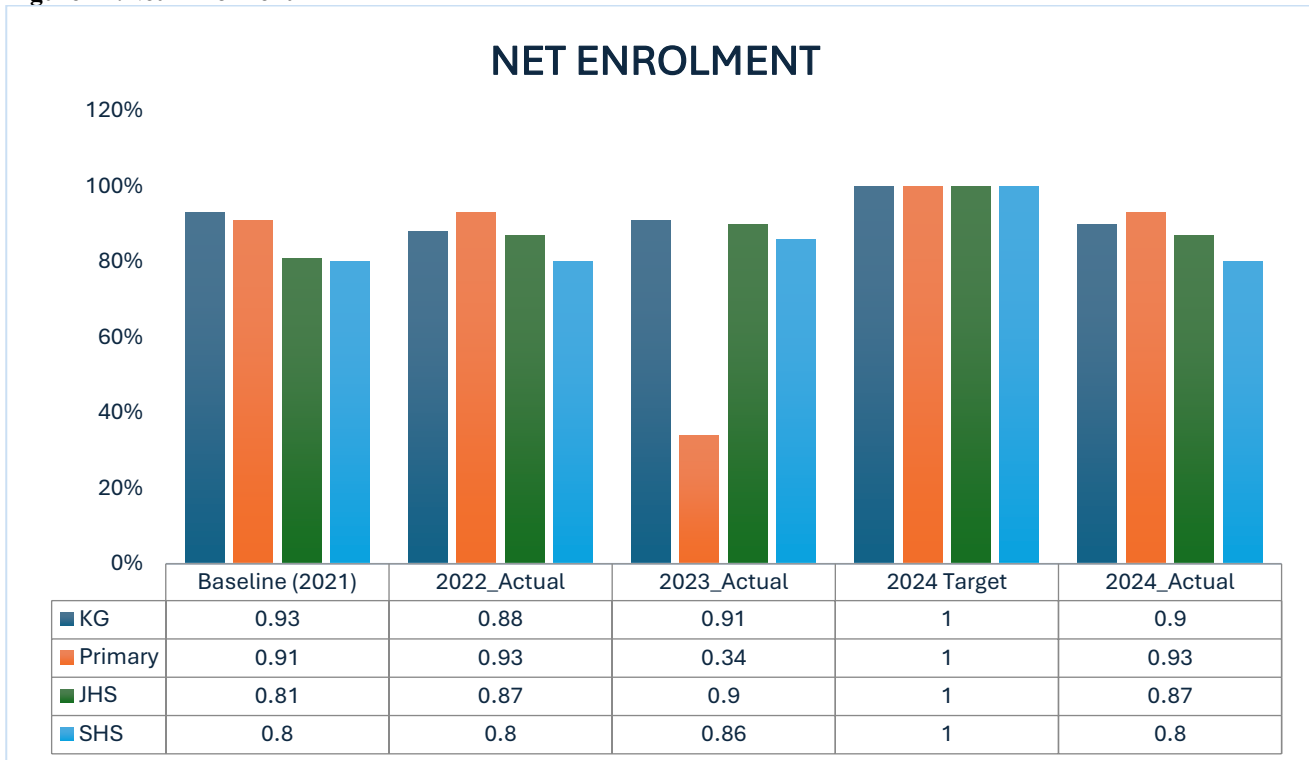
Table 14: Net Enrolment

| Level | Baseline (2021) | 2022_Actual | 2023_Actual | 2024 Target | 2024_Actual |
|---------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| KG | 93% | 88% | 91% | 100% | 90% |
| Primary | 91% | 93% | 34% | 100% | 93% |
| JHS | 81% | 87% | 90% | 100% | 87% |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| SHS | 80% | 80% | 86% | 100% | 80% |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Figure 21: Net Enrolment



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025.

Table 15: Net Enrolment Rate Trends by Level

| Level | Baseline (2021) | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 Target | 2024 Actual | Progress vs Target |
|---------|-----------------|------|-------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|
| KG | 93% | 90% | 91.2% | 100% | 91.2% | ● -8.8% below target |
| Primary | 91% | 93% | 34% | 100% | 34% | ● -66% below target |
| JHS | 81% | 87% | 90% | 100% | 90% | ● -10% below target |
| SHS | 80% | 80% | 86% | 100% | 86% | ● -14% below target |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.17.18 Key Observations:

- KG (Kindergarten): Enrolment slightly dropped from the 2021 baseline (93%) to 91.2% in 2024, missing the 100% target. The rate has remained stable since 2023.
- Primary: A major concern. The enrolment rate sharply declined from 93% (2022) to 34% in 2023 and has not improved in 2024. This significant drop suggests data errors, policy gaps, or systemic challenges.
- JHS: Steady progress from 81% (2021) to 90% (2023–2024), close to the target of 100%, showing consistent improvement.
- SHS: Enrolment has improved from 80% to 86%, but growth plateaued between 2023 and 2024. Still, it's trending positively.

2.17.19 Completion Rate.

This indicator shows how many people in each age group have completed the relevant level of education in the district. A completion rate at or near 100% indicates that most or all children and adolescents have completed a level of education by the time they are 3 to 5 years older than the official age of entry into the last grade of the given level of education.

A low completion rate indicates a low or delayed entry into a given level of education, high drop-out, high repetition, late completion or a combination of these factors. Some of the underlying factors included child labour, teenage pregnancy and early introduction of children to trading among others.

The table and graph below indicate that in the district the completion rate at both the basic level and secondary level fell below expectation. All targets set have not been achieved.

Table 16: Completion Rate

| Level. | Baseline (2021) | Actual_2022 | Actual_2023 | Target_2024 | Actual_2024 |
|----------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Primary. | 97% | 93% | 93% | 100% | 93% |
| JHS | 92.10% | 87% | 87% | 100% | 87% |
| SHS | 87% | 80% | 80% | 100% | 80% |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begor. 2025

Figure 22: Completion Rate



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begor. 2025

2.17.20 Key Observations

Completion rate at the primary level has declined slightly from 97% to 93% and remained stagnant through 2024, failing to improve despite the 100% target. JHS level dropped from 92.1% to 87% in 2022 and stagnated at that level. SHS level declined from 87% to 80% in 2022 and remained constant

2.17.21 Recommendations to Improve Completion Rates:

Address Dropout Factors:

- Investigate reasons behind dropouts at JHS and SHS levels (e.g., child labour, teenage pregnancy, financial hardship).
- Provide targeted support such as sanitary products for girls, and meals.

Strengthen Transition from Primary to JHS and JHS to SHS:

- Improve mechanisms that support seamless transitions from primary to JHS and JHS to SHS.
- Engage parents and communities in sensitization campaigns.

Improve School Environment:

- Enhance school infrastructure, safety, and learner-friendly environments to retain students.
- Invest in teacher availability, quality, and motivation.

Strengthen Monitoring & Evaluation:

- Set up a district-level completion rate monitoring team to track trends and intervene early.
- Use data to target interventions in low-performing schools or zones.

Introduce Alternative Pathways:

- Offer vocational/technical tracks for students not inclined toward academic pathways

Teacher Absenteeism

Teacher absenteeism refers to any type of teacher absence from the classroom. It includes both personal and professional absences. Teachers are expected to be present in class for seventy days per semester. The lack of accountability and incentives for performance will likely explain more of the problem.

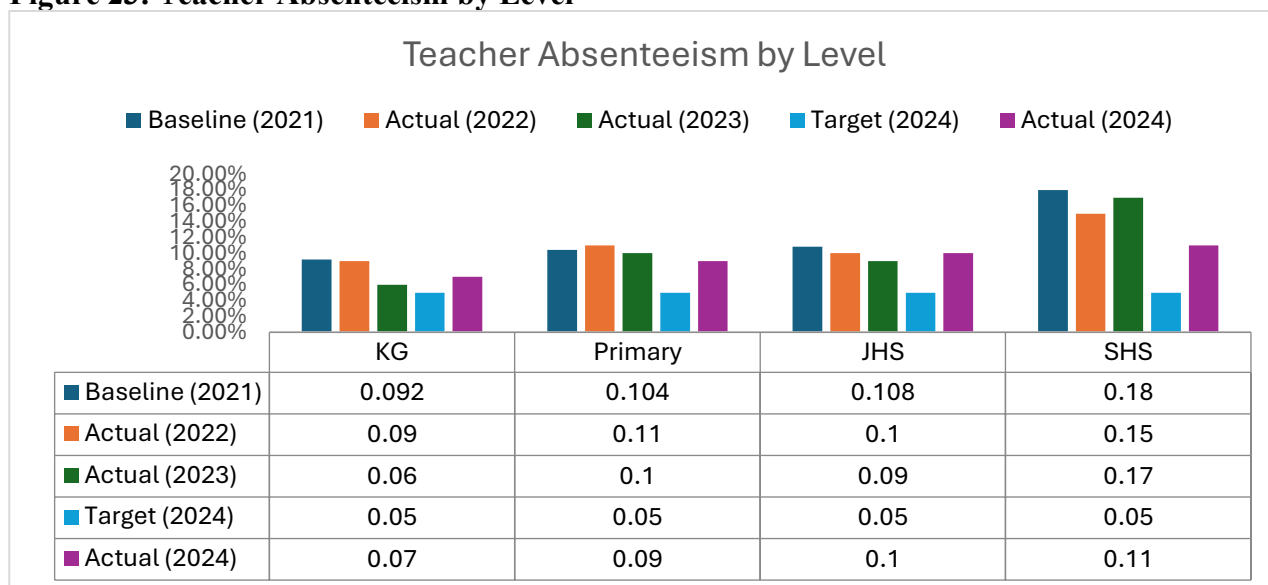
When the teacher is repeatedly absent, student performance can be significantly impacted in a negative way. The more days a teacher is out of the classroom, the lower their students tend to score on standardized tests even though they could be other factors like the lack of textbooks, inadequate trained teachers among other factors. The inability of head teachers, Ghana Education Service to sanction culprits were among the factors contributing to the rise of teacher absenteeism.

Table 17: Teacher Absenteeism

| | Baseline (2021) | Actual2022 | Actual (2023) | Target (2024) | Actual (2024) |
|---------|-----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| KG | 9.20% | 9% | 6% | 5% | 7% |
| Primary | 10.40% | 11% | 10% | 5% | 9% |
| JHS | 10.80% | 10% | 9% | 5% | 10% |
| SHS | 18% | 15% | 17% | 5% | 11% |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Figure 23: Teacher Absenteeism by Level



source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.17.21 Key Observations

- KG: Significant drop from baseline to 2023 (from 9.2% to 6%) but absenteeism increased again to 7% in 2024, missing the target.
- Primary: After peaking at 11% in 2022, there was steady progress, but at 9% in 2024, target (5%) was not achieved.
- JHS: Gradual improvement from 2021 to 2023, but absenteeism rose again to 10% in 2024, matching 2022 levels.
- SHS: While still far from the 5% target, absenteeism dropped from 17% in 2023 to 11% in 2024, showing the most improvement across levels.

2.17.22 Recommendations

- Strengthen monitoring and accountability, especially in JHS and Primary levels where gains are either stagnant or reversed.
- Investigate root causes of absenteeism in SHS and JHS, consider workload, distance, motivation, or health.

- Incentivize attendance through rewards, recognition programmes, or performance-linked support.
- Deploy digital attendance tracking systems in schools to enhance oversight.
- Promote supportive supervision and provide professional development to re-engage teachers.

2.17.23 Gender Parity Index (GPI)

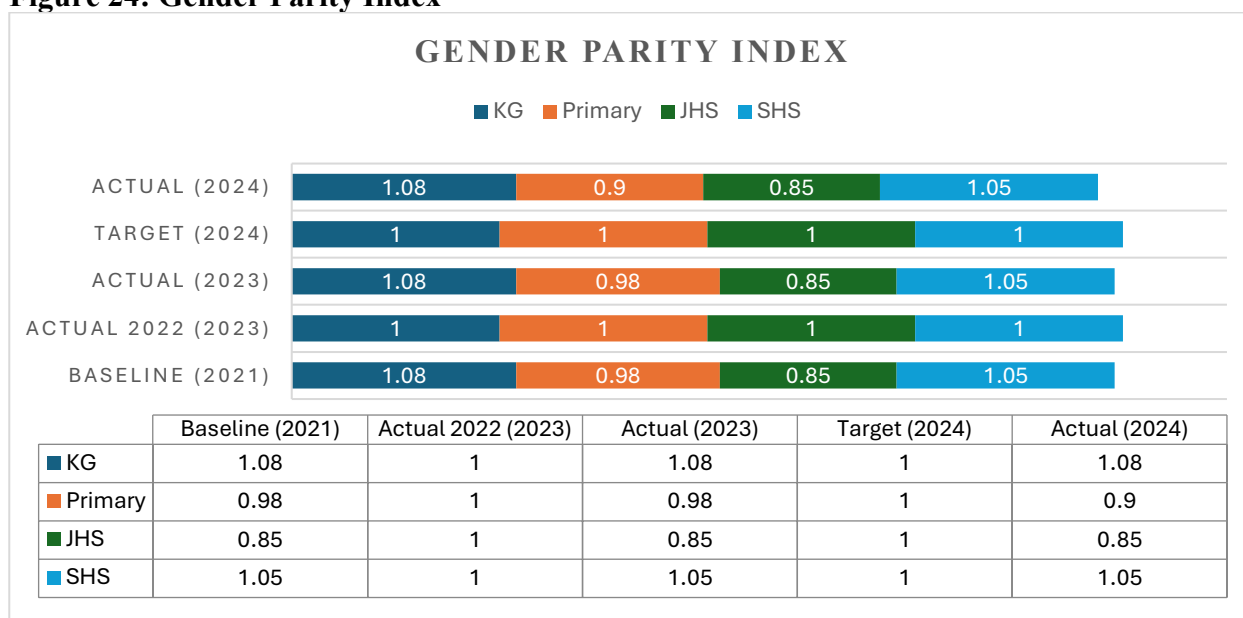
The GPI indicates parity between girls and boys. It is a socio-economic index usually designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females. It is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at the primary level of education to the number of male students. A GPI between 0.97 and 1.03 indicates parity between the sexes. A GPI below 0.97 indicates a disparity in favour of males. The table and graph below show the GPI of the district for 2024.

Table 18: Gender Parity Index (GPI)

| | Baseline (2021) | Actual (2022) | Actual (2023) | Target (2024) | Actual (2024) |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| KG | 1.08 | 1.00 | 1.08 | 1.00 | 1.08 |
| Primary | 0.98 | 1.00 | 0.98 | 1.00 | 0.90 |
| JHS | 0.85 | 1.00 | 0.85 | 1.00 | 0.85 |
| SHS | 1.05 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 1.00 | 1.05 |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro, 2025

Figure 24: Gender Parity Index



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro, 2025

In 2024 the GPI for KG, Primary, JHS and SHS were 1.08, 0.90, 0.85 and 1.05 respectively. Meaning there was parity between the sexes. Both male and female had equal access to education at those levels. However, the JHS level saw a disparity which was skewed in favour of the male counterpart. None of the targets set for 2024 were achieved with the exception of KG and SHS which exceeded the targets by 0.08 and 0.05.

Some of the factors accounting for the disparity included the reluctance of parents or guardians to prioritise the education of their female children. Early introduction to trade by parents and teenage pregnancy cannot be ruled out.

2.17.24 Implication of Gender Parity Index

A high Gender Parity Index (GPI) signifies a greater level of gender equality, which directly implies positive implications for development by increasing the district’s human capital, boosting economic growth, improving health outcomes, and promoting social progress, essentially unlocking the full potential of both women and men in society. Empowering women economically can significantly reduce poverty rates within households and communities in the district.

Conversely, a low GPI indicates a significant barrier to development of the district due to gender inequality.

2.17.25 Pupil-Teacher Ratio

The pupil-teacher ratio refers to the number of pupils for every teacher in a school. The pupil-teacher ratio reflects the teacher’s workload and how available they are to offer service and care to their pupils. Many teachers and pupils find that the lower the number, the better the educational process and learning will be.

The pupil-teacher ratio has been found to be one of the strongest indicators of pupil success and engagement. The table shows the district’s pupil-teacher ratio.

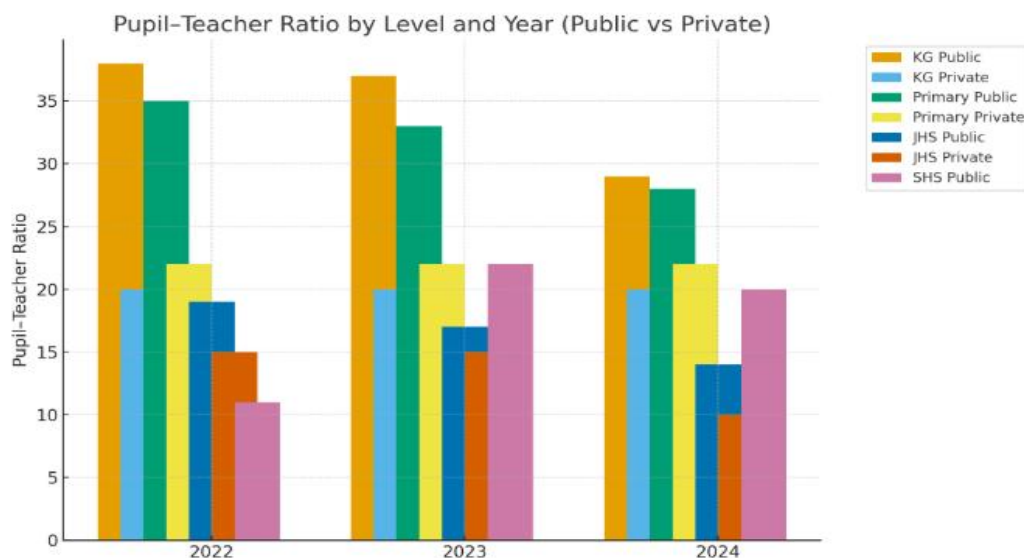
Table 19: Pupil to Teacher Ratio

| Level | 2022 | | 2023 | | 2024 | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Public. | Private. | Public. | Private. | Public. | Private. |
| KG | 38:1 | 20:1 | 37:1 | 20 : 1 | 29: 1 | 20:1 |
| Primary. | 35:1 | 22:1 | 33:1 | 22 : 1 | 28:1 | 22:1 |
| JHS | 19:1 | 15:1 | 17:1 | 15 : 1 | 14:1 | 10:1 |
| SHS | 11:1 | - | 22:1 | - | 20:1 | - |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Here is an analysis of the Pupil-to-Teacher Ratio (PTR) from 2022 to 2024 across educational levels in both public and private schools in the district. The graph below represent pupil to teacher ratio in the district between 2022 to 2024.

Figure 25: Pupil-Teacher Ratio by Level and Year (Public vs Private)



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025.

2.17.26 Key Observations

Kindergarten (KG)

- Public Schools:
 - PTR decreased from 38:1 in 2022 to 29:1 in 2024, indicating improved teacher availability.
- Private Schools:
 - Consistently low and stable at 20:1, suggesting smaller class sizes and possibly better individual attention.

Primary Schools

- Public:
 - PTR reduced steadily from 35:1 (2022) to 28:1 (2024).
 - Shows a positive trend in recruitment or redistribution of teachers.
- Private:
 - Constant at 22:1, remaining well below public school ratios.

Junior High Schools (JHS)

- Public:
 - Significant improvement from 19:1 (2022) to 14:1 (2024).

- Private:
 - Already low at 15:1, improved further to 10:1 by 2024.

Senior High Schools (SHS)

- Public only:
 - Fluctuates, rising from 11:1 (2022) to 22:1 (2023), then slightly dropping to 20:1 (2024).
 - Suggests staffing challenges in 2023, possibly from increased enrolment or teacher attrition.

2.17.27 Recommendations

1. Sustain Public KG & Primary Improvements.

Continue investments in teacher recruitment and equitable deployment to keep improving PTR in public schools.

2. Investigate SHS Fluctuations.

The sudden spike in SHS PTR in 2023 suggests either rising enrolment or teacher shortages. A deeper look into staffing patterns and student intake will help address this.

3. Encourage Best Practices from Private Sector.

Low PTRs in private schools offer an opportunity to replicate effective staffing models in public schools where possible.

4. Maintain Monitoring Mechanisms.

Regular tracking of PTR across all levels will help guide resource allocation and planning decisions.

2.17.28 Implication of Pupil to Teacher Ratio

A lower pupil to teacher ratio generally has positive implications for development, as it allows for more individualized attention, improved learning outcomes, higher engagement, and better overall education quality, particularly for pupils with special needs or facing socio-economic disadvantages, ultimately contributing to a more developed society with a skilled workforce.

Students in smaller classes are less likely to drop out of school, particularly those facing challenges at home or in their communities.

2.17.29 Pass Rate

Pass rate refers to the percentage of students who successfully meet the required standard (e.g., pass a test, exam, or course) out of the total number of students who attempted it.

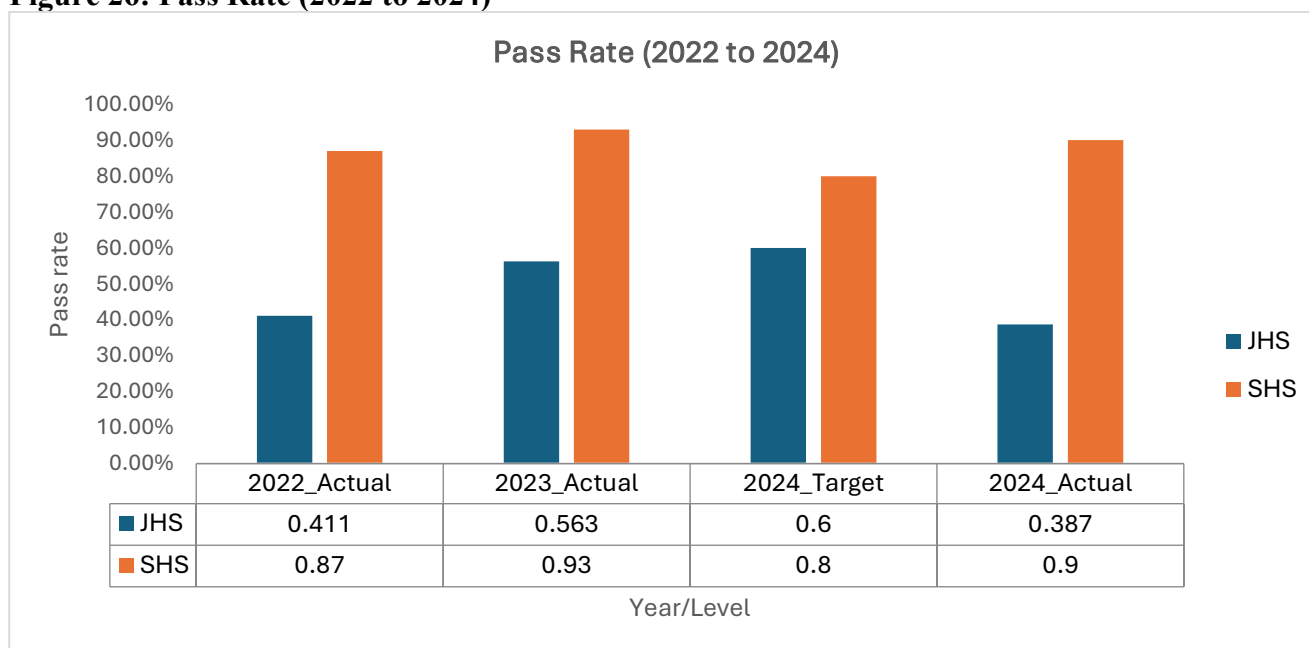
In Fanteakwa North District or any educational setting, the pass rate is a key performance indicator used to assess the quality of education, teaching effectiveness, and student performance. Higher pass rates often suggest better learning outcomes, while lower pass rates may indicate areas needing intervention.

Table 20: Pass Rate

| Level | 2022_Actual | 2023_Actual | 2024_Target | 2024_Actual |
|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| JHS | 41.10% | 56.30% | 60% | 38.70% |
| SHS | 87% | 93% | 80% | 90% |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Figure 26: Pass Rate (2022 to 2024)



Source: DPCI, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.17.30 Key Insights.

JHS (Junior High School):

- Improvement in 2023: The pass rate improved from 41.1% in 2022 to 56.3% in 2023, showing a positive trend.
- 2024 Decline: The rate dropped significantly to 38.7%, missing the target of 60% and even falling below the 2022 level.
- Implication: This sharp drop suggests challenges such as curriculum issues, teaching quality, student preparation, or external factors affecting performance.

SHS (Senior High School):

- Consistent High Performance: Pass rates have remained above target, rising from 87% (2022) to 93% (2023) and slightly dipping to 90% (2024) still above the 2024 target of 80%.

- Implication: The SHS level demonstrates strong academic performance, suggesting effective teaching, better resources, or more motivated learners.

2.17.30 Recommendations:

For JHS:

- Investigate causes of the 2024 drop (e.g., teacher absenteeism, resource gaps, curriculum difficulty).
- Strengthen remediation and exam preparation programs.
- Monitor schools with consistently low pass rates for targeted interventions.

For SHS:

- Maintain existing strategies that support strong performance.
- Document best practices to guide JHS improvement efforts.

Table 21: Implication of Pass Rate for Socio-Economic Development

| Area | Implication of High Pass Rate |
|---------------------|---|
| Human Capital | Skilled workforce, innovation |
| Employment & Income | Better job prospects, higher earnings |
| Poverty Reduction | Greater social mobility, escape from poverty |
| Gender Equity | More inclusive development |
| Economic Growth | Boost to GDP, investment attractiveness |
| Social Stability | Fewer dropouts, less crime and social tension |
| Civic Participation | Stronger democracy, responsible citizenship |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.17.31 Staffing Situation

The staffing situation in a school refers to the availability, adequacy, and distribution of teaching and non-teaching personnel in relation to the school’s needs. It helps assess whether a school has the right number of qualified staff to effectively deliver quality education and manage operations. The following table and graph further explains the staffing situation in public schools in Fanteakwa North District.

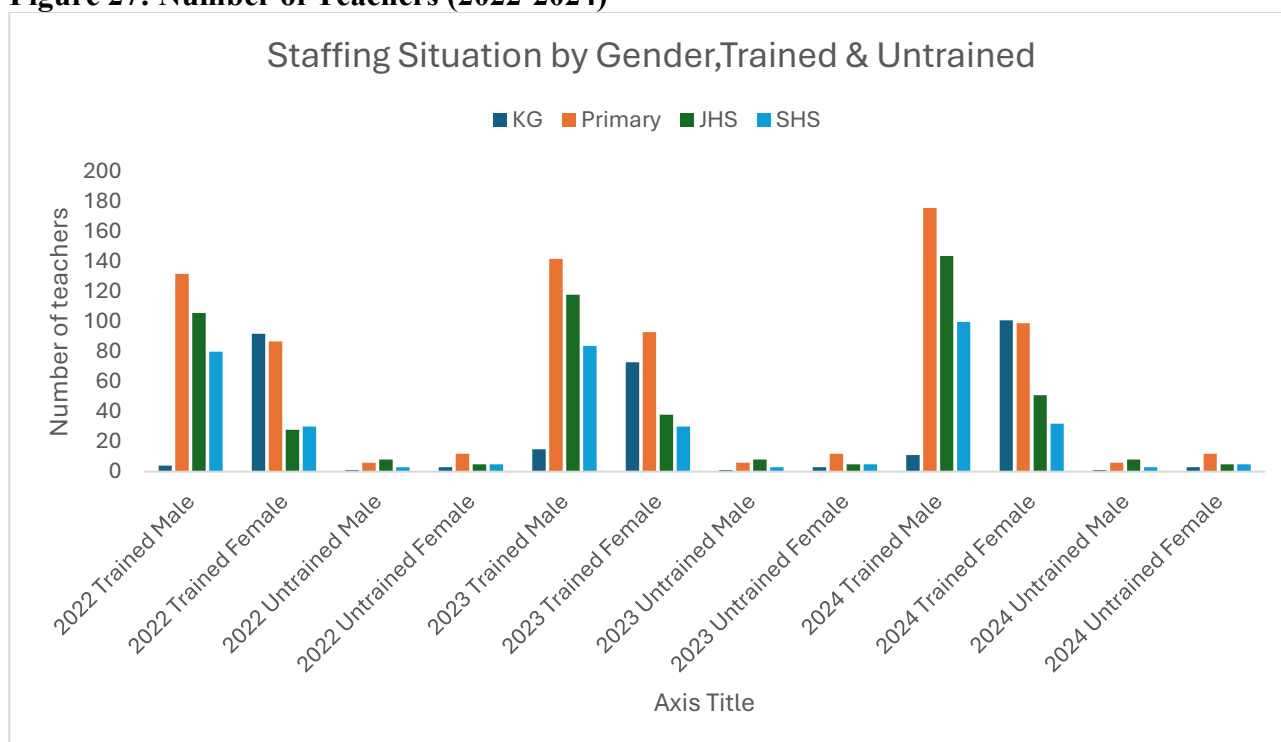
Table 22: Number of Teachers (2022-2024)

| Number of Teachers | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Level | 2022 | | | | 2023 | | | | 2024 | | | |
| | Trained | | Untrained | | Trained | | Untrained | | Trained | | Untrained | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|----|---|----|-----|----|---|----|-----|-----|---|----|
| KG | 4 | 92 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 73 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 101 | 1 | 3 |
| Primary | 132 | 87 | 6 | 12 | 142 | 93 | 6 | 12 | 176 | 99 | 6 | 12 |
| JHS | 106 | 28 | 8 | 5 | 118 | 38 | 8 | 5 | 144 | 51 | 8 | 5 |
| SHS | 80 | 30 | 3 | 5 | 84 | 30 | 3 | 5 | 100 | 32 | 3 | 5 |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Figure 27: Number of Teachers (2022-2024)



Tab...staffing situation by gender, trained & untrained

2.17.32 Key Observations

Positive Trends:

- Trained teachers increased steadily across all levels from 2022 to 2024.
 - For example, in Primary, trained teachers increased from 219 (2022) to 275 (2024).
- JHS and SHS levels show significant growth in trained male teachers — improving subject specialization.
- Female representation is strong, especially in KG and Primary levels.

Areas of Concern:

- Untrained teachers remain constant throughout all years, especially at Primary and KG levels:
 - E.g., Primary untrained was 18 (6 male, 12 female) each year.

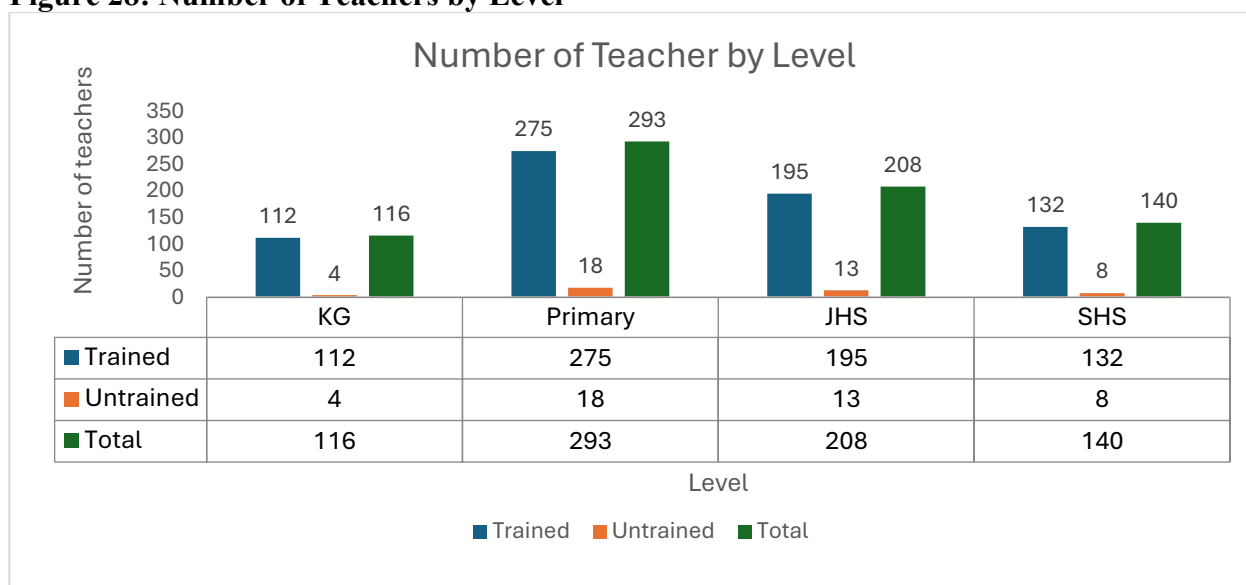
- KG still has very few trained male teachers, possibly affecting balance and mentorship diversity.
- Untrained staff presence at all levels might affect instructional quality, especially if they lack pedagogical skills.

Table 23: Total Teachers by Level (2024)

| Level | Trained | Untrained | Total |
|---------|---------|-----------|-------|
| KG | 112 | 4 | 116 |
| Primary | 275 | 18 | 293 |
| JHS | 195 | 13 | 208 |
| SHS | 132 | 8 | 140 |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Figure 28: Number of Teachers by Level



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.17.33 Recommendations:

1. Upgrade untrained teachers through in-service training or formal teacher certification.
2. Deploy more trained male teachers to KG and Primary to promote diversity and role modelling.
3. Recruit more trained teachers if enrolment continues to grow (to maintain manageable pupil-teacher ratios).
4. Monitor performance of untrained teachers, especially at the KG level, where early learning foundations are built.

2.18 Health.

Fanteakwa North District faces a typical rural healthcare scenario in Ghana, strong burdens from malaria, HIV, maternal/child mortality, and rising NCDs, with limited infrastructure and resources. However, significant strides are being made via WASH projects, malaria control, and school-based

health interventions. Still, ongoing efforts are needed to enhance access, staffing, environmental health measures, and funding.

Table 24: Eleven Top Disease in Fanteakwa North District

| NO. | 2022 | | 2023 | | 2024 | |
|-----|------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|
| | Disease | OPD | Disease | OPD | Disease | OPD |
| 1 | Malaria | 9143 | Malaria | 12071 | Malaria | 10428 |
| 2 | Upper Respiratory Tract infections | 6853 | Upper Respiratory Tract infections | 5476 | Upper Respiratory Tract infections | 4329 |
| 3 | Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains | 7600 | Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains | 3917 | Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains | 1713 |
| 4 | Anaemia | 4257 | Anaemia | 3387 | Anaemia | 3559 |
| 5 | Intestinal Worms | 2114 | Intestinal Worms | 2427 | Intestinal Worms | 2297 |
| 6 | Diarrhoea Diseases | 2205 | Diarrhoea Diseases | 1611 | Diarrhoea Diseases | 1750 |
| 7 | Skin Diseases | 2362 | Skin Diseases | 1470 | Skin Diseases | 1098 |
| 8 | Acute Urinary Tract Infection | 1766 | Acute Urinary Tract Infection | 2006 | Acute Urinary Tract Infection | 2063 |
| 9 | Pneumonia | 3404 | Pneumonia | 2295 | Pneumonia | 829 |
| 10 | Acute Eye Infection | 1526 | Acute Eye Infection | 730 | Acute Eye Infection | 598 |
| 11 | Covid-19 | 40 | Covid-19 | 14 | Covid-19 | 0 |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

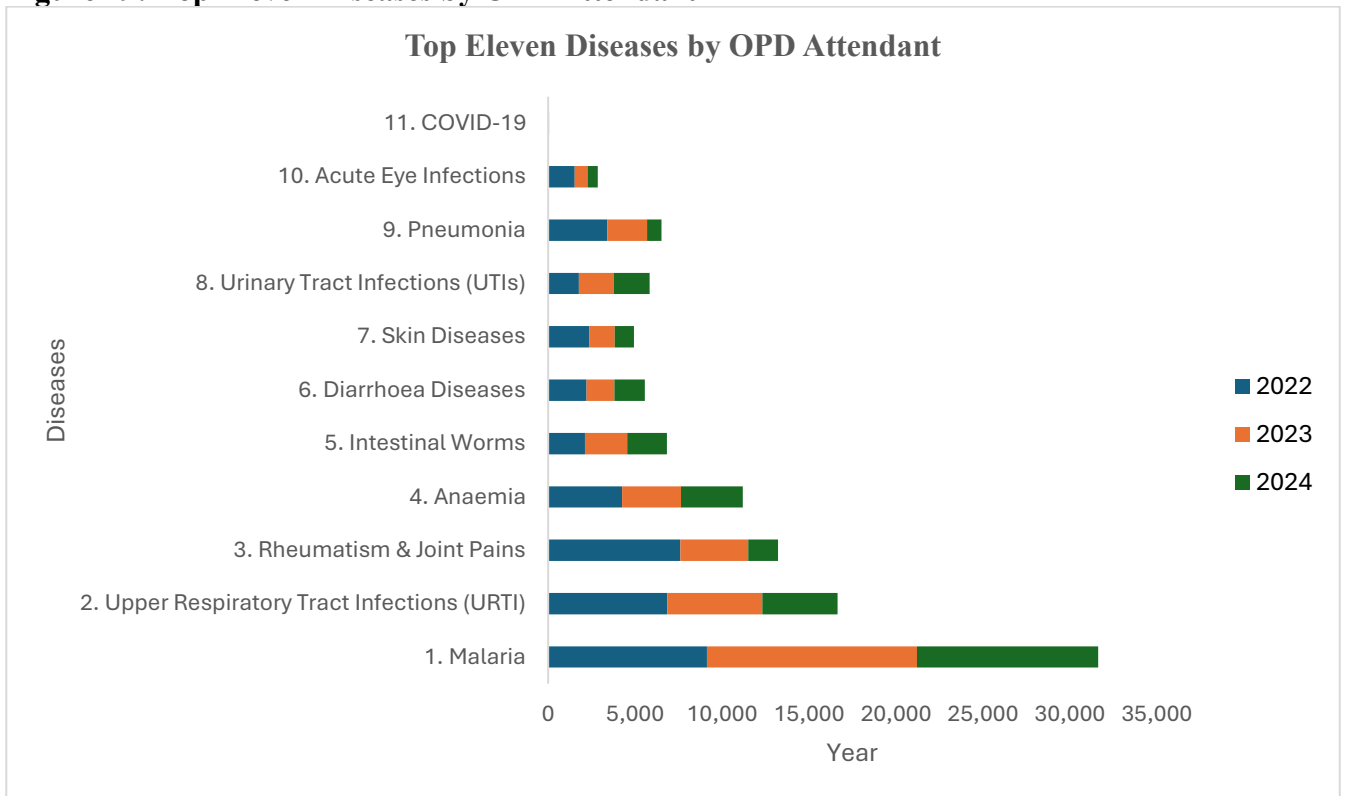
Table 25: Trend Summary: Top 11 Diseases by OPD Attendance

| Disease | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 3-Year Trend |
|--|-------|----------|----------|---------------------------|
| 1. Malaria | 9,143 | 12,071 ▲ | 10,428 ▼ | Still leading cause |
| 2. Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTI) | 6,853 | 5,476 ▼ | 4,329 ▼ | Gradual decline |
| 3. Rheumatism & Joint Pains | 7,600 | 3,917 ▼ | 1,713 ▼ | Sharp drop (↓77%) |
| 4. Anaemia | 4,257 | 3,387 ▼ | 3,559 ▲ | Slight recovery in 2024 |
| 5. Intestinal Worms | 2,114 | 2,427 ▲ | 2,297 ▼ | Fairly stable |
| 6. Diarrhoea Diseases | 2,205 | 1,611 ▼ | 1,750 ▲ | Improving but fluctuating |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|
| 7. Skin Diseases | 2,362 | 1,470 ▼ | 1,098 ▼ | Consistent decline |
| 8. Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs) | 1,766 | 2,006 ▲ | 2,063 ▲ | Gradual rise |
| 9. Pneumonia | 3,404 | 2,295 ▼ | 829 ▼ | Major drop (↓76%) |
| 10. Acute Eye Infections | 1,526 | 730 ▼ | 598 ▼ | Down by over 60% |
| 11. COVID-19 | 40 | 14 ▼ | 0 ↓ | Virtually eradicated in OPD |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro

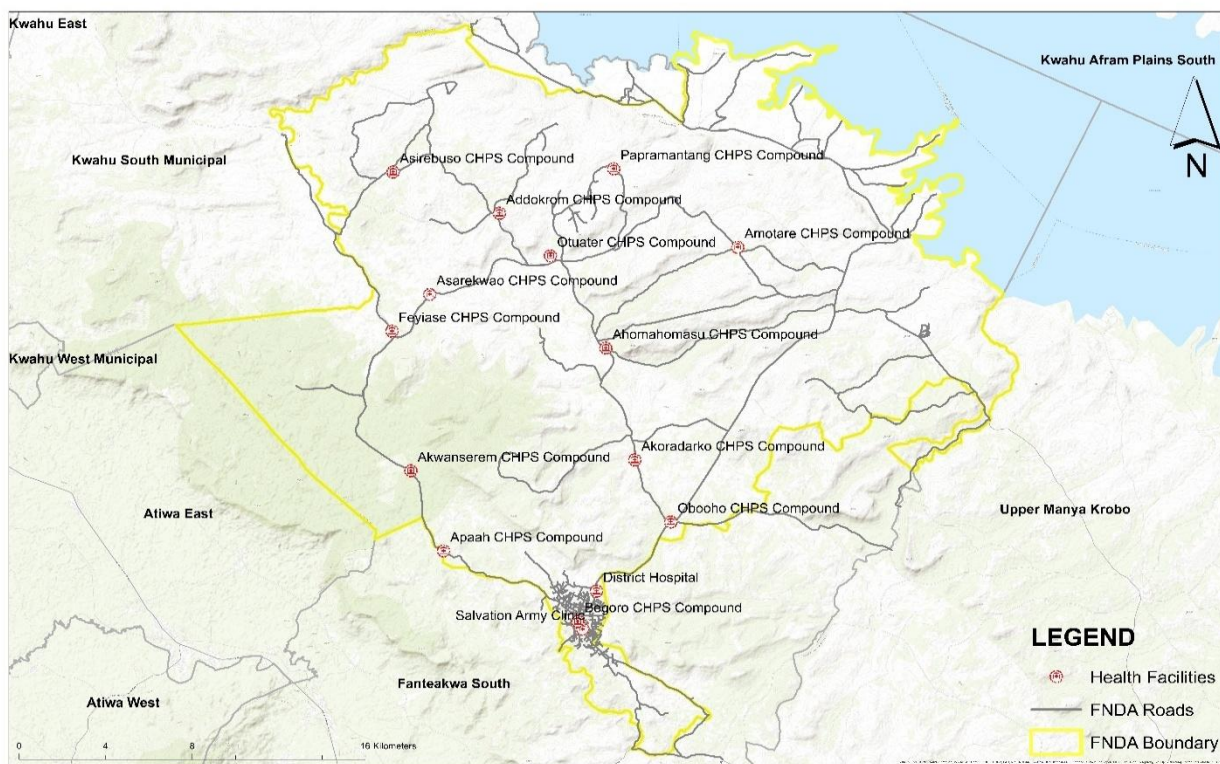
Figure 29: Top Eleven Diseases by OPD Attendant



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Figure 30: Health Facilities in Fanteakwa North District

HEALTH FACILITIES IN FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.18.1 Key Observations:

Most Prevalent Conditions

- Malaria remains the number one OPD condition across all three years, peaking in 2023. Although cases reduced in 2024, it's still a major burden.
- URTI and Rheumatism/Joint Pains showed consistent declines, likely due to improved awareness, treatment, or environmental factors.

Diseases on the Decline

- Pneumonia and Skin diseases showed a steep reduction, possibly due to enhanced hygiene/WASH campaigns.
- COVID-19 has dropped to zero reported OPD cases in 2024.

Diseases on the Rise

- UTIs are steadily increasing, suggesting emerging concerns around water sanitation or personal hygiene.

- Anaemia slightly rose again in 2024, this may indicate persistent nutrition or maternal health gaps.

2.18.2 Implications for Health Planning in Fanteakwa North

- Malaria control efforts must be sustained or strengthened (e.g., ITN distribution, T3 policy).
- Hygiene education should target the growing UTI trend.
- Nutrition programs, especially targeting anaemia, are essential—especially for children and pregnant women.
- Community screening for joint-related pain and rheumatism may be deprioritized but still needed for aging populations.

Table 26: Number of Health Facilities

| Facility | Public | Private |
|------------------------|--------|---------|
| Hospital | 1 | 0 |
| Health Centres | 2 | 1 |
| Clinics | 0 | 0 |
| CHPs Compounds | 29 | 0 |
| Maternity Home | 0 | 0 |
| Mission Clinics | 0 | 1 |
| Adolescent Health Unit | 0 | 0 |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025.

2.18.3 Key Observations:

- CHPS Compounds (29 public) are the main primary healthcare providers, especially in rural areas.
- No private hospitals, clinics, maternity homes, or specialized units (e.g., adolescent health).
- Only one hospital serves the entire district — a major capacity.
- Heavy reliance on public health infrastructure; the private sector’s role is minimal.

2.18.4 Implications for Health Planning:

- Expand CHPS coverage with better equipment and staffing to relieve pressure on the district hospital.
- Incentivize private sector investment in clinics and maternity care.
- Establish adolescent health services to address rising youth health issues (e.g., SRH, mental health).
- Consider upgrading at least one health centre to a well-equipped urban clinic to handle mid-level referrals.

Table 27: Human Resource Positions

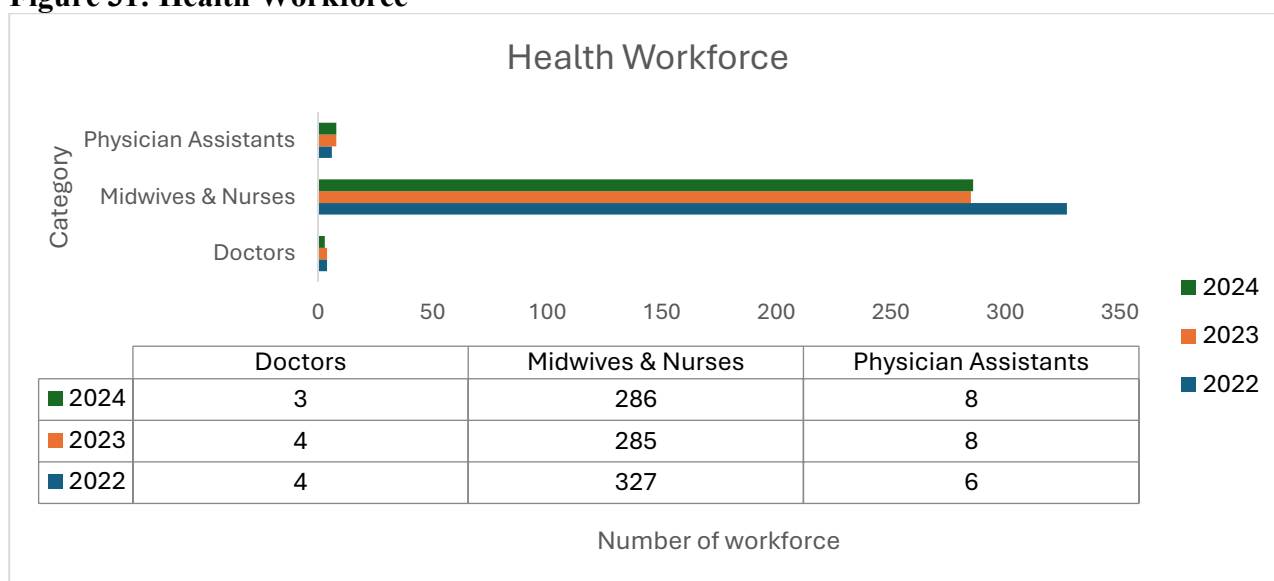
| Category. | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|
| Number of Staff | | | |
| No. of Doctors | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| No. of Midwives and Nurses | 327 | 285 | 286 |
| No. of Physician Assistants | 6 | 8 | 8 |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Table 28: Health Workforce Summary-Fanteakwa North District

| Category | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Trend. |
|----------------------|------|------|------|---------------------------------|
| Doctors. | 4 | 4 | 3 | ↓ Decrease |
| Midwives & Nurses | 327 | 285 | 286 | ↓ Drop in 2023, slight recovery |
| Physician Assistants | 6 | 8 | 8 | ↑ Increase & stable |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Figure 31: Health Workforce

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.18.5 Key Observations:

- Doctor availability dropped from 4 to 3, worsening the doctor-to-population ratio. For ~57,000 residents, this equals roughly 1 doctor per 19,000 people far below WHO recommendations.
- Nurses & midwives declined sharply in 2023 (↓42 personnel) and only recovered by 1 in 2024. This could impact maternal and child health services and overall hospital efficiency.
- Physician Assistants increased from 6 to 8 in 2023 and remained steady an important support given the doctor shortage.
- Doctor-to-population ratio worsened in 2024, with 1 doctor per 19,000 residents.

- Midwife/Nurse ratio improved slightly in 2024 but still higher than in 2022.
- Physician assistant ratio improved in 2023 and remained stable in 2024.

2.18.6 Interpretation:

- The lower the ratio, the better the access to care.
- All current ratios are far above WHO recommendations, especially for doctors (WHO suggests 1 per 1,000 ideally).
- There's a clear need for increased recruitment or support, especially for medical officers and nurses.

2.18.7 Implications:

- Urgent recruitment or retention strategies are needed for medical officers.
- Stabilizing nursing & midwifery staffing is critical for community-level care and maternal health.
- Increased reliance on physician assistants should come with training and supervisory support.

2.18.8 Way Forward

- Urgently recruit at least 2–3 additional doctors to bring the doctor-to-population ratio closer to acceptable standards.
- Incentivize rural postings through hardship allowances, accommodation support, or career advancement pathways.
- Investigate the sharp decline in 2023 and address possible causes such as burnout, poor conditions, or transfers.
- Retain trained midwives by improving workplace safety, equipment availability, and professional development.
- Provide specialized training for PAs in maternal and emergency care to relieve doctors.
- Integrate PAs more fully into rural CHPS facilities with supervisory protocols and telehealth support from the district hospital.
- Create a dedicated unit or program to address rising reproductive, mental health, and substance issues among youth.
- Train existing staff in youth-friendly services within selected CHPS compounds.

Strengthen CHPS Compounds

- Upgrade CHPS compounds in densely populated areas with basic diagnostics, motorbikes for outreach, and reliable staff accommodation.
- Post nurses and PAs strategically to underserved zones based on burden of disease (e.g., high malaria/anaemia zones).

- Encourage NGOs, churches, or private entities to establish clinics or maternity homes in health-deficit communities through subsidized land or start-up packages.
- Conduct annual health workforce audits to track staffing changes and needs.
- Develop a District Health Workforce Plan aligned with projected population growth and service targets.

2.19 Social Services and Child Protection

In Fanteakwa North District, social and child protection services are primarily delivered by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, which is under the Fanteakwa North District Assembly. This department works to promote and protect the rights of children, ensure justice in child-related matters, and provide community care for vulnerable adults. A key initiative is the District Child Protection Committee, established to design programs that prevent and address violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation of children.

2.19.1 Key Aspects of Social and Child Protection in Fanteakwa North

2.19.1.1 *Child Protection Committee:*

The District Child Protection Committee is a collaborative effort involving various stakeholders to create and implement programs that safeguard children.

2.19.1.2 *Social Welfare Services:*

The Department of Social Welfare focuses on promoting child rights, handling child-related legal issues, and providing support to vulnerable adults.

2.19.1.3 *Community Development:*

The Community Development aspect aims to improve overall community well-being through active participation and resource mobilization.

2.19.1.4 *Collaboration:*

The department works with other institutions, such as the police, courts, and health services, to address child protection concerns and promote social welfare.

2.19.1.5 *Awareness:*

Efforts are made to raise awareness about population issues and family planning.

2.19.1.6 *Prevention:*

A significant focus is placed on preventing harm to children through various initiatives.

2.20 Nutrition.

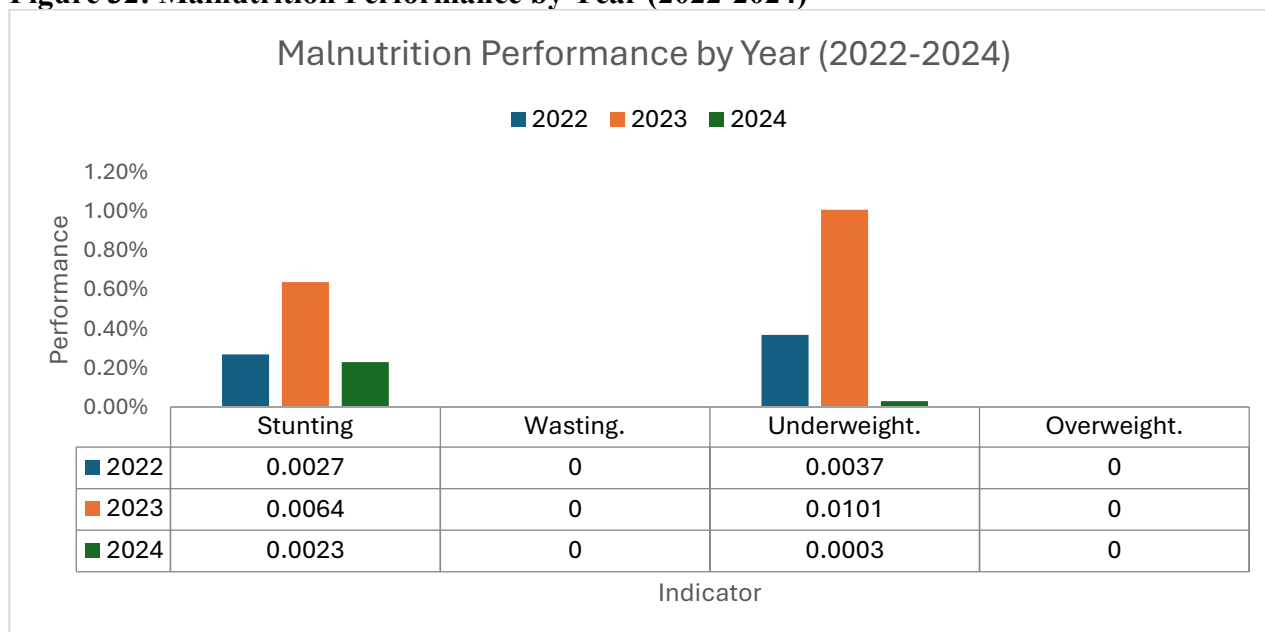
Malnutrition remains a significant public health concern affecting children's growth, development, and overall well-being. In Fanteakwa North District, efforts have been made to monitor and improve nutritional outcomes, especially among children under five. This analysis presents trends and implications of key malnutrition indicators such as stunting, wasting, underweight, and overweight from 2022 to 2024.

Table 29: Malnutrition Data Overview

| Malnutrition. | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Stunting | 0.27% | 0.64% | 0.23% |
| Wasting. | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Underweight. | 0.37% | 1.01% | 0.03% |
| Overweight. | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Figure 32: Malnutrition Performance by Year (2022-2024)



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.20.1 Interpretation of Indicators

Stunting

Stunting reflects chronic malnutrition and is typically the result of long-term insufficient nutrient intake and frequent infections. There was an increase from 0.27% in 2022 to 0.64% in 2023, followed by a sharp decline to 0.23% in 2024. Despite a temporary rise in 2023, interventions led to significant improvements by 2024. This points to improving child nutrition and care practices.

Wasting

Wasting indicates acute malnutrition, usually due to recent severe weight loss often associated with illness or food shortage. This consistently reported at 0.00% across all three years. This suggests the

district has effectively prevented acute malnutrition. However, consistent zero reporting should be verified to rule out data collection gaps.

Underweight

Underweight combines elements of both stunting and wasting and is a broader indicator of undernutrition. This increased from 0.37% in 2022 to a peak of 1.01% in 2023, followed by a dramatic decrease to 0.03% in 2024. The 2023 spike may have resulted from temporary food insecurity or disease outbreaks, but the drastic improvement in 2024 indicates responsive and effective interventions.

Overweight

Overweight in children can indicate unhealthy feeding practices and rising risks of non-communicable diseases. This recorded 0.00% across all years. No detected childhood obesity; may reflect healthy weight management or a need to enhance surveillance of emerging nutrition transitions.

2.20.2 Possible Contributing Factors to Trends

Positive Factors:

- Community-based nutrition programs (e.g., growth monitoring and promotion).
- Health and nutrition education in schools and communities.
- Government and NGO support in school feeding and maternal-child health.
- Improved access to health care services and food supply in 2024.

Negative Factors (2023 spike in undernutrition):

- Possible food insecurity or crop failure.
- Health outbreaks or socio-economic shocks.
- Gaps in early detection and nutrition surveillance.

2.20.3 Recommendations

- Sustain and scale-up nutrition interventions, especially targeting pregnant women and children under five.
- Enhance data quality and surveillance to verify zero values for wasting and overweight.
- Improve household food security through local agricultural support and livelihoods development.
- Promote water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) to prevent infection-related malnutrition.
- Strengthen collaboration among health, education, agriculture, and social protection sectors.

The malnutrition situation in Fanteakwa North District has shown remarkable improvement between 2023 and 2024, especially in stunting and underweight rates. However, sustained effort is needed to ensure long-term gains, address potential data quality concerns, and mitigate any future shocks that

2.21 Overview of Sanitation and Sanitation facilities

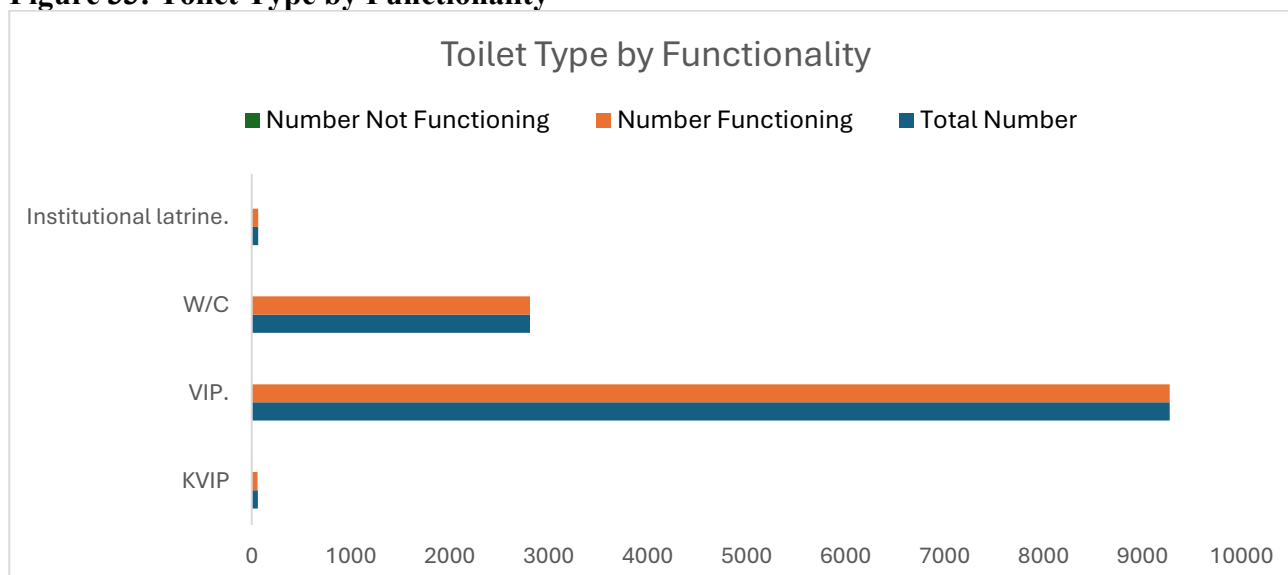
Sanitation is a key determinant of public health and environmental sustainability. In the Fantekwa North District, efforts have been made to improve access to sanitation services through the provision of various types of facilities. These interventions are guided by national sanitation policies, SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), and local development priorities.

Table 30: Sanitation Data Overview

| Type of Facility | Total Number | Number Functioning | Number Not Functioning |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| KVIP | 61 | 60 | 1 |
| VIP. | 9,277 | 9,277 | 0 |
| W/C | 2,814 | 2814 | 0 |
| Institutional latrine. | 67 | 66 | 1 |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Figure 33: Toilet Type by Functionality



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.21.1 Interpretation:

1. Overall Functionality:

- Out of a total of 12,219 sanitation facilities, 12,217 (99.98%) are functioning.
- Only 2 facilities (0.02%) are non-functional, indicating a very high operational rate.

2. Facility-Specific Observations:

- KVIP: 1 out of 61 is non-functional (about 1.6% not functioning).

- VIPs and W/Cs: All units are fully functional, showing excellent maintenance or recent installations.
- Institutional Latrines: 1 out of 67 is non-functional (~1.5%), possibly requiring targeted intervention in public institutions.

3. Implications for Sanitation Management:

- Maintenance programs appear effective, especially for VIP and W/C units.
- Minor maintenance efforts may be needed for KVIPs and institutional latrines.
- The data reflects a strong commitment to sanitation infrastructure functionality.

2.21.2 Waste Management

Waste management is a critical component of environmental sanitation and public health. In Fantekwa North District, the management of both solid and liquid waste remains a key development issue. While strides have been made to improve collection and disposal systems, challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, poor public attitudes, and limited resources persist.

2.21.2.1 Types of Waste Generated

Waste in the district generally falls into two main categories:

a) Solid Waste

- Household waste (organic waste, plastics, paper, etc.)
- Commercial waste (from markets, shops, restaurants)
- Institutional waste (schools, offices, health facilities)
- Agricultural waste (crop residue, animal droppings)

b) Liquid Waste

- Wastewater from homes (bathing, washing)
- Effluents from public toilets and septic tanks
- Sludge from latrines and W/C facilities

2.21.2.2 Solid Waste Management

Collection

- Waste is largely collected through communal container systems in urban centres like Begoro.
- In rural areas, households often use crude disposal methods such as open dumping and backyard pits.
- Waste collection coverage is estimated to be low (below 30%), with informal methods dominating in rural communities.

Transportation

- The district has limited waste collection trucks, mostly located in Begoro township.
- Most rural communities lack motorized waste transport services.

Disposal

- Open dumping is the most common method of final disposal.
- The district lacks an engineered landfill site.
- Some waste is disposed of in unauthorized areas, including water bodies and bushes.

2.21.2.3 Liquid Waste Management

Household Level

- Majority of households in urban areas use septic tanks and soakaways.
- In rural communities, pit latrines and direct discharge into the environment are common.

Institutional and Public Facilities

- Schools and health facilities rely on pit latrines or septic systems.
- Desludging services are available but limited to urban centres and often costly.

Table 31: Waste Management Infrastructure

| Facility Type | Availability |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Communal refuse containers | Available (urban only) |
| Waste collection trucks | Inadequate |
| Engineered landfill | Not available |
| Transfer stations | Not available |
| Liquid waste treatment facilities | Not available |
| Desludging equipment | Limited availability |

Tab...

2.21.2.4 Challenges

- Inadequate logistics and funding for waste management.
- Poor public cooperation and weak enforcement of environmental regulations.
- Absence of waste sorting, recycling, and composting practices.
- Inappropriate siting and use of dumping sites.
- Environmental and public health risks from improper waste disposal.

2.21.2.5 Interventions and Programmes

- Periodic clean-up exercises led by the District Assembly and traditional authorities.
- Environmental health education campaigns on waste segregation and hygiene.
- Collaboration with NGOs on waste management sensitization and facility provision.
- Enforcement of sanitation by-laws through court prosecutions (though irregular).

2.21.2.6 Opportunities for Improvement

- Introduction of community-based waste collection systems.
- Development of a District Integrated Waste Management Plan.
- Promotion of waste segregation, composting, and recycling.

- Partnership with the private sector to invest in waste treatment and transport.
- Acquisition of modern waste handling equipment and sanitary landfill development.

2.21.2.7 Conclusion

Waste disposal in Fanteakwa North District is characterized by limited infrastructure and low coverage, especially in rural communities. However, with strategic investment, public-private partnerships, and strengthened community involvement, sustainable waste management can be achieved. The District Assembly must prioritize planning, funding, and behaviour change communication to improve sanitation outcomes.

2.22 Vulnerability Analysis

2.22.1 Fanteakwa North District Multidimensional Poverty

The 2021 Population and Housing Census reveals that 28.9% of the population in Fanteakwa North District live in multidimensional poverty, with an average intensity of 41.9%, resulting in an overall Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) of 0.121. This indicates that nearly one-third of the district's population is deprived in several essential dimensions of well-being, including health, education, housing, and sanitation.

The district ranks 155th out of 261 nationally and 26th out of 33 within the Eastern Region, placing it among the more deprived districts regionally. This suggests persistent structural challenges that hinder socio-economic progress.

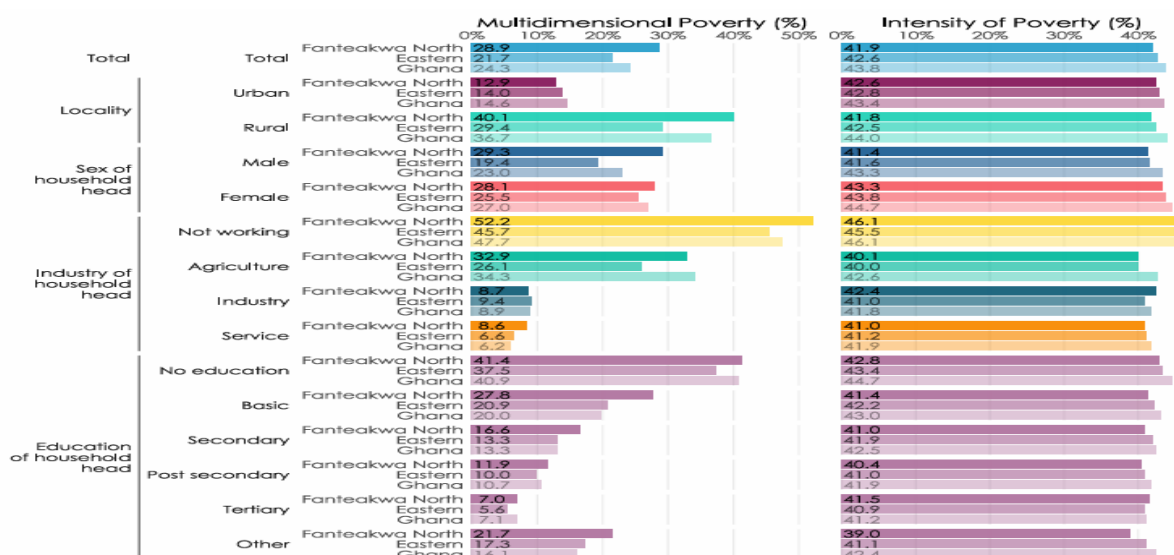
Key Areas of Deprivation

The most significant deprivations occur in:

- Access to improved toilets (86.1%) – indicating widespread open defecation or use of unimproved sanitation facilities.
- Health insurance coverage (53.1%) – showing that more than half of the population lacks financial protection for healthcare services.
- Housing (52.3%) – reflecting inadequate housing quality, overcrowding, or lack of durable materials.

In addition, the district records higher deprivation than the national average in nine out of thirteen indicators, signalling multidimensional hardship across several sectors.

Figure 34: Fantekwa North District Multidimensional Poverty Incidence and Intensity.



Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

Table 32: Cause-and-Effect Analysis

| Cause | Effect (Current Conditions) | Implications for Future Development |
|---|---|---|
| Limited access to improved sanitation facilities | High incidence of communicable diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea; reduced productivity due to ill health | Increased health burden on households; higher public health expenditure; need for large-scale sanitation investment |
| Low health insurance coverage (NHIS) | Reduced healthcare utilization; increased vulnerability to medical expenses; worsening poverty cycle | Calls for intensified social protection and NHIS registration drives to improve health outcomes |
| Poor housing and infrastructure | Exposure to harsh weather conditions; poor living standards; increased disease vectors | Need for housing improvement schemes, enforcement of building standards, and rural infrastructure support |
| Over-reliance on low-income agricultural activities | Limited household income diversification; vulnerability to shocks | Necessitates investment in agro-processing, skills training, and market linkages |
| Inadequate access to quality education and social amenities | Low human capital formation; intergenerational poverty transmission | Long-term economic stagnation unless education and vocational training are prioritized |

Source:

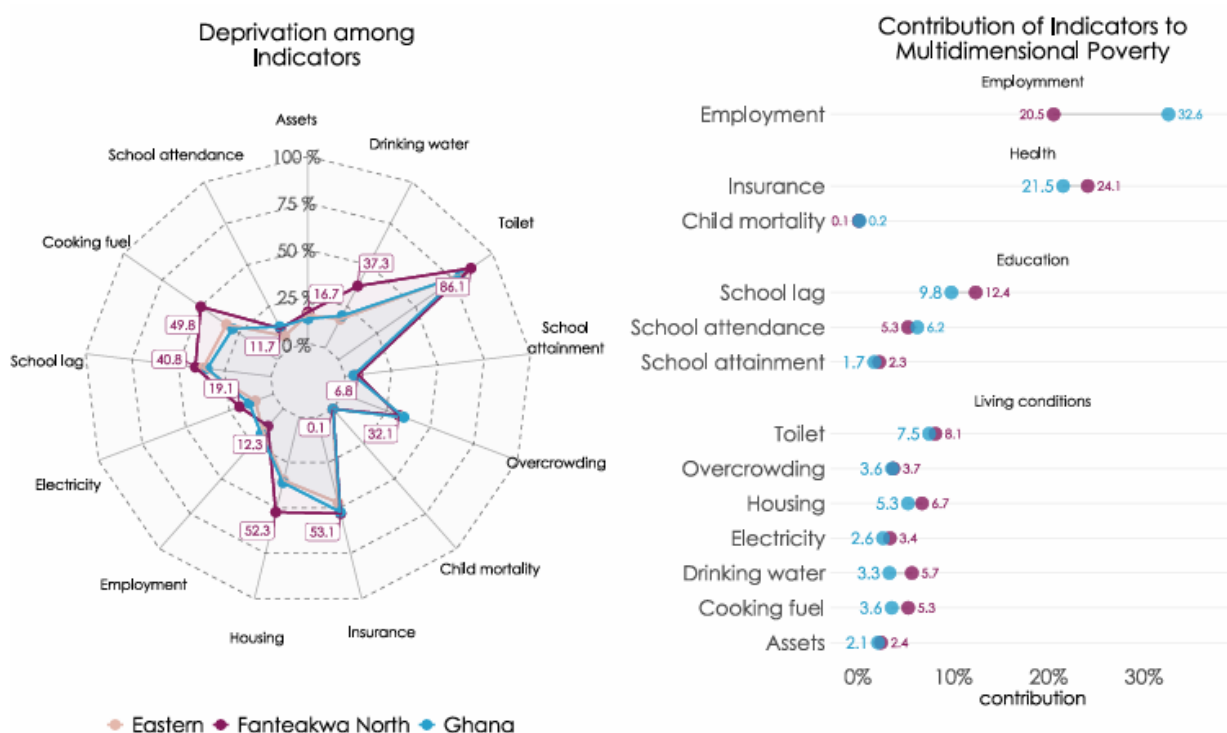
The multidimensional poverty profile of Fantekwa North District paints a picture of interlinked deprivations such as poor sanitation, weak health protection, and inadequate housing that reinforce each other and impede socio-economic progress. Addressing these challenges requires coordinated, multi-sectoral interventions that combine infrastructure development, social protection, and livelihood empowerment to achieve inclusive growth and improve the well-being of residents in both the short and long term.

2.22.2 Deprivation and Contribution

The figure below illustrating the average uncensored deprivation across 13 indicators provides a deeper understanding of the specific dimensions driving multidimensional poverty in Fantekwa North District compared to the regional and national averages. The indicators capture deficiencies in education, health, living standards, and employment, highlighting the degree and nature of deprivations experienced by residents.

Overall, Fantekwa North District records higher deprivation levels in nine out of thirteen indicators than both regional and national averages. This pattern points to persistent multidimensional vulnerability, reflecting the combined effects of inadequate infrastructure, low income, limited access to basic social services, and weak institutional capacity.

Figure 35: Contribution of Indicators to Multidimensional Poverty



Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2021 PHC

Table 33: Cause-and-Effect Relationships

| Root Causes | Current Effects | Future Development Implications |
|--|---|---|
| Inadequate sanitation and water infrastructure | High disease burden (cholera, diarrhoea, typhoid); reduced school attendance and productivity | Increased healthcare costs; need for large-scale WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) interventions |
| Low NHIS enrolment and poor access to healthcare | Worsened health outcomes, preventable deaths, low productivity | Expansion of NHIS registration and rural health infrastructure essential |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Poor housing and settlement planning | Exposure to weather hazards, increased maintenance costs, poor living standards | Need for affordable housing, urban planning, and rural housing improvement schemes |
| Low educational attainment and limited skills training | Low employability, restricted access to formal sector jobs, intergenerational poverty | Investment in education, vocational skills, and youth entrepreneurship required |
| Poor energy access and reliance on firewood | Environmental degradation, deforestation, respiratory diseases | Promotion of renewable energy and sustainable forestry management |
| Limited economic diversification | Over-reliance on agriculture, income volatility | Need for agro-processing industries and local enterprise support to stabilize incomes |

Source:

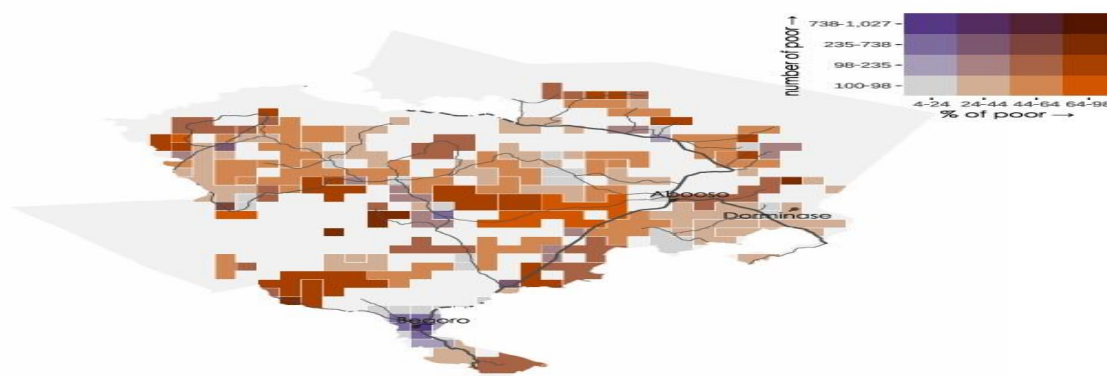
The analysis of the 13 deprivation indicators shows that multidimensional poverty in Fantekwa North District is deeply rooted in deficiencies in sanitation, health, and housing, which collectively hinder progress toward sustainable development. The cause-and-effect chain demonstrates that without addressing these basic deprivations, efforts in education, agriculture, and local governance will yield limited results. Therefore, a coordinated, data-driven poverty reduction strategy is critical to improving well-being, reducing inequality, and building a resilient district economy.

2.22.3 Multidimensional Poverty Hotspots

The multidimensional poverty hotspots map for Fantekwa North District illustrates the spatial distribution and intensity of deprivations across the district. It highlights communities where multiple dimensions of poverty, including education, health, housing, water, sanitation, employment, and energy, intersect to produce severe living condition disparities.

From the figure, pockets of high deprivation (hotspots) are evident particularly in the rural and peripheral communities, whereas Begoro and its immediate surroundings show relatively lower deprivation levels due to better access to services, infrastructure, and economic opportunities.

Figure 36: Fantekwa North District Multidimensional Hotspots



Source: 2021 PHC, Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

Table 34: Cause-and-Effect Relationships

| Root Causes | Immediate Effects (Current Conditions) | Long-Term Implications (Future Development) |
|---|---|--|
| Poor infrastructure (roads, water, electricity) | Limited access to markets, schools, and healthcare; economic stagnation | Continued marginalization of remote communities; outmigration of youth |
| Low education and skills levels | Reduced employability and productivity | Weak human capital, hindering industrial and service sector growth |
| Weak health systems and NHIS coverage | High disease burden, low productivity | Increased healthcare costs and dependency on external support |
| Poor sanitation and housing | High incidence of communicable diseases | Long-term strain on public health and environmental degradation |
| Unequal resource distribution and governance gaps | Concentration of investment in Begoro | Regional imbalance and rural neglect, widening inequality |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

The multidimensional poverty hotspots in Fantekwa North District reveal the geographic concentration of deprivation, driven by uneven access to basic social amenities, weak economic infrastructure, and environmental constraints. These hotspots represent priority zones for targeted interventions, where integrated development actions spanning infrastructure, health, education, and livelihood support are essential. Addressing these spatial inequalities is key to achieving inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development across the district.

2.23 Housing.

The Fantekwa North District, with a projected population of 59,672 persons, demonstrates a fairly balanced rural–urban distribution, with 31,149 rural (52.2%) and 28,523 urban (47.8%). The district’s housing and dwelling characteristics, however, reveal both structural imbalances and quality concerns that have implications for living conditions and sustainable spatial development.

The district has a total of 21,803 houses, with 17,142 (78.6%) located in rural areas and 4,661 (21.4%) in urban localities. The household population of 14,918 is almost evenly distributed between urban (7,131) and rural (7,787) areas.

This rural dominance in housing stock reflects the predominantly agrarian nature of the district and the concentration of settlements in dispersed rural communities.

Urban localities, despite better materials, face housing deficits, as reflected in the growing number of occupied uncompleted buildings (1.1%). This trend is linked to population growth, migration, and limited housing finance options.

Table 35: Cause-and-Effect Summary Table

| Observed Condition | Underlying Cause | Immediate Effect | Long-Term Implication |
|--|--|--|--|
| Predominance of rural housing stock | Agrarian economy and dispersed settlements | High service delivery cost | Slow rural development and infrastructure deficits |
| High use of mud brick/earth | Affordability and availability | Poor housing durability | Structural vulnerability and health risks |
| Urban housing deficit and incomplete buildings | Limited finance and rapid migration | Informal settlements and congestion | Urban sprawl and poor spatial control |
| Dominance of compound houses in towns | Limited land and high cost | Sanitation and waste management pressure | Urban environmental degradation |
| Widespread metal roofing | Preference for durability | Improved weather resistance | Gradual modernization of housing stock |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Housing and dwelling characteristics in Fanteakwa North District reveal strong rural dominance, material-based inequality, and emerging urban housing deficits. While rural households rely heavily on traditional materials and dispersed patterns, urban areas are transitioning toward improved but congested housing systems.

Addressing these disparities requires integrated spatial planning, promotion of affordable and climate-resilient housing materials, and targeted investment in basic services (water, sanitation, and electricity). Sustainable housing development will be essential to achieving balanced urban–rural growth and improving living standards across the district.

2.24 Gender

Gender relations in Fanteakwa North District mirror the broader patriarchal structure found across most southern Ghanaian societies. Men traditionally occupy the roles of heads of families and clans, serving as primary decision-makers and economic providers through farming, fishing, and trading. Women, on the other hand, shoulder significant responsibilities in domestic management, including childcare, cooking, sweeping, and water collection, while also contributing economically through subsistence farming, trading, and assistance in male-led agricultural activities.

Children’s roles are gendered but flexible. Boys assist with farming, fetching firewood, and outdoor chores, whereas girls handle domestic duties such as cooking, sweeping, and childcare. Although these roles are socially prescribed, household composition sometimes necessitates cross-role support, suggesting evolving social flexibility.

2.25 Gender Power Relations and Decision-Making

Power and leadership structures in the district remain predominantly male-dominated. Traditional authority systems including chiefs, sub-chiefs, and family heads, are overwhelmingly controlled by

men. This male-centric hierarchy extends to the formal governance structures of the Assembly, where only 11.6% of Assembly Members are women.

2.25.1 Gender Distribution in Public Institutions

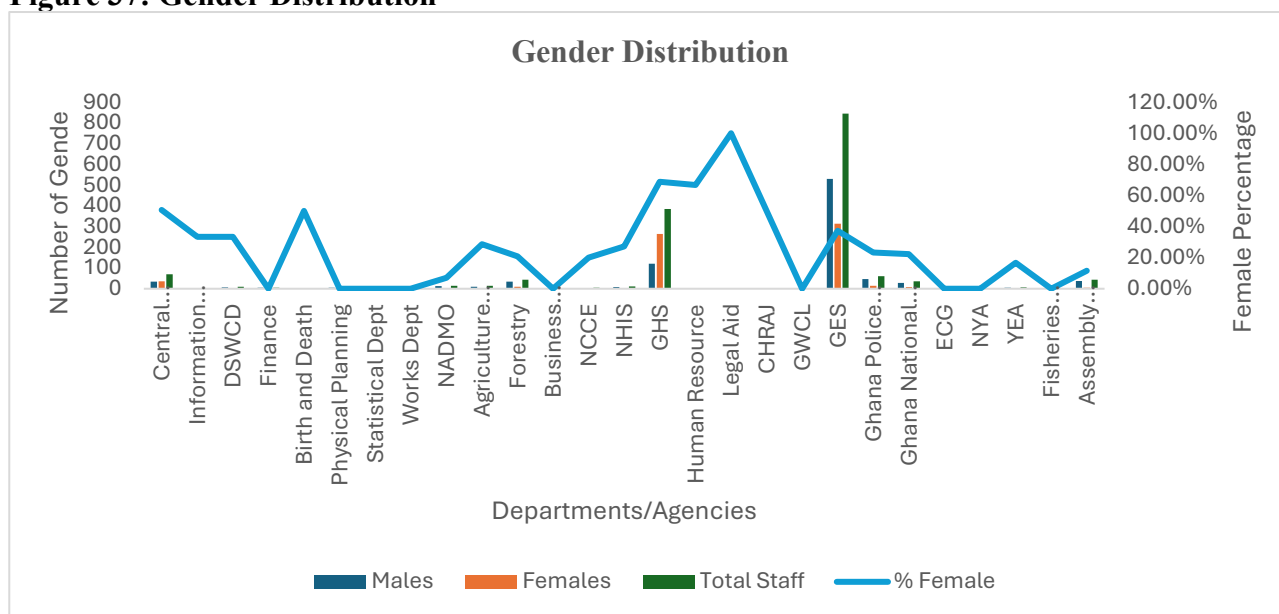
Table 36 highlights a gender imbalance in public sector employment across departments in the Fanteakwa North District. While some departments exhibit near parity, the majority remain male-dominated.

Table 36: Gender Distribution Summary – Fanteakwa North District

| Department | Males | Females | Total Staff | % Female |
|-----------------------------|-------|---------|-------------|----------|
| Central Administration | 34 | 35 | 69 | 50.7% |
| Information Service | 2 | 1 | 3 | 33.3% |
| DSWCD | 6 | 3 | 9 | 33.3% |
| Finance | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0.0% |
| Birth and Death | 1 | 1 | 2 | 50.0% |
| Physical Planning | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0.0% |
| Statistical Dept | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.0% |
| Works Dept | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0.0% |
| NADMO | 13 | 1 | 14 | 7.1% |
| Agriculture Department | 10 | 4 | 14 | 28.6% |
| Forestry | 34 | 9 | 43 | 20.9% |
| Business Advisory Centre | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0.0% |
| NCCE | 4 | 1 | 5 | 20.0% |
| NHIS | 8 | 3 | 11 | 27.3% |
| GHS | 120 | 264 | 384 | 68.8% |
| Human Resource | 1 | 2 | 3 | 66.7% |
| Legal Aid | 0 | 2 | 2 | 100.0% |
| CHRAJ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 50.0% |
| GWCL | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0.0% |
| GES | 530 | 314 | 844 | 37.2% |
| Ghana Police Service | 46 | 14 | 60 | 23.3% |
| Ghana National Fire Service | 28 | 8 | 36 | 22.2% |
| ECG | – | – | – | – |
| NYA | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.0% |
| YEA | 5 | 1 | 6 | 16.7% |
| Fisheries Department | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0.0% |
| Assembly Members | 38 | 5 | 43 | 11.6% |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Figure 37: Gender Distribution



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.25.2 Economic Participation and Gender Roles

Women play significant but often undervalued economic roles, especially in agriculture, petty trading, and food processing. Despite their contribution to local livelihoods, they face barriers such as limited access to land, credit, technology, and market linkages due to gender-biased property rights and traditional inheritance systems.

2.25.3 Gender and Social Development

Traditional gender norms also influence access to education, healthcare, and social protection. Girls often shoulder household responsibilities that conflict with schooling, leading to higher dropout rates and early pregnancies, issues compounded by the decline of traditional social controls such as Bragro (puberty rites).

Table 37: Cause-and-Effect Summary Table

| Observed Condition | Underlying Cause | Immediate Effect | Long-Term Implication |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| Male dominance in leadership | Patriarchal norms and inheritance systems | Women excluded from decision-making | Gender-biased development priorities |
| Low female participation in technical departments | Gendered education and career barriers | Limited gender mainstreaming in planning | Persistent occupational segregation |
| Economic marginalization of women | Limited access to land, credit, and markets | Reduced productivity and income inequality | Slower poverty reduction progress |
| Early school dropout among girls | Cultural roles and teenage pregnancy | Low educational attainment | Perpetuation of gender poverty cycle |

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Underrepresentation of women in governance | Lack of affirmative action policies | Limited gender and advocacy participation | Weak local gender-responsive governance |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Gender relations in Fantekwa North District are shaped by entrenched patriarchal norms, occupational segregation, and limited women’s participation in governance and technical sectors. While progress is seen in health and administration, critical gaps persist in leadership, economic empowerment, and access to productive resources.

To foster inclusive development, the Assembly must mainstream gender into all sectoral plans, promote women’s leadership training, and support equitable access to land, credit, and employment opportunities. Strengthening the institutional capacity of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development (DSWCD) and enforcing affirmative action in recruitment and representation will be key to achieving gender-balanced and equitable development outcomes.

2.26 Migration.

Migration in Fantekwa North District plays a significant role in shaping the district’s demographic and socio-economic dynamics. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, a total of 29,927 migrants moved into the district, largely from the Volta, Ashanti, and Greater Accra Regions, with fewer migrants from the Upper West Region. The influx of migrants has been primarily driven by economic opportunities associated with fertile arable lands, favourable climatic conditions, and the availability of employment in cocoa and vegetable farming.

The district’s agricultural potential acts as a strong pull factor, attracting both skilled and unskilled labour. This has increased the availability of farm labour, boosted agricultural productivity, and expanded the local market for goods and services. The presence of migrants contributes to a more diverse cultural environment, promoting knowledge exchange and the introduction of new farming techniques.

However, the continuous influx of migrants has also placed pressure on social infrastructure such as housing, schools, healthcare facilities, and sanitation services. The growth in population due to immigration can lead to urban sprawl, land use conflicts, and strain on basic utilities if not properly planned. Additionally, increased demand for land and other natural resources has the potential to cause environmental degradation, particularly in forested and ecologically sensitive areas. If migration continues at the current rate without adequate infrastructure and land-use planning, the district may face congestion in service delivery, competition for farmland, and a rise in informal settlements. This could undermine environmental sustainability and increase social tensions between migrants and indigenous populations.

Conversely, when effectively managed, migration presents opportunities for human capital development, rural enterprise growth, and inter-regional trade expansion. Remittances sent by migrants and their families can enhance local investment in education, housing, and small-scale businesses. Furthermore, a well-integrated migrant population can contribute to economic diversification and social cohesion.

Migration in Fanteakwa North District presents a dual-edged development dynamic, offering economic opportunities through labour and remittances while posing risks to environmental sustainability and social infrastructure. To harness its benefits, the district should integrate migration management strategies into development planning by promoting inclusive community engagement, sustainable land management, and infrastructure expansion to support its growing population.

2.27 Aged Care

Old age care in Fanteakwa North District is largely dependent on public health facilities, comprising one district hospital, one clinic, and 30 CHPS compounds, serving an estimated population of 59,672 (projected 2025). While this distribution provides a basic framework for healthcare access, it is inadequate relative to the growing needs of the elderly population. The district's ageing population, though smaller compared to the youth cohort, is gradually increasing due to improving life expectancy and rural settlement patterns where most aged persons remain after younger adults migrate to urban areas for employment.

The limited number and uneven spatial distribution of health facilities create barriers to access, especially for older persons residing in rural and remote communities. Most CHPS compounds, which are expected to provide basic preventive and curative care, are poorly equipped and understaffed, with limited geriatric care capacity. This means older adults often travel long distances to the district hospital at Begoro or rely on self-medication and traditional care, which exposes them to greater health risks such as untreated chronic diseases, disability, and premature mortality.

Moreover, social protection and home-based care services for the elderly are minimal. Many older persons depend on family support systems which are weakening due to rural-urban migration of the working-age population. This situation increases vulnerability to neglect, poverty, and loneliness among the elderly, particularly widows and those without remittance support.

From a development perspective, the inadequate health infrastructure and limited specialized services for the aged have both immediate and long-term implications. In the short term, it undermines the district's capacity to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and weakens the social protection framework. In the long term, the absence of structured old age care threatens the district's human capital sustainability, as unhealthy or unsupported elderly persons may become dependent on already

constrained household and community resources. This dependency can also reduce household productivity and increase poverty levels.

2.28 Family Life

Family life in Fanteakwa North District is deeply rooted in agriculture, which forms the backbone of the local economy and defines household livelihood strategies. The majority of families are farm-based, with an average household size of 5.7 members, reflecting a moderately large household composition typical of rural Ghana. This structure supports labour-intensive farming systems, where family members, both adults and children, actively contribute to crop production, livestock rearing, and agroforestry.

The predominantly rural nature of the district means that most families depend on rain-fed agriculture, which exposes them to significant risks associated with climate variability and seasonal weather changes. During prolonged dry spells or erratic rainfall periods, crop yields decline sharply, leading to reduced household income, food insecurity, and nutritional deficiencies. This dependency on rainfall-driven agriculture limits families' resilience to shocks and perpetuates cycles of poverty and vulnerability.

Additionally, because family farms are the main source of livelihood, education, health, and welfare needs are often tied to farm productivity and seasonal income flow. Poor harvest seasons tend to affect school attendance, healthcare access, and overall household welfare. Families with limited access to modern farming technologies, irrigation facilities, or credit services are particularly disadvantaged, as they cannot easily diversify their income sources or adopt climate-smart agricultural practices.

Family labour systems, while providing economic stability, also have social implications. Children's participation in farming activities, though culturally accepted, can sometimes interfere with education, particularly during planting and harvesting seasons. The absence of alternative livelihood opportunities for youth also increases rural-urban migration, leaving behind ageing farmers and contributing to declining agricultural productivity over time.

