

# GOMOA CENTRAL DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



REPUBLIC OF GHANA



## DRAFT 2026-2029 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PREPARED UNDER THE

RESETTING-GHANA AGENDA – CREATING JOBS,  
ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROMOTING  
SHARED PROSPERITY

PREPARED BY:

DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT  
GOMOA CENTRAL DISTRICT ASSEMBLY  
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## **FOREWORD**

Local governance is generally the mandate of MMDAs for purposes of development and participation in governance processes by the people at the local level. There have been various attempts at making legislation to govern the conduct of MMDAs and other relevant bodies that work to actualize effective local governance. The Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) provides for the District Assembly as the highest political authority in the district with the authority to carry out the functions, powers and responsibilities entrusted in the District Assembly.

The preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is a four-year ritual that is in its seventh cycle. This four-year plan encompasses the development plans, programmes and strategies that will be executed within the four-year period the plan is to be implemented. The development plans, programmes and strategies are mostly informed by the vision and mission of each MMDA and what they hope to achieve in the long term.

The 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) has five (5) development dimensions, two less than the previous MTDP. These development dimensions are the broad focus areas of development for the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP).

The key challenge with the planning process for most MMDAs is ineffective participation of the people at the grassroot level in the design, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of plans, programmes and projects. The Assembly therefore took it upon itself to ensure the involvement of relevant stakeholders in a concerted effort aimed at ensuring effective and full participation of the people in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes of DMTDP preparation and in all matters of governance at the district level to engender public confidence and community ownership of development interventions in the district.

This current District Medium Term Development Plan (2026-2029) of the Gomoa Central District Assembly has incorporated in it effective participatory tools and techniques to ensure that plans, programmes, projects and strategies aimed at improving the wellbeing of the people and communities at large are people centered. The participatory tools and techniques are also to ensure that plans, programmes, projects and strategies are adapted to the local area where these tools and techniques will be applied.

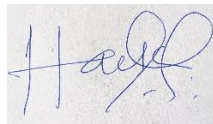
Effective engagement of relevant stakeholders is key to the success of any development agenda as it ensures bottom-up approach and people-centered to development. The district will continue to engage



effectively with key stakeholders to address the needs of the people and the district. This is the commitment of the Assembly to the people, and all shoulders will be put to the wheel to ensure that the Assembly achieves these targets.



**HON. HACKMAN KOBINA AIDOO**  
**DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE**  
**GOMOA CENTRAL DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**



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## ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Annual Action Plan
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
CDO	Community Development Officer
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning and Services
CIC	Community Information Centers
CU	Cooperative Union
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DACF-RFG	District Assemblies Common Fund-Responsive Factor Grant
DADU	District Agricultural Development Unit
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPAT	District Performance Assessment Tool
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPO	District Planning Officer
GCDA	Gomoa Central District Assembly
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
LED	Local Economic Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NDPS	National Development Planning Systems
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PHC	Primary Health Care
PoA	Programme of Action
PPD	Physical Planning Department
PPM	Poverty Profiling and Mapping
PPO	Physical Planning Officer
PPP	Policies, Programmes and Projects
PSC	Private Sector Competitiveness
RCCs	Regional Coordinating Councils
RPCUs	Regional Planning Coordinating Units
RTIMP	Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme
SBEs	Small Business Enterprises
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
STWS	Small Towns Water Systems
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rate
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
URTI	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection
WASH	Water and Sanitation and Hygiene



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The NDPC provided the Guidelines that were designed to facilitate the preparation of DMTDPs reflecting development dimensions under the aims of **Long-Term National Development Plan**.

The National Development Policy Framework for 2026-2029 MTDP, was prepared within the context of the lower middle-income status attained by Ghana since 2021, and the need to move the country beyond overdependence on foreign aid for development. Ghana has recorded significant economic growth over the period and this National Development Policy Framework for 2026-2029 MTDP thus aims to consolidate the gains made and to move further in raising the needed resources within the country as much as possible for development.

The focus of this development framework is

- Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs
- Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments
- Promote agriculture mechanization
- Improve science, technology and innovation application in agriculture
- Promote seed and planting materials development
- Re-orient agriculture education and increase access to extension services
- Increase agricultural productivity.
- Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels
- Enhance School Feeding Programme
- Enhance the teaching and learning of science, mathematics and technology at all levels
- Enhance quality of teaching and learning
- Promote sustainable and efficient management of education service delivery
- Enhance school management system
- Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services
- Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability
- Promote sustainable water resource development and management
- Promote sustainable land management
- Prevent environmental pollution
- Improve capacity to adapt to climate change impacts
- Promote democratic devolution of executive power
- Ensure an efficient, effective and just judicial system
- Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization
- Improve local government service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting

Within the context of the above economic, social, environmental and political goals, this 2026-2029 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) was prepared based on the **Long-Term National Development Plan aims, which are;**



- a. Economic Development.
- b. Social Development.
- c. Environment and Human Settlement Development; and
- d. Governance and Institutional Development.

Finally, the plan progresses to institute monitoring and evaluation mechanism to ensure that the implementation process stays on track.

### **Objective**

The main objective of the plan is to put in place a road map, which in the medium term would guide the district to chart a course for sustainable development by reducing the generally high level of poverty and improving the living conditions with considerable emphasis on growing the informal sector for accelerated local economic development.

### **Methodology**

The following methods were used in gathering the required data and information in preparing this Plan.

- Interface with representatives of the people at the Area Councils and the Heads of Department
- Socio-economic surveys mainly for the primary collection of primary data
- Secondary data from past development plans and records of departments.
- Information/data from the 2021 PHC results released by GSS
- Stakeholder discussion at the district level

### **Process and Participation by Stakeholders**

The planning process commenced with the formation of a Plan Preparation Task Team from among the DPCU. Other members from outside the DPCU were co-opted based on their technical skills and competencies. The Team held series of meetings with Area Councils and community members, who in turn submitted plans to the team as input for the plan preparation. The public hearings with stakeholders were **held from May to June 2025** for the discussion on the analysis of the district profile. The objective was to enhance participation and to ensure that inputs from the stakeholders were incorporated in the Plan.

### **Financing the Plan**

The preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) would be done through Internally Generated Funds of the Assembly. This may be complemented with funds from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) due to the inadequacy of the IGF of the Assembly in meeting all

the demands of the Assembly and also the quantum of financial resources needed to aid a successful preparation of the DMTDP.



## CHAPTER ONE

### GENERAL INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Over a long rule of various governments in Ghana within the post-colonial era, national growth and development have remained the topmost priority. This all-important course not only has been a political responsibility of a nation's leadership, but also a passionate quest by all well-meaning citizens.

The development of a nation therefore is influenced by the development of its decentralized Assemblies, and for this reason, MMDAs are required as mandated by National Development Planning Commission to prepare Metropolitan/Municipal/District profile that would be based on developmental intervention within each MMDA. The process of preparation of this plan began with data collection and analysis from both secondary and primary sources.

The profile included issues such as geophysical characteristics, Demographic characteristics, spatial organization, economy of the district etc. The collection and analysis of the above data helped the district in the planning processes for development intervention.

This chapter marks the beginning of the plan preparation process, containing the vision, mission statement, core values and the functions of the Assembly. The review of the 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan prepared was based on the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) and the profile of the district. The chapter ends with a summary of the key development issues, which emerged from the review of the 2022-2025 DMTP under the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All (situational analysis of the various sectors of the district's economy).

#### 1.2 BACKGROUND

##### 1.2.1 Vision

The vision of **Gomoa Central District Assembly** is **“To become a First Class and Citizen Focused Local Government Authority”**

##### 1.2.2 Mission Statement

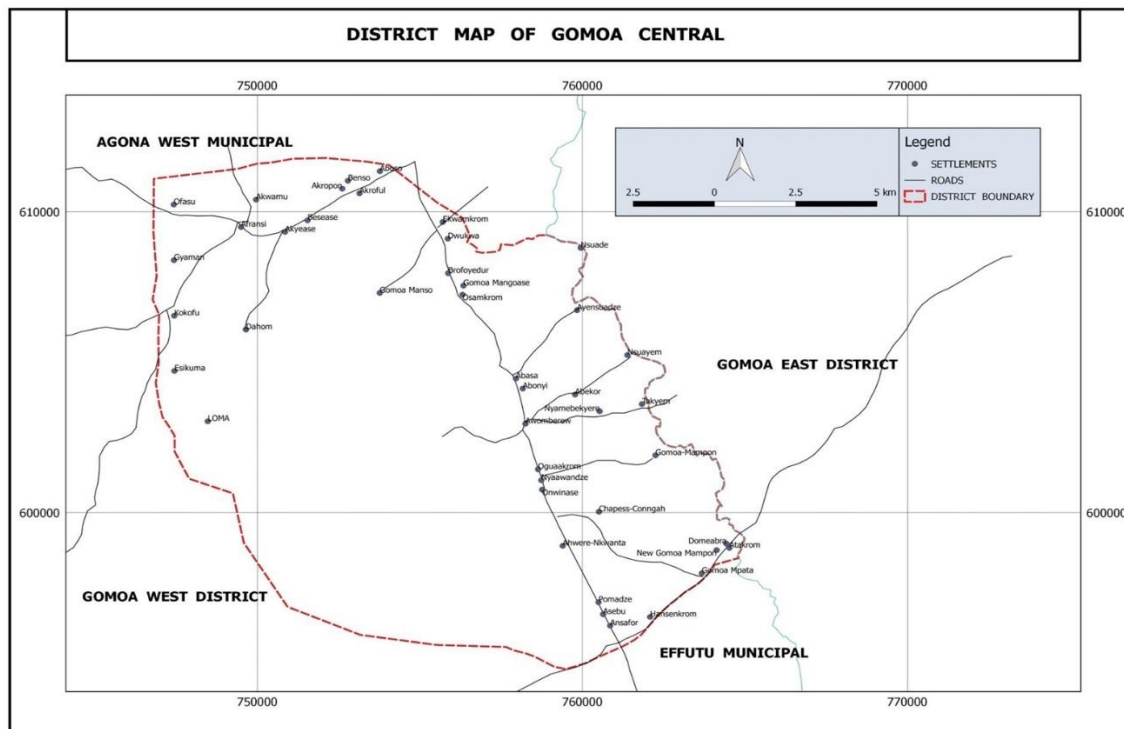
The **Gomoa Central District Assembly** exists to facilitate the improvement of the quality of life of the people through the provision of equitable services, effective mobilization and utilization of resources and the promotion of professionalism all within the context of good governance and popular participation.



### 1.2.3 Core Values

- Innovation
- Teamwork
- Integrity
- Discipline
- Pro-activeness
- Quality Service
- Hard Work
- Excellence
- Sustainability

Figure 1: District Map



### 1.2.4 Functions of the District

- (1) Subject to Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the **Gomoa Central District Assembly** shall;
  - (a) Exercise political and administrative authority in the district,
  - (b) promote local economic development,
  - (c) Provide guidance, give directions to, and supervise the other administrative authorities in the district as may be provided by law.

(2) The **Gomoa Central District Assembly** shall exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions.

- (2) Without limiting subsections (1) and (2), the **Gomoa Central District Assembly** shall;
- a). be responsible for the overall development of the district
  - b). formulate and execute plans, programs and strategies for effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district.
  - c). promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
  - d) sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sector of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students
  - e). initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide district works and services in the district;
  - f). be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
  - g). in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
  - h). ensure ready access to Courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
  - i). act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
  - j). initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that are necessary for the discharge of any duties conferred by this Act or by any other enactment; and
  - k). perform any other functions provided for under any other enactment.