2.28.1 Traditional Family Structure

Fanteakwa North District is characterized by relatively large family sizes, averaging 5.7 members per household, and a culturally diverse population dominated by the Akyem ethnic group, with minorities including Krobo, Hausa, Kotokoli, and Ewe communities. This demographic and cultural structure shapes the district's social, economic, and development dynamics in multiple ways.

2.28.1.1 Large Family Sizes – Social and Economic Implications

The prevalence of large households is a reflection of traditional social systems, where extended family living arrangements are common and family labour is crucial for agricultural activities. In a district where farming is the main livelihood, larger families provide a reliable labour force for crop cultivation, livestock rearing, and other subsistence activities.

From a development planning perspective, the trend implies a high demand for social services, including schools, health facilities, housing, and sanitation infrastructure, particularly in rural communities. Failure to meet these needs could exacerbate social inequalities and slow human capital development.

2.28.1.2 Ethnic Diversity – Social Cohesion and Development Potential

The district's ethnic composition, led by the Akyem and complemented by groups such as Krobos, Hausa, Kotokoli, and Ewe, presents both opportunities and challenges for development.

However, if not properly managed, ethnic diversity can also generate competition over resources, land ownership, or political representation, potentially leading to social tension. Ensuring inclusive participation of all ethnic groups in governance and development decision-making is therefore essential for sustained peace and collaboration.

2.29 Community Life

The communal nature of life in the district promotes collective responsibility and mutual aid, essential for sustaining rural development projects such as self-help infrastructure, sanitation drives, and agricultural cooperatives. The deep-rooted communal spirit encourages voluntary participation in development activities and enhances social capital.

This creates an environment conducive to effective local governance, social stability, and successful implementation of community-based projects (e.g., borehole construction, school rehabilitation, and environmental conservation).

The community-oriented lifestyle provides a solid foundation for participatory planning, ensuring that local needs are voiced and integrated into the district's Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). It enhances the success rate of self-help and donor-supported initiatives, as community members are often willing to contribute labour and local materials.

This strong communal base can be leveraged to promote bottom-up planning, community ownership of projects, and social accountability mechanisms. It offers a strategic opportunity to develop community-driven enterprises, cooperatives, and social entrepreneurship initiatives to sustain livelihoods and local economic development.

Despite the social cohesion, a major challenge in the district is the uneven spatial distribution of development resources. The capital, Begoro, and its nearby communities enjoy better access to infrastructure, administrative services, and social amenities compared to the outlying rural settlements.

The concentration of administrative institutions, markets, schools, and healthcare facilities in the capital leads to centralized development planning and resource allocation. Peripheral communities experience limited access to basic services, poor road networks, and slower economic growth, which in turn exacerbate rural-urban migration within the district.

This imbalance creates developmental disparities between urban and rural localities, undermining efforts toward inclusive growth. It can weaken community morale and participation in marginalized areas, as residents may perceive governance as inequitable. Uneven infrastructure distribution can also hinder agricultural value chain development, as poor road access limits farmers' ability to reach markets.

If not addressed, the concentration of development in the capital will lead to increasing rural poverty, urban congestion, and social inequality within the district. Peripheral communities may continue to lag behind in education, health, and economic opportunities, constraining overall district progress. To promote balanced growth, future development planning must adopt a spatially equitable resource allocation strategy, emphasizing rural infrastructure, service decentralization, and community-based investment models.

2.30 Youth.

Youth development in Fanteakwa North District is centred on empowering young people through education, skills training, and community participation, in alignment with the National Youth Policy (2022–2032). The policy framework recognizes the youth as agents of change and seeks to equip them with knowledge, skills, and opportunities to contribute meaningfully to national development. The district's proactive engagement in youth-focused programmes reflects a commitment to addressing unemployment, social exclusion, and the need for sustainable livelihoods.

The district has implemented several youth development initiatives anchored on the National Action Plan on Youth, Peace, and Security, with a focus on:

- Capacity building and skills training through programmes such as the Youth Employment Agency (YEA), Business Advisory Centre (BAC) trainings, and TVET initiatives.
- Education access and quality improvement through the Ghana Education Service and scholarship support for needy students.

- Youth involvement in local governance, allowing young people to participate in decision-making processes through community dialogues and Assembly engagements.
- Economic empowerment through entrepreneurship promotion and agricultural value chain participation.
- Social interventions that target vulnerable and at-risk youth, including initiatives on peace-building, civic education, and reproductive health.

Despite efforts at skills training and entrepreneurship support, many youths face unemployment due to limited access to start-up capital, markets, and mentorship. This creates a risk of social exclusion, youth migration to urban areas, and potential involvement in social vices. The district must strengthen linkages between training programmes and actual employment pathways, such as apprenticeship-to-job transition and cooperative-based enterprises.

A mismatch persists between formal education outcomes and the skills required by the local economy, especially in agriculture, trade, and emerging sectors like ICT and tourism. Youths remain underemployed or depend heavily on informal jobs with low income and productivity.

Future development must emphasize Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), entrepreneurial skills, and digital literacy to align with labour market demands.

While there are avenues for youth engagement, participation often remains low due to limited awareness, representation, and institutional support. Youth perspectives and innovation are underutilized in local decision-making processes.

Strengthening youth representation in the District Assembly subcommittees and community planning processes can enhance inclusivity and ensure policies reflect their needs.

Some youth face social challenges such as early parenthood, substance abuse, and mental health issues, with limited counselling and rehabilitation services available. These vulnerabilities undermine productivity and long-term well-being.

Integrating social protection, health education, and psychosocial support into youth programmes will improve holistic development and reduce social risks.

Table 38: Implications for Current and Future Development

| Dimension | Current Implications | Future Implications |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Education & Skills | Improved literacy and skills training initiatives are increasing employability but still face gaps in relevance and quality. | Expansion of vocational and entrepreneurial programmes will create a skilled and competitive youth workforce. |
| Economic Empowerment | Small-scale enterprise support and agricultural engagement offer livelihood options. | With stronger access to finance and market linkages, the district could develop youth-led agribusiness clusters and SMEs. |
| Governance & Peace | Youth involvement in governance enhances civic responsibility and peacebuilding. | Institutionalizing youth leadership training can ensure sustainable civic participation and reduce conflict risks. |
| Social Development | Youth are engaged in community volunteering and environmental campaigns. | Investing in youth welfare, health, and mentorship systems will build resilient and productive future citizens. |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2024

The youth in Fanteakwa North District represent a critical demographic asset with the potential to drive socio-economic transformation. However, without sustained investment in education, skills development, and economic empowerment, the district risks high unemployment, migration, and social instability.

To secure a prosperous future, the district should:

- Strengthen TVET and entrepreneurship ecosystems.
- Promote youth cooperatives and innovation hubs.
- Enhance youth participation in governance and peacebuilding.
- Facilitate access to finance, mentorship, and digital training.

By leveraging the national youth policy framework and aligning district interventions with the National Action Plan on Youth, Peace, and Security, Fanteakwa North can unlock the potential of its youth for inclusive and sustainable development.

2.31 Environment.

2.31.1 Human Settlement (Built Environment)

2.31.1.1 Infrastructure and Services

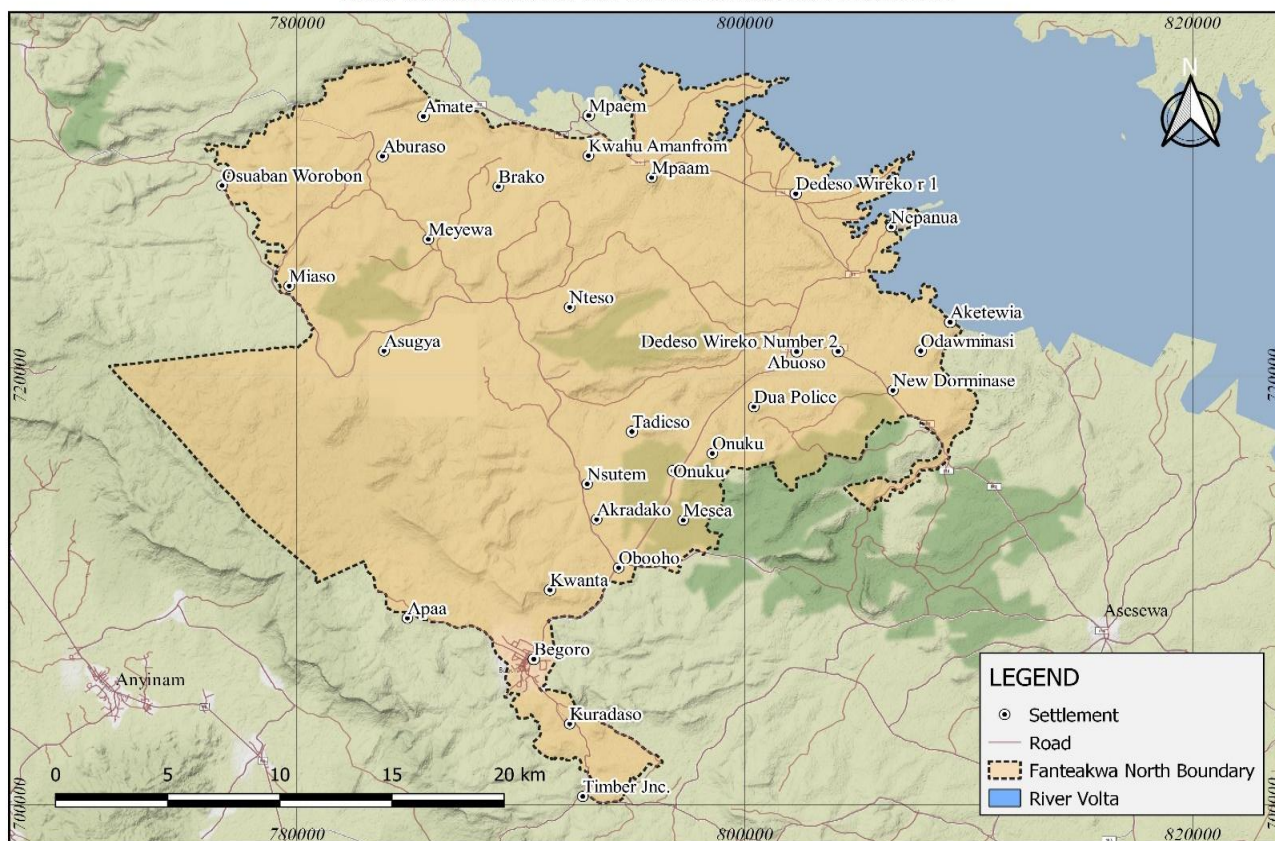
Overview

Infrastructure and service delivery form the backbone of socio-economic transformation in the Fanteakwa North District. The existing conditions of roads, energy, water, sanitation, housing, communication, markets, and health facilities directly influence productivity, accessibility, and quality of life. The district's infrastructure is largely unevenly distributed, concentrated mainly in Begoro, the

district capital, and a few adjoining communities. Most rural settlements remain deprived of essential facilities and services, constraining equitable development.

Figure 48: Settlements in Fanteakwa North District

SETTLEMENTS IN FANTEAKWA NORTH



Prepared by Prosper Detornu, 0208774401 CRS: WGS84 UTM 30 DATE: 19-03 2021

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.31.1.2 Roads and Transportation Infrastructure

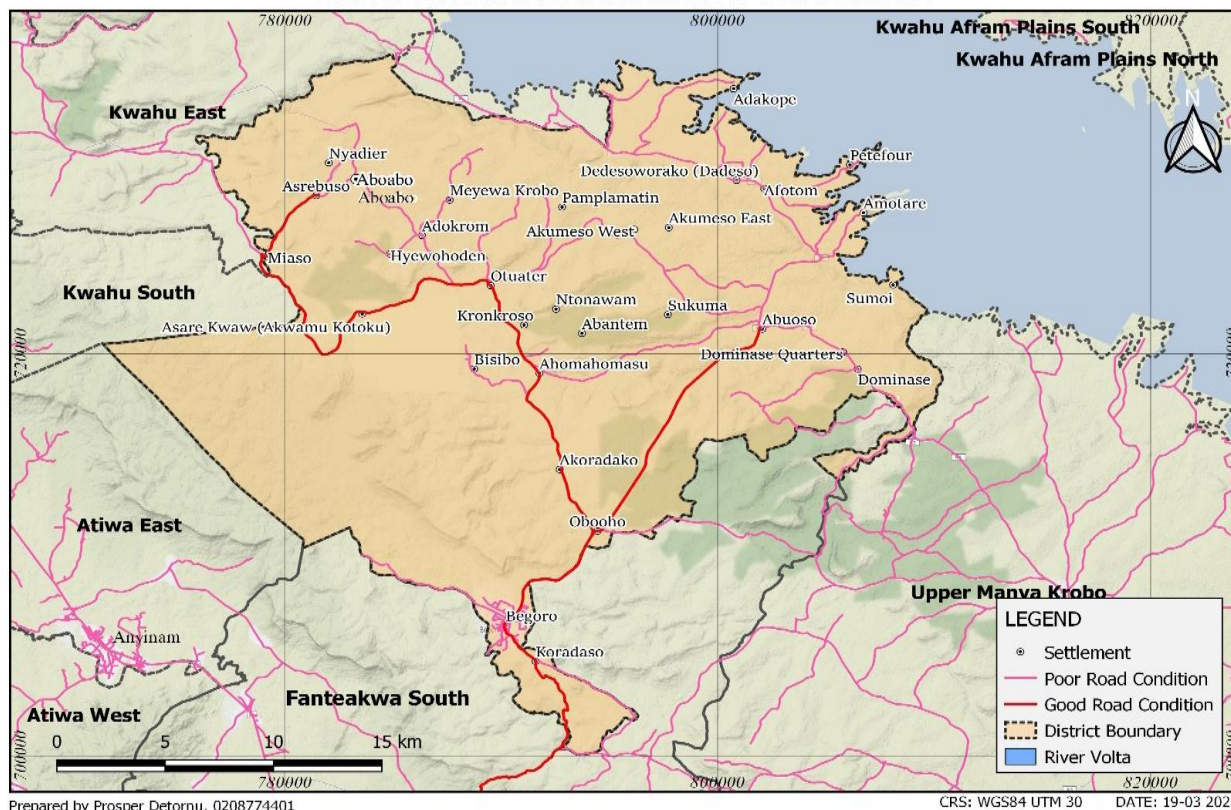
The Fanteakwa North District has an estimated road network of about 428 km, predominantly feeder roads connecting farming communities to market centres. The main highway linking Osiem–Begoro–Dedeso is in good condition, but most feeder roads are untarred, poorly drained, and become impassable during the rainy season.

Poor road conditions increase travel time and transportation costs, discouraging trade and access to services such as healthcare and education. Erosion due to lack of drainage infrastructure leads to further road deterioration. Limited road maintenance funding perpetuates a cycle of rural isolation and low agricultural productivity.

In the short term, poor road conditions continue to limit market access and reduce farm-gate prices. In the long term, they undermine private sector confidence and investment potential, particularly in agriculture and tourism.

Figure 38: Fanteakwa North District Roads Condition

FANTEAKWA NORTH ROADS CONDITION



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.31.1.3 Energy Infrastructure

About 75% of communities in the district are connected to the national grid. However, power supply is often inconsistent, and many rural areas remain unelectrified. These communities rely on kerosene lamps, batteries, or generators.

Erratic power supply constrains business growth, especially for agro-processing and ICT-related enterprises. Unelectrified communities experience limited evening economic activity and reduced access to information and education.

The current energy deficit hampers industrialization and modern service delivery. Without expanded and reliable electricity coverage, future economic diversification will remain constrained.

2.31.1.4 Water Supply and Sanitation

The district's main water sources include boreholes, hand-dug wells, streams, and mechanized small-town water systems. NGOs like World Vision have installed over 46 water systems since 2022. However, challenges remain as some boreholes are seasonal or contaminated, and maintenance is weak due to inadequate funds and spare parts.

Dependence on unreliable water sources exposes communities to waterborne diseases and reduces productivity. Uneven water distribution creates rural-urban disparities and heightens social vulnerability.

Sustained access to potable water is crucial for health, education, and gender equality. Inadequate maintenance could reverse gains made under past WASH initiatives, threatening long-term sustainability.

Table 39: Facility types and conditions (2025)

| Type | Total | Functioning | Not Functioning |
|------------------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|
| KVIP | 61 | 60 | 1 |
| VIP | 9,277 | 9,277 | 0 |
| W/C | 2,814 | 2,814 | 0 |
| Institutional Latrines | 67 | 66 | 1 |

Source: FNDA, BEGORO, 2025

2.31.1.5 Health Infrastructure

The district has one hospital (Begoro), one CHAG health centre, and 29 CHPS zones, of which only 13 have physical structures. Access to healthcare remains a challenge for residents in remote areas.

Limited health infrastructure increases travel distances and costs, discouraging early treatment and preventive care. Poor emergency response and logistics weaken healthcare delivery outcomes.

Short-term effects include delayed medical attention and high maternal and child morbidity. In the long term, the limited health infrastructure could exacerbate rural poverty and reduce labour productivity.

2.31.1.6 Educational Infrastructure

The district has a network of pre-schools, primary, junior, and senior high schools. However, many rural schools face inadequate classrooms, poor furniture, and lack of ICT facilities.

Poor learning environments discourage attendance and teacher retention. Uneven distribution of schools leads to overcrowding in urban centres such as Begoro.

Without investment in educational infrastructure, the district risks widening the rural-urban educational gap and undermining future human capital development.

2.31.1.7 Housing and Human Settlement

Settlement patterns in the district are largely linear or nucleated, influenced by the hilly terrain. About 47% of dwellings are separate houses and 42.8% are compound houses. Housing in rural areas is mostly made of mud brick/earth (64.3%), while cement block/concrete dominates in urban areas. Environmental sanitation and erosion are major concerns due to lack of drainage systems.

Poor drainage and erosion weaken building foundations and accelerate urban decay. Inadequate housing and sanitation contribute to poor health and environmental hazards.

If not addressed, poor housing and drainage will increase vulnerability to flooding and disease, posing challenges for future urban planning and settlement expansion.

2.31.1.8 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Telecommunication services (MTN, Vodafone, AirtelTigo) are available mainly in Begoro and other urban areas, while signal coverage remains poor in remote communities. Internet access and digital literacy levels are generally low.

Limited ICT access restricts educational innovation and e-governance. Digital exclusion reinforces rural marginalization.

Bridging the digital divide is essential for the district's integration into the knowledge economy. Investment in ICT infrastructure can enhance education, entrepreneurship, and administrative efficiency.

2.31.1.9 Market and Economic Infrastructure

The main markets in the district are located at Begoro, Ahomahomaso, Obooho, and Dedeso. These facilities lack adequate sheds, storage, drainage, and waste management systems. Poor feeder roads limit access during rainy seasons.

Poor market infrastructure restricts trade efficiency and revenue mobilization. Inadequate sanitation undermines public health and market hygiene.

Improved market infrastructure will boost internal trade, enhance IGF generation, and promote local economic development. Neglecting these facilities could perpetuate rural poverty and economic stagnation.

2.31.1.10 Administrative Infrastructure

The District Assembly Office and decentralized departments are all located in Begoro, which serves as the administrative hub. However, office space and logistics remain inadequate, limiting operational efficiency.

Concentration of administrative functions in Begoro marginalizes remote communities. Inadequate logistics weaken monitoring, coordination, and service delivery.

A decentralized administrative structure supported by improved logistics will enhance governance, citizen engagement, and service outreach.

Table 40: Scalogram

| Name of Settlement | Estimated Population (2025) | Economic Dimension | | | Social Dimension | | | | | | | | | | | Environment, Infrastructure & Spatial Dev. | | | | Governance & Institutional Dev. | | | Total No. of Facilities/Services | Percentage (out of expected total) | Total Centrality Score | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------|--|-------|---------|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------|-------|
| | | Economic | Hospitality | Finance | Education | | | Health | | | | | Water and Sanitation | | | Energy | Comm. | Tran s. | Rec r. | Admin. | Law, Order & Sec. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Primary School | Junior High School (JHS) | Secondary (SHS)/TVET | Tertiary Educational Inst. | Public Library/ICT Centre | Licensed Chemical Store | Pharmacy | Ambulance Service (Stationed) | CHPS | Maternity Home | Clinic | | | | | | | Health Post | | | | Health Centre | Urban Health Centre (Polyclinic) | District Hospital | Regional Hospital | Teaching Hospital | Pine-borne | Small Town Water System | Borehole | Well (hand-dug well fitted with pump) | Refuse Collection Point | Final Waste Disposal Site & Treatment Plant | | |
| Begoro | 2414 | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | 36 | 72.5% | 17.56 |
| Akrumso | 713 | X | | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 14% | 2.20 |
| Apaah | 385 | X | X | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 16% | 9.32 |
| Naama | 473 | X | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 8% | 1.23 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|-----|------|------|------|------|
| Kronkono | 315 | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 8% | 11.9 | | | |
| Akumersu West | 355 | X | | | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 10% | 13.6 | | | |
| Otuater | 316 | X | | | | | | X | X | X | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 22% | 44.6 | | |
| Owuskrom | 449 | X | | | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 16% | 30.4 | | |
| Ad-dokrom | 252 | X | | | | | | X | X | X | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 18% | 47.8 | | |
| Krobo Meyiwa | 244 | X | | | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 10% | 13.6 | |
| Kwahu Meyiwa | 210 | | | | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 8% | 11.2 | |
| Ofosukrom | 453 | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 6% | 7.7 | |
| Papramantan | 190 | X | | | | | | X | X | | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 14% | 22.8 |
| Upper Dede | 335 | X | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 8% | 10.3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------|-------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| As-arekwa o | 339 | X | | | | | | X | X | X | | | X | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 1 | 2 2 % | 3 8 . 3 | | | |
| Ayigbet own | 425 | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 8 % | 5 9 . 5 | | | |
| Am- pasa- kye | 258 | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 6 % | 9 . 0 | | | |
| Akume rsu East | 356 | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 8 % | 1 0 . 7 | | |
| Bos- omtwe Lower | 270 | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 6 % | 8 . 3 | | |
| Bos- omtwe Upper | 236 | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 8 % | 1 2 . 5 | | |
| Dormi- nase Quar- ters | 293 | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 1 4 % | 2 2 . 8 | |
| Dormi- nase Proper | 458 | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 1 2 % | 2 1 . 1 | | |
| Odorto m | 216 | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 1 0 % | 1 4 . 5 | |
| Aga- vedzi | 438 | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 8 % | 1 3 . 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|------|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|-----|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|------|----|
| Napanya | 348 | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 8 % | 35.0 | | | | | | | | |
| Ahomasio | 2271 | X | X | | | | | X | X | X | | | | | X | | | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 32 % | 238.4 | | | | | | | |
| Koradaso | 2336 | X | X | | | X | X | | | X | | | | | X | X | | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | 34 % | 540.4 | | | | | | |
| Feyiase | 504 | X | | | | | | X | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 14 % | 23.7 | | | | | | |
| Abours | 432 | X | X | | | | | X | X | | | | | | X | X | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 22 % | 106.7 | | | | |
| Dedeso | 889 | X | | | | | | X | X | X | | | | | X | | | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 24 % | 152.2 | | | |
| Obooho | 802 | X | | | | | | X | X | X | | | | | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 18 % | 32.0 | | |
| Miaso No.1 | 299 | | | | | | | X | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 8 % | 16.8 | |
| Asirebuso | 605 | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 14 % | 29 |

Table 41: Summary of Key Infrastructure Issues, Causes, and Development Implications – Fanteakwa North District

| Sector | Existing Condition / Issue | Underlying Causes | Implications for Current Development | Implications for Future Development |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Roads & Transport | Poor condition of most feeder roads; erosion and lack of drains | Inadequate funding for maintenance; poor construction; heavy rainfall | Limited access to markets and services; high transport cost | Reduced agricultural productivity; low investor confidence; rural isolation |
| Energy | 75% electricity coverage; inconsistent supply in rural areas | Inadequate extension of grid; weak infrastructure | Low business productivity; limited agro-processing | Slow industrial growth; persistent rural energy poverty |
| Water & Sanitation | Uneven water access; seasonal and contaminated sources | Poor maintenance; limited investment; natural contamination | Increased waterborne diseases; high health costs | Unsustainable water systems; rural deprivation |
| Health | Inadequate facilities; only one district hospital and limited CHPS coverage | Funding constraints; uneven facility distribution | Long travel times; poor emergency response | Poor health outcomes; reduced labour productivity |
| Education | Dilapidated schools; inadequate furniture, ICT and libraries | Insufficient infrastructure investment; growing enrolment | Poor learning outcomes; teacher absenteeism | Widening education gap; low human capital quality |
| Housing & Settlement | Mud/earth housing common in rural areas; poor drainage | Poverty; weak planning enforcement | Poor living conditions; erosion and flooding | Increased vulnerability to climate impacts; poor urban growth management |
| ICT & Communication | Poor network coverage in rural areas; limited internet access | Low investment; hilly terrain | Information gap; reduced efficiency in governance | Digital exclusion; missed opportunities in digital economy |
| Markets | Poor facilities; lack of storage and drainage | Limited infrastructure investment; poor planning | Post-harvest losses; poor hygiene; low IGF generation | Constrained local trade and private sector development |
| Administrative Infrastructure | Inadequate office space and logistics | Centralized operations in Begoro; limited budget | Weak monitoring and service delivery | Governance inefficiency; low citizen participation |
| Drainage & Sanitation | Erosion and flooding in major towns | Absence of storm drains; poor waste management | Environmental degradation; damaged infrastructure | Urban decay; public health risks |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Housing Quality | 51.6% mud/earth walls; 7.4% thatch/palm roofing in rural areas | High poverty levels; limited modern building materials | Poor durability and safety of homes | Need for sustainable and resilient housing design |
|-----------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.31.1.11 Key Implications for Development

Concentration of infrastructure in Begoro fuels rural-urban disparities. Poor health, education, and road systems constrain productivity. Weak infrastructure management threatens sustainability.

Improved roads, ICT, and energy systems could unlock the district’s agricultural and tourism potential. Addressing erosion, drainage, and climate impacts will be vital for sustainable settlement planning.

2.31.1.12 Assets Maintenance

Fanteakwa North manages a broad portfolio of public assets (roads, drains, buildings, water points, vehicles, ICT, market sheds, sanitation facilities). Maintenance practices are mixed: routine work is performed on some road sections and vehicles; preventive maintenance is partially applied to ICT and transport assets; but most assets receive reactive/corrective attention only when they fail. Several community assets (markets, boreholes, older school blocks) are effectively neglected because of limited budgets, weak documentation, and constrained technical capacity. Institutional roles exist (Works Dept, DPCU, Finance, user departments), and an asset register is maintained but not fully digitised or up to date.

Inadequate and unpredictable maintenance funding (small DACF/IGF allocations; delays). Preventive maintenance is underfunded, assets deteriorate faster, minor faults become major, and more expensive failures.

Reactive maintenance culture and weak planning (asset register outdated; limited maintenance is carried out late or ad hoc) leading to higher downtime for facilities/vehicles interruptions in service delivery.

Limited technical capacity and skilled personnel in specialized maintenance. Poor repairs, longer fix times, reliance on external contractors or donor interventions → higher lifecycle costs.

Vandalism, poor user behaviour and weak community stewardship. Recurrent damage to boreholes, toilets and market fittings increased recurrent costs and reduced asset availability.

Aging infrastructure (roads, buildings, water systems) and climate risks (erosion, torrential rains) lead to faster physical degradation and frequent emergency repairs leading to diversion of planned development funds to emergency maintenance.

Frequent equipment/vehicle downtime and non-functional CHPS/market facilities reduce health, education, water and sanitation service delivery. Emergency repairs and hiring external contractors inflate the Assembly's maintenance bill, reducing money for capital projects. Dilapidated markets and infrastructure discourage traders and investors, lowering market fees and IGF. Visible deterioration of public assets undermines community confidence and can reduce willingness to co-fund or protect shared assets.

Continued under-maintenance shortens asset lifespans and raises replacement costs, crowding out development investments. Poor roads, unreliable water and broken market infrastructure constrain agriculture value chains, agro-processing, and tourism development. Inability to maintain drainage and road assets increases vulnerability to erosion and climate shocks, risking settlements and farmland. Without digitised records, skilled staff and predictable funding, planning for expansion (new schools, clinics, roads) will be inefficient and poorly targeted. Asset neglect tends to hit peripheral communities hardest, widening spatial inequalities and reducing inclusive development.

To secure service delivery and protect investments, the MTDP should treat maintenance as a high-priority recurring investment, not a residual. Key programmatic shifts implied by the analysis:

1. Earmark a stable percentage of IGF/DACF for routine and preventive maintenance in each budget cycle. This reduces lifecycle cost and preserves delivery capacity.
2. Digitise and regularly update the asset register; introduce simple predictive maintenance schedules for critical assets (roads, water, CHPS, vehicles).
3. Train Works staff in preventive, predictive and climate-resilient maintenance methods; establish small specialist teams or vetted local contractors for repeatable tasks.
4. Formalise user-maintenance contracts (Unit Committees, market associations) and small community maintenance funds to improve local care and reduce vandalism.
5. Use PPPs for waste collection, market management and selected infrastructure upkeep, but attach performance indicators and monitoring.
6. Prioritise drainage, slope stabilisation and erosion control in maintenance programmes to protect assets from recurrent weather damage.
7. Develop a maintenance KPI dashboard (availability rates, downtime, % preventive vs corrective spend) to guide resource allocation and transparency.

Asset maintenance in Fantekwa North District is at an inflection point. Current reactive practices are affordable now but fiscally unsustainable and development-constraining in the medium term. Investing modestly and predictably in preventive maintenance, digitisation, capacity building and community stewardship will reduce total lifecycle costs, safeguard service delivery, and unlock the district's broader development agenda (agriculture, health, education and tourism). The MTDP should therefore prioritise maintenance as a strategic, recurring line item linked to measurable KPIs.

2.31.1.13 Climate Change

There is no doubt that the impacts of climate change are beginning to manifest on the entire district and particularly on communities that are relatively vulnerable. Unless mechanisms are carefully and systematically put in place to ensure resilience in development and reduce vulnerability, climate change and climate variability may pose serious challenges to the development of the district.

Report has shown that climate change is already impacting in the following areas:

- Infrastructure assets
- Agriculture.
- Water and sanitation
- Education.
- Health.

Accordingly, the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy intends to;

- Ensure a consistent, comprehensive and a targeted approach to increasing climate resilience and decrease vulnerability of the populace.
- Deepen awareness and sensitisation for the general populace particularly policy makers about the critical role of adaptation in national development efforts
- Position Ghana to draw funding for meeting her national adaptation needs
- Strengthen International recognition to facilitate action
- Facilitate the mainstreaming of Climate change and disaster risk reduction into national development.

Historical data for Fantekwa North District on weather elements from the year 1961 to 2024 that are affected by climate change clearly shows the following:

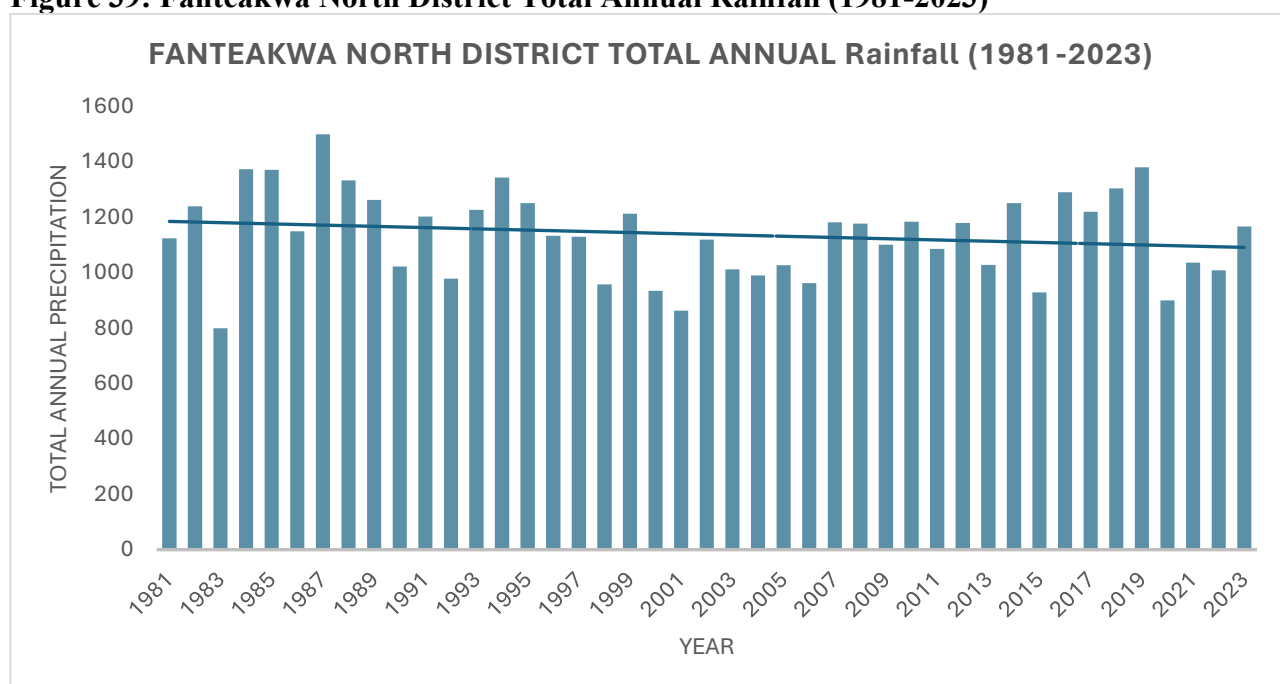
- Increasing average temperature

- Decreasing rainfall per year
- Increasing extreme heat days per year
- Increasing dry days per year
- Increasing extreme precipitation per year
- Increasing mean annual temperature

2.31.1.13 Total Annual Rainfall

Total annual rainfall refers to the cumulative amount of rainfall that falls on a specific area over the course of a year. It is typically measured in millimetres or inches

Figure 39: Fantekwa North District Total Annual Rainfall (1981-2023)



Source: FAO Climate Risk Toolbox website

Data from 1981 to 2023 shows a gradual but consistent decline in total annual rainfall across Fantekwa North District. While annual variations occur due to inter-seasonal and climatic fluctuations, the long-term pattern indicates reduced rainfall volumes and increasing unpredictability of rainfall onset and cessation. The decline is more pronounced in certain parts of the district, especially in inland and elevated areas, compared to valley communities which still record relatively higher rainfall totals.

This trend aligns with broader climate change patterns observed in Ghana’s forest–savannah transitional zone, where changing weather patterns are leading to shorter rainy seasons, longer dry spells, and erratic rainfall distribution.

Increasing global temperatures have disrupted the natural rainfall cycle, leading to a general shift in rainfall distribution and timing. Widespread tree felling for farming, charcoal production, and settlement expansion has reduced vegetative cover, disrupting local evapotranspiration processes and micro-climate regulation. Slash-and-burn and continuous cultivation without reforestation reduce soil moisture retention and contribute to atmospheric dryness. Encroachment on riparian buffers and catchment areas has weakened natural water retention systems that support local rainfall formation.

Reduced rainfall directly affects rain-fed agriculture, the dominant livelihood in the district. Farmers are already facing shortened growing seasons, leading to lower yields of maize, cassava, and plantain, and increasing the risk of crop failure. Livestock rearing is also threatened by diminishing pasture availability and water scarcity.

The decline in groundwater recharge affects borehole sustainability, especially during the dry season. Some boreholes and hand-dug wells experience seasonal drying, compelling communities to depend on unsafe sources. This can escalate public health risks and undermine ongoing investments in rural water systems.

Declining rainfall interspersed with intense sporadic storms accelerates erosion and road deterioration, particularly on unpaved feeder roads. This worsens accessibility challenges in rural areas and increases maintenance costs for the Assembly. The combination of declining rainfall and human-induced deforestation accelerates land degradation and loss of biodiversity, reducing the ecological services (shade, soil fertility, water regulation) that support the district's long-term development resilience.

The district's heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture and natural resources makes it highly susceptible to the impacts of declining rainfall. Without adaptive interventions, poverty and rural-urban migration may increase as livelihoods become less sustainable.

Future water demand for domestic, agricultural, and institutional use will rise, but reliable water sources will become scarcer, leading to competition among communities and higher operational costs for water supply systems.

Reduced rainfall coupled with sudden storm events will increase drainage and erosion management needs, demanding more resources for road rehabilitation and flood control. Farmers will increasingly need to adopt climate-smart practices such as irrigation, drought-tolerant crops, and soil moisture conservation methods to remain productive.

Long-term development planning must integrate climate adaptation strategies, including water harvesting systems, watershed restoration, and sustainable land management, into all sectoral

programmes. Encourage adoption of drought-resistant crops, mulching, conservation tillage, and small-scale irrigation schemes. Expand rainwater harvesting systems, protect river catchments, and strengthen borehole maintenance to sustain year-round supply.

Implement tree planting programs along degraded slopes, watersheds, and buffer zones to enhance micro-climate stability. Support farmers with weather forecasting and seasonal climate information to guide planting decisions. Use climate data to inform siting and design of roads, schools, and public buildings to withstand erosion and storm damage. Allocate resources for environmental conservation, disaster preparedness, and public awareness campaigns on sustainable land use.

The decline in total annual rainfall in Fanteakwa North District since 1981 is a critical environmental and developmental concern. Its cumulative effects, reduced agricultural productivity, water stress, erosion, and ecological degradation, directly threaten the district's economic foundation and human well-being. Without proactive adaptation and integrated resource management, the district risks long-term environmental decline and reduced resilience to climate shocks.

Conversely, strategic climate adaptation and sustainable land management can transform this challenge into an opportunity for green growth, food security, and community resilience.

Strategic Recommendations

1. Encourage adoption of drought-resistant crops, mulching, conservation tillage, and small-scale irrigation schemes.
2. Expand rainwater harvesting systems, protect river catchments, and strengthen borehole maintenance to sustain year-round supply.
3. Implement tree planting programs along degraded slopes, watersheds, and buffer zones to enhance micro-climate stability.
4. Support farmers with weather forecasting and seasonal climate information to guide planting decisions.
5. Use climate data to inform siting and design of roads, schools, and public buildings to withstand erosion and storm damage.
6. Allocate resources for environmental conservation, disaster preparedness, and public awareness campaigns on sustainable land use.

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erosion, and ecological degradation, directly threaten the district’s economic foundation and human well-being. Without proactive adaptation and integrated resource management, the district risks long-term environmental decline and reduced resilience to climate shocks.

Conversely, strategic climate adaptation and sustainable land management can transform this challenge into an opportunity for green growth, food security, and community resilience.

Data from the FAO Climate Risk Toolbox (1975–2024) indicates that Fantekwa North District is experiencing rising temperatures, longer dry periods, increasing frequency of extreme heat days, and intensified rainfall events.

These trends point to growing climate instability, a shift from the district’s historically moderate forest–savannah transitional climate to one marked by higher thermal stress, unpredictable rainfall, and heightened environmental hazards.

The combined impact of these climatic changes poses significant challenges to agriculture, water security, human health, and infrastructure sustainability, which are all critical components of local development.

2.31.1.14 Mean Annual Temperature (1975–2025)

The mean annual temperature has increased from approximately 25°C in 1975 to 26.4°C in 2025. Although this rise appears modest, the cumulative effect is substantial for an agriculturally dependent ecosystem.

Figure 40: Fantekwa North District Mean Annual Temperature (1998-2030)

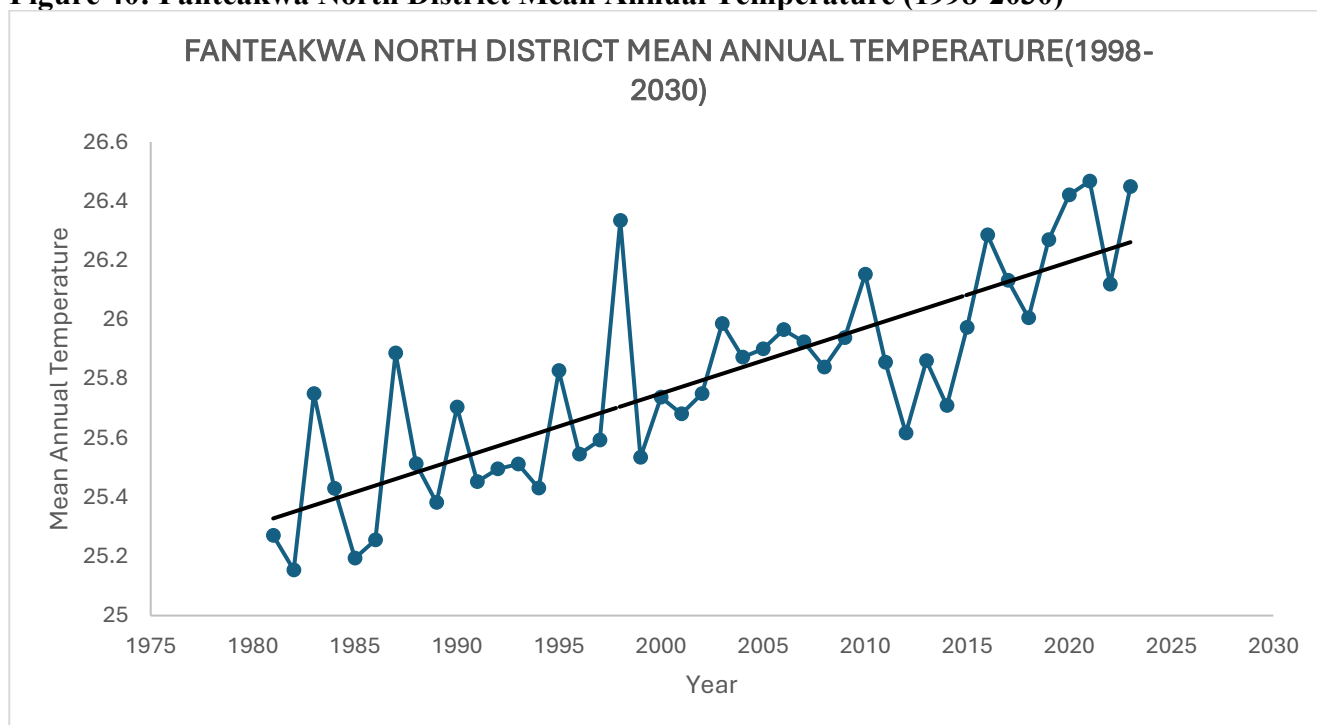


Fig... Source: FAO Climate Risk Toolbox website

Table 42: Cause–Effect Relationships

| Cause | Immediate Effect | Long-Term Impact | Developmental |
|------------------------------|---|--|---------------|
| Rising average temperature | Increased evapotranspiration and soil moisture loss | Declining soil fertility, crop wilting, and lower yields | |
| Prolonged heat stress | Reduced crop and livestock productivity | Threat to household food security and rural incomes | |
| Elevated surface temperature | Accelerated drying of water bodies | Declining access to potable and irrigation water | |
| Heat waves | Increased cases of dehydration, heatstroke, and vector-borne diseases | Pressure on healthcare system and reduced productivity | |
| Temperature shifts | Alteration of local ecosystems and species distribution | Biodiversity loss and ecological imbalance | |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.31.1.15 Implications

Currently, rising temperatures have led to lower agricultural productivity, increased pest infestations, and higher energy demands for cooling.

In the future, if not mitigated, this trend will reduce the district’s agricultural competitiveness, strain water systems, and intensify health risks, particularly for the elderly, children, and outdoor workers.

2.31.1.16 Number of Dry Days per Year (1981–2024)

The number of dry days, days with rainfall below 1 mm, has steadily increased, indicating longer dry spells and shorter rainy seasons. This would negatively impacted the local economy.

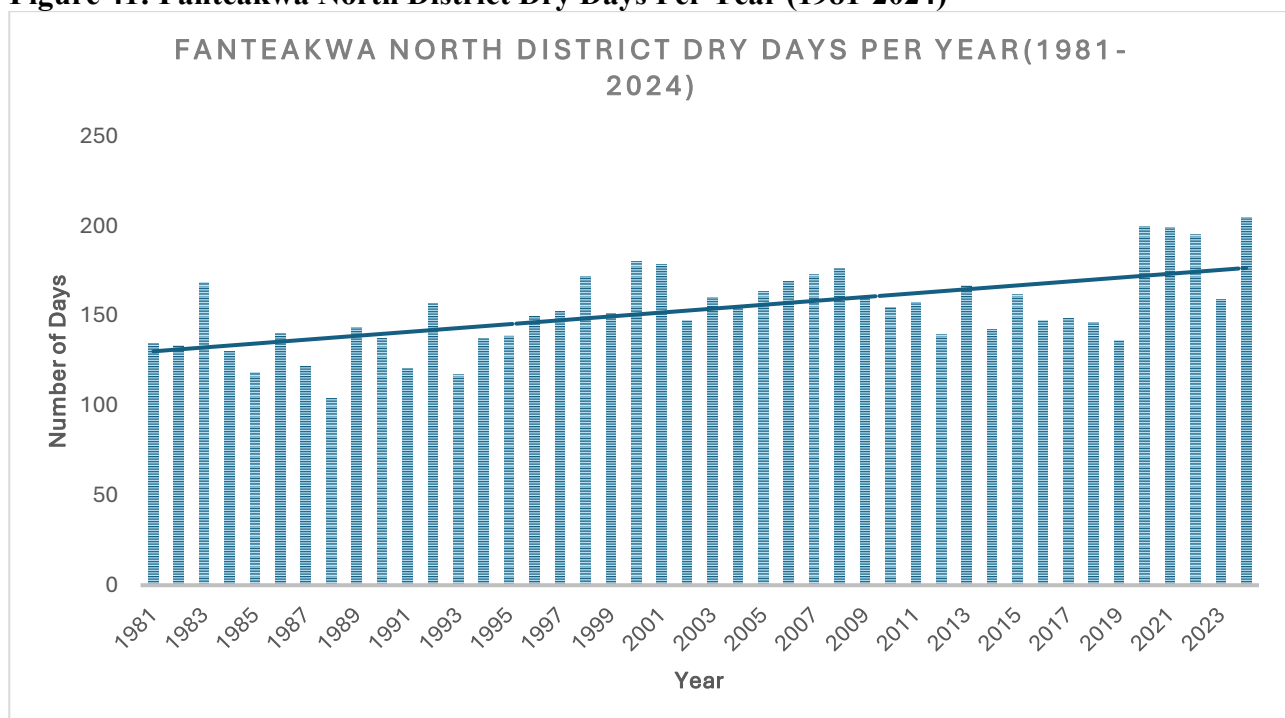
Figure 41: Fanteakwa North District Dry Days Per Year (1981-2024)

Fig...Source: FAO climate Risk Toolbox website

Table 43: Cause–Effect Relationships

| Cause | Immediate Effect | Long-Term Developmental Impact |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Extended dry spells | Water scarcity for households and farms | Reduced crop productivity and livestock health |
| Limited soil moisture | Lower germination and poor crop establishment | Decline in farm income and increased rural poverty |
| Declining stream flow | Inadequate water for irrigation and domestic use | Increased reliance on unsafe water sources |
| Prolonged droughts | Vegetation stress and land degradation | Desertification risk and biodiversity decline |

Source: DPCU, FNDA. Begoro. 2025

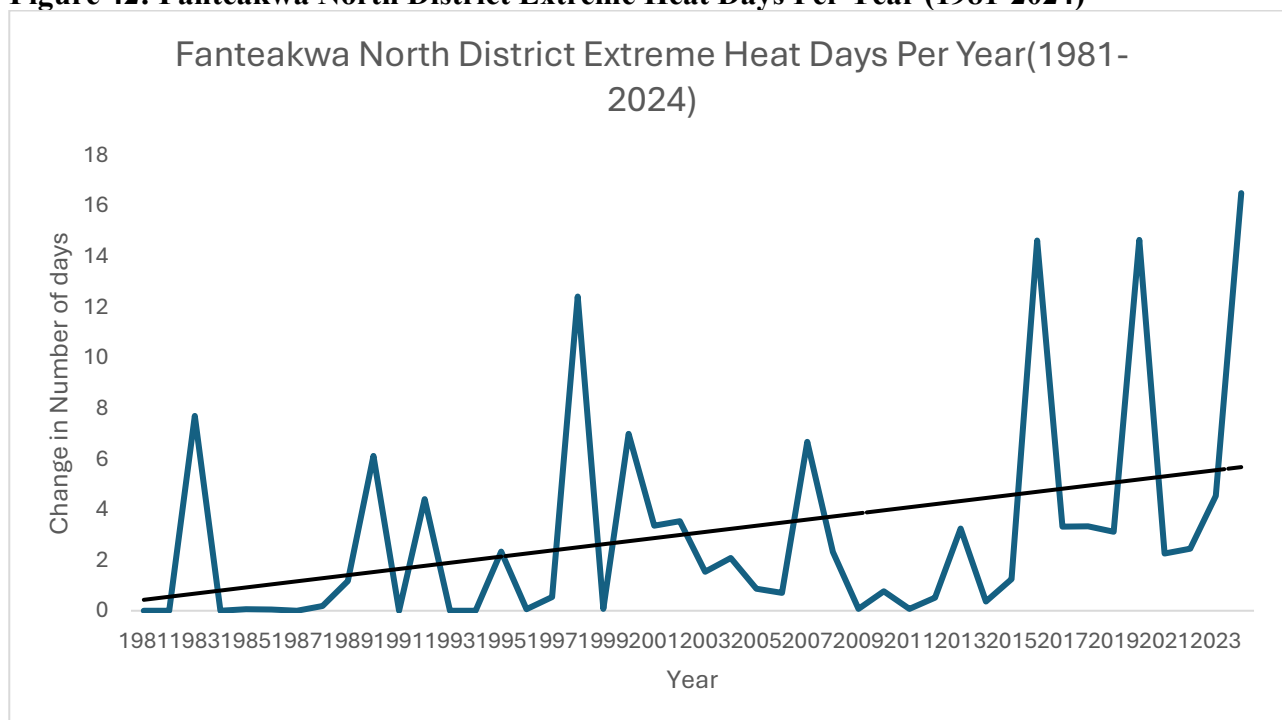
2.31.1.17 Implications

Currently, increasing dry days have reduced water availability for domestic use and agriculture, forcing communities such as Dedeso-Napanya and Nteso No.1 to experience water shortages. In the future, agricultural dependence on rainfall will become unsustainable without investment in irrigation, rainwater harvesting, and efficient water management systems. Persistent dry spells could also trigger migration and economic displacement.

2.31.1.18 Extreme Heat Days per Year (1981–2024)

The district has experienced a steady increase in extreme heat days , days when maximum temperature exceeds 30°C, indicating intensifying thermal conditions.

Figure 42: Fanteakwa North District Extreme Heat Days Per Year (1981-2024)



Source: Fig...Source: FAO climate Risk Toolbox website.

Table 44: Cause–Effect Relationships

| Cause | Immediate Effect | Long-Term Impact | Developmental |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---------------|
| Increased frequency of extreme heat | Reduced crop growth and livestock stress | Decline in agricultural productivity | |
| Heat stress on humans | Fatigue, reduced work hours, and heat-related illnesses | Lower labour productivity and economic output | |
| Infrastructure exposure | Asphalt softening, road cracks, and roof deterioration | Higher maintenance costs and shorter asset lifespan | |
| Public health stress | Increased cases of heatstroke and cardiovascular diseases | Pressure on health facilities and expenditure | |

Source: DPCU, FNDA. Begoro. 2025

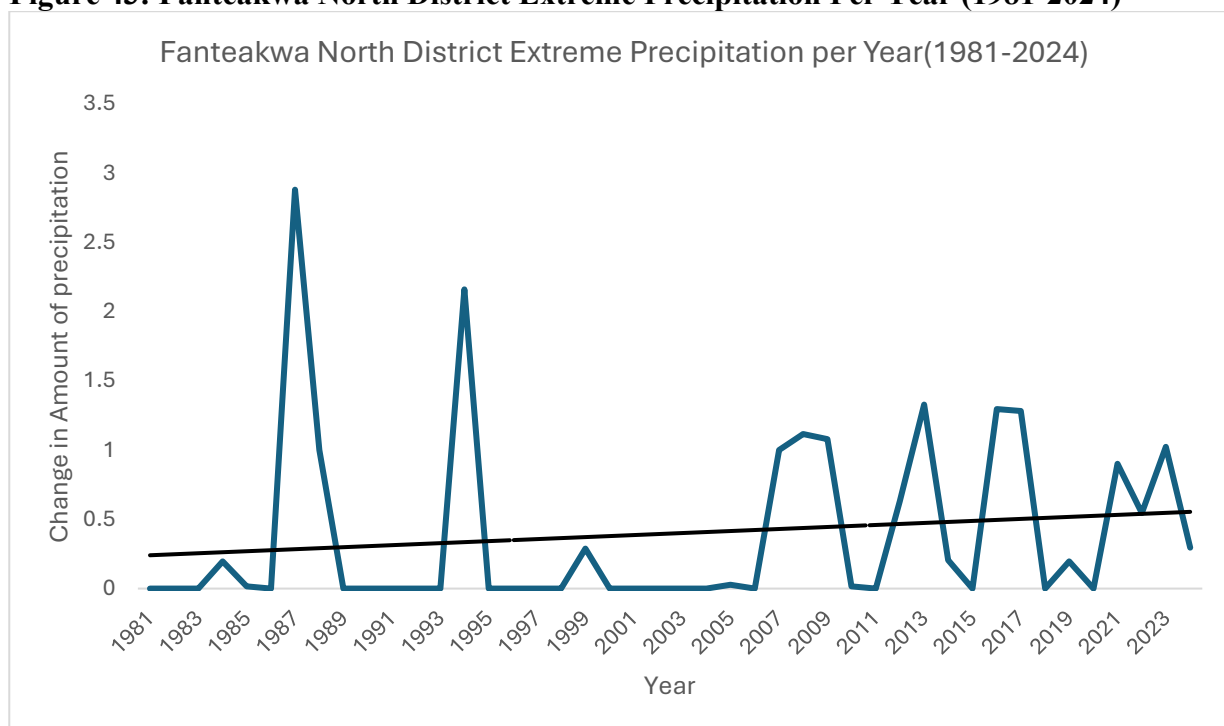
2.31.1.19 Implications

Presently, extreme heat is reducing work efficiency, particularly among outdoor labourers and farmers, and increasing health risks.

In the future, economic productivity could fall further, while public health expenditure may rise sharply. Climate-induced migration from farming communities may intensify if adaptation interventions are not scaled up.

2.31.1.20 Extreme Rainfall Days per Year (1981–2024)

Conversely, the district is also experiencing more extreme rainfall events, heavy downpours and very wet days, often exceeding the environment’s absorption capacity.

Figure 43: Fantekwa North District Extreme Precipitation Per Year (1981-2024)

Source: FAO Climate Risk Toolbox website

Table 45: Cause–Effect Relationships

| Cause | Immediate Effect | Long-Term Developmental Impact |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Intense rainfall events | Flooding and runoff in valleys and low-lying areas | Destruction of crops, roads, and properties |
| Soil saturation and erosion | Loss of topsoil and nutrient leaching | Decline in soil fertility and agricultural potential |
| Flood-related damages | Washed-out bridges and feeder roads | Accessibility challenges and disrupted trade |
| Standing water | Spread of malaria, cholera, and waterborne diseases | Increased healthcare costs and reduced labour productivity |

Source: DPCU, FNDA. Begoro. 2025

2.31.1.21 Implications

Currently, heavy rainfall events, especially around Begoro and Volta River Basin communities, have led to flooding, erosion, and displacement, often worsened by the Bagre Dam spillage from Burkina Faso.

In the future, flood risk will intensify as rainfall becomes more erratic, threatening infrastructure and livelihoods, and increasing disaster management costs.

Integrated Implications for Socio-Economic Development

The combined effects of rising temperature, increasing dry days, frequent extreme heat, and intensified rainfall create a compound climate risk scenario with far-reaching developmental implications:

Table 46: Integrated Implications for Socio-Economic Development

| Development Sector | Current Impact | Future Implication (if unaddressed) |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Agriculture | Reduced crop yields, pest outbreaks, and drought stress | Food insecurity, loss of livelihoods, and rural poverty |
| Water and Sanitation | Declining groundwater recharge and borehole failures | Chronic water shortages and higher cost of supply |
| Health | Increased heat- and waterborne diseases | Public health crises and reduced labour productivity |
| Infrastructure | Road erosion, building cracks, and drainage failures | Increased maintenance burden and loss of assets |
| Ecosystem and Forestry | Deforestation and land degradation | Biodiversity loss and reduced ecosystem resilience |
| Economic Stability | Fluctuating agricultural output and market disruptions | Long-term economic stagnation and youth migration |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.31.1.22 Strategic Recommendations

To address the growing climate threats, Fanteakwa North District should implement integrated adaptation and resilience strategies, including:

1. **Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA):** Promote drought-tolerant crops, mulching, and sustainable soil management practices.
2. **Water Resource Management:** Expand rainwater harvesting systems, rehabilitate boreholes, and construct small-scale irrigation facilities.
3. **Disaster Preparedness:** Develop flood control systems, early warning mechanisms, and emergency evacuation plans.
4. **Afforestation and Land Restoration:** Intensify tree planting, watershed rehabilitation, and enforcement of environmental regulations.
5. **Infrastructure Resilience:** Incorporate climate-proof designs in roads, drains, and public buildings to withstand heat and floods.
6. **Community Sensitization and Climate Education:** Educate farmers and local residents on adaptation strategies and sustainable natural resource use.
7. **Data and Research:** Strengthen local climate data collection and collaborate with GMet and NADMO to inform district planning.

Fanteakwa North District's increasing temperatures, prolonged dry periods, frequent extreme heat, and erratic rainfall patterns collectively signal a critical climate vulnerability. The cause-and-effect relationships between these climatic shifts and socio-economic outcomes, particularly in agriculture, health, and infrastructure, are evident.

If unaddressed, these trends could undermine the district's development gains, worsen rural poverty, and exacerbate inequalities. However, through proactive climate adaptation, sustainable land management, and investment in resilient infrastructure, the district can transform these environmental threats into opportunities for green growth, livelihood diversification, and long-term sustainability.

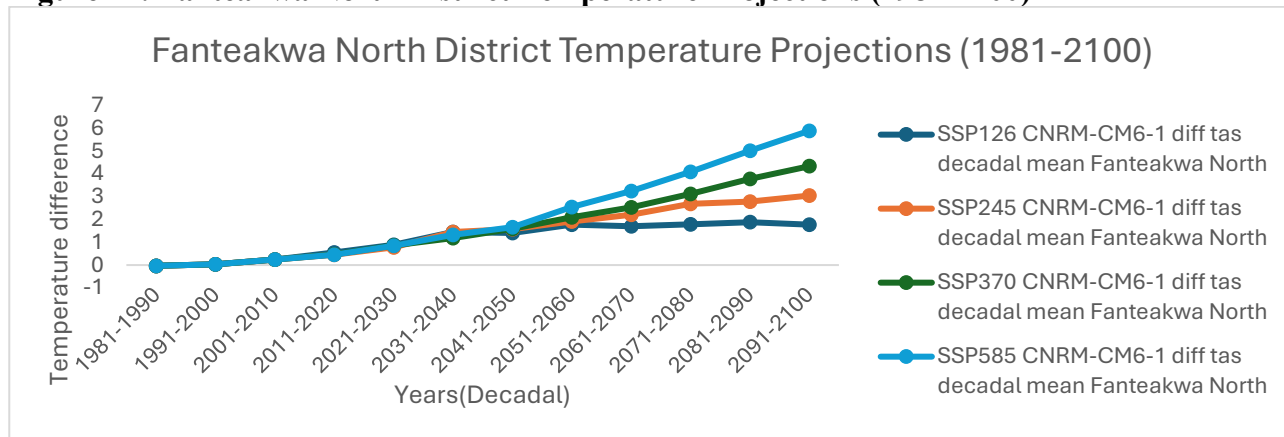
2.31.1.23 Analysis of Future Climate Projections and Implications for Development in Fanteakwa North District

2.31.1.24 Temperature Projections (1981–2100)

The projected increase in temperature across all climate scenarios indicates that Fanteakwa North District will experience progressively hotter conditions throughout the 21st century. Mean annual

temperatures, which have already increased from 25°C in 1975 to about 26.4°C in 2025, are expected to rise further, intensifying heat-related challenges.

Figure 44: Fantekwa North District Temperature Projections (1981-2100)



Source:

2.31.1.25 Cause and Effect Analysis:

- **Cause:** Rising global greenhouse gas emissions and local deforestation contribute to long-term warming trends.
- **Effect (Agriculture):** Higher temperatures will increase evaporation rates, reduce soil moisture, and shorten growing seasons for staple crops such as maize, cassava, and vegetables. This will lower yields and threaten food security.
- **Effect (Water Resources):** Increased heat will accelerate the drying of streams and groundwater sources, reducing water availability for domestic and agricultural use, particularly in communities like Dedeso and Nteso.
- **Effect (Human Health):** Rising temperatures will heighten risks of heat exhaustion, dehydration, and vector-borne diseases such as malaria, especially among children and the elderly.
- **Effect (Infrastructure):** High temperatures will accelerate the deterioration of road surfaces and public buildings, increasing maintenance costs for the District Assembly.
- **Effect (Socio-Economic Stability):** Declining agricultural productivity and water scarcity may lead to rural-urban migration, loss of livelihoods, and higher poverty levels.

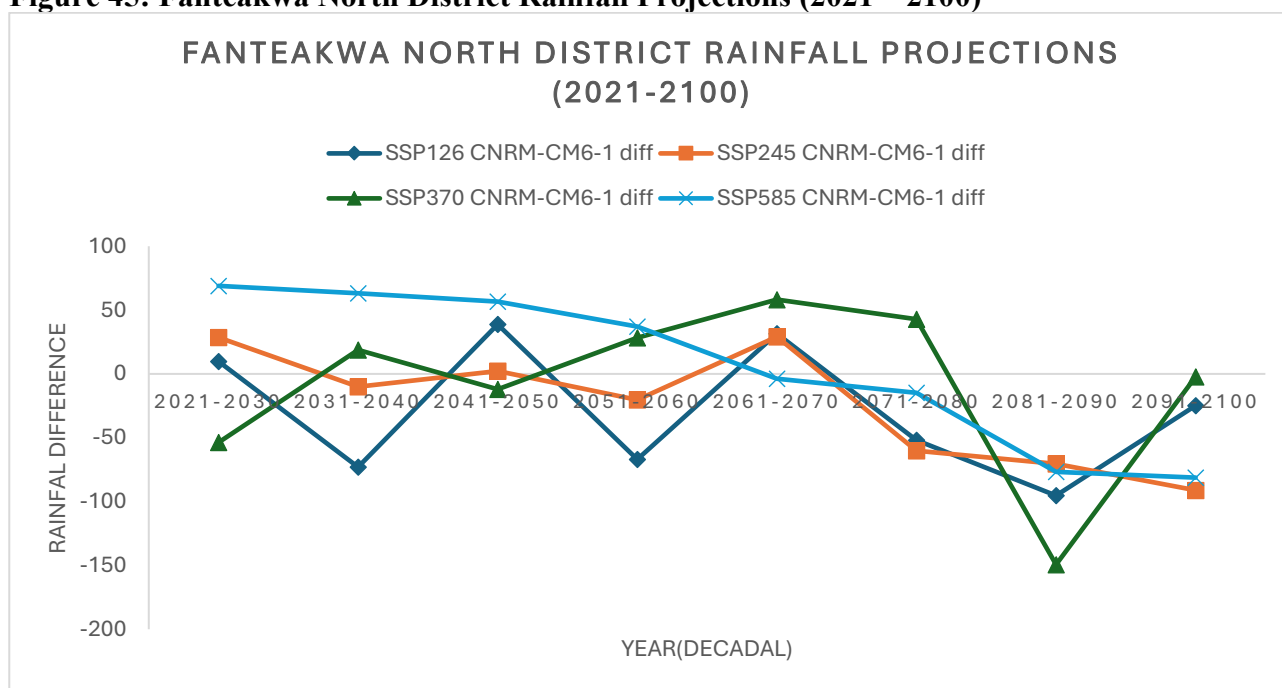
2.31.1.26 Implication For Development

If this temperature increase continue unchecked, the district’s development trajectory will be undermined by reduced agricultural productivity, increased health burdens, and greater strain on public infrastructure and finances. Future investments must therefore prioritize climate adaptation, including heat-resilient infrastructure, sustainable water management, and green energy adoption.

2.31.1.27 Rainfall Projections (2021–2100)

The projected decline in total annual rainfall, alongside increasing rainfall variability and extreme events, suggests that Fanteakwa North District will experience more frequent droughts interspersed with intense rainfall episodes.

Figure 45: Fanteakwa North District Rainfall Projections (2021 – 2100)



Source: FAO climate Risk Toolbox website.

2.31.1.28 Cause and Effect Analysis:

- **Cause:** Altered global and regional climate systems reduce rainfall reliability, resulting in fewer but heavier rainfall events.
- **Effect (Agriculture):** Decreased rainfall and longer dry seasons will reduce soil moisture and limit rain-fed agricultural production. Droughts will lead to crop failure, livestock mortality, and food shortages.
- **Effect (Water Resources):** Lower rainfall will diminish river and groundwater recharge, exacerbating water scarcity for households and agriculture. In contrast, intense rainfall events will cause flash floods, damaging infrastructure and farmlands.

- **Effect (Environment):** Reduced rainfall and prolonged droughts will accelerate land degradation, deforestation, and biodiversity loss, further weakening ecosystem resilience.
- **Effect (Health):** Water scarcity and reduced sanitation levels during droughts can increase waterborne diseases, while flooding after heavy rains will heighten the risk of cholera and malaria outbreaks.
- **Effect (Economy):** Agricultural losses, disaster damage, and increased rehabilitation costs will strain the district's fiscal resources, potentially reducing investment in education, health, and other development priorities.

2.31.1.29 Implication for Development

The projected decline in rainfall threatens the sustainability of agriculture, water supply, and economic livelihoods in Fanteakwa North District. Future development efforts must focus on climate-smart agriculture, water conservation technologies, and disaster risk management systems. Integrating climate projections into district-level planning will be crucial to safeguard livelihoods and ensure resilience.

2.31.1.30 Cross-Cutting Implications for Future Development

The combined effect of increasing temperatures and decreasing rainfall will:

- Intensify water stress, affecting both domestic and agricultural use.
- Exacerbate food insecurity and rural poverty, particularly among smallholder farmers.
- Increase infrastructure maintenance costs due to heat and flood damage.
- Heighten health risks and reduce labour productivity.
- Trigger migration and social tension over scarce resources like water and fertile land.

2.31.1.31 Strategic Response Needed

To mitigate these effects, the Fanteakwa North District Assembly should:

1. Mainstream climate adaptation into the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) and sectoral plans.
2. Promote sustainable land management and tree planting to reduce local temperature rise.
3. Develop small-scale irrigation schemes and water harvesting infrastructure.
4. Invest in renewable energy to offset heat-related energy demand.
5. Enhance early warning systems and community preparedness for floods and droughts.
6. Build capacity of farmers and local institutions for climate-resilient planning.

The future projections of rising temperatures and decreasing rainfall present a major development challenge for Fanteakwa North District. Without timely adaptation, the district's key sectors, agriculture, water, health, and infrastructure, will face increasing vulnerability. However, with proactive planning and investment in climate resilience, the district can safeguard livelihoods, sustain growth, and achieve long-term socio-economic stability.

2.31.1.32 Need for Mitigation and Adaptation

Addressing climate change through emissions reductions is crucial to limit the extent of future warming and mitigate its impacts. Adaptation measures, such as developing drought-resistant crops, improving infrastructure to withstand extreme weather, and implementing public health strategies to manage heatwaves, are also essential to minimize the negative consequences.

Table 47: List Of Climate Resilient Practices Based On Observed And Projected Hazards.

Climate resilient practices for cropping systems based on observed and projected climate and weather related hazards

| Extremes heat | Land degradation & GHG emissions | Drought | Heavy rainfall | Pests and diseases |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat tolerant crops • Short cycle varieties • Supplementary irrigation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum or zero tillage • Bio-fertilizer • Crop residues • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought tolerant crops • Agroforestry • Mulching • Drip irrigation systems • Water harvesting infrastructure • Small reservoirs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised bed system • Field dredging • Field levelling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological control • Crop rotation • Bio-pesticide • Inter-cropping • Vegetative covers • Biodiversity islands. |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Table 48: Climate resilient practices for livestock systems based on observed and projected climate and weather related hazards

| Extremes heat | Land degradation & GHG emissions | Drought | Heavy rainfall | Pests and diseases |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat tolerant breeds • Animal shelter | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rotational grazing • Cut and carry fodder system • Nutritional strategies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought tolerant breeds • Water reservoirs • Pastoral water points | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal shelter. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vermin control measures • Managing livestock • Adequate animal spacing |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro., 2025

Table 49: Climate resilient practices for forest systems based on observed and projected climate and weather related hazards

| Forest degradation. | Land degradation & GHG emissions | Drought | Pest and diseases |
|--|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of ecosystem services • Rehabilitation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforestation • Regeneration • Afforestation • Controlled fire | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes of species • Selection of traits and provenances • Afforestation • Reforestation • Sustainable forest management for soil and water preservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated pest and diseases management • Do nothing • Selective pruning • Planting resistant varieties • Mechanical management • Biological management • Bio-pesticide |

Source: FNDA, Begoro, 2025

Table 50: Climate resilient practices along the food value chain based on observed and projected climate and weather related hazards

| Extreme heat | Drought | Heavy rainfall & flooding | Pest and diseases |
|---|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper harvest equipment • Cover perishables • Cold chains, cold rooms, ventilation and ice cooling • Appropriate preservation techniques • Reduced time of storage • Early warning system for food transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper harvest equipment • Training on harvesting methods and best timing. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper harvesting equipment • Training on harvesting methods and best timing • Early warning systems • Storing on wood pallets, maintaining distance with walls and adequate hygiene. • Climate-proof warehouses • Rainwater collection systems • Resilient drainage systems and infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on best harvesting timing. • Appropriate work hygiene and sanitation practices. • Immediate drying techniques. • Early warning systems to reduce impact to food products caused by pests and rodents attacks, as well as spread of plant pathogens & mycotoxins. • Store in jute bags & wool blankets or hermetic bags. • Food safety standards and food quality controls. • Warning on identified risks to consumers' health |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insulation of refrigerated trucks • Safe, efficient routes for transportation of fresh food. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe, efficient routes for transportation of fresh food • Training and advice on food storage manufacturing techniques. • Enhanced communication & information sharing between actors along the food value chain. | |
|---|--|---|--|

Source: FNDA, Begoro, 2025

Table 51: Climate resilient practices on biodiversity based on potential hazards

| Climate change and weather extremes | Climate envelope shifts | Genetic diversity losses |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem-based adaptation & nature-based solutions • Habitat corridors and reforestation • Translocate species to more suitable environments • Buffer zone around protected areas • Remote sensing technologies for diversity monitoring • In-depth assessments on species response to climate change. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust understanding on biodiversity and shifts in species, both native and invasive • Preservation of living genetic resources. • Incorporate climate topics in the development of training curricula • Early warning systems, including day-to-day weather observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable changes in genetic composition to cope with forthcoming environmental changes. • Include species with a greater tolerance to abiotic and biotic stresses • Diverse ecosystems are more efficient carbon sinks • Diverse ecosystems support climate change adaptation by providing more diversified natural and food resources besides reducing exposure/vulnerability to climate hazards. |

Source: FNDA, Begoro, 2025

2.32 Adaptation and Mitigation Interaction Assessment (AMIA)

The AMIA is a tool that seeks to ensure that mitigation and adaptation initiatives will not conflict with each other but support each other to yield the maximum result in the fight against impact of climate change. The tool is designed to assist communities in maximizing synergies and minimizing counter-productive interaction between their climate change mitigation and adaptation plans and actions.

Running the AMIA tool, there are four possible outcomes when both mitigation and adaptation activities are subjected to the AMIA analysis. These possible outcomes are:

2.32.1 Synergies

These are actions/initiatives that reduce both carbon emission and climate risk.

2.32.2 Trade-offs

These are actions with contrary effects on mitigation and adaptation, that is mitigation actions that increase risks or adaptation action that that increase emissions

2.32.3 Mal-investment

Actions that can be undone or rendered less effective by the effects of climate change if they are not sufficiently resilient.

2.32.4 Piggybacking.

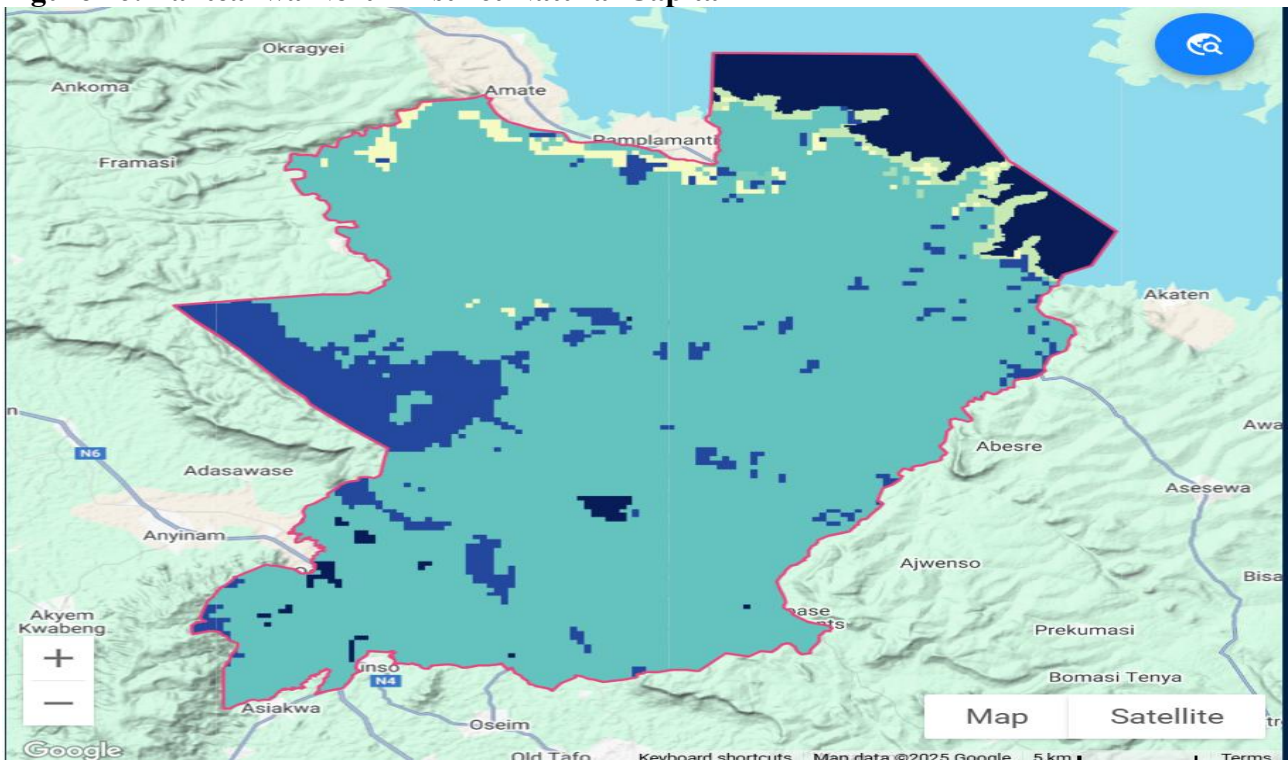
Actions that are complementary when designed and/ or implemented together, eg, project with opportunities to add additional mitigation or adaptation actions at a small marginal cost

2.33 Natural Capital Accounting

Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) is a method of measuring and valuing the benefits that nature provides to society. It involves tracking the stocks and flows of natural resources and the services they provide, and they can be done in physical or monetary terms. NCA helped integrate environmental information into economic models, allowing for a more holistic understanding of the relationship between nature and the economy.

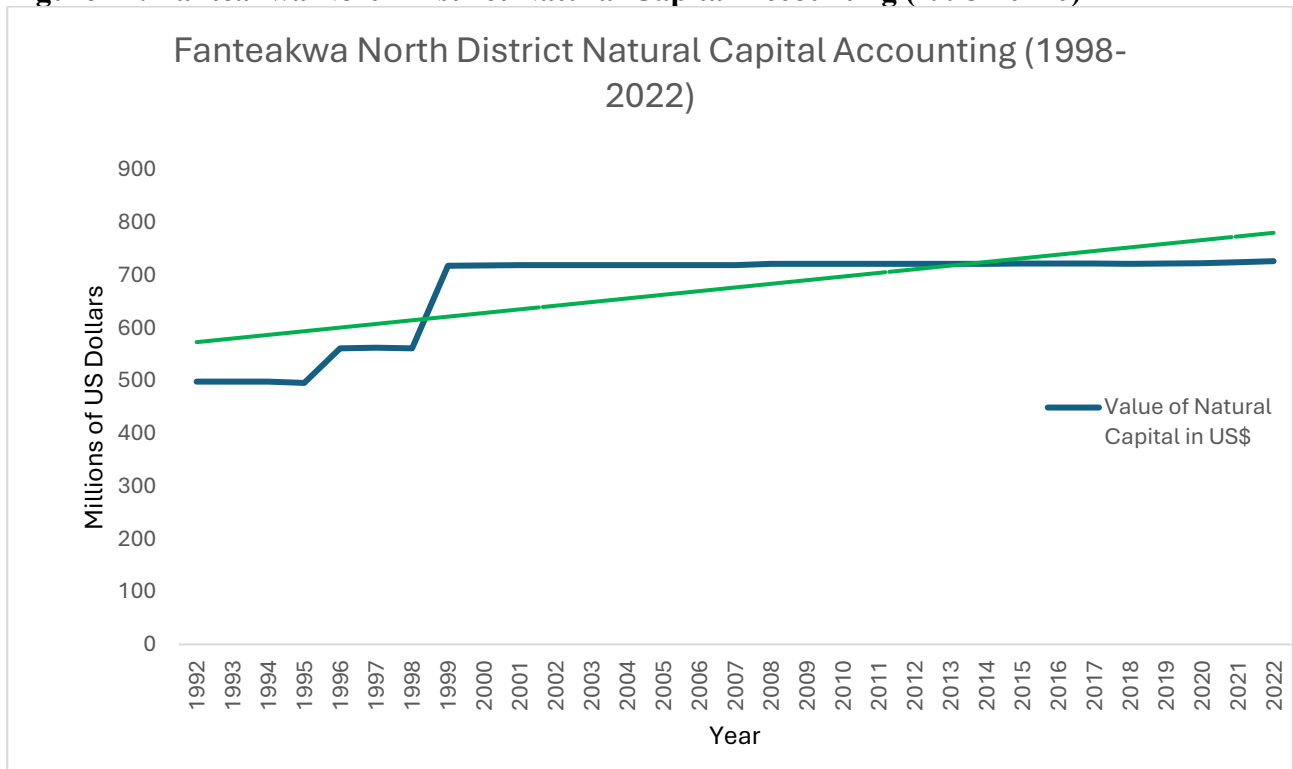
The Fanteakwa North District assessed the total value of natural resources like forest, water, soil and the services they provide e.g. Clean air, pollination, water purification etc. as shown in the map and graph below.

Figure 46: Fantekwa North District Natural Capital



Source: FAO climate Risk Toolbox website. 2025

Figure 47: Fantekwa North District Natural Capital Accounting (1998-2022)



Source: FAO climate Risk Toolbox website. 2025

2.33.1 Interpretation of Natural Capital Trends in Fanteakwa North District (1992-2022)

An analysis of natural capital values for Fanteakwa North District over the 31-year period from 1992 to 2022 reveals notable trends that may have significant implications for environmental policy, land use planning, and sustainable development.

2.33.2 General Trend

Between 1992 and the mid-1990s, the value of natural capital remained relatively flat and low, hovering around GHS 498 million. A notable dip occurred in 1995, with the value declining to approximately GHS 495.65 million, indicating possible environmental degradation, unsustainable land use, or lack of ecosystem investment during this period.

However, from 1996 onwards, there was a sharp increase in the estimated value of natural capital, peaking at over GHS 726 million by the late 2010s and early 2020s. This rise suggests a combination of factors such as:

- Improved natural resource management,
- Possible afforestation or reforestation projects,
- Enhanced ecosystem service valuation, and
- Greater awareness and protection of the district's natural assets (e.g., forests, water bodies, soils, and biodiversity).

2.33.3 Stability and Plateau

From approximately 2005 to 2022, the value of natural capital remained consistently high, with only minor fluctuations. This plateau may indicate that the district reached a sustainable level of ecosystem productivity and conservation, suggesting the institutionalization of environmental protection measures and integrated natural resource management practices.

2.33.4 Statistical Summary

- The average natural capital value over the period was GHS 676.67 million.
- The lowest recorded value was GHS 495.65 million in 1995, while the highest was GHS 726.60 million.
- The standard deviation of GHS 84.69 million reflects significant variation in values across the years, driven largely by policy shifts, land use changes, and investment in natural capital.

2.34 Policy and Planning Implications

- The marked improvement after 1996 supports the case for continued investment in nature-based solutions, such as watershed management, agroforestry, and protected area management.
- The relative stability in recent years provides an opportunity for natural capital accounting to

be mainstreamed into the district's Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP).

- Monitoring and evaluation frameworks should be developed to ensure that the gains in natural capital are maintained or improved, particularly in the face of climate change and increasing land pressure.

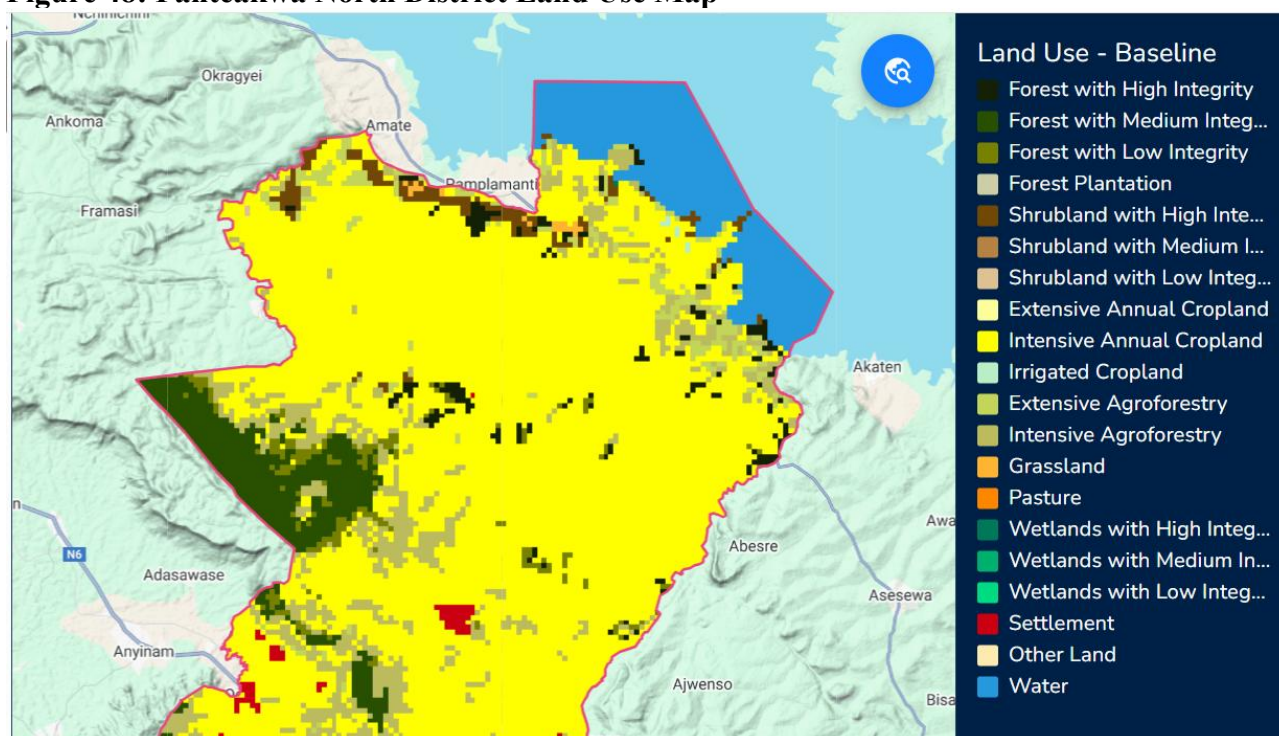
2.34.1 Key Observations from the Trend:

- There was a relatively low and flat trend in the early 1990s.
- A sharp increase occurred after 1995, with values stabilizing at higher levels from around 2005 onward.
- Post-2005, the natural capital value remained relatively stable and high, showing signs of conservation or improved natural resource management.

2.35 Land use

Land use describes how people utilize land for various purposes, including agriculture, residential area, infrastructure and recreation.

Figure 48: Fantekwa North District Land Use Map



Source: FAO climate Risk Toolbox website.

Fantekwa North District's land use is primarily agriculture, with significant portion of the population engaged in farming. This district is known for its fertile lands and considered a food basket in the Eastern region, producing crops like coca, oil palm, citrus, cassava, maize and vegetables. Forest reserves including Bisaa/Dede, Worobong and Southern Scarp, cover a substantial area (291.42 sq km)

2.35.1 Agriculture.

Approximately 75% of the population relies on agriculture for their livelihood making it the dominant sector, the district is a major producer of cash crops like coca and oil palm, as well as various crop.

2.35.2 Forest Reserves

The district has three significant forest reserves: Bisaa/Dede, Worobong and Southern Scarp covering a total of 291.42 sq km.

2.36 Land use Pattern

The district land use can be categorised into agriculture, settlement, forest conservation, and wildlife conservation, with protected areas occupying a notable portion of the land.

2.36.1 Deforestation.

While the district has substantial forest cover, it faces threat from timber harvesting, unchecked farming practices (including cocoa farming), and firewood/charcoal usage, leading to deforestation and potential environmental issues.

2.36.2 Infrastructure.

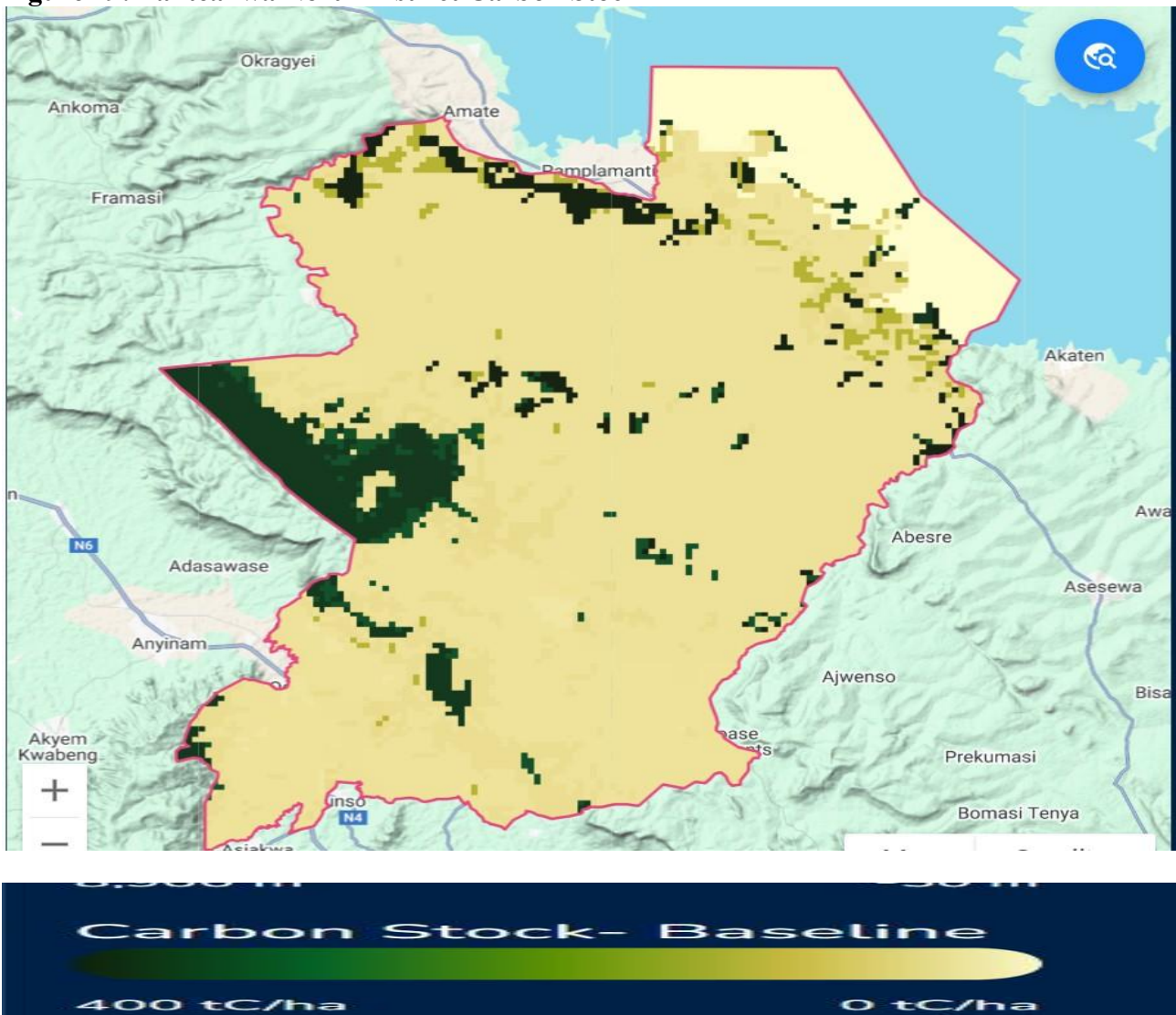
A significant portion of the population (49.5%) uses electricity for lightning, although a substantial number still rely on kerosene lamps (39.0%). Wood remains the primary cooking fuel for most households.

2.37 Total Carbon Stock

Carbon stock refers to the amount of carbon stored in various carbon pools such as forests, soils, oceans, and the atmosphere. It plays a critical role in regulating the global climate by mitigating greenhouse gas concentrations, particularly carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Carbon stock in Fanteakwa North District is depicted on the map and graph below. The data spans from 1992 to 2022.

Figure 49: Fantekwa North District Carbon Stock



Source: FAO climate Risk Toolbox website.