(4) The **Gomoa Central District Assembly** shall take the steps and measures that are necessary and expedient to;

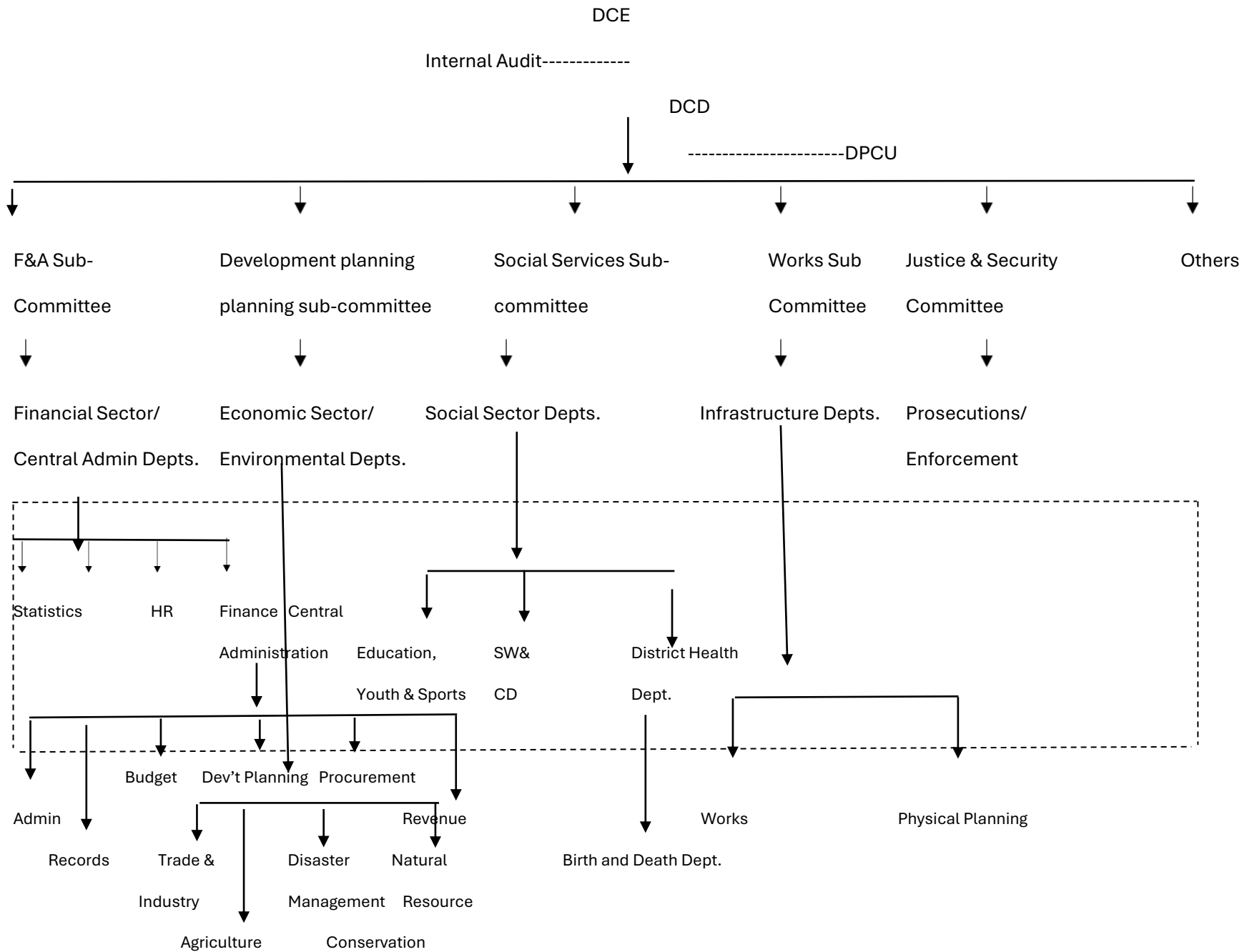
- (a) execute approved development plans for the district;
- (b) guide, encourage and support sub-district local government bodies, public agencies and local communities to discharge their roles in the execution of approved development plans;
- (c) initiate and encourage joint participation with any other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans;
- (d) promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans; and
- (e) monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the district and national economy in accordance with government policy.



- (5) The **Gomoa Central District Assembly** shall co-ordinate, integrate and harmonize the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries, Departments, Public Corporations and any other statutory bodies and non-governmental organizations in the district.
- (6) The **Gomoa Central District Assembly** in the discharge of its duties shall;
- (a) be subject to the general guidance and direction of the President on matters of national policy, and
  - (b) act in cooperation with the appropriate public corporation, statutory body or non-governmental organizations;
- (7) Public corporations, statutory bodies and non-governmental organizations shall cooperate with the **Gomoa Central District Assembly** in the performance of its functions.
- 8) In the event of a conflict between the **Gomoa Central District Assembly** and an agency of the Central Government, a Public Corporation, statutory body, non-governmental organization or an individual over the application of subsection (5), (6) or (7), the matter shall be referred by either of the parties or both to the Regional Coordinating Council for resolution.
- 9) The instrument that establish the **Gomoa Central District Assembly** or any other instrument may confer additional functions on the district assembly.

**Figure 2: Organogram of Gomoa Central District**





## **1.2.5 Organisation of the Plan**

The plan of the DMTDP as provided for by the Guidelines for the Preparation of the District Medium-Term Development Plans under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework is organised into eight (8) Chapters.

### **1.2.5.1 Chapter One**

This chapter will provide a general introduction to the preparation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan and the background behind the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan. It will also capture the vision, mission, function, core mandate, organogram and the location map of the district. The chapter will then provide the structure of the various chapters of the plan.

### **1.2.5.2 Chapter Two**

Chapter Two (2) will provide a brief introduction of the contents of the chapter. This chapter also provides a critical examination of the performance of the district in the implementation of the 2022-2025 DMTDP. The reasons for non-achievement of the planned development objectives, problems encountered, and lessons learnt to inform the preparation of the new plan. The chapter will also outline the financial performance of the district and the existing conditions and diagnosis in terms of the demographic and other key baseline features of the district.

### **1.2.5.3 Chapter Three**

This chapter captures the key development priorities based on the key development issues identified under Chapter Two of this plan. Prioritization of key development issues will also be based on the priority Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets to be implemented by 2030. The chapter will also provide a brief narrative of how prioritization of key development issues was done.

### **1.2.5.4 Chapter Four**

This chapter will begin with an introduction of the highlights of issues contained in the chapter. It will contain the formulated development goals, objectives, strategies and programmes of the district aimed at addressing the key development issues. The formulated goal will consider cross cutting and emerging themes. This chapter will also contain an assessment of goal compatibility using the compatibility matrix and development proposals integrated with spatial plans through relevant maps.

### **1.2.5.5 Chapter Five**

This chapter contains the composite development programmes and will capture a brief introduction of the contents of the chapter and the development programmes formulated based on the strategies under chapter four. The chapter will also contain the cost of the plan in terms of the programmes and projects to be implemented over the four-year period of the plan. This chapter will also capture the financing



arrangement of programmes and a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the formulated programmes.

#### **1.2.5.6 Chapter Six**

This chapter will contain a brief introduction of the highlights of the issues contained in the chapter. It will capture the Annual Action Plans for the four-year period of the plan, i.e., 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029. The Annual Action Plans are to be prepared based on the identified programmes under chapter five of this plan.

#### **1.2.5.7 Chapter Seven**

This chapter will contain a brief introduction to the issues contained under the chapter. It will capture the monitoring and evaluation arrangements that will be used for the plan. The chapter will contain a brief narrative of the stakeholder analysis that will be done for the plan as well as the indicators selected for tracking implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan. The chapter will also capture a brief narrative of the intended evaluations to be conducted and a knowledge management and learning framework.

#### **1.2.5.8 Chapter Eight**

A brief introduction of the contents of the chapter will be captured under the chapter. The chapter will also contain a formulation of development communication strategy for the dissemination of the plan. The purpose of involving the various stakeholders including Assembly members of all the four (4) Area Councils, traditional authorities and other major stakeholders in the district in the preparation process is to ensure that the people ultimately own the development plan. This chapter therefore outlines how the plan is disseminated to ensure the attainment of the objective. Some of the strategies include public hearings, quarterly reviews, and distribution of the plans to all stakeholders, discussions on local information centres and the formation of local implementation groups, among others.

### **1.3 CONCLUSION**

Harmonized key development issues in the district have been identified. Again, development priorities to address the key development issues have been outlined. It is therefore anticipated that the DA as the lead facilitator of the development process would enjoy the collaboration and support of all key stakeholders to effectively implement the plan to achieve the stated objectives for the period 2026–2029. This plan focuses primarily on bridging the gap between the poor and the rich through promotion of the local economy, improving educational, environmental and health infrastructure and accessibility, increasing the participation of women in leadership positions, building the capacity especially, among the youth to be proactive and innovative for self-sustenance, increasing agricultural production and promoting culture. All these programmes and projects are to be implemented in the



face of good practices to mitigate the impact of environmental degradation and promote greening of the district's economy.

## CHAPTER TWO

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT

#### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The situational analysis of the plan looks at the performance review of the programmes implemented under the previous District Medium-Term Development Plan 2022-2025. The performance review looks at the various programmes that were set to be implemented in the current MTDP and the implementation status of those programmes. This cuts across all the six (6) development dimensions that are being implemented under the current MTDP.

The financial performance of the district in terms of the various sources of funding for the planned programmes under the MTDP. These funding sources include DACF, DACF-RFG, GoG, IGF, DP and ABFA. The success of the implementation of the programmes of the district is largely dependent on the availability of the various sources of funding for programme implementation. Therefore, a look at the funds that were available for programme implementation is critical in assessing the challenges that were encountered and how best to address those challenges.

The chapter also looks at the existing conditions and diagnosis in relation to demographic features, economic characteristics, relief features, impact of climate change, vulnerability analysis, spatial planning, sanitation and waste management, agriculture and agribusiness and so on. These conditions reflect the general overview of the district in terms of the physical features and the socio-economic character of the district. A review of these features to reflect the current state of the district is critical in determining the development programmes that will be planned for the next planning cycle.

#### 2.2 PERFORMANCE REVIEW

According to the Local Governance Act 2016 (Act 936) the District Assembly is responsible for the overall development of the district. It is also responsible for the formulation of programmes and strategies for efficient and effective mobilisation and utilisation of human, material and financial resources to improve upon the quality of life of the people in the district. Under the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, the **Gomoa Central District Assembly** prepared a plan to cover the period 2022-2025 to guide its developmental agenda.

The district was carved out as a separate district from the then Gomoa East District in March 2018 by the Legislative Instrument 2339. The district, however, completed the implementation of the 2022-2025 DMTDP by focusing on projects earmarked for communities in the district.

##### 2.2.1 Objectives

The review seeks to determine the;

1. Extent of implementation of proposed programmes, projects and activities, and the achievement of set goals, objectives and targets as contained in the plan.
2. Reasons for any deviation regarding implementation or set targets



3. Actions taken to remedy the situation during implementation

The review is based on the performance of the district under the six (6) development dimensions of the **Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2022-2025)**.

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
4. Governance, Corruption and Accountability
5. Emergency Planning and Response
6. Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

Table 1 below gives details of programmes and projects lines up for implementation for the 4-year period of the 2022-2025 District Medium Term Development Plan under the various development dimensions.

The table indicates the Thematic Area, Policy Objective, Programmes, Sub-Programme, Broad Project/Activity, Indicators (Baseline (2021), MTDP Target and Cumulative Achievement and Remarks.

The table also highlights the programmes and projects which could not be implemented because of various reasons within the four-year period.

## PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE GOMOA CENTRAL DISTRICT ASSEMBLY'S MTDP FROM 2022 – 2025

**Table 1: Performance Review of Gomoa Central District Assembly's MTDP (2022-2025)**

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022 - 2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
<b>Economic Development</b>	Enhanced strategies for effective revenue generation	0	Revenue of the Assembly increased by 30% over the period	2022	35.4%	Revenue generation improved
				2023	74.8%	
				2024	-4.6%	
				2025	18.6%	
<b>Economic Development</b>	Improved revenue generation from ratable properties	0	Revenue from ratable properties improved by 15%	2022	42.7%	Revenue from ratable properties improved
				2023	18%	
				2024	17.3%	
				2025	18.6%	
<b>Economic Development</b>	Stakeholders educated on fee fixing issues	0	Rate payers engaged annually to address fee fixing issues	2022	1	Most rate payers pay their rates without hesitation
				2023	1	
				2024	1	
				2025	1	
<b>Economic Development</b>	Enhanced patronage of locally made goods	0	People engaged on patronage of locally made goods through the organization of two (2) trade fairs annually	2022	2	Patronage of locally made goods improved
				2023	2	
				2024	2	
				2025	2	
<b>Economic Development</b>	Enhanced agro processing businesses that add value to agriculture products	4	Agro processors assisted with skills training and financial assistance	2022	6	Value addition to agriculture products enhanced
				2023	9	
				2024	11	
				2025	12	
<b>Economic Development</b>	Improved storage facilities for agriculture produce	0	Storage facility provided to improve storage of agriculture produce	2022	1	Improved storage of agriculture produce.
				2023	1	
				2024	1	
				2025	1	
<b>Economic Development</b>	Enhanced trading conditions through the establishment of modern markets	1		2022	1	
				2023	1	
				2024	2	

				2025	2	Improved trading conditions for traders in Afransi and Aboso
<b>Economic Development</b>	Enhanced knowledge of FBOs to engage in commercial farming	0	Improved commercial farming activities of FBOs	2022	34Mt	Improved activities of FBOs in commercial farming
				2023	48Mt	
				2024	53Mt	
				2025	56Mt	
<b>Economic Development</b>	Improved production through activities of PFJ, PERD and RFE.	0	Seedlings distributed and fertilizers subsidized to boost production	2022	188	Activities of PFJ, PERD and RFE improved
				2023	165	
				2024	171	
				2025	-	
<b>Economic Development</b>	Enhanced production of fish farming (Aquaculture)	25	Youth trained in fish farming with start-up kits to boost production	2022	43	Fish farming enhanced
				2023	56	
				2024	47	
				2025	-	
<b>Economic Development</b>	Improved entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	82	Boost the entrepreneurial capacity of the youth through skills training	2022	138	Entrepreneurial culture nurtured and improved among the youth
				2023	140	
				2024	126	
				2025	119	
<b>Economic Development</b>	Enhanced opportunities for MSMEs in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	0	Public-private partnerships improved for MSMEs	2022	80	Opportunities for partnerships created for MSMEs
				2023	80	
				2024	67	
				2025	61	
<b>Economic Development</b>	Enhanced capacity of actors along the value chain in negotiations, standards, regulations, trade facilitation skills and procurement of services	0	Improved capacity of actors along the value chain	2022	45	Improved negotiations, standards, regulations, trade facilitation skills and procurement of services of actors along the value chain
				2023	52	
				2024	63	
				2025	54	
<b>Economic Development</b>	Improved organization of four (4) National Farmers Day celebrations	4	Improved organization of the National Farmers Day with improved prizes and more categories to encourage	2022	1	Improved National Farmers Day celebrations organization
				2023	1	
				2024	1	
				2025	1	

			enhanced production by farmers			
<b>Economic Development</b>	Improved extension services to farmers	6	Activities of Extension Officers enhanced through provision of logistics and training	2022	8	Improved yields recorded by farmers
				2023	8	
				2024	10	
				2025	12	
<b>Economic Development</b>	Increased mechanization along the agricultural value chain	3	Enhanced mechanization of agriculture activities using machines along the value chain	2022	5	Improved agriculture production and value addition
				2023	5	
				2024	6	
				2025	6	
<b>Economic Development</b>	Enhanced post-harvest management protocols on storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution of agricultural produce	87Mt	Improved storage, processing, packaging and distribution of agriculture produce	2022	128Mt	Improved agriculture produce storage, processing, packaging and distribution
				2023	219Mt	
				2024	276Mt	
				2025	321Mt	
<b>Economic Development</b>	Increased number of farmers to boost production	2,876	Establish a database of all farmers annually	2022	2,876	Increased production through increased number of farmers
				2023	3,163	
				2024	3,453	
				2025	3,896	

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022 - 2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved the surface conditions of roads (90km)	75km	Road surfaces improved through reshaping of feeder roads and asphaltting of roads by government	2022	90km	Road conditions improved
				2023	90km	
				2024	90km	
				2025	90km	
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved accessibility within our communities	5	Construction of (6) foot bridges	2022	7	Communities have been made accessible for people
				2023	9	
				2024	10	
				2025	10	
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved accessibility within our communities	6	Completion of Culverts (gutters)	2022	3	Communities have been made accessible for people
				2023	2	
				2024	5	

				2025	0	
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved reading and ICT knowledge among school kids	3	Construction of 5No. ICT centers with ancillary facilities in schools	2022	4	Knowledge in IT and reading improved in schools
				2023	5	
				2024	3	
				2025	0	
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved reading and ICT knowledge among the youth	1	Construction of community ICT centres with ancillary facilities	2022	1	Knowledge in IT and reading improved within our communities
				2023	-	
				2024	2	
				2025	-	
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved functioning of communities in terms of the organization of social events	9	Support the construction of Community Centers	2022	3	Organization of social events of communities improved with the provision of community centres
				2023	2	
				2024	2	
				2025	2	
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved functioning of the Assembly through the completion of the office block	60%	Increased efforts to complete the const. of ICT Complex and Ancillary facilities (office complex)	2022	65%	Marginal improvement made to the facility to accommodate the GEA office.
				2023	65%	
				2024	65%	
				2025	65%	
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved accommodation conditions for staff of the Assembly	4	Increased efforts to construct 4no semi-detached bungalow for staff of assembly	2022	1	Improved accommodation for staff of the Assembly and the District Health Directorate
				2023	0	
				2024	0	
				2025	0	
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved land use planning of some communities	2	Develop land use plans for 7 no. emerging communities	2022	1	Improved development in our communities with appropriate permits
				2023	2	
				2024	1	
				2025	0	
<b>Social Development</b>	Increased compliance with development control measures such as acquisition of permits	143	Embark on massive education and sensitization on development control and building permit.	2022	148	Improved development in our communities with appropriate permits
				2023	156	
				2024	163	
				2025	78	
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved addressing of properties and identification of properties	0	Undertaking Street Naming and Property Addressing Programme in 8 communities	2022	0	Identification and addressing of properties enhanced
				2023	0	
				2024	11	
				2025	-	
		16		2022	3	

<b>Social Development</b>	Improved access to electricity for newly developed areas		Extension of electricity to 10 communities and in new settlements	2023	5	Improved livelihoods of people in newly developed areas
				2024	4	
				2025	1	
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved access to electricity for communities without electricity	35	Connection of electricity to 10 communities that have no power	2022	4	Improved livelihoods of people in communities without electricity
				2023	4	
				2024	4	
				2025	1	
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved security and economic activities in some communities	23	Provision of street lighting materials and bulbs in 20 communities	2022	6	Economic activities and security improved
				2023	8	
				2024	20	
				2025	10	
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved sanitation conditions in our communities	9	Procurement of refuse containers for placement in (16) communities	2022	6	Sanitation conditions improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved waste management in our communities	9	Evacuation of fifteen (15) hilly Refuse Dumps	2022	12	Waste management improved through waste evacuation
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Social Development</b>	Improve waste disposal and management in the district	1	Acquisition and Engineering of 1 No. Final Disposal Sites	2022	1	Waste disposal and management improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved attitudes of the people towards waste disposal and sanitation	22	Environmental Sanitation Education and Sensitization in 50 communities	2022	35	Improved waste disposal and sanitation generally through sensitization and education
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved security and sanitation in our communities	-	Construction of Animal Pen for Stray Animals	2022	2	Nuisance created by stray animals reduced leading to improved security and sanitation
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved compliance with environmental and sanitation laws	0	Gazette of D/A Byelaw	2022	1	Gazetted bye-laws improves compliance with environmental and sanitation laws
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
		12		2022	18	

<b>Social Development</b>	Improved cleanliness of offices of the Assembly		Procurement of Sanitary Tools	2023		Sanitary conditions of offices of the Assembly improved
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved sanitation conditions of communities	5	Implementation of CLTS programme in 20 communities	2022	8	Improved sanitation conditions of communities
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved access to other sources of potable water	16	Complete the construction of 10No Boreholes	2022	10	Increased access to potable water by members of some communities
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved access to potable water for our communities	35	Facilitate the Provision/ Extension of pipe borne water in 8 communities	2022	4	Increased access to potable water for our communities
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved responsibility of communities towards water provision and access	10	Formation of 30No. WATSAN Committee	2022	9	Responsibility of communities towards water provision and access increased/improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved access to basic education in the district	39	Construction of 3 No. 2-Unit KG block for pupils with furniture	2022	5	Access to basic education in the district improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved access to basic education in the district	39	Construction/Completion of 4 No. 6-Unit block for Primary schools with furniture	2022	2	Access to basic education in the district improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved access to basic education in the district	39	Construction/Completion of 4 No. 3-Unit block for JHSs with furniture	2022	3	Access to basic education in the district improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved access to basic education in the district	4	Complete the construction of 4No.	2022	1	Access to basic education in the district improved
				2023		
				2024		

			self-help Classroom blocks projects	2025		
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved conditions in classrooms for teaching and learning	800	Provision of 4000 dual desks for schools	2022	2000	Improved conditions created in classrooms for effective teaching and learning
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved conditions in classrooms for teaching and learning	400	Provision of 2000 teachers' tables with chairs	2022	200	Improved conditions created in classrooms for effective teaching and learning
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved condition of service for the District Education Director	1	Construct Residential Accommodation for the District Director of Education	2022	1	Accommodation provided for the District Director of Education
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved performance of students in the BECE exams	4	Support for 4no Mock exams for BECE candidates annually	2022	4	Performance of students improved through intensive preparation
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved performance of brilliant but needy students	187	Provision of scholarship to 250no brilliant but needy students	2022	250	Brilliant biut needy students qualify to enter universities and Grade 'A' Senior High Schools
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Social Development</b>	Improve the attendance of students to school from the first day	12	Support for my First Day at School annually	2022	12	Attendance of students improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved accommodation conditions for staff of the Health Directorate	1	Construction of four (4) Nurses bungalows	2022	1	Accommodation conditions of staff improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved access to quality healthcare delivery by people in four communities	8	Operationalization of the 4 No. CHPS compounds	2022	4	CHPS Compounds operationalized and access to quality healthc are delivery improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Social Development</b>		6	Undertake awareness creation for	2022	8	Improved hospital attendance and treatment of
				2023		

	Improved conditions of communicable and non-communicable diseases in our communities		communicable and non-communicable diseases bi-annually	2024		communicable and non-communicable diseases
				2025		
<b>Social Development</b>	Improved health of children under five years in the district	76%	Support for Immunization programmes annually-coverage increased by 95%	2022	48%	Reduced hospital attendance and treatment of diseases associated with children under five years
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Social Development</b>	Reduced cases of malaria cases reported at health facilities	85%	Support for malaria prevention and control activities annually	2022	42%	Improved conditions of people in the district
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022 - 2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	Improved child education and reduced child labour	4	Education and sensitization to improve child education and reduce child labor in the district	2022	4	Child education improved and child labour reduced
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	Improved parenting skills among opinion leaders, traditional authorities and parents	4	Organize public forum for opinion leaders, traditional authorities, parents in on good parenting – area council level	2022	4	Behavioural attitude of children enhanced with improved school enrolment
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	Improved employable skills for out-of-school youth and graduates	80	Provide employable skills training for 250 out-of-school youth and graduates	2022	300	Employable skills provided for the youth
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	Improved protection and promotion of rights of women	4	Organize training on protection and promotion of the rights of women	2022	4	Women protection and promotion rights improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
	Improved vegetation of the office environment and across the district	4		2022	4	Vegetation of the district improved
				2023		

<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>			Organize tree planting exercise across the district	2024		
				2025		
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	Improved sand winning and farming practices that affect climate conditions	-	Organize climate change sensitization in eight communities	2022	8	Sand winning and farming activities practiced to reduce their effect of the climate
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	Improved livelihoods of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)	147	Identify and support 250 PWDS	2022	206	Livelihoods of PWDs improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	Improved livelihoods of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)	89	Provide a skill training programme for empowerment of 100 PWDs	2022	100	Livelihoods of PWDs improved through skills training
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	Improved livelihoods of Person with Disabilities	89	Monitor 100 beneficiaries of DACF for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)	2022	100	Livelihoods of PWDs improved through equipment and financial aid
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	Improved education of the public on vulnerability issues	-	Organize social and public education in five (5) communities	2022	5	Social and public education organized to improve vulnerability issues
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Development Dimension</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline (2021)</b>	<b>2022 - 2025 Medium-Term Target</b>	<b>Cumulative Achievement</b>		<b>Remarks</b>
				<b>Year</b>	<b>Data</b>	
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved performance of officers of the departments of the Assembly	12	Procure office equipment for Departments of the Assembly	2022	12	Performance of staff improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved monitoring of sanitation and waste management activities	2	Procurement of 6 No. motor bikes for EHSU	2022	2	Sanitation and waste management activities improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
		4		2022	4	