2.37.1 Trend in Carbon Stock Levels (1992–2022)

2.37.1.1 General Trend

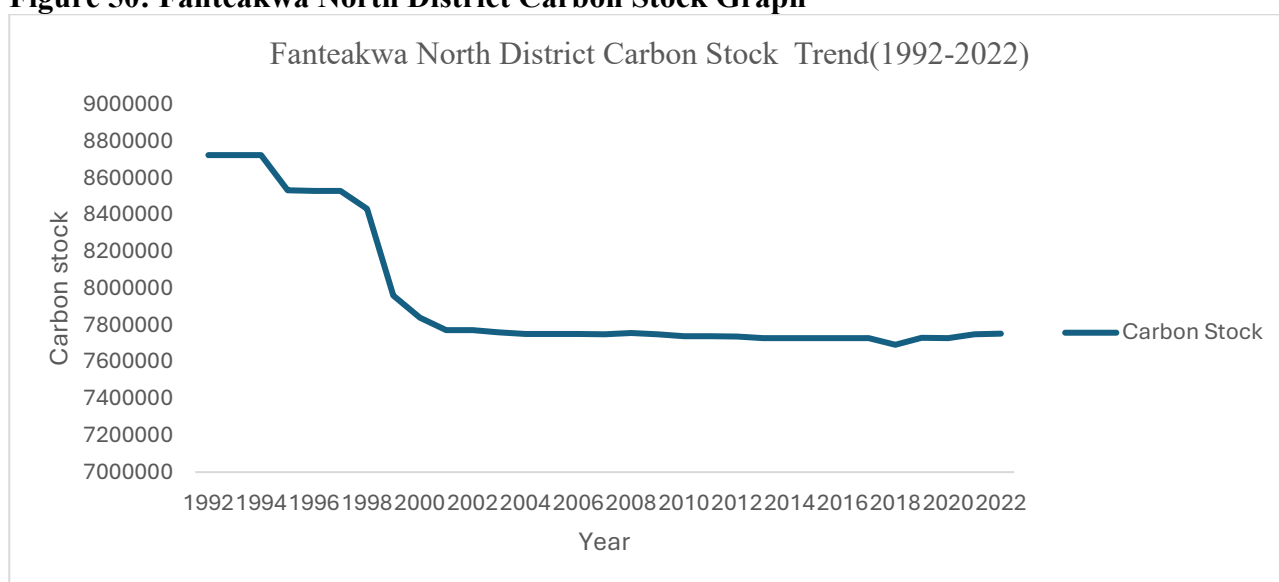
The carbon stock has declined gradually from 8.72 million metric tons (m/t) in 1992 to around 7.75 million m/t in 2022. This represents an 11.1% reduction over the 30-year period. The most significant decline occurred between 1995 and 2000. From 2001 onwards, the carbon stock appeared relatively stable, with minor fluctuations.

Table 52: Period-Based Observations

| Period | Status | Remarks |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1992–1994 | Peak carbon stock (8.72 million m/t) | Indicates robust natural carbon sinks or limited deforestation. |
| 1995–2000 | Sharp decline | Likely due to deforestation, land-use change, or resource exploitation. |
| 2001–2017 | Stabilization (7.7–7.75 million m/t) | Suggests moderate improvement in management or slowing degradation. |
| 2018–2022 | Slight recovery with fluctuations | Possibly linked to reforestation efforts, but gains are marginal. |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro, 2025

Figure 50: Fantekwa North District Carbon Stock Graph



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

The visual chart above illustrates the carbon stock trend from 1992 to 2022.

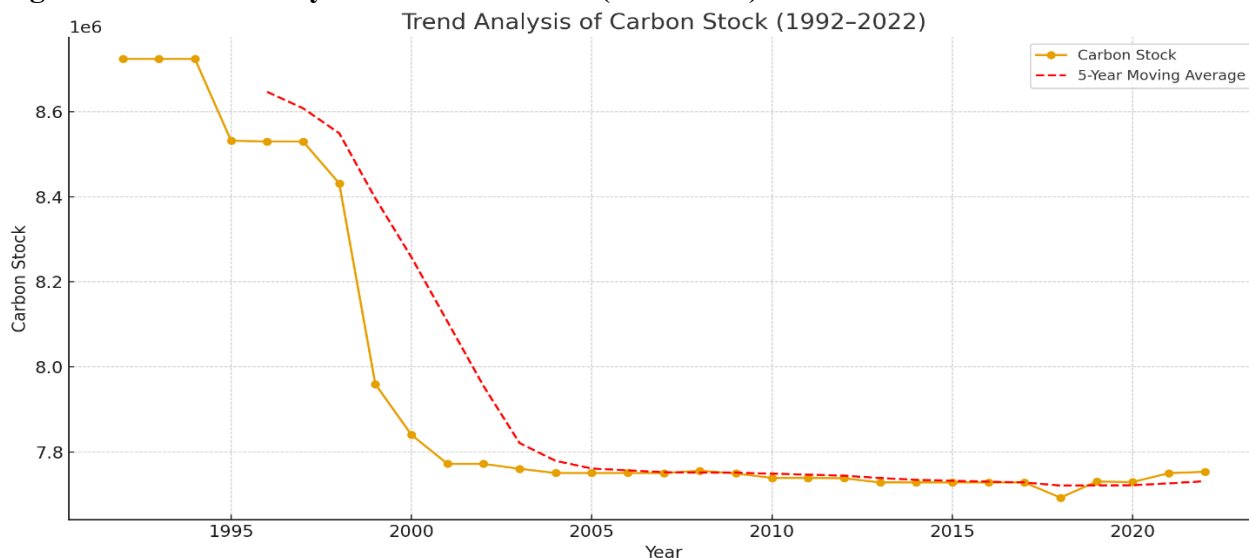
General Trend

- From 1992 (8,724,336) to 2022 (7,753,681), the carbon stock declined overall.
- That’s about a loss of ~970,655 units, or ~11% decrease over 30 years.

Recent Trend

- After the dip in 2018, there has been a slight rebound through 2022.

Figure 51: Trend Analysis of Carbon Stock (1992-2022)



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro, 2025

2.37.1.2 Key Observations:

1. 1992–1994: Carbon stock was stable at its peak (~8.72 million).
2. 1995–1999: A sharp decline occurred, falling to ~7.96 million by 1999.
3. 2000–2017: Relative stability around 7.73–7.78 million, showing only slight decreases.
4. 2018: Lowest recorded value (~7.69 million).
5. 2019–2022: Signs of slight recovery, ending at ~7.75 million.

2.37.1.3 Overall Trend:

- Downward long-term trend: about 11% loss over 30 years.
- The 5-year moving average (red line) highlights a steep decline in the 1990s, followed by a long plateau with minor fluctuations.
- Recent years show stabilization and a small rebound.

2.38 Potential Causes of Decline

2.38.1 Deforestation and Land Degradation

Logging, agriculture, and settlement expansion have reduced vegetation cover, especially in carbon-rich ecosystems like forests.

2.38.2 Agricultural Expansion

Conversion of forests and wetlands into farmland reduces biomass and soil carbon storage.

2.38.3 Bushfires and Charcoal Production

Common in many rural areas, these directly released carbon into the atmosphere.

2.38.4 Industrial Activities

Construction often disturbs carbon-rich soils and vegetation.

2.39 Implications of Declining Carbon Stock

2.39.1 Climate Change Acceleration

Reduced carbon stock means less CO₂ absorption, contributing to rising greenhouse gas levels.

2.39.2 Reduced Ecosystem Services

Loss of carbon stock affects rainfall patterns, water retention, and biodiversity.

2.39.3 Increased Vulnerability

Communities become more vulnerable to climate shocks like floods, droughts, and temperature extremes.

2.40 Recommendations for Improvement

2.40.1 Afforestation and Reforestation

Scale up community-based tree planting and reforestation programs.

2.40.2 Sustainable Land Use

Promote agroforestry, conservation agriculture, and rotational grazing.

2.40.3 Strengthen Policy Enforcement

Enforce forest protection laws and control illegal logging and mining.

2.40.4 Carbon Monitoring Systems

Regularly assess carbon stocks using remote sensing and ground-truthing to track changes and guide policy.

2.40.5 Leverage Carbon Markets

Participate in carbon offset markets under frameworks like REDD+ to fund conservation initiatives.

2.41 Social Value of Carbon

The Social Value of Carbon (SVC) is an estimate of the monetary cost of the damage caused by emitting one additional ton of carbon dioxide (CO₂) into the atmosphere, or conversely, the benefit of reducing one ton of CO₂ emissions. The social value of carbon helps planners and policy makers weigh the benefit of climate mitigation efforts against the cost of inaction. It is a key benefit-analysis used to evaluate the effectiveness of new regulations and policy. It reflects the economic cost to society, encompassing:

- Health damages
- Agricultural productivity losses.
- Biodiversity loss

- Climate-related disasters (droughts, floods)

2.41.1 Purpose & Importance

- Policy Decision-Making Tool: Used by governments and institutions to weigh the benefits of climate policies (e.g., emissions regulations, carbon pricing).
- Project Evaluation: Helps assess the climate impact of infrastructure projects, energy policies, and development initiatives.
- Informs Carbon Pricing Mechanisms: Supports implementation of carbon taxes, cap-and-trade systems, and climate-related investment evaluations.

2.41.2 Methodology of Estimation

The SVC is calculated using Integrated Assessment Models (IAMs) that combine:

- Climate Models – predict how emissions affect global temperatures.
- Economic Models – estimate how temperature increases impact economic output.
- Damage Functions – quantify effects on health, agriculture, ecosystems, etc.

2.41.3 Key IAMs:

- DICE (Dynamic Integrated Climate-Economy)
- FUND (Framework for Uncertainty, Negotiation and Distribution)
- PAGE (Policy Analysis of the Greenhouse Effect)

2.41.4 Key Variables:

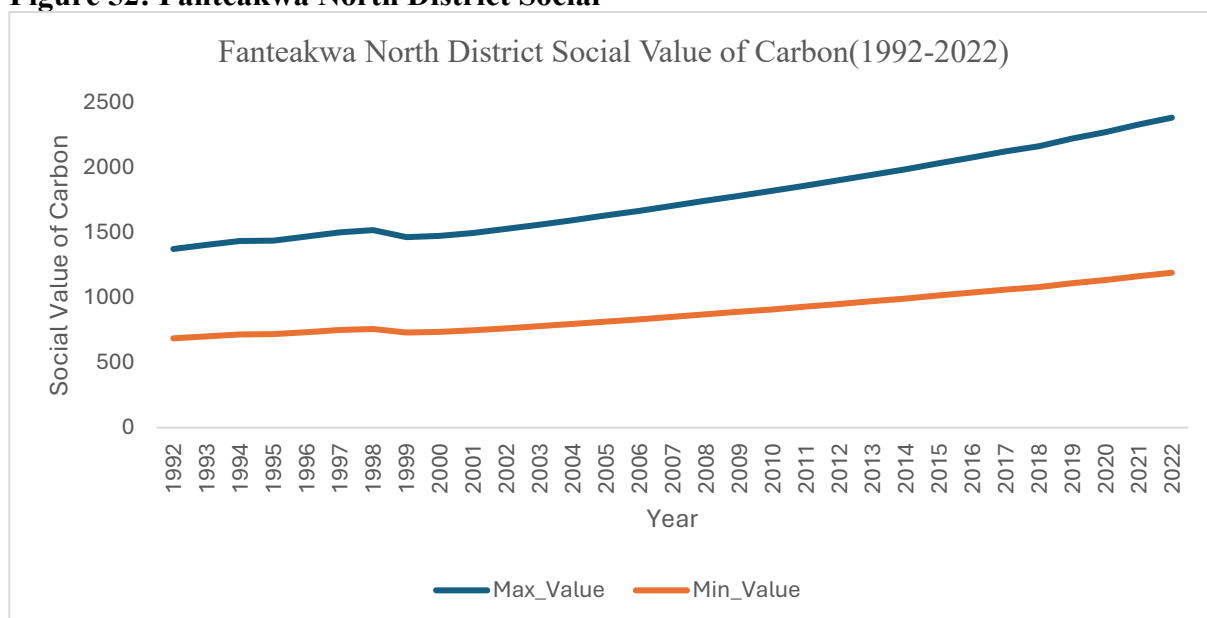
- Discount rate (value of future impacts)
- Emission trajectories
- Geographic equity (rich vs. poor countries)

Table 53: Estimates of Social Value of Carbon

| Authority / Study | SVC Estimate (USD/ton CO ₂) | Notes |
|--|---|---|
| US EPA (2021 update) | \$51/ton | Using 3% discount rate |
| Interagency Working Group (IWG, 2023 proposal) | \$190/ton | Reflects updated climate science |
| UK Government (BEIS) | £241/ton by 2030 | Applies to public investment decisions |
| High-end estimates (IPCC, Stern Review) | Up to \$400+/ton | Reflect non-market and extreme risk costs |

Source: FAO climate Risk Toolbox website.

Figure 52: Fanteakwa North District Social



Source: FAO climate Risk Toolbox website.

2.42 Applications in Development Planning

2.42.1 Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA)

Incorporate SVC in decision-making to reflect the true cost of carbon-intensive projects.

2.42.2 Natural Capital Accounting

SVC helps value forest conservation, wetland protection, and afforestation projects in monetary terms.

2.42.3 Cost-Benefit Analysis

By assigning monetary value to carbon, SVC improves accuracy in development project evaluations.

2.42.4 Climate Financing & Offsetting

Used in pricing carbon credits for climate mitigation projects like REDD+, clean energy, and afforestation.

2.42.5 Challenges and Criticisms

- Uncertainty in climate and economic forecasting
- Ethical concerns in valuing future generations
- Discount rate sensitivity: Higher discount rates undervalue future damages
- Inadequate regional specificity in global IAMs
- Non-market values (biodiversity, culture) are hard to quantify

2.42.6 Implications for Fanteakwa North District

- SVC can justify investment in adaptation and mitigation.
- Can support carbon credit markets for sustainable land use.
- Helps local authorities integrate climate risks into planning.

- Useful for mainstreaming climate change in Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs).

2.42.7 District Context

Fanteakwa North District is a predominantly agrarian district in the Eastern Region, endowed with:

- Forest resources (e.g., Atewa Range Forest Reserve)
- Rivers and biodiversity
- Cocoa and food crop farming
- Emerging infrastructure development
- Growing vulnerability to climate-related hazards (e.g., prolonged dry spells, erratic rainfall)

2.42.8 Why Apply SVC in Fanteakwa North?

Using the Social Value of Carbon (SVC) will:

- Help quantify the economic value of climate-smart interventions
- Support natural capital preservation (e.g., forests, rivers)
- Enhance climate-responsive planning in MTDPs
- Justify funding proposals for green development projects
- Promote carbon credit opportunities for community-based initiatives

2.42.9 Recommendations for Fanteakwa North District Assembly

- Use SVC in project appraisal tools (e.g., cost-benefit analysis of road, energy, or water projects).
- Integrate into natural capital and ecosystem valuation frameworks.
- Develop local SVC estimates using regional impact assessments and data.
- Advocate for climate justice financing based on SVC-related burdens.

2.42.10 Sample Applications

A. Forest Conservation & Agroforestry (REDD+)

- *Project: Community afforestation of 200 hectares*
- *Carbon Sequestration Estimate: ~7 tons CO₂/ha/year*
- *Total CO₂ Captured: 200 ha × 7 = 1,400 tons/year*
- *Social Value (Using \$51/ton):
\$71,400/year in avoided social damages*

This helps justify protecting our forest and expanding green belts.

B. Clean Cooking Initiatives

- *Project: Distribute 5,000 improved cookstoves to reduce firewood use*
- *Emission Reduction: ~1 ton CO₂/stove/year*

- *Total CO₂ Reduced: 5,000 tons/year*
- *Social Value:*
 $5,000 \times \$51 = \$255,000/\text{year}$ in social and health benefits

Demonstrates the value of transitioning away from biomass energy.

C. Solar Electrification in Rural Communities

- *Project: Install solar mini-grids for 20 rural schools/CHPS compounds*
- *CO₂ Offset (vs. diesel generator): ~2 tons/year/unit*
- *Total Offset: 40 tons/year*
- *Social Value:*
 $40 \times \$51 = \$2,040/\text{year}$

This strengthens the case for energy access investments with climate co-benefits.

D. Sustainable Agriculture (Zero Tillage & Composting)

- *Project: Promote climate-smart practices on 1,000 ha*
- *Emission Reduction Potential: ~0.5 tons CO₂/ha/year*
- *Total Reduction: 500 tons/year*
- *Social Value:*
 $500 \times \$51 = \$25,500/\text{year}$

This supports sustainable land management and enhances food security.

Table 54: How to Integrate SVC in Planning

| Sector | Action | Role of SVC |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Agriculture | Promote climate-smart practices | Quantify benefits of emissions reduction |
| Environment | Protect forests & wetlands | Estimate avoided emissions & secure carbon financing |
| Energy | Expand clean cooking & solar | Reflect long-term social health & climate benefits |
| Waste | Promote composting over burning | Calculate avoided methane/CO ₂ release |
| Infrastructure | Use green materials | Justify low-carbon investments through avoided damage costs |

Source: FNDA, Begoro, 2025

Table 55: Tools and Indicators for MTDP Integration

| Indicator | Value |
|---|---|
| Tons of CO ₂ reduced/sequestered | From baseline studies |
| SVC estimate used (USD/ton) | e.g., \$51 or adjusted Ghana-specific value |
| Total social benefit (\$) | Tons × SVC |
| % of development projects evaluated using SVC | To track integration |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.42.11 Strategic Recommendations

- Include SVC in project appraisal tools and investment guides
- Train planners and budget officers on carbon valuation
- Develop local carbon accounting baseline (with support from EPA, Forestry Commission)
- Use SVC to attract climate finance (e.g., Green Climate Fund, VERRA, NDC financing)

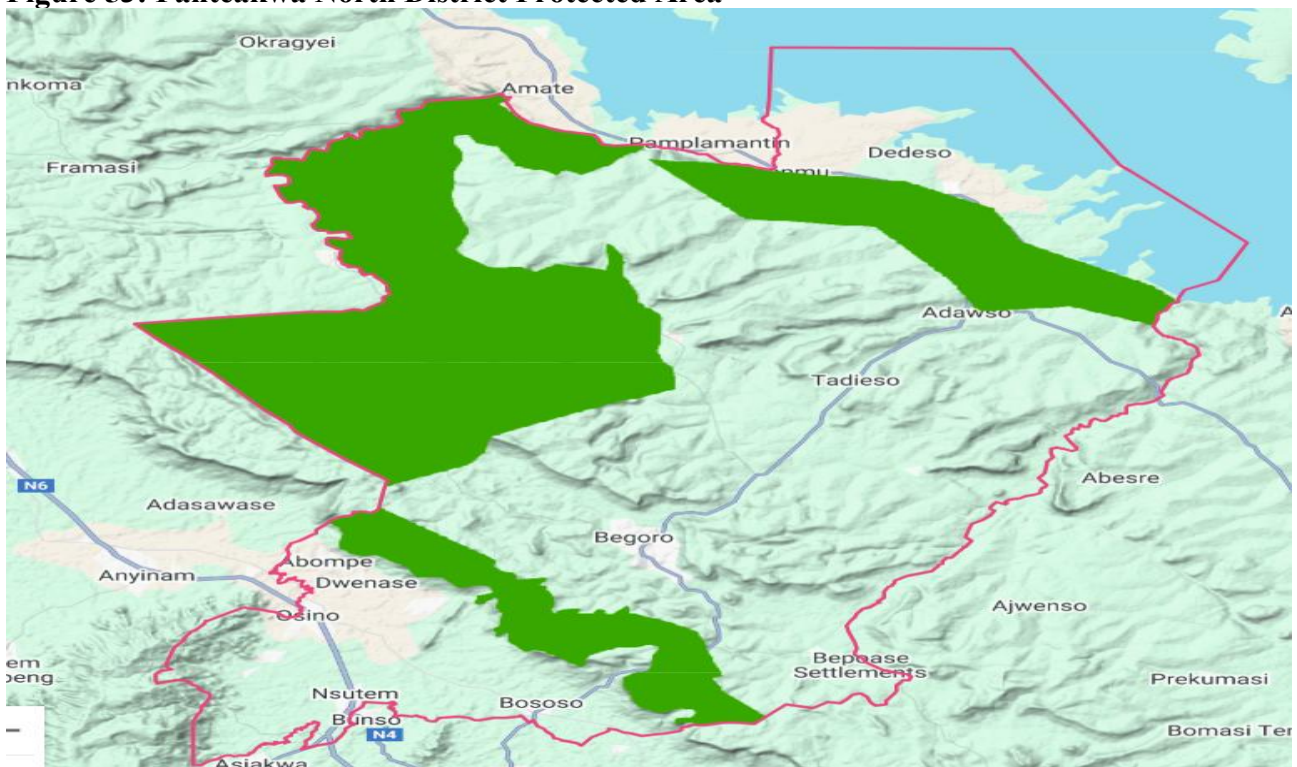
2.42.12 Potential Financing Avenues

- Ghana's National Climate Fund
- UN-REDD+ and carbon credit markets
- Public-private partnerships for renewable energy
- NGOs promoting nature-based solutions (e.g., A Rocha Ghana, Tropenbos)

2.43 Protected Areas

The Fantekwa North District contains several protected areas, primarily forest reserves. These include the Bisaa / Dede Forest Reserves, Worobong Forest Reserve, and the Southern Scarp Reserve. These reserves are crucial for conservation and represent a significant portion of the district's land area.

Figure 53: Fantekwa North District Protected Area



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

One notable reserve, the Worobong South Forest Reserve, has unfortunately experienced significant degradation due to human activities. It's located south of Begoro and about 52km from Koforidua.

2.44 Air Quality

Air quality refers to the condition or cleanliness of the air we breathe, specifically, how free it is from pollutants such as dust, smoke, chemicals, and other harmful substances.

2.44.1 Key Components of Air Quality

Air quality is usually measured based on the concentration of several pollutants in the air. Common ones include:

Table 56: Key Components of Air Quality

| Pollutant | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| PM2.5 | Fine particles smaller than 2.5 microns; can penetrate deep into lungs and even enter the bloodstream. |
| PM10 | Coarse particles (dust, pollen) less than 10 microns in diameter. |
| NO₂ | Nitrogen dioxide; from vehicles and industrial processes. |
| SO₂ | Sulphur dioxide; from burning fossil fuels like coal and oil. |
| CO | Carbon monoxide; from car engines and incomplete combustion. |
| O₃ (Ozone) | Ground-level ozone formed from other pollutants under sunlight; harmful to lungs. |

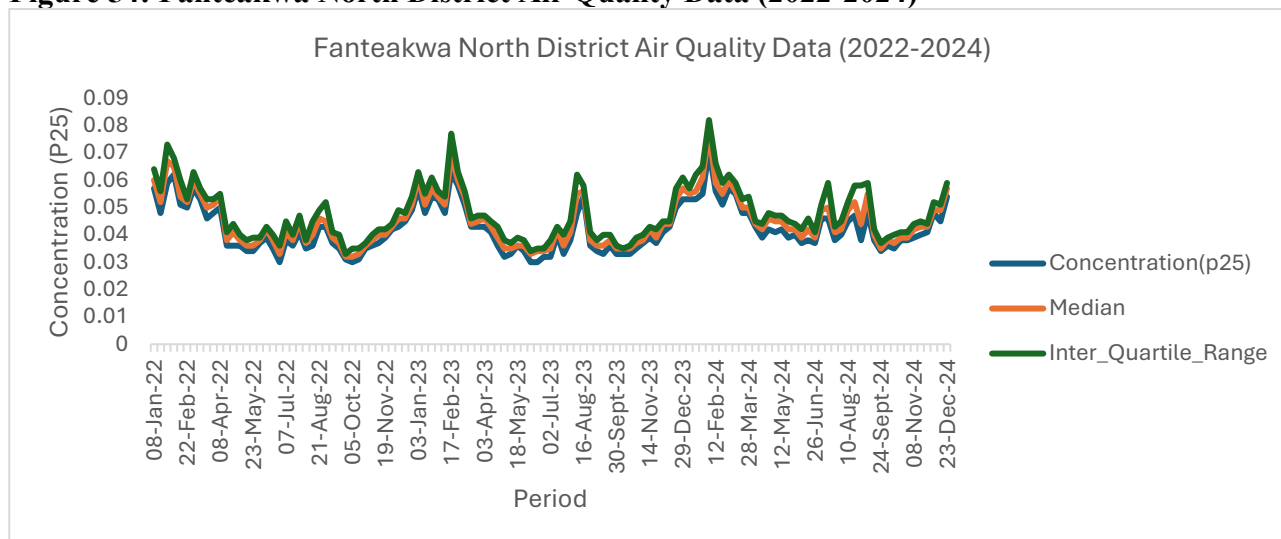
Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.44.2 How It Is Measured

- Air Quality Index (AQI): A standardized scale (0–500) used to communicate how polluted the air is.
 - 0–50: Good
 - 51–100: Moderate
 - 101–150: Unhealthy for sensitive groups
 - 151–200: Unhealthy
 - 201–300: Very Unhealthy
 - 301–500: Hazardous

The graph below depicts air quality nature of Fantekwa North District from 2022 to 2024

Figure 54: Fanteakwa North District Air Quality Data (2022-2024)



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.44.3 Data Interpretation

Key Insights from the Chart:

- Three annual peaks are clearly visible, especially in early 2022, early 2023, and early 2024, consistent with dry season (Harmattan period).
- The highest spike occurs around February 2024, aligning with the earlier data analysis.
- Notable drops are consistent across the rainy seasons (May–July), where values are at their lowest.

2.44.4 General Trend

2.44.4.1 Concentration (P25)

The highest concentration was 0.071 on 3rd February, 2024 and the lowest concentration(0.03) was recorded on the 28th of June, 2022, 5th June, 2023 and 14th June, 2023.

Early 2022 and early 2024 showed relatively higher values. Mid-2022 to mid-2023 observed dips, particularly in May–July. Late 2024 shows a slight rise again.

2.44.4.2 Median

The highest median (0.078) was on the 3rd of February 2024 and the lowest median (0.032) on the 26th of September 2022 and 5th of October 2022. The highest median values closely track the P25 trends. Periodic spikes in January/February across the years.

2.44.4.3 Interquartile Range (IQR)

The highest IGR (0.82) was recorded on the 3rd of February 2024 while the lowest (0.033) was recorded on the 26th of September 2022. The highest variability in air quality occurred during early 2024 and early 2022. The lowest variability was during the mid to late 2022.

Table 57: Notable Timeframes

| Period | Observation |
|-------------------|---|
| Feb 2024 | Peak concentration and variability (air quality deterioration likely) |
| Jun 2022–Jul 2023 | Lowest concentrations (cleaner air) |
| Sep–Oct 2022 | Lowest variability and concentrations |
| Nov–Dec | Mild increase in most years (seasonal effects?) |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Table 58: Descriptive Statistics

| Parameter | Minimum | Maximum | Mean (Approx.) | Trend Direction |
|---------------------|---------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Concentration (P25) | 0.030 | 0.071 | ~0.042 | Seasonal & cyclical |
| Median | 0.032 | 0.078 | ~0.045 | Generally stable |
| IQR | 0.033 | 0.082 | ~0.048 | Peaks during dry season |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.44.5 Year-by-Year Summary

2.44.5.1 2022 Highlights

- Highest values recorded in January–March (peak dry season).
- Decline in air pollution during May–September.
- Lowest variability in late 2022 (IQR drops to 0.033).

2.44.5.2 2023 Highlights

- Starts with moderate levels in Jan–Feb.
- Significant drop in P25 and median in May–July.
- Values climb again towards year-end.

2.44.5.3 2024 Highlights

- February 2024 recorded the highest pollution overall.
- Gradual decrease through the rainy season (May–July).
- Pollution increased again in the last quarter.

2.44.6 Environmental & Policy Implications

- The dataset suggests a clear seasonal pattern, likely driven by:
 - Dust storms (eg., Harmattan winds)
 - Agricultural burning
 - Vehicular emissions during dry seasons

- Rainfall significantly improves air quality, implying that dust and particulates are washed out.

Table 59: Summary Table

| Season | Pollution Trend | Average P25 (Approx.) | Pollution Risk |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Dry Season (Dec–Feb) | Rising to Peak | 0.055 – 0.071 | ● High |
| Transition (Mar–May) | Declining | 0.043 – 0.057 | ● Moderate |
| Rainy Season (Jun–Aug) | Low & Stable | 0.030 – 0.040 | ● Low |
| Transition (Sep–Nov) | Rising again | 0.035 – 0.043 | ● Low–Moderate |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.44.6.1 Recommendations

- Policy Timing: Implement stricter controls and public awareness during peak pollution months (Dec–Mar).
- Monitoring Expansion: Enhance monitoring during transitional months to capture early signs of pollution rise.
- Public Health Alerts: Issue health advisories when IQR and P25 spike, especially in early-year months.
- Urban Planning: Control open burning, improve road conditions, and support green buffers during dry periods.

2.45 Communication and Digitalisation

2.45.1 Current Situation

Fanteakwa North District is served by four main telecommunication providers: Telecel, MTN, and AirtelTigo, with service coverage largely concentrated in Begoro, the district capital. Telecommunication infrastructure, particularly mobile network masts, has been expanding, but connectivity remains inconsistent across most communities, particularly in the hinterlands.

Postal services are limited to Begoro, with only a few postal agencies serving the rest of the district. However, these agencies are struggling due to financial constraints, including irregular salary payments to staff, leading to near-collapse in operations.

Internet connectivity in the district remains very poor. Apart from Begoro, most communities lack reliable internet services, limiting access to digital platforms, e-learning, e-commerce, and online government services. This digital divide hinders effective communication, innovation, and integration into the national and global digital economy.

The digitalisation agenda, which involves the adoption of digital technologies to improve service delivery, business processes, and citizen engagement, is still in its infancy in the district. Limited infrastructure, inadequate digital literacy, and low investment in ICT facilities constrain progress toward a digitally inclusive local economy.

Key Challenges

1. **Poor Internet Connectivity:** Limited broadband and unstable mobile network coverage, especially in rural areas.
2. **Unequal Access to Communication Infrastructure:** Concentration of masts and service facilities in Begoro, leaving remote communities digitally excluded.
3. **Weak Postal System:** Collapse of postal agencies due to financial and operational inefficiencies.
4. **Low Digital Literacy:** Lack of ICT education and skills among youth, traders, and small businesses.
5. **Inadequate ICT Infrastructure:** Few ICT centres or community information hubs to support e-learning and e-business.
6. **Limited Private Sector Investment:** Low incentives and profitability discourage telecom and internet providers from expanding services to low-density areas.

2.46 Implications for Development

2.46.1 Current Implications

- **Limited Communication Efficiency:** Poor network connectivity affects coordination between communities and between the Assembly and citizens, slowing down administrative processes.
- **Reduced Access to Information and Services:** Poor internet coverage limits access to e-government, online education, and business opportunities, particularly for rural populations.
- **Stalled Economic Innovation:** Small businesses and entrepreneurs cannot fully benefit from digital tools such as mobile banking, e-commerce, and online marketing, reducing competitiveness.
- **Ineffective Revenue Collection:** Absence of digital payment systems limits efficient IGF mobilisation and transparency in Assembly operations.
- **Weak Emergency Response:** Communication challenges hinder timely dissemination of information during health, disaster, or security emergencies.

2.46.2 Future Implications

- If digital and communication gaps persist, rural-urban inequality will deepen, with Begoro remaining the sole hub for digital services.
- The district's economic potential will be undermined as digital exclusion limits youth innovation, entrepreneurship, and employment creation.
- Education outcomes may worsen in deprived areas due to lack of access to online learning and digital resources.
- Administrative inefficiency will persist, constraining transparency and accountability in governance.

- The district will remain less attractive to investors, particularly ICT and service-based businesses seeking reliable digital infrastructure.

Table 60: Cause and Effect Summary

| Cause | Effect | Development Implication |
|---|---|--|
| Concentration of telecommunication services in Begoro | Limited access for rural communities | Widening digital and economic inequality |
| Poor internet and ICT infrastructure | Low adoption of e-learning and e-business | Reduced human capital development and competitiveness |
| Collapse of postal agencies | Weak communication linkages | Reduced access to formal mail and logistics services |
| Low digital literacy | Limited innovation and entrepreneurship | Youth unemployment and underutilisation of digital potential |
| Lack of investment incentives | Slow infrastructure expansion | Persistent communication gaps and underdeveloped local economy |

2.46.3 Policy Implications and Recommendations

1. Expand Communication Infrastructure:

- Partner with telecom companies to extend network coverage to underserved communities.
- Facilitate the installation of additional masts and broadband infrastructure in remote areas.

2. Promote Digital Inclusion and Literacy:

- Establish Community ICT Centres and Digital Hubs in selected zones to train youth, women, and traders.
- Integrate ICT education and digital entrepreneurship programmes in schools and vo

3. Mainstream Digitalisation in Local Governance:

- Digitise Assembly operations, revenue collection, and records management to enhance efficiency and transparency.
- Introduce mobile payment platforms for fees, fines, and property rates to improve IGF mobilisation.

4. Enhance Investment Incentives:

- Provide land, tax incentives, or co-funding schemes to attract private telecom and tech investors.
- Encourage collaboration with NGOs and development partners to improve rural ICT access.

5. Support E-Government and E-Commerce Development:

- Create an online information portal for district services, opportunities, and public feedback.
- Promote local businesses on digital platforms to enhance market access and competitiveness.

The communication and digitalisation landscape in Fanteakwa North District presents both challenges and opportunities. While connectivity and ICT infrastructure remain weak, strategic investments and partnerships can transform the district into a digitally inclusive economy. Expanding network coverage, improving digital literacy, and mainstreaming ICT into governance and business will strengthen communication, promote economic growth, and enhance service delivery for sustainable future development.

2.47 Markets

2.47.1 Current Situation

Fanteakwa North District has several market centres that facilitate vibrant commercial activities, particularly the sale and distribution of agricultural produce and local goods. There are three (3) major markets located at Begoro, Ahomahomaso, and Obooho, and two (2) minor markets at Abourso and Dedeso. These markets operate on daily or weekly basis and serve as key economic and social exchange points for surrounding communities.

The District Assembly generates a significant portion of its Internally Generated Funds (IGF) from these markets, with Ahomahomaso Market recording the highest revenue, followed by Begoro Market. The Begoro Market has received a facelift through the construction of a 26-unit two-storey market store, though additional works are yet to be completed. Similarly, work on the Dedeso lakeside market has been completed. However, the majority of market centres remain in poor condition with inadequate facilities such as stalls, sheds, toilets, drainage systems, storage facilities, and access roads.

Despite the central role of these markets in local economic growth, their current state limits the district's capacity to attract traders, promote value addition, and increase IGF.

Key Challenges

1. **Inadequate Market Infrastructure:** Most markets lack modern facilities, resulting in poor trading conditions and reduced patronage.
2. **Uneven Investment:** Development and rehabilitation efforts are concentrated mainly in Begoro and Ahomahomaso, leaving other markets underdeveloped.
3. **Poor Sanitation and Waste Management:** Many markets lack proper drainage and refuse collection systems, leading to unhygienic conditions.

4. **Absence of Storage and Processing Facilities:** Lack of warehouses and cold storage increases post-harvest losses and reduces farmers' profits.
5. **Limited Digital and Financial Inclusion:** Markets operate largely on cash-based systems with minimal use of mobile or digital payment platforms.
6. **Weak Revenue Mobilisation:** IGF is overly dependent on a few major markets, exposing the district to seasonal and economic risks.

2.48 Implications for Development

2.48.1 Current Implications

- The poor state of infrastructure limits market accessibility and convenience, discouraging traders and buyers, thus reducing IGF and local business growth.
- Concentration of investment in only a few market centres deepens spatial inequality, with peripheral communities remaining economically marginalized.
- Unsanitary conditions in markets create public health risks, undermining productivity and increasing environmental management costs.
- Post-harvest losses due to inadequate storage reduce farmers' incomes, discouraging agricultural expansion and lowering living standards.
- The absence of digital systems limits efficient fee collection and transparency in revenue management, affecting fiscal sustainability.

2.48.2 Future Implications

- Without deliberate intervention, continued neglect of smaller markets will exacerbate rural-urban inequality, reducing overall district cohesion.
- Persistent infrastructural deficits may discourage private sector participation in local commerce and investment.
- Poor sanitation and waste management will continue to pose health and environmental threats, increasing the district's maintenance burden.
- Failure to integrate digital tools and e-commerce platforms will limit innovation and competitiveness in the emerging digital economy.
- The district's IGF potential will remain underutilised, constraining its ability to fund essential social and infrastructural services.

Table 61: Cause and Effect Summary

| Cause | Effect | Development Implication |
|--|---|--|
| Inadequate market sheds and infrastructure | Poor trading conditions and reduced patronage | Low IGF and constrained local commerce |
| Concentrated investment in few markets | Uneven spatial development | Economic inequality across communities |
| Lack of storage facilities | Post-harvest losses and reduced farmer income | Decline in agricultural productivity and food security |

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Poor sanitation and drainage | Health and environmental hazards | Increased disease burden and market unattractiveness |
| Limited digitalisation | Manual operations and inefficiency | Revenue leakages and reduced accountability |

2.48.3 Policy Implications and Recommendations

1. Market Infrastructure Development:

- Rehabilitate and expand market facilities at Ahomahomaso, Abourso, Obooho, and other emerging centres to ensure equitable access.
- Incorporate sanitation facilities, storage units, and drainage systems into market re-development projects.

2. Promote Equitable Investment Distribution:

- Implement a spatially balanced market improvement programme to address disparities between urban and rural markets.

3. Enhance Revenue Collection Systems:

- Introduce digital toll and fee collection systems to improve transparency, efficiency, and accountability in market management.

4. Support Value Addition and Agro-Processing:

- Facilitate the establishment of warehouses, cold storage, and processing centres to reduce post-harvest losses and boost rural incomes.

5. Private Sector and PPP Engagement:

- Encourage private investment in market infrastructure through public-private partnerships (PPPs) and community co-financing models.

6. Sanitation and Environmental Management:

- Institute proper waste management systems within markets, including sanitation inspection teams and scheduled cleaning programmes.

7. Digital and Financial Inclusion:

- Promote the adoption of mobile money, e-commerce platforms, and market information systems to link traders with wider markets and improve competitiveness.

The market system in Fanteakwa North District is central to local economic development but is constrained by infrastructural, managerial, and spatial inequalities. A strategic focus on modernising market infrastructure, promoting equitable development, strengthening digitalisation, and enhancing value addition will stimulate inclusive economic growth, improve IGF performance, and enhance the overall business environment in the district.

2.49 Governance.

2.49.1 District Administration and Institutional Framework

The Fantakwa North District Assembly was established in 2017 by Legislative Instrument (L.I. 2346) with Begoro as its capital. The 2021 Population and Housing Census recorded a population of 56,987. The Assembly serves as the highest political and administrative authority in the district and is mandated to plan, implement, and coordinate development interventions in line with national policies and frameworks.

The Assembly consists of forty-one (41) members; 28 elected members, 13 government appointees, the District Chief Executive (DCE), Presiding Member, and Member of Parliament (MP). It functions through the Executive Committee and specialized Sub-Committees to ensure effective governance and participatory decision-making.

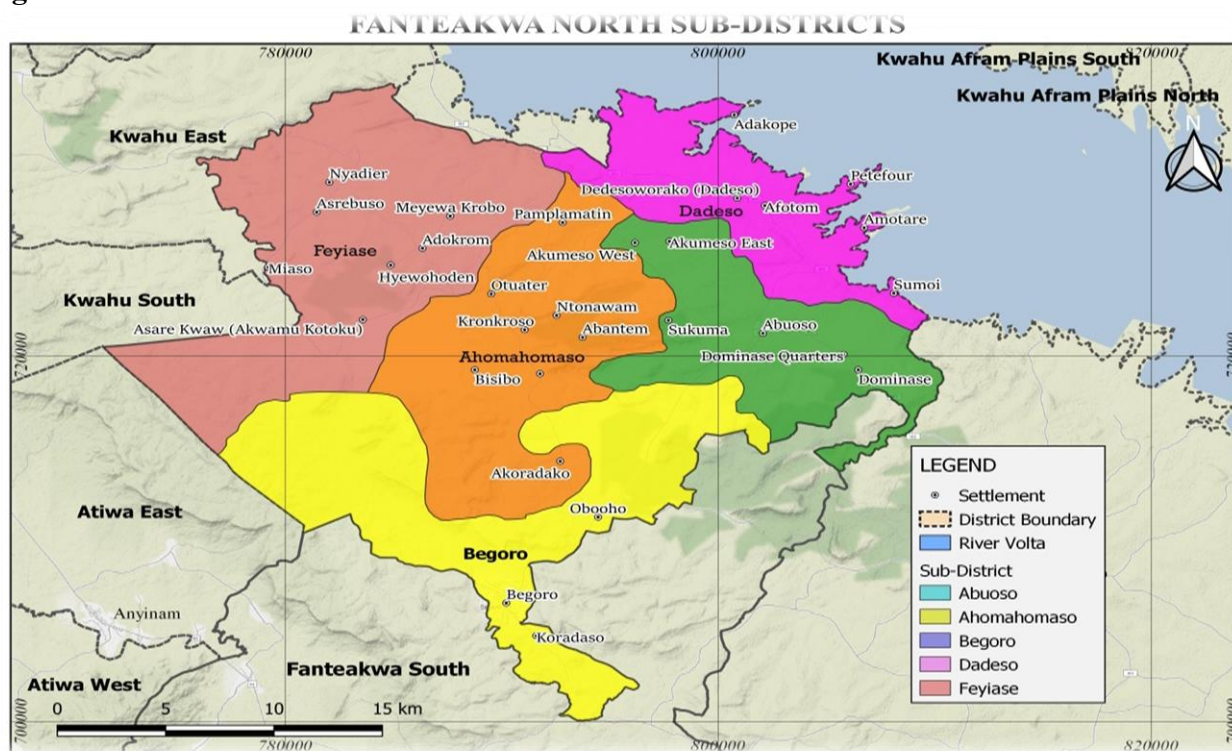
The administrative structure comprises the Central Administration Department and several Decentralized Departments as stipulated under the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). These departments are responsible for service delivery, coordination, and implementation of development programmes.

2.49.1.1 Sub-District Structures

Governance is further decentralized through six (6) Urban/Area Councils; Begoro Urban Council and Dedeso, Abourso, Feyiase, Obooho, and Ahomahomaso Area Councils, supported by 28 Electoral Areas and 140 Unit Committees. These structures facilitate local-level decision-making and ensure community participation in development planning.

However, most of these sub-structures are constrained by inadequate funds, poor logistics, lack of office space, low capacity, and non-remuneration of members, limiting their ability to effectively perform their mandates.

Figure 55: Fanteakwa North District Sub-Districts



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.50 Parliamentary Representation

The district forms part of the Fanteakwa North Constituency, represented in Parliament by Hon. Kwame Appiah Kodua (New Patriotic Party), who assumed office in January 2025, succeeding Hon. Kwabena Amankwa Asiamah (2009–2024). The MP plays a crucial role in legislation, oversight, and resource mobilization to complement local development.

2.51 Peace and Security Situation

The District’s security environment is managed under the national framework coordinated by the District Security Committee (DISEC) and the District Peace Council. Generally, the district enjoys relative peace, but emerging threats such as armed robbery, farmer–herdsmen conflicts, and youth unemployment present growing security concerns.

- **Armed Robbery:**

The Begoro–Dadeso–Abourso–Mpaem corridor has experienced repeated armed robbery incidents since 2017, involving attacks on vehicles, teachers, and traders. These incidents have created fear, disrupted transportation, and affected market linkages.

- **Farmer–Herdsmen Conflicts:**

Tensions between Fulani herdsmen and crop farmers, often triggered by grazing and crop destruction, have led to violent clashes. In November 2024, a gun attack on the Miaso–Akanteng road resulted in casualties, indicating escalation risks.

- **Civic Education and Anti-Corruption:**

The National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) has implemented several programmes on civic responsibility, peace education, and anti-corruption (NACAP). The NCCE, in partnership with CHRAJ and the Assembly, has also trained community leaders and youth on early warning signs of violent extremism.

- **Community Scorecard and Child Protection Initiatives:**

The District Child Protection Committee (CPC) was inaugurated in 2024, bringing together Social Welfare, Police, NCCE, CHRAJ, and NGOs such as World Vision to combat child abuse and neglect. The Community Scorecard mechanism introduced in Ahomahomaso has strengthened local accountability in education service delivery.

2.51.1 Key Challenges

1. Weak functionality of sub-district structures due to lack of funding, logistics, and motivation.
2. Low citizen participation in local governance processes and poor civic awareness.
3. Inadequate police presence and weak security infrastructure along key roads.
4. Farmer–herdsmen conflicts and land use disputes threatening agricultural productivity.
5. Limited implementation of anti-corruption and civic education initiatives at the community level.
6. Insufficient coordination between traditional authorities, Peace Council, and Assembly on conflict resolution.
7. Resource constraints limiting DISEC’s operational effectiveness in monitoring and response.

2.51.2 Implications for Development

- **Weak Governance Systems:**

Poor functionality of Area Councils and Unit Committees leads to ineffective local planning and weak downward accountability. This reduces citizen trust in local governance and undermines inclusive development.

- **Threat to Economic Stability:**

Armed robberies and conflicts disrupt transportation and trade along key market routes, discouraging investment and limiting farmers’ access to markets, which directly affects local revenue mobilization.

- **Reduced Agricultural Productivity:**
Farmer–herdsmen conflicts result in loss of lives, destruction of crops, and abandonment of farmlands, undermining food security and rural incomes.
- **Erosion of Social Cohesion:**
Persistent insecurity and weak dialogue structures could heighten inter-community tensions and erode trust between residents and authorities.
- **Youth Vulnerability:**
Limited civic education and unemployment could increase the risk of radicalization, crime, and social unrest among the youth.
- **Governance Credibility:**
Without effective institutional capacity and transparency measures, public confidence in the Assembly’s ability to deliver development outcomes may weaken, reducing cooperation and compliance with local policies.

2.51.3 Policy Recommendations

1. **Strengthen Sub-District Governance Structures:**
 - Provide logistics, capacity-building, and incentives for Area Councils and Unit Committees.
 - Establish clear budget lines to fund local-level operations and community engagements.
2. **Enhance Security and Law Enforcement:**
 - Re-establish police posts along vulnerable routes such as Dedeso–Abourso–Mpaem.
 - Support Community Watchdog Committees under DISEC supervision to enhance local surveillance.
3. **Institutionalize Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding:**
 - Empower the District Peace Council and traditional leaders to implement community mediation and early warning systems.
 - Promote dialogue between farmers and herdsmen to reduce land-use tensions.
4. **Expand Civic Education and Accountability Mechanisms:**
 - Intensify NCCE programmes on anti-corruption, civic responsibility, and violent extremism.
 - Scale up the Community Scorecard initiative across schools and social services.
5. **Leverage Digitalization for Governance Efficiency:**

- Adopt digital tools for Assembly revenue management, record-keeping, and M&E reporting.
- Introduce e-governance platforms for citizen feedback and information dissemination.

6. Promote Partnerships and Collaboration:

- Strengthen collaboration between the Assembly, NGOs, CHRAJ, Peace Council, and traditional authorities to support good governance, social accountability, and human rights protection.
- Encourage donor and private sector support for governance and peacebuilding programmes.

Table 62: Summary Matrix of Key Governance, Peace and Security Issues, Effects and Policy Implications – Fanteakwa North District

| Key Issues | Causes / Underlying Factors | Effects / Consequences | Implications for Current and Future Development | Policy Implications / Required Actions |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| Weak functionality of Sub-District structures (Area Councils and Unit Committees) | Inadequate funding, lack of logistics, non-remuneration, low capacity | Poor grassroots participation, weak planning and monitoring at community level | Reduced citizen trust and ineffective service delivery; weak local governance and accountability | Strengthen capacity and provide logistical and financial support to Sub-District structures; institute performance-based incentives |
| Limited citizen participation and low civic awareness | Low education on civic rights, inadequate NCCE outreach | Poor community ownership of projects, low compliance with local regulations | Weak accountability, low transparency and slow implementation of development initiatives | Intensify civic education and community sensitization; expand NCCE programmes on citizenship and anti-corruption |
| Inadequate police presence and security infrastructure along major roads | Insufficient police logistics, poor coordination, lack of patrol posts | Increased incidents of armed robbery and insecurity | Discourages trade and transport; affects market activities and revenue generation | Strengthen DISEC and expand police presence; provide vehicles and communication gadgets for patrol operations |
| Recurrent farmer–herdsmen conflicts | Competition over land and water resources; weak mediation and early warning systems | Loss of lives, destruction of crops and livestock, displacement of farmers | Threatens food security, livelihoods, and social cohesion | Strengthen District Peace Council and traditional mediation mechanisms; establish local early-warning and dialogue platforms |
| Weak implementation of anti-corruption and governance initiatives | Limited funding for NACAP programmes, weak enforcement | Continued misuse of public funds and declining public confidence | Undermines governance integrity and development effectiveness | Mainstream NACAP in Assembly operations; enforce internal audit recommendations and public disclosure of budgets |
| Inadequate coordination between Assembly, Peace | Institutional fragmentation, unclear roles and communication gaps | Duplication of efforts and poor response to conflicts | Slows down peacebuilding and conflict resolution processes | Institutionalize inter-agency coordination mechanisms and joint planning forums |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| Council and traditional authorities | | | | |
| Low accountability and transparency at community level | Weak monitoring, low capacity of Area Councils, limited data use | Misallocation of resources, reduced community trust | Weakens governance credibility and hampers revenue mobilization | Scale up Community Scorecard and social accountability mechanisms |
| Youth vulnerability and exposure to violent extremism | Unemployment, low civic education, limited engagement in governance | Youth disenchantment, risk of radicalization or antisocial behaviour | Threatens peace, security, and future human capital | Expand youth civic training, skills development, and participation in peacebuilding programmes |
| Poor logistics and inadequate funding for DISEC operations | Low budget allocation, competing priorities | Delayed response to security threats and poor monitoring | Increased insecurity and limited early warning | Allocate dedicated budget line for DISEC operations; strengthen collaboration with security agencies |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begor.2025

2.52 Community Action Planning

2.52.1 Current Situation

Community Action Planning (CAP) in Fanteakwa North District has been introduced as a participatory tool for inclusive local development, aligning with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) guidelines. CAP provides a structured mechanism through which communities, local leaders, and duty-bearers jointly identify needs, prioritize interventions, and develop actionable plans.

A notable example of CAP in practice within the District is the Community Scorecard (CSC) initiative implemented in Ahomahomaso and selected basic schools. Through focus group discussions, parents, teachers, pupils, and community leaders collaboratively assessed key education challenges such as inadequate Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities, lack of teaching and learning materials, poor teacher motivation, and inadequate classroom furniture. The process culminated in the development of a Joint Action Plan, which clearly assigned roles and timelines for addressing identified issues. The District Education Committee subsequently committed to monitoring implementation progress and advocating for unresolved systemic challenges at higher policy levels.

2.52.2 Challenges

- Limited financial resources to support implementation of CAP outcomes.
- Weak coordination and follow-up mechanisms between communities and decentralized departments.
- Low technical capacity among community facilitators to manage participatory processes.
- Inconsistent documentation and integration of CAP outputs into the District's formal planning cycle.

2.52.3 Implications for Development

Effective CAP enhances ownership and accountability in local development by empowering communities to directly influence priorities. The participatory approach fosters inclusiveness, transparency, and responsiveness in governance, leading to better alignment between citizen needs and district interventions. However, if current challenges persist, there is a risk of disjointed planning, duplication of efforts, and reduced community confidence in governance systems.

For future development, institutionalizing CAP within annual and medium-term planning cycles can ensure that local perspectives continuously shape district priorities, thereby improving service delivery and sustainability of interventions.

2.52.4 Policy Recommendations

1. Institutionalize Community Action Planning as a standard input into the District Medium-Term Development Planning (DMTDP) process.
2. Build the capacity of community facilitators and Area Councils in participatory monitoring and documentation.
3. Allocate dedicated budget lines to support CAP implementation and feedback sessions.
4. Integrate CAP outputs into District Composite Budgets and Annual Action Plans.

2.53 Popular Participation

2.53.1 Current Situation

Popular participation, or citizen engagement, remains a cornerstone of democratic governance in Fantakwa North District. The District has benefited from several participatory initiatives supported by both government and development partners, including The Hunger Project–Ghana’s “Strengthening Sub-District Institutions” programme (2022–2024). This initiative trained epicentre committees, such as those in Dominase, on local governance, rights, and responsibilities, leading to more active collaboration with Assembly officials.

Women animators who were previously side-lined have become more vocal in local decision-making, contributing to greater gender inclusiveness. Other participatory platforms include NCCE civic dialogues, community scorecards, adult and girl-child literacy programmes, and child protection committees that foster community-level oversight and accountability.

2.53.2 Challenges

- Low civic awareness among residents on governance and decision-making processes.
- Weak logistical and financial support for community participation activities.
- Limited inclusion of marginalized groups (youth, women, and persons with disabilities).
- Inconsistent feedback mechanisms between communities and the Assembly.

2.53.3 Implications for Development

Increased citizen participation strengthens social accountability and ensures that district development priorities reflect real community needs. Active citizen engagement can also improve transparency and resource efficiency. Conversely, weak participation risks alienating communities from governance processes, resulting in poor project ownership, low accountability, and reduced sustainability of development outcomes.

2.53.4 Policy Recommendations

1. Strengthen the role of sub-district structures (Urban/Area Councils and Unit Committees) as channels for community participation.
2. Support civic education through partnerships with NCCE, CSOs, and traditional authorities.
3. Create inclusive platforms for marginalized groups to participate in planning and monitoring processes.
4. Institutionalize regular town hall meetings and public consultations on key policy and budget decisions.

2.54 Interaction with Traditional Authorities

2.54.1 Current Situation

Traditional authorities remain vital partners in governance and development in Fanteakwa North District. The District Assembly maintains strong collaboration with chiefs and traditional councils who play crucial roles in maintaining peace, providing land for development, and ensuring cultural continuity. Chiefs are frequently engaged in community mobilization, dispute resolution, and environmental governance, particularly in issues related to land use, sanitation, and natural resource management.

2.54.2 Challenges

- Limited formal integration of traditional authorities into the district's decision-making structures.
- Occasional tension between customary practices and statutory governance processes.
- Inadequate recognition of traditional leaders' contributions in local policy implementation.

2.54.3 Implications for Development

Traditional authorities are indispensable in ensuring peace, unity, and legitimacy of government interventions at the community level. Their involvement accelerates community buy-in and project execution. Excluding them or limiting their roles may lead to land disputes, community resistance, and delays in project implementation. Strengthening collaboration with traditional institutions therefore remains critical to effective local governance and conflict prevention.

2.54.4 Policy Recommendations

1. Formalize the engagement of traditional authorities in development planning and monitoring committees.
2. Build the capacity of traditional leaders on governance, climate adaptation, and land management.
3. Establish traditional authority liaison desks at the Assembly to streamline coordination.
4. Recognize and document the developmental contributions of traditional institutions in district reporting.

2.55 Corruption, Social Accountability, and Implementation

2.55.1 Current Situation

Corruption remains a key governance challenge in Fanteakwa North District, undermining public service delivery and eroding citizen trust. Reported issues include procurement irregularities, mismanagement of Internally Generated Funds (IGF), payroll fraud, and demands for unofficial payments in public service access. These practices persist due to weak institutional oversight, low public awareness, and political interference.

Efforts to address corruption and strengthen accountability include NCCE's civic education programs, public budget hearings, town hall meetings, and complaint platforms facilitated through radio and durbars. Additionally, collaborations with traditional authorities and CSOs have fostered transparency and community monitoring in selected sectors.

2.55.2 Challenges

- Weak enforcement of anti-corruption regulations and limited institutional independence.
- Low citizen participation in monitoring government expenditure.
- Fear of retaliation for whistleblowing and reporting corruption.
- Limited digitalization of financial and procurement systems.

2.55.3 Implications for Development

Persistent corruption undermines fiscal discipline and diverts resources from essential services such as education, health, and infrastructure. This perpetuates poverty, inequality, and public distrust. Conversely, improving transparency and accountability mechanisms promotes efficient resource utilization, equitable service delivery, and stronger governance systems that enhance investor confidence and sustainable development.

2.55.4 Policy Recommendations

1. Strengthen the Internal Audit and District Tender Committees to function independently and transparently.

2. Introduce digital procurement and reporting systems to enhance transparency.
3. Promote whistleblower protection mechanisms to encourage public reporting of corruption.
4. Partner with NCCE, traditional leaders, and CSOs to intensify anti-corruption education.
5. Institutionalize social accountability tools such as community scorecards, participatory budgeting, and performance tracking dashboards.

2.55.5 Overall Implications

The combined efforts in participatory governance, community action planning, and social accountability present a strategic opportunity for Fanteakwa North District to deepen democratic governance and accelerate inclusive development. However, sustained success will depend on resource commitment, institutional coordination, and the integration of community-driven mechanisms into formal planning and monitoring frameworks.

2.56 Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

2.56.1 Institutional Arrangements

The Fanteakwa North District Assembly operates within Ghana's decentralized governance framework, as mandated by the Local Governance Act (Act 936). The institutional arrangements for planning, coordination, and implementation of development activities are guided by the Assembly's structures and its statutory committees.

The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) serves as the central coordinating body responsible for harmonizing departmental plans and ensuring inter-sectoral integration in policy implementation. The DPCU is supported by sector departments, including Health, Education, Agriculture, Works, Social Welfare, and Finance, which align their programmes with district priorities.

At the sub-district level, Area Councils and Unit Committees serve as participatory structures that aggregate community needs and feed them into the district-level planning system. Additionally, collaboration with Development Partners, NGOs, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) is ongoing but often project-based and not institutionalized within the district's planning and reporting mechanisms.

2.56.2 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is an integral component of the Assembly's planning cycle. The DPCU leads the District Monitoring Team, which includes key officers such as the Planning Officer, Finance Officer, and sector department heads. Key M&E tools used include:

- The District M&E Plan, which guides tracking of key indicators, outcomes, and development results.

- Annual Progress Reports (APRs) prepared to assess implementation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP).
- Field visits, site inspections, and stakeholder meetings for on-site verification and participatory monitoring.
- Community feedback mechanisms such as town hall meetings and participatory scorecards to ensure inclusive evaluation.

Data sources for M&E include departmental reports, project financial statements, and community feedback. However, data flow between departments remains largely manual, with limited use of digital systems.

2.56.3 Challenges

Coordination Challenges

- Weak inter-departmental communication and lack of synchronized planning across sectors.
- Duplication of functions and fragmentation of efforts due to limited joint programming.
- Ad hoc coordination with NGOs and development partners, leading to unaligned or parallel initiatives.
- Weak linkage between central government agencies and the District Assembly in programme execution and data reporting.

Monitoring and Evaluation Challenges

- Inadequate financial resources for routine monitoring activities and field visits.
- Limited technical capacity in data collection, analysis, and digital M&E tools.
- Delayed or incomplete submission of reports by sector departments.
- Limited utilization of M&E findings for evidence-based decision-making.
- Absence of real-time or digitized data management systems.

Implementation Challenges in Development Projects

- Delayed project execution due to late release of funds and bureaucratic bottlenecks.
- Weak supervision of contractors and poor M&E oversight resulting in substandard project outputs.
- Top-down planning, which limits community ownership and weakens sustainability.
- Political transitions often disrupt continuity of ongoing programmes.
- Inadequate human capacity within the Assembly to effectively plan, implement, and monitor projects.

2.57 Implications for Development

2.57.1 Current Development Implications

Weak institutional coordination and limited monitoring capacity have direct consequences on project efficiency and service delivery. Poor communication among departments leads to resource duplication and fragmented interventions, reducing the overall impact of development programmes. Ineffective M&E means that critical performance data are not used for decision-making, resulting in repeated design flaws and wastage of limited public funds. Delayed project execution further undermines public confidence in the Assembly and contributes to infrastructure deficits.

The lack of strong collaboration with NGOs and development partners also limits the district's access to external technical and financial support. Weak community engagement exacerbates these issues, as local priorities may not be adequately reflected in district plans, leading to low ownership and sustainability.

2.57.2 Future Development Implications

If these institutional gaps persist, the District risks experiencing:

- Reduced development effectiveness, as projects may continue to operate in silos.
- Inefficient resource utilization, with duplication of initiatives and missed synergies.
- Stagnant local economic development, as poor project implementation delays infrastructural and social transformation.
- Weak accountability and governance credibility, leading to reduced citizen trust in the Assembly.

However, strengthening institutional coordination, capacity-building, and data-driven monitoring systems can transform the District into a model of efficient and participatory governance. Improved M&E practices will enable evidence-based decision-making, early problem detection, and better targeting of interventions.

2.57.2.1 Policy Recommendations

2.57.2.2 Coordination and Institutional Strengthening

1. Reinforce the DPCU's coordinating mandate by institutionalizing regular inter-departmental and stakeholder meetings for planning and review.
2. Establish a Development Partner Coordination Platform to align NGO and donor-supported activities with district priorities.
3. Integrate sub-district structures (Area Councils and Unit Committees) into mainstream planning and budgeting cycles to ensure bottom-up planning.
4. Strengthen linkages with regional and central government agencies for improved resource flow and policy coherence.

2.57.2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Develop a digitized District M&E Database System for real-time data tracking and reporting.
2. Build capacity of Assembly staff in data analysis, GIS, and modern M&E techniques.
3. Allocate dedicated funding for M&E in the Composite Budget and Annual Action Plan.
4. Institutionalize feedback mechanisms such as participatory monitoring, citizen scorecards, and community validation sessions.
5. Ensure timely preparation and dissemination of Annual Progress Reports (APRs) to inform decision-making.

2.57.2.4 Project Implementation

1. Strengthen supervision and technical oversight of contractors to ensure quality project delivery.
2. Enhance financial management and transparency through digital expenditure tracking.
3. Ensure continuity of development programmes during political transitions through performance contracts and transitional reporting.
4. Provide targeted training for technical staff on project management, procurement, and evaluation.
5. Promote community-based implementation to enhance local ownership and accountability.

2.57.2.5 Summary Implication

The effectiveness of Fantekwa North District's Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029) hinges on strong institutional coordination, robust monitoring and evaluation, and responsive project management systems. Strengthening these institutional foundations will ensure timely implementation, improved service delivery, and enhanced accountability, key drivers for achieving inclusive and sustainable local development.

2.58 Emergency Preparedness and Response

2.58.1 Current Situation

The Fantekwa North District, located in the Eastern Region of Ghana, remains highly vulnerable to a range of natural and human-induced disasters, including flooding, bushfires, disease outbreaks, road accidents, and windstorms. These events pose recurrent threats to livelihoods, public health, infrastructure, and local development.

The District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC), chaired by the District Chief Executive and supported by NADMO, serves as the central coordinating body for disaster management activities. The district also benefits from the activities of Community Disaster Volunteer Groups (CDVGs) trained in selected communities to support local emergency responses.

Key institutions such as the Ghana Health Service (GHS), Ghana Fire Service, Forestry Commission, Ghana Police Service, and local NGOs collaborate in various capacities to enhance preparedness and response. Despite these arrangements, coordination among stakeholders is often fragmented, and response capacity remains weak due to resource limitations.

The district experiences seasonal flooding in low-lying communities like Begoro and Ahomahomaso due to poor drainage systems. Bushfires during the dry season affect forest reserves and farmlands near Dwenase, while windstorms have caused significant damage to schools and homes in communities such as Plesi and Dedeso. Disease outbreaks such as malaria and cholera remain recurrent, exacerbated by flooding and poor sanitation.

2.58.2 Challenges

- Inadequate Infrastructure and Logistics – Poor drainage systems and inadequate roads exacerbate flooding and delay emergency response.
- Weak Institutional Coordination – Collaboration between NADMO, sector departments, and NGOs is irregular, and data-sharing platforms are limited.
- Insufficient Funding and Human Resource Capacity – Budget allocations are inadequate, and many community volunteer groups lack sustained training and equipment.
- Low Public Awareness and Compliance – Indiscriminate settlement in flood-prone areas and poor adherence to building regulations increase vulnerability.
- Poor Data Collection and Real-Time Monitoring – Lack of digitized systems limits risk assessment, early warning, and post-disaster evaluation.

2.58.3 Implications for Development

Disaster risks have direct and indirect consequences on the district's current and future development trajectory:

- Infrastructure Damage and Increased Reconstruction Costs: Frequent flooding and windstorms destroy roads, schools, and houses, diverting scarce development funds toward rehabilitation rather than new investments.
- Reduced Agricultural Productivity: Bushfires and windstorms damage crops and farmlands, threatening food security and rural livelihoods.
- Public Health Threats: Disease outbreaks following floods increase healthcare expenditure and reduce workforce productivity.
- Educational Disruptions: Windstorms and floods damage school buildings, causing temporary closures and loss of instructional hours.

- **Economic Instability and Poverty:** Disasters disrupt markets, transport systems, and small businesses, reducing income opportunities.
- **Weak Institutional Resilience:** Limited coordination and funding hinder the District Assembly's ability to integrate DRM into planning and budgeting.

Overall, poor infrastructure and weak preparedness increase vulnerability, diverting resources from development initiatives to emergency recovery efforts. Without strengthened disaster preparedness and risk management systems, the district's progress toward sustainable development will be significantly undermined.

2.58.4 Policy Recommendations

2.58.4.1 Institutional Strengthening

- Enhance NADMO and DDMC's capacity through adequate budgetary allocations, logistics, and staff training.
- Institutionalize coordination platforms among government agencies, NGOs, and private sector actors.
- Establish a District Disaster Management Information System (DDMIS) for real-time reporting and coordination.

2.58.4.2 Infrastructure Development and Environmental Management

- Construct and maintain proper drainage systems in flood-prone areas like Begoro and Ahomahomaso.
- Enforce land-use and building regulations to prevent construction in high-risk zones.
- Promote afforestation, fire belts, and tree-planting to mitigate bushfires and erosion.

2.58.4.3 Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction

- Expand and train Community Disaster Volunteer Groups (CDVGs) across all Area Councils.
- Implement community-based early warning systems using local communication channels.
- Involve traditional authorities, youth, and women's groups in disaster prevention activities.

2.58.4.4 Public Education and Awareness

- Conduct continuous sensitization on fire safety, flood prevention, and sanitation.
- Integrate disaster education into school curricula and local media programming.

2.58.4.5 Preparedness, Response, and Recovery

- Preposition emergency relief supplies in strategic locations.
- Develop permanent emergency shelters in safe zones.

- Strengthen post-disaster recovery and livelihood restoration mechanisms.

2.58.4.6 Mainstreaming DRM into Development Planning

- Integrate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into all sectors of the DMTDP.
- Ensure regular M&E and periodic updates of hazard and vulnerability maps.
- Collaborate with donor agencies and NGOs for resilience-building projects.

2.59 Development Issues

Fanteakwa North District faces several development challenges that affect socioeconomic progress and quality of life. These issues cut across sectors such as education, health, water and sanitation, infrastructure, agriculture, and governance. Below are fourteen (14) outlines of key development issues in the district:

1. Inadequate Access to Quality Education
2. Poor Health Infrastructure and Services
3. Limited Access to Clean Water and Sanitation
4. Poor Road and Transport Infrastructure
5. Agricultural Constraints
6. High Youth Unemployment
7. Gender Inequality
8. Weak Local Governance and Planning
9. Environmental Degradation
10. Disparity in internet connectivity and digital tools.
11. Undeveloped Tourist Attractions
12. Inadequate Internally Generated Fund (IGF)
13. Bad Public Perception About the District Assembly
14. Low/no effective co-ordination among departments
15. Inadequate energy access in rural communities.

2.60 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats Analysis (SWOT Analysis)

2.60.1 Application of SWOT Analysis in Fanteakwa North District

SWOT analysis is a strategic planning tool that helps identify Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats related to development. In the context of Fanteakwa North District, this tool can support

local government, development agencies, and stakeholders in understanding the district's internal capabilities and external environment, and guide planning, resource allocation, and policy decisions.

2.60.2 Application of SWOT Analysis in District Development

SWOT analysis in Fanteakwa North can be used to:

- Develop a District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) that aligns internal strengths with external opportunities.
- Guide sector-specific strategies (health, education, agriculture, environment).
- Inform local economic development (LED) planning by identifying viable investment areas.
- Build community resilience by addressing weaknesses and preparing for threats.
- Support monitoring and evaluation by setting realistic goals based on local context

SWOT ANALYSIS with Key Strategic Interventions.

Table 63: Development Dimension: Economic Development

| Issues to be Addressed | Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats | Key Strategic Interventions |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|
| Agricultural Constraints | Fertile land and favourable climate for crops (cocoa, maize, cassava). Existence of Agriculture Department in the district. Availability of Extension Officers. Government flagship programmes (PFJ, RFJ, etc.). Forest reserves and rivers. Youthful labour force. | Poor road network. Limited or no storage facilities. Inadequate mobility/logistics for extension officers. Few extension officers. | Favourable agricultural policies. Government & donor programmes. Promotion of climate-smart agriculture. | Climate change impact. Rural-urban migration. Deforestation. Limited investment in agriculture. | Improve feeder road networks to farms. Establish community warehouses/storage. Recruit & equip more extension officers. Promote irrigation & climate-smart agriculture. Encourage agro-processing industries and PPPs. |
| High Youth Unemployment | Large youthful population. Existence of YEA office. Existence of NYA office. | Weak data & planning systems. | Tourism development potential. Growing digital economy. | Limited investment in rural areas. | Strengthen TVET & apprenticeship systems. Promote digital skills training & innovation hubs. Support entrepreneurship/startups with credit access. Develop tourism value chain to employ youth. Improve labour market data systems. |
| Inadequate IGF Mobilisation | Legal framework. Active local economic activities. Trained revenue staff at Assembly. Existing database. | Weak enforcement of revenue laws & by-laws. Poor record-keeping/outdated databases. Inadequate logistics & tools. Low willingness to pay. Weak accountability. | Adoption of digital revenue collection tools. Capacity-building and training opportunities. PPPs for property valuation, billing & collection. Urbanisation & population growth increasing taxable base. Government policy focus on local revenue improvement. | High poverty & unemployment levels. Political interference. Migration of businesses to urban centres. Resistance/conflict from ratepayers. Inflation & economic hardship. | Deploy digital tools for revenue collection. Regular update of revenue database. Enforce bylaws fairly & transparently. Undertake public education on paying rates. Strengthen monitoring & accountability systems. Explore PPP for revenue mobilisation. |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| Undeveloped Tourist Attractions | Rich cultural heritage. Diverse natural landscapes. Growing eco-tourism interest. English-speaking population. Rising domestic tourism. | Inadequate infrastructure (roads, accommodation). Weak marketing & promotion. Few skilled tourism professionals. Bureaucracy in land acquisition. Security concerns. | Community-based tourism opportunities. Development of niche tourism markets. Digital/online promotion. Investment in infrastructure. Public-private partnerships. | Competition from other destinations. Environmental degradation. Climate change impacts. Political instability/security threats. Disease outbreaks. | Upgrade access roads & tourist facilities. Train local youth in tourism & hospitality. Promote cultural festivals & branding campaigns. Support eco-friendly, community-based tourism. Partner with private sector for investment. Use digital platforms to market attractions. |
| Development Dimension: Social Development | | | | | |
| Inadequate Access to Quality Education | Availability of trained teachers. Existing classroom blocks. Active Parent-Teacher Associations. Presence of GES office. Early Morning Reading programme. Differentiated Learning programme. 'Adopt-a-School' initiative. Free School Feeding Programme. | Dilapidated/inadequate classrooms. Teacher absenteeism. Inadequate number of teachers & low motivation. Long distances to school for some children. | Favourable education policies (Free SHS, GALOP). Donor-funded education programmes. | Limited access to ICT and modern teaching aids. Poverty & child labour. Teenage pregnancy affecting school attendance. Inadequate funding & delays in capitation grant. | Rehabilitate & expand classroom infrastructure. Recruit & incentivize teachers. Provide school transport/bicycles for remote learners. Scale-up ICT in education. Expand child protection & teenage pregnancy prevention programmes. Improve timely disbursement of capitation grants. |
| Poor Health Infrastructure & Services | District hospital present. 32 CHPS compounds. Availability of nurses & doctors. Government & donor health programmes. NHIS office available. | Poor sanitation & hygiene. Weak health data for planning. Inadequate facilities (beds, drugs, equipment). Poor road network limiting access. | Government health policies (NHIS, UHC). Donor support for health projects. | Climate change-related diseases. Population growth pressuring facilities. | Upgrade health infrastructure. Improve WASH & hygiene education. Strengthen health data systems. Expand NHIS coverage. Deploy more health professionals in rural areas. |
| Gender Inequality | Active gender-focused NGOs/CSOs. Supportive government gender policies. Presence of Department of Social Welfare & Community Development. Growing awareness of women's rights. | Entrenched cultural norms & patriarchy. Low female participation in decision-making. Gender disparity in education access. Limited access to economic resources. | Gender advocacy & capacity building. Government & donor funding. ICT/digital inclusion opportunities. Partnerships with traditional authorities. | Gender-based violence. Resistance to change. Limited funding. Climate change & poverty impacts. | Promote women's leadership & participation. Expand girl-child education support programmes. Provide access to credit/entrepreneurship training. Strengthen protection against GBV. Mainstream gender in all development projects. Partner with traditional leaders for behavioural change. |

| Development Dimension: Environment, and Human Settlement Development | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| Limited Access to Clean Water & Sanitation | Rivers available in the district. Presence of Ghana Water Company. Safe Water systems present. Environmental Health Office & Works Department. Rainforest location. Zoomlion services available. | Limited rainwater harvesting. Poor sanitation & waste management. Inadequate/unreliable WASH data. Weak accountability. | Donor programmes supporting WASH. Government focus on SDG 6. | Climate change impacts. Pollution of water bodies. Population growth increasing demand. | Invest in water systems & boreholes. Promote rainwater harvesting. Strengthen community hygiene campaigns. Improve WASH data systems. Strengthen PPP with Zoomlion. |
| Poor Road & Transport Infrastructure | Ongoing DRIP programme. | Inadequate technical expertise. Political/traditional interference. Poor road maintenance culture. | Regional Feeder Roads Department available. Potential for donor/government road support. | Climate change (erosion, flooding). High maintenance costs. | Prioritise feeder roads. Strengthen Road maintenance. Collaborate with Feeder Roads Dept. Engage stakeholders to minimise interference. |
| Disparity in internet connectivity and digital tools. | Growing mobile phone & internet penetration. Government digitalisation agenda. Increasing awareness of ICT benefits. | Significant digital literacy gaps. High cost of internet/data & devices. Inadequate infrastructure in rural areas. Low trust in digital systems. | Use ICT for education, healthcare & governance. Develop local apps & content. Invest in digital skills training. Public-private partnerships for broadband. | Rapid technological change. Cybersecurity & privacy risks. Uneven distribution of ICT. Climate disruptions to infrastructure. | Expand ICT centres & hubs. Provide affordable internet & devices. Mainstream digital literacy in schools & training. Strengthen cybersecurity awareness. |
| Inadequate energy access in rural communities | ECG office in the district. Growing renewable energy investments. | High dependence on ECG grid. Distribution losses. Non-payment of bills. Inadequate rural electrification. | Expand renewables (solar, mini-hydro, biogas). Energy efficiency programmes. Government RE policies & donor support. | Climate change impacts on hydropower. Global oil & gas price fluctuations. Theft of infrastructure. | Extend rural electrification. Promote off-grid renewables. Strengthen ECG revenue collection. Promote energy efficiency. Partner with private sector on RE projects. |
| Environmental Degradation | Renewable energy potential. Growing awareness. Natural resources. Agriculture sector linkage. | Weak enforcement institutions. Inadequate funding. Lack of long-term policies. Dependence on fossil fuels. Limited technical capacity. | Green technology development. Cross-district collaboration. Global climate funding. Sustainable tourism promotion. | Climate change impacts. Illegal logging & deforestation. Political instability. E-waste pollution. Over-reliance on natural resources. | Strengthen environmental enforcement. Promote afforestation & reforestation. Mainstream climate-smart agriculture. Invest in renewable energy & green tech. Promote eco-tourism. Enhance collaboration with NGOs & private sector. |
| Development Dimension: Governance and Institutional Development | | | | | |
| Weak Local Governance & Planning | Democratic governance structure. Established District Assembly. | Weak accountability. Inefficient resource management. | National decentralisation agenda. | Corruption. Political interference. Inadequate infrastructure. | Strengthen accountability & transparency. Build staff capacity in planning & |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| | Constitutional backing for decentralisation. | Limited staff capacity. Weak decentralisation. | E-governance tools. Private sector partnerships. | Funding gaps. Social & political instability. | M&E. Adopt e-governance tools. Deepen collaboration with private sector & CSOs. Strengthen sub-district structures. |
| Low/No Effective Coordination Among Departments & Agencies | Existing inter-agency networks. Government decentralisation initiatives. Skilled workforce. Growing awareness of collaboration needs. | Siloed operations. Poor communication. Conflicting priorities. Lack of transparency. Inadequate resources. Bureaucracy. | ICT/digital platforms for coordination. Public-private partnerships. Donor institutional-strengthening programmes. | Political instability. Bureaucratic resistance. Economic instability. Weak enforcement of policies. | Establish coordination frameworks. Institutionalise joint M&E systems. Adopt digital tools for information-sharing. Align departmental plans with MTDP. Build staff capacity on collaboration. Engage private sector & CSOs in planning. |
| Deteriorating Image of the District Assembly | Committed leadership & volunteers. Strong cultural identity. Presence of institutions shaping public opinion. Ongoing infrastructure improvements. | Poor sanitation. Inconsistent service delivery. Weak communication strategy. Past mismanagement incidents. Limited branding/promotion. | Social media & digital platforms. Support from national agencies & partners. Youth engagement in media & development. Local festivals & sports events. Diaspora & alumni networks. | Negative media coverage. Political rivalry & polarisation. Perceptions of insecurity. Underfunding of initiatives. | Develop PR & communication strategy. Improve sanitation management. Share achievements via media. Engage youth & diaspora in re-branding. Showcase cultural festivals & success stories. |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.61 Estimated Future Development Needs

2.61.1 Development Prospects

This section of the report represents the framework within which the will work within the planned period. It involves the projection of the population, health, education and employment of the district to year 2029.

2.61.2 Projection Methods

Projections were made with the use of the geometric projection formula, which is as follows:

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

Where P_t = The population of the future.

P_0 = The population of the base year.

R = The growth rate of the population.

T = The time range of the projection.

2.61.3 Assumptions For Projection

The development projections into the future of the district include the population of the district and provision of basic facilities like water and sanitation. The underlying assumptions for these projections are stated below:

- A growth rate of 1.2% was used in the projection of population
- A population size of between 75 and 300 should have a borehole and hand dug well
- A population above 6000 should have a Small Town Pipe System
- A maximum number of 20 people should use 1No. VIP and WC
- A maximum number of 50 people should use one KVIP.

2.61.4 Population Projections

Projected population of Fanteakwa District using descret Exponential Formula($P_t = P_0 (1 + r)^t$)

Where:

P_0 = Initial population(current)

P_t = Projected population

r = Annual growth rate

t = target year

Using the 2025 projected population(59,762) as the base year (P_0); growth rate (r)(1.2%) and targeted years (t) to be four years(4). The projected population are shown in the table below.

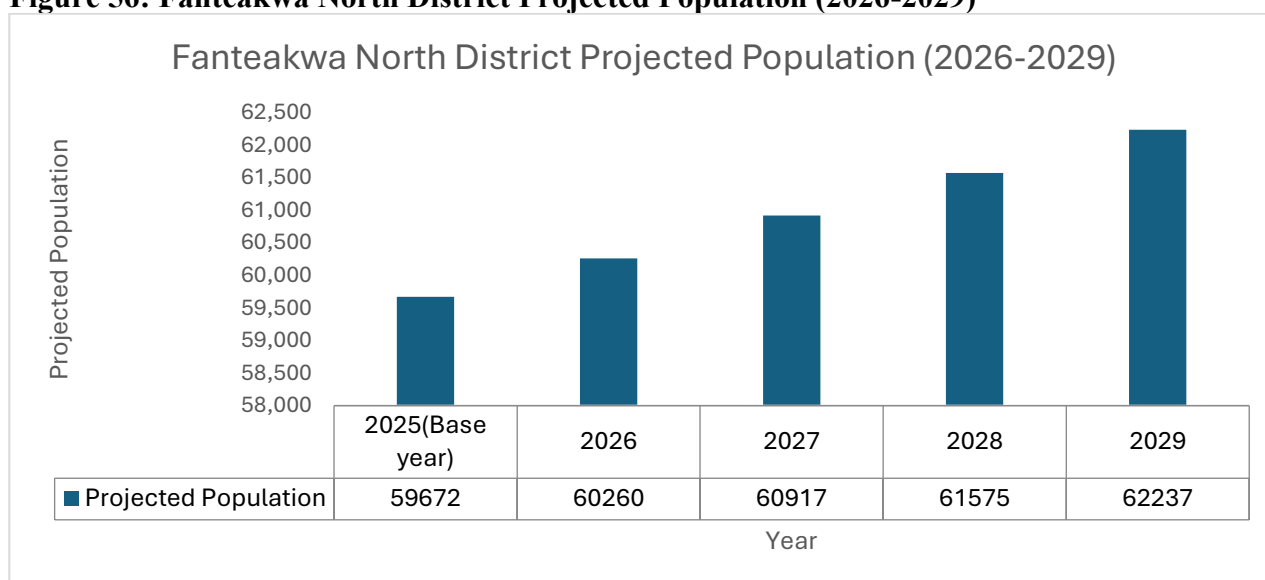
Table 64: Population Projection, 2025 - 2029

| Year | Projected Population |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 2025(Base year) | 59,672 |
| 2026 | 60,260 |
| 2027 | 60,917 |
| 2028 | 61,575 |
| 2029 | 62,237 |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.61.5 Insights

The growth rate will be relatively stable, hovering around 1.0–1.16% annually. This trend indicates a moderate but steady population increase, which is important for infrastructure planning.

Figure 56: Fantekwa North District Projected Population (2026-2029)

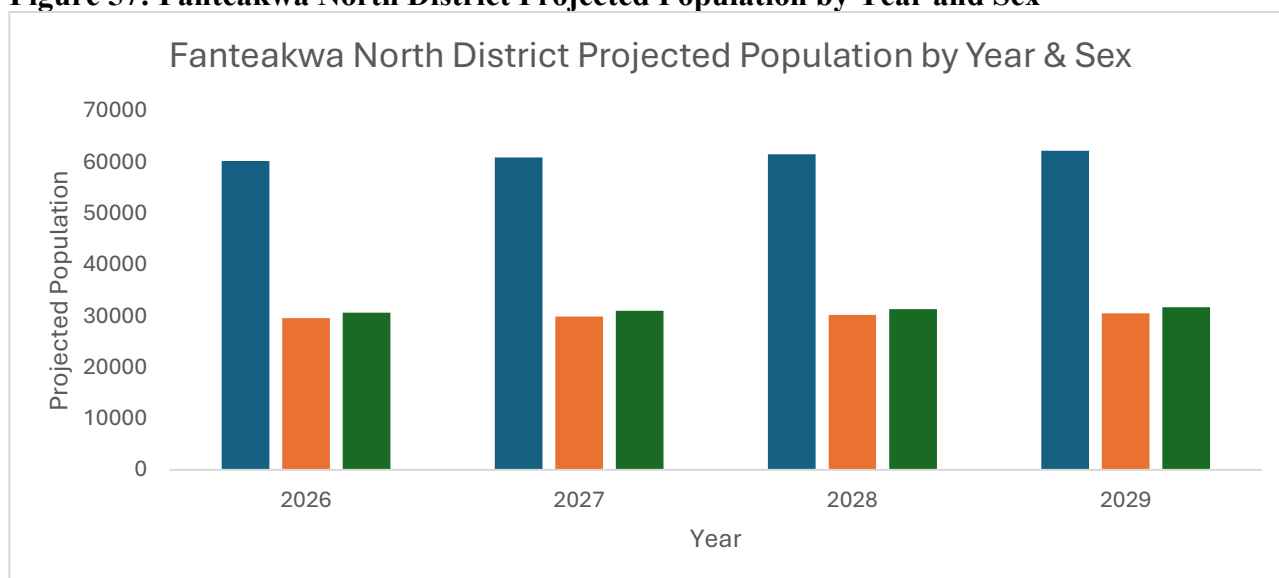
Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Table 65: Projected Population by Sex Composition (2026-2029)

| Year | Total | Male | Percentage | Female | Percentage |
|------|-------|-------|------------|--------|------------|
| 2026 | 60260 | 29590 | 49.1 | 30670 | 50.9 |
| 2027 | 60917 | 29907 | 49.1 | 31010 | 50.9 |
| 2028 | 61575 | 30225 | 49.1 | 31351 | 50.9 |
| 2029 | 62237 | 30542 | 49.1 | 31695 | 50.9 |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Figure 57: Fanteakwa North District Projected Population by Year and Sex



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.61.6 Key Observations

The male-to-female ratio remains stable across all years ($\approx 49.1\%$ male, 50.9% female). No significant demographic gender imbalance is observed. This is important for planning gender-sensitive services (e.g., schools, healthcare, etc.). The absolute growth indicates that male population will grow by 952 from 2026 to 2029 and that of the female by 1,025 over the same period.

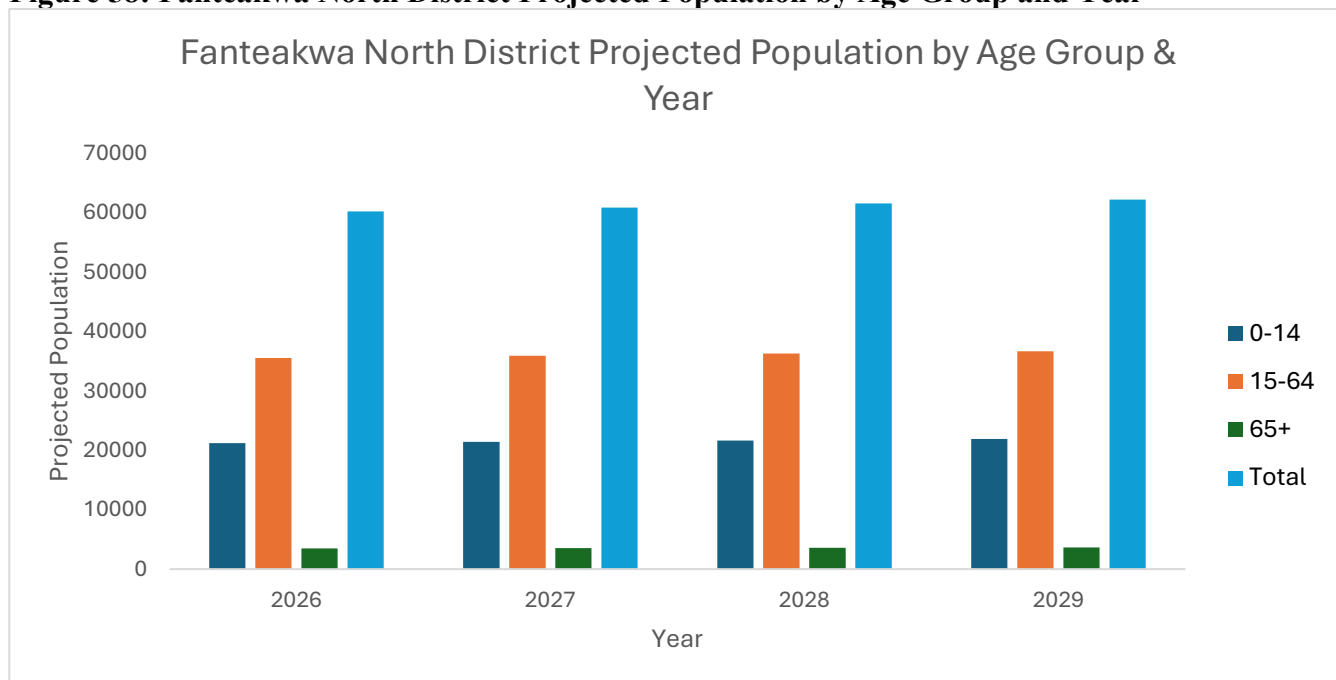
Table 66: Projected Population by Age Group

| Age Group | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 0-14 | 21211 | 21442 | 21674 | 21907 |
| 15-64 | 35539 | 35927 | 36315 | 36705 |
| 65+ | 3510 | 3548 | 3586 | 3625 |
| Total | 60260 | 60917 | 61575 | 62237 |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

The table above presents the projected population distribution of Fanteakwa North District by age group from 2026 to 2029. The data is essential for age-specific planning in education, labour, and health sectors. The age groups are categorized into: children (0–14 years), working-age population (15–64 years), and elderly (65+ years).

Figure 58: Fantekwa North District Projected Population by Age Group and Year



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

The data shows a steady increase across all age groups over the four-year period. The 0–14 age group is projected to increase from 21,211 in 2026 to 21,907 in 2029, indicating a persistent demand for basic education infrastructure and services. The working-age population (15–64) will continue to form the largest segment, increasing from 35,539 to 36,705. This trend underscores the need for job creation, skills development, and robust economic policies. The elderly population (65+) is expected to increase slightly from 3,510 in 2026 to 3,625 in 2029, highlighting the emerging need for elderly support services.