<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved knowledge and appreciation of the work of the Assembly		Sensitize 50 No. communities on Assembly projects, policies and services implementation across the district.	2023		Public engagement on Assembly's activities conducted and knowledge of the public enhanced
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved allocation and execution of Assembly's projects and programmes	-	Carry out Valuation of Properties in 7 major communities	2022	3	Valuation of properties ongoing
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved conditions of the various area councils	-	Ceding of revenue areas/ items for revenue mobilization to A/C	2022	Ceded	Development in the various area councils improved through implementation of area councils' activities
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved functioning of area councils	0	Rent/Rehabilitation of 4 No. Area Council Offices	2022	2	Area councils with office accommodation are functioning effectively
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved functioning of area councils	0	Furnishing of 4 No. Area Council Offices	2022	2	Area councils with office accommodation are functioning effectively
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved implementation of Assembly's projects and programmes	1	Mounting of road toll (Revenue Check Point)	2022	4	Implementation of projects and programmes improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved generation of revenue for the Assembly	-	Building Database for Revenue Items	2022	1	Revenue of the Assembly improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved implementation of Assembly's projects and programmes	16	Undertake effective Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes	2022	16	Implementation of projects and programmes improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
	Improved performance of staff of the Assembly	-	Organize capacity building programmes	2022	4	Performance of staff of the Assembly improved
			2023			

<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>			for staff/ assembly members/substructures actors	2024		
				2025		
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved performance of staff of the Assembly	63	Provide adequate logistical support for staff	2022	87	Performance of staff of the Assembly improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved attendance and tracking of staff of the Assembly	1	Establishment of a reliable and updated HR Database for the staff	2022	1	Attendance and tracking of staff improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved compliance with Public Financial Management procedures and requirements	4	Publication of the Audit Report annually	2022	4	Procedures and requirements of Public Financial Management improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved compliance with fees and deadlines for payment by rate payers	4	Organizing annual stakeholder consultation forum on Fee Fixing Resolution	2022	4	Compliance by rate payers of fees and deadlines for payment has improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved dissemination of Assembly's projects and programmes	8	Involvement of the media house in publicizing District Assembly proceedings quarterly	2022	16	Dissemination of activities of the Assembly improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved participation of stakeholders in activities of the Assembly	4	Dissemination of the DMTDP to Stakeholders (Communication Strategy)	2022	4	Stakeholders' involvement in activities of the Assembly has improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved access to judicial services	0	Construction of District Magistrate Court	2022	1	Access to judicial services improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved access to judicial services	0	Construction of residential accommodation for the District Judge	2022	1	Access to judicial services improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		

<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved performance of the security services	4	Provision of logistics for the security service	2022	4	Performance of security services improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved security and law enforcement in our communities	0	Construction of 2 No. Police Station/Post	2022	2	Security and law enforcement improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved security of the Prisons Service	1	Construction of security fencing for Prisons Service	2022	1	Fencing constructed. Security of the Prisons Service improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improve monitoring and evaluation and revenue generation for the Assembly	0	Procure 2no vehicles for the assembly (including one for M&E activities)	2022	0	Not yet
				2023	0	
				2024	0	
				2025	0	
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved implementation of Assembly's activities	4	Preparation of Annual Composite Budgets	2022	4	Implementation of activities of the Assembly improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved financial records for effective and efficient implementation of activities	16	Timely preparation and submission of 16 no trial balances	2022	20	Implementation of activities improved through accurate financial records
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved implementation of Assembly's projects and programmes	12	Holding of General Assembly Meetings	2022	12	Implementation of Assembly's projects and programmes improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Improved implementation of Assembly's projects and programmes	60	Holding of 60 no Sub-Committees Meetings	2022	60	Implementation of Assembly's projects and programmes improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Development Dimension</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline (2021)</b>	<b>2022 - 2025 Medium-Term Target</b>	<b>Cumulative Achievement</b>		<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Year</b>	<b>Data</b>					

<b>Emergency planning and response</b>	Reduced hazards, risks and disasters	4	Support data gathering, preparation of hazards/ risk maps and sensitization on natural hazards and human induced disasters	2022	4	Improved data gathering
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Emergency planning and response</b>	Improved development in our communities through resilient local plans	3	Support the development and Implementation of local plans to make communities resilient	2022	3	Improved resilience of communities
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Emergency planning and response</b>	Improved disaster prevention and mitigation	4	Develop monitoring mechanism for disaster prevention and mitigation plan	2022	4	Disaster prevention and mitigation improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Emergency planning and response</b>	Improved reclamation of sand winning sites	4	Monitor and regulate the activities of sand winners	2022	4	Sand winning sites properly reclaimed
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Emergency planning and response</b>	Improved disaster risk reduction	4	Monitor and regulate activities related to disaster risk reduction (DRR)	2022	4	Disaster Risk Reduction improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Emergency planning and response</b>	Improved implementation of disaster risk issues	4	Mainstream disaster planning into development plans	2022	4	Disaster risk issues implementation improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Emergency planning and response</b>	Improved assimilation of gender issues in disaster management	4	Integrate gender sensitivity in disaster management	2022	4	Gender sensitivity integrated in disaster management improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Emergency planning and response</b>	Improved implementation of the health emergency and preparedness and response plan	4	Ensure implementation of the health emergency preparedness and response plan	2022	4	Implementation of the health emergency and preparedness and response plan improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
		4		2022	4	

<b>Emergency planning and response</b>	Improved operation of gas stations in the district		Enforce the Standard Operating Procedures for Gas Station facilities	2023		Standard operating procedures enforced and improvement in their operations enhanced
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Emergency planning and response</b>	Improved post disaster social programmes implementation	4	Design and implement post disaster social protection programmes	2022	4	Implemented post disaster social protection improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Emergency planning and response</b>	Reduced impact of COVID-19 on project and programme implementation	2	To devise mitigation measures to reduce the impact of COVID-19 on project/programme implementation	2022	0	Impact of COVID-19 on project or programme implementation reduced
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Development Dimension</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline (2021)</b>	<b>2022 - 2025 Medium-Term Target</b>	<b>Cumulative Achievement</b>		<b>Remarks</b>
				<b>Year</b>	<b>Data</b>	
<b>Implementation, Coordination Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	Improved linkage between development planning and budgeting processes	4	Strengthening the linkage between district development planning and budgeting processes	2022	4	Linkage between development planning and budget processes improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Implementation, Coordination Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	Improved linkage of district development plan with MTNDPF and CPESDP	4	Ensure that planning activities of the district are in line with the Coordinated Programme (CPESDP) and MTNDPF	2022	4	Linkage of planning activities with CPESDP and MTNDPF improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Implementation, Coordination Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	Improved implementation of activities of the Assembly	4	Strengthen and improve resource mobilization for plan implementation	2022	4	Implementation of activities of the Assembly improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Implementation, Coordination Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	Improved planning and implementation of activities of the Assembly	4	Implement L.I. 2232 of Act 480	2022	4	Planning and implementation of activities of the Assembly improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
		4	Strengthening procurement systems at	2022	4	
				2023		

<b>Implementation, Coordination Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	Improved implementation of procurement processes in line with the PPA guidelines		the district level by strictly adhering to PPA guidelines	2024		Implementation of procurement processes improved
				2025		
<b>Implementation, Coordination Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	Improved coordination of relevant stakeholders and development partners	4	Strengthening coordination between CSOs, NGOs, DPS and local authorities	2022	4	Coordination between stakeholders improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Implementation, Coordination Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	Improved method of conducting monitoring and evaluation exercises	4	Develop and operationalize a district M&E system	2022	4	Conduct of M&E activities improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Implementation, Coordination Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	Improved method of conducting monitoring and evaluation exercises	4	Strengthen M&E technical and logistical capacities and support at the district level	2022	4	Conduct of M&E activities improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Implementation, Coordination Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	Improved participation of community members in M&E activities	4	Develop effective participation and communication arrangements for M&E results	2022	4	Participation in M&E activities by community members improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Implementation, Coordination Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	Improved reporting of activities implemented by departments of the Assembly	16	Ensure uniform reporting at the departmental level in the district	2022	20	Reporting of departments on their activities improved
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Implementation, Coordination Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	Improved and reliable data from the statistics department	4	Institutionalize production and utilization of statistics in the district	2022	4	Data from the statistics department reliable
				2023		
				2024		
				2025		
<b>Total items:</b>						<b>117</b>
<b>Total Implemented (Fully or Partially):</b>						<b>108</b>
<b>Performance: District Performance Over The 4-Year Period of The DMTDP (2022-2025)</b>						<b>92.31%</b>

Reference: Table 3 (Template for performance review (2022 -2025)) of the 2026-2029 Planning Guidelines for MDAs, RCCs and MMDAs

The Table 1 above indicates that the percentage of achievements in the implementation of 2022-2025 District Medium Term Development Plan was 92.31%. This was an improvement over the previous plan, 2018-2021, which recorded 86.56% achievement. The reason could be attributed to a relatively stable release of funds, high level of commitment of staff and other stakeholders and improvement in IGF collection.

## 2.3 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

### 2.3.1 Statement of Income and Expenditure

The ability to generate and mobilize revenue is one of the core objectives of every District Assembly. Since the establishment of the district in March, 2018, the DA has been making concerted attempts to revamp its revenue mobilization efforts and control its expenditure. These measures have revealed that the Assembly has the potential to generate more revenue and consequently meet its revenue targets.

The analysis focuses on the statement of accounts (i.e. Income and expenditure) of the district for the period 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2022 and 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025 respectively. References have been made to the Internal (Own Source of Fund) and External sources as well as challenges encountered during the period under review.

### 2.3.2 District Assembly's Finance

An examination of the sources of revenue of the district per the year under review indicates two main sources:

- a) Internal Source (own source) refers to revenues collected by the Assembly using its own Revenue Collectors and existing collection machinery. These items include rate, lands, fees and fines, licenses, results of investments and Miscellaneous.
- b) External Source: these are grants from Central Governments, Royalties, and other External Agencies like NGOs and Donor Agencies like the World Bank, USAID, EU, and CBRDP.

**Table 2: Financial Performance (2022-2025)**

Source of Funds	Total Estimated Cost of Plan (A)	Total Amount Received (B)	Variance (C) = (A-B)
<b>GoG (Compensation)</b>	15,320,510.82	11,210,375.20	4,110,135.62
<b>GoG (Depts. Transfer)</b>	338,853.00	51,147.38	287,705.62
<b>IGF</b>	4,346,245.33	3,481,646.77	864,598.56
<b>DACF</b>	45,346,485.85	5,697,117.71	39,647,368.14



<b>DACF - MP</b>	5,700,000.00	2,114,520.55	3,585,479.45
<b>DACF - PWD</b>	1,200,000.00	579,149.22	620,850.78
<b>DACF - MSHAP</b>	140,000.00	29,031.45	110,968.55
<b>DACF-RFG</b>	7,020,530.00	2,964,188.55	4,056,341.45
<b>DPs (UNICEF, CIDA)</b>	740,316.00	145,044.14	595,271.86
<b>ABFA</b>	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,152,941.00</b>	<b>26,272,220.97</b>	<b>53,878,720.03</b>

Reference: Table 4 (Template for financial performance (2022-2025)) of the 2026-2029 Planning Guidelines for MDAs, RCCs and MMDAs

### 2.3.3 Internally Generated Revenue (IGR)

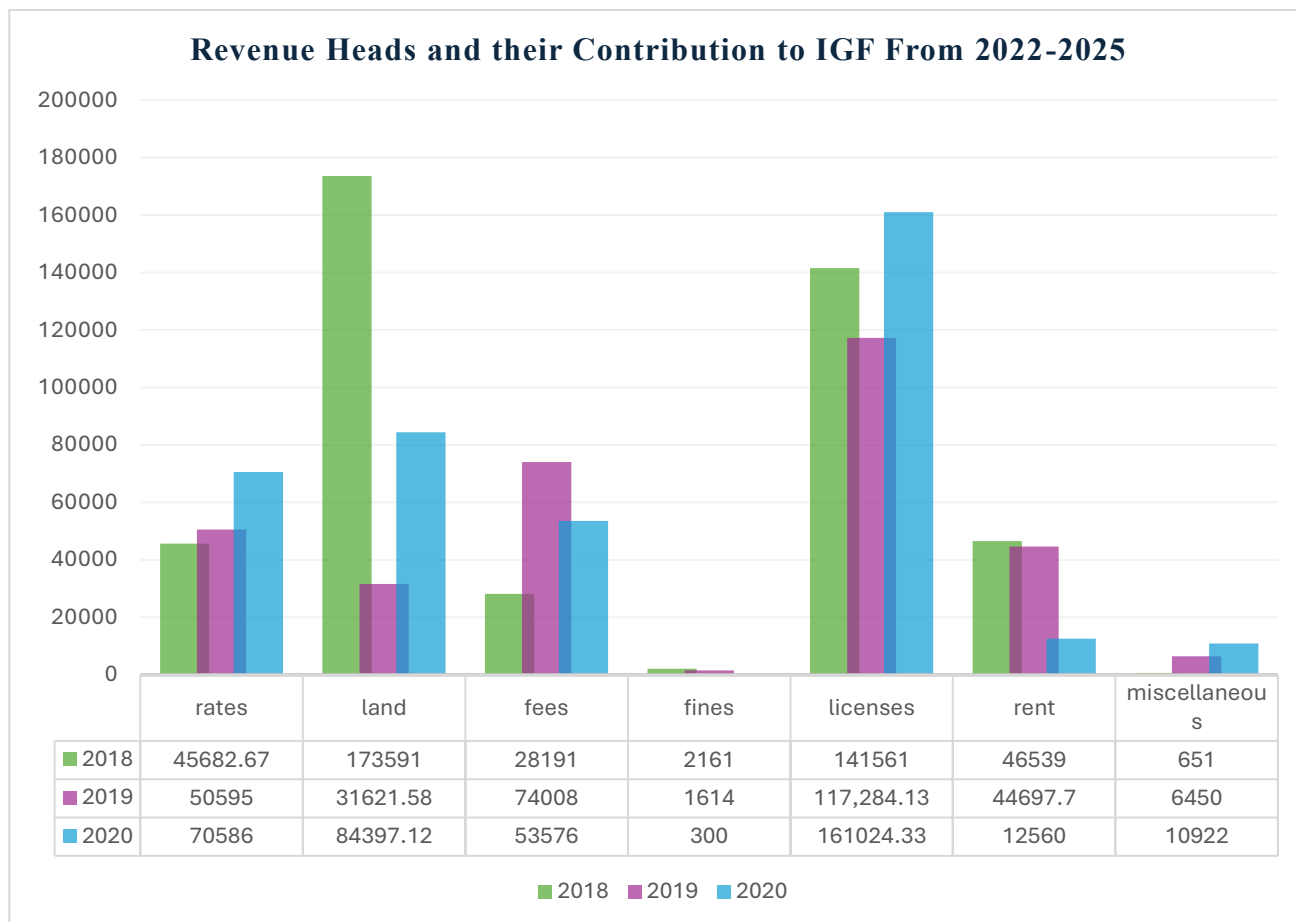
Table 2 below provides details of contributions made by major sources of revenue including rates, lands, fees and fines, Licenses and miscellaneous for last four years (2022-2025)

**Table 3: Internally Generated Revenue Performance**

S/N	Main Heads	2022		2023		2024		2025 (July)	
		Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual
1	Rates	72,000.00	74,243.67	17,000.00	20,387.00	53,600.00	38,876.00	81,600.00	
2	Lands/Concession	170,000.0	163,294.9	275,059.9	160,751.6	210,047.9	359,575.7	333,839.95	
		0	4		7	2	8		
3	Fees	236,489.2	291,598.2	372,214.0	595,049.9	480,007.9	497,884.6	480,007.9	
		2	1	0	6	7	3	7	
4	Fines	1,155.00	0.00	2,650.00	4,550.00	8,120.00	0.00	8,120.00	
5	Licenses	181,330.2	138,730.0	288,257.9	294,920.2	272,407.9	213,907.5	298,652.6	
		3	7	2	6	5	6	9	
6	Investments/Rent	20,682.59	52,300.00	190,000.0	165,940.0	121,000.0	74,790.00	172,000.0	
				0	0	0		0	

7	Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>681,657.0</b>	<b>710,166.9</b>	<b>1,145,183.</b>	<b>1,241,598</b>	<b>1,145,183.</b>	<b>1,185,033</b>	<b>1,374,220</b>	
		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>.89</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>.97</b>	<b>.61</b>	
	<b>% of Achievement</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>104.18%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>108.41%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>103.47%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

**Figure 3: Revenue Heads and their Contributions to IGF**



### 2.3.4 Mobilization & Collection of Revenue

The mobilization of revenue in the Assembly has been the responsibility of the Revenue staff under the Accounts Department with technical support from the Budget and Planning Unit. The Assembly has been employing three (3) means of revenue mobilization between 2022 and 2025

These are;

- Revenue collectors on government pay roll who collect property rate and few other specific revenue items,

- Staff of the Assembly led by the District Coordinating Director assisting the revenue unit with the distribution and collection of bills; and
- Commission collectors who oversee other licenses and fees. These collectors are paid a 20% Commission on the gross amount collected for the Assembly.

The assembly has engaged additional commissioner collectors and a new IGF staff member to support in revenue generation. The IGF staff member has been assigned to the Revenue Unit to assist the Revenue Superintendent in generating the revenue needed at the office. The presence of the new IGF staff member has enabled the Revenue Superintendent to embark on a lot of field work to rake in the required revenue for development.

### **2.3.5 Challenges in Mobilizing IGF**

Though the revenue performance of the district as per statistics for the review period (2022-2025) was not up to optimum expectation, mitigation strategies to address the challenges stated below would put the assembly on a high pedestal to reach maximum. In 2022 out of the total projection of GH¢ 770,000.00, actual collection amounted to GH¢438,375.74 representing about 62% collection. The collection rate increased significantly from the 62% in 2018 to 88 % in 2023. Then, the collection rate increased to 92% in 2024.

This trend really shows that when the following challenges are well addressed, the assembly would be able to generate more revenue to meet its numerous developmental challenges.

### **2.3.6 Key Challenges**

1. Revenue collectors not paying to the Assembly all monies collected.
2. Property owners avoiding the payment of property rates
3. tax evasion by some individuals and small-scale enterprises
4. Inadequate data on economic units in the district.
5. Low motivation for the revenue collectors
6. Low tax education
7. No valuation of property
8. Inadequate capacity for revenue collectors
9. Lack of district court to prosecute defaulters and invaders
10. Non-functioning of area councils weakens revenue mobilisation

## **2.4 CHALLENGE(S)**

The major challenge has been late releases of funds coupled with huge deductions from the DACF not caused by the Assembly. This made it difficult to implement projects within scheduled time.

## **2.5 LESSONS LEARNT FROM IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA FOR JOBS (2022 – 2025)**

The performance review presents some lessons to improve the implementation of the 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan. These lessons include;



- ✚ Intensification of involvement of the grassroots in the formulation of goal and objectives, identification of community needs and aspiration, prescription of interventions to solve societal problems accounted for the high percentage of performance. Such consultations and involvement of the projects' beneficiaries should be increased to ensure higher achievement rates in the implementation of programmes and projects.
- ✚ Regular monitoring of programmes and projects implementation has been identified as very crucial. Hence, the DPCU should be adequately resourced with the necessary logistics especially a designated M&E vehicle for effective M&E exercises. Management must endeavour to provide the needed logistics and support in this direction to ensure a tremendous improvement in monitoring activities.
- ✚ The Assembly should foster close working relationship with the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) who as watchdogs and advocates of the poor have vital and adequate data and information on the needs of the communities.
- ✚ Plan preparation is time consuming and demanding, hence, members of the DPCU should therefore be adequately motivated to elicit their commitment.
- ✚ Public Hearing helps in emphasising the issues and felt needs of the people.
- ✚ Area councils, which are the fulcrum of enhancing good governance, could not see much strengthening and resourcing during last four (4) years. This made their involvement and contribution to promoting the district development quite insignificant. The situation needs a lot of improvement from the 2022-2025 plan period.
- ✚ Some policies to guide the district in the delivery of quality services for the plan period adopted by the Assembly include:
  - ❖ Contract for construction of school blocks should include provision of furniture, urinal, and toilet
  - ❖ Contract for construction of satellite market should include provision of toilet and urinal
  - ❖ Contract for construction of modern market should include provision of toilet, urinal, crèche, bathroom and banking hall(s).
  - ❖ Contract for construction of CHPS centres should include provision of furniture and other basic facilities
  - ❖ Contract for construction of offices should include furniture and furnishing
  - ❖ Any form of construction should be accompanied by greening of the environment and covering of borrowed pits at the construction sites.
  - ❖ Capacity building workshops be organised at regular intervals for service providers (contractors) to equip them with the skill to well interpret tenders/bids to ensure quality proposal submission.

## 2.6 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the review of the district's performance in implementing the 2022-2025 MTDP rated the performance of the Assembly good since it attained **92.31%** achievement level. This notwithstanding the numerous challenges, including setting up new offices, inadequate resources and logistics including personnel that confronted the new District Assembly must be re-looked at in the next plan.



## 2.7 DISTRICT PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

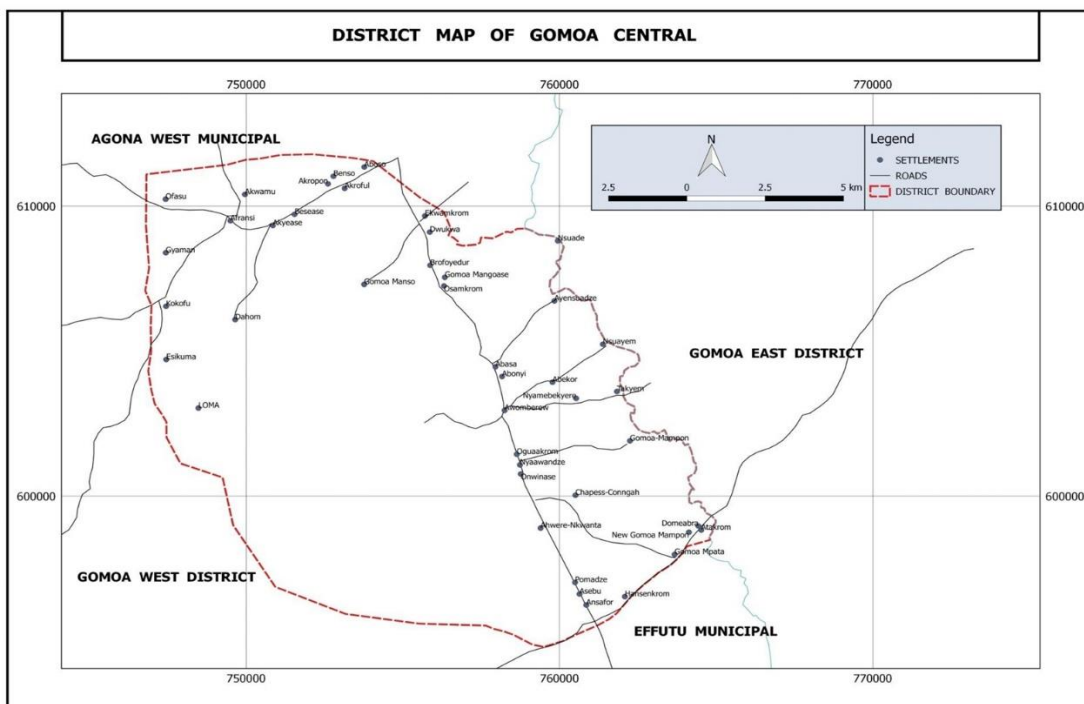
### 2.7.1 Background

Gomoa Central District is one of the twenty-two (22) districts in the Central Region of Ghana. The district was carved out as a separate district from the then Gomoa East District in March, 2018 by the Legislative Instrument 2339. It occupies an area of **209.69** square kilometers with a total population of 91,550, comprising 47.5 percent males and 52.5 percent females with 3.3 growth rate (2021 PHC). The district has population density of 384 people per square kilometer.

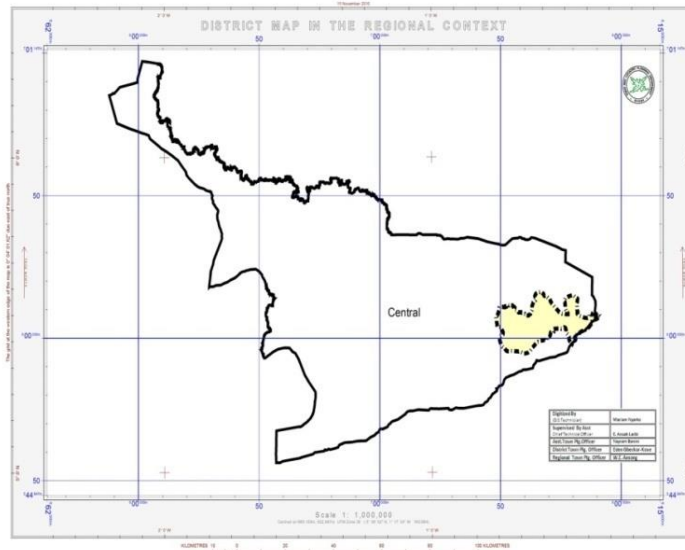
### 2.7.2 Political Administration

The Gomoa Central District Assembly is headed by a political head that is the District Chief Executive and assisted administratively by the District Coordinating Director with fifteen (15) departments in the district. The Assembly is composed of twenty-four (24) members made up of 15 elected members and 9 appointees (including one Member of Parliament and the District Chief Executive). The district is divided into four (4) area councils and fifteen (15) Unit Committees as its administrative structure.