2.62 Development Prospects

2.62.1 Education Facilities

Table 67: Classroom Infrastructure Gap Analysis (2029)

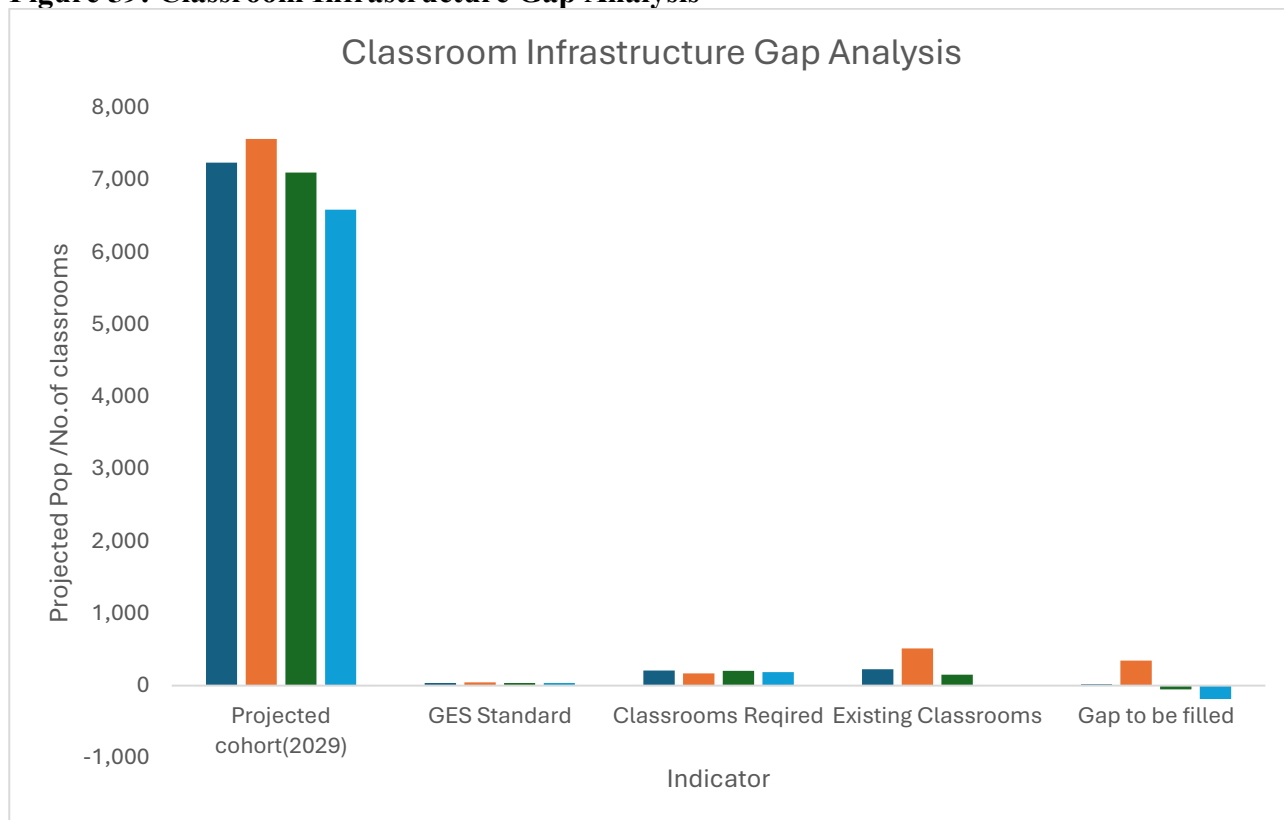
| Level | Projected Cohort (2029) | GES Classroom Standard | Classrooms Re-quired | Existing Classrooms (2025) | Gap to be Filled by 2029 |
|---------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| KG | 7,239 | 1:35 | 207 | 225 | (18) <i>(Surplus)</i> |
| Primary | 7,567 | 1:45 | 168 | 516 | (348) <i>(surplus)</i> |
| JHS | 7,101 | 1:35 | 203 | 150 | 53 <i>(Deficit)</i> |
| SHS | 6,590 | 1:35 | 188 | 3 | 185 <i>(Deficit)</i> |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

The table above provides an analysis of the classroom infrastructure needs in Fantekwa North District by the year 2029, based on the projected student population and the Ghana Education Service

(GES) classroom planning standards. It identifies existing capacities and highlights gaps that need to be addressed to ensure adequate educational infrastructure across all levels.

Figure 59: Classroom Infrastructure Gap Analysis



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

The analysis shows that the Fantekwa North District faces significant classroom infrastructure deficits by 2029, particularly at the JHS and SHS levels. The SHS level shows the most urgent need, with a shortfall of 185 classrooms, followed by JHS which has a gap of 53 classrooms, signalling the need for immediate investment. While Primary is the only level projected to have a huge surplus of 348 classrooms, KG is shown to have a slight surplus of 18 classrooms. These projections emphasize the need for targeted planning and resource allocation to ensure all children have access to conducive learning environments by 2029.

2.62.2 Teacher Requirement (2026-2029)

Teacher requirement refers to the number of teachers needed to adequately staff schools and meet educational standards, based on:

1. Enrolment figures (number of pupils)
2. Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) or Planning Standards
3. Class sizes or subject specialization (especially at higher levels)

Table 68: Standard Planning Ratios for Ghana

| Level | Standard PTR / Class Size |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| KG | 1:25 pupils per teacher |
| Primary | 1:35 pupils per teacher |
| JHS | 1:18 pupils per teacher |
| SHS | 1:25 pupils per teacher |

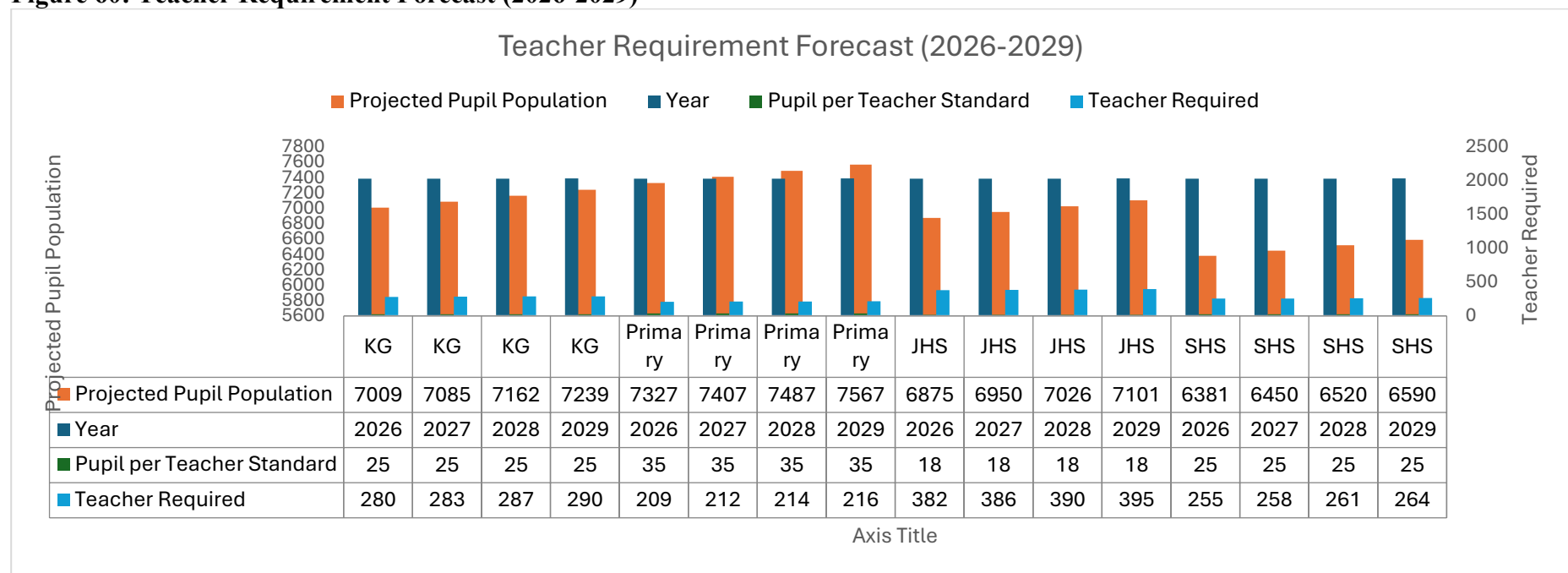
Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Table 69: Teacher Requirement Forecast (2026-2029) Analysis

| Level | 2026 | | | 2027 | | | 2028 | | | 2029 | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| | Projected Pupil Population | Pupil Per Teacher Planning Standards | Teacher Required | Projected Pupil Population | Pupil Per Teacher Planning Standards | Teacher Required | Projected Pupil Population | Pupil Per Teacher Planning Standards | Teacher Required | Projected Pupil Population | Pupil Per Teacher Planning Standards | Teacher Required |
| KG | 7009 | 1:25 | 280 | 7085 | 1:25 | 283 | 7162 | 1:25 | 287 | 7239 | 1:25 | 290 |
| Pri- mary | 7327 | 1:35 | 209 | 7407 | 1:35 | 212 | 7487 | 1:35 | 214 | 7567 | 1:35 | 216 |
| JHS | 6875 | 1:18 | 382 | 6950 | 1:18 | 386 | 7026 | 1:18 | 390 | 7101 | 1:18 | 395 |
| SHS | 6381 | 1:25 | 255 | 6450 | 1:25 | 258 | 6520 | 1:25 | 261 | 6590 | 1:25 | 264 |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Figure 60: Teacher Requirement Forecast (2026-2029)



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.62.3 Teacher Requirement Forecast (2026-2029) Analysis

2.62.3.1 Implications for Planning

The teacher requirement forecast shows a steady increase in demand across all educational levels. Junior High School (JHS) consistently requires the most teachers due to a lower pupil-teacher ratio (1:18). Ghana Education Service must align classroom infrastructure and logistics to match this trend.

2.62.3.2 Budgeting Implications

A growing number of teachers implies increased government expenditure on salaries, training, and welfare. JHS and KG will particularly require more budget allocation due to smaller class size standards. Additional capital investment may also be needed for teacher accommodation in rural areas.

2.62.3.3 Recruitment Strategy

Approximately 39 new teachers will be required each year. Recruitment strategies should involve teacher training institutions and GES deployment support. Rural retention schemes, such as accommodation and hardship allowances, should be introduced or strengthened.

2.62.3.4 Urban-Rural Breakdown

Urban schools may experience overcrowding, while rural schools may face under-staffing. Teacher distribution policies should ensure equity. Spatial mapping and EMIS data can support better teacher deployment decisions.

2.62.3.5 Risk of Not Meeting Teacher Demand

If teacher targets are not met, the district may face larger class sizes, teacher fatigue, and reduced educational quality. This can lead to higher dropout rates, especially in foundational levels such as KG and JHS.

2.70 Health Facilities

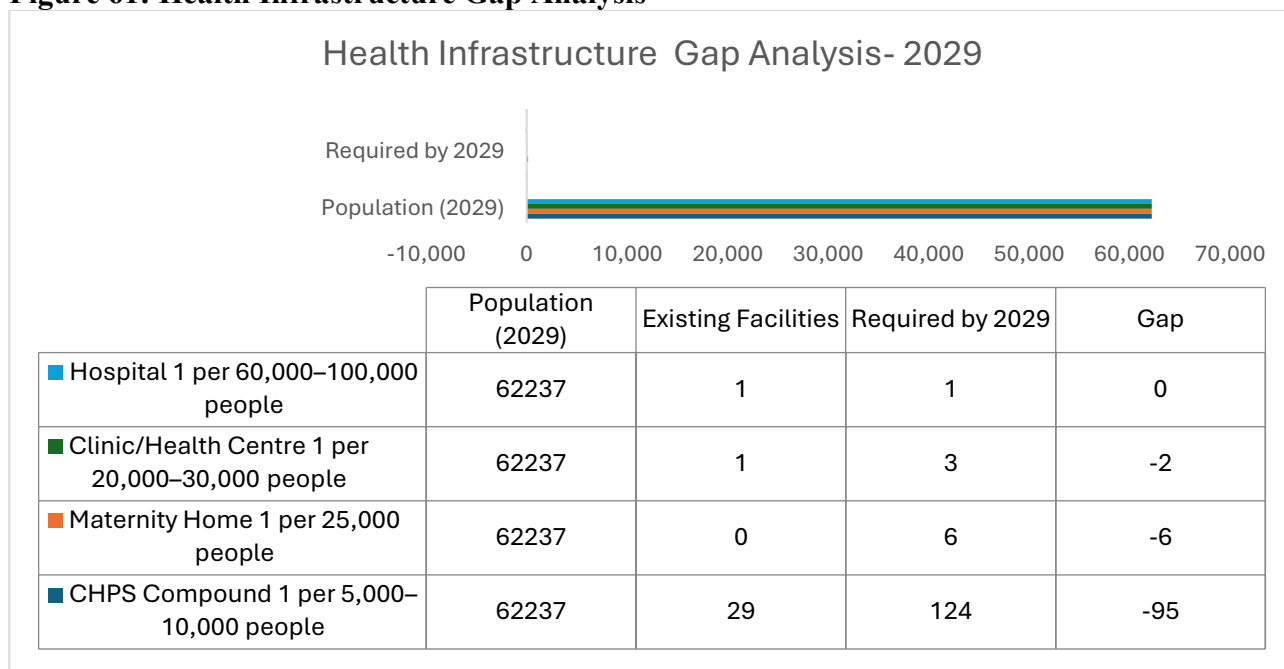
2.70.1 Health Infrastructure Gap Analysis – 2029

This section of the report presents the health facility infrastructure gap analysis for Fanteakwa North District based on the projected population of 62,237 in 2029. The analysis uses Ghana Health Service (GHS) planning standards to determine the required number of CHPS compounds, maternity homes, clinics/health centres, and hospitals needed to adequately serve the population. The report highlights existing facilities and identifies gaps that must be filled to ensure equitable and accessible healthcare services for all residents.

Table 70: Health Infrastructure Gap Analysis (2029)

| Type of Facility | Planning Standard | Population (2029) | Existing Facilities | No. Required by 2029 | Gap |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----|
| CHPS Compound | 1 per 5,000–10,000 people | 62,237 | 29 | 124 | -95 |
| Maternity Home | 1 per 25,000 people | 62,237 | 0 | 6 | -6 |
| Clinic/Health Centre | 1 per 20,000–30,000 people | 62,237 | 1 | 3 | -2 |
| Hospital | 1 per 60,000–100,000 people | 62,237 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Figure 61: Health Infrastructure Gap Analysis

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Analysis of the data reveals a substantial infrastructure gap across multiple facility types. The most critical shortfall lies in CHPS compounds, with a gap of 95 units needed to ensure accessible primary healthcare at the community level. Equally pressing is the absence of maternity homes; six will be required to meet maternal and neonatal health demands. Two additional health centres are also necessary to provide basic referral services and outpatient care for the district's growing population. On a positive note, the current hospital meets the minimum standard for the projected population and does not present a gap at this time. These findings underscore the urgent need for targeted investments and policy interventions to bridge health service delivery gaps before 2029.

2.71 Water Supply Facility Gap Analysis (2025–2029)

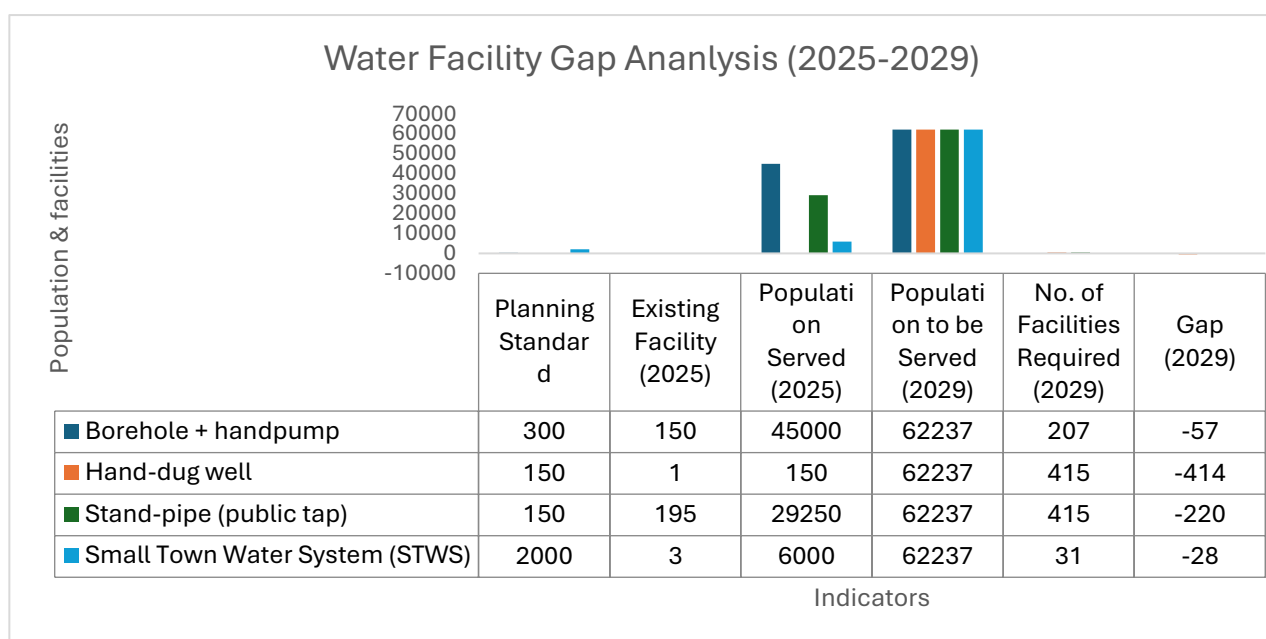
This section of the report presents an analysis of the water supply facility gaps in the district between 2025 and 2029, based on Ghana's planning standards for different water sources. It compares the existing facilities with the number required to meet projected population needs.

Table 71: Water Facility Gap Analysis (2025-2029)

| Facility Type | Planning Standard | Existing Facility (2025) | Population Served (2025) | Population to be Served (2029) | No. of Facilities Required (2029) | Gap (2029) |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Borehole + hand-pump | 1:300 people | 150 | 45,000 | 62,237 | 207 | -57 |
| Hand-dug well | 1:150 people | 1 | 150 | 62,237 | 415 | -414 |
| Stand-pipe (public tap) | 1:150 people | 195 | 29,250 | 62,237 | 415 | -220 |
| Small Town Water System (STWS) | 1:2000 people | 3 | 6000 | 62,237 | 31 | -28 |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Figure 62: Water Facility Gap Analysis



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.71.1 Key Insights

- Boreholes + Handpumps: 150 units currently serve 45,000 people. By 2029, 207 units will be required, leaving a gap of fifty-seven units.
- Hand-dug Wells: Only 1 well serves 150 people currently. By 2029, 415 wells will be needed, leaving a gap of 414 wells, the largest deficit.
- Stand-pipes (Public Taps): 195 units currently serve 29,250 people. By 2029, 415 units will be required, leaving a gap of 220 units.
- Small Town Water Systems (STWS): 3 systems serve 6,000 people. By 2029, 31 systems will be required, leaving a gap of twenty-eight systems.

2.71.2 Planning Implications

1. Investment Priority: Hand-dug wells and stand-pipes have the largest shortfalls, indicating the need for urgent expansion to ensure equitable water access in rural and peri-urban areas.
2. Funding Strategy: Due to cost differences, a phased approach focusing initially on boreholes and stand-pipes may be more cost-effective, while expanding STWS in larger settlements.
3. Population Growth Impact: By 2029, population growth will place significant pressure on water infrastructure, requiring a 35–50% increase in boreholes and stand-pipes, and more than a tenfold increase in hand-dug wells.

2.71.3 Recommendations for Improving Water Access and Functionality

2.71.3.1 Rehabilitation of Non-Functional Boreholes and Tube Wells

- Repair the 25 non-functional boreholes to improve access, especially in underserved communities.
- Boreholes are the most widespread water source; improving functionality can have an immediate impact on water security.

2.71.3.2 Invest in Alternative Water Sources

- Explore the construction of additional pipe-borne water systems in densely populated areas.
- These systems have shown high functionality (90%) and can serve larger populations more efficiently than boreholes.

2.71.3.3 Decommission and Replace Dysfunctional Wells

- Replace the 6 non-functional wells with modern boreholes or community standpipes.
- Traditional wells appear completely unreliable and may pose health risks if left unrehabilitated.

2.71.3.4 Conduct Regular Maintenance and Monitoring

- Establish a district-level water maintenance taskforce to conduct quarterly inspections and repairs.
- Preventive maintenance can reduce breakdowns and extend the lifespan of water infrastructure.

2.71.3.5 Community Engagement and Capacity Building

- Local Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs) to monitor, report, and manage minor repairs.
- Community ownership enhances sustainability and reduces long-term costs.

2.71.3.6 Seek Partnerships and Funding

- Collaborate with NGOs, the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA), and donor partners for technical and financial support.
- External funding can fast-track repairs and expansion of services.

2.72 Sanitation Facility Gap Analysis

This section of the report presents an updated sanitation facility needs assessment for Fanteakwa North District projecting population demands to the year 2029. It is based on Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) standards and reflects current gaps that need to be addressed for improved public health outcomes.

2.72.1 Sanitation Facility Gap Analysis for 2029 – Fanteakwa North District

The analysis reveals substantial gaps in sanitation infrastructure across Fanteakwa North District in anticipation of the 2029 population. Notably:

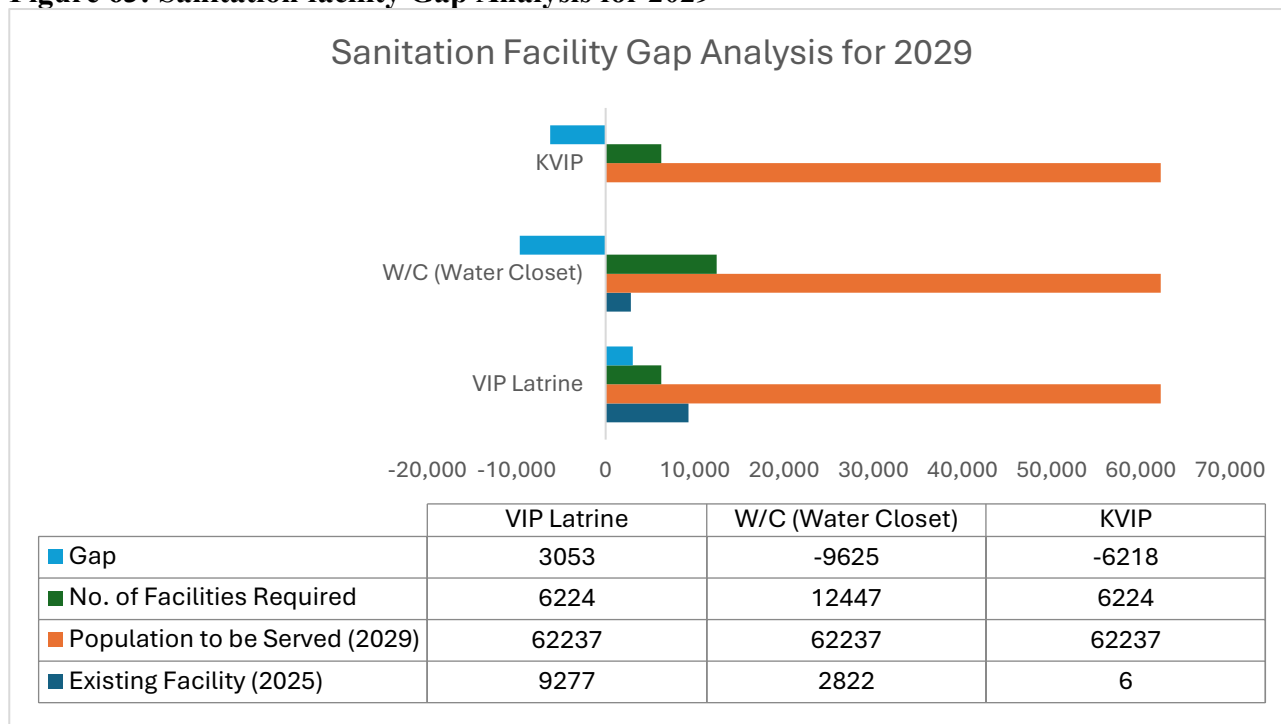
- The largest shortfall is observed in water closets (W/Cs), with a gap of 9,625 units, due to their high population-to-unit ratio and relatively high costs.
- KVIPs and VIP latrines also show large deficits (6,218 and 3,053 respectively), highlighting the pressing need for scalable and cost-effective sanitation in rural areas.

Table 72: Sanitation Infrastructure Gap Analysis

| Facility Type | Planning Standard | Existing Facility (2025) | Population to be Served (2029) | No. of Facilities Required | Gap |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| VIP Latrine | 1 stance per 10–12 people | 9,277 | 62,237 | 6,224 | (3,053) |
| W/C (Water Closet) | 1 per 5–10 people | 2,822 | 62,237 | 12,447 | -9,625 |
| KVIP | 1 stance per 10–12 people | 6 | 62,237 | 6,224 | -6,218 |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Figure 63: Sanitation facility Gap Analysis for 2029



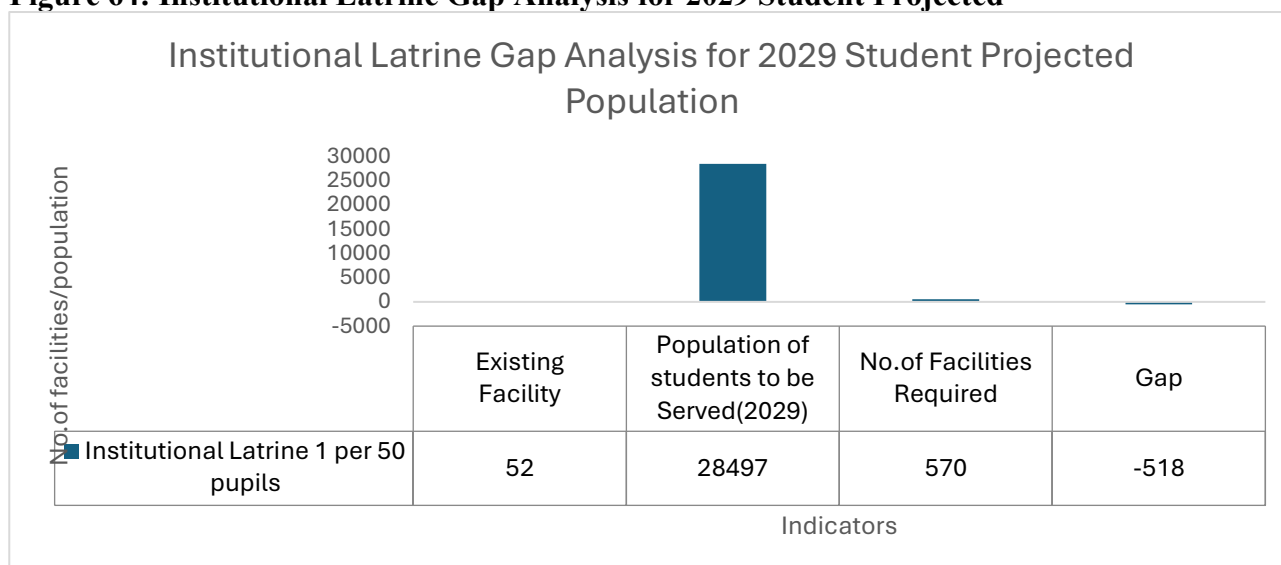
Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

These gaps suggest the need for a strategic and phased intervention focusing on cost-effectiveness and equity. VIP latrines and institutional facilities should be prioritized to meet urgent public health and educational needs, while W/C provision may be reserved for high-density or urbanized communities with access to water infrastructure.

2.72.2 Institutional(schools) Latrine Gap Analysis for 2029

Based on the pupil population estimate of 28,497 for 2029, the required number of institutional latrines require is 570, using the planning standard of one latrine per 50 pupils. With only 52 institutional latrines currently available, the district faces a deficit of 518 units.

Figure 64: Institutional Latrine Gap Analysis for 2029 Student Projected



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

This gap reflects a significant concern for school sanitation and hygiene. Lack of adequate facilities may lead to increased school absenteeism, particularly among girls, and can compromise the health and safety of students. Immediate intervention is recommended, prioritizing investments in institutional sanitation infrastructure under national education and WASH initiatives.

Addressing this gap through phased provision, starting with the most underserved schools, would align with both public health and educational improvement goals.

2.73 Police Staffing Gap Analysis

The analysis highlights a critical and growing police staffing gap. Despite population growth projections, police recruitment has remained flat, leading to:

- Rising deficit in police personnel.
- Worsening police-civilian ratios (almost 4 times worse than international best practice).
- An increasing share of the population not effectively policed, reaching over 40% within five years.

This situation poses serious public safety, crime prevention, and community security risks. Without deliberate measures such as expanding police recruitment, redistributing officers more effectively, leveraging community policing, or adopting technology-driven surveillance systems, the district risks facing increasing crime rates, slower response times, and reduced public trust in security institutions.

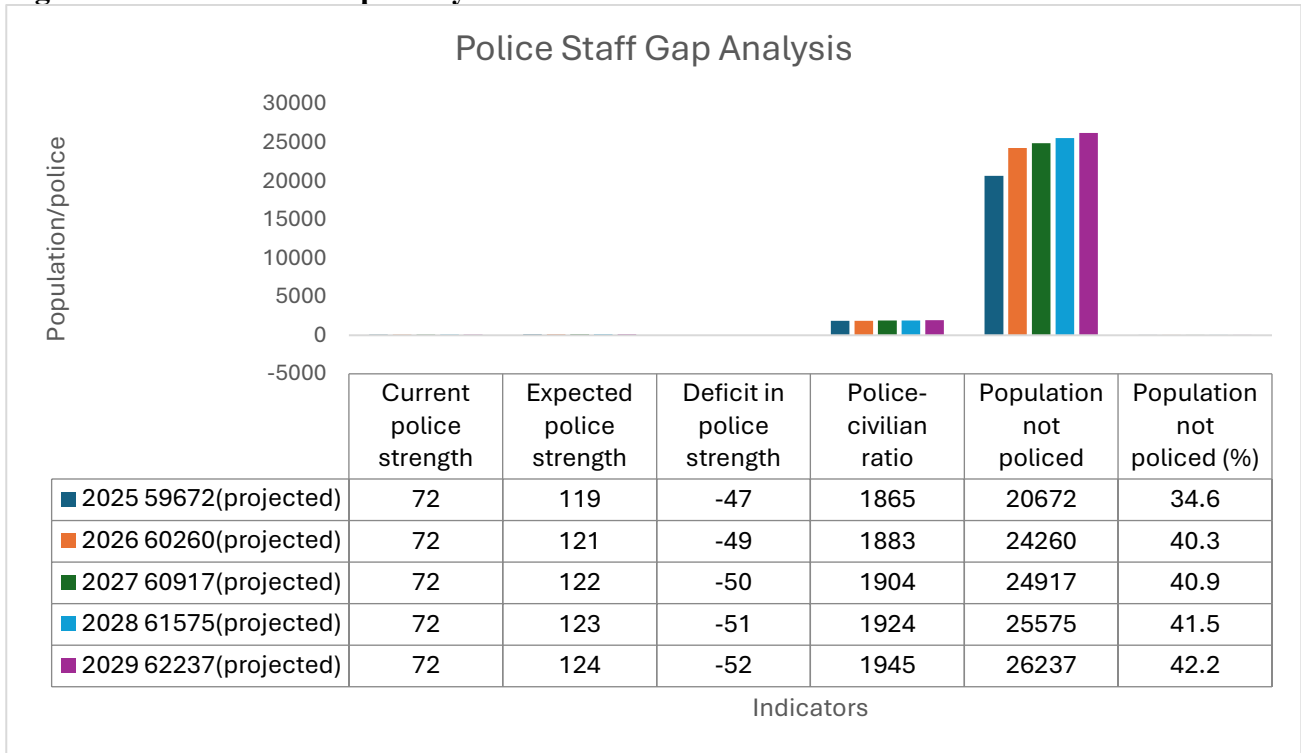
Table 73: Police Staff Gap Analysis

| Year | Population | Current police strength | Expected police strength | Deficit in police strength | Police-civilian ratio | Population not policed | Population not policed (%) |
|------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2025 | 59672(projected) | 72 | 119 | -47 | 1:1865 | 20,672 | 34.6 |
| 2026 | 60260(projected) | 72 | 121 | -49 | 1:1883 | 24,260 | 40.3 |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|------------------|----|-----|-----|--------|--------|------|
| 2027 | 60917(projected) | 72 | 122 | -50 | 1:1904 | 24,917 | 40.9 |
| 2028 | 61575(projected) | 72 | 123 | -51 | 1:1924 | 25,575 | 41.5 |
| 2029 | 62237(projected) | 72 | 124 | -52 | 1:1945 | 26,237 | 42.2 |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Figure 65: Police Staff Gap Analysis



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.73.1 Strengthen Recruitment and Training

Gradual Increase in Police Strength: Aim to close the gap by recruiting at least 10–15 new officers annually until the required threshold is met.

Targeted Recruitment: Focus on local recruitment to ensure officers are familiar with the communities they serve.

Accelerated Training Programs: Shorten training bottlenecks without compromising quality, to ensure new officers are deployed quickly.

2.73.2 Improve Resource Allocation

- **Redistribute Officers Strategically:** Deploy officers according to population density, crime hotspots, and community needs.
- **Integrate Auxiliary Units:** Engage community volunteers, neighbourhood watch groups, and reservists to support formal policing.
- **Leverage Partnerships:** Collaborate with private security agencies for non-core policing functions.

2.73.3 Enhance Efficiency through Technology

- **Digital Surveillance:** Install CCTV and drone monitoring in key towns to reduce the manpower requirement for physical patrols.
- **E-policing Tools:** Use digital crime reporting apps, hotlines, and data-driven patrol scheduling to maximize limited staff.

- Body Cameras & GPS Tracking: Improve accountability and coverage efficiency.

2.73.4 Community Policing Approach

- Strengthen Police-Community Relations: Encourage community members to report suspicious activities and assist in crime prevention.
- Community Safety Committees: Establish joint security task groups between police and local leaders.
- Public Education: Promote awareness on security and self-protection measures.

2.73.5 Policy and Institutional Measures

- Increase Budget Allocation for Security: Ensure police recruitment, training, and logistics are prioritized in the district's medium-term development plan.
- Advocate for National Support: Engage the Ministry of Interior and Police Service Headquarters to allocate additional personnel.
- Introduce Incentive Schemes: Provide housing, transport, or risk allowances to attract and retain officers in the district.

2.73.6 Medium-to-Long-Term Measures

- Satellite Police Posts: Establish new posts in underserved communities to reduce policing gaps.
- Integrated Security Approach: Link police efforts with fire, immigration, and disaster response units for broader coverage.
- Periodic Staffing Gap Reviews: Conduct annual police staff gap analysis to adjust strategies proactively.

2.73.7 Conclusion

If no action is taken, by 2029 over 42% of the district population will remain without effective police coverage, deepening security challenges. However, by combining incremental recruitment, community partnerships, and technology-driven policing, the district can significantly close the gap and strengthen public safety.

2.74 Option Analysis

2.74.1 Sanitation

1. KVIP (Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine)

- Planning Standard: 1 stance per 10–12 people.
- Advantages:
 - Low water requirement.
 - Simple to construct and maintain locally.
 - Suitable for both rural and peri-urban areas.
- Limitations:
 - Requires regular desludging.
 - Potential odour if ventilation is poor.
- Best Suited For:

- Communities with limited water supply.
- Schools and markets.

2. VIP (Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine)

- Planning Standard: 1 stance per 10–12 people.
- Advantages:
 - Similar benefits to KVIP but simpler design.
 - Lower construction cost than WC.
- Limitations:
 - Less odour control than KVIP.
 - Still requires proper siting to avoid groundwater contamination.
- Best Suited For:
 - Low-income rural and peri-urban communities.

3. WC (Water Closet / Flush Toilet)

- Planning Standard: 1 seat per 1–2 households or institutional needs.
- Advantages:
 - High user comfort and hygiene.
 - Easily integrated into household or institutional plumbing.
- Limitations:
 - Requires reliable water supply and sewage/septic system.
 - Higher construction and maintenance costs.
- Best Suited For:
 - Urban areas and institutions with water and sewage infrastructure.

Table 74: Comparative Summary Table

| Option | Planning Standard | Water Need | Cost Level | Maintenance | Suitability |
|--------|-------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| KVIP | 1 stance / 10–12 people | Very low | Low | Moderate | Rural & peri-urban |
| VIP | 1 stance / 10–12 people | Very low | Low | Low–Moderate | Rural & peri-urban |
| WC | 1 seat / 1–2 households | High | High | High | Urban & well-serviced institutions |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.74.2 Decision-Matrix for Sanitation Options

Table 75: Decision Matrix: KVIP, VIP, and WC

| Criteria | Weight (%) | KVIP | VIP | WC |
|------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-----|----|
| Capital Cost (Lower = better) | 20 | 5 (Lowest cost) | 4 | 1 |
| Operational & Maintenance Cost | 15 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| Water Requirement (Lower = better) | 15 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Hygiene & Comfort | 20 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| Sustainability & Lifespan | 15 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Social Acceptability | 15 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.74.2.1 Weighted Score Calculation

We multiply each rating (1–5 scale) by the weight, then sum up.

KVIP

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (5 \times 20) + (4 \times 15) + (5 \times 15) + (3 \times 20) + (4 \times 15) + (3 \times 15) \\
 &= 100 + 60 + 75 + 60 + 60 + 45 \\
 &= 400 / 500 = 0.8 * 100 \rightarrow 80\%
 \end{aligned}$$

VIP

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (4 \times 20) + (5 \times 15) + (5 \times 15) + (3 \times 20) + (4 \times 15) + (4 \times 15) \\
 &= 80 + 75 + 75 + 60 + 60 + 60 \\
 &= 410 / 500 = 0.82 * 100 \rightarrow 82\%
 \end{aligned}$$

WC

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (1 \times 20) + (2 \times 15) + (1 \times 15) + (5 \times 20) + (3 \times 15) + (5 \times 15) \\
 &= 20 + 30 + 15 + 100 + 45 + 75 \\
 &= 285 / 500 = 0.57 * 100 \rightarrow 57\%
 \end{aligned}$$

2.74.2.2 Interpretation

- VIP (82%) scores highest overall — best balance between cost, sustainability, and hygiene.
- KVIP (80%) is a close second — more affordable but slightly less socially acceptable.
- WC (57%) is most comfortable and hygienic but expensive and resource-intensive.

2.75 Water Facilities Option Analysis – (2025–2029)

2.75.1 District Context

The district relies heavily on boreholes to provide potable water. As of 2025, there are 196 boreholes serving an estimated 59,672 people, with 58,800 people covered. The population is projected to grow to **62,237 by 2029**, which will require additional facilities to meet planning standards.

Table 76: Planning Standards (Ghana Community Water and Sanitation Agency)

| Facility Type | Planning Standard |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Borehole with Handpump | 300 people per borehole |
| Standpipe (piped water system) | 150 people per standpipe |
| Small Town Piped Scheme | 90 litres per capita per day (lpcd) |
| Mechanized Borehole with Standpipe | 600–1,200 people (depending on source capacity) |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Table 77: Gap Analysis (Boreholes)

| Year | Population | Required Boreholes | Existing Boreholes | Gap |
|------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----|
| 2025 | 59,672 | 199 | 196 | 3 |
| 2026 | 60,260 | 201 | 196 | 5 |
| 2027 | 60,917 | 203 | 196 | 7 |
| 2028 | 61,576 | 205 | 196 | 9 |
| 2029 | 62,237 | 207 | 196 | 11 |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.75.1.1 Options Considered

2.75.1.2 Option 1 – Continue Borehole Development

- **Pros:**
 - Lower initial investment cost.
 - Suits dispersed rural settlements.
 - Relatively easy to maintain with community-based management.
- **Cons:**
 - Limited capacity for high-growth communities.
 - Groundwater quality and yield vary.

- Over-abstraction risk in clustered areas.

2.75.1.3 Option 2 – Mechanized Boreholes with Standpipes

- **Pros:**
 - Serves larger populations (600–1,200 people per system).
 - Can integrate storage tanks for reliability.
 - Reduced walking distance for households.
- **Cons:**
 - Higher capital and operational cost.
 - Requires skilled maintenance and electricity/solar power.
 - Vulnerable to pump breakdowns.

2.75.1.4 Option 3 – Small Town Piped Water Systems

- **Pros:**
 - Higher service level (on-premises or standpipes).
 - Suitable for urbanizing areas and economic hubs.
 - Easier integration with treatment systems for surface water sources.
- **Cons:**
 - High initial cost and long implementation period.
 - Needs a sustainable tariff system for O&M.
 - Requires stable governance and management capacity.

Table 78: Comparative Assessment

| Criteria | Boreholes | Mechanized Boreholes | Small Town Piped System |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Coverage Capacity | Low (300 people) | Medium (600–1,200) | High (>3,000) |
| Capital Cost | Low | Medium | High |
| O&M Complexity | Low | Medium | High |
| Suitability | Dispersed rural | Medium-density rural | Urban/small towns |
| Implementation Speed | Fast | Medium | Slow |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

2.75.1.5 Recommendations

- **Short Term (2025–2026):** Address immediate gaps by drilling **at least 8 additional boreholes** to match population growth. Prioritize communities without any improved source.
- **Medium Term (2027–2028):** Upgrade high-demand boreholes to mechanized systems with standpipes in growth centres.

- **Long Term (2029+):** Develop small-town piped schemes for urbanizing communities (district capital and market towns), ensuring financial sustainability and water quality monitoring.

2.76 Economic Development Projections.

It should be noted that, with the expected increasing population, the demand for goods and services and especially access to markets will be high. It is therefore necessary to expand and develop the three markets at Begoro, Ahomahomaso and Oboho. Other minor markets would be developed in future.

Moreover, increases in population would imply pressure on existing land for food production or other activities that depletes the environment. Effort would therefore be made to improve the vegetation cover by 50%. There would therefore be the need to produce to feed the increasing population. It is expected that a 50% increase in crop production would be achieved with the application of improved farming practices.

2.77 Environment, and Human Settlement Development Projections

Infrastructure which include roads, water and sanitation facilities, electricity, telecommunication etc are the engine of growth of the District. This contributes to improved standard of living of its citizens by the increasing productivity and the provision of amenities. Provisions would be made for the expansion of national electricity grid to communities without lights.

Increasing population trends calls for good spatial planning and development. Thus, growing population without proper settlement planning can lead to among others slums, poor layouts revenue loss and disasters due to poor access. The expected increase in the District's population for the next four years therefore, calls for proper settlement planning especially under the Street Naming and Property Addressing Programme. All the major streets in the district are expected to be named and numbered by the end of 2029.

2.78 Governance and Institutional Development

2.78.1 Local Governance Projections

For the proper participation of the increasing population, it is proposed that all the Area/Town Councils should be equipped and staffed to enhance their functioning. Annual revenue (IGF) is proposed to increase by 15%.

2.78.2 Gender Projections

With a dominant female population, it is proposed that more economic and political opportunities would be extended to females in the district. It is also proposed that the number of appointed women would be increased.

CHAPTER THREE: KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 Introduction

This section of the report captures and describes how the key development issues identified in the previous chapter were prioritised. Pair-wise ranking was used to prioritise the development issues.

3.1 Methodology Adopted in Prioritizing the Development Issues

Pair-wise ranking methodology was used to rank the identified key development issues. The ranking highlights Inadequate Internally Generated Funds (IGF) as the most critical development challenge, followed by Limited Access to safe water & sanitation, and high youth unemployment alongside undeveloped tourist attractions. These issues reflect both fiscal constraints and basic service delivery gaps which directly affect livelihoods. Medium priority concerns such as poor health infrastructure and services and inadequate access to quality education show persistent deficits in the district's human development indicators. Lower-ranked issues such as governance coordination, inadequate energy access in rural communities, disparities in internet connectivity and digital tools, and environmental degradation, although given less priority, remain significant cross-cutting challenges that can impact long-term sustainability.

3.1.1 Brief Narrative on How Prioritisation Was Done

At the DPCU level the issues were prioritized based on the following:

- Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits
- Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency.
- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and right

It was also intended to bridge the equity gaps in development in the district, particularly ensuring that all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education; achieving access to adequate sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations; achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value and develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Pair-wise ranking was used in prioritizing the development issues. The following steps were followed:

3.1.2 Listed the Key Development Issues

- a. Started by writing down all the issues identified during community consultations, surveys, and review of reports.

3.1.3 Created a Matrix (Comparison table)

- b. Drew a table with the issues listed both across the rows and the columns.
- c. The diagonal (where an issue would be compared with itself) is left blank.

3.1.4 Compared issues pair by pair.

- d. Facilitated a discussion with stakeholders/community members
- e. For each cell, I asked “*which of these two issues was more important to address first?*”
- f. Recorded the selected issue in the cell.

3.1.5 Counted the scores.

- g. After all comparison were done, we counted how many times each issue was chosen over another.
- h. This gave each issue a score.

3.1.6 Ranked Issues.

- i. The issue with the highest score was ranked first (highest priority), and the one with the lowest score was ranked last.

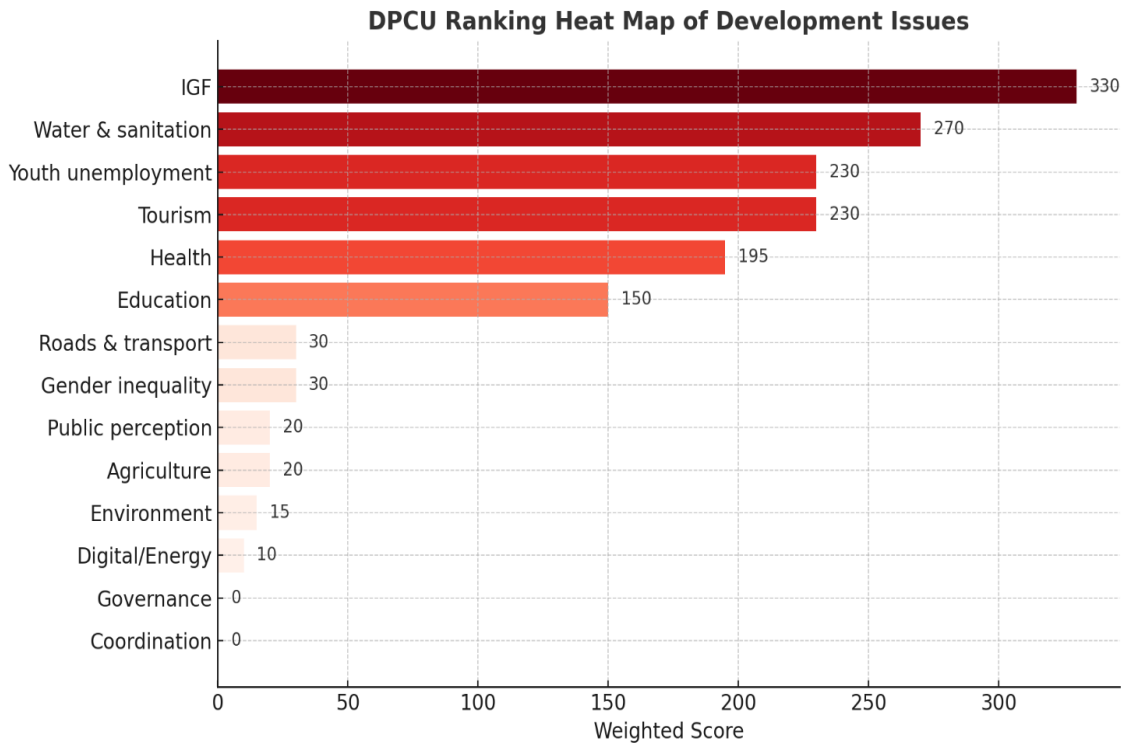
2. Identified key development issues

Table 79: Result of the use of Pair-Wise Ranking Method to Prioritise Key Development Issues

| Identified Key Development Issues | Weighted Scores (summed) | DPCU Ranking |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Inadequate internally generated funds (IGF) | 330 | 1 st |
| Limited access to safe water & sanitation | 270 | 2 nd |
| High youth unemployment | 230 | 3 rd |
| Undeveloped tourist attractions | 230 | 3 rd (tie) |
| Poor health infrastructure & services | 195 | 4 th |
| Inadequate access to quality education | 150 | 5 th |
| Poor road & transport infrastructure | 30 | 6 th |
| Gender inequality | 30 | 6 th (tie) |
| Bad public perception about the District Assembly | 20 | 7 th |
| Agriculture constraints | 20 | 7 th (tie) |
| Environmental degradation | 15 | 8 th |
| Inadequate energy access in rural communities | 10 | 9 th |
| Disparity in internet connectivity and digital tools | 10 | 9 th (tie) |
| Weak local governance & planning | 0 | 10 th |
| Low/no effective coordination among departments | 0 | 10 th (tie) |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Figure 66: Analysis of Prioritization of Key Development Issues



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

CHAPTER FOUR: DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with the development focus, goal, objectives and strategies for the district. The district's goal was linked to the national goal by subjecting it to compatibility analysis. For the purposes of composite budgeting, the development issues, objectives and strategies for the district have been linked to the national policy objectives and strategies.

4.1 Development Focus

To ensure that all people in the Fanteakwa North District have access to basic social services (health care, quality education, potable water, good sanitation etc), job opportunities, information and opportunity to participate in taking decisions that affect their own lives.

4.1.1 Development Goal

4.1.1.2 Overall Goal:

The overall goal is improved standard of living of the people in Fanteakwa North District by facilitating growth and poverty reduction by 2029.

4.1.2 Sub-Goals

4.1.2.1 Economic Development

1. Improved agriculture productivity
2. Improved access to employment
3. Developed tourist attractions
4. Improved internally generated fund collection

4.1.2.2 Social Development

1. Improved access to quality education
2. Improved health infrastructure and services
3. Improved gender equality and women empowerment

4.1.2.3 Environment, and Human Settlement Development

1. Improved road and transportation infrastructure
2. Expanded electricity coverage.
3. Adequate access to safe water and sanitation
4. Enhanced environmental sustainability
5. Improved access to internet connectivity and digital tools
6. Improved access to sustainable energy in rural communities

4.1.2.4 Governance, and Institutional Development

1. Improved local governance and planning
2. Enhanced image of the District Assembly

3. Enhanced team work among departments

The following table is statement of development goals, objectives, strategies and programmes linked to national policy objectives. This is to ensure that the Assembly never deviates from the national policies, goals and objectives.

Table 80: LINKING KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND OBJECTIVES TO NMTDPF(2026-2029) OBJECTIVES & STRATEGIES

| Prioritised Issues | Goals. | District-Specific Objectives | Aligned National Objectives | Strategies | Development Programme |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| Development Dimension: Social Development | | | | | |
| Inadequate access to quality education | Improved access to quality education | Improve access to quality education by 60% by 2029 | Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels. | Accelerate the implementation for early childhood education policy on education (SDG target 4.1,4.2) | Education Uplift Programme. |
| Poor health infrastructure and services | Improved health infrastructure and services | Improve access to health infrastructure and services by 50% by 2029. | Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal health Coverage | Strengthen district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy(SDG Target 3.8, 16.6 | Healthy Lives for All Programme. |
| Gender inequality | Improved gender equality and women empowerment. | Promote gender equality and women empowerment by 70%. By 2029 | Promote economic empowerment of women | Improve access to education, health, and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable women (SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5) | Integrated Child Protection and Social Services Programme. |
| Development Dimension: Economic Development | | | | | |
| Agriculture constraints | Improved agriculture productivity | Improve agriculture productivity and resilience by 45% by 2029 | Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation | Increase the production of climate-resilient varieties of food, cash and industrial crops, including diverse vegetables and legumes, fruits, and bio-fortified nutrient-rich crops using sustainable agricultural practices | Agri Wealth Programme. |
| High youth unemployment | Improved access to employment. | Reduce youth unemployment by 40% by 2029 | 2 Promote job creation and decent work | Create decent jobs by promoting entrepreneurship, value chains, and labour intensive programs, with a focus on youth, women, and PWDs (SDG 5.1, 8.3, 8.5, 10.3, 12.b) | Building Local Wealth Programme. |
| Undeveloped tourist attractions | Developed tourist attractions | Develop tourist attractions by 50% by 2029. | 1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry | Develop available and potential sites, including palace museums, to meet international standards | Building Local Wealth Programme. |
| Inadequate internally generated funds | Improved internally generated fund collection | Improve IGF mobilisation by 70% by 2029 | Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability | Strengthen revenue institutions and administration to | Operation Clean Revenue Programme |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | eliminate revenue leakages and diversify revenue sources | |
| Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement | | | | | |
| Limited access to safe water and sanitation | Adequate access to safe water and sanitation, | Improve access to safe water and sanitation by 50% by 2029 | Improve access to safe water, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all. | Accelerate the implementation of the Water for All Programme (SDG Target 6.1) | Safe Water and Sanitation Initiative. |
| Poor road and transportation infrastructure. | Improved road and transportation infrastructure. | Improve the conditions of 250km feeder roads by 2029 | 1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | Expand and maintain road transport infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) | NextGen Infrastructure Drive |
| Inadequate energy access in rural communities | Expanded electricity coverage | Expand energy access by 70% by 2029 | Enhance access to clean and affordable energy | Review the Self-Help Electrification Project (SHEP) and use means testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid (SDG Targets 1.4, 7.1) | NextGen Infrastructure Drive. |
| Disparity in internet connectivity & digital tools | Improved access to internet connectivity & digital tools | Improve access to internet connectivity & digital tools by 50% by 2029 | Enhance application of ICT in national development | Increase citizens' access to data platforms (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.18) | Education Uplift Programme. |
| Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | | | | | |
| Weak local governance and planning | Improved local governance and planning. | Strengthen local governance and planning. | Deepen political and administrative decentralization | Revamp and adequately resource sub district structures (Town, Area, and Unit Committees) to perform statutory functions effectively. | Community Voice, Good Governance. |
| Bad public perception about the District Assembly | Enhanced image of the District Assembly. | Enhance the image of the District Assembly. | Deepen transparency and public accountability | Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds | Community Voice, Good Governance. |
| Development Dimension: Emergency Planning and Response (including COVID-19 Recovery Plan) | | | | | |
| Environmental degradation. | Enhanced environmental sustainability | Promote environmental sustainability and resilience | Safeguard forest and protected areas | Strengthen environmental governance including enforcement of relevant legislations to protect and maintain the integrity of forest, wetlands and biodiversity hotspots (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) | Eco-Resilient Programme |
| Development Dimension: Implementation, Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Low/no effective co-ordination among departments. | Established co-ordination frameworks among departments/agencies | Ensure & Strengthen co-ordination among the 13 departments and agencies in the district. | Improve decentralised planning | Accelerate decentralisation and collocation of relevant departments (e.g., education, health, roads) to improve sectoral coordination at the district level | Community Voice, Good Governance |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|

SOURCE: FNDA, BEGORO. 202

4.2 Assessment of Goal Compatibility Using Compatibility Matrix

Compatibility matrix is a systematic way of checking whether different goals, objectives, or strategies within a plan support, conflict, or remain neutral toward each other. It is often used in development planning, policy analysis, and strategic management to ensure coherence. It helps to identify whether pairs of goals are:

- Synergistic (+1) = mutually reinforcing
- Neutral (0) = no significant effect
- Conflicting (-1) = pursuit of one may hinder the other

Table 81: Goal Compatibility Matrix

| | Education | Health | Water/Sanitation | Roads/Transport | Agriculture | Employment | Gender Equality | Local Governance | Environment | Electricity | Energy Access | Tourism | IGF Collection | Coordination |
|------------------|-----------|--------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------|----------------|--------------|
| Education | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Health | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Water/Sanitation | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Roads/Transport | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Agriculture | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Employment | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Gender Equality | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Local Governance | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Environment | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Electricity | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Energy Access | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Tourism | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 0 |
| IGF Collection | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Coordination | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |

SOURCE: FNDA, BEGORO. 2025

4.2.1 Observation.

- Most goals are synergistic (+1) → e.g., Education ↔ Health, Roads ↔ Agriculture, Governance ↔ Coordination.
- Some are neutral (0) → e.g., Education ↔ Tourism, Gender Equality ↔ Energy.
- Very few conflicts (−1), since all goals are generally development-aligned.

4.2.2 Summary of Goal Compatibility Analysis

The assessment of the 14 district development goals reveals strong synergies across most goals, with very few neutral or conflicting relationships.

4.2.3 Key Synergies (+1)

- Education (1) complements Health (2), Employment (6), and Gender Equality (7), reinforcing human capital development.
- Roads and Transport (4) strongly support Agriculture (5), Tourism (12), and Employment (6) through improved market access and mobility.
- Local Governance (8) and Coordination (14) enhance almost all other goals by ensuring efficient planning and service delivery.
- Electricity (10) and Energy Access (11) goals contribute to productivity, service delivery (health, education), and economic diversification.

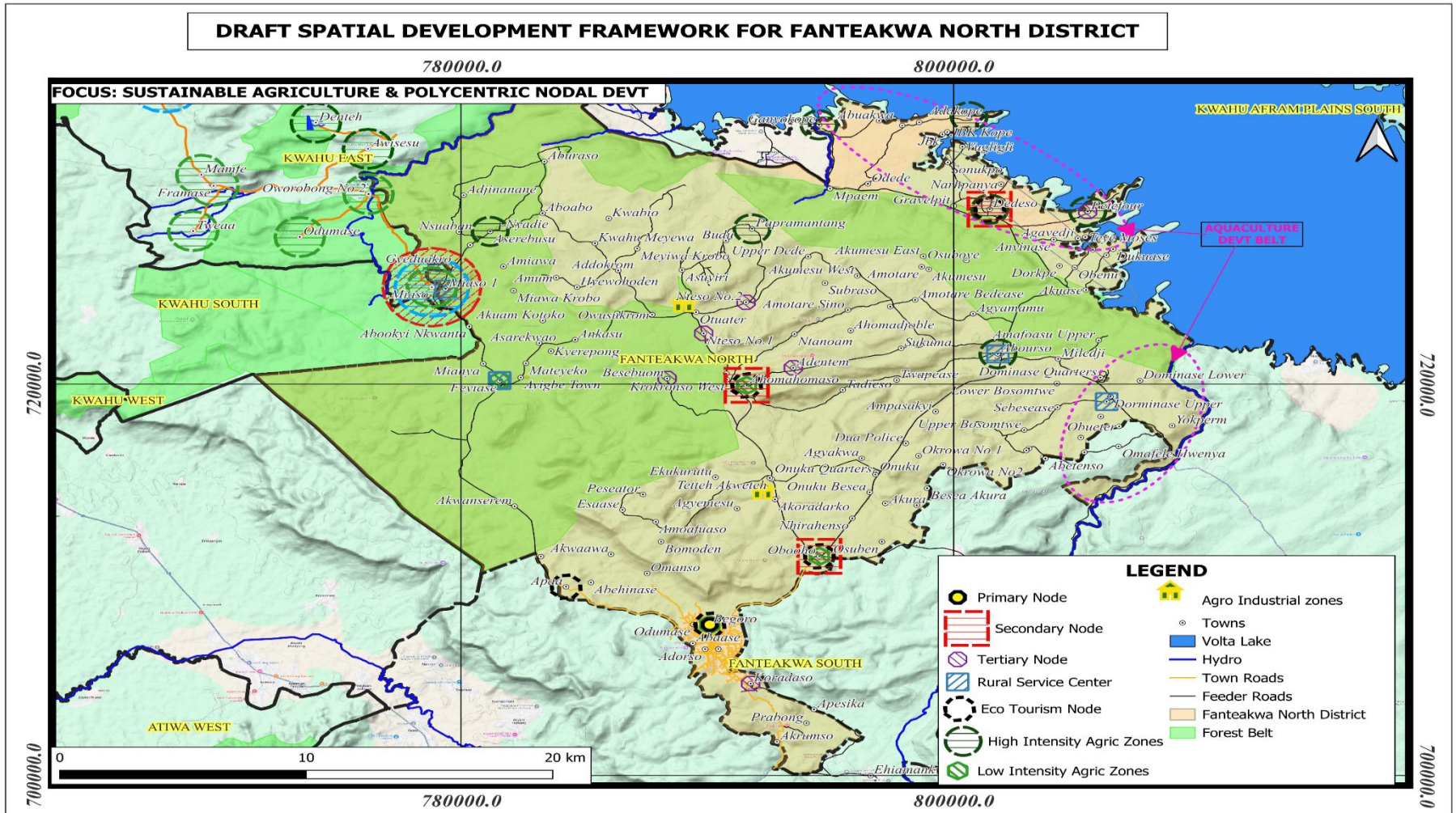
4.2.4 Neutral Relationships (0)

- Some neutral links exist between Gender Equality (7) and Energy Goals (10 & 11), reflecting limited direct influence.
- Tourism (12) is neutral to Education (1) and Health (2), as it has indirect benefits rather than direct synergy.
- IGF Collection (13) shows weaker synergy with Water/Sanitation (3) and Environment (9) since fiscal policies may not directly influence these services.

4.2.5 Implications for Planning

- The high level of goal compatibility indicates strong alignment of the district's development objectives.
- Focus should be placed on leveraging synergies (e.g., roads → agriculture → employment → IGF) to maximize impact.
- Areas of neutrality should be monitored to avoid neglect and to explore cross-sector linkages where possible.

Figure 67: Draft Spatial Development Framework for Fanteakwa North District



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

4.3 Spatial Development Framework of the District

4.3.1 Overview

The Draft Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for Fantekwa North District adopts a polycentric and sustainable agricultural-based development model. This model seeks to promote balanced growth, efficient spatial organization, and equitable access to socio-economic infrastructure and services across the district. The framework aligns with the district's overall development vision of fostering sustainable local economic development through the modernization of agriculture, rural industrialization, and environmental conservation.

4.3.2 Settlement Hierarchy and Growth Nodes

The spatial structure identifies Begoro as the Primary Growth Node, serving as the administrative, commercial, and service hub of the district. Supporting Begoro are Secondary and Tertiary Nodes strategically distributed across the district to stimulate agro-processing, expand access to education and health facilities, and improve local market systems. These nodes collectively promote polycentric development, reduce pressure on the primary node, and enhance balanced service delivery.

4.3.3 Agricultural and Industrial Development Zones

The SDF emphasizes sustainable agricultural development as the main driver of the district economy. The plan designates High-Intensity Agricultural Zones around Begoro, Adakope, and Dedeso for mechanized and irrigated farming, while Low-Intensity Agricultural Zones are earmarked for extensive cultivation and gradual improvement through climate-smart practices. The framework also identifies Agro-Industrial Zones for the establishment of small-scale processing facilities to add value to agricultural produce, generate employment, and increase household incomes.

4.3.4 Environmental and Tourism Development

The District's forest reserves and natural landscapes are recognized as vital ecological assets. The SDF identifies Eco-Tourism Nodes within forest belts and natural attraction areas to promote conservation-oriented tourism. Additionally, an Aquaculture Development Belt is proposed along the Volta Lake in the eastern part of the district to support fisheries and aquaculture ventures, providing alternative livelihoods and enhancing food security.

4.3.5 Infrastructure and Connectivity

The spatial plan outlines an integrated road network linking agricultural production zones, industrial sites, and service centres. Feeder roads connect farming communities to major market centres, while town roads enhance mobility and access to social services. The improved infrastructure framework is expected to facilitate trade, reduce transportation costs, and strengthen rural–urban linkages.

4.3.6 Implications for District Development

The implementation of the Spatial Development Framework will ensure balanced spatial growth, improved access to economic and social services, and sustainable utilization of natural resources. It provides a guiding framework for coordinating investments in agriculture, industry, infrastructure, and environmental management, in line with the district's Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029). Overall, the SDF establishes a clear spatial direction for achieving sustainable and inclusive local economic development in Fanteakwa North District through integrated planning, agricultural modernization, and environmental protection.

This SDF organizes the district's 690 km² area (bordered by Kwahu East to the west, Kwahu Afram Plains South to the north, Fanteakwa South to the south, and Atiwa West to the southwest) into hierarchical settlements, economic zones, and infrastructure networks. The legend includes:

- **Primary Node:** Black circle with yellow centre – Major administrative/commercial hub.
- **Secondary Node:** Red square – Minor commercial/suburban centres.
- **Tertiary Node:** Purple diamond – Supportive sub-centres.
- **Rural Service Centre:** Blue square – Basic service providers for rural areas.
- **Eco Tourism Node:** Green circle – Areas for sustainable tourism development.
- **High Intensity Agric Zones:** Green hatch – Fertile, irrigated areas for intensive farming.
- **Low Intensity Agric Zones:** Yellow hatch – Hilly/subsistence farming areas.
- **Agro Industrial Zones:** Yellow house icon – Sites for processing and value addition.
- **Towns:** Yellow house/dot – General settlements.
- **Volta Lake:** Blue area – Water body for aquaculture and hydro.
- **Hydro:** Blue lines – Rivers/streams.
- **Town Roads:** Orange lines – Major paved roads.
- **Feeder Roads:** Brown lines – Secondary gravel roads.
- **Forest Belt:** Green shaded areas – Protected ecological zones.

The map's coordinate system (e.g., UTM Zone 30N, from 700000.0 to 900000.0 Easting/Northing) indicates a GIS-based framework, with a scale bar showing ~20 km distance. Below is a breakdown of key elements, with towns/areas assigned based on visible labels and symbols on the map.

4.4 Primary Node

- **Begoro** (district capital, central-southern location; marked with primary symbol; largest settlement with ~25,000+ projected population in 2025; administrative hub with assembly offices, hospital, banks, markets, SHS; agro-industrial zone for processing).

4.5 Secondary Nodes

- **Ahomahomaso** (western area, red square; ~2,000 population; town council with market, clinic, educational facilities; supports Agric and tourism).
- **Obooho** (southern area, red square; ~1,100 population; area council with basic services; proximity to forest belt for eco-tourism integration).
- **Dedeso** (northern lakeside, red square; ~2,100 population; market, irrigation focus; key for aquaculture and high-intensity Agric).

4.6 Tertiary Nodes

- **Petefuor** (north-eastern near Volta Lake, purple diamond; ~900 population; fishing/aquaculture support; tertiary services like quarters).
- **Koradaso** (central, purple; ~900 population; road improvements; educational focus).
- **Nteso** (southern, purple; ~800 population; water systems, classrooms).
- **Besebom** (central, purple; ~800 population; boreholes).
- **Adentem** (eastern, purple; ~700 population; classrooms; supports rural connectivity).

4.7 Rural Service Centers

- **Feyiase** (western, blue square; area council with training centres, poor roads/telecom; provides basic health/education/market services).
- **Abourso** (north-western, blue; area council with irrigation, maternity homes, CHPS; focuses on Agric and infrastructure gaps).
- **Miaso** (central, blue; livestock/fishing; sub-district services).
- **Dominase** (eastern, blue; community SHS, boreholes).

4.8 Eco-Tourism Nodes

- **Begoro** (central, green circle; attractions like Trudu, Akrum, Osubin Waterfalls; cultural festivals; primary eco-hub).
- **Aboabo** (central-eastern, green; Rocky Paradise/Adomankoma Ahenfie sites).
- **Apaah** (western, green; waterfall development).
- **Ahomahomaso** (western, green; proximity to rivers/mountains for eco-activities).
- **Dedeso** (northern, green; Volta Lake boating/fishing; river tree planting).

- **Obooho** (southern, green; cultural/community-based tourism).

4.9 High Intensity Agric Zones

- Northern semi-savannah/valley areas near Volta Lake (green hatch; fertile Bediesa-Yaya soils, irrigation potential; suitable for maize, cassava, rice, vegetables).
- **Dedeso** (lakeside; irrigation facilities).
- **Abourso** (irrigation infrastructure; staple crops/livestock).
- **Adakope** (Lake, Island; crop diversification).
- **Ganyokope** (lake proximity; food crops).
- **Petefour** (irrigated farming).
- **Aseribuso** (mechanized crops).
- **Papramantang** (river-based irrigation).
- Other northern clusters like Ohem, Ahyanfede.

4.10 Low Intensity Agric Zones

- Southern hilly/upland areas (yellow hatch; undulating terrain, forest ochrosols for tree crops like cocoa/oil palm; subsistence focus with erosion risks).
- **Begoro** (hilly; cocoa focus).
- **Ahomahomaso** (cash crops; forest encroachment issues).
- **Obooho** (tree crops).
- **Feyiase** (subsistence; poor market access).

4.11 Aqua Culture Development Belt

- Northern belt along Volta Lake/Afram River (blue areas/lines; existing fishing communities, ponds).
- **Dedeso** (lakeside training).
- **Adakope** (island fishing).
- **Petefuor** (lake access).
- **Ganyokope** (fishing).
- **Abourso** (river-integrated).
- **Papramantang** (river-based).
- **Aseribuso** (aqua-agric).
- **Amotare** (lake islands).

4.12 Industrial Zones

- Designated agro-industrial zones (yellow house icons; focused on processing for value chains like cocoa/oil palm).
- **Begoro** (central hub for factories/warehouses).
- Potential extensions to secondary nodes like Ahomahomaso and Dedeso for SME support, but no heavy industrial parks shown; aligns with LED units in district plans.

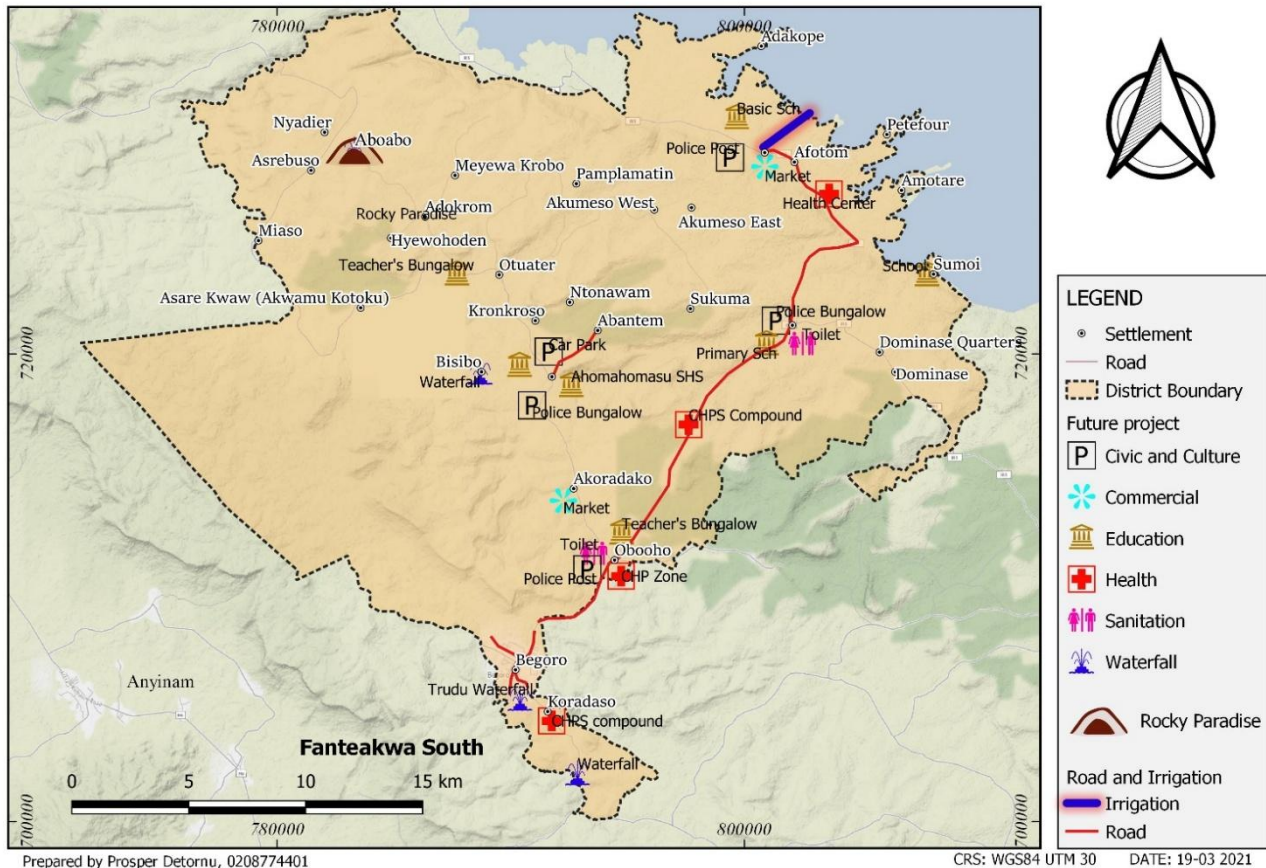
4.13 Protected Areas

- **Forest Belt** (green shaded; central/northern reserves for conservation to reduce deforestation and support agro-forestry).
- **Worobong North Forest Reserve** (~15 km²; production status).
- **Worobong South Forest Reserve** (~109 km²).
- **Dede Forest Reserve** (~59 km²; also Bisaa/Dede).
- **Southern Scarp Reserve** (tropical forest; encroachment threats).

4.14 Future Desire Map of Fanteakwa North District

Based on the gaps and development issues identified above, the Assembly is committed to ensuring improvement/progress in the following areas within the medium term (2026-2029) towards achievement of its mandate. The development prospects for the period are grouped under the NMTDPF 2026-2029.

Figure 68: Fanteakwa North District Future Desire Map
FANTEAKWA NORTH - FUTURE DESIRE MAP



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

4.14.1 Interpretation of the Future Desire Map for Fanteakwa North

The Future Desire Map for Fanteakwa North District provides a spatial vision of how the District seeks to structure its growth and development. It highlights existing settlements, proposed infrastructure, and priority investment areas that will shape the District’s future.

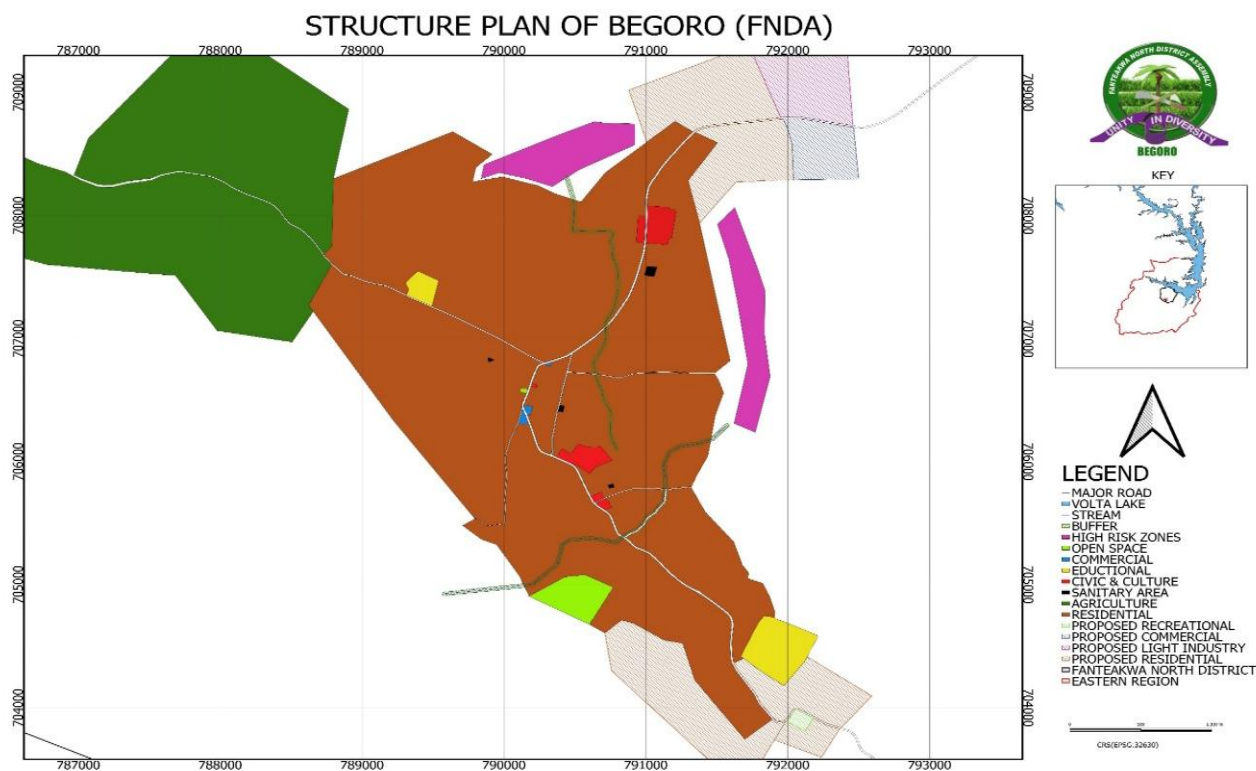
The map identifies key settlements such as Begoro, Akoradako, Ahomahomaso, Afotom, Obooho, and surrounding communities, with a major road corridor (red line) serving as the backbone of connectivity. This corridor links health centres, schools, civic facilities, and commercial markets, thereby reinforcing Begoro’s role as the District capital and service hub.

Strategic future projects are marked across the District, including new civic and cultural facilities (P icons), commercial zones (cyan stars), and educational and health infrastructure (gold and red icons). These are intended to improve access to basic services, reduce inequalities between settlements, and enhance quality of life. Sanitation projects (toilets, pink icons) are also emphasized to address environmental health challenges.

Tourism and natural resource potentials are reflected through the mapping of waterfalls (blue icons) and rocky outcrops (brown icons), which could be developed into eco-tourism destinations to diversify the local economy. Additionally, irrigation corridors (purple lines) are shown, signalling the importance of agriculture and water management in securing livelihoods.

Overall, the map envisions a balanced spatial development pattern, where Begoro remains the growth pole, supported by smaller settlements with improved access to services, enhanced agriculture, and emerging commercial and tourism opportunities.

Figure 69: Structure Plan of Begoro



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

The above map is the Structural Map of Begoro and the table below connect the map to the Spatial Development issues and Policy Direction.

Table 82: Issues, Potentials, and Policy Interventions from Begoro Structure Plan

| Thematic Area | Issues (from Map & District Context) | Potentials | Policy Direction / Interventions |
|--|---|--|--|
| Forest & Agriculture (Green + Agricultural Areas) | Encroachment risk on forest reserves; limited structured agricultural zoning | Large stretches of arable land (green & light brown) for crop production | Protect virgin forest/agricultural lands; promote agro-forestry and modern farming practices |
| Commercial Areas (Deep Blue & Proposed Commercial – Yellow) | Few commercial zones identified; underutilization; poor infrastructure | Central location of Begoro makes it a potential trade hub | Develop commercial infrastructure, markets, and SME hubs to stimulate economic activities |
| Built-up / Residential Zones (Brown) | Uncontrolled expansion of Begoro; pressure on services & utilities | Begoro’s role as District capital and growth pole | Guide residential growth with Local Plans; ensure provision of social services (water, sanitation, schools, health facilities) |
| Proposed Industrial & Recreational Areas (Purple & Light Green) | Industrial and recreational sites exist only on paper (proposed, not developed) | Availability of land for light industries, parks, and leisure | Facilitate investment in light industries and community recreational facilities |
| High Risk Zones (Striped Areas) | Settlements/activities near environmentally sensitive areas (slopes, flood-prone zones) | Opportunity to enforce zoning regulations | Enforce land-use controls; restrict construction in high-risk areas |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Governance & Local Plans | Lack of Local Plans for all six sub-structures | Assembly has allocated GH¢250,000 for planning | Prepare and implement Local Plans to ensure orderly growth in all councils |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|

Source:

4.14.2 Interpretation of the Structure Plan of Begoro

The Structure Plan of Begoro highlights the major land-use categories that will guide physical development in the District capital and its surrounding communities. The green areas represent forest and agricultural lands which are to be protected and managed for sustainable farming. These zones provide a vital base for the District’s predominantly agrarian economy and must be safeguarded against uncontrolled encroachment.

The brown areas denote the built-up and residential zones within Begoro. As the District capital, Begoro is expanding rapidly, and careful planning is required to manage its growth pattern. The objective is to ensure that Begoro functions effectively as a growth pole, providing commercial, social, and administrative services to surrounding communities.

The deep blue areas indicate designated commercial zones, while the yellow and purple areas represent proposed commercial and light industrial sites. These zones, if developed with the right infrastructure, have the potential to stimulate local economic activities, create jobs, and attract investments. The light green and civic zones also provide opportunities for recreational and cultural development.

The map further identifies high-risk zones (striped areas) which are environmentally sensitive and require controlled development to prevent hazards such as flooding and erosion. By preparing Local Plans for all six sub-structures, the Assembly seeks to ensure that these zones are developed in a sustainable manner, balancing economic growth with environmental conservation.

CHAPTER FIVE: COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.0 Introduction.

This chapter focuses on the broad development programmes under the policy objectives adopted and how the projects and programmes have been costed. These programmes have their broad activities with related budgets which would inform the preparation of the annual action plans of the district in subsequent chapter. The following steps were considered in costing the projects and programme.

When costing development programmes or projects such as those in a Medium-Term Development Plan, a clear set of assumptions and methodologies guide how financial estimates are derived. These ensure consistency, realism, and transparency in budgeting and resource mobilization.

5.1 Key Assumptions Used in Costing The Programmes

Assumptions form the foundation for cost estimates. They define the parameters, constraints, and expectations under which the costing exercise is undertaken.

5.1.1 a. Economic and Financial Assumptions

- **Inflation rate:** Assumed annual increase in prices of goods and services (e.g., 10% per annum).
- **Exchange rate:** Stable or projected exchange rate used when estimating costs of imported inputs.
- **Discount rate:** Used for Net Present Value (NPV) or cost–benefit analysis (e.g., 10–12%).
- **Interest rate:** If financing includes loans or credit facilities.
- **Fiscal framework:** Based on district Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

5.1.2 b. Time and Implementation Assumptions

- **Implementation period:** Cost spread over 1–4 years depending on the medium-term plan horizon.
- **Project phasing:** Certain activities are assumed to occur sequentially or concurrently.
- **Operational lifespan:** Duration for which infrastructure or equipment will serve before replacement.

5.1.3 c. Technical Assumptions

- **Standards and norms:** National planning standards (e.g., GSS, CWSA, GES, or Ministry-specific norms).
- **Unit cost benchmarks:** Based on prevailing market rates or previous similar projects.

- **Productivity rates:** Output per worker or unit of input (used in works and service costing).
- **Maintenance assumptions:** Share of capital cost set aside annually (e.g., 5–10%) for O&M.

5.1.4 d. Institutional and Policy Assumptions

- Availability of skilled labour and materials.
- Stable policy and governance environment.
- Availability of co-funding or donor support.
- Timely disbursement of funds.

5.2 Methodology Used in Costing Programmes

Costing methodologies depend on the type, complexity, and data availability of the programme. The methodology used by Fantekwa North District Assembly is as follows:

5.2.1 a. Activity-Based Costing (ABC)

Each activity under a programme is identified and assigned a cost.

- Steps:
 1. Break down the programme into activities and sub-activities.
 2. Determine inputs required for each activity including climate-resilient components (human, material, equipment).
 3. Assign unit costs to each input.
 4. Multiply quantity × unit cost = total cost per activity.
 5. Sum up activity costs to get the total programme cost.

The reason for using this methodology is as follows:

- ✚ Simple, transparent, and aligns with the Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget structure.
- ✚ Easy to update annually with actual market prices.
- ✚ Compatible with the GIFMIS budgeting system used by Assemblies.
- ✚ Ensures that the programmes remain viable under different climate scenarios.

Table 83: COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Goal: increased and Sustainable Internally Generated Funds for Improved Service Delivery

Objective 1: To increase IGF by 70% by December 2029

Strategies: Focuses on Blocking Leakages and Ensuring Accountability

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|-------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|---------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | IGF | DACF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Revenue Rise Initiative | X | X | X | X | 126,869.03 | 126,869 | 126,869.03 | 126,869.03 | | X | Finance Dept. | FNDA |

Objective 2: Identify and capture 80% of new revenue items in database

Strategies: Strengthen collaboration between key state agencies in charge of revenue generation

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|-------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | IGF | DACF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Revenue Rise Initiative | X | X | X | X | 126,869.03 | 126,869.03 | 126,869.03 | 126,869.03 | | X | Finance Dept | FNDA |

Objective 3: Reduce revenue arrears by 70% by 2029

Strategies: Strengthen collaboration between key state agencies in charge of revenue generation

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|-------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Revenue Rise Initiative | X | X | X | X | 126,869.03 | 126,869.03 | 126,869.03 | 126,869.03 | | X | Finance Dept. | FNDA |

Objective 4: Train seventeen revenue collectors annually

Strategies: Enhance revenue mobilisation potentials of relevant public agencies

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|-------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | IGF | DACF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Revenue Rise Initiative | X | X | X | X | 126,869.03 | 126,869.03 | 126,869.03 | 126,869.03 | | X | Finance Dept. | FNDA |

Objective 6: Conduct sixteen public sensitisation on the need to pay rate to the Assembly

Strategy: Promote public sensitisation for citizens' responsibility to pay revenue to the state

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|-----------------------|------------|--|--|--|-------|--|--|--|------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
|-----------------------|------------|--|--|--|-------|--|--|--|------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|

| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----|----------|---------------|---------------|
| Revenue Rise Initiative | X | X | X | X | 126,869.03 | 126,869.03 | 126,869.03 | 126,869.03 | | X | Finance Dept. | FNDA |

Goal: Improved Access to Quality, Inclusive, and Equitable education for Sustainable Human Capital Development

Objective: To improve Pass Rate at all Levels from 80% to 95% by 2029

Strategy: Enhance quality of teaching and learning environment at all levels (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.6, 4.c)

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|----------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Education Uplift Programme | X | X | X | X | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | | | GES | FNDA |

Objective 2: To increase net enrolment rate 78% to 95% by 2029

Strategy: Promote the right age enrolment in basic education

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|----------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Education Uplift Programme | X | X | X | X | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | | | GES | FNDA |

Objective 3: To improve Gender Parity Index from 90% to 100% by 2029

Strategy: Improve gender parity at all levels

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|----------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Education Uplift Programme | X | X | X | X | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | | | GES | FNDA |

Objective 4: To improve Literacy and Numeracy Proficiency at the Primary Level 95% to 100% by 2029

Strategy: Promote teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education among girls in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1, 4.b)

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|----------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Education Uplift Programme | X | X | X | X | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | | | GES | FNDA |

Goal: Improved Access to Safe, Reliable Water and Sanitation Services

Objective 1: To improve access of households to safe water by 95% by 2029

Strategy: Accelerate the implementation of the water for All Programme

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|------------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Safe water & Sanitation Initiative | X | X | X | X | 317,722.18 | 317,722.18 | 317,722.18 | 317,722.18 | | X | DWD/EHU | FNDA |

Objective 2: To improve access of households to improved sanitation facilities by 80% by 2029

Strategy: Provide incentives for the construction of durable and inclusive toilet facilities and hygienic infrastructure

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|------------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Safe water & Sanitation Initiative | X | X | X | X | 317,722.18 | 317,722.18 | 317,722.18 | 317,722.18 | | X | EHU | FNDA |

Objective 3: To Reduce the Incidence of Waterborne Diseases by 40% by 2029

Strategy: Implement a comprehensive water treatment and monitoring system (SDG Target 6.1)

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|------------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Safe water & Sanitation Initiative | X | X | X | X | 317,722.18 | 317,722.18 | 317,722.18 | 317,722.18 | | X | DWD/EHU | GHS/FNDA |

Objective 4: To Undertake 200 hygiene education campaigns in 200 communities by 2029

Strategy: Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|------------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Safe water & Sanitation Initiative | X | X | X | X | 317,722.18 | 317,722.18 | 317,722.18 | 317,722.18 | | X | EHU | FNDA |

Objective 5: To increase Access to Safe Water and Sanitation by 90% of communities in the District.

Strategy: Provide incentives for the construction of durable and inclusive toilet facilities and hygienic infrastructure

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|------------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Safe Water & Sanitation Initiative | X | X | X | X | 317,722.18 | 317,722.18 | 317,722.18 | 317,722.18 | | X | EHU/DWD | FNDA |

Goal: Provide modern, sustainable and inclusive infrastructure that supports economic growth, improved service delivery and enhanced community well-being

Objective: To improve access to quality health infrastructure

Strategy: Upgrade and expand existing health infrastructure and facilities across the country

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| NextGen Infrastructure Drive | X | X | X | X | 365,627.14 | 365,627.14 | 365,627.14 | 365,627.14 | | X | DWD/GHS | FNDA |

Objective 2: To Strengthen health delivery infrastructure

Strategy: Strengthen district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| NextGen Infrastructure Drive | X | X | X | X | 365,627.14 | 365,627.14 | 365,627.14 | 365,627.14 | | X | DWD/GHS | FNDA |

Objective 3: To expand water and sanitation infrastructure

Strategy: Develop and implement District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs)

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| NextGen Infrastructure Drive | X | X | X | X | 365,627.14 | 365,627.14 | 365,627.14 | 365,627.14 | | X | DWD/EHU | FNDA |

Objective 4: To enhance Transportation and Road Infrastructure

Strategy: Expand and maintain road transport infrastructure

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| NextGen Infrastructure Drive | X | X | X | X | 365,627.14 | 365,627.14 | 365,627.14 | 365,627.14 | | | DWD/FNDA | Road Transport Unions |

Objective 5: Improve energy and ICT infrastructure

Strategy: Improve telecommunications affordability and accessibility

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| NextGen Infrastructure Drive | X | X | X | X | 365,627.14 | 365,627.14 | 365,627.14 | 365,627.14 | | | Telcos | FNDA |

Objective 6: To ensure sustainability and maintenance of infrastructure.

Strategy: Institute a robust maintenance scheme including financing for critical infrastructure.

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| NextGen Infrastructure Drive | X | X | X | X | 365,627.14 | 365,627.14 | 365,627.14 | 365,627.14 | | X | DWD | FNDA |

Goal: Improved livelihoods and food security through climate-resilient agricultural practices

Objective 1: Improve the adoption of new farming practices (climate-smart agriculture) by 80% of farmers by 2029

Strategy: Promote the application of science, technology, and innovation (STI) in the agricultural value chain such as meteorological, hydrological and geospatial information

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|-----------------------|------------|------|------|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| AgriWealth Programme | X | X | X | X | 1,585,862.88 | 1,585,862.88 | 1,585,862.88 | 1,585,862.88 | | | DAD | FNDA |

Objective 2: To increase household income from agriculture by 40% by 2029

Strategy: Establish subsidies and financial incentives for farmers to adopt climate smart technologies

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|-----------------------|------------|------|------|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| AgriWealth Programme | X | X | X | X | 1,585,862.88 | 1,585,862.88 | 1,585,862.88 | 1,585,862.88 | | X | DAD | FNDA |

Objective 3: To reduce climate-related crop losses by 40% by 2029

Strategy: Promote the adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|-----------------------|------------|------|------|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| AgriWealth Programme | X | X | X | X | 1,585,862.88 | 1,585,862.88 | 1,585,862.88 | 1,585,862.88 | | X | DAD | FNDA |

Objective 4: At least 50% of farmers diversify into eco-friendly value chains (Bee-keeping, agroforestry, aquaculture)

Strategy: Promote green jobs by investing in renewable energy, climate-smart agriculture and eco-friendly industries with a focus on skills development

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|-----------------------|------------|------|------|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| AgriWealth Programme | X | X | X | X | 1,585,862.88 | 1,585,862.88 | 1,585,862.88 | 1,585,862.88 | | X | DAD | FNDA |

Goal: Enhanced resilience of communities and ecosystems to climate variability and change

Objective: Reduction in climate-related livelihood losses by 50% by 2029

Strategy: Promote the adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|-------------------------|------------|------|------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Eco-Resilient Programme | X | X | X | X | 51,553.22 | 51,553.22 | 51,553.22 | 51,553.22 | | X | NADMO | FNDA |

Objective 2: At least 60% of households adopt eco-resilient livelihood practices

Strategy: Promote climate-resilience interventions for vulnerable groups especially women

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|-------------------------|------------|------|------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Eco-Resilient Programme | X | X | X | X | 51,553.22 | 51,553.22 | 51,553.22 | 51,553.22 | | X | NADMO/DSWCD | FAND |

Objective 3: Sensitise 200 communities on the impact of climate variability and change.

Strategy: Intensify institutional capacity development in climate change

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|-------------------------|------------|------|------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Eco-Resilient Programme | X | X | X | X | 51,553.22 | 51,553.22 | 51,553.22 | 51,553.22 | | X | NADMO | FNDA |

Goal: Improved health Status and Wellbeing of All Citizens

Objective 1: Reduction in Under-five Mortality rate by 50% by 2029

Strategy: Strengthen district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|-----------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Healthy Lives for All | X | X | X | X | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | | X | GHS | FNDA |

Objective 2: Educate 200 communities on malaria and HIV/AIDS

Strategy: Sensitise the youth on STIs prevention

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|-----------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Healthy Lives for All | X | X | X | X | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | | X | GHS | FNDA |

Objective 3: Train 50 health workers on safe motherhood

Strategy: Decentralise healthcare delivery by scaling Networks of Practice (NOPs) and strengthening sub-district systems (CHPS, health centres)

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|-----------------------|------------|------|------|------|-------|------|-----|----|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |

| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----|----------|-------|---------------|
| Healthy Lives for All | X | X | X | X | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | | X | GHS | FNDA |

Objective 4: Educate 200 communities on personal hygiene

Strategy: Scale-up sensitisation campaigns to promote proper handwashing and hygiene practices particularly among children (SDGs Target 6.2)

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|-----------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Healthy Lives for All | X | X | X | X | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | 411,330.53 | | X | GHS/EHU | FNDA |

Goal: Increased Household Incomes and Reduced Poverty Through Sustainable Local Wealth Creation.

Objective 1: Increase youth and women engaged in productive enterprises by 40% by 2029

Strategy: Promote rural development, including investing more in rural infrastructure and services, and local economic development

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|---------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | IGF | DACF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Building Local Wealth Programme | X | X | X | X | 281,931.18 | 281,931.18 | 281,931.18 | 281,931.18 | | X | BAC | FNDA/DSWCD |

Objective 2: Support at least 60% of local SMEs with training and credit

Strategy: Expand the Ghana Venture Capital Trust Fund to cover start-up businesses and MSMEs

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|---------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | IGF | DACF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Building Local Wealth Programme | X | X | X | X | 281,931.18 | 281,931.18 | 281,931.18 | 281,931.18 | | X | BAC | DSWCD/FNDA |

Objective 3: To increase the income of average households by 40% by 2029

Strategy: Create local economic development units in all MMDAs

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|---------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Building Local Wealth Programme | X | X | X | X | 281,931.18 | 281,931.18 | 281,931.18 | 281,931.18 | | X | BAC | FNDA |

Goal: Enhanced Citizens participation in Governance

Objective 1: To strengthen platforms for inclusive participation

Strategy: Strengthen the People's Assembly concept to encourage citizens to participate in governance

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|------------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Community Voice, Better Governance | X | X | X | X | 95,000.00 | 120,000.00 | 200,000.00 | 57,179.00 | | X | ISD | FNDA/NCCE |

Objective 2: To increase citizens satisfaction with governance by 2029

Strategy: Strengthen anti-corruption measures and promote citizen engagement in governance.

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|------------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Community Voice, Better Governance | X | X | X | X | 28,998.73 | 28,998.73 | 28,998.73 | 28,998.73 | | X | ISD | FNDA/NCCE |

Objective 3: To improve access to government information by at least 70% of the citizens

Strategy: Expand access to public information and initiatives that promote accountability

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|------------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | IGF | DACF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Community Voice, Better Governance | X | X | X | X | 28,998.73 | 28,998.73 | 28,998.73 | 28,998.73 | | X | ISD | FNDA/NCCE |

Objective 4: To hold four public fora per year.

Strategy: 1 Strengthen communication strategies to enhance public understanding of government initiatives

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|------------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Community Voice, Better Governance | X | X | X | X | 28,998.73 | 28,998.73 | 28,998.73 | 28,998.73 | | X | ISD/FNDA | NCCE |

Goal: Enhanced child protection and improved performance of social services in the district

Objective 1: To strengthen child protection systems

Strategies: Train State Attorneys, Police Prosecutors, Judges and relevant institutions mandated to prosecute child protection issues

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|-------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DACF-RFG | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Integrated Child Protection & | X | X | X | X | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | | X | DSWCD | FNDA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Social Services Programme | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Objective 2: To provide family & community support services

Strategies: Strengthen family tribunal and juvenile courts

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|---|------------|------|------|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DACF-RFG | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Integrated Child Protection & Social Services Programme | X | X | X | X | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | | X | DSWCD | FNDA |

Objective 3: To improve access to essential social services for vulnerable children

Strategies: Establish an Orphan and Vulnerable Child Support Scheme for street, trafficked and other internally displaced children

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|---|------------|------|------|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DACF-RFG | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Integrated Child Protection & Social Services Programme | X | X | X | X | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | | X | DSWCD | FNDA |

Objective 4: To strengthen monitoring, evaluation, and performance of social services

Strategies: Strengthen growth monitoring, promotion, support and referral of children with developmental needs

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|---|------------|------|------|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DACF-RFG | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Integrated Child Protection & Social Services Programme | X | X | X | X | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | | X | DSWCD | FNDA |

Objective 5: To promote advocacy, awareness, and community engagement

Strategies: Increase awareness on the effects of child labour

| Development Programme | Time-Frame | | | | Cost. | | | | | Programme Status | | Implementation Institution/Department | |
|---|------------|------|------|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG | DACF | IGF | DACF-RFG | DP | New | Ongoing. | Lead. | Collaborating |
| Integrated Child Protection & Social Services Programme | X | X | X | X | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | | X | DSWCD | FNDA/NCCE |

Source: FNDA, BEGORO. 2025

5.3 Programme Financing Matrix

A Programme Financing Matrix is a structured tool used in development planning, budgeting, and project management to show how programmes and activities will be funded.

It is often presented in tabular form, aligning programmes with their sources of funds, amounts, and financing gaps.

5.3.1 Key Features of a Programme Financing Matrix

1. Programmes/Projects – Lists the major programmes or interventions to be implemented.
2. Estimated Cost – The total financial requirement for each programme or project.
3. Sources of Financing – Shows where the money will come from (e.g., Government of Ghana, District Assembly Common Fund, Internally Generated Funds, Donor support, NGOs, Private sector).
4. Amount from Each Source – Indicates how much financing each source is expected to contribute.
5. Financing Gap – Highlights the shortfall between total cost and available/secured funding.

5.3.2 Purpose

- Helps planners and policymakers link development programmes to actual funding sources.
- Ensures budget credibility by showing financing feasibility.
- Identifies funding gaps for which additional resource mobilization is needed.
- Promotes transparency and accountability in resource allocation.

Table 84: Programme Financing Matrix

| Development Programme | Programme Cost(A) | Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding | | | | GoG | Total(B) | Gap(c) = (B-A) |
|---|-------------------|---|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | DACF | IGF | DACF-RFG | DP | | | |
| Rising Revenue Initiative | 2,537,380.6 | 634,345.15 | 634,345.15 | | 634,345.15 | 534,345.15 | 1,803,035.00 | -734,345.6 |
| Education Uplift Programme | 6,581,288.5 | 1,316,257.7 | 1,316,257.7 | 1,316,257.7 | 1,316,257.7 | 1,316,257.7 | 6,581,288.5 | 0.00 |
| Safe Water and Sanitation Initiative | 6,354,443.5 | 1,270,888.7 | 500,000.00 | 1,270,888.7 | 1000000.00 | 1,270,888.7 | 4041777.4 | -2,312,666.1 |
| NextGen Infrastructure Drive | 13,162,577.00 | 6,000,000.00 | 1,000,000 | 1,500,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 | 3,000,000.00 | 12,500,000.00 | -662,577 |
| AgriWealth Programme | 2,537,380.6 | 345,793.5 | 345,793.5 | - | 345,793.5 | 1,500,000 | 2,537,380.5 | 0.00 |
| Eco-Resilient Programme | 463,979.00 | 121,326.3 | 121,326.3 | - | 121,326.3 | 100000.00 | 463,978.9 | 0.00 |
| Healthy Lives for All Programme | 6,581,288.5 | 1,360,429.5 | 1,360,429.5 | 1,000,000 | 1,360,429.5 | 1,500,000 | 6,581,288.5 | 0.00 |
| Building Local Wealth programme | 2,537,380.6 | 634,345.15 | 634,345.15 | - | 634,345.15 | 634,345.15 | 2,537,380.00 | 0.00 |
| Community Voice, Better Governance Programme | 463,979.7 | 200,000.00 | 63,979.00 | | | 200,000.00 | 463,979.00 | 0.00 |
| Integrated Child Protection and Social Services Programme | 7,354,443.5 | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | 1,470,888.7 | 7,354,443.5 | 0.00 |

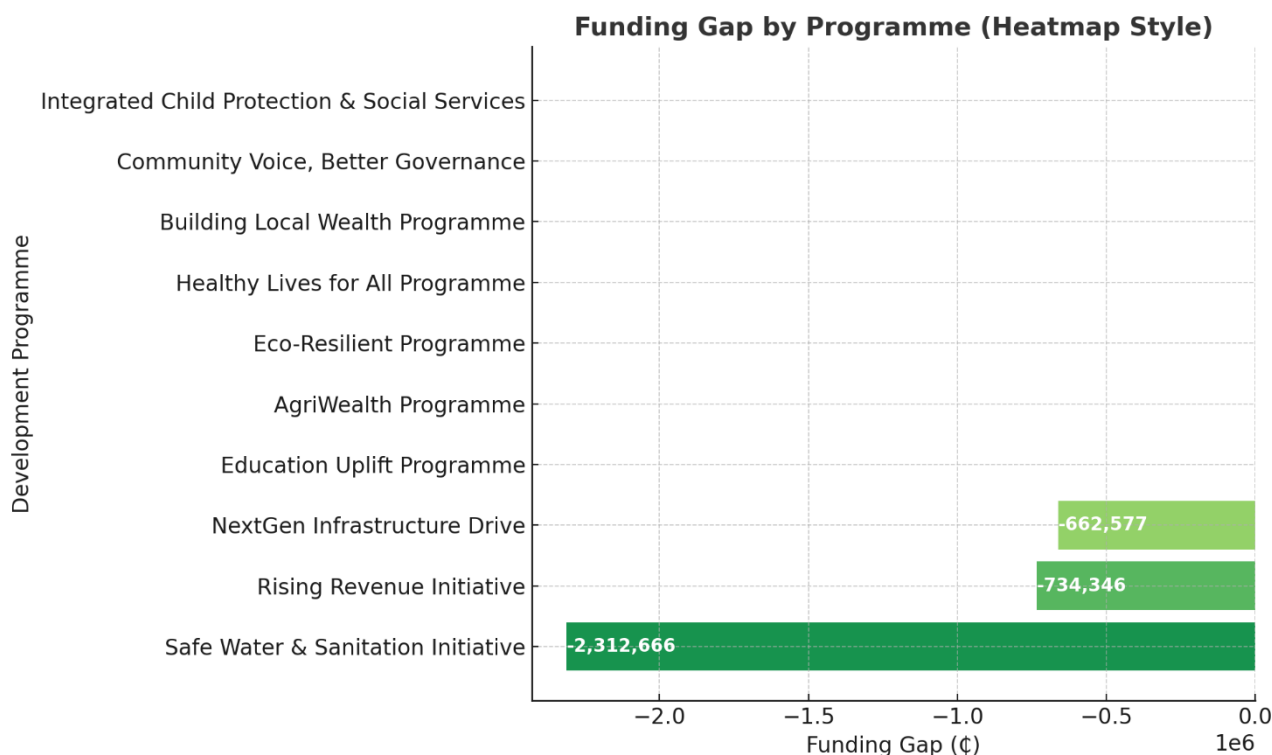
SOURCE: FNDA, BEGORO, 2025

5.4 Analysis of Programme Financing

5.4.1 Key Insight

Three programmes (Revenue Rise Initiative, Safe Water and Sanitation, NextGen Infrastructure) face significant funding gap. The rest are either fully funded or nearly balanced. Priority should be placed on closing financing gaps for water, infrastructure and revenue programmes since they are foundational to other sectors.

Figure 70: Programme Financing



Source: FNDA, BEGORO. 2025

The funding gap analysis reveals that the District’s development programmes are generally well-financed, with an overall funding coverage of approximately 97 percent. Out of the ten key programmes assessed, seven have secured full funding through a combination of the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), Internally Generated Fund (IGF), DACF-RFG, Development Partners (DP), and Government of Ghana (GoG) sources. However, three programmes still face notable financing shortfalls.

The Safe Water and Sanitation Initiative records the highest gap of C2,312,666.10, followed by the Rising Revenue Initiative with a deficit of C734,345.60, and the NextGen Infrastructure Drive with C662,577.00. These shortfalls collectively amount to C1,476,977.70. The funding gaps identified suggest the need for strategic resource mobilization efforts, enhanced partnerships, and prioritization

of donor and central government support, particularly for water, sanitation, and revenue improvement programmes, to ensure the comprehensive implementation of the District's development agenda.

The graph above ranks the programmes by their funding deficit, with deeper green shades showing larger shortfalls (notably in the *Safe Water & Sanitation Initiative*).

5.4.2 Overall Financing Situation

- Out of the ten development programmes, seven are fully funded (no financing gap).
- 3 programmes face financing shortfalls:
 - Safe Water & Sanitation Initiative (\approx GHS 2.31million gap), the largest deficit.
 - Rising Revenue Initiative (\approx GHS 734,000.00gap).
 - NextGen Infrastructure Drive (\approx GHS 663,000.00 gap).

This indicates that while the district has managed to secure funding for most social services (education, health, agriculture, governance, child protection), there are critical financing gaps in infrastructure, sanitation, and revenue mobilization.

5.4.3 Sector-Wise Implications

- Education, Health, and Child Protection: Fully funded. This suggests strong government and development partner commitment towards human capital development.
- Agriculture & Local Economy (AgriWealth, Local Wealth, Eco-Resilient): Fully covered, reflecting support for livelihoods and resilience.
- Sanitation & Water: The largest deficit. This poses a major challenge since access to safe water and sanitation is fundamental to health, productivity, and SDG 6.
- Infrastructure (roads, utilities, facilities): Partially funded, with a GHS 662,000.00 shortfall, likely to delay or reduce the scope of projects.
- Revenue Mobilization (Rising Revenue Initiative): The financing gap of GHS 734,000.00 could affect the district's ability to sustainably generate IGF (Internally Generated Funds), making long-term development financing more difficult.

5.4.4 Financing Gaps – Risks & Priorities

- Risks: Gaps in water/sanitation and infrastructure may undermine gains in health, education, and economic programmes. Poor sanitation, for example, could increase healthcare costs and reduce productivity.
- Priorities for Action:

1. Seek additional funding for Safe Water & Sanitation through development partners, donor grants, or PPPs.
2. Reallocate or increase IGF/DACF contributions to support Rising Revenue Initiative and NextGen Infrastructure.
3. Explore innovative financing tools such as blended finance, district bonds, or climate funds (especially for sanitation and eco-resilience).

5.4.5 Funding Coverage Insights

- Programmes such as Education Uplift, Healthy Lives, Child Protection show 100% funding coverage, indicating strong alignment with donor and government priorities.
- Safe Water & Sanitation shows 64% funding coverage, leaving a large 36% uncovered.
- NextGen Infrastructure is about 95% funded, but the remaining 5% gap may still hinder completion of large-scale projects.
- Revenue Rising Initiative is about 71% funded, suggesting that revenue-enhancing activities are being under-prioritized compared to service delivery programmes.

The financing landscape is generally positive, with most programmes fully funded. However, closing the financing gap in water, sanitation, infrastructure, and revenue mobilization is urgent to ensure balanced development and sustainability.

5.5 Financing the Funding Gap

The funding gap analysis conducted for the District’s ten development programmes indicates that while the majority are fully financed, a total shortfall of C1,476,977.70 remains to be addressed. This gap arises mainly within three key initiatives: the Safe Water & Sanitation Initiative (C2,312,666.10), the Rising Revenue Initiative (C734,345.60), and the NextGen Infrastructure Drive (C662,577.00). Closing these gaps is critical to ensuring full implementation of the District’s Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) and sustaining development outcomes across all sectors.

Table 85: Funding Gap Summary

| Programme | Total Cost (C) | Total Financing (C) | Gap (C) |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Rising Revenue Initiative | 2,537,380.60 | 1,803,035.00 | -734,345.60 |
| Safe Water & Sanitation Initiative | 6,354,443.50 | 4,041,777.40 | -2,312,666.10 |
| NextGen Infrastructure Drive | 13,162,577.00 | 12,500,000.00 | -662,577.00 |
| Total | 22,054,401.10 | 18,344,812.40 | -1,476,977.70 |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

5.6 Financing Strategy

To bridge the existing gap, the District Assembly will adopt a combination of internal, external, and innovative financing approaches as outlined below.

5.6.1 (a) Internal Financing Measures

- **Enhancing Internally Generated Funds IGF (IGF):**
Strengthen revenue collection systems through automation, property valuation updates, and improved compliance enforcement. The Assembly will have to mobilize an additional Ghc 400,000 annually to support revenue and infrastructure initiatives.
- **Budget Reallocation:**
Rationalize administrative expenditure and reallocate savings to fund critical water and sanitation infrastructure.
- **DACF Flexibility:**
Utilize upcoming District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) allocations to finance residual costs of high-priority projects.

5.6.2 (b) External Financing Measures

- **Development Partner Support:**
Engage key partners such as UNICEF, GIZ, JICA, and UNCDF to co-finance water and sanitation interventions.
- **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):**
Collaborate with private sector institutions, especially in telecommunications, and banking, to fund social infrastructure under their CSR portfolios.
- **NGO Partnerships:**
Partner with non-governmental organizations like World Vision for joint implementation of WASH projects.

5.6.3 (c) Innovative and Blended Financing

- **Public-Private Partnerships (PPP):**
Promote Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) and joint venture models for infrastructure and service delivery investments.
- **Community Contributions:**
Encourage community-level participation through labour inputs and small levies for rural water and sanitation facilities.
- **Climate Finance Access:**
Explore climate adaptation and resilience funds for eco-friendly water and sanitation projects. Sources like GCF etc.

5.6.4 Sustainability and Institutional Measures

To ensure sustained financing and accountability:

- Establish a District Investment and Resource Mobilization Committee (DIRMC) to coordinate funding proposals and partnerships.
- The Assembly leadership must assist and ensure staff work according to Local Government Service Protocols to increase DACF-RFG allocations.
- Strengthen financial reporting, monitoring, and evaluation mechanisms to attract trust and continuous donor support.

In conclusion, bridging the funding gap will require a coordinated, multi-stakeholder approach that combines local resource mobilization, external assistance, and innovative financing mechanisms. With effective implementation of this strategy, the District can fully achieve its development priorities and advance toward sustainable and inclusive growth.

5.7 Strategic Environmental Assessment of Formulated Programmes (SEA)

Development must be sustainable to ensure that the needs of the present generation are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In line with this principle, a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the District's Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) was undertaken. The SEA provides a coherent framework for guiding interventions, safeguarding the environment, and redirecting development efforts towards a more environmentally sustainable path.

The primary objective of the SEA is to integrate environmental considerations into the formulation and implementation of development policies, plans, and programmes.

During the assessment, the Programmes, Policies and Projects (PPPs) were subjected to a series of tests to determine their potential environmental impacts. The findings revealed that some PPPs, particularly those involving construction and related activities could adversely affect the environment, especially in the area of natural resource management.

To address these potential challenges, mitigation measures have been proposed and integrated into the plan. A detailed mitigation plan, along with a corresponding budget, has been prepared to ensure that adverse environmental impacts are minimized while promoting sustainable development outcomes.

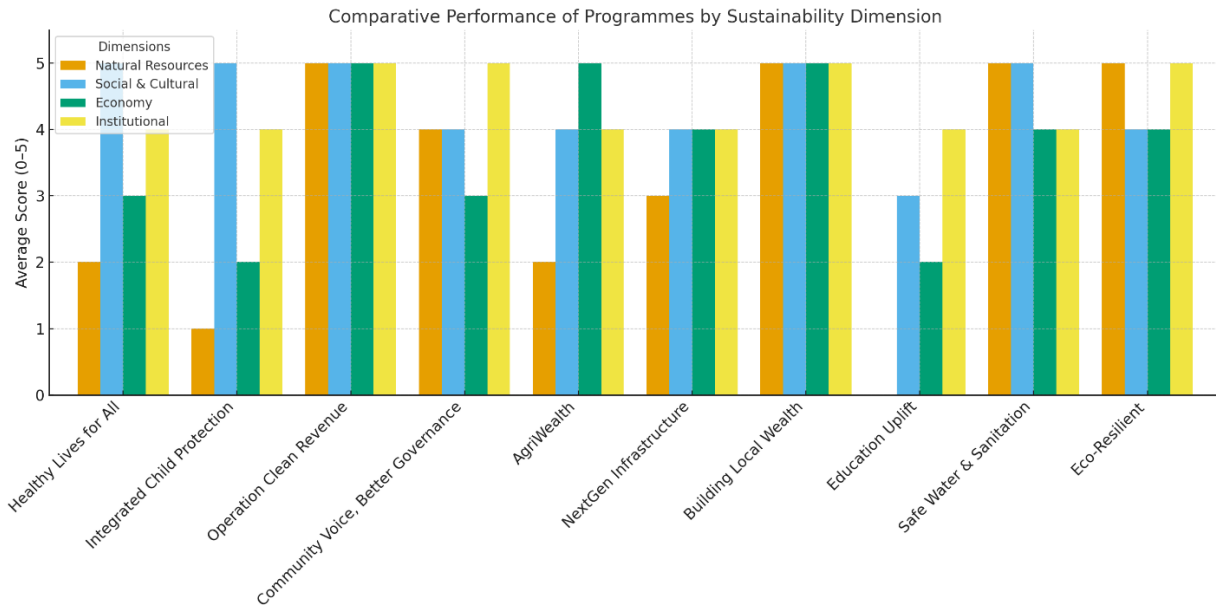
5.7.1 Overall Assessment

- Overall Performance Rating: Balanced but Risk-Prone.

The *AgriWealth* programme has very strong economic and social benefits, especially for job creation, food security, and local value chains.

- However, its environmental risks are significant without strict pollution controls, land management, and safe chemical practices, its long-term sustainability is threatened.
- This makes *AgriWealth* a high-impact but high-risk programme that requires robust environmental safeguards to balance its gains.

Figure 71: Comparative Performance of Programmes by Sustainability Dimension



Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

The grouped bar chart comparing average scores across the four sustainability dimensions for all ten programmes.

This makes it easier to see, for example:

- Rising Revenue Initiative and Building Local Wealth are strong across all dimensions.
- Education Uplift is strong institutionally but weak in natural resources and economy.
- AgriWealth excels economically but struggles environmentally.
- Eco-Resilient and Safe Water & Sanitation are the best performers in protecting natural resources.

Table 86: Comparative Sustainability Performance of Programmes

| Programme | Natural Resources | Social & Cultural | Economic | Institutional | Overall Summary |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---|
| Healthy Lives for All | 3.8 (Good) | 4.6 (Excellent) | 3.9 (Good) | 4.2 (Very Good) | Strong social & health benefits; low risk; balanced sustainability. |
| Integrated Child Protection & Social Services | 3.5 (Fair) | 4.7 (Excellent) | 3.8 (Good) | 4.1 (Very Good) | Strong on social protection; moderate environment impact; overall positive. |
| Operation Clean Revenue | 4.4 (Very Good) | 4.6 (Excellent) | 4.7 (Excellent) | 4.5 (Excellent) | Well-rounded; strong revenue for development & governance. |
| Community Voice, Better Governance | 4.2 (Very Good) | 4.3 (Very Good) | 3.3 (Moderate) | 4.6 (Excellent) | Very strong on governance & social voice; economy neutral. |
| AgriWealth | 2.3 (Weak) | 4.1 (Strong) | 4.8 (Excellent) | 4.5 (Very Strong) | High social & economic impact but significant environmental risks. |
| NextGen Infrastructure Drive | 3.2 (Moderate) | 4.0 (Strong) | 4.5 (Excellent) | 4.2 (Very Good) | Growth driver; needs mitigation for environmental trade-offs. |
| Building Local Wealth | 3.6 (Good) | 4.2 (Strong) | 4.4 (Very Good) | 4.3 (Very Good) | Balanced approach; strong for jobs & local economy. |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Key Insights

- Best Overall Balance: *Rising Revenue Initiative* (very strong across all 4 dimensions).
- Best for Social Development: *Integrated Child Protection & Healthy Lives for All*.
- Best for Governance: *Community Voice, Better Governance*.
- Best for Economic Growth: *AgriWealth* (but with highest environmental risks).
- High Risk-High Reward: *AgriWealth* and *NextGen Infrastructure Drive* (require strong safeguards)

CHAPTER SIX: ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.0 Implementation Arrangement and Annual Action Plan

6.1 Implementation Strategy

The Fantekwa North District Assembly (FNDA) shall assume the overall coordination and implementation role of the 4-Year

Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029). The Assembly will ensure that proposed programmes and projects are effectively executed through:

- Mobilization of Local Resources – maximizing the use of local human and material resources with strong community participation.
- Partnership with External Agencies – seeking financial and technical support from Central Government, development partners, NGOs, and other relevant stakeholders.
- Judicious Resource Utilization – prioritizing strategic projects that address immediate needs, benefit multiple communities, and ensure value for money.
- Cohesive Institutional Linkages – strengthening collaboration decentralized departments, private sector actors, civil society, and research institutions.

6.2 Resource Mobilization

The implementation of the MTDP will require financial resources far beyond what the Assembly can generate internally. Funding sources will include:

- Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF)
- District Assemblies Common Fund – Responsiveness Factor Grant (DACF-RFG)
- Central Government Budgetary Allocations
- Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund)
- MSHAP
- Development Partners (DPs), NGOs and other external support agencies

6.3 Institutional Roles

- District Assembly (Core Role): Coordination, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation, and ensuring equitable project distribution.
- Decentralized Departments: Implementation of sector-specific projects in education, health, agriculture, water and sanitation, and infrastructure.
- Community-Based Organizations/Traditional Authorities: Active participation in project planning, monitoring, and provision of local labour/materials.
- Development Partners & NGOs: Technical and financial support, capacity building, and complementary interventions.

- Research Institutions (BIRD, BRRI, CSIR, Universities): Technical advice, training, and project monitoring support.

6.4 Project Selection Considerations

Projects are selected based on the following guiding principles:

- Responsiveness to priority community needs.
- Accessibility and benefit to a larger population.
- Availability of financial, human, and material resources.
- Sustainability and user-friendly technology.
- Contribution to poverty reduction and socio-economic transformation.
- Equity in project distribution across communities/zones.

6.5 Programme-Based Budgeting

The District will adopt a Programme-Based Budgeting (PBB) approach. This ensures clear allocation of funds to prioritized projects/programmes, improves transparency, and enhances resource tracking.

Table 87: Annual Action Plans

2026 Annual Action Plans

| <i>Objective 1: To Improve the Adoption of New Farming Practices (Climate-Smart Agriculture) by 60% of Farmers by 2029</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|------------|----|----|----|-----------|----------|-----|-------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Programme: AgriWealth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Project | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution | |
| | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ongoing | Lead | Collaborating |
| 1 | Establish 2 Demonstration fields to train women and youth farmers on vegetable production by December | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 2 | Conduct one (1) Research Extension Farmer Linkage Committee (RELC) Planning session & APRS for 50 Stakeholders by April | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | 1,500.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 3 | Train farmers on Climate Smart Agricultural practices by June | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,500.00 | 500.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 4 | Conduct 2 monitoring and supervision visits on all planned activities in the District by DDOs & 1 DDA by December | District-wide | | X | | X | 3,000.00 | 8,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 5 | Carry out 4,800 Home and Farm Visits by AEAs (Provide Direct Extension Services to Farmers /FBOs through regular visits to disseminate improved Agriculture) and supervised by DAOs and DDA by December | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 40,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |

Objective 2: To Increase Household Income from Agriculture by 40% by 2029

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|----------|-------------|--|--|---|---|-------|------|
| 6 | Train farmers on post-harvest management of grains and cereals by March | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 3,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 7 | Training Women on entrepreneurship ventures (soap making, detergents, etc) as women economic empowerment intervention by June | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 4,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 8 | Implement activities under government flagship programs by end of December | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 9 | Promote value-added products in the District at the Annual Commodity Satellite Market Fair, Koforidua by September | Koforidua | X | X | X | X | | 7,000.00 | | | X | | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 10 | Organise 1no. annual Farmers Day celebration by December | 1no.community | X | X | X | X | | 5000,000.00 | | | X | | AGRIC | FNDA |
| Objective 3: Reduce Climate-Related Crop Losses by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Conduct Disease Surveillance in animals in the district by December | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 12 | Organize 4 quarterly Management meetings by end of December | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 13 | Routine Director's Technical Review Meeting by December | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 14 | Carry out Multi Round Annual Crops and Livestock Survey (MRACLS) activities (Publicity, Listing, Data collection on crops and livestock, Yield Study Plot Establishment and Yield studies etc.) in selected | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 6,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|-------|------|--|
| | enumeration areas by December | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 4: To At Least 50% of Farmers Diversify into Eco-Friendly Value Chains (Beekeeping, agroforestry, aquaculture) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Promote poultry, Piggery, Goat and Rabbit rearing | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 3,000.00 | | X | | AGRIC | FNDA | |
| 16 | Develop aqua-culture (fish ponds, cages) | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 50,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | X | | AGRIC | FNDA | |
| 17 | Train farmers in feed production and veterinary services | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 7,000.00 | 4,000.00 | | X | | AGRIC | FNDA | |
| 18 | Implement activities under animal production by December | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 1,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | | AGRIC | FNDA | |
| 19 | Capacity building for Staff by June | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 1,000.00 | 4,000.00 | | | X | | AGRIC | FNDA | |
| 20 | Hold 12 monthly agricultural performance and technical review meetings with district development officers and AEAs by December | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 1,500.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | | AGRIC | FNDA | |
| Objective 1: To Increase Youth and Women Engaged in Productive Enterprises by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Building Local Wealth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Train Youth in tourism and hospitality | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 | X | | BAC | FNDA | |
| 22 | Support eco-friendly community-based tourism | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 4,000.00 | | | 7,000.00 | X | | BAC | FNDA | |
| 23 | Partner with private sector for investment | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | 7,000.00 | X | | BAC | FNDA | |
| 24 | Use digital platforms to market attractions | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | | 1,500.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA | |
| 25 | Entrepreneurship Training | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,500.00 | | | 6,500.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA | |
| 26 | Distribution of Start-Up kits to skilled Trainees | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 35,000.00 | | | 65,000.00 | X | | BAC | FNDA | |
| 27 | Train Youth/Women in food processing, packaging and branding | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 4,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|-----|------|
| 28 | Facilitate market linkages (local, national export) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 2,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 29 | Set-up agricultural mechanization Service (AMSECs) | Dedeso | X | X | X | X | | 30,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 30 | Train Youth in Machinery operation and repairs | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 3,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 31 | Introduce digital tools (Apps, drones, E-extension) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 65,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 32 | Promote Greenhouse and hydroponic systems | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 25,000.00 | 8,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 33 | Train 500 Youth on snail rearing,, Bee-keeping and grass cutter rearing | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | | 5,000.00 | X | | NYA | FNDA |
| 34 | Organise International Youth Day celebration lecture in 6no. communities | 6no. communities | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 | X | | NYA | FNDA |
| 35 | Public sensitization on job opportunities available | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 2,000.00 | 2,500.00 | | | X | YEA | FNDA |
| 36 | On the Job training for beneficiaries | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 1,500.00 | 1,000.00 | | | X | YEA | FNDA |
| Objective 2: To Support at least 60% of Local SMEs with Training and Credit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Financial Literacy | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | 5,000.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA |
| 38 | Entrepreneurship Training | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,500.00 | | | 6,500.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA |
| 39 | Business Formalization Training | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA |
| 40 | Business Counselling and Formalization Workshop | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 4,000.00 | | | 6,000.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA |
| 41 | Financial Support through NGOs, Ghana Enterprises Agency (GEA) Projects and Financial Institutions | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 20,000.00 | | | 80,000.00 | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 42 | Establish agribusiness incubation hubs | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 40,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|---|---|---|---|----------|------------|-----------|----------|---|---|-----|------|
| 43 | Provide micro-credit/loans and business advisory services | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 100,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 44 | Train Youth in aggregation, transport and digital marketing | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 50,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 45 | Establish rural commodity market with ICT platforms | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 46 | Expand access to credit, crop insurance and input subsidies | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 47 | Provide tax incentives for agribusiness start-ups | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 9,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 48 | Strengthen PPPs for agribusiness cluster development | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 25,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 49 | Engagement with the management of our user agencies | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 2,000.00 | | | | X | YEA | FNDA |
| 50 | Undertake impact assessment of Building Local Wealth Programme | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 2,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | | X | YEA | FNDA |
| 51 | Train 1,500 no. Youth in 15 communities on financial literacy | 15 communities | X | X | X | X | 1,750.00 | | | 3,000.00 | X | | NYA | FNDA |
| Objective 3: To Increase the Income of Average Households by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | Establish community level processing centres | Ahomahomaso, Dedeso | X | X | X | X | | 300,132.00 | | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 53 | Encourage Youth co-operative and out-grower schemes | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 54 | Establish/improve irrigation and climate-smart agriculture | Dedeso | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 3,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 55 | Develop small-scale irrigation schemes (boreholes, dams, canals) | Dedeso, Mpaem | X | X | X | X | | 150,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |

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|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|-----------|----------|----------|----------|---|---|-----|------|
| 56 | Organise sensitization program on cyber security for 2,000 no. school pupils | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,000,000 | | | 4,500.00 | X | | NYA | FNDA |
| 57 | Conduct monitoring on Beneficiaries agencies (Community Protection Assistants, Fire Service Assistants, Medical First Respondents, Education Teaching Assistants, Health Workers, Prison Service Assistants) | Begoro, Abourso, Dedeso, Koforidua, Nsawam | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 3,900.00 | | | X | YEA | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Improve Pass Rate at All Levels from 80% to 95% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Education Uplift | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | Organise Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovative Education (STMIE) clinic | District Wide | X | X | X | X | 22,500.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 59 | Organise monitoring of schools in the District | District Wide | X | X | X | X | 22,500.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 60 | Monitor BECE and WASSCE and conduct mock exams annually | District Wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | 3,000.00 | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 61 | Conduct Regular & Comprehensive inspection of Schools | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 62 | Conduct CPD activities (Inservice Training) | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | | 8,000.00 | X | | GES | FNDA |
| 63 | Organise Annual Teachers award scheme | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 4,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 64 | Provide six (6) no. Laptops for administrative use | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 4,000.00 | | | | X | | GES | FNDA |
| Objective 2: To Increase Net Enrolment Rate from 78% to 95% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 65 | Organize "My First Day at School" ceremony in schools | District Wide | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 | | X | GES | FNDA |

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|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|-----------|-----------|----------|--|---|---|-----|------|
| 66 | Organise de-worming programme in schools | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 67 | Coaching, monitoring and capacity building for KG teachers | All KG schools | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 68 | Conduct entrepreneurship and financial literacy modules in 5no. communities | Abourso, Ahoman, Dua police, Dedeso, Feyiase, Begoro | X | X | X | X | 7,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | X | | CEA | FNDA |
| Objective 3: To improve Gender Parity Index from 90% to 100% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 69 | Organise programmes to promote Menstrual Hygiene | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 20,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 70 | Capacity building on inclusive Education and gender issues | All Circuits and the SHS | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 71 | Training on Mental Health and Stress management | All Circuits and the SHS | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 72 | Train 25no. participant to acquire NVTI certification | Begoro (salvation) | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | X | | CEA | FNDA |
| Objective 4: To Improve Literacy and Numeracy Proficiency at the Primary Level from 95% to 100% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 73 | Conduct SPAM in schools | District Wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 74 | Undertake civic education in 3no. communities | Begoro, Onuku, Obooho | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | CEA | FNDA |
| 75 | Introduce health and well-being modules (nutrition's mental health) in 5no. communities | Begoro, Ahomam, Abourso, Akoradako, Nteso no. 1 | X | X | X | X | 7,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | CEA | FNDA |
| 76 | Undertake District level learner's exhibitions | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 6,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | X | | CEA | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Reduce Under-Five Mortality Rate by 30% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Healthy Lives for All | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 77 | Implement National Malaria Elimination Programmes | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 21,250.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |

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|---|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|--|----------|---|---|---|-----|------|
| 78 | Training of Midwives on how to help mothers initiate breastfeeding immediately after delivery | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 79 | Organize community durbar to commemorate the child health promotion week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 3,000.00 | X | | | GHS | FNDA |
| 80 | Celebration of child health promotion week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 3,750.00 | | X | | GHS | FNDA |
| 81 | Celebration of breastfeeding week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 82 | Education of the general public on the importance family planning and the effects of teenage pregnancies. | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,750.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| Objective 2: Educate 200 Communities on Malaria and HIV/AIDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 83 | Public education on HIV/AIDS and other priority diseases | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 2,500.00 | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 84 | Organize and orient Midwives/CHOs on Health Promotion; Social Mobilization, SBCC, Community Participation, Advocacy | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 85 | Celebration of Breast Cancer awareness week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 7,500.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| Objective 3: Train 50 Health Workers on Safe Motherhood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 86 | Quarterly meetings with Midwives on Safe Motherhood. | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 12,500.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 87 | Training of Midwives/CHOs on safe motherhood | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 12,500.00 | | | | X | | GHS | FNDA |
| Objective 4: To Educate 200 Communities on Personal Hygiene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 88 | Celebration of menstrual hygiene week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 13,750.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |

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| 89 | Organize meetings with stakeholders | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 1,500.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 90 | Conduct orientation for all newly posted staff | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 4,250.00 | | | | X | | GHS | FNDA |
| 91 | Training of staff DHIMS2 | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | | | | X | | GHS | FNDA |
| 92 | Organize quarterly supportive supervision | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 40,000.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Improve Access of Households to Safe Water by 95% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Safe water & Sanitation Initiative | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 93 | Preparation of DES-SAP | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 80,000.00 | | | | | X | DEHU | DPCU |
| Objective 2: To Improve Access of Households to Improved Sanitation Facilities by 80% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 94 | Collect data on existing sanitary facilities within the district | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 10,000.0 | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| 95 | Promote construction of household latrines/toilet | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | | 8,000.00 | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| 96 | Implement Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Programme in various towns to minimize open defecation | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 24,000.00 | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| 97 | Promote construction of soakage (soakaway) and catch Pits | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 15,000.00 | | 5,000.00 | | | X | DEHU | DWD |
| 98 | Facilitate the construction of 1no. public slaughter house | Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | 65,000.00 | | | | | X | DEHU | DWD |
| Objective 3: To Reduce the Incidence of Waterborne Diseases by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 99 | Conduct routine sanitary inspection in existing residential/dwelling premises to detect and assist to abate all nuisances identified therein | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 24,000.00 | | | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |

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|--|--|----------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|---|---|------|-------------|
| 100 | Promote construction and regular maintenance of public concrete drains | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 12,000.00 | | | | | X | DEHU | DWD |
| 101 | Promote regular desilting and cleaning of existing public drains | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| 102 | Support quarterly fumigation and sanitation improvement package exercises undertaken by Zoomlion Ghana Limited | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 32,00000 | | | | | X | DEHU | Zoomlion |
| Objective 4: To Undertake 200 Hygiene Education Campaigns in 200 Communities by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 103 | Organise public sensitization on noise pollution | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | | 4,000.00 | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| 104 | Organize public hygiene/sanitation educational programmes in in towns/villages, churches, mosques and schools etc | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 19,200.00 | | 12,800.00 | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| 105 | Organize hygiene education and medical screening exercise for cooked food and meat vendors/hawkers/handlers and hospitality industry workers | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 12,00.00 | | | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| Objective 5: To Increase Access to Safe Water and Sanitation by 90% of Communities in the District. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 106 | Facilitate procurement of sanitary tools/equipment and logistics for sanitary laborers | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 30,000.00 | | | X | | DEHU | Procurement |
| Objective 1: To Strengthen Child Protection Systems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Integrated Child Protection & Social Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 107 | Settle and monitor 30 child welfare cases. Conduct home visits on 15 child welfare cases | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,750.00 | | 2,250.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |

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| 108 | Form community child protection in the district to promote child right and protection | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 16,500.00 | | 5,500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 109 | Make representation at the Juvenile court and family Tribunal. | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | 1,000.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 110 | Community sensitization in 10 No. communities on Child rights, child labour, child abuse, teenage pregnancy and monitor 5 child abuse cases | 10 communities | X | X | X | X | 14,537.00 | | 3,062.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 111 | Register and monitor 10 Day Care Centres. | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | 2,060.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 112 | Train 10-day care attendants | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 840.00 | | 1,000.00 | | X | | SWCD | FNDA |
| Objective 2: To Provide Family & Community Support Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 113 | Identification and registration of 150 no. of Persons with disability | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 5,875.00 | | 4,875.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 114 | Support 50no. persons with disability with various retooling items or equipment and finance on health and education | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 859,760.00 | | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 115 | Train 30no. PWDs in alternative livelihood | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 30,000.00 | | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 116 | Offer Psycho-Social Counselling to 10 no. HIV/AIDS Patients and medico-social support to 10 no. paupers to pay their hospital bills | 10 communities | X | X | X | X | 6,500.00 | | 2,500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 117 | Local Economic Development (Women's Group Empowerment in Skill Development in 10no. Communities) | 10 communities | X | X | X | X | 5,500.00 | | 2,500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 118 | Support transportation of beneficiaries in all LEAP communities | 36 communities | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |

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| | for mass NHIS registration/renewal and 200 for mass LEAP card placement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 3: To Improve Access to Essential Social Services for Vulnerable Children | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 119 | Registration and Data update of 50no. vulnerable group (children and aged) | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 6,900.00 | | 2,500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 120 | Hold sensitization workshop for 10no. Heads/Directors of day care centres on best practices of day care centre operations | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 121 | Sensitization, payment and monitoring of LEAP beneficiaries. | 36 communities | X | X | X | X | 8,250.00 | | 2,750.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 122 | Training of focal persons in 36 communities | 36 communities | X | X | X | X | 8,250.00 | | 2,750.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 123 | Organise mobile registration exercise in zonal councils | All zonal councils | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | 1,100.00 | | | X | B&D | FNDA |
| 124 | Visit health facilities for registration during births and deaths registration month with regional team | Ahomahomaso, Dedeso, Begoro | X | X | X | X | 1,750.00 | | 100.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA |
| 125 | Weekly visit to weighing centres for early registration | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 | | | X | B&D | FNDA |
| 126 | Partake in Child Health Promotion week | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 1,000.00 | | 5,00.00 | | X | | B&D | GHS |
| Objective 4: To Strengthen Monitoring, Evaluation, and Performance of Social Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 127 | Partner 3 NGOs in executing NGO/Social welfare activities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 500.00 | | 500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 128 | Offer supervision services and monitor 8 cases | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 4,000.00 | | 2,000.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 129 | Extension Services (Collaboration with | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 6,500.00 | | 2,500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |

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| | other Departments/units) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 130 | Monitor rehabilitation centre | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 750.00 | | 346.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 131 | Organize 4no. social enquiry reports on cases sent to the court | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 3,00.00 | | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 132 | Build capacity for 2no. Staff on Part 1&2 of ACT 936, scheme of service, condition of service and code of conduct) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 10,00.00 | | 8,000.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA |
| Objective 5: To Promote Advocacy, Awareness, and Community Engagement | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 133 | Sensitize 10no. communities on Gender Based Issues | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 9,300.00 | | 3,300.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 134 | Conduct Public sensitization and awareness creation on early births and deaths registration | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | 1,000.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA |
| 135 | Visit health facilities for registration during births and deaths registration month with regional team | Ahomahomaso, Dedeso, Begoro | X | X | X | X | 1,750.00 | | 100.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA |
| 136 | Weekly visit to weighing centres for early registration | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 | | | X | B&D | FNDA |
| 137 | Partake in child health promotion week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | | | X | | B&D | FNDA |
| 138 | Build capacity for 2n0. Staff on Part 1&2 of ACT 936, scheme of service, condition of service and code of conduct) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | | | X | | B&D | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Improve Access to Quality Health Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: NextGen Infrastructure Drive | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 139 | Renovation/completion of CHPs compound | Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | 80,000.00 | | 20,000.00 | | X | DWD | GHS |

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| 140 | Completion of CHPs compound | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 90,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | GHS |
| 141 | Renovation of CHPs compound | Dedeso | X | X | X | X | | 90,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | GHS |
| 142 | Completion of CHPs compound | Abourso | X | X | X | X | | 90,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | GHS |
| Objective 2: To Strengthen Health Delivery Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 143 | Procurement of health equipment for CHIPS compound | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 700,000.00 | | | X | | Procurement | GHS |
| Objective 3: To Expand Water and Sanitation Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 144 | Repair and maintenance of (non-functional boreholes fitted with hand pump and those mechanized) at various communities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 43,615.35 | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 145 | Construction of 10No. Boreholes | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 125,000.00 | | | X | | DWD | FNDA |
| 146 | Construction and installation of rainwater harvest system in 5No. Basic Schools | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 37,500.00 | | | X | | DWD | FNDA |
| Objective 4: To Enhance Transportation and Road Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 147 | Rehabilitate feeder roads, build warehouse, and cold storage facilities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 60,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 148 | Reshaping of feeder roads(45km) | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 337,500.00 | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| Objective 5: To improve Energy and ICT Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 149 | Maintenance of Street-lights | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 80,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 150 | Connect 50no. communities to the national grid | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 120,000.00 | | | | X | ECG | FNDA |
| 151 | Build ICT centres in selected schools | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 250,000.00 | | | | | FNDA | GES |
| Objective 6: To Strengthen Public and Social Infrastructure. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 152 | Rehabilitation of Social Infrastructure | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 75,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 153 | Rehabilitation of Official Bungalows | (Koradaso & Begoro) | X | X | X | X | | 175,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |

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| 154 | Construction of Social Infrastructure | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 728,273.00 | | | X | | DWD | FNDA |
| 155 | Completion of SIF Projects | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 300,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 156 | Completion of fencing (chain link) around Begoro slaughterhouse | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 100,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 157 | Partial completion of concrete pavement slab at the Assembly premises | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 336,275.00 | | | X | | DWD | FNDA |
| 158 | Rehabilitation of Office Building | District Assembly (Begoro) | X | X | X | X | | 75,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| Objective 7: To Ensure Sustainability and Maintenance of Infrastructure. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 159 | Implementation of Operations and Maintenance Plan (O&M) | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | 8,000.00 | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 160 | Development Control Activities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 26,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | PPD |
| 161 | Organise twelve (12) Technical sub-committee meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 30,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 162 | Organise twelve (12) Spatial planning committee meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 30,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 163 | Preparation of planning schemes | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 100,000.00 | | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 164 | Public education on permitting and local plans | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 10,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 165 | Registration of Assembly land banks | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 30,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 166 | Creation and updating of district spatial database | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 30,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 167 | Street naming and property addressing | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 80,000.00 | | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 168 | Monitoring of development structures | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 20,000.00 | | | | | X | PPD | DWD |
| 169 | Planting of avenue trees | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 10,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 170 | Nursery of seedlings | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 10,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 171 | Procure gardening tools | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |

| Objective 1: Reduction in Climate-Related Livelihood Losses by 50% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Programme: Eco-Resilient | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 172 | Inspection of Fire-fighting Equipment | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 2,552.00 | | | | | X | NADMO | GNFS |
| 173 | Organize 4No. DDMC Meeting | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 4,000.65 | | 3,657.00 | | | X | NADMO | FNDA |
| 174 | Conduct Hazard identification exercise | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,466.00 | | 2,000.96 | | | X | NADMO | FNDA |
| 175 | Conduct District Disaster Risk & Vulnerability Mapping | District-wide | X | | | | 60,000.00 | 8,700.00 | | | X | | NADMO | FNDA |
| 176 | Refresher Training for 16no. staff on DRR & Response | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | 2,060.9 | | X | | NADMO | FNDA |
| 177 | Procure office logistics (1no. laptop, 1no. desk top, 1no. printer) | Begoro | X | | | | 10,000.00 | 1,500.00 | | | X | | NADMO | FNDA |
| Objective 2: At Least 60% of Households Adopt Eco-Resilient Livelihood Practices | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 178 | Organise clean-up exercise Begoro, Ahomahomaso | | X | X | X | X | | | 4,084.08 | | | X | NADMO | DEHU, Zoomlion, GNFS |
| 179 | Undertake tree planting exercise | Begoro | X | | X | | 4,000.00 | 4,595.94 | | | | X | NADMO | Forestry PPD, AGRIC, GES |
| 180 | Support tree planting, seedlings, and agro-forestry | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | | | X | | NADMO | FNDA |
| 181 | Formation and Training of Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) | All zones | X | | X | | 7,050.00 | 700.00 | | | X | | NADMO | FNDA |
| Objective 3: Sensitise 200 Communities on the Impact of Climate Variability and Change. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 182 | Bushfire Education | Abourso, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | 3,000.33 | 1,339.00 | | | | X | NADMO | GNFS, NCCE, ISD, GPS |
| 183 | Conduct Public education and awareness campaign on flooding, road safety and climate-related risks | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 1,594.00 | | 3,000.59 | | | X | NADMO | Forestry, Ghana Police service |
| 184 | Awareness creation on spillage of Bagre dam | Dedeso zone | X | X | X | X | 4,000.23 | | 1,743.00 | | | X | NADMO | GNFS, Ghana Police Service |
| 185 | International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDRR) | Begoro, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | 5,569.20 | | | | X | NADMO | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Enhance Citizen's Participation in Governance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Programme: Community Voice, Better Governance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|--|------------|-----------|--|---|---|--------|-----------|
| 186 | Organize quarterly DPCU Meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | DPCU | FNDA |
| 187 | Organize quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 3,788.25 | | | X | DPCU | FNDA |
| 188 | Prepare Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 18,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | X | | DPCU | FNDA |
| 189 | Conduct Mid-Term and Annual Review of (2026-2029) DMTDP | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | | X | DPCU | FNDA |
| 190 | Organize quarterly Budget Committee meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 7,600.00 | 6,000.00 | | | X | Budget | FNDA |
| 191 | Organize Public Complaints Committee (PRCC) Meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 9,000.00 | | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 192 | Educate 15No.members of PRCC | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 3,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | CHRAJ |
| 193 | Conduct 6No.public education on the activities of PRCC | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | NCCE |
| 194 | Organize quarterly Ordinary Assembly meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 60,000.00 | | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 195 | Organize quarterly Management meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 8,000.00 | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 196 | Organise Six (6) Sub-Committee meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 98,750.00 | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 197 | Organize quarterly DISEC meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 16,000.00 | | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 198 | Facilitate District Education Oversight Committee Meeting (DEOC) meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 9,000.00 | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 199 | Organise District AIDs Committee activities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 81,940.00 | | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 200 | Operate and Maintain Official vehicles and immovable Assets annually | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 100,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | Transport |

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|-----|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|-------------|------------|
| 201 | Organise Inter-Service and Sectoral Collaboration and Cooperation meeting | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 4,000.00 | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 202 | Organise 4no. Audit committee meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 12,000.00 | | | X | IA | FNDA |
| 203 | Organise public education on the availability and usage of client service toll-free lines in 6No.zonal councils | All Zonal councils | X | X | X | X | | | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | NCCE |
| 204 | Conduct 6No. Sensitisation programme for Assembly members on their roles as the representatives of their electorates and rule of law | District wide | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | X | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 205 | Organise training in planning, budgeting & expenditure control for 6No.substructures | All zonal councils | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | DPCU | FNDA |
| 206 | Revised the 3No.templates for works, services and goods to include anti-corruption clauses through engaging a legal practitioner | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 5,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | |
| 207 | Conduct quarterly Entity Tender Committee Meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |
| 208 | Educate the masses to abstain from sex or use of condoms | Begoro, Ahomahomaso, Abourso, Onuku | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 13,000.00 | | | X | ISD | GHS |
| 209 | Conduct public education on the need to meet their tax obligations | Begoro, Kumfere, Asarekwao, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | 17,000.00 | | | X | ISD | FNDA |
| 210 | Educate the masses on issues relevant to good sanitation | Begoro, Ahomahomaso, Dedeso, Dominase | X | X | X | X | | 7,000.00 | 11,000.00 | | | X | ISD | FNDA |
| 211 | Educate parents and guardians to desist | Begoro, Ahomahomaso, | X | X | X | X | | 4,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | | X | ISD | FNDA |

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|---|---|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|-----------|----------|--|---|---|--------|---------|
| | from engaging their wards during school hours | Apaah, Akwansrem | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 212 | Sensitization on women participation in decision making | Ahomahomaso, Begoro, Dedeso, | X | X | X | X | | 2,302.05 | | | | X | Gender | FNDA |
| 213 | Community durbars and sensitization on child labour/abuse | Begoro, Obooho, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | | 2,302.05 | | X | | Gender | FNDA |
| 214 | Sensitization on engaging men, boys, traditional and religious leaders in promoting gender equality | Begoro, Ahomahomaso, Obooho | X | X | X | X | | 2,302.05 | | | X | | Gender | FNDA |
| 215 | Community/school sensitization on low girl child enrolment | Begoro, Abourso, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | | 2,302.05 | | | X | Gender | FNDA |
| 216 | Sensitization on ending child marriage (co-habitation) | Abourso, Feyiase, Dedeso | X | X | X | X | | 1,175.00 | | | | X | Gender | FNDA |
| 217 | Refresher Training for staff on gender mainstreaming into institutional programmes and activities | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 2,302.05 | | X | | Gender | FNDA |
| Objective 2: To Increase Citizens Satisfaction with Governance by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 218 | Organize 4no. DCE's community engagement | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 60,000.00 | | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 219 | Economic empowerment and development training of women and persons living with disability (PWDs) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 2,302.05 | | | | X | Gender | FNDA |
| 220 | Promote cultural festival and branding campaign | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | ISD | Culture |
| 221 | Ensure that number of queries raised in audit reports are dealt with/implemented | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 500.00 | | | X | IA | FNDA |
| 222 | Prepare and submit 4No. financial statements for auditing | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | DFD |

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|-----|--|---------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|---|---|-------------|----------------|
| 223 | Implement RIAP activities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 923,593.52 | 615,729.01 | | | X | Budget | FNDA |
| 224 | Establish 30No. complaints boxes, 1No toll-free hotline within the district | All Zonal councils | X | X | X | X | | 7,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | |
| 225 | Office Operations | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 16,000.00 | 9,000.00 | | 16,000.00 | | X | HRD | FNDA |
| 226 | Staff Welfare & Motivation | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | | 5,000.00 | | X | HRD | FNDA |
| 227 | Organise Staff Durbar | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | | 5,000.00 | | X | HRD | FNDA |
| 228 | Build capacity of 150No.staff of FNDA on accountable and effective service delivery | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | HRD, NCCE |
| 229 | Conduct 1No.public opinion survey to select the least corrupt institutions in Fantekwa North District annually | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 10,000.00 | X | | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 230 | Update Business Register | Begoro, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | 12,500.00 | 12,500.00 | | | X | Statistics | Budget/Revenue |
| 231 | Statistical Web Base database and updates | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 20,000.00 | | | X | Statistics | MIS/IT |
| 232 | Administrative data updates | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 12,500.00 | | | X | Statistics | FNDA |
| 233 | Install 5No. clock-in system | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | HRD/MIS |
| 234 | Procurement of office furniture and fittings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 170,000.00 | | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |
| 235 | Procurement of street-lights | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 120,000.00 | | | X | | Procurement | FNDA |
| 236 | Undertake market reading on selected goods and services from designated markets for the computation of CPI,PPI and PI by Ghana Statistical Service | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 15,000.00 | | | X | Statistics | FNDA |
| 237 | Procurement and maintenance of office equipment | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 180,000.00 | | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |

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| 238 | Procurement of cleaning materials | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 100,000.00 | 80,000.00 | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |
| 239 | Procurement of printed materials and stationery | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 40,000.00 | 30,000.00 | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |
| 240 | Supply of school furniture | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 159,461.43 | | | X | | Procurement | GES |
| 241 | Procurement of various items for PWDs | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 250,000.00 | | | X | | Procurement | FNDA |
| 242 | Training of 4no. staff on GHNEPS and GIFMIS | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 30,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | X | | Procurement | FNDA |
| 243 | Procurement and maintenance of office equipment | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 180,000.00 | | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |
| 244 | Sensitise 200 (public and private) staff on the causes and effect of corruption | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 10,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | CHRAJ/NCCE/HRD |
| 245 | Sensitise 150No.FNDA staff on the rules of conflict of interest | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 3,000.00 | | | | X | FNDA | HRD/NCCE |
| 246 | Build capacity of 150No.staff of FNDA on accountable and effective service delivery | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | HRD, NCCE |
| 247 | Organise refresher courses for 150 staff on and enforcing Local Government Service protocols/code of ethics | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 5,000.00 | 15,000.00 | X | | FNDA | HRD/NCCE |
| 248 | Print and distribute 2000No. anti-corruption fliers and brochures district-wide. | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 3,000.00 | 7,000.00 | X | | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 249 | Organise capacity building in budget tracking of budget and action plan implementation for 5No sub-committees and DPCU members | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 10,000.00 | X | | FNDA | HRD |

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|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|----------|-----------|----------|---|---|----------------|-----------------|
| 250 | Undertake monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of anti-corruption activities bi-annually | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 3,000.00 | 5,000.00 | X | | FNDA | DPCU/NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 251 | Procurement of 4no. anti-virus for Software and Hardware Maintenance | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 3,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | | X | MIS/IT | Procurement |
| 252 | Build capacity of 6No. Audit staff in forensic auditing | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 8,000.00 | 2,000.00 | X | | FNDA | IA |
| 253 | Performance Management | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | | 2,000.00 | 8,000.00 | | X | HRD | FNDA |
| 254 | Refresher training on client/customer service for 2no. client service staff | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 300.00 | | | 200.00 | X | | Client Service | FNDA |
| 255 | Train 6No. NACAP focal person(s) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 5,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | CHRAJ/NCCE/HRD |
| 256 | Ensure that number of queries raised in audit reports are dealt with/implemented | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 500.00 | | | X | IA | FNDA |
| 257 | Oganise 2No. refresher training for 16No. revenue collectors on the prompt payment of revenue collected to the Assembly's bank account within 24hrs | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 10,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | |
| 258 | Sensitization and engagement of Youth Groups and selected schools on Teenage Pregnancy | Obooho, Dedeso, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | | 2,302.05 | | | X | Gender | FNDA |
| 259 | Sensitization on drug abuse among children | Dedeso, Abourso, Ahomahomaso, Feyiase, Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 1,151.25 | | | X | | Gender | FNDA |
| 260 | Prepare and implement 1No. Public assets register | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | DFD, DWD |

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|---|---|--------------------|---|---|---|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|---|------|--------------|
| 261 | Establish and strengthen 10No. community vigilante groups | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 7,000.00 | 7,000.00 | X | | FNDA | GPS, ISD, TA |
| Objective 3: To Improve Access to Government Information by At Least 70% of the Citizens | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 262 | Establish 30No. complaints boxes, 1No toll-free hotline within the district | All Zonal councils | X | X | X | X | | | 7,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | FNDA | |
| 263 | Establish and monitor a portal on the Assembly website for reporting corruption related activities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 5,000.00 | 3,000.00 | | X | FNDA | MIS/IT |
| 264 | Publish approved fee fixing resolution and client service charter on Assembly website and 25No. Vantage points | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 5,000.00 | X | FNDA | MIS/ISD/NCCE |
| 265 | Prepare and distribute 2500 customer charter district wide and post 20No. Large copies at vantage points district-wide | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | ISD |
| 266 | Undertake Annual renewal of Website and Social media Management | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 6,000.00 | 500.00 | | | X | MIS/IT FNDA |
| 267 | Conduct 6No. Public education on how to use whistleblowing mechanism | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 5,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 10,000.00 | X | FNDA | NCCE |
| 268 | Organise 6No. public education on the right of the individual and the importance of reporting any corrupt activities the individual encounters in dealing with a service provider | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | | 7,000.00 | 10,000.00 | X | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |

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|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|----------------|------------|
| 269 | Educate the masses on government programmes and policies | Ahomahomaso, Otuater, Begoro, Owusukrom | X | X | X | X | | 14,000.00 | 18,000.00 | | | X | ISD | FNDA |
| 270 | Prepare & submit 4no. audit reports by the end of March/June/Sept/Dec | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 1,000.00 | | | X | IA | FNDA |
| 271 | Monitor the implementation of 4No. Audit reports/recommendations | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 272 | Organise IT Training for 80no. Staff | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | | | | X | MIS/IT | FNDA |
| 273 | Procure of 1no. Tv, 1no. Refrigerator, 1no. Air-condition, newsletters, and visitors tag | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | | | 12,000.00 | X | | Client Service | FNDA |
| 274 | Procurement of office Furniture for client service | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 4,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 | X | | Client Service | FNDA |
| 275 | Procurement of visitor's logbook | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 500.00 | | | 200.00 | X | | Client Service | FNDA |
| 276 | Weeding of old files of the Assembly | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | Records | FNDA |
| Objective 4: To Hold Four Public Fora Per Year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 277 | Organise at least 3no. Town Hall meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 25,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | Budget | FNDA |
| 278 | Organise 6No. Public education on the need to demand for genuine receipt for every payment made | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 9,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | CHRAJ/NCCE |
| 279 | Organise 6No. public durbar on Whistle-blowers Act 720 2006 | All Zonal councils | X | X | X | X | | 5,00.00 | 4,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 280 | Educate the public on the importance of education | Begoro, Obooho, Akoradako, Besebom | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 13,000.00 | | | X | ISD | FNDA |
| 281 | Organise 6No. community durbar on the effect of corruption on development | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |

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| 282 | Conduct 6No. Public education on national sexual harassment policy | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | HRD/NCCE |
| 283 | Organise 6No. Public hearing on the preparation of composite annual action plan and budget | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 7,000.000 | | X | FNDA | ISD |
| 284 | Organise district stakeholder forum on DMTDP | District wide | X | X | X | X | | | 20,000.00 | | | | FNDA | |
| 285 | Organise Community durbar & radio discussion on DMTDP | District-wide. | X | X | X | X | | | 20,000.00 | | | | FNDA | |
| 286 | Print & distribute summary brochure & posters | District-wide. | X | X | X | X | | | 5000.00 | | | | FNDA | |
| 287 | Press releases & media engagement on DMTDP. | Begoro. | X | X | X | X | | | 5000.00 | | | | FNDA | |
| 288 | Organise Staff Durbar | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | | 5,000.00 | | X | HRD | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Increase IGF by 70% by December 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Rising Revenue Initiative | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 289 | Deployment of digital tools for revenue collection | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | X | | DFD | FNDA |
| 290 | Revamp 2no existing old markets along the banks of the lakes with the view of widening tax net | 2no.communities | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 291 | Intensify monthly collection of revenue from occupants of official bungalows, stores and stalls | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 23,000.00 | 19,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 292 | Construction of 1no. animal market | Ahomahomaso, Abourso | X | X | X | X | | 60,000.00 | | | X | | DFD | DWD |
| 293 | Completion of 1no. cassava processing plant with ancillary facilities | Nteso No.1 | X | X | X | X | | 107,980.63 | | | | X | DFD | DWD |

| Objective 2: Reduce Revenue Leakages by 70% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|------------|------------|--|--|---|-----|------|
| 294 | Strengthening Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 10,00.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 295 | Prosecute defaulters (arrange them before court of law) within 2nd and 4th quarters respectively | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 7,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 296 | Publication/Gazette of Assembly's By-Laws | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 297 | Arrest and impound stray animals monthly in the District | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 12,000.00 | | | X | DFD | DFD |
| Objective 3: Identify and Capture 80% of New Revenue Items in Database | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 298 | Update of revenue database | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 7,000.00 | 8,450.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 299 | Revaluation of rateable properties for phase I | Begoro, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | 190,000.00 | 130,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 300 | Prepare lay-out and base map for the District annually | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 9,500.00 | | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 301 | Register and renew 78 cattle owners' license in the district annually | Dedeso, Akoradako, Miaso, Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 16,000.00 | 10,800.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 302 | Create easy access to river bank for cattle owners | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 4,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | | X | DFD | DWD |
| Objective 4: Reduce Revenue Arrears by 70% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 303 | Resource stool lands quarterly to function effectively | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 5,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 304 | Resource building inspectorate unit monthly to ensure all builders obtain permit | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 8,400.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 305 | Resource and operationalize sub-structures quarterly | Six (6) sub-structures | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 306 | Regular maintenance of cesspool emptier | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 70,000.00 | 50,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| Objective 5: Train Seventeen Revenue Collectors Annually | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|--|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|--|-----------|-----------|--|---|---|-----|------|
| 307 | Assign revenue collectors to respective zones and points twice annually | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 2,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| Objective 6: Conduct Sixteen Public Sensitisation on the Need to Pay Rate to the Assembly | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 308 | Public education on paying rate | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 8,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 309 | Register and screen 1,250 food and drink vendors within first quarter each year | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 12,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | X | | DFD | FNDA |

2027 Annual Action Plan

| Objective 1: To Improve The Adoption of New Farming Practices (Climate-Smart Agriculture) by 60% of Farmers by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|------------|----|----|----|-----------|-----------|-----|-------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------|------|
| Programme: AgriWealth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Project | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution | | |
| | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ongoing | Lead | Collaborating | |
| 1 | Establish 2 Demonstration fields to train women and youth farmers on vegetable production by December | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 2 | Conduct one (1) Research Extension Farmer Linkage Committee (RELC) Planning session & APRS for 50 Stakeholders by April | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | 1,500.000 | | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 3 | Train farmers on Climate Smart Agricultural practices by June | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,500.00 | 500.00 | | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 4 | Conduct 2 monitoring and supervision visits on all planned activities in the District by DDOs & 1 DDA by December | District-wide | | X | | X | 3,000.00 | 8,000.00 | | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 5 | Carry out 4,800 Home and Farm Visits by AEAs (Provide Direct | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 40,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |

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|--|--|---------------|---|---|---|---|----------|-------------|--|--|---|---|-------|------|
| | Extension Services to Farmers /FBOs through regular visits to disseminate improved Agriculture) and supervised by DAOs and DDA by December | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 2: To Increase household income from agriculture by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Train farmers on post-harvest management of grains and cereals by March | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 3,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 7 | Training Women on entrepreneurship ventures (soap making, detergents, etc) as women economic empowerment intervention by June | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 4,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 8 | Implement activities under government flagship programs by end of December | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 9 | Promote value-added products in the District at the Annual Commodity Satellite Market Fair, Koforidua by September | Koforidua | X | X | X | X | | 7,000.00 | | | X | | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 10 | Organise 1no. annual Farmers Day celebration by December | 1no.community | X | X | X | X | | 5000,000.00 | | | X | | AGRIC | FNDA |
| Objective 3: To Reduce climate-related crop losses by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Conduct Disease Surveillance in animals district by December | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 12 | Organize 4 quarterly Management meetings by end of December | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 13 | Routine Director's Technical Review Meeting by December | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |

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|--|---|----------------------|---|---|---|---|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---|---|-------|------|
| 14 | Carry out Multi Round Annual Crops and Livestock Survey (MRACLS) activities (Publicity, Listing, Data collection on crops and livestock, Yield Study Plot Establishment and Yield studies etc.) in selected enumeration areas by December | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 6,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| Objective 4: To at least 50% of farmers diversify into eco-friendly value chains (Bee-keeping, agroforestry, aquaculture) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Promote poultry, Pig-gery, Goat and Rabbitt rearing | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 3,000.00 | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 16 | Develop aqua-culture (fish ponds, cages) | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 50,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 17 | Train farmers in feed production and veterinary services | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 7,000.00 | 4,000.00 | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 18 | Implement activities under animal production by December | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 1,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 19 | Capacity building for Staff by June | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 1,000.00 | 4,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 20 | Hold 12 monthly agricultural performance and technical review meetings with district development officers and AEAs by December | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 1,500.00 | 5,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Increase youth and women engaged in productive enterprises by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Building Local Wealth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Train Youth in tourism and hospitality | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 3,000.00 | | 4,000.00 | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 22 | Support eco-friendly community-based tourism | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 4,000.00 | | 7,000.00 | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 23 | Partner with private sector for investment | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | | 7,000.00 | X | | BAC | FNDA |

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|--|--|----------------------|---|---|---|---|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|-----|------|
| 24 | Use digital platforms to market attractions | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 2,000.00 | | 1,500.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA |
| 25 | Entrepreneurship Training | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 3,500.00 | | 6,500.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA |
| 26 | Distribution of Start-Up kits to skilled Trainees | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 35,000.00 | | 65,000.00 | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 27 | Train Youth/Women in food processing, packaging and branding | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 4,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 28 | Facilitate market linkages (local, national export) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 2,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 29 | Set-up agricultural mechanization Service (AMSECs) | Dedeso | X | X | X | X | | 30,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 30 | Train Youth in Machinery operation and repairs | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 3,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 31 | Introduce digital tools (Apps, drones, E-extension) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 65,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 32 | Promote Greenhouse and hydroponic systems | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 25,000.00 | 8,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 33 | Train 500 Youth on snail railing, Bee railing and grass cutter railing | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | | 5,000.00 | X | | NYA | FNDA |
| 34 | Organise International Youth Day celebration lecture in 6no. communities | 6no. communities | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 | X | | NYA | FNDA |
| 35 | Public sensitization on job opportunities available | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 2,000.00 | 2,500.00 | | | X | YEA | FNDA |
| 36 | On the Job training for beneficiaries | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 1,500.00 | 1,000.00 | | | X | YEA | FNDA |
| Objective 2: To Support at least 60% of local SMEs with training and credit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Financial Literacy | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | | 5,000.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA |
| 38 | Entrepreneurship Training | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 3,500.00 | | 6,500.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA |

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|---|--|----------------------|---|---|---|---|--|------------|-----------|-----------|---|---|-----|------|
| 39 | Business Formalization Training | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | | 2,000.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA |
| 40 | Business Counselling and Formalization Workshop | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 4,000.00 | | 6,000.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA |
| 41 | Financial Support through NGOs, Ghana Enterprises Agency (GEA) Projects and Financial Institutions | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | | 80,000.00 | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 42 | Establish agribusiness incubation hubs | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 40,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 43 | Provide micro-credit/loans and business advisory services | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 100,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 44 | Train Youth in aggregation, transport and digital marketing | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 50,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 45 | Establish rural commodity market with ICT platforms | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 46 | Expand access to credit, crop insurance and input subsidies | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 47 | Provide tax incentives for agribusiness start-ups | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 9,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 48 | Strengthen PPPs for agribusiness cluster development | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 25,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 49 | Engagement with the management of our user agencies | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 2,000.00 | | | | X | YEA | FNDA |
| 50 | Impact Assessment | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 2,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | | X | YEA | FNDA |
| Objective 3: To Increase the Income of Average Households by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | Establish community level processing centres | Ahomahomaso, Dedeso | X | X | X | X | | 300,132.00 | | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 52 | Encourage Youth cooperative and out-grower schemes | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 53 | Establish/improve irrigation and climate-smart agriculture | Dedeso | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 3,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |

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|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|---|---|-----|------|
| 54 | Develop small-scale irrigation schemes (boreholes, dams, canals) | Dedeso, Mpaem | X | X | X | X | | 150,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 55 | Organise sensitization program on cyber security for 2,000 no. school pupils | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,000,000 | | | 4,500.00 | X | | NYA | FNDA |
| 56 | Conduct monitoring on Beneficiaries agencies (Community Protection Assistants, Fire Service Assistants, Medical First Respondents, Education Teaching Assistants, Health Workers, Prison Service Assistants) | Begoro, Abourso, Dedeso, Koforidua, Nsawam | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 3,900.00 | | | X | YEA | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Improve Pass Rate at All Levels from 80% to 95% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Education Uplift | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 57 | Organise Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovative Education (STMIE) clinic | District Wide | X | X | X | X | 22,500.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 58 | Organise monitoring of schools in the District | District Wide | X | X | X | X | 22,500.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 59 | Monitor BECE and WASSCE and conduct mock exams annually | District Wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | 3,000.00 | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 60 | Conduct Regular & Comprehensive inspection of Schools | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 61 | Conduct CPD activities (Inservice Training) | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | | 8,000.00 | X | | GES | FNDA |
| 62 | Organise Annual Teachers award scheme | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 4,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |

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|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|---|---|-----|------|
| 63 | Provide six (6) no. Laptops for administrative use | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 4,000.00 | | | | X | | GES | FNDA |
| Objective 2: To Increase Net Enrolment from 78% to 95% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 64 | Organize "My First Day at School" ceremony in schools | District Wide | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 65 | Organise de-worming programme in schools | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 66 | Coaching, monitoring and capacity building for KG teachers | All KG schools | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 67 | Conduct entrepreneurship and financial literacy modules in 5no. communities | Abourso, Ahoman, Dua police, Dedeso, Feyiase, Begoro | X | X | X | X | 7,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | X | | CEA | FNDA |
| Objective 3: To Improve Gender Parity Index from 90% to 100% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 68 | Organise programmes to promote Menstrual Hygiene | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 20,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 69 | Capacity building on inclusive Education and gender issues | All Circuits and the SHS | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 70 | Training on Mental Health and Stress management | All Circuits and the SHS | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 71 | Train 25no. participant to acquire NVTI certification | Begoro (salvation) | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | X | | CEA | FNDA |
| Objective 4: To Improve Literacy and Numeracy Proficiency at the Primary Level from 95% to 100% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 72 | Conduct SPAM in schools | District Wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 73 | Undertake civic education in 3no. communities | Begoro, Onuku, Oboho | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | CEA | FNDA |
| 74 | Introduce health and well-being modules (nutrition's mental health) in 5no. communities | Begoro, Ahoman, Abourso, Akoradako, Nteso no. 1 | X | X | X | X | 7,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | CEA | FNDA |
| 75 | Undertake District level learner's exhibitions | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 6,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | X | | CEA | FNDA |

| Objective 1: To Reduce Under-Five Mortality Rate by 30% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|--|--|----------|---|---|-----|------|
| Programme: Healthy Lives for All | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 76 | Implement National Malaria Elimination Programmes | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 21,250.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 77 | Training of Midwives on how to help mothers initiate breastfeeding immediately after delivery | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 78 | Organize community durbar to commemorate the child health promotion week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | | 3,000.00 | X | | GHS | FNDA |
| 79 | Celebration of child health promotion week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | | 3,750.00 | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 80 | Celebration of breastfeeding week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 81 | Education of the general public on the importance family planning and the effects of teenage pregnancies. | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,750.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| Objective 2: To Sensitize/Educate 200 Communities on Malaria and HIV/AIDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 82 | Public education on HIV/AIDS and other priority diseases | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | | 2,500.00 | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 83 | Organize and orient Midwives/CHOs on Health Promotion; Social Mobilization, SBCC, Community Participation, Advocacy | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 84 | Celebration of Breast Cancer awareness week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 7,500.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| Objective 3: To Train 50 Health Workers on Safe Motherhood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 85 | Quarterly meetings with Midwives on Safe Motherhood. | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 12,500.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |

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|--|--|---------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|--|-----------|--|---|---|------|------|
| 86 | Training of Mid-wives/CHOs on safe motherhood | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 12,500.00 | | | | X | | GHS | FNDA |
| Objective 4: To Educate 200 Communities on Personal Hygiene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 87 | Celebration of menstrual hygiene week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 13,750.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 88 | Organize meetings with stakeholders | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 1,500.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 89 | Conduct orientation for all newly posted staff | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 4,250.00 | | | | X | | GHS | FNDA |
| 90 | Training of staff DHIMS2 | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | | | | X | | GHS | FNDA |
| 91 | Organize quarterly supportive supervision | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 40,000.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Improve Access of Households to Safe Water by 95% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Safe water & Sanitation Initiative | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 92 | Implement DESSAP activities | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 80,000.00 | | | | X | | DEHU | DPCU |
| Objective 2: To Improve Access of Households to Improved Sanitation Facilities by 80% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 93 | Promote construction of household latrines/toilet | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | | 8,000.00 | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| 94 | Implement Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Programme in various towns to minimize open defecation | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 24,000.00 | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| 95 | Promote construction of soakage (soakaway) and catch Pits | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 15,000.00 | | 5,000.00 | | X | | DEHU | DWD |
| Objective 3: To Reduce the Incidence of Waterborne Diseases by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Conduct routine sanitary inspection in existing residential/dwelling premises to detect and assist to abate all nuisances identified therein | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 24,000.00 | | | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |

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|--|--|----------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|---|---|------|-------------|
| 97 | Promote construction and regular maintenance of public concrete drains | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 12,000.00 | | | | | X | DEHU | DWD |
| 98 | Promote regular desilting and cleaning of existing public drains | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| 99 | Support quarterly fumigation and sanitation improvement package exercises undertaken by Zoomlion Ghana Limited | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 32,00000 | | | | | X | DEHU | Zoomlion |
| Objective 4: To Undertake 200 Hygiene Education Campaigns in 200 Communities by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 | Organise public sensitization on noise pollution | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | | 4,000.00 | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| 101 | Organize public hygiene/sanitation educational programmes in in towns/villages, churches, mosques and schools etc | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 19,200.00 | | 12,800.00 | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| 102 | Organize hygiene education and medical screening exercise for cooked food and meat vendors/hawkers/handlers and hospitality industry workers | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 12,00.00 | | | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| Objective 5: To Increase Access to Safe Water and Sanitation by 90% of Communities in the District. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 103 | Facilitate procurement of sanitary tools/equipment and logistics for sanitary laborers | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 30,000.00 | | | X | | DEHU | Procurement |
| Objective 1: To Strengthen Child Protection Systems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Integrated Child Protection & Social Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 104 | Settle and monitor 30 child welfare cases. Conduct home visits on 15 child welfare cases | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,750.00 | | 2,250.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |

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| 105 | Form community child protection in the district to promote child right and protection | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 16,500.00 | | 5,500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 106 | Make representation at the Juvenile court and family Tribunal. | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | 1,000.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 107 | Community sensitization in 10 No. communities on Child rights, child labour, child abuse, teenage pregnancy and monitor 5 child abuse cases | 10 communities | X | X | X | X | 14,537.00 | | 3,062.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 108 | Register and monitor 10 Day Care Centres. | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | 2,060.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 109 | Train 10-day care attendants | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 840.00 | | 1,000.00 | | X | | SWCD | FNDA |
| Objective 2: To Provide Family & Community Support Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 110 | Identification and registration of 150 no. of Persons with disability | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 5,875.00 | | 4,875.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 111 | Support 50no. persons with disability with various retooling items or equipment and finance on health and education | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 859,760.00 | | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 112 | Train 30no. PWDs in alternative livelihood | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 30,000.00 | | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 113 | Offer Psycho-Social Counselling to 10 no. HIV/AIDS Patients and medico-social support to 10 no. paupers to pay their hospital bills | 10 communities | X | X | X | X | 6,500.00 | | 2,500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 114 | Local Economic Development (Women's Group Empowerment in Skill Development in 10no. Communities) | 10 communities | X | X | X | X | 5,500.00 | | 2,500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |

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|--|---|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|----------|----------|--|---|---|------|------|
| 115 | Support transportation of beneficiaries in all LEAP communities for mass NHIS registration/renewal and 200 for mass LEAP card placement | 36 communities | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| Objective 3: To Improve Access to Essential Social Services for Vulnerable Children | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 116 | Registration and Data update of 50no. vulnerable group (children and aged) | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 6,900.00 | | 2,500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 117 | Hold sensitization workshop for 10no. Heads/Directors of day care centres on best practices of day care centre operations | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 118 | Sensitization, payment and monitoring of LEAP beneficiaries. | 36 communities | X | X | X | X | 8,250.00 | | 2,750.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 119 | Training of focal persons in 36 communities | 36 communities | X | X | X | X | 8,250.00 | | 2,750.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 120 | Organise mobile registration exercise in zonal councils | All zonal councils | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | 1,100.00 | | | X | B&D | FNDA |
| 121 | Visit health facilities for registration during births and deaths registration month with regional team | Ahomahomaso, Dedeso, Begoro | X | X | X | X | 1,750.00 | | 100.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA |
| 122 | Weekly visit to weighing centres for early registration | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 | | | X | B&D | FNDA |
| 123 | Partake in Child Health Promotion week | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 1,000.00 | | 5,000.00 | | X | | B&D | GHS |
| Objective 4: To Strengthen Monitoring, Evaluation, and Performance of Social Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 124 | Partner 3 NGOs in executing NGO/Social welfare activities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 500.00 | | 500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 125 | Offer supervision services and monitor 8 cases | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 4,000.00 | | 2,000.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |

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|--|--|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|----------|----------|----------|--|---|---|------|------|
| 126 | Extension Services (Collaboration with other Departments/units) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 6,500.00 | | 2,500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 127 | Monitor rehabilitation centre | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 750.00 | | 346.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 128 | Organize 4no. social enquiry reports on cases sent to the court | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 3,00.00 | | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 129 | Build capacity for 2no. Staff on Part 1&2 of ACT 936, scheme of service, condition of service and code of conduct) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 10,00.00 | | 8,000.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA |
| Objective 5: To Promote Advocacy, Awareness, and Community Engagement | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 130 | Sensitize 10no. communities on Gender Based Issues District-wide | | X | X | X | X | 9,300.00 | | 3,300.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 131 | Conduct Public sensitization and awareness creation on early births and deaths registration | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | 1,000.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA |
| 132 | Visit health facilities for registration during births and deaths registration month with regional team | Ahomahomaso, Dedeso, Begoro | X | X | X | X | 1,750.00 | | 100.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA |
| 133 | Weekly visit to weighing centres for early registration | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 | | | X | B&D | FNDA |
| 134 | Partake in child health promotion week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 4,000.00 | 3,000.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA |
| 135 | Build capacity for 2n0. Staff on Part 1&2 of ACT 936, scheme of service, condition of service and code of conduct) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Improve Access to Quality Health Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: NextGen Infrastructure Drive | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|--|----------------------|---|---|---|---|------------|------------|----------|-----------|---|---|-------------|------|
| 136 | Renovation/completion of CHPs compound | Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | 80,000.00 | | 20,000.00 | | X | DWD | GHS |
| 137 | Completion of CHPs compound | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 70,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | GHS |
| 138 | Renovation of CHPs compound | Dedeso | X | X | X | X | | 90,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | GHS |
| 139 | Completion of CHPs compound | Abourso | X | X | X | X | | 90,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | GHS |
| Objective 2: To Strengthen Health Delivery Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 140 | Procurement of health equipment for CHIPS compound | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 700,000.00 | | | X | | Procurement | GHS |
| Objective 3: To Expand Water and Sanitation Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 141 | Repair and maintenance of (non-functional boreholes fitted with hand pump and those mechanized) at various communities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 43,615.35 | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 142 | Construction of 10No. Boreholes | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 125,000.00 | | | X | | DWD | FNDA |
| 143 | Construction and installation of rainwater harvest system in 5No. Basic Schools | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 37,500.00 | | | X | | DWD | FNDA |
| Objective 4: To Enhance Transportation and Road Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 144 | Rehabilitate feeder roads, build warehouse, and cold storage facilities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | 8,000.00 | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 145 | Reshaping of feeder roads(45km) | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 337,500.00 | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| Objective 5: To Improve Energy and ICT Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 146 | Maintenance of Street-lights | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 90,000.00 | | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 147 | Connect 10no communities to the national grid | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 80,000.00 | | | | | X | ECG | FNDA |
| 148 | Construct ICT centres in 50no schools | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 200,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| Objective 6: To Strengthen Public and Social Infrastructure. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 149 | Rehabilitation of Social Infrastructure | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 75,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |

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| 150 | Rehabilitation of Official Bungalows | (Koradaso & Begoro) | X | X | X | X | | 175,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 151 | Construction of Social Infrastructure | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 728,273.00 | | | X | | DWD | FNDA |
| 152 | Completion of SIF Projects | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 300,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 153 | Completion of fencing (chain link) around Begoro slaughterhouse | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 100,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 154 | Rehabilitation of Office Building | District Assembly (Begoro) | X | X | X | X | | 75,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| Objective 7: To Ensure Sustainability and Maintenance of Infrastructure. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 155 | Implementation of Operations and Maintenance Plan (O&M) | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 156 | Development Control Activities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 26,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | PPD |
| 157 | Organise twelve (12) Technical sub-committee meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 30,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 158 | Organise twelve (12) Spatial planning committee meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 30,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 159 | Preparation of planning schemes | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 100,000.00 | | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 160 | Public education of permitting and local plans | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 10,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 161 | Registration of Assembly land banks | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 30,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 162 | Creation and updating of district spatial database | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 30,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 163 | Street naming and property addressing | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 80,000.00 | | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 164 | Monitoring of development structures | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 20,000.00 | | | | | X | PPD | DWD |
| 165 | Planting of avenue trees | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 10,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 166 | Nursery of seedlings | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 10,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 167 | Procure gardening tools | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |

| Objective 1: To Reduce Climate-Related Livelihood Losses by 50% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|---|---|---|---|----------|-----------|-----------|--|---|---|-------|--------------------------------|
| Programme: Eco-Resilient | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 168 | Inspection of Fire-fighting Equipment | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 2,552.00 | | | | | X | NADMO | GNFS |
| 169 | Organize 4No. DDMC Meeting | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 4,000.65 | | 3,657.00 | | | X | NADMO | FNDA |
| 170 | Conduct Hazard identification exercise | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,466.00 | | 2,000.96 | | | X | NADMO | FNDA |
| 171 | Refresher Training for 16no. staff on DRR & Response | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | 2,060.9 | | X | | NADMO | FNDA |
| Objective: 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| At Least 60% of Households Adopt Eco-Resilient Livelihood Practices | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 172 | Organise clean-up exercise | Begoro, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | | 4,084.08 | | | X | NADMO | DEHU, Zoomlion, GNFS |
| 173 | Support tree planting, seedlings, and agro-forestry | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | | | X | | NADMO | FNDA |
| Objective 3: To Sensitise 150 Communities on the Impact of Climate Variability and Change. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 174 | Bushfire Education | Abourso, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | 3,000.33 | 1,339.00 | | | | X | NADMO | GNFS, NCCE, ISD, GPS |
| 175 | Conduct Public education and awareness campaign on flooding, road safety and climate-related risks | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 1,594.00 | | 3,000.59 | | | X | NADMO | Forestry, Ghana Police service |
| 176 | Awareness creation on spillage of Bagre dam | Dedeso zone | X | X | X | X | 4,000.23 | | 1,743.00 | | | X | NADMO | GNFS, Ghana Police Service |
| 177 | International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDRR) | Begoro, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | 5,569.20 | | | | X | NADMO | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Enhance Citizen's Participation in Governance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Community Voice, Better Governance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 178 | Organize quarterly DPCU Meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | DPCU | FNDA |
| 179 | Organize quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 3,788.25 | | | X | DPCU | FNDA |
| 180 | Prepare Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 18,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | X | | DPCU | FNDA |

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| 181 | Conduct Mid-Term and Annual Review of (2026-2029) DMTDP | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | | X | DPCU | FNDA |
| 182 | Organize quarterly Budget Committee meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 7,600.00 | 6,000.00 | | | X | Budget | FNDA |
| 183 | Organize Public Complaints Committee (PRCC) Meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 9,000.00 | | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 184 | Educate 15No.members of PRCC | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 3,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | CHRAJ |
| 185 | Conduct 6No.public education on the activities of PRCC | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | NCCE |
| 186 | Organize quarterly Ordinary Assembly meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 60,000.00 | | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 187 | Organize quarterly Management meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 8,000.00 | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 188 | Organise Six (6) Sub-Committee meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 98,750.00 | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 189 | Organize quarterly DISEC meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 16,000.00 | | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 190 | Facilitate District Education Oversight Committee Meeting (DEOC) meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 9,000.00 | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 191 | Organise District AIDs Committee activities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 81,940.00 | | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 192 | Operate and Maintain Official vehicles and immovable Assets annually | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 100,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | Transport |
| 193 | Organise Inter-Service and Sectoral Collaboration and Cooperation meeting | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 4,000.00 | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 194 | Organise 4no. Audit committee meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 12,000.00 | | | X | IA | FNDA |
| 195 | Organise public education on the availability and usage of client service toll-free | All Zonal councils | X | X | X | X | | | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | NCCE |

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| | lines in 6No.zonal councils | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 196 | Conduct 6No. Sensitisation programme for Assembly members on their roles as the representatives of their electorates and rule of law | District wide | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | X | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 197 | Organise training in planning, budgeting & expenditure control for 6No.substructures | All zonal councils | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | DPCU | FNDA |
| 198 | Revised the 3No.templates for works, services and goods to include anti-corruption clauses through engaging a legal practitioner | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 5,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | |
| 199 | Conduct quarterly Entity Tender Committee Meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |
| 200 | Educate the masses to abstain from sex or use of condoms | Begoro, Ahomahomaso, Abourso, Onuku | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 13,000.00 | | | X | ISD | GHS |
| 201 | Conduct public education on the need to meet their tax obligations | Begoro, Kumfere,As-arekwao, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | 17,000.00 | | | X | ISD | FNDA |
| 202 | Educate the masses on issues relevant to good sanitation | Begoro, Ahomahomaso, Dedeso, Dominase | X | X | X | X | | 7,000.00 | 11,000.00 | | | X | ISD | FNDA |
| 203 | Educate parents and guardians to desist from engaging their wards during school hours | Begoro, Ahomahomaso, Apaah, Akwansrem | X | X | X | X | | 4,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | | X | ISD | FNDA |
| 204 | Sensitization on women participation in decision making | Ahomahomaso, Begoro, Dedeso, | X | X | X | X | | 2,302.05 | | | | X | Gender | FNDA |