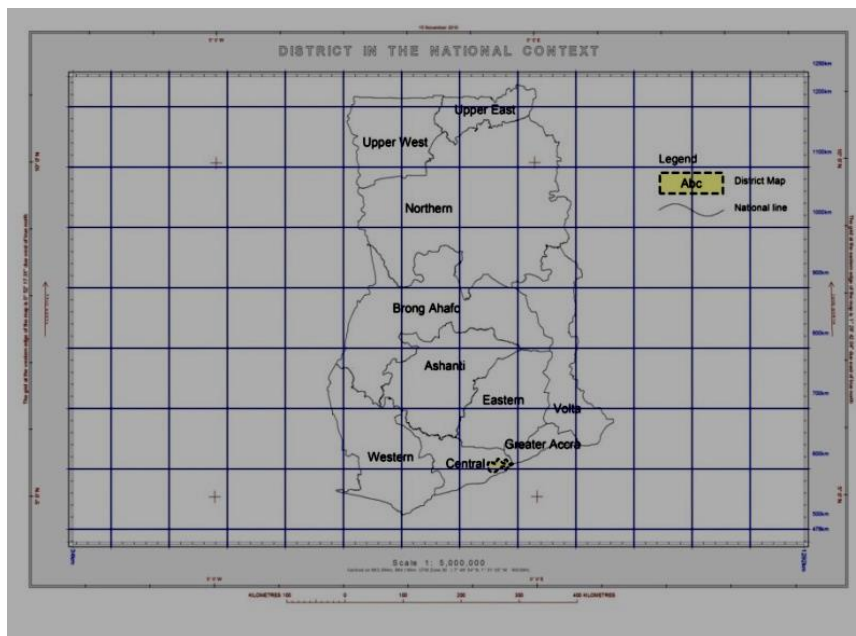
**Figure 4: Gomoa Central District Map**



**Figure 5: District Map in Regional Context**



**Figure 6: The District in National Context**



### 2.7.3 Institutional Capacity Needs

The Local Governance Act (Act 936) makes provision for the establishment of Eleven (11) Decentralized Departments (now increased to Fifteen (15) Departments of the Assembly) and such administrative sub-structures as Urban/Town/Area Councils and Unit committees to facilitate the process of local governance.

The central administration, which provides secretarial and advisory services to the Assembly in its planning, programming and budgeting functions, is headed by the District Co-ordinating Director. The District Co-ordinating Director also has an oversight responsibility on the other decentralized departments. Section 84 of the Local Governance Act 936 enjoins the District Assembly to establish

District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) comprising Heads of Departments of the Assembly and any other person that the Assembly may deem fit. The District Coordinating Director is the chairman of the DPCU whilst the District Planning Officer serves as its secretary.

## 2.7.4 Physical and Natural Environment

This section describes the district regarding its location and size, climate; relief and drainage; vegetation; geology and minerals and soils and discusses how the physical environment has been affected by human activities.

### 2.7.4.1 Location and Size

The district is situated between latitudes 5°14' north and 5°35' north and longitude 00°22' west, and 00°54' west. It is in the south-eastern part of the Central Region. It is also bordered by a few districts, to the *north-east* by **Agona East**, *south-west* by Gomoa West, to the *east* by Gomoa East and to the South by Effutu.

### 2.7.4.2 Relief and Drainage

The district falls within the coastal plains. The relief is mostly rising and falling with several hills. Generally, it rises from the coastal south to the north with isolated hills and forest dissected plateaus in the north and coastal plains in the south with the Yenku hills forming a broad ridge with a maximum height of 215m. A few rivers and a few streams make up the drainage system of the district. The major rivers are the Ayensu and Brushing rivers, which flow into the sea near Oyibi lagoon near Winneba and the Apaa lagoon in Apam respectively. These limited number of rivers and streams coupled with the seasonal rainfall limits crop production to rain-fed agriculture with output levels subject to weather variabilities. However, major rivers could be harnessed for irrigational agriculture and aqua culture purposes.

**Figure 7: The Ayensu River**



### 2.7.4.3 Soils and Agricultural Land use

The parent materials from which the soils are formed are granites, upper Birimian rocks, sandstone and river alluvium. These can be further categorized mainly into four soils namely, the forest ochrosols and oxysols intergrades, tropical black earth and forest lithosols. The forest ochrosols have a high nutrient value and are suitable for both tree and food crops, including citrus, maize, cassava, pineapple and vegetables. The forest ochrosols and oxysols intergrades have less nutrients compared with the forest ochrosols but have similar texture. This type of soil also supports tree crops such as cocoa and all food crops. The forest lithosols are also referred to as rocky soil due to the underlying hard pan and making it poor in nutrient value. However, they can support the cultivation of vegetables. Crops such as sugar cane, maize and pineapple are also grown along the valleys. These soils cover a wide area of the savannah belt of the district.

In view of this physical and natural environment, the inhabitants are predominantly farmers. Due to the seasonal nature of farming, mainly crop production activities and limited off farm season activities to engage inhabitants, there is seasonal migration. Mostly, the youth, to the capital city, due to its proximity to the district in search of sustainable livelihoods. It is therefore imperative for alternative livelihood programmes to be pursued vigorously to alleviate poverty, which are because of unsustainable jobs in the district.

### 2.7.4.4 Vegetation

The vegetation zones in the district are of two types, the dry coastal savannah and the moist semi-deciduous forest. Farmers in vegetable, poultry, small and large ruminant production are mostly found in the southern part of the district which represents the coastal savannah zone. The southern coastal savannah is bound by communities in the Gomoa West district in the southwest and Effutu municipality in the southeast. The northern part of the district, which is bound by communities in the Agona East District and Agona West Municipal Assemblies, is mostly semi-deciduous forest. Crops mostly grown by inhabitants in communities in the northern part of the district are cocoa, oil palm, cassava, maize and plantain. More so, parts of the vegetation have the semblance of a tropical rain forest. Some economic trees found here include teak, wawa, odum, and sapele. These trees provide a major source of income to households in terms of charcoal, wood for building etc.

**Figure 8: A Portion of the Vegetation Zone in the District**



#### **2.7.4.5 Climate**

The climate could be described as a long period of dry season from the month of December to March each year. This period is associated with sunny weather with very high days and night temperatures. The two main rainfall seasons (major and minor seasons) in the district start from April and ends in July and again starts from September and ends in November as major and minor season respectively.

This has been the pattern of rainfall in the district over the years until recently a change in rainfall pattern is being recorded. This could be attributed to climate change.

Currently the mean annual rainfall ranges between 70mm and 90mm in the southern coastal belt and between 90 mm and 110 mm in the north-western semi- deciduous forest areas. The district's mean annual maximum and minimum temperatures range between 29<sup>0</sup>C and 26<sup>0</sup>C which occurs in February to March and August respectively. Its relative humidity is influenced by the presence of water bodies (rivers, lagoons and streams) and proximity to the ocean. The relative humidity ranges between 70 percent and 80 percent for the northern and southern sectors of the district respectively. There are two wind systems, namely the south-western monsoon winds whose direction influences the rainfall pattern and the north-eastern trade winds (dry hamattan winds) which are severe between January and February. With favourable climatic conditions, well-planned agricultural practices would lead to increase in productivity.

The implication of the climate is primarily felt in the agricultural sector, which influences the type of crops and the period within which cultivation should begin. Farmers also look at strategic periods to harvest their crops and seas food.

#### **2.7.5 Impact of Climate Change**

Climate change is significant weather patterns occurring over many years. It is a rise in average surface temperature on the earth's surface mostly due to human activities and burning of fossil fuel which releases carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the air.

It is a global security and human wellbeing issue, challenging the sustainability of development to guarantee social justice, equity and respect for human rights.

The impact of climate change - rising temperature, irregular rainfall patterns, drought, flooding of massive proportions and rising sea levels threatens current and future generations. Several countries are currently experiencing insecurity resulting from inadequate food and energy supplies caused by climate change.

The United Nations and various governments have initiated actions to reduce the impact of climate change and ensure that it does not derail development process. The United Nations inter-governmental panel on climate change (IPCC) acknowledges that climate change affects all countries in all parts of the globe, but its impacts will be distributed differently among regions, generations, age classes, income groups, occupations etc.



The Assembly has initiated mitigation and adaptive measures such as educating community people on climate change, planting trees, control of sand winning activities, desilting of choked drains, and drilling of boreholes as mitigation measures against impacts and hazards associated with climate change.

### **2.7.5.1 Energy Production**

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC), about 84.5 per cent of the households in the district, use fuel wood and 9.9 per cent charcoal as their main sources of energy for cooking thus, giving an indication of the extent of deforestation of the small forest cover in the district. Main mining activities occurring in the district is extensive unregulated sand winning.

The Assembly identifies some practical ways for communities to effectively change the power dynamics of the energy market and influence energy infrastructure owners:

- Involving an entire district in changing its energy supply mode and consumption pattern
- Teaming up at various stages of the “energy value chain with individuals and cooperatives in identifying, financing or operating a series of heterogeneous green projects
- Engaging citizens in the local planning of energy infrastructure and policies
- Embrace the solar panel system in future development as renewable energy production efficiency.
- Extension of electricity to rural communities

### **2.7.5.2 Waste & Circular Economy**

The district is not regularly prone to flash flooding. In the face of a constant population increase, the communities urbanize rapidly, and citizens are now having to endure poor water, sanitation, and solid waste management.

The Assembly is registering all informal waste collectors and making them enter contracts signed with a waste disposal company around the communities to improve the coverage of trash collection. Large garbage collection trucks are unable to circulate through the narrow, poorly planned parts of communities such as Aboso, Afransi, Obuasi, Pomadze etc. which called for the aggregation of the service by integrating all informal waste collectors. By doing so, the communities increase climate resilience and make sustainable and efficient use of resources while recognizing and valuing the informal sector at the district level. The projected population of 93,404, in 2020, produces 347 tons of waste in a month, calls for pragmatic strategies. The following strategies have been adapted for waste management:

- Registration of informal sector in waste collection
- Door to door collection of waste
- Placing 1 bin for each household
- Evacuation of huge waste at the communities
- Enforcement of bylaws on hygiene and sanitation at the communities



- Behaviors change communication.

### **2.7.5.3 Mobility**

People do not face any major vehicular congestion in the district even though there is rapid urbanization. Most people depend mainly on public transportation systems, which have so far encouraged the ownership of individual vehicles. The community is faced with the necessity of being restructured through a public transportation system that needs to respond to the demand-adequate, comfortable, safe, and fast expectations of passengers. The most pertinent consideration is the facilitation of daily commuters from the rural communities to the urban centers.

The drivers had been advised to maintain their vehicles on regular basis and develop better driving habits to reduce emission of air pollution in the district. The major roads from Swedru to Apam and Mankessim are unmotorable and call for immediate reconstruction, thereby reducing maintenance cost of vehicles and vehicular movement.

### **2.7.5.4 Buildings & Habitat**

The community people are mainly vulnerable to rising temperatures and changing rain patterns in the district. By responding to heat due to hot temperature effect and worsened provision of water. Community systems of rainwater collection based on local precipitation patterns are put in place to ensure water supply and irrigation all year round. Drilling of boreholes and extension of pipe-borne water to the community people. The youth have been advised to partake in the Planting for Food and Jobs Programme to ensure adequate food security, livelihood, and to green-insulate accommodations. These measurable, replicable, and accessible designs are aimed at helping achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Eleven (11) - Make Cities and Human settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable.

### **2.7.5.5 Tree Planting**

The Assembly through Department of Community Development and the Department of Parks and Garden, initiated tree planting project across the district. 5000 trees have been planted as mitigation and adaptive measures to minimize the impacts of environmental degradation and the impacts of climate change in the district. The Assembly hopes to continue this project in the coming years to ensure that tree planting becomes part of the way of life of the people.

### **2.7.6 Water Security**

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Sustainable Development Goals (MDG) aimed to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhoea.



The main sources of drinking water in the district are presented in Table 8.10. Household drinking water was obtained from eight main sources as follows: public tap or standpipe (26.6%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (25.9%), sachet water (16.8%), tanker supply or vendor provided (12.8%), pipe-borne water inside the dwelling (5.0%), borehole including pump or tube well (3.5%), protected well (2.8%) and rain water (2.1%). The least source of drinking water was from unprotected spring (0.1%).