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| 205 | Community durbars and sensitization on child labour/abuse | Begoro, Obooho, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | | 2,302.05 | | X | | Gender | FNDA |
| 206 | Sensitization on engaging men, boys, traditional and religious leaders in promoting gender equality | Begoro, Ahomahomaso, Obooho | X | X | X | X | | 2,302.05 | | | X | | Gender | FNDA |
| 207 | Community/school sensitization on low girl child enrolment | Begoro, Abourso, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | | 2,302.05 | | | X | Gender | FNDA |
| 208 | Sensitization on ending child marriage (co-habitation) | Abourso, Feyiase, Dedeso | X | X | X | X | | 1,175.00 | | | | X | Gender | FNDA |
| 209 | Refresher Training for staff on gender mainstreaming into institutional programmes and activities | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 2,302.05 | | X | | Gender | FNDA |
| Objective 2: To Increase Citizens Satisfaction with Governance by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 210 | Organization of Honourable DCE's community engagement | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 60,000.00 | | | X | | Admin | FNDA |
| 211 | Economic empowerment and development training of women and persons living with disability (PWDs) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 2,302.05 | | | X | | Gender | FNDA |
| 212 | Promote cultural festival and branding campaign | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | ISD | Culture |
| 213 | Ensure that number of queries raised in audit reports are dealt with/implemented | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 500.00 | | | X | IA | FNDA |
| 214 | Prepare and submit 4No. financial statements for auditing | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | DFD |
| 215 | Implement RIAP activities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 923,593.52 | 615,729.01 | | | X | Budget | FNDA |
| 216 | Establish 30No. complaints boxes, 1No toll-free hotline within the district | All Zonal councils | X | X | X | X | | 7,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | |
| 217 | Office Operations | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 16,000.00 | 9,000.00 | | 16,000.00 | | X | HRD | FNDA |

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|-----|--|---------------------|---|---|---|---|--|------------|-----------|-----------|---|---|-------------|----------------|
| 218 | Staff Welfare & Motivation | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | | 5,000.00 | | X | HRD | FNDA |
| 219 | Organise Staff Durbar | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | | 5,000.00 | | X | HRD | FNDA |
| 220 | Build capacity of 150No.staff of FNDA on accountable and effective service delivery | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | HRD, NCCE |
| 221 | Conduct 1No.public opinion survey to select the least corrupt institutions in Fantakwa North District annually | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 10,000.00 | X | | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 222 | Update Business Register | Begoro, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | 12,500.00 | 12,500.00 | | | X | Statistics | Budget/Revenue |
| 223 | Statistical Web Base database and updates | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 20,000.00 | | | X | Statistics | MIS/IT |
| 224 | Administrative data updates | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 12,500.00 | | | X | Statistics | FNDA |
| 225 | Install 5No. clock-in system | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | HRD/MIS |
| 226 | Procurement of office furniture and fittings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 170,000.00 | | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |
| 227 | Procurement of street-lights | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 120,000.00 | | | X | | Procurement | FNDA |
| 228 | Undertake market reading on selected goods and services from designated markets for the computation of CPI,PPI and PI by Ghana Statistical Service | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 15,000.00 | | | X | Statistics | FNDA |
| 229 | Procurement and maintenance of office equipment | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 180,000.00 | | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |
| 230 | Procurement of cleaning materials | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 100,000.00 | 80,000.00 | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |
| 231 | Procurement of printed materials and stationery | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 40,000.00 | 30,000.00 | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |
| 232 | Supply of school furniture | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 159,461.43 | | | X | | Procurement | GES |

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| 233 | Procurement of various items for PWDs | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 250,000.00 | | | X | | Procurement | FNDA |
| 234 | Training of 4no. staff on GHNEPS and GIFMIS | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 30,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | X | | Procurement | FNDA |
| 235 | Procurement and maintenance of office equipment | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 180,000.00 | | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |
| 236 | Sensitise 200 (public and private) staff on the causes and effect of corruption | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 10,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | CHRAJ/NCCE/HRD |
| 237 | Sensitise 150No.FNDA staff on the rules of conflict of interest | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 3,000.00 | | | | X | FNDA | HRD/NCCE |
| 238 | Build capacity of 150No.staff of FNDA on accountable and effective service delivery | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | HRD, NCCE |
| 239 | Organise refresher courses for 150 staff on and enforcing Local Government Service protocols/code of ethics | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 5,000.00 | 15,000.00 | X | | FNDA | HRD/NCCE |
| 240 | Print and distribute 2000No. anti-corruption fliers and brochures district-wide. | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 3,000.00 | 7,000.00 | X | | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 241 | Organise capacity building in budget tracking of budget and action plan implementation for 5No sub-committees and DPCU members | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 10,000.00 | X | | FNDA | HRD |
| 242 | Undertake monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of anti-corruption activities bi-annually | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 3,000.00 | 5,000.00 | X | | FNDA | DPCU/NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 243 | Procurement of 4no. anti-virus for Software | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 3,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | | X | MIS/IT | Procurement |

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| | and Hardware Maintenance | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 244 | Build capacity of 6No. Audit staff in forensic auditing | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 8,000.00 | 2,000.00 | X | | FNDA | IA |
| 245 | Performance Management | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | | 2,000.00 | 8,000.00 | | X | HRD | FNDA |
| 246 | Refresher training on client/customer service for 2no. client service staff | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 300.00 | | | 200.00 | X | | Client Service | FNDA |
| 247 | Train 6No. NACAP focal person(s) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 5,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | CHRAJ/NCCE/HRD |
| 248 | Ensure that number of queries raised in audit reports are dealt with/implemented | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 500.00 | | | X | IA | FNDA |
| 249 | Oganise 2No. refresher training for 16No. revenue collectors on the prompt payment of revenue collected to the Assembly's bank account within 24hrs | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 10,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | |
| 250 | Sensitization and engagement of Youth Groups and selected schools on Teenage Pregnancy | Obooho, Dedeso, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | | 2,302.05 | | | X | Gender | FNDA |
| 251 | Sensitization on drug abuse among children | Dedeso, Abourso, Ahomahomaso, Feyiase, Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 1,151.25 | | | X | | Gender | FNDA |
| 252 | Prepare and implement 1No. Public assets register | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | DFD, DWD |
| 253 | Establish and strengthen 10No. community vigilante groups | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 7,000.00 | 7,000.00 | X | | FNDA | GPS, ISD, TA |
| Objective 3: To Improve Access to Government Information by at least 70% of the Citizens | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 254 | Establish 30No. complaints boxes, 1No | All Zonal councils | X | X | X | X | | 7,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | |

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| | toll-free hotline within the district | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 255 | Establish and monitor a portal on the Assembly website for reporting corruption related activities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 3,000.00 | | | X | | FNDA | MIS/IT |
| 256 | Publish approved fee fixing resolution and client service charter on Assembly website and 25No. Vantage points | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | MIS/ISD/NCCE |
| 257 | Prepare and distribute 2500 customer charter district wide and post 20No. Large copies at vantage points district-wide | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | | FNDA | ISD |
| 258 | Undertake Annual renewal of Website and Social media Management | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 500.00 | | | | X | MIS/IT | FNDA |
| 259 | Conduct 6No. Public education on how to use whistleblowing mechanism | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | NCCE |
| 260 | Organise 6No. public education on the right of the individual and the importance of reporting any corrupt activities the individual encounters in dealing with a service provider | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 7,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 261 | Educate the masses on government programme and policies | Ahomahomaso, Otuaer, Begoro, Owusukrom | X | X | X | X | | 14,000.00 | 18,000.00 | | | | X | ISD | FNDA |
| 262 | Prepare & submit 4no. audit reports by the end of March/June/Sept/Dec | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 1,000.00 | | | | X | IA | FNDA |

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| 263 | Monitor the implementation of 4No. Audit reports/recommendations | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 264 | Organise IT Training for 80no. Staff | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | | | X | | MIS/IT | FNDA |
| 265 | Procure of 1no. Tv, 1no. Refrigerator, 1no. Air-condition, newsletters, and visitors tag | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | | | 12,000.00 | X | | Client Service | FNDA |
| 266 | Procurement of office Furniture for client service | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 4,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 | X | | Client Service | FNDA |
| 267 | Procurement of visitor's logbook | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 500.00 | | | 200.00 | X | | Client Service | FNDA |
| 268 | Weeding of old files of the Assembly | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | Records | FNDA |
| Objective 4: To Hold Four Public Fora Per Year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 269 | Organise at least 3no. Town Hall meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 25,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | Budget | FNDA |
| 270 | Organise 6No. Public education on the need to demand for genuine receipt for every payment made | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 9,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | CHRAJ/NCCE |
| 271 | Organise 6No. public durbar on Whistle-blowers Act 720 2006 | All Zonal councils | X | X | X | X | | 5,00.00 | 4,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 272 | Educate the public on the importance of education | Begoro, Obooho, Akoradako, Beseboum | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 13,000.00 | | X | | ISD | FNDA |
| 273 | Organise 6No. community durbar on the effect of corruption on development | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 274 | Conduct 6No. Public education on national sexual harassment policy | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | HRD/NCCE |
| 274 | Organise 6No. Public hearing on the preparation of composite annual action plan and budget | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 7,000.000 | X | | FNDA | ISD |

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|---|---|----------------------|---|---|---|---|--|------------|-----------|--|---|---|------|------|
| 275 | Organise district stakeholder forum on DMTDP | District wide | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | | | | | FNDA | |
| 276 | Organise Community durbar & radio discussion on DMTDP | District-wide. | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | | | | | FNDA | |
| 277 | Print & distribute summary brochure & posters | District-wide. | X | X | X | X | | 5000.00 | | | | | FNDA | |
| 278 | Press releases & media engagement on DMTDP. | Begoro. | X | X | X | X | | 5000.00 | | | | | FNDA | |
| 279 | Organise Staff Durbar | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 5,000.00 | | X | | HRD | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Increase IGF by 70% by December 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Rising Revenue Initiative | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 280 | Deployment of digital tools for revenue collection | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | X | | DFD | FNDA |
| 281 | Revamp 2no existing old markets along the banks of the lakes with the view of widening tax net | 2no.communities | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 282 | Intensify monthly collection of revenue from occupants of official bungalows, stores and stalls | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 23,000.00 | 19,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 283 | Construction of 1no. animal market | Ahomahomaso, Abourso | X | X | X | X | | 60,000.00 | | | X | | DFD | DWD |
| 284 | Completion of 1no. cassava processing plant with ancillary facilities | Nteso No.1 | X | X | X | X | | 107,980.63 | | | | X | DFD | DWD |
| Objective 2: To Reduce Revenue Leakages By 70% By 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 285 | Strengthening Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 10,00.00 | | X | | DFD | FNDA |
| 286 | Prosecute defaulters (arrange them before court of law) within | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 7,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |

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| | 2nd and 4th quarters respectively | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 287 | Publication/Gazette of Assembly's By-Laws | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | | X | | DFD | FNDA |
| 288 | Arrest and impound stray animals monthly in the District | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 12,000.00 | | | X | | DFD | DFD |
| Objective 3: To Identify and Capture 80% of New Revenue Items in Database | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 289 | Update of revenue database | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 7,000.00 | 8,450.00 | | | X | | DFD | FNDA |
| 290 | Revaluation of rateable properties for 1st phase | Begoro, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | 190,000.00 | 130,000.00 | | | X | | DFD | FNDA |
| 291 | Prepare lay-out and base map for the District annually | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 9,500.00 | | | | X | | DFD | FNDA |
| 292 | Register and renew 78 cattle owners' license in the district annually | Dedeso, Akoradako, Miaso, Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 16,000.00 | 10,800.00 | | | X | | DFD | FNDA |
| 293 | Create easy access to river bank for cattle owners | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 4,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | | X | | DFD | DWD |
| Objective 4: To Reduce Revenue Arrears by 70% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 294 | Resource stool lands quarterly to function effectively | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 5,000.00 | | | X | | DFD | FNDA |
| 295 | Resource building inspectorate unit monthly to ensure all builders obtain permit | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 8,400.00 | | | X | | DFD | FNDA |
| 296 | Resource and operationalize sub-structures quarterly | Six (6) sub-structures | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | | X | | DFD | FNDA |
| 297 | Regular maintenance of cesspool emptier | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 70,000.00 | 50,000.00 | | | X | | DFD | FNDA |
| Objective 5: To Train Seventeen Revenue Collectors Annually | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 298 | Assign revenue collectors to respective zones and points twice annually | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 2,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | | X | | DFD | FNDA |
| Objective 6: To Conduct Sixteen Public Sensitisation on the Need to Pay Rate to the Assembly | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 299 | Public education on paying rate | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 8,000.00 | | | X | | DFD | FNDA |

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|-----|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|--|-----------|-----------|--|---|--|-----|------|
| 300 | Register and screen 1,250 food and drink vendors within first quarter each year | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 12,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | X | | DFD | FNDA |
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2028 Annual Action Plan

| Objective 1: Improve The Adoption of New Farming Practices (Climate-Smart Agriculture) by 60% of Farmers by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|------------|----|----|----|-----------|-----------|-----|-------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Programme: AgriWealth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Project | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution | |
| | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ongoing | Lead | Collaborating |
| 1 | Establish 2 Demonstration fields to train women and youth farmers on vegetable production by December | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 2 | Conduct one (1) Research Extension Farmer Linkage Committee (RELC) Planning session & APRS for 50 Stakeholders by April | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | 1,500.000 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 3 | Train farmers on Climate Smart Agricultural practices by June | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,500.00 | 500.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 4 | Conduct 2 monitoring and supervision visits on all planned activities in the District by DDOs & 1 DDA by December | District-wide | | X | | X | 3,000.00 | 8,00.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 5 | Carry out 4,800 Home and Farm Visits by AEAs (Provide Direct Extension Services to Farmers /FBOs through regular visits to disseminate improved Agriculture) and supervised by DAOs and DDA by December | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 40,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| Objective 2: To Increase Household Income from Agriculture by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Train farmers on post-harvest management of | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 3,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |

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|--|---|----------------------|---|---|---|---|----------|-------------|----------|--|---|---|-------|------|
| | grains and cereals by March | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Training Women on entrepreneurship ventures (soap making, detergents, etc) as women economic empowerment intervention by June | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 4,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 8 | Implement activities under government flagship programs by end of December | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 9 | Promote value-added products in the District at the Annual Commodity Satellite Market Fair, Koforidua by September | Koforidua | X | X | X | X | | 7,000.00 | | | X | | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 10 | Organise 1no. annual Farmers Day celebration by December | Ino.community | X | X | X | X | | 5000,000.00 | | | X | | AGRIC | FNDA |
| Objective 3: To Reduce Climate-Related Crop Losses by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Conduct Disease Surveillance in animals district by December | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 12 | Organize 4 quarterly Management meetings by end of December | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 13 | Routine Director's Technical Review Meeting by December | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 14 | Carry out Multi Round Annual Crops and Livestock Survey (MRACLS) activities (Publicity, Listing, Data collection on crops and livestock, Yield Study Plot Establishment and Yield studies etc.) in selected enumeration areas by December | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 6,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| Objective 4: To at least 50% of Farmers Diversify into Eco-Friendly Value Chains (Bee-keeping, agroforestry, aquaculture) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Promote poultry, Piggery, Goat and Rabbitt rearing | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 3,000.00 | | X | | AGRIC | FNDA |

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|---|--|----------------------|---|---|---|---|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|-------|------|
| 16 | Develop aqua-culture (fish ponds, cages) | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 50,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | X | | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 17 | Train farmers in feed production and veterinary services | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 7,000.00 | 4,000.00 | | X | | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 18 | Implement activities under animal production by December | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 1,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 19 | Capacity building for Staff by June | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 1,000.00 | 4,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 20 | Hold 12 monthly agricultural performance and technical review meetings with district development officers and AEAs by December | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 1,500.00 | 5,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| Objective 1: Increase Youth and Women Engaged In Productive Enterprises by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Building Local Wealth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Train Youth in tourism and hospitality | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 3,000.00 | | 4,000.00 | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 22 | Support eco-friendly community-based tourism | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 4,000.00 | | 7,000.00 | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 23 | Partner with private sector for investment | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | | 7,000.00 | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 24 | Use digital platforms to market attractions | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 2,000.00 | | 1,500.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA |
| 25 | Entrepreneurship Training | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 3,500.00 | | 6,500.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA |
| 26 | Distribution of Start-Up kits to skilled Trainees | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 35,000.00 | | 65,000.00 | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 27 | Train Youth/Women in food processing, packaging and branding | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 4,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 28 | Facilitate market linkages (local, national export) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 2,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 29 | Set-up agricultural mechanization Service (AM-SECs) | Dedeso | X | X | X | X | | 30,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 30 | Train Youth in Machinery operation and repairs | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 3,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |

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|--|--|----------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|---|---|-----|------|
| 31 | Introduce digital tools (Apps, drones, E-extension) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 65,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 32 | Promote Greenhouse and hydroponic systems | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 25,000.00 | 8,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 33 | Train 500 Youth on snail railing, Bee railing and grass cutter railing | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | | 5,000.00 | X | | NYA | FNDA |
| 34 | Organise International Youth Day celebration lecture in 6no. communities | 6no. communities | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 | X | | NYA | FNDA |
| 35 | Public sensitization on job opportunities available | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 2,000.00 | 2,500.00 | | | X | YEA | FNDA |
| 36 | On the Job training for beneficiaries | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 1,500.00 | 1,000.00 | | | X | YEA | FNDA |
| Objective 2: To Support at least 60% of Local SMEs with Training and Credit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Financial Literacy | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | 5,000.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA |
| 38 | Entrepreneurship Training | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,500.00 | | | 6,500.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA |
| 39 | Business Formalization Training | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA |
| 40 | Business Counselling and Formalization Workshop | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 4,000.00 | | | 6,000.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA |
| 41 | Financial Support through NGOs, Ghana Enterprises Agency (GEA) Projects and Financial Institutions | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 20,000.00 | | | 80,000.00 | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 42 | Establish agribusiness incubation hubs | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 40,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 43 | Provide micro-credit/loans and business advisory services | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 100,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 44 | Train Youth in aggregation, transport and digital marketing | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 50,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 45 | Establish rural commodity market with ICT platforms | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 46 | Expand access to credit, crop insurance and input subsidies | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |

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| 47 | Provide tax incentives for agribusiness start-ups | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 9,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 48 | Strengthen PPPs for agribusiness cluster development | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 25,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 49 | Engagement with the management of our user agencies | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 2,000.00 | | | X | | YEA | FNDA |
| 50 | Impact Assessment | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 2,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | X | | YEA | FNDA |
| 51 | Train 1,500 no. Youth in 15 communities on financial literacy | 15 communities | X | X | X | X | 1,750.00 | | | 3,000.00 | X | | NYA | FNDA |
| Objective 3: To Increase the Income of Average Households by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | Establish community level processing centres | Ahomahomaso, Dedeso | X | X | X | X | | 300,132.00 | | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 53 | Encourage Youth co-operative and out-grower schemes | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 54 | Establish/improve irrigation and climate-smart agriculture | Dedeso | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 3,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 55 | Develop small-scale irrigation schemes (boreholes, dams, canals) | Dedeso, Mpaem | X | X | X | X | | 150,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 56 | Organise sensitization program on cyber security for 2,000 no. school pupils | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,000,000 | | | 4,500.00 | X | | NYA | FNDA |
| 57 | Conduct monitoring on Beneficiaries agencies (Community Protection Assistants, Fire Service Assistants, Medical First Respondents, Education Teaching Assistants, Health Workers, Prison Service Assistants) | Begoro, Abourso, Dedeso, Koforidua, Nsawam | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 3,900.00 | | X | | YEA | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Improve Pass Rate at All Levels from 80% to 95% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Education Uplift | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | Organise Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovative Education (STMIE) clinic | District Wide | X | X | X | X | 22,500.00 | | | | X | | GES | FNDA |

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| 59 | Organise monitoring of schools in the District | District Wide | X | X | X | X | 22,500.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 60 | Monitor BECE and WASSCE and conduct mock exams annually | District Wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | 3,000.00 | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 61 | Conduct Regular & Comprehensive inspection of Schools | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 62 | Conduct CPD activities (Inservice Training) | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | | 8,000.00 | X | | GES | FNDA |
| 63 | Organise Annual Teachers award scheme | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 4,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 64 | Provide six (6) no. Laptops for administrative use | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 4,000.00 | | | | X | | GES | FNDA |
| Objective 2: To Increase Net Enrolment from 78% to 95% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 65 | Organize "My First Day at School" ceremony in schools | District Wide | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 66 | Organise de-worming programme in schools | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 67 | Coaching, monitoring and capacity building for KG teachers | All KG schools | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 68 | Conduct entrepreneurship and financial literacy modules in 5no. communities | Abourso, Ahoman, Dua police, Dedeso, Feyiase, Begoro | X | X | X | X | 7,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | | X | CEA | FNDA |
| Objective 3: To improve Gender Parity Index from 90% to 100% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 69 | Organise programmes to promote Menstrual Hygiene | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 20,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 70 | Capacity building on inclusive Education and gender issues | All Circuits and the SHS | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 71 | Training on Mental Health and Stress management | All Circuits and the SHS | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 72 | Train 25no. participant to acquire NVTI certification | Begoro (salvation) | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | | X | CEA | FNDA |
| Objective 4: To improve Literacy and Numeracy Proficiency at the Primary Level from 95% to 100% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 73 | Conduct SPAM in schools | District Wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |

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| 74 | Undertake civic education in 3no. communities | Begoro, Onuku, Obooho | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | CEA | FNDA |
| 75 | Introduce health and well-being modules (nutrition's mental health) in 5no. communities | Begoro, Ahoman, Abourso, Akoradako, Nteso no. 1 | X | X | X | X | 7,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | CEA | FNDA |
| 76 | Undertake District level learner's exhibitions | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 6,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | X | | CEA | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Reduce Under-Five Mortality Rate by 30% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Healthy Lives for All | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 77 | Implement National Malaria Elimination Programmes | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 21,250.00 | | | | X | | GHS | FNDA |
| 78 | Training of Midwives on how to help mothers initiate breastfeeding immediately after delivery | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | | | | X | | GHS | FNDA |
| 79 | Organize community durbar to commemorate the child health promotion week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 3,000.00 | X | | | GHS | FNDA |
| 80 | Celebration of child health promotion week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 3,750.00 | | X | | GHS | FNDA |
| 81 | Celebration of breastfeeding week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | | X | | GHS | FNDA |
| 82 | Education of the general public on the importance family planning and the effects of teenage pregnancies. | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,750.00 | | | | X | | GHS | FNDA |
| Objective 2: To Educate 150 Communities on Malaria and HIV/AIDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 83 | Public education on HIV/AIDS and other priority diseases | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 2,500.00 | | X | | GHS | FNDA |
| 84 | Organize and orient Midwives/CHOs on Health Promotion; Social Mobilization, SBCC, Community Participation, Advocacy | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | | X | | GHS | FNDA |
| 85 | Celebration of Breast Cancer awareness week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 7,500.00 | | | | X | | GHS | FNDA |

| Objective 3: To Train 50 Health Workers on Safe Motherhood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|--|-----------|--|---|---|------|------|
| 86 | Quarterly meetings with Midwives on Safe Motherhood. | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 12,500.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 87 | Training of Midwives/CHOs on safe motherhood | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 12,500.00 | | | | X | | GHS | FNDA |
| Objective 4: To Educate 150 Communities on Personal Hygiene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 88 | Celebration of menstrual hygiene week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 13,750.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 89 | Organize meetings with stakeholders | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 1,500.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 90 | Conduct orientation for all newly posted staff | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 4,250.00 | | | | X | | GHS | FNDA |
| 91 | Training of staff DHIMS2 | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | | | | X | | GHS | FNDA |
| 92 | Organize quarterly supportive supervision | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 40,000.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Improve Access of Households to Safe Water by 95% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Safe water & Sanitation Initiative | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 93 | Implement DESSAP activities | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 80,000.00 | | | | X | | DEHU | DPCU |
| Objective 2: To Improve Access of Households to Improved Sanitation Facilities by 80% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 94 | Promote construction of household latrines/toilet | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | | 8,000.00 | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| 95 | Implement Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Programme in various towns to minimize open defecation | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 24,000.00 | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| 96 | Promote construction of soakage (soakaway) and catch Pits | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 15,000.00 | | 5,000.00 | | X | | DEHU | DWD |
| Objective 3: To Reduce the Incidence of Waterborne Diseases by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 97 | Conduct routine sanitary inspection in existing residential/dwelling premises to detect and assist to abate all nuisances identified therein | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 24,000.00 | | | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| 98 | Promote construction and regular maintenance of public concrete drains | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 12,000.00 | | | | | X | DEHU | DWD |

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|--|--|----------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|--|---|------|-------------|
| 99 | Promote regular desilting and cleaning of existing public drains | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| 100 | Support quarterly fumigation and sanitation improvement package exercises undertaken by Zoomlion Ghana Limited | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 32,000.00 | | | | | X | DEHU | Zoomlion |
| Objective 4: To Undertake 150 Hygiene Education Campaigns in 150 Communities by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 101 | Organise public sensitization on noise pollution | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | | 4,000.00 | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| 102 | Organize public hygiene/sanitation educational programmes in in towns/villages, churches, mosques and schools etc | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 19,200.00 | | 12,800.00 | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| 103 | Organize hygiene education and medical screening exercise for cooked food and meat vendors/hawkers/handlers and hospitality industry workers | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 12,00.00 | | | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| Objective 5: To increase Access to Safe Water and Sanitation by 90% of communities in the District. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 104 | Facilitate procurement of sanitary tools/equipment and logistics for sanitary laborers | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 30,000.00 | | | | X | DEHU | Procurement |
| Objective 1: To Strengthen Child Protection Systems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Integrated Child Protection & Social Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 105 | Settle and monitor 30 child welfare cases. Conduct home visits on 15 child welfare cases | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,750.00 | | 2,250.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 106 | Form community child protection in the district to promote child right and protection | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 16,500.00 | | 5,500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 107 | Make representation at the Juvenile court and family Tribunal. | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | 1,000.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 108 | Community sensitization in 10 No. communities | 10 communities | X | X | X | X | 14,537.00 | | 3,062.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |

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|--|---|----------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|------------|----------|--|---|---|------|------|
| | on Child rights, child labour, child abuse, teenage pregnancy and monitor 5 child abuse cases | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 109 | Register and monitor 10 Day Care Centres. | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | 2,060.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 110 | Train 10-day care attendants | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 840.00 | | 1,000.00 | | X | | SWCD | FNDA |
| Objective 2: To Provide Family & Community Support Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 111 | Identification and registration of 150 no. of Persons with disability | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 5,875.00 | | 4,875.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 112 | Support 50no. persons with disability with various retooling items or equipment and finance on health and education | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 859,760.00 | | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 113 | Train 30no. PWDs in alternative livelihood | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 30,000.00 | | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 114 | Offer Psycho-Social Counselling to 10 no. HIV/AIDS Patients and medico-social support to 10 no. paupers to pay their hospital bills | 10 communities | X | X | X | X | 6,500.00 | | 2,500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 115 | Local Economic Development (Women's Group Empowerment in Skill Development in 10no. Communities) | 10 communities | X | X | X | X | 5,500.00 | | 2,500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 116 | Support transportation of beneficiaries in all LEAP communities for mass NHIS registration/renewal and 200 for mass LEAP card placement | 36 communities | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| Objective 3: To Improve Access to Essential Social Services for Vulnerable Children | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 117 | Registration and Data update of 50no. vulnerable group (children and aged) | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 6,900.00 | | 2,500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 118 | Hold sensitization workshop for 10no. Heads/Directors of day care centres on best practices of | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |

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| | day care centre operations | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 119 | Sensitization, payment and monitoring of LEAP beneficiaries. | 36 communities | X | X | X | X | 8,250.00 | | 2,750.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 120 | Training of focal persons in 36 communities | 36 communities | X | X | X | X | 8,250.00 | | 2,750.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 121 | Organise mobile registration exercise in zonal councils | All zonal councils | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | 1,100.00 | | | X | B&D | FNDA |
| 122 | Visit health facilities for registration during births and deaths registration month with regional team | Ahomahomaso, Dedeso, Begoro | X | X | X | X | 1,750.00 | | 100.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA |
| 123 | Weekly visit to weighing centres for early registration | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 | | | X | B&D | FNDA |
| 124 | Partake in Child Health Promotion week | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 1,000.00 | | 5,00.00 | | X | | B&D | GHS |
| Objective 4: To Strengthen Monitoring, Evaluation, and Performance of Social Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 125 | Partner 3 NGOs in executing NGO/Social welfare activities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 500.00 | | 500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 126 | Offer supervision services and monitor 8 cases | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 4,000.00 | | 2,000.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 127 | Extension Services (Collaboration with other Departments/units) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 6,500.00 | | 2,500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 128 | Monitor rehabilitation centre | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 750.00 | | 346.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 129 | Organize 4no. social enquiry reports on cases sent to the court | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 3,00.00 | | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 130 | Build capacity for 2no. Staff on Part 1&2 of ACT 936, scheme of service, condition of service and code of conduct) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 10,00.00 | | 8,000.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA |
| Objective 5: To promote advocacy, awareness, and community engagement | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 131 | Sensitize 10no. communities on Gender Based Issues | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 9,300.00 | | 3,300.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |

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|--|--|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|----------|------------|----------|-----------|---|---|-------------|------|
| 132 | Conduct Public sensitization and awareness creation on early births and deaths registration | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | 1,000.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA |
| 133 | Visit health facilities for registration during births and deaths registration month with regional team | Ahomahomaso, Dedeso, Begoro | X | X | X | X | 1,750.00 | | 100.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA |
| 134 | Weekly visit to weighing centres for early registration | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA |
| 135 | Partake in child health promotion week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 4,000.00 | 3,000.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA |
| 136 | Build capacity for 2n0. Staff on Part 1&2 of ACT 936, scheme of service, condition of service and code of conduct) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Improve Access to Quality Health Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: NextGen Infrastructure Drive | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 137 | Renovation/completion of CHPs compound | Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | 80,000.00 | | 20,000.00 | | X | DWD | GHS |
| 138 | Completion of CHPs compound | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 70,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | GHS |
| 139 | Renovation of CHPs compound | Dedeso | X | X | X | X | | 90,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | GHS |
| 140 | Completion of CHPs compound | Abourso | X | X | X | X | | 90,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | GHS |
| Objective 2: To Strengthen health delivery infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 141 | Procurement of health equipment for CHIPS compound | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 700,000.00 | | | X | | Procurement | GHS |
| Objective 3: To Expand Water and Sanitation Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 142 | Repair and maintenance of (non-functional boreholes fitted with hand pump and those mechanized) at various communities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 43,615.35 | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 143 | Construction of 10No. Boreholes | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 125,000.00 | | | X | | DWD | FNDA |

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| 144 | Construction and installation of rainwater harvest system in 5No. Basic Schools | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 37,500.00 | | | | X | | DWD | FNDA |
| Objective 4: To Enhance Transportation and Road Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 145 | Rehabilitate feeder roads, build warehouse, and cold storage facilities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 150,000.00 | | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 146 | Reshaping of feeder roads(45km) | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 337,500.00 | | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| Objective 5: To Improve Energy and ICT Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 147 | Maintenance of Street-lights | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 90,000.00 | | | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| Objective 6: To Strengthen Public and Social Infrastructure. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 148 | Rehabilitation of Social Infrastructure | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 75,000.00 | | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 149 | Rehabilitation of Official Bungalows | (Koradaso & Begoro) | X | X | X | X | | 175,000.00 | | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 150 | Construction of Social Infrastructure | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 728,273.00 | | | | X | | DWD | FNDA |
| 151 | Completion of SIF Projects | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 300,000.00 | | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 152 | Completion of fencing (chain link) around Begoro slaughterhouse | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 100,000.00 | | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 153 | Rehabilitation of Office Building | District Assembly (Begoro) | X | X | X | X | | 75,000.00 | | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| Objective 7: To Ensure Sustainability and Maintenance of Infrastructure. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 154 | Implementation of Operations and Maintenance Plan (O&M) | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 60,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 155 | Development Control Activities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 26,000.00 | | | | | X | DWD | PPD |
| 156 | Organise twelve (12) Technical sub-committee meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 30,000.00 | | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 157 | Organise twelve (12) Spatial planning committee meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 30,000.00 | | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 158 | Preparation of planning schemes | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 100,000.00 | | | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 159 | Public education of permitting and local plans | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 10,000.00 | | | | X | PPD | FNDA |

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| 160 | Registration of Assembly land banks | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 30,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 161 | Creation and updating of district spatial database | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 30,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 162 | Street naming and property addressing | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 80,000.00 | | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 163 | Monitoring of development structures | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 20,000.00 | | | | | X | PPD | DWD |
| 164 | Planting of avenue trees | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 10,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 165 | Nursery of seedlings | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 10,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 166 | Procure gardening tools | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Reduce Climate-Related Livelihood Losses by 50% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Eco-Resilient | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 167 | Inspection of Firefighting Equipment | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 2,552.00 | | | | | X | NADMO | GNFS |
| 168 | Organize 4No. DDMC Meeting | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 4,000.65 | | 3,657.00 | | | X | NADMO | FNDA |
| 169 | Conduct Hazard identification exercise | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,466.00 | | 2,000.96 | | | X | NADMO | FNDA |
| 170 | Refresher Training for 16no. staff on DRR & Response | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | 2,060.9 | | X | | NADMO | FNDA |
| Objective 2: At Least 60% of Households Adopt Eco-Resilient Livelihood Practices | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 171 | Organise clean-up exercise | Begoro, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | | 4,084.08 | | | X | NADMO | DEHU, Zoomlion, GNFS |
| 172 | Tree planting exercise | Begoro | X | | X | | 4,000.00 | 4,595.94 | | | | X | NADMO | Forestry PPD, AGRIC, GES |
| 173 | Support tree planting, seedlings, and agro-forestry | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | | | X | | NADMO | FNDA |
| 174 | Formation and Training of Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) | All zones | X | | X | | 7,050.00 | 700.00 | | | X | | NADMO | FNDA |
| Objective 3: To Sensitise 150 Communities on the Impact of Climate Variability and Change. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 175 | Bushfire Education | Abourso, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | 3,000.33 | 1,339.00 | | | | X | NADMO | GNFS, NCCE, ISD, GPS |
| 176 | Conduct Public education and awareness campaign on flooding, road safety and climate-related risks | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 1,594.00 | | 3,000.59 | | | X | NADMO | Forestry, Ghana Police service |
| 177 | Awareness creation on spillage of Bagre dam | Dedeso zone | X | X | X | X | 4,000.23 | | 1,743.00 | | | X | NADMO | GNFS, Ghana Police Service |

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| 178 | International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDRR) | Begoro, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | 5,569.20 | | | | X | NADMO | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Enhance Citizen's Participation in Governance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Community Voice, Better Governance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 179 | Organize quarterly DPCU Meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | DPCU | FNDA |
| 180 | Organize quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 3,788.25 | | | X | DPCU | FNDA |
| 181 | Prepare Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 18,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | X | | DPCU | FNDA |
| 182 | Conduct Mid-Term and Annual Review of (2026-2029) DMTDP | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | | X | DPCU | FNDA |
| 183 | Organize quarterly Budget Committee meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 7,600.00 | 6,000.00 | | | X | Budget | FNDA |
| 184 | Organize Public Complaints Committee (PRCC) Meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 9,000.00 | | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 185 | Educate 15No.members of PRCC | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 3,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | CHRAJ |
| 186 | Conduct 6No.public education on the activities of PRCC | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | NCCE |
| 187 | Organize quarterly Ordinary Assembly meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 60,000.00 | | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 188 | Organize quarterly Management meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 8,000.00 | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 189 | Organise Six (6) Sub-Committee meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 98,750.00 | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 190 | Organize quarterly DISEC meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 16,000.00 | | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 191 | Facilitate District Education Oversight Committee Meeting (DEOC) meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 9,000.00 | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 192 | Organise District AIDs Committee activities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 81,940.00 | | | | X | Admin | FNDA |

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| 193 | Operate and Maintain Official vehicles and immovable Assets annually | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 100,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | Transport |
| 194 | Organise Inter-Service and Sectoral Collaboration and Cooperation meeting | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 4,000.00 | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 195 | Organise 4no. Audit committee meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 12,000.00 | | | X | IA | FNDA |
| 196 | Organise public education on the availability and usage of client service toll-free lines in 6No.zonal councils | All Zonal councils | X | X | X | X | | | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | NCCE |
| 197 | Conduct 6No. Sensitisation programme for Assembly members on their roles as the representatives of their electorates and rule of law | District wide | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | X | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 198 | Organise training in planning, budgeting & expenditure control for 6No.substructures | All zonal councils | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | DPCU | FNDA |
| 199 | Revised the 3No.templates for works, services and goods to include anti-corruption clauses through engaging a legal practitioner | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 5,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | |
| 200 | Conduct quarterly Entity Tender Committee Meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |
| 201 | Educate the masses to abstain from sex or use of condoms | Begoro, Ahomahomaso, Abourso, Onuku | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 13,000.00 | | | X | ISD | GHS |
| 202 | Conduct public education on the need to meet their tax obligations | Begoro, Kumfere, Asarekwao, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | 17,000.00 | | | X | ISD | FNDA |
| 203 | Educate the masses on issues relevant to good sanitation | Begoro, Ahomahomaso, Deso, Dominase | X | X | X | X | | 7,000.00 | 11,000.00 | | | X | ISD | FNDA |

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| 204 | Educate parents and guardians to desist from engaging their wards during school hours | Begoro, Ahomahomaso, Apaah, Akwansrem | X | X | X | X | | 4,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | | X | ISD | FNDA |
| 205 | Sensitization on women participation in decision making | Ahomahomaso, Begoro, Dedeso, | X | X | X | X | | 2,302.05 | | | | X | Gender | FNDA |
| 206 | Community durbars and sensitization on child labour/abuse | Begoro, Obooho, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | | 2,302.05 | | X | | Gender | FNDA |
| 207 | Sensitization on engaging men, boys, traditional and religious leaders in promoting gender equality | Begoro, Ahomahomaso, Obooho | X | X | X | X | | 2,302.05 | | | X | | Gender | FNDA |
| 208 | Community/school sensitization on low girl child enrolment | Begoro, Abourso, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | | 2,302.05 | | | X | Gender | FNDA |
| 209 | Sensitization on ending child marriage (co-habitation) | Abourso, Feyiase, Dedeso | X | X | X | X | | 1,175.00 | | | | X | Gender | FNDA |
| 210 | Refresher Training for staff on gender mainstreaming into institutional programmes and activities | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 2,302.05 | | X | | Gender | FNDA |
| Objective 2: To Increase Citizens Satisfaction with Governance by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 211 | Organization of Honourable DCE's community engagement | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 60,000.00 | | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 212 | Economic empowerment and development training of women and persons living with disability (PWDs) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 2,302.05 | | | | X | Gender | FNDA |
| 213 | Promote cultural festival and branding campaign | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | ISD | Culture |
| 214 | Ensure that number of queries raised in audit reports are dealt with/implemented | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 500.00 | | | X | IA | FNDA |
| 215 | Prepare and submit 4No.financial statements for auditing | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | DFD |

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|-----|--|---------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|---|---|-------------|----------------|
| 216 | Implement RIAP activities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 923,593.52 | 615,729.01 | | | X | Budget | FNDA |
| 217 | Establish 30No. complaints boxes, 1No toll-free hotline within the district | All Zonal councils | X | X | X | X | | 7,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | |
| 218 | Office Operations | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 16,000.00 | 9,000.00 | | 16,000.00 | | X | HRD | FNDA |
| 219 | Staff Welfare & Motivation | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | | 5,000.00 | | X | HRD | FNDA |
| 220 | Organise Staff Durbar | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | | 5,000.00 | | X | HRD | FNDA |
| 221 | Build capacity of 150No.staff of FNDA on accountable and effective service delivery | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | HRD, NCCE |
| 222 | Conduct 1No.public opinion survey to select the least corrupt institutions in Fanteakwa North District annually | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 10,000.00 | X | | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 223 | Update Business Register | Begoro, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | 12,500.00 | 12,500.00 | | | X | Statistics | Budget/Revenue |
| 224 | Statistical Web Base database and updates | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 20,000.00 | | | X | Statistics | MIS/IT |
| 225 | Administrative data updates | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 12,500.00 | | | X | Statistics | FNDA |
| 226 | Install 5No. clock-in system | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | HRD/MIS |
| 227 | Procurement of office furniture and fittings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 170,000.00 | | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |
| 228 | Procurement of street-lights | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 120,000.00 | | | X | | Procurement | FNDA |
| 229 | Undertake market reading on selected goods and services from designated markets for the computation of CPI,PPI and PI by Ghana Statistical Service | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 15,000.00 | | | X | Statistics | FNDA |
| 230 | Procurement and maintenance of office equipment | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 180,000.00 | | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |
| 231 | Procurement of cleaning materials | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 100,000.00 | 80,000.00 | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |
| 232 | Procurement of printed materials and stationery | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 40,000.00 | 30,000.00 | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |

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|-----|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|--|------------|-----------|-----------|---|---|-------------|-----------------|
| 233 | Supply of school furniture | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 159,461.43 | | | X | | Procurement | GES |
| 234 | Procurement of various items for PWDs | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 250,000.00 | | | X | | Procurement | FNDA |
| 235 | Training of 4no. staff on GHNEPS and GIFMIS | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 30,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | X | | Procurement | FNDA |
| 236 | Procurement and maintenance of office equipment | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 180,000.00 | | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |
| 237 | Sensitise 200 (public and private) staff on the causes and effect of corruption | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 10,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | CHRAJ/NCCE/HRD |
| 238 | Sensitise 150No.FNDA staff on the rules of conflict of interest | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 3,000.00 | | | | X | FNDA | HRD/NCCE |
| 239 | Build capacity of 150No.staff of FNDA on accountable and effective service delivery | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | HRD, NCCE |
| 240 | Organise refresher courses for 150 staff on and enforcing Local Government Service protocols/code of ethics | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 5,000.00 | 15,000.00 | X | | FNDA | HRD/NCCE |
| 241 | Print and distribute 2000No. anti-corruption fliers and brochures district-wide. | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 3,000.00 | 7,000.00 | X | | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 242 | Organise capacity building in budget tracking of budget and action plan implementation for 5No subcommittees and DPCU members | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 10,000.00 | X | | FNDA | HRD |
| 243 | Undertake monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of anti-corruption activities bi-annually | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 3,000.00 | 5,000.00 | X | | FNDA | DPCU/NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 244 | Procurement of 4no. anti-virus for Software and Hardware Maintenance | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 3,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | | X | MIS/IT | Procurement |

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|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|----------|-----------|----------|---|---|----------------|----------------|
| 245 | Build capacity of 6No. Audit staff in forensic auditing | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 2,000.00 | X | | FNDA | IA |
| 246 | Performance Management | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 8,000.00 | | X | HRD | FNDA |
| 247 | Refresher training on client/customer service for 2no. client service staff | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 300.00 | | 200.00 | X | | Client Service | FNDA |
| 248 | Train 6No. NACAP focal person(s) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | CHRAJ/NCCE/HRD |
| 249 | Ensure that number of queries raised in audit reports are dealt with/implemented | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 500.00 | | | X | IA | FNDA |
| 250 | Oganise2No. refresher training for 16No. revenue collectors on the prompt payment of revenue collected to the Assembly's bank account within 24hrs | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | |
| 251 | Sensitization and engagement of Youth Groups and selected schools on Teenage Pregnancy | Obooho, Dedeso, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | 2,302.05 | | | X | Gender | FNDA |
| 252 | Sensitization on drug abuse among children | Dedeso, Abourso, Ahomahomaso, Feyiase, Begoro | X | X | X | X | 1,151.25 | | | X | | Gender | FNDA |
| 253 | Prepare and implement 1No. Public assets register | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | DFD, DWD |
| 254 | Establish and strengthen 10No. community vigilante groups | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 7,000.00 | 7,000.00 | X | | FNDA | GPS, ISD, TA |
| Objective 3: To Improve Access to Government Information by at Least 70% of the Citizens | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 255 | Establish 30No. complaints boxes, 1No toll-free hotline within the district | All Zonal councils | X | X | X | X | 7,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | |
| 256 | Establish and monitor a portal on the Assembly website for reporting corruption related activities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | 3,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | MIS/IT |
| 257 | Publish approved fee fixing resolution and client | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 5,000.00 | X | | FNDA | MIS/ISD/NCCE |

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|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|---------|------------|
| | service charter on Assembly website and 25No. Vantage points | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 258 | Prepare and distribute 2500 customer charter district wide and post 20No. Large copies at vantage points district-wide | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | ISD |
| 259 | Undertake Annual renewal of Website and Social media Management | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 500.00 | | | X | MIS/IT | FNDA |
| 260 | Conduct 6No. Public education on how to use whistleblowing mechanism | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 10,000.00 | X | | FNDA | NCCE |
| 261 | Organise 6No. public education on the right of the individual and the importance of reporting any corrupt activities the individual encounters in dealing with a service provider | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 7,000.00 | 10,000.00 | X | | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 262 | Educate the masses on government programme and policies | Ahomahomaso, Otuater, Begoro, Owusukrom | X | X | X | X | | 14,000.00 | 18,000.00 | | | X | ISD | FNDA |
| 263 | Prepare & submit 4no. audit reports by the end of March/June/Sept/Dec | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 1,000.00 | | | X | IA | FNDA |
| 264 | Monitor the implementation of 4No. Audit reports/recommendations | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 265 | Organise IT Training for 80no. Staff | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | | | | X | MIS/IT | FNDA |
| 266 | Weeding of old files of the Assembly | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | Records | FNDA |
| Objective 4: To Hold Four Public Fora Per Year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 267 | Organise at least 3no. Town Hall meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 25,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | Budget | FNDA |
| 268 | Organise 6No. Public education on the need to demand for genuine receipt for every payment made | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 9,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | CHRAJ/NCCE |

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|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|------|------------|
| 269 | Organise 6No.public durbar on Whistle-blowers Act 720 2006 | All Zonal councils | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 4,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 270 | Educate the public on the importance of education | Begoro, Oboho, Akoradako, Beseboun | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 13,000.00 | | | X | ISD | FNDA |
| 271 | Organise 6No.community durbar on the effect of corruption on development | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 272 | Conduct 6No. Public education on national sexual harassment policy | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | HRD/NCCE |
| 273 | Organise 6No. Public hearing on the preparation of composite annual action plan and budget | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 7,000.000 | | X | FNDA | ISD |
| 274 | Organise district stakeholder forum on DMTDP | District wide | X | X | X | X | | | 20,000.00 | | | | FNDA | |
| 275 | Organise Community durbar & radio discussion on DMTDP | District-wide. | X | X | X | X | | | 20,000.00 | | | | FNDA | |
| 276 | Print & distribute summary brochure & posters | District-wide. | X | X | X | X | | | 5000.00 | | | | FNDA | |
| 277 | Press releases & media engagement on DMTDP. | Begoro. | X | X | X | X | | | 5000.00 | | | | FNDA | |
| 278 | Organise Staff Durbar | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | | 5,000.00 | | X | HRD | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Increase IGF by 70% by December 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Rising Revenue Initiative | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 279 | Deployment of digital tools for revenue collection | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | X | | DFD | FNDA |
| 280 | Revamp 2no existing old markets along the banks of the lakes with the view of widening tax net | 2no.communities | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 281 | Intensify monthly collection of revenue from occupants of official bungalows, stores and stalls | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 23,000.00 | 19,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 282 | Construction of 1no. animal market | Ahomahomaso, Abourso | X | X | X | X | | 60,000.00 | | | X | | DFD | DWD |

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|--|--|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|------------|------------|--|--|---|-----|------|
| 283 | Completion of Ino. cas-sava processing plant with ancillary facilities | Nteso No.1 | X | X | X | X | | 107,980.63 | | | | X | DFD | DWD |
| Objective 2: To Reduce Revenue Leakages by 70% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 284 | Strengthening Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 285 | Prosecute defaulters (arrange them before court of law) within 2nd and 4th quarters respectively | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 7,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 286 | Publication/Gazette of Assembly's By-Laws | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 287 | Arrest and impound stray animals monthly in the District | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 12,000.00 | | | X | DFD | DFD |
| Objective 3: To Identify and Capture 80% of New Revenue Items in Database | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 288 | Update of revenue database | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 7,000.00 | 8,450.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 289 | Revaluation of rateable properties for 1st phase | Begoro, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | 190,000.00 | 130,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 290 | Prepare lay-out and base map for the District annually | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 9,500.00 | | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 291 | Register and renew 78 cattle owners' license in the district annually | Dedeso, Akoradako, Miaso, Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 16,000.00 | 10,800.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 292 | Create easy access to river bank for cattle owners | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 4,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | | X | DFD | DWD |
| Objective 4: To Reduce Revenue Arrears by 70% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 293 | Resource stool lands quarterly to function effectively | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 5,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 294 | Resource building in-spectorate unit monthly to ensure all builders obtain permit | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 8,400.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 295 | Resource and operationalize sub-structures quarterly | Six (6) sub-structures | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 296 | Regular maintenance of cesspool emptier | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 70,000.00 | 50,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |

| Objective 5: To Train Seventeen Revenue Collectors Annually | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|--|-----------|-----------|--|---|---|-----|------|
| 297 | Assign revenue collectors to respective zones and points twice annually | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 2,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| Objective 6: To Conduct Sixteen Public Sensitisation on the Need to Pay Rate to the Assembly | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 298 | Public education on paying rate | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 8,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 299 | Register and screen 1,250 food and drink vendors within first quarter each year | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 12,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | X | | DFD | FNDA |

2029 Annual Action Plan

| Objective 1: To Improve the Adoption of New Farming Practices (Climate-Smart Agriculture) by 60% of Farmers by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|------------|----|----|----|-----------|----------|-----|-------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Programme: AgriWealth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Project | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution | |
| | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ongoing | Lead | Collaborating |
| 1 | Establish 2 Demonstration fields to train women and youth farmers on vegetable production by December | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 2 | Conduct one (1) Research Extension Farmer Linkage Committee (RELC) Planning session & APRS for 50 Stakeholders by April | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | 1,500.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 3 | Train farmers on Climate Smart Agricultural practices by June | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,500.00 | 500.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 4 | Conduct 2 monitoring and supervision visits on all planned activities in the District by DDOs & 1 DDA by December | District-wide | | X | | X | 3,000.00 | 8,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 5 | Carry out 4,800 Home and Farm Visits by AEAs (Provide Direct Extension Services to Farmers /FBOs through regular | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 40,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |

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| | visits to disseminate improved Agriculture) and supervised by DAOs and DDA by December | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 2: To Increase Household Income from Agriculture by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Train farmers on post-harvest management of grains and cereals by March | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 3,000.00 | | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 7 | Training Women on entrepreneurship ventures (soap making, detergents, etc) as women economic empowerment intervention by June | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 4,000.00 | | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 8 | Implement activities under government flagship programs by end of December | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 9 | Promote value-added products in the District at the Annual Commodity Satellite Market Fair, Koforidua by September | Koforidua | X | X | X | X | | 7,000.00 | | | X | | | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 10 | Organise 1no. annual Farmers Day celebration by December | 1no.community | X | X | X | X | | 5000,000.00 | | | X | | | AGRIC | FNDA |
| Objective: 3 | | Reduce Climate-Related Crop Losses By 40% By 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Conduct Disease Surveillance in animals district by December | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 12 | Organize 4 quarterly Management meetings by end of December | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 13 | Routine Director's Technical Review Meeting by December | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |
| 14 | Carry out Multi Round Annual Crops and Livestock Survey (MRACLS) activities (Publicity, Listing, Data collection on crops and livestock, Yield Study Plot Establishment | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 6,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA |

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| | and Yield studies etc.) in selected enumeration areas by December | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 4: To At Least 50% of Farmers Diversify into Eco-Friendly Value Chains (Bee-Keeping, Agroforestry, Aquaculture) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Promote poultry, Piggery, Goat and Rabbitt rearing | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 3,000.00 | | X | | AGRIC | FNDA | |
| 16 | Develop aqua-culture (fish ponds, cages) | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 50,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | X | | AGRIC | FNDA | |
| 17 | Train farmers in feed production and veterinary services | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 7,000.00 | 4,000.00 | | X | | AGRIC | FNDA | |
| 18 | Implement activities under animal production by December | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 1,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | | AGRIC | FNDA | |
| 19 | Capacity building for Staff by June | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 1,000.00 | 4,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA | |
| 20 | Hold 12 monthly agricultural performance and technical review meetings with district development officers and AEAs by December | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 1,500.00 | 5,000.00 | | | | X | AGRIC | FNDA | |
| Objective 1: To Increase Youth and Women Engaged in Productive Enterprises by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Building Local Wealth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Train Youth in tourism and hospitality | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 3,000.00 | | 4,000.00 | X | | BAC | FNDA | |
| 22 | Support eco-friendly community-based tourism | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 4,000.00 | | 7,000.00 | X | | BAC | FNDA | |
| 24 | Partner with private sector for investment | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | | 7,000.00 | X | | BAC | FNDA | |
| 25 | Use digital platforms to market attractions | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 2,000.00 | | 1,500.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA | |
| 26 | Entrepreneurship Training | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 3,500.00 | | 6,500.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA | |
| 27 | Distribution of Start-Up kits to skilled Trainees | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 35,000.00 | | 65,000.00 | X | | BAC | FNDA | |
| 28 | Train Youth/Women in food processing, packaging and branding | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 4,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA | |
| 29 | Facilitate market linkages (local, national export) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 2,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA | |

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| 30 | Set-up agricultural mechanization Service (AM-SECs) | Dedeso | X | X | X | X | | 30,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 31 | Train Youth in Machinery operation and repairs | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 3,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 32 | Introduce digital tools (Apps, drones, E-extension) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 65,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 33 | Promote Greenhouse and hydroponic systems | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 25,000.00 | 8,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 34 | Train 500 Youth on snail railing, Bee railing and grass cutter railing | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | | 5,000.00 | X | | NYA | FNDA |
| 35 | Organise International Youth Day celebration lecture in 6no. communities | 6no. communities | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 | X | | NYA | FNDA |
| 36 | Public sensitization on job opportunities available | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 2,000.00 | 2,500.00 | | | X | YEA | FNDA |
| 37 | On the Job training for beneficiaries | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 1,500.00 | 1,000.00 | | | X | YEA | FNDA |
| Objective 2: To Support at Least 60% of Local SMEs with Training and Credit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Financial Literacy | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | 5,000.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA |
| 39 | Entrepreneurship Training | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,500.00 | | | 6,500.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA |
| 40 | Business Formalization Training | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA |
| 41 | Business Counselling and Formalization Workshop | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 4,000.00 | | | 6,000.00 | | X | BAC | FNDA |
| 42 | Financial Support through NGOs, Ghana Enterprises Agency (GEA) Projects and Financial Institutions | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 20,000.00 | | | 80,000.00 | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 43 | Establish agribusiness incubation hubs | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 40,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 44 | Provide micro-credit/loans and business advisory services | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 100,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 45 | Train Youth in aggregation, transport and digital marketing | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 50,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |

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|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|---|--|-----|------|
| 46 | Establish rural commodity market with ICT platforms | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 47 | Expand access to credit, crop insurance and input subsidies | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 48 | Provide tax incentives for agribusiness start-ups | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 9,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 49 | Strengthen PPPs for agribusiness cluster development | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 25,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 50 | Engagement with the management of our user agencies | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 2,000.00 | | | X | | YEA | FNDA |
| 51 | Impact Assessment | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 2,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | X | | YEA | FNDA |
| 52 | Train 1,500 no. Youth in 15 communities on financial literacy | 15 communities | X | X | X | X | 1,750.00 | | | 3,000.00 | X | | NYA | FNDA |
| Objective 3: To Increase the Income of Average Households by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | Establish community level processing centres | Ahomahomaso, Dedeso | X | X | X | X | | 300,132.00 | | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 54 | Encourage Youth co-operative and out-grower schemes | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 55 | Establish/improve irrigation and climate-smart agriculture | Dedeso | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 3,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 56 | Develop small-scale irrigation schemes (boreholes, dams, canals) | Dedeso, Mpaem | X | X | X | X | | 150,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | X | | BAC | FNDA |
| 57 | Organise sensitization program on cyber security for 2,000 no. school pupils | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,000,000 | | | 4,500.00 | X | | NYA | FNDA |
| 58 | Conduct monitoring on Beneficiaries agencies (Community Protection Assistants, Fire Service Assistants, Medical First Respondents, Education Teaching Assistants, Health Workers, Prison Service Assistants) | Begoro, Abourso, Dedeso, Koforidua, Nsawam | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 3,900.00 | | X | | YEA | FNDA |

| Objective 1: To Improve Pass Rate at All Levels from 80% to 95% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|---|---|-----|------|
| Programme: Education Uplift | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | Organise Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovative Education (STMIE) clinic | District Wide | X | X | X | X | 22,500.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 60 | Organise monitoring of schools in the District | District Wide | X | X | X | X | 22,500.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 61 | Monitor BECE and WASSCE and conduct mock exams annually | District Wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | 3,000.00 | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 62 | Conduct Regular & Comprehensive inspection of Schools | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 63 | Conduct CPD activities (Inservice Training) | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | | 8,000.00 | X | | GES | FNDA |
| 64 | Organise Annual Teachers award scheme | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 4,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 65 | Provide six (6) no. Laptops for administrative use | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 4,000.00 | | | | X | | GES | FNDA |
| Objective 2: To Increase Net Enrolment Rate from 78% to 95% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 66 | Organize "My First Day at School" ceremony in schools | District Wide | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 67 | Organise de-worming programme in schools | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 68 | Coaching, monitoring and capacity building for KG teachers | All KG schools | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 69 | Conduct entrepreneurship and financial literacy modules in 5no. communities | Abourso, Ahoman, Dua police, Dedeso, Feyiase, Begoro | X | X | X | X | 7,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | X | | CEA | FNDA |
| Objective 3: To Improve Gender Parity Index from 90% to 100% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 70 | Organise programmes to promote Menstrual Hygiene | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 20,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 71 | Capacity building on inclusive Education and gender issues | All Circuits and the SHS | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | | | | X | GES | FNDA |

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|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|----------|----------|----------|---|---|-----|------|
| 72 | Training on Mental Health and Stress management | All Circuits and the SHS | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 73 | Train 25no. participant to acquire NVTI certification | Begoro (salvation) | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | X | | CEA | FNDA |
| Objective 4: To Improve Literacy and Numeracy Proficiency at the Primary Level from 95% to 100% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 74 | Conduct SPAM in schools | District Wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | | | X | GES | FNDA |
| 75 | Undertake civic education in 3no. communities | Begoro, Onuku, Obooho | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | CEA | FNDA |
| 76 | Introduce health and well-being modules (nutrition's mental health) in 5no. communities | Begoro, Ahomam, Abourso, Akoradako, Nteso no. 1 | X | X | X | X | 7,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | CEA | FNDA |
| 77 | Undertake District level learner's exhibitions | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 6,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | X | | CEA | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Reduce Under-Five Mortality Rate by 30% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Healthy Lives for All | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 78 | Implement National Malaria Elimination Programmes | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 21,250.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 79 | Training of Midwives on how to help mothers initiate breastfeeding immediately after delivery | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 80 | Organize community durbar to commemorate the child health promotion week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | | 3,000.00 | X | | GHS | FNDA |
| 81 | Celebration of child health promotion week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | | 3,750.00 | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 82 | Celebration of breastfeeding week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 83 | Education of the general public on the importance family planning and the effects of teenage pregnancies. | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,750.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| Objective 2: Educate 200 Communities on Malaria And HIV/AIDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| 84 | Public education on HIV/AIDS and other priority diseases | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | | 2,500.00 | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 85 | Organize and orient Midwives/CHOs on Health Promotion; Social Mobilization, SBCC, Community Participation, Advocacy | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 86 | Celebration of Breast Cancer awareness week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 7,500.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| Objective 3: To Train 50 Health Workers on Safe Motherhood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 87 | Quarterly meetings with Midwives on Safe Motherhood. | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 12,500.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 88 | Training of Midwives/CHOs on safe motherhood | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 12,500.00 | | | | X | | GHS | FNDA |
| Objective 4: To Educate 100 Communities on Personal Hygiene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 89 | Celebration of menstrual hygiene week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 13,750.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 90 | Organize meetings with stakeholders | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 1,500.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| 91 | Conduct orientation for all newly posted staff | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 4,250.00 | | | | X | | GHS | FNDA |
| 92 | Training of staff DHIMS2 | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 3,000.00 | | | | X | | GHS | FNDA |
| 93 | Organize quarterly supportive supervision | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 40,000.00 | | | | | X | GHS | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Improve Access of Households to Safe Water by 95% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Safe water & Sanitation Initiative | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 2: To improve access of households to improved sanitation facilities by 80% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 95 | Promote construction of household latrines/toilet | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | | 8,000.00 | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| 96 | Implement Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Programme in various towns to minimize open defecation | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 24,000.00 | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| 97 | Promote construction of soakage (soakaway) and catch Pits | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 15,000.00 | | 5,000.00 | | X | | DEHU | DWD |
| Objective 3: To Reduce the Incidence of Waterborne Diseases by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| 98 | Conduct routine sanitary inspection in existing residential/dwelling premises to detect and assist to abate all nuisances identified therein | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 24,000.00 | | | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| 99 | Promote construction and regular maintenance of public concrete drains | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 12,000.00 | | | | | X | DEHU | DWD |
| 100 | Promote regular desilting and cleaning of existing public drains | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| 101 | Support quarterly fumigation and sanitation improvement package exercises undertaken by Zoomlion Ghana Limited | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 32,00000 | | | | | X | DEHU | Zoomlion |
| Objective 4: To Undertake 200 Hygiene Education Campaigns in 200 Communities by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 102 | Organise public sensitization on noise pollution | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | | 4,000.00 | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| 103 | Organize public hygiene/sanitation educational programmes in in towns/villages, churches, mosques and schools etc | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 19,200.00 | | 12,800.00 | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| 104 | Organize hygiene education and medical screening exercise for cooked food and meat vendors/hawkers/handlers and hospitality industry workers | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 12,00.00 | | | | | X | DEHU | FNDA |
| Objective 5: To Increase Access to Safe Water and Sanitation by 90% of Communities in the District. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 105 | Facilitate procurement of sanitary tools/equipment and logistics for sanitary laborers | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 30,000.00 | | | X | | DEHU | Procurement |
| Objective 1: To Strengthen Child Protection Systems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Integrated Child Protection & Social Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 106 | Settle and monitor 30 child welfare cases. Conduct home visits on 15 child welfare cases | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,750.00 | | 2,250.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |

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| 107 | Form community child protection committee in the district to promote child right and protection | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 16,500.00 | | 5,500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 108 | Make representation at the Juvenile court and family Tribunal. | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | 1,000.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 109 | Community sensitization in 10 No. communities on Child rights, child labor, child abuse, teenage pregnancy and monitor 5 child abuse cases | 10 communities | X | X | X | X | 14,537.00 | | 3,062.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 110 | Register and monitor 10 Day Care Centres. | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | 2,060.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 111 | Train 10 day-care attendants | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 840.00 | | 1,000.00 | | X | | SWCD | FNDA |
| Objective 2: To Provide Family & Community Support Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 112 | Identification and registration of 150 no. of Persons with disability | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 5,875.00 | | 4,875.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 113 | Support 50no. persons with disability with various retooling items or equipment and finance on health and education | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 859,760.00 | | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 114 | Train 30no. PWDs in alternative livelihood | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 30,000.00 | | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 115 | Offer Psycho-Social Counselling to 10 no. HIV/AIDS Patients and medico-social support to 10 no. paupers to pay their hospital bills | 10 communities | X | X | X | X | 6,500.00 | | 2,500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 116 | Local Economic Development (Women's Group Empowerment in Skill Development in 10no. Communities) | 10 communities | X | X | X | X | 5,500.00 | | 2,500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 117 | Support transportation of beneficiaries in all LEAP communities for mass NHIS registration/renewal and 200 for mass LEAP card placement | 36 communities | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |

| Objective 3: To Improve Access to Essential Social Services for Vulnerable Children | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|----------|----------|--|---|---|------|------|
| 118 | Registration and Data update of 50no. vulnerable group (children and aged) | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 6,900.00 | | 2,500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 119 | Hold sensitization workshop for 10no. Heads/Directors of day care centres on best practices of day care centre operations | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 120 | Sensitization, payment and monitoring of LEAP beneficiaries. | 36 communities | X | X | X | X | 8,250.00 | | 2,750.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 121 | Training of focal persons in 36 communities | 36 communities | X | X | X | X | 8,250.00 | | 2,750.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 122 | Organise mobile registration exercise in zonal councils | All zonal councils | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | 1,100.00 | | | X | B&D | FNDA |
| 123 | Visit health facilities for registration during births and deaths registration month with regional team | Ahomahomaso, Dedeso, Begoro | X | X | X | X | 1,750.00 | | 100.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA |
| 124 | Weekly visit to weighing centres for early registration | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 | | | X | B&D | FNDA |
| 125 | Partake in Child Health Promotion week | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 1,000.00 | | 5,00.00 | | X | | B&D | GHS |
| Objective 4: To Strengthen Monitoring, Evaluation, and Performance of Social Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 126 | Partner 3 NGOs in executing NGO/Social welfare activities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 500.00 | | 500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 127 | Offer supervision services and monitor 8 cases | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 4,000.00 | | 2,000.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 128 | Extension Services (Collaboration with other Departments/units) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 6,500.00 | | 2,500.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 129 | Monitor rehabilitation centre | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 750.00 | | 346.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 130 | Organize 4no. social enquiry reports on cases sent to the court | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 3,00.00 | | | | X | SWCD | FNDA |
| 131 | Build capacity for 2no. Staff on Part 1&2 of ACT 936, scheme of service, | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 10,00.00 | | 8,000.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA |

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| | condition of service and code of conduct) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 5: To Promote Advocacy, Awareness, and Community Engagement | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 132 | Sensitize 10no. communities on Gender Based Issues | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 9,300.00 | | 3,300.00 | | | X | SWCD | FNDA | |
| 133 | Conduct Public sensitization and awareness creation on early births and deaths registration | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | 1,000.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA | |
| 134 | Visit health facilities for registration during births and deaths registration month with regional team | Ahomahomaso, Dedeso, Begoro | X | X | X | X | 1,750.00 | | 100.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA | |
| 135 | Weekly visit to weighing centres for early registration | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA | |
| 136 | Partake in child health promotion week | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 4,000.00 | 3,000.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA | |
| 137 | Build capacity for 2n0. Staff on Part 1&2 of ACT 936, scheme of service, condition of service and code of conduct) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | B&D | FNDA | |
| Objective 1: To Improve Access to Quality Health Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: NextGen Infrastructure Drive | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 138 | Renovation/completion of CHPs compound | Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | 80,000.00 | | 20,000.00 | | X | DWD | GHS | |
| 139 | Completion of CHPs compound | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 90,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | GHS | |
| 140 | Renovation of CHPs compound | Dedeso | X | X | X | X | | 90,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | GHS | |
| 141 | Completion of CHPs compound | Abourso | X | X | X | X | | 90,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | GHS | |
| Objective 2: To Strengthen Health Delivery Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 142 | Procurement of health equipment for CHIPS compound | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 700,000.00 | | | X | | Procurement | GHS | |
| Objective 3: To Expand Water and Sanitation Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 143 | Repair and maintenance of (non-functional boreholes fitted with hand | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 43,615.35 | | | | | X | DWD | FNDA | |

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| | pump and those mechanized) at various communities | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 144 | Construction of 10No. Boreholes | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 125,000.00 | | | X | | DWD | FNDA |
| 145 | Construction and installation of rainwater harvest system in 5No. Basic Schools | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 37,500.00 | | | X | | DWD | FNDA |
| Objective 4: To Enhance Transportation and Road Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rehabilitate feeder roads, build warehouse, and cold storage facilities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 8,000.00 | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 146 | Reshaping of feeder roads(45km) | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 337,500.00 | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| Objective 5: To Improve Energy and ICT Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 147 | Maintenance of Street-lights | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 90,000.00 | | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| Objective 6: To Strengthen Public and Social Infrastructure. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 148 | Rehabilitation of Social Infrastructure | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 75,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 149 | Rehabilitation of Official Bungalows | (Koradaso & Begoro) | X | X | X | X | | 175,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 150 | Construction of Social Infrastructure | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 728,273.00 | | | X | | DWD | FNDA |
| 151 | Completion of SIF Projects | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 300,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 152 | Completion of fencing (chain link) around Begoro slaughterhouse | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 100,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 153 | Rehabilitation of Office Building | District Assembly (Begoro) | X | X | X | X | | 75,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| Objective 7: To Ensure Sustainability and Maintenance of Infrastructure. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 154 | Implementation of Operations and Maintenance Plan (O&M) | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | | | | X | DWD | FNDA |
| 155 | Development Control Activities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 26,000.00 | | | | X | DWD | PPD |
| 156 | Organise twelve (12) Technical sub-committee meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 30,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |

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| 157 | Organise twelve (12) Spatial planning committee meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 30,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 158 | Preparation of planning schemes | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 100,000.00 | | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 159 | Public education of permitting and local plans | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 10,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 160 | Registration of Assembly land banks | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 30,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 161 | Creation and updating of district spatial database | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 30,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 162 | Street naming and property addressing | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 80,000.00 | | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 163 | Monitoring of development structures | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 20,000.00 | | | | | X | PPD | DWD |
| 164 | Planting of avenue trees | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 10,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 165 | Nursery of seedlings | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 10,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| 166 | Procure gardening tools | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | PPD | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Reduce Climate-Related Livelihood Losses by 50% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Eco-Resilient | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 167 | Inspection of Firefighting Equipment | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 2,552.00 | | | | | X | NADMO | GNFS |
| 168 | Organize 4No. DDMC Meeting | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 4,000.65 | | 3,657.00 | | | X | NADMO | FNDA |
| 169 | Conduct Hazard identification exercise | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 2,466.00 | | 2,000.96 | | | X | NADMO | FNDA |
| 170 | Refresher Training for 16no. staff on DRR & Response | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 2,000.00 | | 2,060.9 | | X | | NADMO | FNDA |
| Objective 2: To At Least 60% Of Households Adopt Eco-Resilient Livelihood Practices | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 171 | Organise clean-up exercise | Begoro, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | | 4,084.08 | | | X | NADMO | DEHU, Zoomlion, GNFS |
| 172 | Support tree planting, seedlings, and agro-forestry | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | | | X | | NADMO | FNDA |
| Objective 3: To Sensitise 100 Communities on the Impact of Climate Variability and Change. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 173 | Bushfire Education | Abourso, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | 3,000.33 | 1,339.00 | | | | X | NADMO | GNFS, NCCE, ISD, GPS |

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|--|--|---------------------|---|---|---|---|----------|-----------|-----------|--|---|---|--------|--------------------------------|
| 174 | Conduct Public education and awareness campaign on flooding, road safety and climate-related risks | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 1,594.00 | | 3,000.59 | | | X | NADMO | Forestry, Ghana Police service |
| 175 | Awareness creation on spillage of Bagre dam | Dedeso zone | X | X | X | X | 4,000.23 | | 1,743.00 | | | X | NADMO | GNFS, Ghana Police Service |
| 176 | International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDRR) | Begoro, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | 5,569.20 | | | | X | NADMO | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Enhance Citizen's Participation In Governance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Community Voice, Better Governance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 177 | Organize quarterly DPCU Meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | DPCU | FNDA |
| 178 | Organize quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 3,788.25 | | | X | DPCU | FNDA |
| 179 | Prepare Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 18,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | X | | DPCU | FNDA |
| 180 | Conduct Mid-Term and Annual Review of (2026-2029) DMTDP | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | | X | DPCU | FNDA |
| 181 | Organize quarterly Budget Committee meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 7,600.00 | 6,000.00 | | | X | Budget | FNDA |
| 182 | Organize Public Complaints Committee (PRCC) Meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 9,000.00 | | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 183 | Educate 15No.members of PRCC | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 3,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | CHRAJ |
| 184 | Conduct 6No.public education on the activities of PRCC | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | NCCE |
| 185 | Organize quarterly Ordinary Assembly meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 60,000.00 | | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 186 | Organize quarterly Management meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 8,000.00 | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 187 | Organise Six (6) Sub-Committee meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 98,750.00 | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 188 | Organize quarterly DISEC meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 16,000.00 | | | | X | Admin | FNDA |

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|-----|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|------------|-----------|-----------|--|---|---|-------------|------------|
| 189 | Facilitate District Education Oversight Committee Meeting (DEOC) meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 9,000.00 | | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 190 | Organise District AIDs Committee activities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 81,940.00 | | | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 191 | Operate and Maintain Official vehicles and immovable Assets annually | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 100,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | | | X | FNDA | Transport |
| 192 | Organise Inter-Service and Sectoral Collaboration and Cooperation meeting | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 4,000.00 | | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 193 | Organise 4no. Audit committee meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 12,000.00 | | | | X | IA | FNDA |
| 194 | Organise public education on the availability and usage of client service toll-free lines in 6No.zonal councils | All Zonal councils | X | X | X | X | | | 2,000.00 | | | X | | FNDA | NCCE |
| 195 | Conduct 6No. Sensitisation programme for Assembly members on their roles as the representatives of their electorates and rule of law | District wide | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 196 | Organise training in planning, budgeting & expenditure control for 6No.substructures | All zonal councils | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | DPCU | FNDA |
| 197 | Revised the 3No.templates for works, services and goods to include anti-corruption clauses through engaging a legal practitioner | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 5,000.00 | | | | X | FNDA | |
| 198 | Conduct quarterly Entity Tender Committee Meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |
| 199 | Educate the masses to abstain from sex or use of condoms | Begoro, Ahomahomaso, Abourso, Onuku | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 13,000.00 | | | | X | ISD | GHS |

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| 200 | Conduct public education on the need to meet their tax obligations | Begoro, Kumfere, As-arekwao, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | 17,000.00 | | | X | ISD | FNDA |
| 201 | Educate the masses on issues relevant to good sanitation | Begoro, Ahomahomaso, Dedeso, Dominase | X | X | X | X | | 7,000.00 | 11,000.00 | | | X | ISD | FNDA |
| 202 | Educate parents and guardians to desist from engaging their wards during school hours | Begoro, Ahomahomaso, Apaah, Akwansrem | X | X | X | X | | 4,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | | X | ISD | FNDA |
| 203 | Sensitization on women participation in decision making | Ahomahomaso, Begoro, Dedeso, | X | X | X | X | | 2,302.05 | | | | X | Gender | FNDA |
| 204 | Community durbars and sensitization on child labour/abuse | Begoro, Obooho, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | | 2,302.05 | | X | | Gender | FNDA |
| 205 | Sensitization on engaging men, boys, traditional and religious leaders in promoting gender equality | Begoro, Ahomahomaso, Obooho | X | X | X | X | | 2,302.05 | | | X | | Gender | FNDA |
| 206 | Community/school sensitization on low girl child enrollment | Begoro, Abourso, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | | 2,302.05 | | | X | Gender | FNDA |
| 207 | Sensitization on ending child marriage (co-habitation) | Abourso, Feyiase, Dedeso | X | X | X | X | | 1,175.00 | | | | X | Gender | FNDA |
| 208 | Refresher Training for staff on gender mainstreaming into institutional programmes and activities | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 2,302.05 | | X | | Gender | FNDA |
| Objective 2: To Increase Citizens Satisfaction with Governance by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 209 | Organization of Honourable DCE's community engagement | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 60,000.00 | | | | X | Admin | FNDA |
| 210 | Economic empowerment and development training of women and persons living with disability (PWDs) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 2,302.05 | | | | X | Gender | FNDA |

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|-----|--|---------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|---|---|-------------|----------------|
| 211 | Promote cultural festival and branding campaign | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | ISD | Culture |
| 212 | Ensure that number of queries raised in audit reports are dealt with/implemented | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 500.00 | | | X | IA | FNDA |
| 213 | Prepare and submit 4No. financial statements for auditing | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | DFD |
| 214 | Implement RIAP activities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 923,593.52 | 615,729.01 | | | X | Budget | FNDA |
| 215 | Establish 30No. complaints boxes, 1No toll-free hotline within the district | All Zonal councils | X | X | X | X | | 7,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | |
| 216 | Office Operations | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 16,000.00 | 9,000.00 | | 16,000.00 | | X | HRD | FNDA |
| 217 | Staff Welfare & Motivation | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | | 5,000.00 | | X | HRD | FNDA |
| 218 | Organise Staff Durbar | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | | 5,000.00 | | X | HRD | FNDA |
| 219 | Build capacity of 150No. staff of FNDA on accountable and effective service delivery | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | HRD, NCCE |
| 220 | Conduct 1No. public opinion survey to select the least corrupt institutions in Fanteakwa North District annually | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 10,000.00 | X | | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 221 | Update Business Register | Begoro, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | 12,500.00 | 12,500.00 | | | X | Statistics | Budget/Revenue |
| 222 | Statistical Web Base database and updates | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 20,000.00 | | | X | Statistics | MIS/IT |
| 223 | Administrative data updates | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 12,500.00 | | | X | Statistics | FNDA |
| 224 | Install 5No. clock-in system | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | HRD/MIS |
| 225 | Procurement of office furniture and fittings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 170,000.00 | | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |
| 226 | Procurement of street-lights | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 120,000.00 | | | X | | Procurement | FNDA |
| 227 | Undertake market reading on selected goods and services from designated | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 15,000.00 | | | X | Statistics | FNDA |

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| | markets for the computation of CPI,PPI and PI by Ghana Statistical Service | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 228 | Procurement and maintenance of office equipment | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 180,000.00 | | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |
| 229 | Procurement of cleaning materials | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 100,000.00 | 80,000.00 | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |
| 230 | Procurement of printed materials and stationery | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 40,000.00 | 30,000.00 | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |
| 231 | Supply of school furniture | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 159,461.43 | | | X | | Procurement | GES |
| 232 | Procurement of various items for PWDs | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 250,000.00 | | | X | | Procurement | FNDA |
| 233 | Training of 4no. staff on GHNEPS and GIFMIS | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 30,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | X | | Procurement | FNDA |
| 234 | Procurement and maintenance of office equipment | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 180,000.00 | | | | X | Procurement | FNDA |
| 235 | Sensitise 200 (public and private) staff on the causes and effect of corruption | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 10,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | CHRAJ/NCCE/HRD |
| 236 | Sensitise 150No.FNDA staff on the rules of conflict of interest | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 3,000.00 | | | | X | FNDA | HRD/NCCE |
| 237 | Build capacity of 150No.staff of FNDA on accountable and effective service delivery | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | HRD, NCCE |
| 238 | Organise refresher courses for 150 staff on and enforcing Local Government Service protocols/code of ethics | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 5,000.00 | 15,000.00 | X | | FNDA | HRD/NCCE |
| 239 | Print and distribute 2000No. anti-corruption fliers and brochures district-wide. | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 3,000.00 | 7,000.00 | X | | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 240 | Organise capacity building in budget tracking of budget and action plan implementation for 5No | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 10,000.00 | X | | FNDA | HRD |

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| | subcommittees and DPCU members | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 241 | Undertake monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of anti-corruption activities bi-annually | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 3,000.00 | 5,000.00 | X | | FNDA | DPCU/NCCE/CHRAJ | |
| 242 | Procurement of 4no. antivirus for Software and Hardware Maintenance | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 3,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | MIS/IT | Procurement | |
| 243 | Build capacity of 6No. Audit staff in forensic auditing | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 2,000.00 | X | | FNDA | IA | |
| 244 | Performance Management | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | | 2,000.00 | 8,000.00 | | X | HRD | FNDA |
| 245 | Refresher training on client/customer service for 2no. client service staff | Begoro | X | X | X | X | 300.00 | | | 200.00 | X | Client Service | FNDA | |
| 246 | Train 6No. NACAP focal person(s) | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 5,000.00 | | X | FNDA | CHRAJ/NCCE/HRD | |
| 247 | Ensure that number of queries raised in audit reports are dealt with/implemented | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 500.00 | | | X | IA | FNDA |
| 248 | Oganise 2No. refresher training for 16No. revenue collectors on the prompt payment of revenue collected to the Assembly's bank account within 24hrs | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 10,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | |
| 249 | Sensitization and engagement of Youth Groups and selected schools on Teenage Pregnancy | Obooho, Dedeso, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | | 2,302.05 | | | X | Gender | FNDA |
| 250 | Sensitization on drug abuse among children | Dedeso, Abourso, Ahomahomaso, Feyiase, Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 1,151.25 | | | X | Gender | FNDA |
| 251 | Prepare and implement 1No. Public assets register | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | DFD, DWD |

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| 252 | Establish and strengthen 10No.community vigilante groups | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 7,000.00 | 7,000.00 | X | | FNDA | GPS, ISD, TA |
| Objective 3: To Improve Access to Government Information by at least 70% of the Citizens | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 253 | Establish 30No. complaints boxes, 1No toll-free hotline within the district | All Zonal councils | X | X | X | X | | 7,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | |
| 254 | Establish and monitor a portal on the Assembly website for reporting corruption related activities | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 3,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | MIS/IT |
| 255 | Publish approved fee fixing resolution and client service charter on Assembly website and 25No. Vantage points | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 5,000.00 | X | | FNDA | MIS/ISD/NCCE |
| 256 | Prepare and distribute 2500 customer charter district wide and post 20No. Large copies at vantage points district-wide | District-wide | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | ISD |
| 257 | Undertake Annual renewal of Website and Social media Management | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 6,000.00 | 500.00 | | | X | MIS/IT | FNDA |
| 258 | Conduct 6No. Public education on how to use whistleblowing mechanism | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 10,000.00 | X | | FNDA | NCCE |
| 259 | Organise 6No.public education on the right of the individual and the importance of reporting any corrupt activities the individual encounters in dealing with a service provider | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 7,000.00 | 10,000.00 | X | | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 260 | Educate the masses on government programme and policies | Ahomahomaso, Otuater, Begoro, Owusukrom | X | X | X | X | | 14,000.00 | 18,000.00 | | | X | ISD | FNDA |
| 261 | Prepare & submit 4no. audit reports by the end of March/June/Sept/Dec | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 1,000.00 | | | X | IA | FNDA |

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| 262 | Monitor the implementation of 4No. Audit reports/recommendations | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 263 | Organise IT Training for 80no. Staff | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | | | X | | MIS/IT | FNDA |
| 264 | Weeding of old files of the Assembly | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | Records | FNDA |
| Objective 4: To Hold Four Public Fora Per Year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 265 | Organise at least 3no. Town Hall meetings | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 25,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | X | | Budget | FNDA |
| 266 | Organise 6No. Public education on the need to demand for genuine receipt for every payment made | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | | 9,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | CHRAJ/NCCE |
| 267 | Organise 6No. public durbar on whistle-blowers Act 720 2006 | All Zonal councils | X | X | X | X | | 5,00.00 | 4,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 268 | Educate the public on the importance of education | Begoro, Obooho, Akoradako, Beseboum | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 13,000.00 | | | X | ISD | FNDA |
| 269 | Organise 6No. community durbar on the effect of corruption on development | District-wise | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | NCCE/CHRAJ |
| 270 | Conduct 6No. Public education on national sexual harassment policy | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | FNDA | HRD/NCCE |
| 271 | Organise 6No. Public hearing on the preparation of composite annual action plan and budget | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 7,000.00 | | X | FNDA | ISD |
| 272 | Organise district stakeholder forum on DMTDP | District wide | X | X | X | X | | | 20,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | |
| 273 | Organise Community durbar & radio discussion on DMTDP | District-wide. | X | X | X | X | | | 20,000.00 | | | X | FNDA | |
| 274 | Print & distribute summary brochure & posters | District-wide. | X | X | X | X | | | 5000.00 | | | X | FNDA | |
| 275 | Press releases & media engagement on DMTDP. | Begoro. | X | X | X | X | | | 5000.00 | | | X | FNDA | |
| 276 | Organise Staff Durbar | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | | 5,000.00 | | X | HRD | FNDA |

| Objective 1: To Increase IGF by 70% by December 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|------------|------------|--|---|---|-----|------|
| Programme: Rising Revenue Initiative | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 277 | Deployment of digital tools for revenue collection | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 5,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | X | | DFD | FNDA |
| 278 | Revamp 2no existing old markets along the banks of the lakes with the view of widening tax net | 2no.communities | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 279 | Intensify monthly collection of revenue from occupants of official bungalows, stores and stalls | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 23,000.00 | 19,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 280 | Construction of 1no. animal market | Ahomahomaso, Abourso | X | X | X | X | | 60,000.00 | | | X | | DFD | DWD |
| 281 | Completion of 1no. cassava processing plant with ancillary facilities | Nteso No.1 | X | X | X | X | | 107,980.63 | | | | X | DFD | DWD |
| Objective 2: To Reduce Revenue Leakages by 70% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 282 | Strengthening Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | X | | DFD | FNDA |
| 283 | Prosecute defaulters (arrange them before court of law) within 2nd and 4th quarters respectively | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 10,000.00 | 7,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 284 | Publication/Gazette of Assembly's By-Laws | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | X | | DFD | FNDA |
| 285 | Arrest and impound stray animals monthly in the District | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 8,000.00 | 12,000.00 | | | X | DFD | DFD |
| Objective 3: Identify and Capture 80% of New Revenue Items in Database | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 286 | Update of revenue database | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 7,000.00 | 8,450.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 287 | Revaluation of rateable properties for 1st phase | Begoro, Ahomahomaso | X | X | X | X | | 190,000.00 | 130,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 288 | Prepare lay-out and base map for the District annually | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 9,500.00 | | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 289 | Register and renew 78 cattle owners' license in the district annually | Dedeso, Akoradako, Misaso, Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 16,000.00 | 10,800.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |

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| 290 | Create easy access to river bank for cattle owners | Selected communities | X | X | X | X | | 4,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | X | | DFD | DWD |
| Objective 4: To Reduce Revenue Arrears by 70% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 291 | Resource stool lands quarterly to function effectively | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | | 5,000.00 | | X | | DFD | FNDA |
| 292 | Resource building inspectorate unit monthly to ensure all builders obtain permit | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 8,400.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 293 | Resource and operationalize sub-structures quarterly | Six (6) sub-structures | X | X | X | X | | 15,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 294 | Regular maintenance of cesspool emptier | Begoro | X | X | X | X | | 70,000.00 | 50,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| Objective: 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Train Seventeen Revenue Collectors Annually | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 295 | Assign revenue collectors to respective zones and points twice annually | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 2,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| Objective 6: To Conduct Sixteen Public Sensitisation on the Need to Pay Rate to the Assembly | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 296 | Public education on paying rate | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | 8,000.00 | | | X | DFD | FNDA |
| 297 | Register and screen 1,250 food and drink vendors within first quarter each year | District-wide | X | X | X | X | | 12,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | X | | DFD | FNDA |

6.6 Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan for Fanteakwa North District

The Fanteakwa North District Assembly (FNDA) recognizes that sustainable development goes beyond infrastructure provision. Effective operation and maintenance (O&M) of facilities and services is essential to ensure value for money, functionality, and longevity. This O&M plan provides guidelines for managing district assets such as water systems, schools, health facilities, roads, markets, sanitation facilities, and ICT equipment.

6.6.1 Objectives of the O&M Plan

- To ensure continuous and efficient functioning of public infrastructure and services.
- To reduce breakdowns and costly repairs through preventive maintenance.
- To strengthen community ownership and participation in managing facilities.
- To ensure sustainability of investments under the MTDP.
- To build local technical capacity for effective operation and maintenance.

6.6.2 Institutional Arrangements

- District Assembly (DA): Overall coordination, budgeting, and monitoring of O&M activities.
- Decentralized Departments (Works, Health, Education, Agriculture, Environmental Health, etc.): Provide technical backstopping and supervision.
- Facility Management Committees (e.g., School Management Committees, WATSAN Committees, Health Facility Boards): Daily oversight, fee collection, and reporting.
- Private Sector / Service Providers: Technical maintenance services (mechanics, electricians, borehole mechanics, contractors).
- Community Members: Contribution to maintenance funds and monitoring of local assets.

6.6.3 Financing Operation and Maintenance

- Annual allocation from the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) and Internally Generated Funds (IGF).
- User fees (e.g., market tolls, water tariffs, sanitation fees).
- Support from central government (GETFund, Health Fund, Road Fund).
- Contributions from NGOs, development partners, and corporate social responsibility (CSR).
- Establishment of Community Maintenance Funds for water, toilets, and community centres.

6.7 O&M Strategies by Sector

6.7.1 *Water & Sanitation Facilities*

- Establish/strengthen WATSAN committees.
- Train local artisans in pump and latrine repairs.
- Regular water quality testing.
- Community-based tariff collection for boreholes.

6.7.2 *Education Infrastructure*

- Routine inspection of classrooms, roofs, doors, and furniture.
- School Management Committees to oversee minor repairs.
- Preventive maintenance contracts for ICT and lab equipment.

6.7.3 *Health Facilities*

- Regular servicing of medical equipment.
- Preventive maintenance of solar systems, water systems, and cold chain equipment.
- Facility-level maintenance funds.

6.7.4 *Roads and Transport*

- Periodic reshaping of feeder roads.
- Routine desilting of culverts and drains.
- Collaboration with Department of Feeder Roads and Ghana Highway Authority.

6.7.5 *Markets & Public Facilities*

- User fee/toll collection for cleaning and maintenance.
- Engagement of private cleaning companies where necessary.
- Regular sanitation inspection by Environmental Health Officers.

6.7.6 *Capacity Building*

- Training of Assembly staff and facility committees on O&M best practices.
- Orientation of communities on ownership, reporting, and maintenance responsibility.
- Partnership with vocational institutions to train artisans on repair and servicing.

6.7.7 Monitoring and Reporting

- Annual O&M audit of all facilities.
- Quarterly reporting by departments and committees to the District Assembly.
- Use of participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) tools for community feedback.
- Integration of O&M indicators into the District M&E Plan.

6.7.8 Risks and Mitigation

- **Risk:** Inadequate funds for maintenance.
 - *Mitigation:* Diversify funding sources and enforce user fee collection.
- **Risk:** Community neglect of facilities.
 - *Mitigation:* Awareness campaigns and sanctions for misuse.
- **Risk:** Lack of technical capacity.
 - *Mitigation:* Continuous training and establishment of district-based artisans registry.

The table below is the O & M matrix for monitoring and evaluation. This matrix ensures that:

- Every facility type has a clear actor in charge.
- Time-bound responsibilities are set (daily, quarterly, annually).
- Funding streams are identified (to avoid neglect).
- Indicators are linked to monitoring for accountability.

The O & M table is captured as annex 4

6.7.9 Conclusion

The sustainability of development investments in Fanteakwa North depends on effective operation and maintenance. This O&M Plan provides a framework for coordinated action among the Assembly, communities, service providers, and development partners to ensure long-term benefits for all residents.

Table 88: Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Matrix – Fanteakwa North District

| Facility/Asset | Responsible Actors | Frequency of O&M | Financing Source | Monitoring Indicators |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| Boreholes & Small Town Water Systems | WATSAN Committees, District Works Dept., Community Members | Monthly inspection; quarterly servicing; annual water quality testing | User tariffs, DACF, NGO/DP support | Functionality rate (% working), Water quality test results, Number of breakdowns |
| Public Toilets & Sanitation Facilities | Environmental Health Unit, Facility Committees, Private Operators | Daily cleaning; monthly desludging; quarterly repairs | User fees, IGF, Private operator contributions | Sanitation inspection scores, Hygiene compliance reports |
| Classrooms & Education Facilities | School Management Committees (SMCs), District Education Office, PTA | Termly inspection; annual minor repairs; major repairs every 5 years | Capitation Grant, DACF, GETFund, PTA contributions | Number of classrooms in good condition, Teacher/pupil ratio, Furniture adequacy |
| ICT & Laboratory Equipment | ICT Coordinator, District Education Office, Private Service Providers | Quarterly servicing; replacement as needed | IGF, GETFund, PTA, Development Partners | Equipment functionality rate, Usage hours logged |
| Health Facilities (CHPS, Clinics, Hospitals) | Facility Management Boards, District Health Directorate, Private Service Providers | Monthly servicing of equipment; annual facility maintenance | NHIS deductions, DACF, Health Fund, Donor support | Equipment uptime rate, Service delivery disruptions, Facility condition reports |
| Solar Power Systems in Schools/Health Centres | District Energy Desk, Private Technicians, Facility Committees | Bi-annual servicing; battery replacement every 3–5 years | DACF, Renewable Energy Fund, Donor support | Hours of electricity supplied, Number of breakdowns per year |
| Feeder & Community Roads | Dept. of Feeder Roads, Urban Roads, District Works Dept., Local Communities | Routine desilting quarterly; reshaping annually; major works every 5–10 years | Road Fund, DACF, IGF, GoG allocation | % of roads in good/fair condition, Travel time reduction |
| Markets & Lorry Parks | Market Committees, Transport Unions, District Revenue Office | Daily cleaning; quarterly repairs; annual renovations | Market tolls, Lorry park fees, IGF | Revenue collected vs. target, Cleanliness score, User satisfaction |
| Community Centres & Assembly Buildings | District Works Dept., Community Committees, Assembly Administration | Quarterly inspections; repainting every 3 years; major repairs every 7–10 years | DACF, IGF, Community contributions | Structural integrity reports, Usage rate, Community feedback |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| Solid Waste Management (Collection Points, Dump sites) | Environmental Health Unit, Private Waste Contractors, District Assembly | Daily collection (urban); weekly (rural); site maintenance quarterly | Sanitation fees, IGF, PPP arrangements | % of waste collected vs. generated, Number of illegal dumpsites |
|---|---|--|--|---|

Source: FNDA, BEGORO, 2025

CHAPTER SEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT

7.0 Introduction

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is critical in determining the extent of progress towards the achievement of the objectives outlined in the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP). It ensures efficient service delivery and enhances accountability of the District to its citizens. This chapter provides a summary of the 2026–2029 M&E Plan. It highlights the institutional arrangements, processes, and activities involved in the preparation of the M&E framework in line with guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). Selected activities such as stakeholder analysis, capacity assessments, and participatory approaches to M&E are also discussed.

7.1 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

Stakeholders are individuals, groups, institutions, or agencies with an interest in, or who are affected (positively or negatively) by, interventions under the MTDP. They must therefore be engaged before, during, and after implementation.

For the 2026–2029 Plan, stakeholders have been categorized into:

1. Primary Stakeholders – These include institutions, agencies, and individuals directly involved in or affected by interventions. They support the Assembly in the direct implementation of the MTDP.
2. Secondary Stakeholders – These are institutions and agencies indirectly involved but who facilitate implementation because they have interest in, or will benefit from, the achievement of the results (outputs and outcomes).

The needs and capacities of both primary and secondary stakeholders will be assessed to determine their roles and levels of involvement in M&E activities.

7.1.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Stakeholder Analysis

Monitoring and Evaluation of the MTDP requires active participation of a wide range of stakeholders at different levels. Stakeholder analysis helps to identify their roles, responsibilities, and capacities in the M&E process.

Table 89: Primary Stakeholders

These are directly involved in, or affected by, the MTDP interventions.

| Stakeholder | Interest in M&E | Roles/Responsibilities in M&E | Capacity/Strengths | Challenges/Needs |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| District Assembly (General Assembly & Sub-committees) | Ensure implementation of MTDP aligns with community priorities | Approve M&E plans and reports; oversee accountability | Decision-making authority; political mandate | Limited technical knowledge in M&E |
| District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) | Lead coordination of M&E processes | Develop M&E plan, collect/analyse data, prepare reports | Technical expertise in planning and coordination | Limited logistics and staff |
| Sector Departments (Health, Education, Agriculture, Works, Finance, etc.) | Track performance in their respective sectors | Provide sectoral data, conduct monitoring visits, prepare reports | Technical staff and sector-specific data | Weak data management systems; delayed reporting |
| Assembly Members | Represent community interests | Mobilize citizens for PM&E, validate findings at local level | Community legitimacy; link between Assembly and people | Limited technical M&E knowledge |
| Traditional Authorities/Community Leaders | Ensure community needs are addressed | Mobilize community participation in PM&E; validate development results | Influence and authority in communities | Need for training in M&E tools |
| Beneficiary Communities/CSOs/Youth/Women's Groups | Improved livelihoods and access to services | Participate in PM&E exercises, provide feedback on project outcomes | Direct beneficiaries; first-hand experience | Limited technical capacity and resources |

Source: FNDA, BEGORO. 2025

Table 90: Secondary Stakeholders

These are indirectly involved but have an interest in the outcomes of the MTDP.

| Stakeholder | Interest in M&E | Roles/Responsibilities in M&E | Capacity/Strengths | Challenges/Needs |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) | Ensure effective supervision of M&E in districts | Provide technical backstopping, review reports, ensure compliance | Regional-level expertise and oversight role | Limited logistics to support all districts |
| National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) | National tracking of MTDP performance | Provide guidelines, receive APRs, consolidate reports for national planning | Authority and technical expertise in M&E | Dependence on timely district-level reports |
| Development Partners/NGOs | Accountability for donor-funded projects | Provide funding, technical support, and independent assessments | Financial and technical resources | Parallel reporting requirements may cause duplication |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Private Sector/Contractors | Ensure transparent use of resources | Provide information on project implementation status | Direct involvement in project execution | Sometimes reluctant to share data |
| Media (Radio, Newspapers, etc.) | Dissemination of information | Communicate results to the public; promote accountability | Wide reach; influence public opinion | Need for accurate and timely information from Assembly |

Source:

7.1.2 Summary of Stakeholder Roles in Monitoring and Evaluation

- DPCU: Lead coordination, reporting, and data management.
- Sector Departments: Collect sectoral data and monitor activities.
- Assembly Members/Traditional Authorities: Facilitate community participation and feedback.
- Communities/CSOs: Participate in PM&E and provide feedback on project outcomes.
- RCC & NDPC: Provide oversight, guidelines, and technical backstopping.
- Development Partners/NGOs: Provide funding, technical support, and external validation.
- Media: Disseminate findings and promote accountability.

7.1.3 Stakeholder Influence

Interest Matrix is a visual tool that shows how different actors relate to the M&E system in terms of their influence (power to affect decisions) and interest (level of concern/benefit in outcomes). It is a tool used in project planning, Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E), and stakeholder management to map stakeholders based on two key dimensions:

1. **Influence (or Power):**

- How much ability a stakeholder has to affect decisions, outcomes, or the success of a project.
- For example: government agencies, donors, or the Assembly itself often have high **influence**.

2. **Interest:**

- How much a stakeholder cares about, or is affected by, the project outcomes.
- For example: communities, beneficiaries, and CSOs usually have high interest because they directly feel the impact.

Table 91: Stakeholder Influence-Interest Matrix for M & E

| Stakeholder | Influence | Interest | Quadrant (Matrix Category) | Engagement Strategy |
|---|-----------|----------|----------------------------|--|
| District Planning & Coordinating Unit (DPCU) | High | High | Key Player | Lead M&E, coordinate reporting, ensure full involvement. |
| District Assembly (General Assembly & Sub-committees) | High | High | Key Player | Approve plans/reports, oversight, close engagement. |
| Sector Departments (Health, Education, Agriculture, Works, Finance, etc.) | High | High | Key Player | Provide sector data, field monitoring, frequent collaboration. |
| Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) | High | High | Key Player | Supervision, technical backstopping, review reports. |
| NDPC | High | High | Key Player | Issue guidelines, receive APRs, national consolidation. |
| Development Partners/NGOs | High | Low | Keep Satisfied | Provide regular progress and financial accountability reports. |
| Private Sector/Contractors | High | Low | Keep Satisfied | Contract compliance, progress reporting, ensure transparency. |
| Assembly Members | Low | High | Keep Informed | Mobilize citizens, provide feedback, involve in PM&E. |
| Traditional Authorities/Community Leaders | Low | High | Keep Informed | Validate project outcomes, mobilize community participation. |
| Beneficiary Communities/CSOs (Youth, Women, Farmer groups) | Low | High | Keep Informed | Participate in PM&E, provide feedback on outcomes. |
| Media (Radio, Newspapers) | Low | Low | Monitor | Use for information dissemination, occasional updates. |
| Inactive NGOs/Interest Groups | Low | Low | Monitor | Minimal engagement unless activity-specific interest arises. |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

7.2 Monitoring And Evaluation Arrangements

The Monitoring and Evaluation of the Medium-Term Development Plan will be carried out in accordance with the NDPC guidelines and the National Medium-Term Policy Framework. M&E activities will be undertaken through the use of the national monitoring and evaluation system and other poverty monitoring tools. This will allow for systematic tracking of indicators over the Plan period to assess the effectiveness of policies, programmes, and projects on beneficiaries.

The District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU), in collaboration with sector departments, will be responsible for the preparation and coordination of the M&E Plan. The DPCU will provide overall district-level M&E strategies, while sector departments and relevant sub-committees will handle the monitoring of specific projects.

To ensure inclusiveness, the Assembly will adopt a Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) approach. This will involve communities, beneficiaries, staff, traditional authorities, Assembly Members, contractors, and development partners in the M&E process.

7.2.1 Institutions Involved at the District Level

The following departments and agencies will be directly involved in the implementation and monitoring of the Plan:

- Central Administration
- Health
- Finance
- Works
- Agriculture
- Education
- Other relevant departments and agencies

7.2.2 Frequency of Assessment

The indicators in the M&E framework will guide stakeholders to track progress and evaluate performance on:

1. Annual basis
2. Mid-term basis
3. Terminal basis

7.2.3 Components of the 2026–2029 M&E Framework.

The framework involves:

- Identification of primary and secondary stakeholders
- Formation of M&E team
- Development of data collection instruments
- Budgeting for planned M&E activities
- Fieldwork and data collection
- Analysis of data using appropriate statistical tools
- Establishment of a functional database for evidence-based decision-making
- Preparation and dissemination of M&E reports to stakeholders
- Development of annual M&E work plan and budget
- Provision of tools for data collection and analysis

7.2.4 Performance Indicators

Indicators for measuring progress of the MTDP implementation will be classified into the following categories:

- Process indicators
- Input indicators
- Output indicators
- Outcome indicators
- Impact indicators
- Baseline data

7.3 Assessing Capacities and Conditions for M&E

The ability of individuals and organizations to perform their M&E functions efficiently and effectively is critical for the successful implementation of the M&E plan. To ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of the 2026–2029 DMTDP, the capacity of the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) and other relevant stakeholders must be enhanced.

7.3.1 Key considerations include:

- **Human Resources:** The DPCU must be adequately staffed with qualified personnel with skills in planning, data management, and M&E methodologies. Capacity building initiatives such as training workshops and refresher courses will be organized.
- **Logistics and Material Resources:** The DPCU requires adequate tools such as monitoring vehicles, computers/laptops, printers, projectors, and other essential logistics for effective performance.
- **Institutional Capacity:** The Assembly must strengthen institutional collaboration among sector departments, NGOs, and community structures to promote synergy in M&E implementation.

A detailed M&E Capacity Assessment Framework will therefore be developed and applied to address gaps and ensure that both human and material resources are optimized for efficient performance.

7.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Tools

Performance indicators and targets will be the main tools for M&E. These serve as benchmarks for assessing implementation progress and the achievement of stated policy objectives. Indicators will measure both quantitative and qualitative changes to determine the outcomes and impacts of policies, programmes, and projects.

In addition to conventional tools, Participatory M&E (PM&E) methodologies will be employed to ensure inclusiveness and accountability. These include:

- Citizen Report Cards – to capture beneficiary feedback on service delivery.
- Community Score Cards – to assess project performance from a community perspective.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) – to collect qualitative insights on programme impact.
- Participatory Expenditure Tracking (PET) – to track and assess the utilization of social service expenditure at the community level.

7.5 Reporting System

The DPCU will play a central role in data collection, analysis, and reporting. Reports will be produced on a Quarterly, Mid-Year, Annual, and Terminal basis.

The focus of the reporting will be on:

1. Tracking development changes against predetermined targets and objectives.
2. Assessing impacts and beneficiary satisfaction with programmes and projects.
3. Recommending policy shifts or adjustments to improve outcomes.

The reporting procedure includes:

- After each monitoring exercise, findings will be communicated to project actors, sector departments, community leaders, and district authorities.
- Briefings will be provided to the DCE, Presiding Member (PM), and other district actors.
- Written reports will be compiled quarterly and annually by the DPCU.
- Copies of the Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) and Annual Progress Reports (APRs) will be submitted to the NDPC, the Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development (MLGRD), and the District Development Facility (DDF) Secretariat through the RCC.

This reporting system ensures that monitoring results are not only documented but also disseminated to all relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision-making.

7.6 Results-Matrix

A results matrix or logical framework is a structured tool used to show the cause-and-effect relationship between development objectives, expected results, indicators, means of verification, and assumptions. It helps track how inputs and activities lead to outputs, outcomes, and ultimately impacts. The table below show the result matrix of Fanteakwa North District Assembly's 2026-2029 DMTDP.

Result Matrix for Fanteakwa North District's Medium Term Development Plan (2026-2029)

Table 92: Result Matrix for Education.

| Level | Expected Results | Indicators (SMART) | Baseline (2025) | Target (2029) | Means of Verification | Assumptions/Risks |
|------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Impact | Improved human capital for socio-economic development | Literacy rate; JHS completion rate | Literacy: 68% JHS completion: 65% | Literacy: 85% JHS completion: 85% | GSS, EMIS, School census | Timely deployment of teachers; funding availability |
| Outcome | Increased access to quality and equitable education | Pupil-teacher ratio (primary & JHS); % of schools with ICT labs | PTR: 40:1; ICT: 20% | PTR: 25:1; ICT: 70% | EMIS, District Education Reports | Availability of ICT equipment |
| Output | Expanded educational infrastructure and logistics | # of classrooms built; % of schools with WASH | 50 deficit; 40% WASH | 100 classrooms; 80% WASH | District Works Dept., GES | Regular DACF & GET-Fund releases |
| Activities | Construct classrooms, provide TLMS, expand school feeding, recruit teachers | # of classrooms built; # of furniture supplied | N/A | 100% completion | Progress reports | Contractor capacity |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Table 93: Result Matrix for Health and Nutrition

| Level | Expected Results | Indicators (SMART) | Baseline (2025) | Target (2029) | Means of Verification | Assumptions/Risks |
|------------|--|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Impact | Reduced morbidity and mortality | Maternal mortality ratio (MMR); Under-5 mortality | MMR: 120/100,000 U5: 60/1,000 | MMR: 80/100,000 U5: 40/1,000 | DHIMS, District Health Reports | Availability of drugs & staff |
| Outcome | Increased access to quality health care services | % of population within 5 km of health facility | 65% | 90% | DHIMS, District Health Directorate | Timely NHIS reimbursement |
| Output | Improved health infrastructure and services | # of CHPS compounds constructed; % of functional CHPS | 12 (70% functional) | 20 (95% functional) | District Works, GHS reports | Adequate funding & staffing |
| Activities | Construct CHPS compounds, supply logistics, train CHOs | # of CHPS constructed; # of staff trained | N/A | 100% | Monitoring reports | Staff retention |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Table 94: Results matrix for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

| Level | Expected Results | Indicators (SMART) | Baseline (2025) | Target (2029) | Means of Verification | Assumptions/Risks |
|------------|---|---|--|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Impact | Improved health and environmental sanitation | % of population with access to safe water; incidence of WASH-related diseases | 60% safe water; High diarrheal incidence | 90% safe water; 40% reduction in diarrheal diseases | CWSA, District WASH Reports | Functionality of systems maintained |
| Outcome | Improved access to potable water and sanitation | % of households with toilet facilities | 30% | 70% | GLSS, District Reports | Community acceptance |
| Output | Expanded water and sanitation infrastructure | # of boreholes/pipe systems constructed; % of functional boreholes | 120 boreholes; 70% functional | 160 boreholes; 90% functional | Works Dept., WASH reports | Timely maintenance |
| Activities | Drill boreholes, expand small-town water systems, construct toilets, train WATSAN | # of boreholes drilled; # of WATSAN trained | N/A | 100% | Monitoring reports | Spare parts availability |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Table 95: Results Matrix for Local Economic Development (LED)

| Level | Expected Results | Indicators (SMART) | Baseline (2025) | Target (2029) | Means of Verification | Assumptions/Risks |
|------------|---|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Impact | Increased income and reduced poverty | District poverty headcount; Unemployment rate | 45% poverty; 15% unemployment | 30% poverty; 8% unemployment | GSS, GLSS, NDPC reports | Favourable market conditions |
| Outcome | Enhanced agro-processing and market linkages | # of farmers in value chains; # of jobs created in agro-processing | 200 farmers; 500 jobs | 1,000 farmers; 2,000 jobs | DAD, BAC, LED reports | Private sector partnerships |
| Output | Strengthened local industries and entrepreneurship | # of agro-processing centres; # of MSMEs supported | 2 centres; 50 MSMEs | 8 centres; 300 MSMEs | BAC, NBSSI, DAD | Investor interest sustained |
| Activities | Establish processing centres, train youth, promote PPPs, improve feeder roads | # of centres established; # of trainings | N/A | 100% | DPCU & BAC reports | Timely fund release |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Table 96: Results Matrix for Governance and Institutional Development

| Level | Expected Results | Indicators (SMART) | Baseline (2025) | Target (2029) | Means of Verification | Assumptions/Risks |
|------------|---|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Impact | Strengthened local governance & accountability | Citizen satisfaction index; % of planned activities implemented | 55%; 60% | 75%; 90% | DPCU reports | Political stability |
| Outcome | Improved transparency and citizen participation | % of communities with functional Unit Committees | 40% | 80% | Assembly minutes, community records | Community willingness |
| Output | Improved institutional capacity | # of training programmes for staff; % of DPCU meetings held | 5 trainings; 60% meetings | 20 trainings; 100% meetings | HR reports, DPCU minutes | Budget support |
| Activities | Capacity building, town hall meetings, e-governance platforms | # of meetings held; # of trainings conducted | N/A | 100% | Reports | Stakeholder buy-in |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Table 97: Results Matrix for Infrastructure.

| Level | Expected Results | Indicators (SMART) | Baseline (2025) | Target (2029) | Means of Verification | Assumptions/Risks |
|------------|--|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Impact | Improved connectivity and access to services | % of roads in good condition; % of communities connected to electricity | 30% roads good; 70% electricity | 60% roads good; 95% electricity | GHA, ECG, District Works Dept. | Timely GoG & donor support |
| Outcome | Improved access to basic socio-economic infrastructure | Km of feeder roads rehabilitated; % of communities with mobile coverage | 150 km; 65% | 300 km; 90% | Dept. of Feeder Roads, NCA reports | Adequate funding |
| Output | Expanded road and energy infrastructure | # of km of roads rehabilitated; # of communities connected to grid | 100 km; 10 communities | 300 km; 20 communities | Works Dept., ECG | Contractor performance |
| Activities | Rehabilitate feeder roads, expand rural electrification, ICT rollout | # of km roads completed; # of communities connected | N/A | 100% | Reports | Logistics availability |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Table 98: Results Matrix for Environment and Climate Change

| Level | Expected Results | Indicators (SMART) | Baseline (2025) | Target (2029) | Means of Verification | Assumptions/Risks |
|------------|--|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Impact | Sustainable natural resource management & climate resilience | % of forest cover; # of disaster-related deaths | 45% forest cover; 30 deaths/year | 60% forest cover; <10 deaths/year | NADMO, Forestry Commission | Community compliance |
| Outcome | Improved environmental conservation & climate adaptation | # of communities practicing climate-smart agriculture; # of disaster plans developed | 10 communities; 2 plans | 50 communities; 10 plans | DAD, NADMO | Funding & technical support |
| Output | Strengthened environmental and disaster management systems | # of tree seedlings planted & surviving; # of climate adaptation projects | 50,000 seedlings; 2 projects | 250,000 seedlings; 15 projects | Forestry Commission, NADMO | Community commitment |
| Activities | Tree planting, wetlands restoration, climate-smart agriculture training, disaster preparedness | # of seedlings planted; # of communities trained | N/A | 100% | Monitoring reports | Climate shocks manageable |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, Begoro. 2025

Table 99: Results Matrix for Gender Inequality & Women Empowerment

| Level | Expected Results | Indicators (SMART) | Baseline (2025) | Target (2029) | Means of Verification | Assumptions/Risks |
|------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Impact | Reduced gender inequality and improved women's empowerment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Parity Index (Primary & JHS) % of women in leadership positions | GPI: 0.85 Women leaders: 15% | GPI: 1.0 Women leaders: 35% | EMIS, District Assembly HR records, NDPC reports | Political & cultural support for gender equality |
| Outcome 1 | Increased girls' access to and completion of education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of girls completing JHS % of girls enrolled in STEM | JHS completion: 60% STEM: 10% | JHS completion: 85% STEM: 25% | EMIS, School census | Reduced child marriage & teenage pregnancy |
| Output 1.1 | Improved support systems for girls' education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of scholarships awarded to girls No. of schools with gender-friendly facilities | 50 scholarships 30% schools with facilities | 300 scholarships 80% schools with facilities | GES, District Education Office | Adequate funding |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Activi- ties | Provide scholarships, expand girl-friendly facilities (toilets, changing rooms), strengthen school feeding programme | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of scholarships • No. of facilities upgraded | N/A | 100% | Monitoring reports | Timely disbursement of funds |
| Out- come 2 | Increased women's economic participation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of women accessing credit • No. of women-owned SMEs | 15% women access credit 100 SMEs | 50% women access credit 500 SMEs | BAC, DAD, NBSSI, District Revenue Unit | Microfinance institutions cooperate |
| Output 2.1 | Expanded economic empowerment programmes for women | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of women trained in entrepreneurship/agro-processing • Value of credit accessed by women | 200 trained GHS 100,000 credit | 2,000 trained GHS 2 million credit | BAC, LED reports | Private sector support |
| Activi- ties | Provide training in entrepreneurship, support access to credit, promote women in value chains | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of trainings • No. of women accessing credit | N/A | 100% | Reports | Market access sustained |
| Out- come 3 | Increased representation of women in decision-making | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of women in Assembly • % of women in Unit Committees | 10% Assembly 20% Unit Committees | 30% Assembly 50% Unit Committees | Assembly HR records, Electoral Commission | Cultural barriers reduced |
| Output 3.1 | Strengthened women's leadership capacity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of women trained in leadership & governance • No. of gender advocacy programmes held | 50 women trained 2 programmes | 500 women trained 20 programmes | DCD reports, CSOs, NGOs | Strong advocacy coalitions |
| Activi- ties | Conduct leadership training, mentorship programmes, advocacy campaigns | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of trainings • No. of campaigns conducted | N/A | 100% | Reports | |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, BEGORO. SEPTEMBER, 2025

7.7 Monitoring Matrix

The Monitoring Matrix is meant to serve as a summary of the overall M&E Plan, it should clearly link inputs → outputs → outcomes → impacts for each MTDP objective, while aligning to the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF).

Table 100: Monitoring Matrix

| Goal: The overall goal is improved standard of living of the people in Fanteakwa North District by facilitating growth and poverty reduction by 2029. | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|---------------|----------|------|------|------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Objective 1: To increase IGF by 70% by December 2029 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Revenue Rising Initiative | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2025 | Targets. | | | | Disaggregation. | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility. |
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| Total IGF mobilised | Percentage increase in total IGF mobilised | Outcome. | 40% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 10% | | Annually. | FD |
| Revenue collectors trained | Number of revenue collectors trained | Output. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 17 | Male. | | FD |
| | | | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Female. | | |
| Revenue streams introduced | Number of revenue streams introduced | Input. | 15 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | Annually. | FD |
| Businesses/households paying required rates | Percentage of businesses/households paying required rates | Inputs. | 37% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | | Annually. | FD |
| IGF collected through digital systems | Percentage of IGF collected through digital systems | Input. | 0% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | | Annually. | FD |
| Public sensitization forums held on IGF usage | Number of public sensitisation forums held on IGF usage | Output. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | Annually. | FD |
| IGF expenditure public disclosed. | Percentage of IGF expenditure public disclosed | Output. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | Annually. | FD |
| Objective 2: To reduce revenue leakages by 70% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue leakages | Percentage change in revenue leakages(estimated value of unaccounted funds) | Outcome. | 10% | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | | Annually. | DF |
| Audit recommendations implemented annually | Number of audit recommendations implemented annually. | Input. | 37no. | 9no. | 9no. | 9no. | 9no. | | Annually. | DIA |
| Digital revenue collection system | Percentage of revenues collected digitally | Input. | 0% | 30% | 40% | 50% | 60% | | Annually. | DF |
| Reconciliation of accounts | Number of revenue reconciliation reports produced | Output. | 16 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | Quarterly | DF |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------|-----|------|------|------|------|--|------------|--------|
| Monitoring of collectors | Percentage of collectors monitored with GPS/digital tracking. | Input. | 0% | 30% | 40% | 50% | 60% | | Annually. | DF |
| Reduce cash handling | Percentage of payments made through non-cash channels | Output. | 5% | 30% | 40% | 50% | 60% | | Annually. | DF |
| Strengthen sanctions and accountability | Number of disciplinary actions taken against staff involved in leakages | Input. | 0 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | Annually. | DCD |
| Increase transparency and public trust | Percentage of revenue and expenditure published publicly | Input. | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | | Annually. | DCD |
| Objective 3: To identify and capture 80% of new revenue items in database by 2029. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Potential revenue items identified & integrated into IGF | Percentage of potential revenue items identified and integrated into IGF | Input. | 0 | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | | Annually. | DBA/DF |
| Comprehensive revenue mapping studies conducted | Number of comprehensive revenue mapping studies conducted | Input. | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | | Annually. | FD |
| Revenue database | Number of Existence of updated and geo-referenced database of revenue sources | Input. | 0 | 1 | | 1 | | | | FD |
| Identified items integrated into billing/collection system | Percentage of identified items integrated into billing/collection system | Input. | 0% | 20% | 30% | 20% | 30% | | Annually. | FD |
| Objective 6: To reduce revenue arrears by 70% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reduction in total arrears outstanding | Percentage reduction in total arrears outstanding. | Out-come. | 30% | 25% | 50% | 75% | 100% | | Annually. | FD |
| Updated arrears database | Existence of updated arrears database | Out-come. | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | | | FD |
| Enforcement actions(summons, court cases, penalties) taken against defaulters | Number of enforcement actions taken against defaulters. | Output. | 0 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 3 | | Annually. | FD |
| Arrears recovered annually | Percentage of arrears recovered annually. | Out-come. | 57% | 30% | 30% | 30% | 10% | | Annually. | FD |
| Arrears sensitisation campaigns conducted | Number of arrears sensitisation campaigns conducted. | Input. | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | Quarterly. | FD |

| Objective 1: To improve pass rate at all levels from 80% to 95% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|----------|-----------|-----|
| Programme: Education Uplift Programme | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teachers trained annually in effective pedagogy & assessment techniques | Number of teachers trained annually in effective pedagogy & assessment techniques | Input. | 550 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | | Annually. | GES |
| Remedial/extra classes, mentorship, or tutoring programmes supported per year. | Number of remedial/extra classes, mentorship, or tutoring programmes supported per year | Input. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | Annually. | GES |
| Students enrolled in study support or mentorship programme | Number of students enrolled in study support or mentorship programme | Output. | 360 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | | Annually. | GES |
| Schools with functional School Performance Improvement Plans (SPIPs) | % of schools with functional School Performance Improvement Plans (SPIPs) | Output. | 70% | 17.5% | 17.5% | 17.5% | 17.5% | | Annually. | GES |
| Classroom supervision/monitoring visits conducted annually | Number of classroom supervision/monitoring visits conducted annually | Output. | - | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | | Annually. | GES |
| Gender parity index. | Gender parity index in pass rates | Outcome. | 0.98 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | | Annually. | GES |
| Pass rate | Pass rate across all levels (Primary, JHS, SHS) | Impact. | 45.40 | 100% | 100% | 100% ¹ | 100% | Primary. | Annually. | GES |
| | | | 40% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | JHS | | |
| | | | 90% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | SHS | | |
| Objective 2: To increase net enrolment rate from 78% to 95% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Budget allocated to school access and infrastructure | Percentage of education sector budget allocated to school access and infrastructure | Input. | 50% | 55% | 55% | 55% | 55% | | Annually. | GES |
| New classrooms, ECD centres, and schools constructed/rehabilitated per year | Number of new classrooms, ECD centres, and schools constructed/rehabilitated per year | Input. | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | | Annually. | GES |
| School feeding beneficiaries per year | Number of school feeding beneficiaries per year | Input. | 6,465 | 6,465 | 6,465 | 6,465 | 6,465 | | Annually. | GES |
| Communities sensitized annually on importance of school enrolment | Number of communities sensitized annually on importance of school enrolment | Output. | 89 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | | Annually. | GES |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|--|-----------|-----|
| Schools with adequate sanitation, water, and child-friendly facilities | Percentage of schools with adequate sanitation, water, and child-friendly facilities | Output. | 19% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | | Annually. | GES |
| Gender parity index. | Gender parity index in enrolment | Out-come. | 0.98 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | | Annually. | GES |
| Objective 3: To Improve Gender Parity Index from 90% to 100% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Education budget allocated to girl-child education support | Percentage of education budget allocated to girl-child education support | Input. | 0% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | | Annually. | GES |
| Gender-sensitive school facilities provided (separate WASH facilities, changing rooms, etc.) | Number of gender-sensitive school facilities provided (separate WASH facilities, changing rooms, etc.) | Input. | 100% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | | Annually. | GES |
| Community sensitization/advocacy programmes on girls' education | Number of community sensitization/advocacy programmes on girls' education | Input. | 30 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | | Annually. | GES |
| Girls benefiting from mentorship and leadership programmes | Number of girls benefiting from mentorship and leadership programmes | Out-come. | 67 | 1501 | 150 | 150 | 150 | | Annually. | GES |
| Schools with functional Girl-Child Education Clubs/Committees | Percentage of schools with functional Girl-Child Education Clubs/Committees | Out-come. | 0% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | | Annually. | GES |
| Objective 4: To Improve literacy and numeracy proficiency at the primary level from 95% to 100% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teachers trained in early grade literacy and numeracy pedagogy annually | Number of teachers trained in early grade literacy and numeracy pedagogy annually | Input. | 550 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | | Annually. | GES |
| Early childhood development (ECD) centres established/rehabilitated | Number of early childhood development (ECD) centres established/rehabilitated | Input. | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | Annually. | GES |
| Schools with reading clubs or numeracy clubs | Percentage of schools with reading clubs or numeracy clubs | Output. | 15% | 21% | 21% | 21% | 21% | | Annually. | GES |
| □ Literacy proficiency at primary level | Literacy proficiency rate at primary level | Impact. | 90% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | | Annually. | GES |
| Numeracy proficiency at primary level | Numeracy proficiency rate at primary level | Impact. | 75% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | | Annually. | GES |

| Objective 1: To improve access of households to improved sanitation facilities by 80% by 2029. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| Programme: Safe Water and Sanitation Initiative | | | | | | | | | | |
| Households with access to improved sanitation facilities (target: 80% by 2029) | Percentage of households with access to improved sanitation facilities (target: 80% by 2029) | Impact. | 59% | 60% | 65% | 70% | 85% | Rural | Annually. | DWD/EHU |
| | | | | 60% | 65% | 70% | 100% | Urban | | |
| Households adopting hygienic latrines (KVIP, WC, Bio-digester etc) | Percentage of households adopting hygienic latrines(WC,KVIP, bio-digester etc) | Out-come. | 46% | 20% | 14% | 10% | 10% | Rural. | Annually. | DWD/EHU |
| | | | | 60% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | | |
| Communities certified as ODF | Percentage of communities certified as ODF | Out-come. | 0% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 0.9% | | Annually. | DWD/EHU |
| New improved households toilets constructed. | Number of new improved households toilets constructed | Output. | 14,694 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Rural. | Annually. | DWD/EHU |
| | | | | 4,019 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | |
| Communities sensitized on hygiene and sanitation practices. | Number of communities sensitized on hygiene and sanitation practices. | Output. | 68 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | Rural. | Annually. | DWD/EHU |
| | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Funds allocated to household sanitation improvement. | Amount of funds allocated to household sanitation improvement. | Input. | 0.00 | 90,000 | | 90,000 | - | | Annually. | DWD/EHU |
| Partnerships with private sector for sanitation provision. | Number of partnerships with private sector for sanitation provision. | Input. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | Annually. | DWD/EHU |
| Objective 2: To improve access of households to safe water by 95% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Households with access to safe water sources. | % of households with access to safe water sources (target: 95% by 2029) | Impact. | 12% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | Rural. | Annually. | DWD/EHU |
| | | | | 50% | 12.5% | 12.5% | 12.5% | 12.5% | | |
| Distance/time to nearest safe water source | - Average distance/time to nearest safe water source | Impact. | 100meters | 80metres | 60metres | 40metres. | 40metres | | Annually. | DWD/EHU |
| Communities declared as having sustainable safe water supply. | % of communities declared as having sustainable safe water supply | Out-come. | 14% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | Rural. | Annually. | DWD/EHU |
| | | | | 1% | 2.2% | | 1.1% | 1.1% | | |
| Boreholes drilled | Number of boreholes drilled | Output. | 118 | 10 | 10no. | 10no. | 10no. | Rural. | Annually. | DWD/EHU |
| | | | | 61 | 5no | | 5no. | 3no. | | |
| Capacity building programme for water user committee | Number of capacity building programmes for water user committee | Output. | 5no. | 2no. | 2no. | 2no. | 2no. | | Annually. | DWD/EHU |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|-----------|---------|
| Funds allocated to safe water provision | Amount of funds allocated to safe water provision | Input. | Ghc 0.00 | 50,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | | Annually. | DWD/EHU |
| Campaign on safe water handling and storage. | Number of campaign on safe water and storage | Input. | 0no. | 1no. | 1no. | 1no. | 1no. | | Annually. | DWD/EHU |
| Objective 1: To Improve Access to Quality health Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: NextGen Infrastructure Drive | | | | | | | | | | |
| Existing health facilities renovated/expanded | Number of existing health facilities renovated/ex-panded | Input. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | Annually. | DWD/GHS |
| Health facilities with functional water, sanitation, and electricity supply | Proportion of health facilities with functional water, sanitation, and electricity supply. | Input. | 60% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | | Annually. | DWD/GHS |
| District health budget allocated to infrastructure development. | Share of district health budget allocated to infrastructure development. | Input | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | | Annually. | DWD/GHS |
| Health facilities meeting national standards for quality infrastructure. | Percentage of health facilities meeting national standards for quality infrastructure. | Output. | 3% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | | Annually. | DWD/GHS |
| Facilities with adequate staff accommodation. | Proportion of facilities with adequate staff accommodation. | Output. | | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | | Annually. | DWD/GHS |
| Objective 2: To Enhance Transportation and Road infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | |
| Existing feeder roads rehabilitated, resurfaced or upgraded | Kilometers of existing roads rehabilitated, resurfaced, or upgraded. | Input. | 22.5km | 4.5km | 4.5km | 4.5km | 4.5km | | Annually. | DWD/DFR |
| New bridges, culverts, and drainage structures constructed. | Number of new bridges, culverts, and drainage structures constructed. | Input. | 0no. | 1no.1 | 1no. | 1no. | 1no. | | Annually. | DWD/DFR |
| Transport terminals, bus stops, and lorry parks developed or rehabilitated. | Number of transport terminals, bus stops, and lorry parks developed or rehabilitated. | Input. | 1no. | - | 1no | - | 1no. | | Annually. | DWD/DFR |
| Roads in good and fair condition (% of total network). | Proportion of roads in good and fair condition (% of total network). | Output. | 120km. | 4km | 4km | 4km | 4km | | Annually. | DWD/DFR |
| Objective 3: To Improve Energy and ICT Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| Community connected to the national grid | Number of communities connected to the national grid. | Input. | 150no. | 20no. | 20no | 20no | 20no | ICT | Annually. | FNDA/ECG |
| | | | 88no. | 33no | 33no. | 33no. | 33no. | ECG | | |
| Budget allocated to energy and ICT infrastructure development. | Proportion of budget allocated to energy and ICT infrastructure development. | Input. | 10% | 22.5% | 22.5% | 22.5% | 22.5% | ICT | Annually. | FNDA |
| | | | 30% | 17.5% | 17.5% | 17.5% | 17.5% | ECG | | |
| ICT centres, hubs, and community information centres established. | Number of ICT centres, hubs, and community information centres established. | Input. | 1no. | - | 1no | - | 1no. | | Annually. | FNDA |
| Communities with reliable mobile network coverage. | Proportion of communities with reliable mobile network coverage. | Output. | 60% | - | 1no | - | 1no. | | Annually. | FNDA/Telcos |
| Households with access to electricity | Percentage of households with access to electricity | Output. | 35% | 30% | 16.3 | 10% | 16.3 | | Annually. | ECG |
| Streetlights functioning at night. | Percentage of streetlights functioning at night. | Out-come. | 80% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | | Annually. | DWD |
| Objectives 4: To Ensure Sustainability and Maintenance of Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure projects with maintenance budgets allocated. | Proportion of infrastructure projects with maintenance budgets allocated. | Input. | 90% | 2.5% | 2.5% | 2.5% | 2.5% | | Annually. | FD/DWD |
| Infrastructure facilities handed over with operation & maintenance (O&M) plans. | Number of infrastructure facilities handed over with operation & maintenance (O&M) plans. | Input. | 0no. | 1no. | 1no.1 | 1no. | 1no. | | Annually. | DWD |
| IGF and DACF allocated to infrastructure maintenance. | Share of IGF and DACF allocated to infrastructure maintenance. | Input. | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | IGF | Annually. | FD/DWD |
| | | | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | DACF | | |
| Community participation in management of local infrastructure. | Level of community participation in management of local infrastructure. | Out-come. | 5% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | | Annually. | DWD |
| Objective 1: To improve the adoption of new farming practices(Climate-Smart Agriculture) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: AgriWealth Programme | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total output in agriculture production | Total metric tonnes in agriculture production | Output. | 33,292 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | Maize. | Annually. | D A D |
| | | | 181,390 | 185,250 | 185,250 | 185,250 | 185,250 | Cassava. | Annually. | |
| | | | 11,000 | 11000 | 11,000 | 11,000 | 11,000 | Yam. | Annually. | |
| | | | 8140 | 7500 | 75000 | 7500 | 7500 | Cocoyam. | Annually. | |
| | | | 52668 | 54000 | 54000 | 54000 | 54000 | Plantain. | Annually. | |
| | | | No data | 8000 | 9000 | 9000 | 9000 | Groundnut. | Annually. | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|-----------|---------|
| | | | No data. | 17000 | 17000 | 17000 | 17000 | Oil palm. | Annually. | |
| | | | 36456 | 37500 | 37500 | 37500 | 37500 | Tomatoes. | Annually. | |
| | | | 5652.5 | 5652.5 | 6000 | 6000 | 6000 | Onion. | | |
| | | | 21,378.8 | 120,000 | 25994 | 25994 | 25994 | Fresh pepper | | |
| | | | 39,155.9 | 120,000 | 120000 | 120000 | 120000 | Cabbage. | Annually. | |
| Total output in livestock | Total number in livestock output | Output. | 18,199 | 20000 | 18199 | 18199 | 18199 | Cattle. | Annually. | DAD |
| | | | 29236 | 30000 | 29236 | 29236 | 29236 | Sheep. | Annually. | |
| | | | 42785 | 45000 | 42785 | 42785 | 42785 | Goat. | Annually. | |
| | | | 7893 | 10000 | 7893 | 7893 | 7893 | Pig. | Annually. | |
| | | | 592,655 | 779,000 | 529,655 | 529,655 | 529,655 | Poultry. | Annually. | |
| Arable lands under cultivation | Percentage of arable lands under cultivation. | Input. | 43% | 50% | 60% | 70% | 80% | | | |
| Demonstration farms established | Number of demonstration farms established | Input. | 17 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | Annually. | DAD |
| Farmers trained in improved farming practices | Number of farmers trained in improved farming practices | Output. | 4700 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | Female. | Annually. | DAD |
| | | | 53% | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | Male. | | |
| Farmers adopting at least one new farming practice (e.g., improved seeds, irrigation, soil fertility, mechanization, climate-smart techniques) | % of farmers adopting at least one new farming practice (e.g., improved seeds, irrigation, soil fertility, mechanization, climate-smart techniques) | Out-come. | 70% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% | | Annually. | DAD |
| Objective 2: To increase households income from Agriculture by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farmers accessing credit/loans for agriculture | Number of farmers accessing credit/loans for agriculture | Input. | 47no. | 50no | 50no. | 50no. | 50.no | Female. | Annually. | DAD |
| | | | 30no. | 50no | 50no. | 50no. | 50.no | Male. | | |
| Training sessions on value addition, business skills, and market access | Number of training sessions on value addition, business skills, and market access | Input. | 25no | 10no | 10no. | 10no. | 10no. | | Annually. | BAC/DAD |
| Farmer cooperatives/associations supported | Number of farmer cooperatives/associations supported | Input. | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | Annually. | DAD |
| Farmers with access to improved inputs (seeds, fertilizer, mechanization, irrigation) | % of farmers with access to improved inputs (seeds, fertilizer, mechanization, irrigation) | Output. | 70% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% | Male. | Annually. | DAD |
| | | | | 8% | 8% | 8% | 8% | Female. | | |
| | | Output. | 45 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Female. | Annually. | BAC/DAD |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Farmers engaged in value addition (processing, packaging, storage) | Number of farmers engaged in value addition (processing, packaging, storage) | | 37 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Male. | | |
| Objective 3: To Reduce climate-related crop losses by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farmers trained in climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices | Number of farmers trained in climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices | Input. | 540 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | Female. | Annually. | DAD |
| | | | 370 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | Male. | | |
| Community-based climate early warning systems established | Number of community-based climate early warning systems established | input. | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | Annually. | DAD |
| Irrigation and water-harvesting facilities established/rehabilitated | Number of irrigation and water-harvesting facilities established/rehabilitated | Input. | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | Annually. | DAD |
| Farmers accessing climate-resilient inputs (drought-resistant seeds, improved storage, pest management) | % of farmers accessing climate-resilient inputs (drought-resistant seeds, improved storage, pest management) | Output. | 40% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | | Annually. | DAD |
| Demonstration farms showcasing CSA technologies | Number of demonstration farms showcasing CSA technologies | Output. | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | Annually. | DAD |
| Reported crop losses due to drought, floods, pests, or erratic rainfall | % reduction in reported crop losses due to drought, floods, pests, or erratic rainfall | Out-come. | 17% | 5% | 10% | 15% | 20% | | Annually. | DAD |
| Farmers applying at least one CSA practice consistently | % of farmers applying at least one CSA practice consistently | Out-come. | 47% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 13% | | Annually. | DAD |
| Objective 4: To at least 50% of farmers diversify into eco-friendly value-chains(beekeeping, agroforestry, aquaculture) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trainings on eco-friendly value chains (organic farming, agroforestry, aquaculture, renewable energy in processing, etc.) | Number of trainings on eco-friendly value chains (organic farming, agroforestry, aquaculture, renewable energy in processing, etc.) | Input. | 27no | 10no | 10no | 10no | 10no | | Annually. | DAD |
| Support schemes (grants, subsidies, credit) for eco-friendly agribusinesses | Number of support schemes (grants, subsidies, credit) for eco-friendly agribusinesses | Input. | 0 | 10no | 15no | 20no | 25no | - | Annually. | DAD/BAC |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------|-------|------|------|------|------|--------|-----------|---------------|
| Farmers reached with information on eco-friendly value chains | % of farmers reached with information on eco-friendly value chains | Output. | 70% | 10% | 15% | 20% | - | - | Annually. | DAD |
| Objective 1: To Reduce Climate-Related Livelihood Losses by 50% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Eco-Resilient Programme | | | | | | | | | | |
| Climate adaptation projects (irrigation, flood control, drought-resistant seeds, etc.) implemented annually. | Number of climate adaptation projects (irrigation, flood control, drought-resistant seeds, etc.) implemented annually. | Inputs. | 40no. | 5no | 7no. | 6no. | 6no | | Annually. | Planning Unit |
| Households trained in climate-smart livelihood practices. | Percentage of households trained in climate-smart livelihood practices. | Inputs. | 30% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 10% | | Annually. | DAD/Plng Unit |
| Farmers/fisherfolk receiving climate information services (early warning systems, seasonal forecasts). | Number of farmers/fisherfolk receiving climate information services (early warning systems, seasonal forecasts). | Input. | 4,700 | 1500 | 1500 | 1500 | 1500 | | Annually. | DAD |
| Communities supported with disaster risk reduction (DRR) infrastructure | Number of communities supported with disaster risk reduction (DRR) infrastructure | Input. | 34 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Rural. | Annually. | NADMO |
| | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Urban. | | |
| Households adopting climate-smart agriculture or livelihood practices. | Percentage of households adopting climate-smart agriculture or livelihood practices. | Output. | 40% | 20% | 15% | 15% | 15% | | Annually. | DAD/NADMO |
| Communities with functional disaster preparedness committees. | Number of communities with functional disaster preparedness committees. | Output. | 81 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | | Annually. | NADMO |
| Climate-resilient infrastructure facilities constructed/rehabilitated. | Number of climate-resilient infrastructure facilities constructed/rehabilitated. | Output. | 12no. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | Annually. | Pln Unit/DWD |
| Households with diversified and climate-resilient income sources. | Percentage of households with diversified and climate-resilient income sources. | Outcome. | 45% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | | Annually. | Pln Unit. |
| Objective 1: To reduce under-five mortality rate by 30% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Healthy Lives for All Programme | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|-----------|---------------|
| Under-five children exclusively breastfed for the first 6 months. | Proportion of under-five children exclusively breastfed for the first 6 months. | Output. | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | | Annually. | GHS |
| Caregivers with knowledge of appropriate home-based management of childhood illnesses. | Percentage of caregivers with knowledge of appropriate home-based management of childhood illnesses. | Output. | 24% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | | Annually. | DSWCD/GHS |
| Objective 2: To Educate 200 Communities on Malaria and HIV/AIDS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention among community members. | Percentage change in knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention among community members. | Outcome. | 100% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | | Annually. | GHS/AIDS Cmtt |
| Communities reached with malaria and HIV/AIDS education programmes | Number of communities reached with malaria and HIV/AIDS education programmes | Output/ | 123 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | | Annually. | GHS |
| Health education sessions/awareness campaigns conducted on malaria and HIV/AIDS. | Number of health education sessions/awareness campaigns conducted on malaria and HIV/AIDS. | Output. | 89 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | | Annually. | GHS |
| IEC/BCC (Information, Education, and Communication / Behaviour Change Communication) materials produced and distributed. | Number of IEC/BCC (Information, Education, and Communication / Behaviour Change Communication) materials produced and distributed. | Output. | 0 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | | Annually. | GHS |
| Schools/community groups participating in malaria and HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns. | Number of schools/community groups participating in malaria and HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns. | Output. | 36 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | | Annually. | GHS/GES |
| Community leaders/peer educators trained to deliver malaria and HIV/AIDS messages. | Number of community leaders/peer educators trained to deliver malaria and HIV/AIDS messages. | Output. | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | | Annually. | GHS |
| Malaria and HIV/AIDS community education programmes. | Budget allocation and expenditure on malaria and HIV/AIDS community education programmes. | Input. | 27% | 30,000 | 40,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | | Annually. | FD/GHS |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| Facilitators/health workers trained to carry out community education. | Number of facilitators/health workers trained to carry out community education. | Input. | 41 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | | Annually. | GHS |
| Objective 1: To Increase Youth and Women Engaged in Productive Enterprises by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Building Local Wealth Programme | | | | | | | | | | |
| Industries established | Number of new industries established | Output. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Agriculture. | Annually. | BAC/DAD |
| | | | 12 | 5 | 8 | 50 | 30 | Service. | | |
| | | | 20 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Industry. | | |
| New jobs created | Number of new jobs created | Output. | 45 | 60 | 45 | 100 | 45 | Agriculture. | Annually. | BAC/DAD |
| | | | 35 | 30 | 35 | 100 | 35 | Service. | | |
| | | | 80 | 130 | 80 | 100 | 80 | Industry. | | |
| Funding allocated to youth and women enterprise support programs. | Amount of funding allocated to youth and women enterprise support programs. | Input. | 100,000 | 90000 | 90000 | 90000 | 90000 | | Annually. | BAC/NYA |
| Capacity-building/training sessions conducted for youth and women. | Number of capacity-building/training sessions conducted for youth and women. | Input. | 23 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | | Annually. | BAC/NYA |
| Policies/initiatives developed to promote inclusive enterprise participation. | Number of policies/initiatives developed to promote inclusive enterprise participation. | Input. | 11 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | Annually. | FNDA |
| Youth and women trained in entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and business management. | Number of youth and women trained in entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and business management. | Output. | 731 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | | Annually. | BAC/FNDA |
| Objective 2: To Support at Least 60% of Local SMEs with Training and Credit | | | | | | | | | | |
| Funding allocated to SME training and credit schemes. | Amount of funding allocated to SME training and credit schemes. | Input. | 100,000 | 120,000 | 120,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | | Annually. | BAC/NYA |
| Training sessions, workshops, and credit schemes designed for SMEs. | Number of training sessions, workshops, and credit schemes designed for SMEs. | Input. | 57 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | | Annually. | BAC/NYA/FNDA |
| Financial institutions/partners engaged to support SMEs with credit. | Number of financial institutions/partners engaged to support SMEs with credit. | Input. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | Annually. | BAC/FNDA |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|-----------|------|
| SMEs reached through training sessions. | Number of SMEs reached through training sessions. | Output. | 457 | 300 | 300 | 250 | 250 | | Annually. | BAC |
| Objective 3: To Increase the Income of Average Households by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household income-enhancing programmes (agriculture, SMEs, skills training, social protection). | Budgetary allocation to household income-enhancing programmes (agriculture, SMEs, skills training, social protection). | Input. | 100,000 | 100,000 | 120,000 | 120,000 | 120,000 | | Annually. | BAC |
| Livelihood support programmes initiated (e.g., agro-processing, vocational training, microcredit). | Number of livelihood support programmes initiated (e.g., agro-processing, vocational training, microcredit). | Input. | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | Annually. | BAC |
| Partnerships established with NGOs, financial institutions, and private sector for household income support. | Number of partnerships established with NGOs, financial institutions, and private sector for household income support. | Input. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | Annually. | BAC |
| Objective 1: To Strengthen Platforms for Inclusive Governance. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Community Voice, Good Governance | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stakeholder forums, town hall meetings, and participatory platforms supported annually. | Number of stakeholder forums, town hall meetings, and participatory platforms supported annually. | Input. | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | Annually | FNDA |
| Funding allocated to inclusive governance initiatives. | Amount of funding allocated to inclusive governance initiatives. | Input. | 70,000 | 80,000 | 80,000 | 80,000 | 80,000 | | Annually | FNDA |
| Capacity-building sessions conducted for traditional leaders, assembly members, women, youth, and PWDs on participatory governance. | Number of capacity-building sessions conducted for traditional leaders, assembly members, women, youth, and PWDs on participatory governance. | Input. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Traditional Leaders | Annually | FNDA |
| | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Assembly members | | |
| | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Women. | | |
| | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Youth. | | |
| | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | PWDs | | |
| Objective 2: To Increase Citizens' Satisfaction with Governance by 70% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Awareness campaigns conducted on citizens' rights and governance processes. | Number of awareness campaigns conducted on citizens' rights and governance processes. | Input. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | Annually. | FNDA |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|-----------|-------|
| Resources allocated to citizen engagement initiatives annually. | Amount of resources allocated to citizen engagement initiatives annually. | Input. | 60,000 | 80,000 | 80,000 | 80,000 | 80,000 | | Annually. | FNDA |
| Objective 3: To Improve Access to Government Information by at Least 70% of the Citizens | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allocation to communication, ICT, and public information dissemination. | Budget allocated to communication, ICT, and public information dissemination. | Input. | 0 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | | Annually. | FNDA |
| ICT/communication facilities provided (notice boards, websites, community information centres, radio/TV programmes). | Number of ICT/communication facilities provided (notice boards, websites, community information centres, radio/TV programmes). | Input. | 10 | 30 | 25 | 25 | 20 | | Annually. | FNDA |
| Official reports, policies, budgets, and plans published and made publicly accessible annually. | Number of official reports, policies, budgets, and plans published and made publicly accessible annually. | Output. | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | | Annually. | FNDA |
| Objective 4: To hold 4no. Public Fora per Year | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allocation made for organizing public fora. | Budgetary allocation made for organizing public fora. | Input. | 50,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | | Annually. | FNDA |
| Communication materials (flyers, radio announcements, invitations) prepared for public fora. | Number of communication materials (flyers, radio announcements, invitations) prepared for public fora. | Input. | 0 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | | Annually. | FNDA |
| Public fora held annually (target: 4 by 2029). | Number of public fora held annually (target: 4 by 2029). | Output. | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | Annually. | FNDA |
| Objective 1: To Strengthen Child protection Systems | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Integrated Child Protection and Social Services Programme | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child protection committees established and functional at district/community levels | Number of child protection committees established and functional at district/community levels by 2029. | Input. | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | Annually. | DSWCD |
| Social welfare officers trained on child rights and protection case management by 2029. | Percentage of social welfare officers trained on child rights and protection case management. | Input. | 44.55% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | | Annually. | DSWCD |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|-----------|-------|
| Awareness campaigns conducted on child rights and protection annually. | Number of awareness campaigns conducted on child rights and protection. | Input. | 240 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | | Annually. | DSWCD |
| Objective 2: To Provide Family & Community Support Services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social workers and community volunteers trained in family and community support services by 2026. | Number of social workers and community volunteers trained in family and community support services | Input. | 32 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Staff. | Annually. | DSWCD |
| | | | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Volunteer. | | |
| Community awareness sessions conducted on parenting, child rights, and family wellbeing annually. | Number of community awareness sessions conducted on parenting, child rights, and family wellbeing | Input. | 240 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | | Annually. | DSWCD |
| Objective 3: To Improve Access to Essential Social Services for Vulnerable Children. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social welfare officers and service providers trained on child-friendly service delivery | Number of social welfare officers and service providers trained on child-friendly service delivery | Input. | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | Annually. | DSWCD |
| Partnerships established with NGOs/CSOs to provide essential services (health, education, shelter) annually. | Number of partnerships established with NGOs/CSOs to provide essential services (health, education, shelter) | Input. | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | Annually. | DSWCD |
| Objective 4: To Strengthen Monitoring & Evaluation, & Performance of Social Services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social service staff trained in M&E tools and techniques | Number of social service staff trained in M&E tools and techniques. | Input. | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | Annually. | DSWCD |
| Digital data collection and management systems deployed for tracking social services. | Number of digital data collection and management systems deployed for tracking social services. | Input. | 0. | 1 | 1 | - | - | | Annually. | DSWCD |
| Allocation to M&E of social services. | Proportion of annual budget allocated to M&E of social services. | Input. | 0.00 | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | | Annually. | DSWCD |
| Social services with performance standards and indicators developed and in use. | Percentage of social services with performance standards and indicators developed and in use. | Output. | 60% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | | Annually. | DSWCD |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|-----------|-------|
| Monitoring visits conducted as per approved schedule | Proportion of monitoring visits conducted as per approved schedule | Output. | 60% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | | Annually. | DSWCD |
| Data-driven decisions made for planning and resource allocation. | Percentage change in data-driven decisions made for planning and resource allocation. | Out-come. | 40% | 20% | 20% | 10% | 10% | | Annually. | DSWCD |
| Recommendations from M&E reports implemented. | Percentage of recommendations from M&E reports implemented. | Out-come. | 60% | 10% | 10% | 10%1 | 10% | | Annually. | DSWCD |
| Objective 5: To Promote Advocacy, awareness, & Community Engagement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Facilitators, community leaders, and CSOs trained in advocacy and awareness creation. | Number of facilitators, community leaders, and CSOs trained in advocacy and awareness creation. | Input. | 30. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | | Annually. | DSWCD |
| Financial and logistical resources allocated to advocacy and community engagement. | Amount of financial and logistical resources allocated to advocacy and community engagement annually. | Input. | 0.00 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | | Annually. | DSWCD |
| Advocacy strategies, communication materials, and IEC tools developed. | Number of advocacy strategies, communication materials, and IEC tools developed. | Input. | 20. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | | Annually. | DSWCD |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, BEGORO. SEPTEMBER, 2025

7.8 Monitoring and Evaluation Workplan (2026-2029)

7.8.1 Introduction

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Workplan provides a roadmap for tracking, assessing, and reporting on the implementation of the Fanteakwa North District Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029). It outlines the key activities, responsibilities, timelines, and resources required to ensure accountability, learning, and evidence-based decision-making.

Table 101: Detailed Monitoring and Evaluation Workplan Table

| M&E Activity | Indicators/Focus | Data Source | Responsible Institution | Timeline/Frequency | Expected Output | Estimated Budget (GHS) |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Baseline Survey | Socio-economic & service delivery indicators established | Household surveys, GSS data, Dept. records | DPCU, GSS, Consultants | Q1–Q2 2026 | Baseline report | 150,000 |
| Routine Monitoring of Programmes | Progress on inputs, outputs & outcomes | Sector reports, project records | Departments, NGOs, DPCU | Quarterly | Monitoring briefs | 20,000/yr |
| Field Monitoring Visits | Verification of project implementation | Site inspections, photos | DPCU, DPCU, Assembly Members | Bi-annual | Field monitoring reports | 60,000/yr |
| Data Quality Assessment (DQA) | Accuracy, reliability & timeliness of data | Sector M&E systems | DPCU, NDPC, RCC | Annually | DQA report | 25,000 |
| Mid-Term Evaluation | Achievement of outcomes against targets | Surveys, consultations, reviews | Independent evaluator, DPCU | End of 2027 | Mid-Term Evaluation Report | 200,000 |
| Annual Performance Review (APR) | Annual performance assessed | Dept. annual reports, MIS | DPCU, RCC, NDPC | Annually (Q1) | APR submitted to NDPC | 80,000/yr |
| Stakeholder Feedback Workshops | Engagement on findings & lessons | Reports, community durbars, radio | DPCU, NGOs, Assembly | Annually | Workshop proceedings | 30,000/yr |
| Final Evaluation | Overall impact of MTDP assessed | Household surveys, FGDs, project records | Independent evaluator, DPCU | End of 2029 | Final Evaluation Report | 250,000 |
| Knowledge Sharing & Learning | Best practices documented & shared | Reports, newsletters, ICT platforms | DPCU, ISD, NGOs | Annually | Knowledge products | 15,000/yr |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, BEGORO. SEPTEMBER, 2025

Table 102: M&E Gantt Chart (2026–2029)

| NO | M & E ACTIVITIES | TIME-FRAME | | | | ACTORS | BUDGET(GHC) |
|----|--|------------|------|------|------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | |
| 1 | Monitoring of MTDP | | | | | DPCU, Works Sub-Committee | 20,000.00 |
| | <i>prepare itinerary for monitoring</i> | | | | | | |
| | <i>embark on field visit</i> | | | | | | |
| | <i>hold site meetings</i> | | | | | | |
| | <i>prepare monitoring reports</i> | | | | | | |
| | <i>present reports to DCE & stakeholders</i> | | | | | | |
| 2 | MTDP Mid-Term Evaluation | | | | | DPCU | 20,000.00 |
| | <i>prepare questionnaires</i> | | | | | | |
| | <i>collect & analyse data</i> | | | | | | |
| | <i>prepare report</i> | | | | | | |
| | <i>validate report</i> | | | | | | |
| | <i>disseminate final report</i> | | | | | | |
| 3 | Annual Progress Review Workshop | | | | | DPCU | 15,000.00 |
| | <i>prepare questionnaires</i> | | | | | | |
| | <i>collect & analyse data</i> | | | | | | |
| | <i>prepare report</i> | | | | | | |
| | <i>validate report</i> | | | | | | |
| | <i>disseminate final report</i> | | | | | | |
| 4 | Annual Progress Report | | | | | DPCU | 800.00 |
| | <i>collate & analyse quarterly reports</i> | | | | | | |
| | <i>Compile, validate & submit Annual Progress Report to RPCU,NDPC & other stakeholders</i> | | | | | | |
| 5 | Dissemination | | | | | DPCU | 30,000.00 |
| | <i>disseminate APR:</i> | | | | | | |
| | <i>at stakeholders' workshop</i> | | | | | | |
| | <i>on radio (Naadom FM)</i> | | | | | | |

| | | <i>at General Assembly meetings</i> | | | | | |
|----|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|------|-----------|
| 6 | Quarterly Review Meeting (with partners & stakeholders) | | | | | DPCU | 20,000.00 |
| 7 | Quarterly Field Visit | | | | | DPCU | 12,000.00 |
| 8 | Final MTDP Evaluation | | | | | DPCU | 20,000.00 |
| | <i>collect & analyse data</i> | | | | | | |
| | <i>prepare report</i> | | | | | | |
| | <i>validate report</i> | | | | | | |
| | <i>disseminate report</i> | | | | | | |
| 9 | Organise 3-day Training programme for DPCU members on M & E (at district level) | | | | | DPCU | 15,000.00 |
| 10 | Organise a 2-week re-fresher training workshop for DPCU members | | | | | DPCU | 20,000.00 |
| 11 | Procure computer & accessories for M & E activities/establish IT base monitoring information system. | | | | | DPCU | 80,000.00 |
| 12 | Organise 3-day training workshop on Management Information System (MIS) for DPCU members | | | | | DPCU | 4,000.00 |
| 13 | Maintain existing vehicles | | | | | DPCU | 30,000.00 |
| | TOTAL | | | | | | |

Source: DPCU, FNDA,BEGORO. SEPTEMBER, 2025

Table 103: M & E Calendar – 2026

| NO | M & E ACTIVITIES | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC |
|----|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Monitoring of MTDP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>prepare itinerary for monitoring</i> | 1st-3rd | 3rd-5th | 3rd-4th | 1st-2nd | 1st-2nd | 2nd-3rd | 2nd-3rd | 4th-5th | 1st-2nd | 2nd-3rd | 3rd-4th | 1st-2nd |
| | <i>embark on field visit</i> | 13th-28th | 3rd-25th | 10th-26th | 7th-25th | 5th-27th | 5th-25th | 7th-25th | 7th-25th | 4th-22nd | 6th-24th | 6th-21st | 5th-19th |
| | <i>hold site meetings</i> | 13th-28th | 3rd-25th | 10th-26th | 7th-25th | 5th-27th | 5th-25th | 7th-25th | 7th-25th | 4th-22nd | 6th-24th | 6th-21st | 5th-19th |
| | <i>prepare monitoring reports</i> | 29th-30th | 26th-27th | 27th-28th | 28th-29th | 28th-29th | 26th-27th | 28th-29th | 26th-28th | 23rd-26th | 27th-30th | 24th-27th | 22nd-29th |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | <i>present reports to MCE & stakeholders</i> | 31 st | 28th | 31st | 30th | 30th | 30th | 31st | 29th | 30th | 31st | 28th | 30th |
| 2 | Annual Progress Review Workshop | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ▪ <i>prepare questionnaire</i> | | | | | | | | | | 20th-31st | | |
| | ▪ <i>collect & analyse data</i> | | | | | | | | | | | 3rd-28th | |
| | ▪ <i>prepare report</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | 1st-5th |
| | ▪ <i>disseminate final report</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | 8th-30th |
| 3 | Annual Progress Report | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ▪ <i>collate & analyse quarterly reports</i> | 16th-31st | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ▪ <i>compile, validate & submit Annual Progress Report to RPCU, ND PC & other stakeholders</i> | | 3rd-27th | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Dissemination | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>disseminate APR:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ▪ <i>at stakeholders' workshop</i> | | | 25th-26th | | | | | | | | | |
| | ▪ <i>on radio(Rite FM)</i> | | | | 21st-30th | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> at General Assembly meetings | | | 31st | | | 30th | | | 30th | | 28th | |
| 5 | Quarterly Review Meeting (with partners & stakeholders) | | | 21st | | | 24th | | | 25th | | | 27th |
| 6 | Quarterly Field Visit | | | 10th-26th | | | 5th-25th | | | 4th-22nd | | | 5th-19th |
| 7 | Organise 3-day training | | | | | | | | 12th-14th | | | | |
| 8 | Programme for 7 DPCU members on M & E (at district level) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Maintain existing vehicles | 15 th | 14 th | 14 th | 15 th | 15 th | 16 th | 15 th | 15 th | 15 th | 15 th | 14 th | 15 th |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, BEGORO. SEPTEMBER, 2025

Table 104: M & E Calendar – 2027

| NO | M & E ACTIVITIES | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC |
|----|---|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Monitoring of MTDP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>prepare itinerary for monitoring</i> | 1st-3rd | 3rd-5th | 3rd-4th | 1st-2nd | 1st-2nd | 2nd-3rd | 2nd-3rd | 4th-5th | 1st-2nd | 2nd-3rd | 3rd-4th | 1st-2nd |
| | <i>embark on field visit</i> | 13th-28th | 3rd-25th | 10th-26th | 7th-25th | 5th-27th | 5th-25th | 7th-25th | 7th-25th | 4th-22nd | 6th-24th | 6th-21st | 5th-19th |
| | <i>hold site meetings</i> | 13th-28th | 3rd-25th | 10th-26th | 7th-25th | 5th-27th | 5th-25th | 7th-25th | 7th-25th | 4th-22nd | 6th-24th | 6th-21st | 5th-19th |
| | <i>prepare monitoring reports</i> | 29th-30th | 26th-27th | 27th-28th | 28th-29th | 28th-29th | 26th-27th | 28th-29th | 26th-28th | 23rd-26th | 27th-30th | 24th-27th | 22nd-29th |
| | <i>present reports to MCE & stakeholders</i> | 31 st | 28th | 31st | 30th | 30th | 30th | 31st | 29th | 30th | 31st | 28th | 30th |
| 2 | Annual Progress Review Workshop | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prepare questionnaire | | | | | | | | | | 20th-31st | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|--|----------|--|--|----------|--|----------|----------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> collect & analyse data | | | | | | | | | | | 3rd-28th | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prepare report | | | | | | | | | | | | 1st-5th |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> disseminate final report | | | | | | | | | | | | 8th-30th |
| 3 | Annual Progress Report | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> collate & analyse quarterly reports | 16th-31st | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> compile, validate & submit Annual Progress Report to RPCU,ND PC & other stakeholders | | 3rd-27th | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Dissemination | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | disseminate APR: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> at stakeholders' workshop | | | 25th-26th | | | | | | | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> on radio(Rite FM) | | | | 21st-30th | | | | | | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> at General Assembly meetings | | | 31st | | | 30th | | | 30th | | 28th | |
| 5 | Quarterly Review Meeting(with partners & stakeholders) | | | 21st | | | 24th | | | 25th | | | 27th |
| 6 | Quarterly Field Visit | | | 10th-26th | | | 5th-25th | | | 4th-22nd | | | 5th-19th |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 7 | Organise 3-day training | | | | | | | | | 12th-14th | | | |
| 8 | Programme for 7 DPCU members on M & E (at district level) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Maintain existing vehicles | 15 th | 14 th | 14 th | 15 th | 15 th | 16 th | 15 th | 15 th | 15 th | 15 th | 14 th | 15 th |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, BEGORO. SEPTEMBER, 2025

Table 105: M & E Calendar – 2028

| NO | M & E ACTIVITIES | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC |
|----|--|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Monitoring of MTDP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>prepare itinerary for monitoring</i> | 1st-3rd | 3rd-5th | 3rd-4th | 1st-2nd | 1st-2nd | 2nd-3rd | 2nd-3rd | 4th-5th | 1st-2nd | 2nd-3rd | 3rd-4th | 1st-2nd |
| | <i>embark on field visit</i> | 13th-28th | 3rd-25th | 10th-26th | 7th-25th | 5th-27th | 5th-25th | 7th-25th | 7th-25th | 4th-22nd | 6th-24th | 6th-21st | 5th-19th |
| | <i>hold site meetings</i> | 13th-28th | 3rd-25th | 10th-26th | 7th-25th | 5th-27th | 5th-25th | 7th-25th | 7th-25th | 4th-22nd | 6th-24th | 6th-21st | 5th-19th |
| | <i>prepare monitoring reports</i> | 29th-30th | 26th-27th | 27th-28th | 28th-29th | 28th-29th | 26th-27th | 28th-29th | 26th-28th | 23rd-26th | 27th-30th | 24th-27th | 22nd-29th |
| | <i>present reports to MCE & stakeholders</i> | 31 st | 28th | 31st | 30th | 30th | 30th | 31st | 29th | 30th | 31st | 28th | 30th |
| 2 | Annual Progress Review Workshop | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ▪ <i>prepare questionnaire</i> | | | | | | | | | | 20th-31st | | |
| | ▪ <i>collect & analyse data</i> | | | | | | | | | | | 3rd-28th | |
| | ▪ <i>prepare report</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | 1st-5th |
| | ▪ <i>disseminate final report</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | 8th-30th |
| 3 | Annual Progress Report | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> collate & analyse quarterly reports | 16th-31st | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> compile, validate & submit Annual Progress Report to RPCU,ND PC & other stakeholders | | 3rd-27th | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Dissemination | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | disseminate APR: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> at stakeholders' workshop | | | 25th-26th | | | | | | | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> on radio(Rite FM) at General Assembly meetings | | | 31st | | 30th | | 30th | | 28th | | | |
| 5 | Quarterly Review Meeting(with partners & stakeholders) | | | 21st | | 24th | | | | 25th | | | 27th |
| 6 | Quarterly Field Visit | | | 10th-26th | | 5th-25th | | | | 4th-22nd | | | 5th-19th |
| 7 | Organise 3-day training | | | | | | | | 12th-14th | | | | |
| 8 | Programme for 7 DPCU members on M & E (at district level) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Maintain existing vehicles | 15 th | 14 th | 14 th | 15 th | 15 th | 16 th | 15 th | 15 th | 15 th | 15 th | 14 th | 15 th |

Source: DPCU, FNDA,BEGORO. SEPTEMBER, 202

Table 106: M & E Calendar – 2029

| NO | M & E ACTIVITIES | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC |
|----|---|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Monitoring of MTDP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>prepare itinerary for monitoring</i> | 1st-3rd | 3rd-5th | 3rd-4th | 1st-2nd | 1st-2nd | 2nd-3rd | 2nd-3rd | 4th-5th | 1st-2nd | 2nd-3rd | 3rd-4th | 1st-2nd |
| | <i>embark on field visit</i> | 13th-28th | 3rd-25th | 10th-26th | 7th-25th | 5th-27th | 5th-25th | 7th-25th | 7th-25th | 4th-22nd | 6th-24th | 6th-21st | 5th-19th |
| | <i>hold site meetings</i> | 13th-28th | 3rd-25th | 10th-26th | 7th-25th | 5th-27th | 5th-25th | 7th-25th | 7th-25th | 4th-22nd | 6th-24th | 6th-21st | 5th-19th |
| | <i>prepare monitoring reports</i> | 29th-30th | 26th-27th | 27th-28th | 28th-29th | 28th-29th | 26th-27th | 28th-29th | 26th-28th | 23rd-26th | 27th-30th | 24th-27th | 22nd-29th |
| | <i>present reports to DCE & stakeholders</i> | 31 st | 28th | 31st | 30th | 30th | 30th | 30th | 31st | 29th | 30th | 31st | 28th |
| 2 | Annual Progress Review Workshop | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ▪ <i>prepare questionnaire</i> | | | | | | | | | | 20th-31st | | |
| | ▪ <i>collect & analyse data</i> | | | | | | | | | | | 3rd-28th | |
| | ▪ <i>prepare report</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | 1st-5th |
| | ▪ <i>disseminate final report</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | 8th-30th |
| 3 | Annual Progress Report | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ▪ <i>collate & analyse quarterly reports</i> | 16th-31st | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ▪ <i>compile, validate & submit Annual Progress Report to RPCU, ND PC &</i> | | 3rd-27th | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|------|-----------|-----------|------|----------|------|-----------|----------|------|------|----------|
| | <i>other stakeholders</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Dissemination | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>disseminate APR:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ▪ <i>at stakeholders' workshop</i> | | | 25th-26th | | | | | | | | | |
| | ▪ <i>on radio(Rite FM)</i> | | | | 21st-30th | | | | | | | | |
| | ▪ <i>at General Assembly meetings</i> | | | 31st | | | 30th | | | 30th | | 28th | |
| 5 | Quarterly Review Meeting(with partners & stakeholders) | | | 21st | | | 24th | | | 25th | | | 27th |
| 6 | Quarterly Field Visit | | | 10th-26th | | | 5th-25th | | | 4th-22nd | | | 5th-19th |
| 7 | Organise 3-day training | | | | | | | | 12th-14th | | | | |
| 8 | Programme for 7 DPCU members on M & E (at district level) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Maintain existing vehicles | 15 th | 14th | 14th | 15th | 15th | 16th | 15th | 15th | 15th | 15th | 14th | 15th |

Source: DPCU, FNDA,BEGORO. SEPTEMBER, 2025

7.9 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Budget

Monitoring and evaluation of the MTDP requires adequate financial resources to ensure systematic tracking, reporting, and assessment of progress. The DPCU, through a participatory budgeting process, identified the specific M&E activities and their corresponding resource requirements.

A total amount of GH¢190,306.50 would be required to undertake M&E activities in the District during the plan period. The detailed budget is presented in Table.

Table 107: M & E Budget

| Item | Activities | Inputs | Quantity | Frequency | Unit Cost (GH¢) | Total Cost (GH¢) |
|--|---|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| Monitoring of MTDP | - prepare itinerary for monitoring | -A4 sheet | -3 packs | | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| | - embark on field visits | - flip charts | - 4 sets | | 40.00 | 160.00 |
| | - hold site meetings | - markers | - 4 sets | | 20.00 | 80.00 |
| | - prepare monitoring reports | - lunch/snack/water | - 25 | 15 | 20.00 | 7,500.00 |
| | - present reports to MCE and stakeholders | - allowance | - 25 | 15 | 30.00 | 11,250.00 |
| | | -pen | -4 packs | | 15.00 | 60.00 |
| | | -notepad | - 25 | | 2.50 | 62.50 |
| | Sub-total | | | | | 19,262.50 |
| MTDP Mid-Term Evaluation | - prepare questionnaire | -fuel for data collection | -20 gals | 20 | 14.00 | 5,600.00 |
| | - collect and analyse data | -A4 sheets | | | | |
| | - prepare report | -allowances | -1 pack | | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| | - validate report | -lunch/snack/water | -12 | 20 | 30.00 | 7,200.00 |
| | - disseminate final report | | -12 | 20 | 20.00 | 4,800.00 |
| | Sub-total | | | | | 17,650.00 |
| Annual Progress Review Workshop | - prepare questionnaire | - flip chart | -4 sets | | 50.00 | 200.00 |
| | - collect and analyse data | -markers | - 4 packs | | 20.00 | 80.00 |
| | - prepare report | -notepads | - 12 sets | | 2.50 | 30.00 |
| | - validate report | -pens | - 1 pack | | 15.00 | 12.00 |
| | - disseminate final report | -Lunch/snack/water | - 14 | 12 | 20.00 | 3,360.00 |
| | | -allowance | - 14 | 10 | 30.00 | 4,200.00 |
| | | -facilitation fee | - 1 | 10 | 200.00 | 2,000.00 |
| | | -A4 sheets | - 1 pack | | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| | Sub-total | | | | | 9,932.00 |
| Annual Progress Report | - collate and analyse quarterly reports. | - A4 sheets | -1 pkt | | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| | - compile and submit Annual Progress Report to RPCU, NDPC and other stakeholders. | -fuel | -20 gals | | 14.00 | 280.00 |
| | | -allowances | -12 | | 30.00 | 360.00 |
| | Sub-total | | | | | 690.00 |
| Dissemination | - disseminate QPR/APR: | -fuel | 50 gals | | 14.00 | 700.00 |
| | • at stakeholders' workshop. | -lunch/snack/water | -200 | 6 | 20.00 | 24,000.00 |
| | • on radio (Rite FM) | -allowance | -12 | 6 | 30.00 | 2,160.00 |
| | • at General Assembly meetings. | -radio discussion and broadcasting | - | | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 |
| | | Sub-total | | | | |
| Quarterly re-view meetings | Hold quarterly review meetings | -A4 sheet | - 3 packs | | 50.00 | 150.00 |
| | | -Flip charts | - 4 sets | | 40.00 | 160.00 |

| Item | Activities | Inputs | Quantity | Frequency | Unit Cost (GH¢) | Total Cost (GH¢) |
|--|---|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| | | -Markers | - 4 sets | | 20.00 | 80.00 |
| | | -Lunch/snack/water | - 25 | 15 | 20.00 | 7,500.00 |
| | | -Allowance | - 25 | 15 | 30.00 | 11,250.00 |
| | | -Pen | - 4 packs | | 15.00 | 60.00 |
| | | -Notepad | - 25 | | 2.50 | 62.50 |
| | | Sub-total | | | | 19,262.50 |
| Quarterly field visits | Embark on quarterly field visits | -allowances | -12 | 20 | 30.00 | 7,200.00 |
| | | -fuel | -300 gals | | 14.00 | 4,200.00 |
| | | -notepads | -24 pcs | | 2.50 | 60.00 |
| | | -lunch/snack/water | -12 | | 20.00 | 240.00 |
| | | Sub-total | | | | 11,700.00 |
| Final evaluation of the MTDP | Data collection, meeting to validate, collation and analyse data | -fuel for data collection | -20 gals | 20 | 14.00 | 5,600.00 |
| | | -A4 sheets | | | | |
| | | -allowances | -1 pkt | | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| | | -lunch/snack/water | -12 | 20 | 30.00 | 7,200.00 |
| | | | -12 | 20 | 20.00 | 4,800.00 |
| | | Sub-total | | | | 17,650.00 |
| Capacity building/logistics | Organise 3-day training programme for DPCU members on M & E (at district level) | Flip charts | - 2 sets | | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| | | Markers | - 2 packs | | 20.00 | 40.00 |
| | | Notepads | - 7 sets | | 2.50 | 17.50 |
| | | Pens | - 1 pack | | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| | | Lunch/snack/water | - 9 | 3 | 20 | 540.00 |
| | | Allowance | - 7 | 3 | 30.00 | 630.00 |
| | | Facilitation fee | - 1 | 3 | 300.00 | 900.00 |
| | | A4 sheets | - 1 pack | | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| | | Sub-total | | | | 2,292.50 |
| Capacity building/logistics (cont.) | Organise a 2-week refresher training workshop for DPCU members | Flip charts | -4sets | | 50.00 | 200.00 |
| | | Markers | - 4 packs | | 20.00 | 80.00 |
| | | Notepads | - 12 sets | | 2.50 | 30.00 |
| | | Pens | - 1 pack | | 15.00 | 12.00 |
| | | Lunch/snack/water | - 14 | 12 | 20.00 | 3,360.00 |
| | | Allowance | - 14 | 10 | 30.00 | 4,200.00 |
| | | Facilitation fee | - 1 | 10 | 200.00 | 2,000.00 |
| | | A4 sheets | - 1 pack | | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| | | Sub-total | | | | 9,932.00 |

| Item | Activities | Inputs | Quantity | Frequency | Unit Cost (GH¢) | Total Cost (GH¢) | |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Procure computer and accessories for M & E activities/establish IT based monitoring information system | Desktop computer & printer | - 1 set | | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | |
| | | Laptop computer | - 1 | | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | |
| | | Photocopier | - 1 | | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | |
| | | Scanner | - 1 | | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | |
| | | Tonner (for photocopier) | - 4 | | 180.00 | 720.00 | |
| | | Cables | - | | 800.00 | 800.00 | |
| | | Funds (for workmanship) | - | | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | |
| | | Sub-total | | | | | 19,020.00 |
| | Organise 3-day training workshop on Management Information System (MIS) for DPCU members | Flip charts | - 2 sets | | | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| | | Markers | - 2 packs | | | 20.00 | 40.00 |
| | | Notepads | - 12 sets | | | 2.50 | 30.00 |
| | | Pens | - 1 pack | | | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| | | Lunch/snack/water | - 14 | | 3 | 20.00 | 840.00 |
| | | Allowance | - 12 | | 3 | 30.00 | 1,080.00 |
| | | Facilitation fee | - 1 | | 3 | 300.00 | 900.00 |
| A4 sheets | | - 1 pack | | | 50.00 | 50.00 | |
| Sub-total | | | | | 3,055.00 | | |
| Maintain existing vehicles | Funds | - | | 48 | 625.00 | 30,000.00 | |
| Sub-total | | | | | 30,000.00 | | |
| Grand Total | | | | | 190,306.50 | | |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, BEGORO. SEPTEMBER, 2025

7.10 How Data Will Be Collected and Collated

7.10.1 Primary Data

The DPCU will design and administer questionnaires to collect both qualitative and quantitative data which are not readily available from secondary sources. The data to be gathered will include:

- Demographic and socio-economic indicators (e.g., population characteristics, employment, poverty).
- Revenue and expenditure data (including Internally Generated Funds (IGF), DACF, DDF, GETFund, and transfers from Development Partners and NGOs).
- Governance-related data (operations of the DPCU and Zonal Councils, procurement procedures, compliance with audit recommendations).
- Output data (construction projects, crops and livestock production, infrastructure delivery).
- Outcome and impact data (school enrolment rates, BECE results, access to health facilities, livelihood changes).

7.10.2 Secondary Data

In addition to primary data, the DPCU will collect secondary data from relevant sources, including:

- Reports and documents from the District Assembly and decentralized departments.
- Records from MDAs, NGOs, and Development Partners.
- National data sources such as CWSA, Ghana Statistical Service (CWIQ, GLSS, GDHS Surveys, National Census reports).

All secondary data collected will be subjected to validation before analysis.

7.11 Data on Programmes and Projects

The District Assembly and decentralized departments already maintain data on programmes and projects implemented in the District. These include quarterly and annual reports submitted to the Assembly, RPCU, NDPC, and MoFEP, following standardized reporting formats.

These reports contain details such as:

- Project name and description.
- Location.
- Commencement and completion dates.
- Cost and sources of funding.

- Current status of implementation.

The DPCU will collect and validate data on all programmes and projects undertaken by the Assembly, MDAs, Development Partners, and NGOs, in order to update the District Programme/Project Register

7.12 Data Validation

Stakeholder fora will be organized to review and validate data before collation and analysis. This process is intended to minimize errors and inconsistencies. Furthermore, the fora will help ascertain the contributions of programmes and projects being implemented towards the achievement of the overall goal and objectives of the MTDP.

7.13 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Information System

Currently, the District lacks a well-functioning IT-based monitoring information system, which hampers effective and efficient data processing, storage, retrieval, dissemination, and assessment of MTDP achievements and impacts.

In the interim, the District will rely on questionnaire administration, structured interviews, and other existing data collection instruments. At the same time, efforts will be made to procure additional computers and establish an M&E information system. With the ongoing street naming and property addressing system, steps will also be taken to link the MIS to a Geographic Information System (GIS) to enhance data analysis and reporting.

7.14 How Data Will Be Analysed and Used

Primary and secondary data gathered from M&E activities and decentralized departments will be collated, analysed, and interpreted by the DPCU. Data processing methods and M&E software (yet to be acquired) will be employed to generate analytical outputs that reflect the district's performance against set indicators.

The results of the analysis will:

- Highlight the progress of programmes and projects.
- Identify implementation challenges and constraints.
- Inform remedial actions to resolve issues.
- Generate lessons learned to guide subsequent Action Plans and MTDPs.

7.15 How and When to Report on Findings

The DPCU will conduct monitoring activities on a regular basis. After each monitoring activity, the DPCU will brief the District Chief Executive (DCE), Presiding Member (PM), Assembly Members,

decentralized departments, community members, and other stakeholders on its findings and observations.

Findings, observations, and stakeholder reactions will be incorporated into the Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports (QAPRs) to provide a comprehensive account of implementation performance.

7.16 Type of Evaluations to Be Conducted

In accordance with the National Monitoring and Evaluation Manual (NDPC, 2020) and the Medium-Term Development Planning Guidelines, the Fantekwa North District Assembly shall undertake different types of evaluations throughout the plan period (2026–2029) to assess progress, outcomes, and impacts of programmes and projects. These evaluations aim to improve accountability, learning, and evidence-based decision-making.

7.16.1 Baseline Evaluation

7.16.1.1 Purpose:

To establish the initial conditions and benchmarks against which future changes and impacts will be measured. This will be the beginning of the MTDP implementation period (Year 1 – 2026).

7.16.1.2 Activities

- Collection of baseline data for key performance indicators.
- Assessment of socio-economic conditions, service delivery levels, and institutional capacity.
- Validation of baseline information through stakeholder consultations.

The expected output will be the District Baseline Report containing key reference indicators for subsequent evaluations.

7.16.2 Mid-Term Evaluation

7.16.2.1 Purpose:

To assess progress made in the implementation of the MTDP at its halfway point (end of 2027 or early 2028), identifying successes, challenges, and lessons for improvement.

7.16.2.2 Activities:

- Review of Annual Progress Reports (APRs) and performance indicators.
- Stakeholder consultation workshops to assess the effectiveness of strategies and resource utilization.
- Identification of corrective measures for the remaining implementation period.

The expected Output will be the Mid-Term Evaluation Report and Recommendations for Plan Adjustment.

7.16.3 Terminal (End-of-Plan) Evaluation

7.16.3.1 Purpose:

To determine the overall performance, outcomes, and impact of the MTDP after the completion of the plan period. This will be at the end of the plan period (2029).

7.16.3.2 Activities:

- Assessment of the level of achievement of development objectives, outcomes, and targets.
- Comparison of endline data with baseline indicators.
- Documentation of best practices, challenges, and lessons learned.

The expected output will be the Terminal Evaluation Report to inform the next MTDP (2030–2033).

7.16.4 Impact Evaluation

7.16.4.1 Purpose

To measure the long-term effects and sustainability of specific programmes or interventions, particularly in key sectors such as education, water and sanitation, agriculture, and health.

This will be conducted selectively after significant interventions have been implemented (typically after 2–3 years).

7.16.4.2 Activities:

- Use of both quantitative and qualitative data to measure socio-economic changes.
- Assessment of attribution (whether observed changes are directly linked to interventions).
- In-depth beneficiary and stakeholder assessments.

The expected output will be the Impact Evaluation Reports with lessons to guide future project design and scaling.

7.16.5 Thematic or Sectoral Evaluation

7.16.5.1 Purpose

To focus on particular themes, sectors, or cross-cutting issues (e.g., gender equality, climate change, youth employment, governance). This will be conducted as required, depending on emerging issues or funding availability.

7.16.5.2 Activities:

- Collaboration between DPCU and sector departments (e.g., Health, Education, Agriculture).
- Thematic data collection, case studies, and expert reviews.
- Documentation of sector-specific performance and innovations.

The expected output will be the Sector/Thematic Evaluation Report for policy advocacy and targeted resource allocation.

7.17 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM & E)

7.17.1 Introduction

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) is a key approach adopted by the Fanteakwa North District Assembly to ensure inclusive assessment of development projects and programmes. PM&E provides an avenue for communities, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders to actively participate in tracking progress, identifying challenges, and proposing corrective actions. This approach aligns with the National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of Ghana, which emphasizes citizen participation, transparency, and accountability in local governance.

7.17.2 Participatory Approaches to be Used

The Fanteakwa North District Assembly will adopt a mix of participatory tools and mechanisms to ensure broad stakeholder engagement throughout the planning and implementation cycle. The following approaches will be used:

1. Community Scorecards (CSC)

- Communities assess and score the performance of public services (e.g., education, health, sanitation).
- Facilitated sessions bring together service providers and community members to discuss scores and develop joint action plans for improvement.
- Enhances accountability and mutual understanding between service users and providers.

2. Citizen Report Cards (CRC)

- Periodic surveys will be conducted among citizens to gather feedback on the quality, accessibility, and responsiveness of public services.
- Findings will be shared at public forums and used to improve service delivery.

3. Public Hearings and Town Hall Meetings

- Regular meetings will be held at community and district levels to present progress reports, share project updates, and collect feedback from citizens.
- Creates transparency and encourages dialogue between Assembly members, technocrats, and community representatives.

4. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

- Conducted with targeted groups such as youth, women, persons with disabilities, and traditional authorities to collect qualitative information on development outcomes.
- Helps identify social and gender dimensions of project impacts.

5. Community Monitoring Committees (CMCs)

- CMCs will be established or strengthened at the community level to track the implementation of projects and report progress to the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU).
- Committees will include representatives from women's groups, traditional authorities, youth groups, and vulnerable populations.

6. Beneficiary Assessments

- These will assess the perceptions and satisfaction levels of project beneficiaries regarding the outcomes and impacts of development interventions.
- Ensures that project outputs align with community needs and priorities.

7. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Tools

- Tools such as mapping, ranking, and seasonal calendars will be used to engage community members in assessing local development needs and project performance.
- Encourages grassroots ownership and bottom-up planning.

7.17.3 Implementation of PM&E Activities

- PM&E will be coordinated by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) in collaboration with area councils and civil society groups.
- Results from participatory monitoring will feed into the Annual Progress Reports (APRs) and inform decision-making and resource allocation.
- Feedback from communities will be documented and incorporated into the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) reviews.

7.17.4 Expected Outcomes

- Strengthened community ownership and accountability in project implementation.
- Improved transparency and trust between citizens and the District Assembly.
- Enhanced responsiveness and effectiveness of local governance structures.
- Continuous improvement in service delivery based on citizen feedback.