As Table 4 shows, there were also wide variations in the main source of drinking water between urban and rural localities. Pipe-borne water was the main source in urban and rural areas. The proportion of urban and rural dwelling units that used pipe-borne drinking water (from all three sources) was **40.3** percent and **76.8** percent respectively. Generally, the water coverage as of 2021 was almost **60%**. In urban areas, 28.5 percent use sachet water, 23.2 percent use tanker supply/vendor provided as the main source of drinking water, as against 3.7 percent and 1.1 percent respectively in rural localities.

### 2.7.6.1 Main source of water for other domestic use

The source of water for domestic use was drinking water apart from sachet and bottled water. The use of the three (3) pipe-borne waters for other domestic purposes was still high for the two localities; urban (50.6%) and rural (71.0%). Tanker supply or vendor provided source of water for other domestic purposes was dominant in the urban (35.1%) than rural (1.2%) just as in the case for drinking purposes (Table 4)

**Table 4: Showing Main Sources of Water for other Domestic Use**

Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes							
Sources of Water	Total Country	Region	District				
			Total		Urban	Rural	
			N	%	%	%	
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>							
<b>Total</b>	8026430	773364.7	77661.96	100		100	100
<b>Pipe-borne inside dwelling</b>	1160559	71815.8	3890.585	5		3.5	6.7
<b>Pipe-borne outside dwelling</b>	1526382	161416.7	20082.76	25.9		23.5	28.5
<b>Public tap/Standpipe</b>	1045870	180354.3	20668.55	26.6		13.3	41.6
<b>Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well</b>	1861150	141107.9	2739.559	3.5		2.3	4.9
<b>Protected well</b>	471408.3	33202.11	2149.365	2.8		3	2.5
<b>Rainwater</b>	57900.72	12275.16	1600.279	2.1		1.5	2.7
<b>Protected spring</b>	28401.27	2246.263	130.6649	0.2		0.2	0.1
<b>Bottled water</b>	29746.09	2175.792	345.0142	0.4		0.5	0.4
<b>Sachet water</b>	719806.8	62732.39	13081.18	16.8		28.5	3.7
<b>Tanker supply/Vendor provided</b>	85739.69	22127.89	9951.09	12.8		23.2	1.1
<b>Unprotected well</b>	165264.7	14989.76	1018.893	1.3		0.3	2.5
<b>Unprotected spring</b>	17943.67	1528.339	79.27985	0.1		0	0.2



<b>River/Stream</b>	738189.4	60694.6	1316.926	1.7	0.1	3.5
<b>Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal</b>	112236.8	6161.806	578.4493	0.7	0.1	1.5
<b>Other</b>	5831.474	535.8731	29.36291	0	0	0
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</b>						
<b>Total</b>	8026430	773364.7	77661.96	100	100	100
<b>Pipe-borne inside dwelling</b>	1329503	80583.57	4187.151	5.4	4.1	6.8
<b>Pipe-borne outside dwelling</b>	1598854	161309.5	21856.28	28.1	30.4	25.6
<b>Public tap/Standpipe</b>	1034005	172982.8	20721.4	26.7	16.1	38.6
<b>Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well</b>	1879909	148925.7	4253.217	5.5	3.5	7.7
<b>Protected well</b>	683825.4	55782.19	4173.937	5.4	6.1	4.6
<b>Rainwater</b>	58602.49	9664.801	1390.334	1.8	2	1.5
<b>Protected spring</b>	27680.41	2532.551	237.8396	0.3	0.4	0.2
<b>Tanker supply/Vendor provided</b>	146885	29449.53	14848.82	19.1	35.1	1.2
<b>Unprotected well</b>	223238.9	22790.02	1792.606	2.3	1.2	3.6
<b>Unprotected spring</b>	23105.67	2617.703	268.6706	0.3	0.5	0.2
<b>River/Stream</b>	864135.7	76797.22	2865.82	3.7	0.3	7.4
<b>Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal</b>	141561.5	8549.011	1013.02	1.3	0.2	2.5
<b>Other</b>	15124.83	1380.057	52.85324	0.1	0.1	0.1

### 2.7.7 Poverty and Inequality

The major economic activities of the district reflect their income levels. An analysis of the income and expenditure pattern of sampled residents in the district in 2019 reveals an average income of GH¢240.53 per month and an average expenditure of GH¢294.78 per month. The annual average income of GH¢4,660.00 is far below the national per capita income of about 5,530.00 USD as of 2019. The major source of income in the district is crop farming which accounts for 52 per cent of all income. This is followed by wages and salaries 21.6 per cent, business and trading 16.4 per cent and industry 10 per cent.

The low incomes are due to low production, poor physical infrastructural base and the lack of non-farm employment in the private sector. The average monthly household expenditure for 2019 was estimated at GH¢294.78 with food accounting for 66.86 per cent. About 44.9 per cent of the households save some part of their income either at the bank (51.67 per cent) or with Susu collectors. This gives an indication of lower propensity to save. Although the District is described as rural in terms of population and social amenities, its economic characteristics show some urban features. A substantial amount of household income of about 66.86 per cent is spent on food, which does not reflect a typical rural district in Ghana where an average of 35 – 40 per cent is spent on food.

### 2.7.8 Vulnerability Analysis

The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development is a joint decentralised department in the district, which has the responsibility of overseeing the activities of the vulnerable. Generally,



vulnerable groups include women and children, persons with disability, orphaned and children orphaned by HIV/AIDS and trafficked children, child labourers and the aged as result of cultural, social and economic factors.

Culturally, the general attitude towards women in the district remains a challenge on their development culminating in the disrespect for womanhood. This has been borne out of the belief that a woman without a child at 18 years would remain barren hence the early exposure to sex resulting in teenage pregnancies and early marriages with its attendant problems. This affects school enrolment and ultimately literacy levels among females. Again, the general perception of women as playing second fiddle to men and the kitchen remains their sole heritage has resulted in many girls of school going age being denied education. The celebration of the “Gomoa two weeks” festival also exposes the teenagers especially the young females to teenage pregnancy, which adds up to their vulnerability. The celebration of this festival should be repackaged to reduce this menace.

Child neglect is very predominant in the district. It is estimated that 40.0% of children in the district are of single parent. This is a result of men denying responsibility for pregnancies and women going out with long distant haulage drivers, who eventually neglect them and their babies. There are over 500 estimated PWDs in the district. Since these groups of the population have either passed their productive ages or have no productive capacity as they have very little or no skill training it worsens the dependency ratio of the district.

To help sustain the lives and livelihood of the vulnerable, social protection mechanisms such as grants to the aged, small loans to women, LEAP etc. currently there are over 600 households in the district who are benefitting from the LEAP and by extension the program is taking care of over 3000 beneficiaries, more of such social intervention programs should be put in place and broadened to empower women both socially and economically. Again, consistent social educational programmes on gender issues to enhance girl-child enrolment and women participating in developmental programmes are also recommended.

The guidelines in the utilization of the Common Fund about People with Disability should be followed to the letter. Training programmes for children with disability and scholarship scheme for children with disability who want to pursue education to the highest level is also recommended. HIV/AIDS issues must be taken seriously and sensitization activities stepped up on behavioural change and communication (BCC) and stigmatization. Moreover, on account of the foregoing, there is the need, apart from intensifying sensitization programmes in the district, to re-examine the poverty reduction programmes, enhance micro credit schemes and organize entrepreneurial programmes for the vulnerable to enhance their access to improved living conditions.

Government agencies have instituted educational and empowerment programmes in curbing the spread of the disease.

### **2.7.9 Natural and Man-Made Disasters**

The district experiences four main types of disasters. There are rainstorms, flooding, domestic fires and bushfire. The prevalence of these disasters was so acute in the district such that GHC 60,000.00,



GHC 87,023.00, GHC 28,350.00, GHC 11,700.00 was spent on management of these disasters in 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025 respectively. As many as 4,667 people were affected by at least one type of disaster mentioned above from 2022 to 2025.

**Table 5: NADMO Issues**

Year	Disaster Type	Affected Persons				Estimated Cost of items Destroyed GHc	Key Items Distributed	
		Children		Adult				Total
		M	F	M	F			
2022	Flood	175	227	573	618	1593	20,600.00	Rice, cooking oil, Plate Blanket, mattresses, cups, roofing sheet, Maize, Beans, buckets Soap, Basin etc.
	Rainstorm	191	87	625	693	1596	30,750.00	
	Fire Outbreak	4	3	8	6	21	8,650.00	
2023	Domestic fire outbreak	4	3	3	4	14	4,500.00	No item
	Rainstorm	61	64	88	84	297	10,940.00	
	Flood	124	159	122	144	549	20,530.00	
	Conflict	4	10	23	20	57	51,053.00	
2024	Rainstorm	60	56	121	215	452	19,850.00	No item
	Fire Outbreak	14	20	11	21	66	8,500.00	
	Bushfire	-	-	-	-	0	-	
2025	Rainstorm							No item
	Bushfire							
	Domestic fire Outbreak	2	2	15	3	22	11,700.00	
	Sand Winning					22		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>187,073.00</b>	

This gives a strong indication that the district is prone to disaster. Although, the NADMO through the District Assembly supported the victims with relief items including blankets, mattresses, roofing sheets, seedlings and food items, it cost the Assembly over GH¢ 180,000.00 to bring relief to the victims although all could not be supported fully. The Assembly through the NADMO office has embarked on a series of education aimed at preparing the disaster communities and enforcing building codes to minimize the effects of disasters. Again, the Physical Planning outfit of the Assembly has also earmarked some communities for the development of planning schemes for those communities.

### 2.7.10 Natural Resource Utilization

Gomoa Central District is endowed with immense natural resources in the form of vast arable lands very suitable for food crops, fruits and vegetables, wetlands, forest, wildlife and rivers. The exploitation of the arable land, forest, wetland and rivers to meet the socio-economic needs of the



inhabitants has adversely affected the fragile environment. Again, uncontrolled sand winning, bush burning, hunting and excessive felling of trees is fast threatening biodiversity, thus putting the fertility of the soil as well as wildlife at risk thereby reducing potential resources for future generations. Sand winning activities at Manso, Osamkrom and Lome and hunting at Asebu and Pomadze areas are seriously affecting the vegetation of these areas and the environment in general exacerbating the already harsh weather conditions of these areas. These in addition to deforestation in these areas have the added effect of climate change, which can affect farming activities, and supply of water.

## 2.7.11 Population

### 2.7.11.1 Population size and distribution

The district currently has a population of **91,550** comprising 45.43 percent males and 54.57 percent females with 3.2 growth rate as per 2021 PHC. The projected district population for 2025 is **91,550**.

### 2.7.12.2 Population distribution by age, sex and sex ratio

The sex structure of the population in the district has higher percentage of females (54.57 %) than males (45.43%)

Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio of 89.47 indicates an excess of females over males in the district- quite simply, about 89 males to 100 females. Among the age groups, the sex ratio ranges from 50.62 in the age group 80-84 to a high of 108.92 for age 5-9. For the 2021 Census in the district, the expected pattern of steady and gradual decline in the sex ratios is observed from the age group 5-9 to 15-19 (from 108.92 to 94.80 respectively). The table below provides further details of different sex ratio among different age groups.