Table 108: Evaluation Plan-Matrix

| Development Programme / Project | Evaluation Questions | Key Indicators | Data Sources / Tools | Frequency | Responsible Unit | Reporting & Use of Results |
|---|---|---|---|----------------------|--|--|
| Improved Access to Quality Education | To what extent were new classrooms constructed as planned? Has the pupil-teacher ratio improved? | No. of classrooms built Pupil-Teacher Ratio % enrolment increase | EMIS data, school surveys, field monitoring | Mid-year & End-year | District Education Directorate, Works Dept. | Annual Review Report to DA; informs resource allocation for additional classrooms/teachers |
| Improved Health Infrastructure & Services | Did the programme increase access to primary healthcare? Are health facilities adequately resourced? | No. of CHPS compounds built Doctor/nurse-to-population ratio OPD attendance | DHIMS-2, facility records, community feedback | Quarterly & End-year | District Health Directorate | Health sector review meetings; informs staff postings & equipment supply |
| Adequate Access to Clean Water & Sanitation | Did boreholes reduce distance to potable water? Has sanitation coverage improved? | % of households within 500m to safe water No. of functional boreholes % of households with improved toilets | WASH survey, community monitoring, facility inspection | Mid-term & End-year | Water & Sanitation Dept., Environmental Health | Report to DPCU; informs siting of new boreholes and CLTS rollout |
| Improved Road & Transport Infrastructure | To what extent have feeder roads improved access to markets? | Km of roads rehabilitated Travel time to key markets | Works Dept. reports, transport survey, community feedback | End-year | District Works Dept., Feeder Roads | Annual Review; informs prioritization of roads in next AAP |
| Improved Agricultural Productivity | Has extension service coverage improved? Did yields of selected crops increase? | Farmer-to-extension ratio Yield of maize, cassava, rice, etc. | DAD reports, farmer surveys, extension logs | Mid-year & End-year | Dept. of Agriculture | Sector review & MTDP update |
| Improved Access to Employment | Has the programme created new jobs? What percentage of youth benefited? | No. of jobs created % of youth employed through programme | Labour surveys, District Employment Centre records | Annual | Dept. of Social Welfare & Labour, Business Advisory Centre | District employment review; informs future job creation strategies |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---------------------|---|---|
| Improved Gender Equality & Women Empowerment | Did women and girls benefit from targeted interventions? Has gender participation improved in decision-making? | % of women in leadership roles No. of women benefiting from empowerment programmes | Gender desk reports, CSO reports, surveys | Mid-term & End-year | Gender Desk Officer, Dept. of Social Welfare | Gender mainstreaming report; informs inclusive planning |
| Improved Local Governance & Planning | Has citizen participation in planning improved? Is the DPCU effectively coordinating? | No. of public hearings conducted No. of DPCU meetings held | Assembly records, minutes, citizen scorecards | Quarterly & Annual | DPCU, District Assembly Secretariat | Governance review; informs planning reforms |
| Enhance Environmental Sustainability | Has deforestation reduced? Are climate adaptation practices adopted? | No. of trees planted Hectares of land under sustainable management | Forestry reports, satellite data, EPA reports | Annual | Forestry Commission, EPA, District Environment Office | Environmental review; informs climate-proof planning |
| Expand Electricity Coverage & Bridge Energy Gaps | Has electricity coverage expanded? Has reliability of supply improved? | % of households connected to grid No. of communities electrified | ECG reports, district energy survey | Annual | Energy Commission, District Assembly | Energy access report; informs infrastructure planning |
| Developed Tourist Attractions | Were tourist sites improved or promoted? Has tourism revenue increased? | No. of tourist attractions upgraded Tourist arrivals Revenue generated | Tourism Dept. reports, visitor logs, surveys | Annual | Tourism Dept., Business Advisory Centre | Tourism sector review; informs promotion and investment |
| Improved Internally Generated Fund (IGF) | Has revenue mobilization improved? Were leakages minimized? | Total IGF collected % increase in revenue No. of new revenue sources identified | Finance Dept. records, revenue database | Quarterly & Annual | Finance Dept., Revenue Unit | Revenue performance report; informs fiscal planning |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, BEGORO. SEPTEMBER, 2025

Table 109: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Matrix

| Stakeholders | Roles in PM&E | Tools/Methods | Expected Outputs |
|---|---|--|---|
| Beneficiary Communities | Identify priority issues; participate in indicator selection; provide feedback on interventions | Community scorecards, focus group discussions (FGDs), community meetings, satisfaction surveys | Feedback reports, citizen scorecards, community action plans |
| Traditional Authorities & Opinion Leaders | Mobilize community participation; validate findings; mediate in conflict resolution | Town hall meetings, key informant interviews | Endorsed reports, stronger community ownership |
| NGOs/CBOs (e.g., The Hunger Project–Ghana, CWSA-ER) | Build community capacity; provide technical support in PM&E; advocate for accountability | Training workshops, participatory rural appraisal (PRA), joint monitoring visits | Capacity-building manuals, advocacy reports, joint monitoring reports |
| Assembly Members | Facilitate community–Assembly linkages; monitor projects in electoral areas; channel feedback to Assembly | Constituency fora, participatory reviews, feedback sessions | Reports to Assembly, recommendations for plan adjustment |
| District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) | Coordinate PM&E activities; organise workshops; integrate PM&E results into district reports | Stakeholder workshops, participatory evaluation sessions | District PM&E reports, reviewed Annual Progress Reports (APRs) |
| Heads of Departments | Provide technical backstopping; validate community inputs with sectoral data; ensure alignment with standards | Departmental monitoring visits, data validation meetings | Technical reports, harmonized datasets |
| Development Partners/Donors | Support funding for PM&E activities; share best practices; ensure accountability of resource use | Joint reviews, monitoring missions, feedback forums | Donor progress reports, lessons learned documents |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, BEGORO. SEPTEMBER, 2025

Table 110: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Matrix with Indicators

| Stakeholders | Roles in PM&E | Tools/Methods | Expected Outputs | Key PM&E Indicators |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Beneficiary Communities | Identify priority issues; participate in indicator selection; provide feedback on interventions | Community scorecards, focus group discussions (FGDs), community meetings, satisfaction surveys | Feedback reports, citizen scorecards, community action plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of communities participating in monitoring exercises - No. of community scorecards developed - % of beneficiaries satisfied with interventions |
| Traditional Authorities & Opinion Leaders | Mobilize participation; validate findings; mediate in conflict resolution | Town hall meetings, key informant interviews | Endorsed reports, stronger community ownership | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of traditional authorities engaged - Frequency of community durbars held - % of community issues resolved through dialogue |
| NGOs/CBOs (e.g., The Hunger Project–Ghana, CWSA-ER, LoCAL, GIZ) | Build capacity; provide technical support; advocate for accountability | Training workshops, participatory rural appraisal (PRA), joint monitoring visits | Capacity-building manuals, advocacy reports, joint monitoring reports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of NGOs/CBOs actively engaged in PM&E - No. of community members trained in PM&E tools - No. of joint monitoring visits conducted |
| Assembly Members | Facilitate linkages; monitor projects in electoral areas; channel feedback to Assembly | Constituency fora, participatory reviews, feedback sessions | Reports to Assembly, recommendations for plan adjustment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of constituency fora organised - % of Assembly Members submitting community feedback - No. of community concerns addressed at Assembly level |
| District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) | Coordinate PM&E; organise workshops; integrate results into district reports | Stakeholder workshops, participatory evaluation sessions | District PM&E reports, reviewed Annual Progress Reports (APRs) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of PM&E workshops held - % of PM&E findings incorporated into Annual Progress Reports |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| | | | | - No. of stakeholders engaged in PM&E sessions |
| Heads of Departments | Provide technical backstopping; validate community inputs with sectoral data | Departmental monitoring visits, data validation meetings | Technical reports, harmonized datasets | - No. of joint departmental monitoring visits - % of PM&E reports validated with sectoral data - Frequency of departmental review meetings |
| Development Partners/Donors | Support funding; share best practices; ensure accountability | Joint reviews, monitoring missions, feedback forums | Donor progress reports, lessons learned documents | - No. of donor joint monitoring missions - Amount of resources mobilized for PM&E - No. of lessons learned reports produced |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, BEGORO. SEPTEMBER, 2025

7.18 Sustainability, Accountability, and Lessons Learned

1. Sustainability

Sustainability within the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework ensures that development interventions and the M&E system itself continue to deliver results beyond the plan period. The Fantakwa North District Assembly will promote sustainability through the following measures:

- **Institutional Strengthening:** Continuous capacity building for the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) and decentralized departments to institutionalize M&E practices and data management systems.
- **Integration into Routine Operations:** Embedding M&E functions within the core activities of departments to ensure regular tracking of indicators, performance reviews, and reporting beyond project cycles.
- **Resource Mobilization:** Establishing sustainable funding mechanisms for M&E activities through the District Assembly's budget, the District Development Fund (DDF), and donor support.
- **Knowledge Management:** Developing a data repository and documentation system to preserve institutional memory and facilitate future planning, decision-making, and policy adjustments.
- **Stakeholder Ownership:** Promoting community participation in monitoring processes to build local ownership and ensure that development outcomes remain relevant and sustained.

2. Accountability

Accountability is central to ensuring transparency and efficient use of public resources in achieving the objectives of the MTDP. The following mechanisms will be used to enhance accountability:

- **Performance Reporting:** Regular preparation and dissemination of Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports (APRs) to stakeholders, including the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC), NDPC, and the general public.
- **Public Hearings and Stakeholder Engagements:** Organizing public hearings to present M&E findings, solicit feedback, and ensure responsiveness to citizens' needs and concerns.
- **Financial Accountability:** Ensuring that all expenditures related to M&E and project implementation are tracked, audited, and reported according to the Financial Administration Act and other regulations.
- **Feedback and Redress Mechanisms:** Establishing channels for communities and beneficiaries to provide feedback or lodge complaints on project performance, which will be incorporated into review meetings and reports.

- **Use of Evidence for Decision-Making:** Ensuring that M&E findings directly inform resource allocation, policy adjustments, and the design of subsequent interventions.

3. Lessons Learned

Documenting lessons learned from the implementation of the MTDP and M&E activities is essential for continuous improvement and adaptive planning. The Assembly will:

- **Periodic Review Sessions:** Conduct mid-term and end-of-plan evaluations to identify successes, challenges, and best practices.
- **Learning and Adaptation:** Integrate lessons learned into the design of new programmes and the next planning cycle to enhance efficiency and impact.
- **Knowledge Sharing:** Disseminate key lessons and innovative practices across departments, sub-district structures, and local stakeholders to improve future implementation.
- **Collaboration with Partners:** Share insights and lessons with development partners, civil society, and traditional authorities to foster coordination and replication of effective approaches.
- **Capacity Enhancement:** Use evaluation findings to guide training and capacity development initiatives for staff and community monitors.

7.19 Conclusion

The integration of sustainability, accountability, and lessons learned within the M&E framework strengthens the effectiveness and credibility of the District's development planning process. It ensures that monitoring goes beyond compliance to becoming a learning and improvement tool that enhances governance, resource use, and long-term impact.

7.20 Linkage between PM&E and the Communication Strategy

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) and the Communication Strategy are mutually reinforcing. While PM&E generates evidence, feedback, and lessons from stakeholders, the Communication Strategy provides the channels for disseminating this information and ensuring that findings influence decision-making.

7.20.1 Key linkages include:

1. Feedback Loops

- Findings from community scorecards, town hall meetings, and focus group discussions will be communicated back to beneficiaries through community durbars, local radio, and Assembly bulletins.

- This ensures that citizens see how their inputs shape decision-making, thereby enhancing trust and ownership.

2. Transparency and Accountability

- PM&E results will be published in Annual Progress Reports (APRs), Assembly newsletters, press releases, and on the Assembly's website and social media platforms.
- This aligns with the Communication Strategy's objective of fostering openness and public accountability.

3. Stakeholder Engagement

- Traditional leaders, opinion leaders, NGOs/CBOs, and Assembly Members who are engaged in PM&E will also act as key communication agents, relaying findings to their constituencies and networks.

4. Learning and Adaptation

- Lessons identified through PM&E will be shared in stakeholder workshops and peer learning sessions facilitated under the Communication Strategy.
- This creates a cycle of continuous learning, where evidence from monitoring directly informs planning, implementation, and resource allocation.

5. Donor and Partner Coordination

- PM&E reports highlighting progress, challenges, and lessons will be shared with Development Partners through roundtable meetings, joint reviews, and official reports.
- This strengthens coordination and ensures that partner interventions align with community priorities.

By linking PM&E to the Communication Strategy, the Assembly ensures that monitoring is not just about data collection but also about active communication, learning, and decision-making. This integration guarantees that information flows from communities to policymakers and back, creating a participatory governance cycle that promotes accountability, inclusiveness, and more effective service delivery.

7.21 Knowledge Management and Learning

7.21.1 Introduction

Effective implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) requires not only dissemination of information but also systematic knowledge management and learning (KM&L). Knowledge management ensures that data, information, and experiences generated during plan implementation are captured, stored, shared, and applied for continuous improvement. Learning, on the other hand, provides mechanisms for stakeholders to reflect on successes, challenges, and lessons, thereby improving future decision-making and development outcomes.

7.21.2 Objectives of the KM&L Strategy

The objectives of the Knowledge Management and Learning strategy are to:

- Create systems for collecting, documenting, and storing development-related information for future reference.
- Promote evidence-based decision-making through timely access to reliable data and knowledge.
- Facilitate knowledge sharing among departments, sub-district structures, development partners, CSOs, and the private sector.
- Institutionalize mechanisms for continuous learning and adaptation of best practices.
- Strengthen accountability and transparency by making information accessible to stakeholders.

7.21.3 Key Components of Knowledge Management and Learning

1. Data Collection and Documentation

- Routine collection of data from departments, sub-district councils, and communities.
- Standardized templates for reporting on projects, programmes, and activities.
- Documentation of case studies and best practices.

2. Knowledge Storage and Retrieval

- Establishment of a digital and physical **knowledge repository** (databases, archives, libraries, cloud systems).
- Use of ICT tools (Assembly website, MIS, GIS systems) for easy retrieval and dissemination of information.

3. Knowledge Sharing Platforms

- Regular review meetings, workshops, and cross-departmental learning sessions.
- Peer-to-peer learning within the Assembly and with other local governments through NALAG platforms.
- Public access through dashboards, reports, newsletters, and IEC materials.

4. Learning and Adaptation

- Reflection sessions after project implementation (“after-action reviews”).
- Mid-term and end-of-plan evaluations to capture lessons for future planning.
- Incorporation of community feedback into policy and programme redesign.

5. Capacity Building

- Training of staff in knowledge management tools, ICT systems, and evidence-based planning.
- Exchange programmes with other assemblies and institutions to enhance learning.

7.21.4 Expected Outcomes

- Improved access to timely and reliable data for planning and reporting.
- Strengthened collaboration and shared ownership of development programmes.
- Institutional memory preserved for continuity beyond political/administrative cycles.
- Enhanced innovation, accountability, and transparency in governance.
- Evidence-based decision-making leading to more effective service delivery.

The knowledge mapping matrix and Competency Matrix for Learning are attached as annexes ? and ? respectively

CHAPTER EIGHT: DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.0 Communication Strategy

8.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the strategy for disseminating the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) of the Fanteakwa North District Assembly to all key stakeholders. The communication strategy seeks to create broad awareness of the MTDP (2026–2029), ensuring that stakeholders are well-informed about the programmes, sub-programmes, and activities the Assembly intends to implement within the plan period.

The programmes outlined in the plan are strategically aligned to enable the Assembly to contribute to the achievement of the goals of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2026–2029).

The strategy emphasizes:

- Collaboration and coordination among stakeholders to achieve set targets.
- Transparency and accountability in implementation processes.
- Maximizing stakeholder benefits through effective dissemination of information.

8.2 Objectives of the Communication Strategy

The objectives of the Communication Strategy are to:

- Create awareness, eliminate misunderstandings and distortions, and foster appreciation, acceptance, and ownership of the Assembly’s decentralization agenda.
- Effectively communicate the Mission, Goals, and Objectives of the Assembly.
- Establish mechanisms to promote and sustain stakeholder involvement through participation, consultation, support, and collaboration in Assembly activities.
- Promote donor orientation, support, involvement, and coordination for development programmes.
- Build the capacity of organizational participants by equipping them with knowledge, skills, and attitudes to effectively address challenges and enhance staff performance.

8.3 Target Groups

The Communication Strategy recognizes that effective dissemination requires tailoring messages to different categories of stakeholders based on their roles in legislation, policy formulation, funding, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. The identified stakeholders include:

- a. Member of Parliament
- b. Assembly Members
- c. Regional Co-ordinating Councils
- d. Regional Minister
- e. Heads of Departments
- f. Unit Committee and zonal Councils
- g. Traditional Leaders, Opinion Leaders, and the General Public
- h. Development Partners
- i. Private Sector Actors
- j. NALAG and Local Government Workers' Union
- k. NGOs/CSOs (including religious bodies such as the Catholic Secretariat, Muslim Council, Christian Council, IEA, CDD, etc.)

8.4 Modes/Channels of Communication

To ensure effective dissemination of the MTDP, the Assembly will adopt multiple communication methods suited to different stakeholder groups. The main channels include:

1. Official Reports and Publications – MTDP copies, annual action plans, and performance reports.
2. Stakeholder Meetings and Workshops – Regular workshops, review sessions, and technical committee meetings.
3. Community Engagements – Public forums, community durbars, town hall meetings, and consultations with opinion leaders.
4. Assembly Sessions – General Assembly meetings, sub-committee meetings, and sub-district council sessions.
5. Mass Media – Local radio stations, newspapers, and community information centres.
6. Digital and Social Media – Assembly website, WhatsApp groups, Facebook, Twitter/X.
7. Press Releases and Bulletins – Timely press releases, newsletters, and bulletins.
8. Direct Communication – Letters, circulars, emails, and memos for targeted stakeholders.
9. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Materials – Flyers, posters, banners, and infographics in local languages.

10. Monitoring and Feedback Channels – Suggestion boxes, feedback forms, hotlines, and periodic surveys.

Table 111: Communication Matrix

| Target Group | Communication Channels | Purpose |
|--|---|---|
| Member of Parliament (MP) | Official reports, Assembly sessions, stakeholder workshops, direct communication | To provide updates on Assembly programmes and seek advocacy/support at the national level |
| Assembly Members | General Assembly meetings, sub-committee meetings, workshops, newsletters, IEC materials | To ensure ownership of the MTDP, mobilize community support, and monitor implementation |
| Regional Co-ordinating Council & Regional Minister | Official reports, performance reviews, letters, regional stakeholder workshops | To provide oversight, ensure alignment with regional plans, and strengthen coordination |
| Heads of Departments | Departmental meetings, technical workshops, memos, emails, training sessions | To ensure effective implementation of sectoral programmes and coordination |
| Sub-District Councils | Council meetings, workshops, community engagements, circulars, IEC materials | To decentralize plan implementation and mobilize local-level support |
| Traditional Leaders & Opinion Leaders | Community durbars, town hall meetings, direct visits, IEC materials in local language | To secure traditional authority endorsement, mobilize participation, and resolve local concerns |
| General Public | Community durbars, town halls, local radio, community information centres, IEC materials, social media | To create awareness, foster transparency, and encourage citizen participation |
| Development Partners (DPs) | Official reports, donor roundtable meetings, review sessions, press releases, emails | To coordinate support, promote accountability, and sustain collaboration |
| Private Sector | Business forums, stakeholder meetings, newsletters, Assembly website/social media, direct communication | To encourage investment, build partnerships, and promote local economic development opportunities |
| NALAG & Local Government Workers' Union | Circulars, stakeholder workshops, peer learning sessions, newsletters | To share lessons, build solidarity, and strengthen advocacy |
| NGOs/CSOs (incl. religious bodies) | Workshops, stakeholder forums, newsletters, press releases, radio programmes, IEC materials | To encourage advocacy, mobilization, and joint programme implementation |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, BEGORO. SEPTEMBER, 2025

8.5 Monitoring and Evaluation of the Communication Strategy

To ensure that the communication strategy achieves its intended objectives, the Assembly will institute mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, and feedback. This will help measure effectiveness, identify gaps, and improve communication approaches throughout the implementation of the MTDP.

8.5.1 Key Elements of M&E

1. Indicators – Specific measurable parameters to track progress.
2. Means of Verification – Sources of data/evidence to confirm achievements.
3. Frequency of Assessment – Monthly, quarterly, or annual reviews.
4. Responsibility – Units/actors tasked with monitoring and reporting.

Table 112: Communication M&E Matrix

| Objective | Indicator(s) | Means of Verification | Frequency | Responsible Unit |
|---|---|---|-------------|---|
| Create awareness of MTDP | - No. of community durbars/town halls held - No. of IEC materials distributed - % of citizens aware of MTDP | Attendance lists, reports, radio logs, surveys | Quarterly | Planning Unit, ISD, Sub-District Councils |
| Promote stakeholder involvement | - No. of stakeholder workshops conducted - Participation rate (gender/youth disaggregated) - No. of feedback submissions received | Workshop reports, participant registers, feedback forms | Bi-annually | DPCU, Assembly Secretariat |
| Strengthen donor coordination | - No. of donor roundtable meetings - Amount of resources mobilized - No. of joint initiatives with DPs | MoUs, donor reports, Assembly financial records | Annually | District Finance & Planning Units |
| Enhance transparency and accountability | - No. of press releases/media briefings - % of Assembly sessions open to public - Frequency of publication of reports | Media coverage, Assembly reports, website updates | Quarterly | Presiding Member's Office, ISD |
| Build staff capacity | - No. of training programmes conducted - No. of staff trained - % of staff applying new skills in work | Training reports, HR records, performance assessments | Annually | HR Department, DPCU |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, BEGORO. SEPTEMBER, 2025

8.5.2 Feedback Mechanisms

- Suggestion boxes at Assembly and sub-district offices.
- Hotline/WhatsApp contact for real-time feedback.
- Periodic citizen satisfaction surveys to measure communication effectiveness.
- Media monitoring to track coverage and public perception.

8.6 Communication Messages for MTDP Dissemination

1. General Public / Citizens

- *“The MTDP is our roadmap for improving lives in Fanteakwa North District – together we make it work!”*
- *“Your participation makes development real. Be part of the MTDP implementation.”*
- *“Every project in the MTDP reflects your needs, voices, and aspirations.”*
- *“Development is for all – let’s own it, let’s monitor it, let’s sustain it.”*

2. Traditional Authorities & Opinion Leaders

- *“The MTDP strengthens collaboration with chiefs and opinion leaders for community-driven development.”*
- *“Your leadership is key in guiding the implementation of our District’s development priorities.”*
- *“Together, we can ensure that development projects respond to local realities and traditions.”*

3. Assembly Staff & Political Leadership

- *“The MTDP is our collective mandate – let’s deliver results for our communities.”*
- *“Every department has a role in ensuring the success of the MTDP.”*
- *“Transparent reporting and accountability will drive confidence in our development agenda.”*

4. Development Partners & NGOs

- *“The MTDP aligns district priorities with national and global development goals.”*
- *“Partnerships with NGOs, CSOs, and development partners bring shared impact.”*
- *“Together, we can mobilize resources to achieve inclusive and sustainable development.”*

5. Youth & Schools

- *“The future belongs to you – the MTDP invests in youth, skills, and opportunities.”*
- *“Education and innovation are central pillars of our development plan.”*
- *“Young people’s voices shape tomorrow’s development.”*

6. Feedback & Accountability

- *“We plan, we act, we report and we need your feedback to succeed.”*
- *“Monitoring the MTDP is everyone’s responsibility.”*
- *“Share your views on how projects are working in your community.”*

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Annex 2: Knowledge Mapping Matrix

| Knowledge Area | Knowledge Holders | Knowledge Sources | Knowledge Gaps |
|---|---|---------------------------|---|
| Project Management | District Planning Officer, District Engineer | Project manuals, Training | Limited awareness at community level |
| Revenue Mobilization | District Finance Officer, District Budget Analyst & Revenue Superintendent. | Reports and tacit. | Poor inter-departmental data sharing |
| Project Implementation Status | District Engineer, District Planning Officer | Tacit, reports | Delayed reporting; inconsistent format |
| Agricultural Extension & Food Security | District Agriculture Director | Tacit and reports | Knowledge loss when officers transfer |
| Education Performance Data | GES (Planning Unit) | Data Reports | Limited integration with MTDP |
| Health Statistics & Disease Trends | Ghana Health Directorate | Data, Reports | Limited access for non-health units |
| Disaster Risk & Emergency Data | NADMO Director, District Planning Officer, District Engineer, District Environmental Analyst, Health Director | Data. Reports | Scattered records, limited GIS mapping |
| Environmental Sanitation Records | District Environmental Analyst | Data Reports | Weak coordination with Waste Management |
| Child Protection & Social Welfare Cases | Head, Social Welfare and Community Development | Data Reports | Weak data consolidation |

Annex 3: Competency Matrix for Learning

| Competency | Training Programme | Evaluation Criteria | Learning Objectives |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Project Planning & Management | Training on project design and M&E | Ability to design, plan, and manage development projects | Ability to design, plan, and manage development projects |
| Data Analysis & Reporting | Training on Excel and statistical tools | Competence in data collection, analysis, and report writing | Competence in data collection, analysis, and report writing |
| Monitoring & Evaluation | Refresher on NDPC M&E Framework | Ability to set indicators, collect data, and assess outcomes | Ability to set indicators, collect data, and assess outcomes |
| Teamwork & Collaboration | Mentorship and peer-learning | Working effectively with other departments and partners | Working effectively with other departments and partners |
| Communication Skills | Communication and report writing workshop | Clear written and oral communication | Clear written and oral communication |
| ICT Proficiency | ICT capacity building session | Use of MS Office, data systems, and online collaboration tools | Use of MS Office, data systems, and online collaboration tools |

Annex 4: Glossary

| Term | Definition |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Adaptation | A process undergone by immigrants in which they adjust to the new physical and social environment of the host society |
| Activities. | The collection of tasks to be carried out in order to achieve an output. |
| Baseline | Refers to a situation at a certain moment, and can be used as a reference point to establish trends |
| Constraints | The disadvantages emanating from internal factors such as institutional, human and physical resources that act against development. Examples are regular ethnic conflicts, an uneducated and unskilled labour force, environmental hazards, rapid population growth, etc |
| Challenges | The external factors or obstacles (beyond the District) that may hamper smooth development effort. (e.g. declining cocoa prices, bush-fires from neighbouring countries, immigration of job seekers without skills and resources for decent employment and livelihood, influx of refugees etc). |
| Demographic characteristics | Indicators of a person's social and economic position or status in society, including Education, Occupation, income, race and ethnicity |
| Demographic structure | The organised pattern of demographic behaviour that characterises a population at a particular time |
| Economic Development | A rise in the average standard of living associated with economic growth |
| Economic Growth | An increase in the total amount of income produced by a nation without regard to the total number of people |
| Environment | The physical environment, or the ecological system, including the totality of environmental functions (not only natural resources) that are functional for human society (and which are generally being influenced by human activities). |
| Evaluation | The systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, programme or policy, its design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfillment of objectives, developmental efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. |
| Family Planning | The conscious effort of individuals or couples to regulate the number and spacing of births |
| | |

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Food Security | People having physical and economic access to the basic food they need in order to work and function normally |
| Frequency | The number of occurrences of a repeating event per unit of time |
| Growth Rate(r) | It is the rate at which the population is increasing or decreasing in each year due to natural increase and net migration, expressed as a percentage of the base population. |
| Goal | The long-term result that an intervention seeks to achieve, which may be |
| Household | All of the people who occupy a housing unit |
| High Yield Varieties | Dwarf types of grains that have shorter stems and produce more stalks than most traditional varieties |
| Impact | Positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a |
| Indicator | A unit of measurement that helps determine what progress is being made |
| Maternal Mortality | The death of a woman as a result of pregnancy or childbearing |
| Maternal Mortality rate | The number of deaths to women due to pregnancy and child birth divided by the number of live births in a given year. |
| Monitoring | Monitoring The routine collection and analysis of information in order to track progress, management |
| Mortality | Mortality, as an inevitable attribute of every population, refers to the rate at which people die. Therefore, unlike fertility, mortality has the effect of reducing the size of the population. |
| Migration | Migration is the movement is the movement of people from one geographical area to another. The total number of people who move to a given geographical area (such as the District) is referred to as in-migration while the total number who depart from that area is referred to as out-migration. |
| Objective | The intended results of an intervention which can split by levels of increasing |
| Opportunities | These are external factors (beyond the District) that positively influence development of the District |
| Outputs | These are goods and services to be produced in given period in order to |
| Policy | A general course of action or proposed overall direction that a government or |
| Population projections | These are computations depicting the future course of a population's size and other attributes. They are usually based on assumptions about the future course of three key population dynamics, namely fertility, mortality and migration. |
| Potentials | Refers to factors; advantages and resources (within the District) which when utilised can enable the District to enhance its sustained socio-economic development or to overcome its challenges. |
| Problem | An existing negative situation |
| Programme, | A coherent, organised policy framework or schedule of commitments, |
| Project | A proposed capital undertaking, typically involving the planning, design and |
| Role | A set of connected behaviors, rights, obligations, beliefs and Norms as conceptualized by people |
| Stakeholder | A functional category of actors with a direct dependency on certain |
| Strategy | This identifies what is needed to achieve a policy goal. They are specific and |
| Sustainable development (SD | A process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, and the orientation of technological development and institutional changes are in harmony, and enhance both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations |
| Sub-Programme | A distinct grouping of services of activities that fall within the framework of a |
| Threshold | The point at which the use of an environmental function exceeds sustainability criteria (i.e. exceeds its capacity to regenerate, reproduce or function properly), gradually or suddenly leading to its collapse. |

Source: DPCU, FNDA, BEGORO. SEPTEMBER, 2025

Annex 5: Maintenance Plan

| TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE/ ASSETS | TYPE OF MAINTENANCE | SCHEDULE OF MAINTENANCE | | ESTIMATED COST OF MAINTENANCE | LOCATION | RESPONSIBILITY |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | | START DATE | END DATE | | | |
| BUILDING (SCHOOL, HOSPITAL) | Renovation of 3no. Staff Bungalows of the Assembly | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 60,000.00 | Begoro | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Maintenance Of 3 Offices and Supply of Furniture | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 45,000.00 | Begoro | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Maintenance and Furnishing of Assembly Hall | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 60,000.00 | Begoro | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Maintenance of Community Library | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 25,000.00 | Begoro | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Fencing of Assembly Premises | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 150,000.00 | Begoro | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Paving of Assembly Premises | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 250,000.00 | Begoro | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Renovation of Odortom JHS Classroom Block | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 50,000.00 | Odortom | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Renovation Feyiase JHS Classroom Block | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 50,000.00 | Feyiase | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Construction of Sumuer, Upper Bosomtwe & Abourso Primary Classroom Block | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 150,000.00 | Sumuer, Upper Bosomtwe & Abourso | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Renovation of 1 No. 2- Bedroom Semi-Detached Teachers Bungalow at Owusukrom | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 65,000.00 | Owusukrom | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Supervision and Maintenance of 2 No. Classroom Block at Obooho Prim. & Akoradako Prim | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 100,000.00 | Obooho Prim. & Akoradako Primary. | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Renovation of 1 No. 3-Unit JHS Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities, Washroom Facility & Supp At Akoradako | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 50,000.00 | Akoradako | FNDA/WORKS |

| | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| Supervision and Renovation of 2 No. 2-Unit KG Classroom Block with Sleeping Unit, Wash-room Facility & Supply of Furniture at Ampasakye, Opare | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 200,000.00 | Ampasakye, Opare | FNDA/WORKS |
| Supervision and Renovation of 1No. Administration Block for SHS With Supply of Furniture at Dorminase | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 150,000.00 | Dorminase | FNDA/WORKS |
| Supervision and Renovation of 1 No. Car Park Ahomahomaso Market | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 50,000.00 | Ahomahomaso | FNDA/WORKS |
| Supervision and Renovation of 1 No. 2-Unit KG Classroom Block with Sleeping Unit, Wash-room Facility & Supply of Furniture at Obooho | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 100,000.00 | Obooho | FNDA/WORKS |
| Renovation of 1 No. 6-Unit Primary Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities, Washroom Facility & Supply of Furniture at Omanso | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 120,000.00 | Omanso | FNDA/WORKS |
| Supervision and Construction of 1 No. 2-Unit Kg Classroom Block with Sleeping UNIT, Washroom Facility & Supply of Furniture at Dedeso-Napanya | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 150,000.00 | Dedeso-Napanya | FNDA/WORKS |
| Renovation of 1 No. 6-Unit Primary Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities, Washroom Facility & Supply of Furniture at Abase | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 120,000.00 | Abase | FNDA/WORKS |
| Renovation of 1 No. 3-Unit JHS Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities, Washroom Facility & Supply of Furniture at Nyadie | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 80,000.00 | Nyadie | FNDA/WORKS |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | Renovation of Addokrom CHPs Compound & Nurses Bungalow | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 70,000.00 | Addokrom | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Renovation of Abourso CHPs Compound & Nurses Bungalow | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 70,000.00 | Abourso | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Rehabilitation of Odortom CHPs Compound | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 280,000.00 | Odortom | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Renovation of Perseator & Akoradako CHPs Compound | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 140,000.00 | Perseator & Akoradako | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Expansion of District Hospital Facility Begoro | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 500,000.00 | Begoro | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Maintenance of 5. Mechanized Borehole with Storage Facility. | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 75,000.00 | District wide | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Maintenance of 5. Non-Mechanized Borehole with Storage Facility. | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 50,000.00 | District Wide | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Renovation of Dedeso Police Post & Bungalow | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 50,000.00 | Dedeso | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Renovation of Abourso Police Post & Bungalow | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 50,000.00 | Abourso | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Renovation of Ahomahomaso Police Post & Bungalow | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 50,000.00 | Ahomahomaso | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Renovation of 3no. School Canteen in Begoro | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 45,000.00 | Begoro | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Renovation Asirebuso JHS Classroom Block | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 50,000.00 | Asirebuso | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Renovation of Miaso Primary Classroom Block | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 50,000.00 | Miaso | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Renovation of 2no. 2-Bedroom Semi-Detached Nurses Bungalow with Washroom Facilities at Ahomahomaso & Feyiase | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 120,000.00 | Ahomahomaso & Feyiase | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Renovation work on Miaso KG School block | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 50,000.00 | Miaso | |
| LANDSCAPING AND GREENING | Operation and Maintenance on Tree Planting Projects | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | | District Wide | |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| MARKET | Rehabilitate Obooho Market & Begoro Market | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 150,00.00 | Obooho & Begoro | FNDA/WORKS |
| ROAD | Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Feeder road | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 200,000.00 | District Wide | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Dredging of drains at Hospital | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 30,000.00 | Oboase | |
| WATER&SANITATION | Supervision and Maintenance of 3 No. Mechanized and Non-Mechanized Borehole with Storage Facility at District Wide | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 40,000.00 | District Wide | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Maintenance of Water System and Concrete Slab | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 50,000.00 | District Wide | |
| | Replacement of 4 No. Complete WCS | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 3,200.00 | Begoro | |
| STREETLIGHT | Install and maintain street lights on major roads in the District | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 10,000.00 | District Wide | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Servicing and Maintenance of 2No. Motor Bike | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 2,000.00 | | FNDA/WORKS |
| | Repainting of the Office Building | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 10,000.00 | Begoro | FNDA/WORKS |
| TRANSPORT | Servicing of vehicles | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | | | FNDA/TRANSPORT UNIT |
| | GR7125-S | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 25,000 | | |
| | GT 8425-19 | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 50,000 | | |
| | ER-7125-x | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 20,000 | | |
| | ER 926-12 | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 15,000 | | |
| | GN 8274-18 | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 14,000 | | |
| | GV 633-U | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 80,000 | | |
| | GN 7833-15 | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 20,000 | | |
| | Petty Repairs and Mechanical Overhauling | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 60,000 | | |
| | Tire Replacement and Servicing | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 50,000 | | |
| OFFICE EQUIPMENT | Repair and servicing of Air Conditioners, Printer, Desktop | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 20,000.00 | | FNDA/ICT |
| | Repairs of chairs/tables | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 10,000.00 | | FNDA |
| | Replacement of 6 No. Wash-room Door Locks | 01/01/2026 | 31/12/2029 | 4,000.00 | | |
| TOTAL | | | | GHC4,338,200.00 | | |

Source:DPCU-FNDA,2025.

Annex 6: Fanteakwa North District Air Quality Data from 2022 to 2024

| Time_Range | Concentration(p25) | Median | Inter_Quartile_Range |
|------------|--------------------|--------|----------------------|
| 8-Jan-22 | 0.057 | 0.06 | 0.064 |
| 17-Jan-22 | 0.048 | 0.052 | 0.056 |
| 26-Jan-22 | 0.059 | 0.067 | 0.073 |
| 4-Feb-22 | 0.062 | 0.065 | 0.068 |
| 13-Feb-22 | 0.051 | 0.054 | 0.06 |
| 22-Feb-22 | 0.05 | 0.052 | 0.053 |
| 3-Mar-22 | 0.057 | 0.06 | 0.063 |
| 12-Mar-22 | 0.053 | 0.055 | 0.057 |
| 21-Mar-22 | 0.046 | 0.05 | 0.053 |
| 30-Mar-22 | 0.048 | 0.051 | 0.053 |
| 8-Apr-22 | 0.05 | 0.054 | 0.055 |
| 17-Apr-22 | 0.036 | 0.038 | 0.041 |
| 26-Apr-22 | 0.036 | 0.041 | 0.044 |
| 5-May-22 | 0.036 | 0.038 | 0.04 |
| 14-May-22 | 0.034 | 0.036 | 0.038 |
| 23-May-22 | 0.034 | 0.036 | 0.039 |
| 1-Jun-22 | 0.037 | 0.038 | 0.039 |
| 10-Jun-22 | 0.039 | 0.042 | 0.043 |
| 19-Jun-22 | 0.035 | 0.038 | 0.04 |
| 28-Jun-22 | 0.03 | 0.033 | 0.036 |
| 7-Jul-22 | 0.038 | 0.041 | 0.045 |
| 16-Jul-22 | 0.036 | 0.038 | 0.04 |
| 25-Jul-22 | 0.041 | 0.045 | 0.047 |
| 3-Aug-22 | 0.035 | 0.037 | 0.038 |
| 12-Aug-22 | 0.036 | 0.04 | 0.045 |
| 21-Aug-22 | 0.043 | 0.046 | 0.049 |
| 30-Aug-22 | 0.043 | 0.045 | 0.052 |
| 8-Sep-22 | 0.037 | 0.039 | 0.041 |
| 17-Sep-22 | 0.035 | 0.037 | 0.04 |
| 26-Sep-22 | 0.031 | 0.032 | 0.033 |
| 5-Oct-22 | 0.03 | 0.032 | 0.035 |
| 14-Oct-22 | 0.031 | 0.033 | 0.035 |
| 23-Oct-22 | 0.035 | 0.036 | 0.037 |
| 1-Nov-22 | 0.036 | 0.038 | 0.04 |
| 10-Nov-22 | 0.037 | 0.04 | 0.042 |
| 19-Nov-22 | 0.039 | 0.04 | 0.042 |
| 28-Nov-22 | 0.042 | 0.043 | 0.044 |
| 7-Dec-22 | 0.043 | 0.046 | 0.049 |
| 16-Dec-22 | 0.045 | 0.046 | 0.048 |
| 25-Dec-22 | 0.049 | 0.051 | 0.054 |
| 3-Jan-23 | 0.057 | 0.061 | 0.063 |

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 12-Jan-23 | 0.048 | 0.051 | 0.055 |
| 21-Jan-23 | 0.054 | 0.057 | 0.061 |
| 30-Jan-23 | 0.053 | 0.054 | 0.056 |
| 8-Feb-23 | 0.048 | 0.051 | 0.054 |
| 17-Feb-23 | 0.063 | 0.069 | 0.077 |
| 26-Feb-23 | 0.058 | 0.06 | 0.063 |
| 7-Mar-23 | 0.051 | 0.054 | 0.056 |
| 16-Mar-23 | 0.043 | 0.044 | 0.046 |
| 25-Mar-23 | 0.043 | 0.045 | 0.047 |
| 3-Apr-23 | 0.043 | 0.046 | 0.047 |
| 12-Apr-23 | 0.041 | 0.043 | 0.045 |
| 21-Apr-23 | 0.036 | 0.039 | 0.043 |
| 30-Apr-23 | 0.032 | 0.035 | 0.038 |
| 9-May-23 | 0.033 | 0.035 | 0.037 |
| 18-May-23 | 0.036 | 0.036 | 0.039 |
| 27-May-23 | 0.034 | 0.036 | 0.038 |
| 5-Jun-23 | 0.03 | 0.033 | 0.034 |
| 14-Jun-23 | 0.03 | 0.034 | 0.035 |
| 23-Jun-23 | 0.032 | 0.034 | 0.035 |
| 2-Jul-23 | 0.032 | 0.035 | 0.038 |
| 11-Jul-23 | 0.04 | 0.042 | 0.043 |
| 20-Jul-23 | 0.033 | 0.036 | 0.04 |
| 29-Jul-23 | 0.038 | 0.041 | 0.045 |
| 7-Aug-23 | 0.048 | 0.055 | 0.062 |
| 16-Aug-23 | 0.054 | 0.056 | 0.058 |
| 25-Aug-23 | 0.036 | 0.038 | 0.041 |
| 3-Sep-23 | 0.034 | 0.036 | 0.038 |
| 12-Sep-23 | 0.033 | 0.036 | 0.04 |
| 21-Sep-23 | 0.036 | 0.038 | 0.04 |
| 30-Sep-23 | 0.033 | 0.035 | 0.036 |
| 9-Oct-23 | 0.033 | 0.035 | 0.035 |
| 18-Oct-23 | 0.033 | 0.035 | 0.036 |
| 27-Oct-23 | 0.035 | 0.037 | 0.039 |
| 5-Nov-23 | 0.037 | 0.038 | 0.04 |
| 14-Nov-23 | 0.039 | 0.042 | 0.043 |
| 23-Nov-23 | 0.037 | 0.039 | 0.042 |
| 2-Dec-23 | 0.041 | 0.044 | 0.045 |
| 11-Dec-23 | 0.043 | 0.044 | 0.045 |
| 20-Dec-23 | 0.05 | 0.053 | 0.057 |
| 29-Dec-23 | 0.053 | 0.057 | 0.061 |
| 7-Jan-24 | 0.053 | 0.055 | 0.057 |
| 16-Jan-24 | 0.053 | 0.056 | 0.062 |
| 25-Jan-24 | 0.055 | 0.061 | 0.065 |
| 3-Feb-24 | 0.071 | 0.078 | 0.082 |
| 12-Feb-24 | 0.056 | 0.059 | 0.066 |

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21-Feb-24 | 0.051 | 0.055 | 0.059 |
| 1-Mar-24 | 0.057 | 0.06 | 0.062 |
| 10-Mar-24 | 0.055 | 0.056 | 0.059 |
| 19-Mar-24 | 0.048 | 0.05 | 0.053 |
| 28-Mar-24 | 0.048 | 0.05 | 0.054 |
| 6-Apr-24 | 0.043 | 0.044 | 0.045 |

Annex 7: Programmes Sustainability Test
Sustainability Test- Eco-Resilient

| Programme: Eco-Resilient | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|---|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would conserve and enhance protected areas and wildlife through tree planting and forest management. |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would restore degraded land and improve soil quality through afforestation. |
| Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided. | Quantity and types of materials to be assessed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would reduce pollution by preventing harmful emissions and maintaining green cover |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would protect water bodies, keeping them clean and at natural water levels. |
| Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluoro carbons should be avoided and minimised. | Report from the meteorological services | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme reduces greenhouse gases by promoting renewable energy, climate-smart farming, and tree planting, helping to fight climate change. |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | | |
| Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would create employment and income for people who would be employed and also promote sustainable development. |
| Job Creation: the activity should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | Number of women to be empowered. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme creates job through tree planting, agro-processing and other green activities, providing income opportunities particularly for women and youth and also supporting local economic growth. |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | Number of people to be employed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would not generate waste. |
| Gender: Activity should empower women. | Level of participation proposed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Women are actively involved and empowered through training, input provision and leadership roles in eco-resilient activities which promotes equality and inclusiveness in community development. |

| | | | |
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| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Has neutral effect on the aim. |
| Vulnerability and Risk: Activity should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Inappropriate use of agro-chemicals could cause epidemics. |
| Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would involve Farmer Based Organisations (FBOs) and beneficiary communities. |
| Access to water: activity should improve access to water. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Use of agrochemicals would require the use of water, thus would ensure provision of water. |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | | |
| Growth: the activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Eco-resilient practices improve agricultural productivity and support stable economic growth. |
| Use of local materials and services: activity should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programmes encourages the use of local labour, seedlings and inputs for tree planting and climate-smart farming |
| Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would promote local retention of capital |
| Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Agro-processing, storage and value addition activities promote the use of local raw materials, products and labour which strengthens local supply chains and economic networks. |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | | |
| Human Rights | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would create opportunities and enhance the right to work and natural environment. |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Through community meetings, extension services and public fora, information about government policies, programmes and eco-resilient practices would be shared, empowering people to make informed decisions. |

Sustainability Test-NextGen Infrastructure Drive

| Programme: NextGen Infrastructure Drive | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|--|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Expansion of infrastructure may require clearing of vegetation which could disturb or destroy forest habitats and threaten wildlife species. |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Water from construction sites containing chemicals such as cement can poison the topsoil, reducing its fertility and contributing to land degradation. |
| Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided. | Quantity and types of materials to be assessed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The use of heavy machines and vehicles may release fumes, dust and noise which can pollute the atmosphere. |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/water levels to be set | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Clearing of vegetation or deforestation for infrastructure development could alter drainage pattern and affect the natural state of water bodies. |
| Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluoro carbons should be avoided and minimised. | Report from the meteorological services | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Emissions from construction equipment and vehicles may contribute to greenhouse gases, which negatively impact the climate |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | | |
| Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme will create direct and indirect employment, which can improve household incomes, living standards and access to social services. |
| Job Creation: the activity should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | Number of women to be empowered. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Implementation of the programme will generate work opportunities for local people including women and youth thereby reducing unemployment. |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | Number of people to be employed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Construction works may produce waste, dust and debris. |
| Gender: Activity should empower women. | Level of participation proposed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Women may benefit through employment in support services and participation in community engagement which can empower them economically and socially. |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Construction and rehabilitation of roads and transport facilities under the programme would ease movement and reduce travel time. |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Vulnerability and Risk: Activity should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Drainage systems, strong bridges, and proper urban planning reduce flooding and disaster risks. Safe buildings and roads also protect communities during crises. |
| Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation would attract the involvement of stakeholders. |
| Access to water: activity should improve access to water. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Construction and rehabilitation of boreholes and water systems under the programme would improve access to safe and reliable water supply. |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | | |
| Growth: the activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would provide modern infrastructure that support businesses, improve trade and attract investments thereby promoting local economic development |
| Use of local materials and services: activity should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would use locally available materials, labour and services which would help reduce costs and support the local economy |
| Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would encourage the retention of funds and human capital. |
| Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would strengthen connections between different local industries. |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | | |
| Human Rights | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would create decent jobs and improve access to essential services, thereby enhancing the right to work and live in dignity. |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme has neutral effect on the aim. |

Sustainability Test- Healthy Lives for All

| Programme: Healthy Lives for All | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Not relevant |

| | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|--|
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 | Not relevant |
| Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided. | Quantity and types of materials to be assessed. | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 | Not relevant |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 | Not relevant |
| Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluro carbons should be avoided and minimised. | Report from the meteorological services | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 | Not relevant |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | | |
| Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed. | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would improve health outcomes and well-being of communities by providing health education, awareness campaigns, and access to basic health services. |
| Job Creation: the activity should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | Number of women to be empowered. | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would create jobs and provide income for local people (volunteers) including women and young people. |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | Number of people to be employed. | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 | Health sensitisation includes hygiene promotion and safe waste management, which improves community sanitation |
| Gender: Activity should empower women. | Level of participation proposed. | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 | Women are empowered as they gain knowledge on family health, nutrition, and sanitation, improving decision-making at household and community levels. |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 | Has neutral effect on the aim. |
| Vulnerability and Risk: Activity should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 | By educating communities on disease prevention and health practices, the programme reduces vulnerability to epidemics. |
| Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 | Local communities, youth and women would be involved in the process |
| Access to water: activity should improve access to water. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme has neutral effect on the aim. |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Growth: the activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would contribute producing healthy and productive work force who would help grow the local economy. |
| Use of local materials and services: activity should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would use local services. |
| Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would help retain local human capital. |
| Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Engagement of local suppliers, printing materials, and service providers promotes local economic linkages. |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | | |
| Human Rights | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would promote right to healthy life. |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would help disseminate health related information. |

Sustainability Test-Integrated Child Protection and Social Services.

| Programme: Integrated Child Protection and Social Services | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Not relevant |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Not relevant |
| Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided. | Quantity and types of materials to be assessed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Not relevant |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Not relevant |
| Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluoro carbons should be avoided and minimised. | Report from the meteorological services | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Not relevant |

| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | | |
|--|--|------------------|--|
| Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would promote education, protection, and social support for children, PWDs and vulnerable groups, thereby improving overall well-being |
| Job Creation: the activity should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | Number of women to be empowered. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would equip PWDs and vulnerable groups with employable skills, creating opportunities for jobs and self-reliance. |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | Number of people to be employed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme has neutral effect on the aim. |
| Gender: Activity should empower women. | Level of participation proposed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would empower women through girl-child education, awareness creation, and support for women PWDs. |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Not relevant |
| Vulnerability and Risk: Activity should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme has neutral effect on the aim. |
| Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Local communities, youth and women would be involved in the process |
| Access to water: activity should improve access to water. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme has neutral effect on the aim. |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | | |
| Growth: the activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would empower women through girl-child education, awareness creation, and support for women PWDs. |
| Use of local materials and services: activity should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would use local services. |
| Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would help retain local human capital. |
| Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme has neutral effect on the aim. |

| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| Human Rights | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would promote awareness and protection of child rights, rights of PWDs, and responsibilities of parents. |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Information relating to child rights/welfare would be disseminated |

Sustainability Test-Safe Water and Sanitation Initiative

| Programme: Safe Water and Sanitation Initiative | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|---|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme has neutral effect on the aim |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would enhance degraded land. |
| Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided. | Quantity and types of materials to be assessed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Pollution of water and land would be minimised. |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would reduce pollution of rivers and water bodies by limiting open defecation and waste dumping, thereby protecting water bodies |
| Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluoro carbons should be avoided and minimised. | Report from the meteorological services | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Has neutral effect on the aim. |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | | |
| Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would reduce waterborne diseases (cholera, diarrhoea) and improve general well-being through safe water access and better sanitation. |
| Job Creation: the activity should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | Number of women to be empowered. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would create jobs and generate income for the local people including women and young people. |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | Number of people to be employed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would improve sanitation. |
| Gender: Activity should empower women. | Level of participation proposed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Engagement of women would empower them economically. |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme has neutral effect on the aim |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Vulnerability and Risk: Activity should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would contribute to preventing the outbreak of epidemics. |
| Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Local communities and other stakeholders would be involved in the programme. |
| Access to water: activity should improve access to water. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would improve access to water. |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | | |
| Growth: the activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | By improving health and sanitation, the programme would help improve growth as more time could be devoted for productive work and enhance economic activities. |
| Use of local materials and services: activity should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would use local materials and services. |
| Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Local human capital would be retained. |
| Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would support value addition activities as water would be used in the process. |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | | |
| Human Rights | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would promote the right to work, potable water and safe sanitation. |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | The programme would involve community sensitization which would include information dissemination. |

Sustainability Test-Education Uplift

| Programme: Education Uplift | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | No relevant |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | No relevant |
| Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided. | Quantity and types of materials to be assessed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | No relevant |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | No relevant |
| Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluro carbons should be avoided and minimised. | Report from the meteorological services | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | No relevant |

| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Health and Well-being: the programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Would enhance education delivery and wellbeing of the people. |
| Job Creation: the programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | Number of women to be empowered. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would equip individuals with employable skills and job creation |
| Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation. | Number of people to be employed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would empower individuals to contribute to safe sanitation |
| Gender: Programme should empower women. | Level of participation proposed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Promotes inclusiveness and would empower women and promote girl child education. |
| Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 | Not relevant. |
| Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 | Not relevant |
| Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Encourages active participation and involvement of local communities and other stakeholders. |
| Access to water: Programme should improve access to water. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Has neutral effect on the aim |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | | |
| Growth: the programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Has neutral effect on the aim |
| Use of local materials and services: programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Has neutral effect on the aim |
| Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Would strengthens community capacity and keeps talent within the area. |
| Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Would expands the base of skilled individuals who can support local businesses and enterprise |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | | |
| Human Rights | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Promotes awareness of rights and the ability to demand accountability. |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Improves the flow of knowledge and access to relevant information relating to education. |

Sustainability Test-Building Local Wealth

| Programme: Building Local Wealth | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|---|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Building local wealth would provide resources that can be invested in protecting forests, wildlife and other sensitive ecosystems. |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Wealth creation through local initiatives would support land restoration and prevent further degradation by funding sustainable practices |
| Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided. | Quantity and types of materials to be assessed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Strengthening local businesses would encourage investment in cleaner technologies and waste management to reduce pollution. |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Part of the wealth generated can be channelled into safeguarding rivers and water bodies for community use |
| Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluoro carbons should be avoided and minimised. | Report from the meteorological services | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Building local wealth enables support for green jobs and climate-friendly projects that minimise emissions and build resilience |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | | |
| Health and Well-being: the programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would increase job opportunities, raise household incomes, and improve living standards which then will improve the well-being of the youth and general population in the District. |
| Job Creation: the programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | Number of women to be empowered. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would expand job avenues and provide income for local people including women and young people. |
| Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation. | Number of people to be employed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would support controlled development which would facilitate sanitation management. |
| Gender: Programme should empower women. | Level of participation proposed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would empower women through increased access to jobs and income |
| Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Has neutral effect on the aim. |
| Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | With enhanced employment opportunities conflicts would be minimised. |
| Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Promotes involvement of local communities, especially women and youth in the process. |
| Access to water: Programme should improve access to water. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Has neutral effect on the aim. |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Growth: the programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | By generating jobs and supporting businesses, the programme would stimulate local economic growth in the District. |
| Use of local materials and services: programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Would promote local industries and MSEs that rely on indigenous materials and labour. |
| Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would help retain local human and financial capital. |
| Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Would strengthen local value chains by supporting enterprises that use community-based resources and skills. |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | | |
| Human Rights | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Would uphold the right to decent work and income opportunities |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would enhance the role of the Business Advisory Centre in providing up-to-date information and support to MSEs. |

Sustainability Test-Rising Revenue Initiative

| Programme: Operation Clean Revenue | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|--|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Effective monitoring of revenue collection would increase funds available to finance conservation programmes and protect forests and wildlife habitats |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Additional revenue can be channelled into land reclamation and restoration projects, helping to rehabilitate degraded areas. |
| Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided. | Quantity and types of materials to be assessed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | A portion of the mobilised revenue could be invested in environmental sanitation and pollution control measures to reduce air, water, and land pollution. |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Higher revenue generation makes it possible to finance projects that protect rivers, streams, and wetlands from degradation. |
| Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluoro carbons should be avoided and minimised. | Report from the meteorological services | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Revenue growth through this programme would provide financial resources for climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | | |
| Health and Well-being: the programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Effective monitoring and controlling of revenue collection would ensure high revenue generation which would ensure increased investment in health, educational and other developmental needs of the people to promote their wellbeing. |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Job Creation: the programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | Number of women to be empowered. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Revenue mobilised would support skills training and small business development, creating more employment opportunities, especially for women and youth. |
| Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation. | Number of people to be employed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Improved revenue base would help the Assembly finance sanitation infrastructure and services to ensure cleaner communities. |
| Gender: Programme should empower women. | Level of participation proposed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Gender-responsive programmes can be better supported with increased revenue, enhancing women's empowerment and participation in development. |
| Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | More revenue allows for the rehabilitation and construction of roads and transport facilities, thereby improving mobility and access to services |
| Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Adequate funds make it possible to put in place disaster preparedness, risk reduction, and conflict management measures to protect communities. |
| Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Participation of communities and stakeholders in planning, budgeting and other decision-making processes would be greatly enhanced with adequate revenue raised from the programme. |
| Access to water: Programme should improve access to water. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | More water facilities would be provided to improve access to safe and clean water with increased funding as a result of the programme. |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | | |
| Growth: the programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Operation Clean Revenue would strengthen inclusive planning and budgeting processes by ensuring adequate resources to support community engagement. |
| Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Increased funds would expand water supply infrastructure, ensuring more people gain access to safe drinking water. |
| Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Would boost revenue generation which would enable facilitation of activities that would increase investment in capital. |
| Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Raising more funds as a result of programme would enable promotion of local economic development and economies of scale, which makes it possible to use local raw materials, products and labour. |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | | |
| Human Rights | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Increased resources support institutions and initiatives that safeguard human rights, including fair labour practice that protect human rights. |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Adequate revenue allows the Assembly to organise public forums and information campaigns that enhance transparency and citizen awareness of government policies. |

Sustainability Test-Community Voice, Better Governance

| Programme: Community Voice, Better Governance. | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|---|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would enhance awareness of reserved areas and wildlife protection through inclusive planning. |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Would help avoid degraded areas and promote restoration by encouraging community-driven decision-making. |
| Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided. | Quantity and types of materials to be assessed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would minimise pollution as communities advocate for better land use and waste management. |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would support communities to safeguard rivers and water bodies through governance mechanisms. |
| Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluoro carbons should be avoided and minimised. | Report from the meteorological services | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Would reduce harmful practices by promoting eco-friendly governance policies |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | | |
| Health and Well-being: the programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would enhance the wellbeing of the local people as it would contribute to the development of planned settlements. |
| Job Creation: the programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | Number of women to be empowered. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Has neutral effect on the aim. |
| Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation. | Number of people to be employed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would support controlled development which would facilitate sanitation management. |
| Gender: Programme should empower women. | Level of participation proposed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Voices in governance can be strengthened |
| Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would promote orderly development which would improve transport services. |
| Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would minimise risks of floods, conflicts, and uncontrolled development through stronger governance. |
| Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Would ensure strong community voice and participation in governance processes. |
| Access to water: Programme should improve access to water. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Would promote equitable access to water by incorporating community needs into planning. |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Growth: the programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would contribute to growth by ensuring local development reflects community priorities. |
| Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Has neutral effect on the aim. |
| Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Has neutral effect on the aim. |
| Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Local labour and services may be used in governance processes and follow-up development. |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | | |
| Human Rights | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would promote the right, services, and strong inclusive participation. |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Information would be shared, strengthening accountability and transparency. |

Sustainability Test- AgriWealth

| Programme: AgriWealth | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|---|
| CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Siting of agro-processing facility could encroach on sensitive areas and disturb wildlife habitats. |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Could increase pressure on already degraded land if land restoration measures are not enforced. |
| Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided. | Quantity and types of materials to be assessed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Processing activities could generate solid waste, wastewater, and smoke, leading to land, water, and air pollution. |
| Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Discharge of untreated wastewater could contaminate nearby rivers and water bodies, affecting ecosystems |
| Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluro carbons should be avoided and minimised. | Report from the meteorological services | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Energy use and emissions from processing equipment could contribute to greenhouse gas release |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | | |
| Health and Well-being: the programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would provide income and affordable processed food, improving nutrition and livelihoods. |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Job Creation: the programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | Number of women to be empowered. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would create many direct and indirect jobs, especially for women and youth in processing and distribution. |
| Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation. | Number of people to be employed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Improved waste management from processing activities would contribute to better sanitation in the area. |
| Gender: Programme should empower women. | Level of participation proposed. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Involvement of women would benefit from employment and entrepreneurial opportunities in processing and value chains. |
| Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would improve feeder roads and transport networks for raw materials and finished goods. |
| Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Inappropriate use of agro-chemicals and uncontrolled industrial waste could cause epidemics. |
| Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would involve Farmer Based Organisations (FBOs) and beneficiary communities. |
| Access to water: Programme should improve access to water. | Number of the poor to be assisted. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Use of agrochemicals by farmers and industrial waste discharge could contaminate water bodies. |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | | |
| Growth: the programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would boost local and District GDP through agro-processing and value addition. |
| Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources. | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would involve the use of local raw materials (cassava, cabbage, tomatoes etc.) and use of local labour/services. |
| Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would ensure that value addition and revenue remain in the local economy. |
| Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would contribute to the agriculture value chain. |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | | |
| Human Rights | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | It would create opportunities and enhance the right to work. |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 | Programme would generate and share production, pricing, and market data with stakeholders. |

Source: FNDA, BEGORO. 2025

Annex 8: Public Hearing At The Zonal Council Level On The Preparation Of The 2026-2029 DMTDP

**SUB-DISTRICT PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PREPARATION OF 2026-2029-DMTDP
FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

Name Of District: *Fanteakwa North District Assembly* Region: *Eastern*
Name of Area Council: *Obocho*
Venue: *church of Pentecost.* Date: *13th August, 2025.*

a. Medium of invitations, notices, announcements issued for participation:
- Invitation Letters, - Information Centres, - Phone calls, Radio

b. Names of special/interest groups & individuals invited:

- 1. Traditional Authorities*
- 2. Assembly members*
- 3. Unit Committee members.*
- 4. Farms Based Organisations*
- 5. Representation of Youth Groups*
- 6. Traders Association.*

c. Total Number of Persons at hearing:

44

d. Gender Ratio/Percentage represented (or give a head count of women):

Female: 5 (11%), Male: 39 (89%)

e. Language(s) used at hearing:

Krɔbo, English, Twi.

f. Major Issues at Public Hearing (in order of importance):

- 1. Poor Telecommunication Network.*
- 2. Poor Road Conditions*
- 3. Inadequate Health Facilities.*
- 4.*

g. Main controversies and major areas of complaints:

None

h. Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:

None

i. Unresolved questions or queries:

None

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

Not Applicable

k. A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:

General participation in the discussions were satisfactory and encouraging.

l. Issues raised but outside focus area:

None

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Signature of

DCE:

DCD:

Presiding Member of District Assembly:

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee.....

Signature of Planning Officer.....

FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT (2026-2029 MDTDP)
OBOOHO ZONAL COUNCIL

ATTENDENCE SHEET

VENUE: Obooho Church of Pentecost

DATE: 13/08/2025

| S / N | NAME | DESIGNATION | COMMUNIGTY | GENDER | | SIGNATURE |
|-------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--------|---|-----------|
| | | | | M | F | |
| 1. | Habiba Zida | Trader | Obooho | | ✓ | |
| 2. | Joseph Tetteh Kpabi | Farmer | Tei-Muni | ✓ | | |
| 3. | Rita Nuworsu | Govt Appointee | Obooho | | ✓ | |
| 4. | George Owusu | ^{Pepp} Traditional Authority | Obooho | ✓ | | |
| 5. | Ibrahim Alhassan | Farmer | Obooho | ✓ | | |
| 6. | Aburahaman Abubakar | Farmer | Obooho | ✓ | | |
| 7. | Dzissaa Joseph | Farmer | Omutu besaa Tei-Muni | ✓ | | |
| 8. | Odonkor Teye | Farmer | Tei-Muni | ✓ | | |
| 9. | WENHO EMMANUEL | STUDENT | TEI-MUNI | ✓ | | |
| 10. | Kontihene Triffour | ^{Chief} Traditional Authority | Obooho | ✓ | | |
| 11. | Agya Obeng | Traditional Authority | Obooho | ✓ | | |
| 12. | Alex Sagra | Traditional Authority | Obooho | ✓ | | |
| 13. | Tetteh Sakitey Sakitey | Dade Mantse | Obooho | ✓ | | |
| 14. | Ason Teye Patrick | Assembly Member | Akoradoko | ✓ | | |
| 15. | Lamprey David | Traditional Authority | Akoradoko | ✓ | | |

FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT (2026-2029 MDTDP)
OBOOHO ZONAL COUNCIL

ATTENDENCE SHEET

| S / N | NAME | DESIGNATION | COMMUNIGTY | GENDER | | SIGNATURE |
|-------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------|--------|---|-----------|
| | | | | M | F | |
| 16 | Nah Emmanuel | Farmer | Akorabanta | ✓ | | |
| 17 | Yacubie Bashiru | Assembly Assistant member | ONUKU | ✓ | | |
| 18 | Kouma Awa | HSB member | Obooho | ✓ | | |
| 19 | Sulemanu Masse | Farmer Obooho | Obooho | | ✓ | |
| 20 | Kwaku Ampofo | farmer Obooho | Obooho | ✓ | | |
| 21 | Raphael Donyo | farmer | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 22 | Kwakyie Ernest | farmer | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 23 | Batsa Bernard | farmer | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 24 | Hamanu Victoria | farmer | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 25 | Okai Michael | farmer | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 26 | Hamidu Belto | farmer | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 27 | Sarkodie Kwame | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 28 | Tetteh Kumi | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 29 | Adzigbli Williams | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 30 | Felix Nanson | Farmer | Peseabo | ✓ | | |
| 31 | Kofi Wepio | farmer | Obooho | ✓ | | |

**SUB-DISTRICT PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PREPARATION OF 2026-2029-DMTDP
FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

Name Of District: Fanteakwa North District Assembly Region: Eastern Region
Name of Area Council: Begoro
Venue: St. Paul Anglican church. Date: 13th August, 2025.

a. Medium of invitations, notices, announcements issued for participation:

- Invitation Letters, - Information Centres, - Phone calls, - Radio

b. Names of special/interest groups & individuals invited:

1. Traditional Authorities
2. The Administration of Area Councillor
3. All Unit Committee Member
4. Representatives of Youth Groups
5. Representatives of Civil Society Organizations.
6. Representatives of Artisans and Associations.

c. Total Number of Persons at hearing:

25 participants.

d. Gender Ratio/Percentage represented (or give a head count of women):

Female: 4 (16%) : Male: 21 (84%)

e. Language(s) used at hearing:

Twi, English, Krobo

f. Major Issues at Public Hearing (in order of importance):

1. Poor Road Conditions
2. Water and sanitation conditions
3. Lack of access to credit/loan for SME's

g. Main controversies and major areas of complaints:

None

h. Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:

None

i. Unresolved questions or queries:

None

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

Not Applicable.


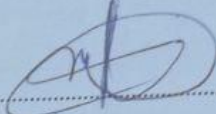
k. A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:

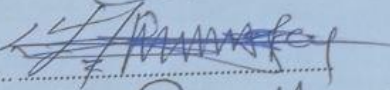
- stakeholder participation was satisfactory and encouraging.

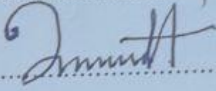
l. Issues raised but outside focus area:

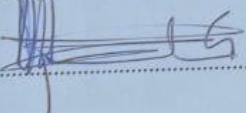
None.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Signature of  DCE: DCD: 

Presiding Member of District Assembly: 

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee: 

Signature of Planning Officer: 

FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT (2026-2029 MDTDP)
BEGORO ZONAL COUNCIL

ATTENDENCE SHEET

VENUE: ST. PAUL ANGLICAN CHURCH
BEGORO

DATE: 13/08/25

| S / N | NAME | DESIGNATION | COMMUNIGTY | GENDER | | SIGNATURE |
|-------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------|---|-----------|
| | | | | M | F | |
| 1. | S.A. Sedigne | Dep. Dir | Begoro | ✓ | | |
| 2 | Joseph Batak | BBA | Begoro | ✓ | | |
| 3. | Bright Kagya Boady. | GES. | Begoro. | ✓ | | |
| 4. | Simon Lucas Kasigru | ABPO | Begoro | ✓ | | |
| 6 | Osei Asant mklare | Assembly Member | Obuase Begoro | ✓ | | |
| 7 | Osei Amwawshene | Assembly Member | Odumase | ✓ | | |
| 8 | BOSSI ATKINS | UNIT COMMITTEE MEMBER | Begoro | ✓ | | |
| 9. | Djaba Martey | Opinion Leader | Begoro | ✓ | | |
| 10 | Asante Samuel Kifred | Head Man | Bontrase | ✓ | | |
| 11. | Mary Antwidia | Member Committee | Fantiakwa | | ✓ | |
| 12 | Ransford Aboogyee | member committee | Bontrase | ✓ | | |
| 13. | IBRAHIM ABUL-RAJAK | Committee member | Bontrase | ✓ | | |
| 14. | ABUBAKAR ASMAN | ASSEMBLY MEMBER | KARFESSO | ✓ | | |
| 15 | Mark Emmanuel | Leadso 0241754926 | Contin | ✓ | | |
| 16. | Bunso Comfort | ambin | Kubun | ✓ | | |

FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT (2026-2029 MDTDP)
BEGORO ZONAL COUNCIL

ATTENDENCE SHEET

| S / N | NAME | DESIGNATION | COMMUNIGTY | GENDER | | SIGNATURE |
|-------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|--------|---|-----------|
| | | | | M | F | |
| 17 | ALORU BLESSING | COMMIT | KORADISO | ✓ | | |
| 18 | Crokan K. | Headman (miss) | Mission | ✓ | | |
| 19 | Dua Kani Thomas | Assemblyman | Bontrase | ✓ | | |
| 20 | Belinda Tenady | Unit Committee | Mission | | ✓ | |
| 21 | Nana. K. Awiah Ofofy | Assemblyman | Odumare | ✓ | | |
| 22 | Bawa Comfort | Unit Committee | Mission | | ✓ | |
| 23 | Reginald/ Duka Danto | Assemblyman | Mission | ✓ | | |
| 24 | AWUDU FATIMU | Assemblyman | Zongo | ✓ | | |
| 25 | MALAM IDRIS TAHIRU | Opinion leader | Zongo | ✓ | | |
| 26 | MALAM ABDUL RAUF | Imam | Zongo | ✓ | | |
| 27 | Kwaky Darko. | Opinion Leader. | Abaase | ✓ | | K.D. |
| 28 | Ofori Maxwell. | Unit Comm. Member. | Odumare | ✓ | | |
| 29 | Kwabena Amoatia. | Opinion Leader. | Bontrase | ✓ | | |
| 30 | Helena Sakyibea. | Unit Com Member | Oboase | | ✓ | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

SUB-DISTRICT PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PREPARATION OF 2026-2029-DMTDP
FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Name Of District: Fantakwa North District Assembly Region: Eastern
Name of Area Council: Feyiase Date: 13 August, 2025
Venue: Church of Pentecost

a. Medium of invitations, notices, announcements issued for participation:
- Invitation Letters, - Information Centre, - Phone calls, - Radio

b. Names of special/interest groups & individuals invited:

1. Traditional Authorities
2. Visit Committee Members
3. Representatives of Youth Groups
4. Representatives of PWDs and Marginalised Groups
5. Representatives of Market Women Association
6. Representatives of Farmer based Organisation.

c. Total Number of Persons at hearing:
38

d. Gender Ratio/Percentage represented (or give a head count of women):
Female: 3 (8%), Male: 35 (92%)

e. Language(s) used at hearing:
Twi, English, Kwe, Ewe

f. Major Issues at Public Hearing (in order of importance):

1. Lack of clean drinking water
2. Poor Telecommunication Network
3. Poor Road network
4. Inadequate school infrastructure

g. Main controversies and major areas of complaints:

None

h. Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:

None

i. Unresolved questions or queries:

None

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

Not Applicable.

k. A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:

General participation in the discussions was encouraging and satisfactory.

l. Issues raised but outside focus area:

Transportation fees from Fayette Journal Council to Beyond is outrageous.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Signature of

DCE:

DCD:

Presiding Member of District Assembly:

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee:

Signature of Planning Officer:

FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT (2026-2029 MDTDP)
FEYIASE ZONAL COUNCIL

ATTENDANCE SHEET

VENUE: THE CHURCH OF PENITENT
FEYIASE

DATE: 13/08/2025

| S / N | NAME | DESIGNATION | COMMUNIGTY | GENDER | | SIGNATURE |
|-------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------|---|-------------|
| | | | | M | F | |
| 1 | S.A. Sadiq | Dep Dir | Begon | ✓ | | [Signature] |
| 2 | Bright Kagya Board | C.O.S. | Begoro | ✓ | | [Signature] |
| 3 | Joseph Batah | DBA | Begoro | ✓ | | [Signature] |
| 4 | Simon Lucas Kavianu | ASPO | Begoro | ✓ | | [Signature] |
| 5 | Tettey Kwame | Dademantse | Feyiase | ✓ | | [Signature] |
| 6 | Edward Hlabo | Dademantse | Kumfere | ✓ | | [Signature] |
| 7 | Andrews Angmonteh | Dademantse | Asrekwu | ✓ | | [Signature] |
| 8 | Ossom Kwao | Dademantse | Mateheko | ✓ | | [Signature] |
| 9 | IZIYE ZIMMANUEL | DADAMTSE | Kumfere | ✓ | | [Signature] |
| 10 | Aluadeh Daniel | Dademantse | Busanke | ✓ | | [Signature] |
| 11 | Edmond Tettey Ampem | Dademantse | Nkesu | ✓ | | [Signature] |
| 12 | Dawley Daniel | Dademantse | Kotoku | ✓ | | [Signature] |
| 13 | Wisdom Atonu | Chief | Ayigbe town | ✓ | | [Signature] |
| 14 | Odofor Akenu | Farmer | Akenu | ✓ | | [Signature] |
| 15 | Tetteh Moses | Farmer | Feyiase | ✓ | | [Signature] |

FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT (2026-2029 MDTDP)
FEYIASE ZONAL COUNCIL

ATTENDANCE SHEET

| S / N | NAME | DESIGNATION | COMMUNIGTY | GENDER | | SIGNATURE |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------|---|-----------|
| | | | | M | F | |
| 16 | Samuel Oursu | Farmer | Feyiase | ✓ | | |
| 17 | Kwadwo Adjapong | Farmer | Ayigbo Town | ✓ | | |
| 18 | Agye Taw | Farmer | Feyiase | ✓ | | |
| 19 | Elder Amaaka | Farmer | Feyiase | ✓ | | |
| 20 | Ayisah Tetteh | Chief farmer | Feyiase | ✓ | | |
| 21 | Fodzo Alfred | Mason | Feyiase | ✓ | | |
| 22 | Kaac Siame | Mason | Feyiase | ✓ | | |
| 23 | Robert K. Zantey | farmer | Asarekpan | ✓ | | |
| 24 | Patrick Siame | Farmer/Trader | Feyiase | ✓ | | |
| 25 | Benjamin Osem | Farmer | Maso | ✓ | | |
| 26 | Kwapong Richard | farmer | Feyiase | ✓ | | |
| 27 | ERIC Tsigbor | Farmer | Akwamukotoku | | | |
| 28 | Tete Joseph | Farmer | Akwamukotoku | | | |
| 29 | Tordjor Kofi David | Teacher | Ayigbo Town | ✓ | | |
| 30 | Tetteh John | Vrit Committee Farmer | Ayigbo Town | ✓ | | |
| 31 | Fofanwu Asikiya | Farmer | Miso | ✓ | | |

SUB-DISTRICT PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PREPARATION OF 2026-2029-DMTDP
FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Name Of District: Fanteakwa North District Assembly Region: Eastern
Name of Area Council: Debeso
Venue: Church of Pentecost Date: 13th August, 2025

a. Medium of invitations, notices, announcements issued for participation:
- Invitation letters - Information centres - Phone calls - Radio

b. Names of special/interest groups & individuals invited:

1. Traditional Authorities
2. Assembly members
3. Unit Committee Members
4. Representative Talk Groups
5. Farmer Based Organizations
6. Representative of Fishermen.

c. Total Number of Persons at hearing:

17

d. Gender Ratio/Percentage represented (or give a head count of women):

Female: 2 (12%), Male: 15 (88%)

e. Language(s) used at hearing:

Twi, English, Fante, Ewe

f. Major Issues at Public Hearing (in order of importance):

1. Poor Road Conditions
2. Lack of irrigation canal
3. Poor Retention of Electricity

g. Main controversies and major areas of complaints:

None

h. Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:

None.

i. Unresolved questions or queries:

None.

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

Not Applicable.

k. A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:

General participation in the discussions was encouraging and satisfactory.

l. Issues raised but outside focus area:

None.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Signature of

DCE:

DCD:

Presiding Member of District Assembly:

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee:

Signature of Planning Officer:

[Handwritten signatures and initials for DCE, DCD, Presiding Member of District Assembly, Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee, and Planning Officer.]

FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT (2026-2029 MDTDP)
DEDESO ZONAL COUNCIL

ATTENDANCE SHEET

VENUE: Dedeso Church of Pentecost

DATE: 13/08/2025

| S / N | NAME | DESIGNATION | COMMUNIGTY | GENDER | | SIGNATURE |
|-------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|--------|---|-----------|
| | | | | M | F | |
| 1 | Mohammed Tahiru | Farmer | Dedeso | ✓ | | |
| 2 | Ijabanor Stephen | Farmer | Agavevsi | ✓ | | |
| 3 | Dogbe Mark Aaron | Farmer | Ahuase | ✓ | | |
| 4 | Doukar Kingsley | Farmer | Mpanmu | ✓ | | |
| 5 | Sefa James | Farmer | Mpanmu | ✓ | | |
| 6 | Doku Michael | Teaching | Dedeso | ✓ | | |
| 7 | Ayertey Jonathan | Farmer | Dedeso | ✓ | | |
| 8 | Samuel Nantey | Farmer | Dedeso | ✓ | | |
| 9 | Agatha Amedzi | Farmer/Trader | No 10 | | ✓ | |
| 10 | Tevkper Peter Altu | Farmer | Tamekeme | ✓ | | |
| 11 | Agbitor Samuel | ✓ Traditional Rep. | BEWE LINE | | | |
| 12 | Mahamadu Tahiru | Farmer | Dedeso | ✓ | | |
| 13 | Ixlisom Agblevor | FHO | Begoro | ✓ | | |
| 14 | Propper Semy Adjety | ADPO | Begoro | ✓ | | |
| 15 | Veronica Arkoh Dadson | MIS-AGRIC | Begoro | | ✓ | |

**SUB-DISTRICT PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PREPARATION OF 2026-2029-DMTDP
FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

Name Of District: Fanteakwa North District Assembly Region: Eastern
Name of Area Council: Abrahamomasa
Venue: Odiro's House Date: 15th August, 2025

a. Medium of invitations, notices, announcements issued for participation:
- Invitation letters, information centre, phone calls, radio

b. Names of special/interest groups & individuals invited:

1. Traditional Authorities
2. Unit Committee Members
3. Assembly members
4. Farmer Based Associations
5. Representatives of Teachers
6. Traders Association

c. Total Number of Persons at hearing:

47

d. Gender Ratio/Percentage represented (or give a head count of women):

Female: 15 (32%), Male: 32 (68%)

e. Language(s) used at hearing:

English, Krobo, Twi, Ewe

f. Major Issues at Public Hearing (in order of importance):

1. Lack of potable drinking water
2. Inadequate Market Infrastructure
3. Poor sanitation

g. Main controversies and major areas of complaints:

None

h. Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:

None

i. Unresolved questions or queries:

None

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

Not Applicable.

k. A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:

General participation in the discussions was encouraging and satisfactory.

l. Issues raised but outside focus area:

Transportation fees from Fayette Journal Council to Beyond is outrageous.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Signature of

DCE:

DCD:

Presiding Member of District Assembly:

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee:

Signature of Planning Officer:

FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT (2026-2029 MDTDP)
AHOMAHOMASO ZONAL COUNCIL

ATTENDANCE SHEET

VENUE: Ahomahomaso, Odikwa's House.

DATE: 15/08/2025

| S / N | NAME | DESIGNATION | COMMUNIGTY | GENDER | | SIGNATURE |
|-------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------|---|--------------------|
| | | | | M | F | |
| 1. | William Obeng | Mankrado | Ahomamun | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 2. | Dade Mantse Pinobi | Dademants | Ahomamun | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 3. | Hayford T. Konor | Secretary | Ahomamun | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 4. | Hon. Joseph Tetteh | Assembly Man | Nitese uo 1 | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 5. | Francis Tetteh | Otsami | Ahomamun | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 6. | David Kwaku Baka | Farmer / Trader. | Ahomamun | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 7. | Jamir Nank | farmer | Ahomamun | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 8. | Manye Kana | Farmer | Dadieso | | ✓ | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 9. | Danko Godfred | Trades / Farmer | Ahomamun | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 10. | Kojo Sjam | Farmer | Ahomamun | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 11. | Teye Mary Momo | Trader | Ahomahomaso | | ✓ | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 12. | Moses Xawvi | Unit Committee member | upper Dede | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 13. | Edward Teye Mensah | farmer | Ahomahomaso | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 14. | Gladys Mamle | Trader | Ahomahomaso | ✓ | ✓ | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 15. | Marcy Komfey | Business woman | Ahomahomaso | | ✓ | <i>[Signature]</i> |

FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT (2026-2029 MDTDP)
AHOMAHOMASO ZONAL COUNCIL

ATTENDENCE SHEET

| S / N | NAME | DESIGNATION | COMMUNIGTY | GENDER | | SIGNATURE |
|-------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------|---|-----------|
| | | | | M | F | |
| 16. | Ayidey Rebecca | Business women | Ahomahomaso | | ✓ | |
| 17. | Lawer Awoyo | community member | Ahomahomaso | | ✓ | |
| 18. | Osawem Regina | Business women | Ahomahomaso | | ✓ | |
| 19. | Xnono Eric | Farmer | Ahomahomaso | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 20. | Tetteh Thomas | Farmer | Ahomahomaso | ✓ | | |
| 21. | Lower Ameyigbe | Dademantra Afo | Adentem | ✓ | | |
| 22. | Tetteh Felix | Farmer | Ashuman | ✓ | | |
| 23. | Asamoah Paddy | Farmer | Ashuman | ✓ | | |
| 24. | John Tetteh | Tractor driver / Farmer | Ashuman | ✓ | | |
| 25. | Tetteh Wisdom Kuro | Farmer | Ahomahomaso | ✓ | | |
| 26. | Nark Eric | Farmer | Pipramenteng | ✓ | | |
| 27. | Tetteh Dianah | Tractor farming | Ashuman | | ✓ | |
| 28. | Mawuh Abraham | Dademantra | Ntoso No.1 | ✓ | | |
| 29. | Isaac Bamfo | Farmer | upper Dede | ✓ | | |
| 30. | Mary Babiyoo | Farming | Tadwero | | ✓ | |
| 31. | Dademantra (Lower Nark) | Farming | Adentem | ✓ | | |

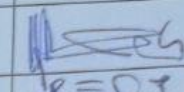
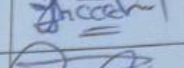

FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT (2026-2029 MDTDP)
AHOMAHOMASO ZONAL COUNCIL

ATTENDANCE SHEET

| S / N | NAME | DESIGNATION | COMMUNIGTY | GENDER | | SIGNATURE |
|-------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------|--------|---|-----------|
| | | | | M | F | |
| 32 | Tetteh George | Farmer | Akenten | ✓ | | |
| 33 | Tetteh Kojo | Farmer | Bebehem | ✓ | | |
| 34 | Osofo Dselawa | Farming | Tadieso | | ✓ | |
| 35 | Tetteh Janet. | Trading / simples | Ahoman | | ✓ | |
| 36 | Teye Aiamah | Trading / farming | Ahomamaso | | ✓ | |
| 37 | Paddy Comfort. | Community member | Ahomamaso | | ✓ | - |
| 38 | Teye Timothy Nyamador | Farmer | Bebehem | ✓ | | |
| 39 | Teye Eunice | Trading | Ahomamaso | | ✓ | - |
| 40 | Gberetey Noah | Teacher | Ngrayanya | ✓ | | |
| 41 | David Lawler Narteh | Assemblyman | Bebehem | ✓ | | |
| 42 | Fiafha Kwame T. | Assemblyman | Ahoman | ✓ | | |
| 43 | Sarah Konow | Trading farming | Ahoman | | ✓ | |
| 44 | J. O. Montey | Elder | Ahoman | ✓ | | |
| 45 | Nark Sam | Chairman Nat Committee | Ahoman | ✓ | | |
| 46 | Nomo Shadrach Kenney | Assemblyman | Ametere | ✓ | | |
| 47 | Tetteh Nah | Unit Committee members. | Owusufram | ✓ | | |

FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT (2026-2029 MDTDP)
AHOMAHOMASO ZONAL COUNCIL

ATTENDENCE SHEET

| S / N | NAME | DESIGNATION | COMMUNIGTY | GENDER | | SIGNATURE |
|-------|-----------------------|-------------|------------|--------|---|---|
| | | | | M | F | |
| 48 | Mohammed Samu Musa | DPO | FNDA | ✓ | |  |
| 49 | Simon Lucas Kariamu | ADPO | FNDA | ✓ | |  |
| 50 | Prosper Semye Adjeley | AGPO | FNDA | ✓ | |  |
| 51. | | | | | | |
| 52 | | | | | | |
| 53. | | | | | | |
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SUB-DISTRICT PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PREPARATION OF 2026-2029-DMTDP
FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Name Of District: Fanteakwa North District Assembly Region: Eastern

Name of Area Council: Aboroso

Venue: Town Centre

Date: 13th August, 2025

a. Medium of invitations, notices, announcements issued for participation:

- Invitation Letters, - Phone Calls, Information Centres, - Radio

b. Names of special/interest groups & individuals invited:

1. Traditional Authorities.
2. Unit Committee Members.
3. Assembly Members
4. Representatives of Youth Group
5. Farmer Based Organization
6. Traders Association

c. Total Number of Persons at hearing:

43

d. Gender Ratio/Percentage represented (or give a head count of women):

Female: 8 (19%), Male: 35 (81%)

e. Language(s) used at hearing:

English, Twi, Krobo

f. Major Issues at Public Hearing (in order of importance):

1. Difficult Accessing Telecommunication Network
2. Bad Road Conditions
3. Dilapidated market Infrastructure
4. Lack of access to soft loans.

g. Main controversies and major areas of complaints:

None

h. Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:

None

i. Unresolved questions or queries:

None

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

Not Applicable.

k. A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:

General participation in the discussions was satisfactory and encouraging.

l. Issues raised but outside focus area:

None.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Signature of

DCE:

DCD:

Presiding Member of District Assembly:

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee:

Signature of Planning Officer:

FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT (2026-2029 MDTDP)
ABORSO ZONAL COUNCIL

ATTENDANCE SHEET

VENUE: ABORSO

DATE: 13-08-25

| S / N | NAME | DESIGNATION | COMMUNITY | GENDER | | SIGNATURE |
|-------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------|---|-----------|
| | | | | M | F | |
| 01 | Korley Elvis | Teacher | Aborso | ✓ | | |
| 02 | Alhassan Nizar | Community member | Aborso | ✓ | | |
| 03 | Asare Isaac | Youth leader | Aborso | ✓ | | |
| 04 | Omuma Joseph Nartey | Dademaase | Aborso | ✓ | | |
| 05 | Juliana Amavi | Community Eld. | Aborso | | ✓ | |
| 06 | Teye Abedringo | Community Elder | Aborso | ✓ | | |
| 07 | David Narkh | ✓ | Aborso | ✓ | | |
| 08 | Narteh Emmanuel | ✓ | Aborso | ✓ | | |
| 09 | David Tetteh | Unit Committee member | Aborso | ✓ | | |
| 10 | Elizabeth Nartey | Community member | Adzamanu | | ✓ | |
| 11 | John Narkh Odomkor | Community Eld | Aborso | ✓ | | |
| 12 | Kwame Joseph Odomkor | Aborso Kwame | Aborso | ✓ | | |
| 13 | Salifu Azizu | ✓ | Aborso | ✓ | | |
| 14 | Emmanuel Tetteh | Community Member | Adzamanu | ✓ | | |
| 15 | Narkh Peter | ✓ | Aborso | ✓ | | |

FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT (2026-2029 MDTDP)
ABORSO ZONAL COUNCIL

ATTENDANCE SHEET

| S / N | NAME | DESIGNATION | COMMUNIGTY | GENDER | | SIGNATURE |
|-------|-------------------------|------------------|------------|--------|---|-----------|
| | | | | M | F | |
| 16 | Teye Moses | Community Hd. | Aborso | ✓ | | Jmf. |
| 17 | Andrews Matey | Asafoatse | Agyamanyu | ✓ | | SL |
| 18 | Narh Micheal T. Adbea | Community | Agyamanyu | ✓ | | mle |
| 19 | Teye Francis | Community Member | Aborso | ✓ | | #fpo |
| 20 | Muwah Kwame | ✓ | Aborso | ✓ | | iff |
| 21 | John Paul | Teacher | Sukuma | ✓ | | df. |
| 22 | Amyzu Emmanuel | Community Member | Aborso | ✓ | | CP |
| 23 | Tetley Emmanuel | Community Member | Aborso | ✓ | | mle |
| 24 | Nartey Johnson | Community ✓ | Aborso | ✓ | | df. |
| 25 | Afi Amavi | — | Aborso | | ✓ | df. |
| 26 | Mariah Xianafi | ✓ | Aborso | | ✓ | AM |
| 27 | Moses.ik Nank | AP Comm. Eld. | Aborso | ✓ | | mle. |
| 28 | Stephen Fetteh Angualey | Community Hd. | Aborso | ✓ | | df. |
| 29 | Korley Lordina | Community Member | Aborso | | ✓ | df. |
| 30 | Ametpui Abigail Etanam | Students | Aborso | | ✓ | df. |
| 31 | Korley Yvonne | Students | Aborso | | ✓ | df. |

FANTEAKWA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT (2026-2029 MDTDP)
ABOURSO ZONAL COUNCIL

ATTENDANCE SHEET

| S / N | NAME | DESIGNATION | COMMUNIGTY | GENDER | | SIGNATURE |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------|---|-----------|
| | | | | M | F | |
| 32 | Kasim Mohammed | Unit Committee member | Aburso | ✓ | | |
| 33 | Paul Sackity Douglas | Assemblyman | Aburso | ✓ | | |
| 34 | Gabriel Kwame-Jeye | Assemblyman | Dorminase | ✓ | | |
| 35 | David Tetteh (Snr) | Elder | Aburso | ✓ | | |
| 36 | Kwabla Abel | Community Eld. | Aburso | ✓ | | |
| 37 | Anthony mathey | Agyama Agyama | Agyama | ✓ | | |
| 38 | Jeye moses | Aburso Aburso | Aburso | ✓ | | |
| 39 | Mark Peter | Agyama Agyama | Agyama | ✓ | | |
| 40 | Stephen Tetteh | Aburso Aburso | Aburso | ✓ | | |
| 41 | Samuel Nwete | Agyama Agyama | Agyama | ✓ | | |
| 42 | Kwanab Grace | Community member | Aburso | | ✓ | |
| 43 | Oscar Gbepor | ✓ | Aburso | ✓ | | |
| | | | | | | |
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