**Table 6: Age Structure by Sex**

Age Structure by Sex							
Age group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All ages	96,441	100.0	45,540	47.22	50,901	52.78	89.47
0-4	15,660	100.0	8,158	52.09	7,502	47.91	108.74
5-9	11,238	100.0	5,859	52.14	5,379	47.86	108.92
10-14	11,156	100.0	5,601	50.21	5,555	49.79	100.83
15-19	10,009	100.0	4,871	48.67	5,138	51.33	94.80



20-24	7,485	100.0	3,440	45.96	4,045	54.04	85.04
25-29	7,106	100.0	3,063	43.10	4,043	56.90	75.76
30-34	5,389	100.0	2,519	46.74	2,870	53.26	87.77
35-39	4,838	100.0	2,167	44.79	2,671	55.21	81.13
40-44	3,958	100.0	1,819	45.96	2,139	54.04	85.04
45-49	3,585	100.0	1,575	43.93	2,010	56.07	78.36
50-54	3,341	100.0	1,362	40.77	1,979	59.23	68.82
55-59	2,697	100.0	1,222	45.31	1,475	54.69	82.85
60-64	2,731	100.0	1,104	40.42	1,627	59.58	67.85
65-69	1,600	100.0	632	39.50	968	60.50	65.29
70-74	2,013	100.0	767	38.10	1,246	61.90	61.56
75-79	1,567	100.0	686	43.78	881	56.22	77.87
80+	2,068	100.0	695	33.61	1,373	66.39	50.62

**Table 7: Population (including projected)**

	COMMUNITY	AREA COUNCIL	2021			2022	2023	2024	2025
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL				
1	EKWAMKROM	EKWAMKROM	2784	3319	6103	6301	6506	6718	6936
2	ABAASA	EKWAMKROM	577	694	1271	1313	1355	1399	1445
3	ABONYI	EKWAMKROM	702	769	1472	1520	1569	1620	1673
4	AYENSUADZE	EKWAMKROM	839	933	1772	1829	1889	1950	2014
5	JUKWA	EKWAMKROM	1615	2168	3784	3907	4034	4165	4300
6	MANGOASE	EKWAMKROM	671	855	1526	1575	1627	1679	1734
7	MANSO	EKWAMKROM	890	1093	1984	2048	2115	2183	2254
8	OSAMKROM	EKWAMKROM	808	769	1577	1628	1681	1736	1792
9	BROFOYEDUR	EKWAMKROM	1216	1551	2767	2857	2950	3046	3145
10	BOKOR	EKWAMKROM	377	368	745	769	794	820	847
11	ABOSO	ABOSO	3211	3816	7027	7256	7492	7735	7987
12	BENSO	ABOSO	1721	2119	3839	3964	4093	4226	4363



13	AKROFUL	ABOSO	2112	2571	4682	4835	4992	5154	5322
14	AKROPONG	ABOSO	2149	2554	4702	4855	5013	5176	5344
15	NEW ABOSO	ABOSO	178	236	414	427	441	455	470
16	AFRANSI	AFRANSI	2676	3573	6249	6452	6662	6879	7103
17	AKWAMU	AFRANSI	680	882	1561	1612	1664	1719	1774
18	BESEADZE	AFRANSI	929	1098	2026	2092	2160	2230	2303
19	ESIKUMA	AFRANSI	1042	1385	2427	2506	2588	2672	2759
20	LOME	AFRANSI	1563	1715	3277	3384	3494	3608	3725
21	OBUASI	AFRANSI	2520	3123	5642	5826	6015	6211	6413
22	GYAMAN	AFRANSI	1775	2180	3954	4083	4216	4353	4494
23	DAHOM	AFRANSI	1563	1986	3549	3664	3784	3907	4034
24	OFASO	AFRANSI	357	395	752	777	802	828	855
25	ACHIASE	AFRANSI	1540	1948	3488	3601	3718	3839	3964
26	ASEBU	ASEBU	1910	2137	4047	4178	4314	4454	4599
27	ADAWUKWA	ASEBU	412	475	887	916	946	977	1008
28	AWOMBREW	ASEBU	1059	1020	2079	2146	2216	2288	2363
29	CHAPES CONGAH	ASEBU	301	370	671	693	715	739	763
30	MAMPONG	ASEBU	439	483	923	953	984	1016	1049
31	MPOTA	ASEBU	282	405	687	709	732	756	781
32	NSUAEM	ASEBU	674	748	1422	1468	1516	1565	1616
33	NYENKUADZE	ASEBU	346	442	788	813	840	867	895
34	OGUAKROM	ASEBU	855	1012	1867	1928	1990	2055	2122
35	POMADZE	ASEBU	1172	1293	2464	2544	2627	2712	2801
36	ANSAFUL	ASEBU	1877	2139	4015	4146	4281	4420	4564
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>43,818</b>	<b>52,623</b>	<b>82,592</b>	<b>84,796</b>	<b>87,036</b>	<b>89,289</b>	<b>91,550</b>

A significant characteristic of the district’s population is high rate of emigration of the Gomoas. The “Gomoa Two Weeks”–A two-week homecoming of Gomoa migrants to have family re-unions and participate in funerals and festivals attests to permanent migrant nature of the Gomoas. It is observed that the migration trend is heaviest towards the cocoa growing areas of other districts and regions. The “Gomoa Two Weeks” could be utilized by the people and the authorities for development-oriented activities in the district. One main concern of the district is to create avenues to attract migrants, especially the youth through employment and investment.

### 2.7.11.3 Dependency Ratio

The relationship between the populations aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above and the population aged 15-64 years constitute age dependency, measured per 100 population (Table 44). The dependency ratio for the Gomoa Central District is 88.6 meaning about 89 dependents (children and the aged) for every 100 people working. The ratio is higher for rural (86.9) than urban (78.3). The rural areas had more child dependency (76.3) than urban (70.2) while the old age dependency ratio was also higher in the rural (10.5) than urban (8.1).

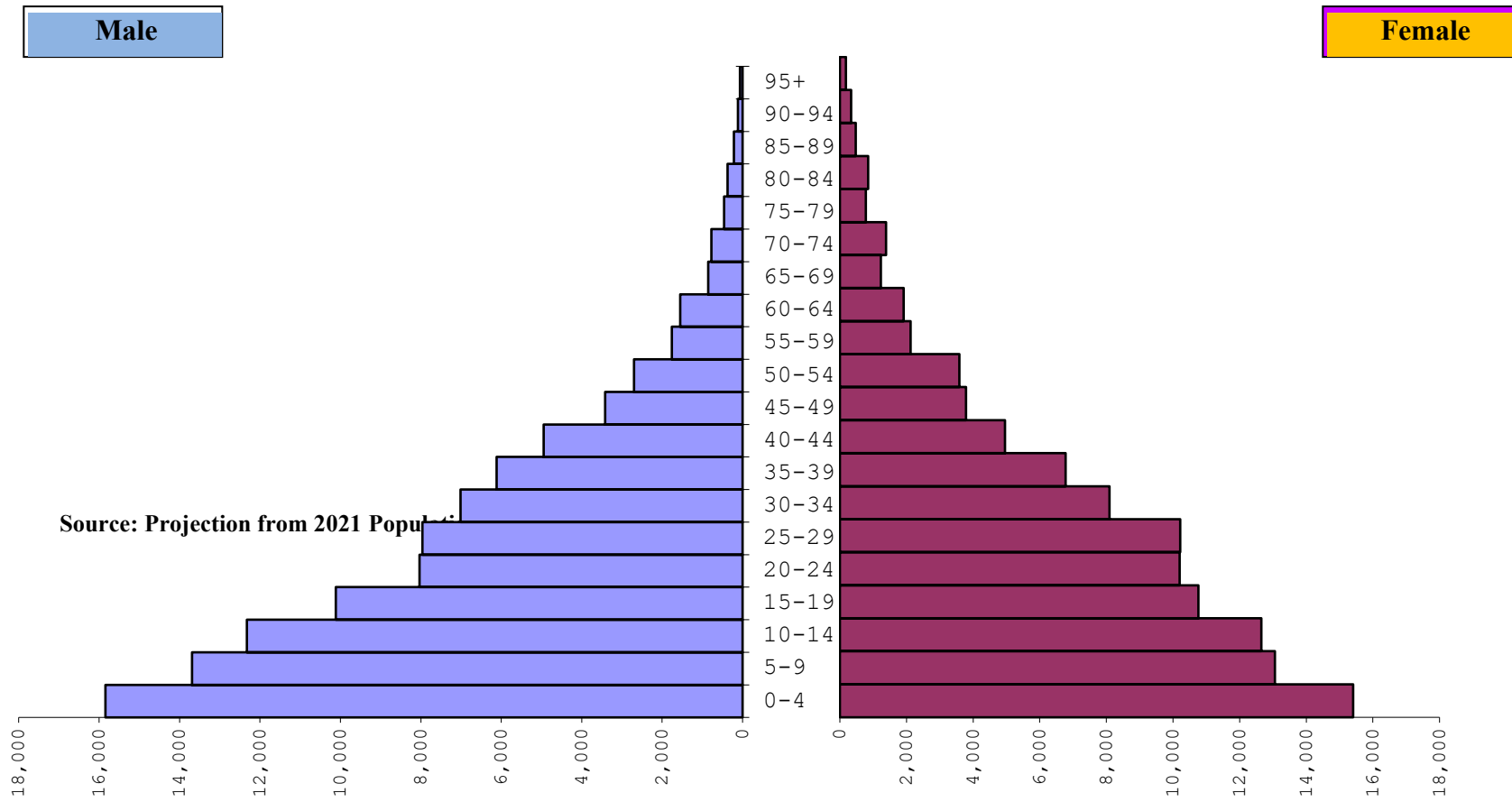
**Table 8: Projected Age Dependency Ratio by Locality**

Projected Age Dependency Ratio by Locality					%
Age Group/Ratio	Total	Urban	%	Rural	%



<b>All Ages</b>	91,550	45,644	49.9	45,906	50.1
<b>0-14</b>	38,054	19,598	51.5	18,456	48.5
<b>15-64</b>	51,139	23,217	54.6	27,922	45.4
<b>65+</b>	2,357	667	28.3	1,690	71.7
<b>Total Dependency Ratio</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>78.3</b>		<b>86.9</b>	
<b>Child Dependency Ratio</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>70.2</b>		<b>76.3</b>	
<b>Old Age Dependency Ratio</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>		<b>10.5</b>	

**Figure 9: Population Pyramid (representing Gomoa Central District)**

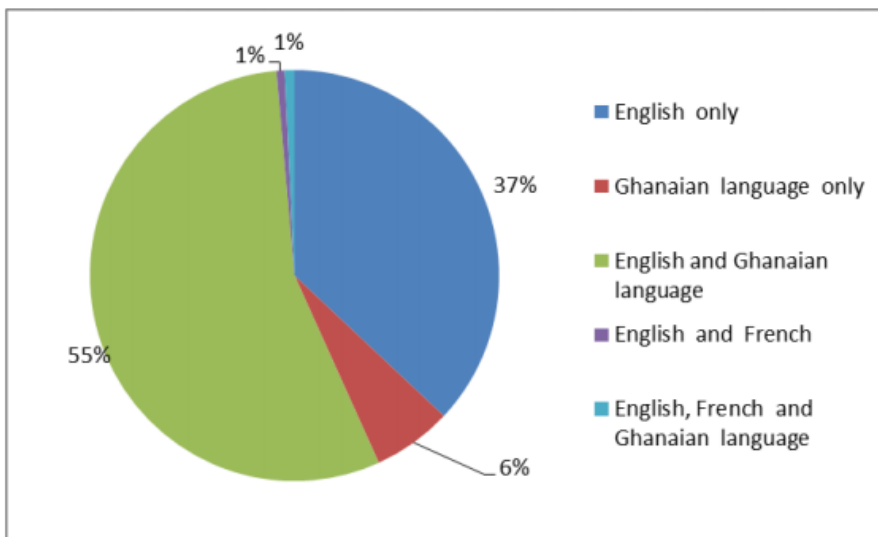


## 2.7.12 Literacy and Education

### 2.7.12.1 Literacy Status

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language with understanding. It is an indicator of the extent to which societal knowledge can be transmitted from generation to generation in written form. Thus, literacy is important for the development of the individual and society. Data on literacy are collected from persons aged 11 years and older on literacy in three languages: Ghanaian languages, English (the official language), and French. From **Figure 8**, 18.5 percent are non-literate while 81.5 are literate. One-half, (55%) are literate in English and a Ghanaian language while 37 percent are literate in English language only. Six percent (6%) are literate in a Ghanaian language only. Six percent (6%) are literate in a Ghanaian language only.

**Figure 10: Literacy Status of Persons 11 years and Older**



Source: Statistics Dept., GCDA 2021

### 2.7.12.2 Summary of population issues of the district

- ✚ The population of Gomoa Central District is (42,818 males, 48,732 females) representing some 12 percent of the central region's total population.
- ✚ The district has a sex ratio of 83.3, i.e., for every 100 females there 90 males
- ✚ About 47.6 percent of the population reside in rural localities
- ✚ The district has a youthful population with 39.45 percent under 15 years with 5.6 percent elderly people (60 years and older)
- ✚ The population density of the district is 467 people per square kilometer.
- ✚ The age dependency ratio for the district is 89.5 (population 0-14 and 65 and older as a percentage of the working age population, i.e., 15-65 years)
- ✚ The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the district is 3.7, which is higher than the Central region's figure of 3.6
- ✚ The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) for the district is 30.2 per 1000 population

- ✚ The Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the district is 5.41 per 1000 population which is lower than the regional figure of 7.6. 51.4 percent of migrants in the district were born in other regions (born outside the central region) while 36.9 were born in other districts in the central region
- ✚ Household population constitutes 25.5 percent of the total population
- ✚ The average household size in the district is 3.8 against 4.0 for the region
- ✚ Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 39.45 percent of total household population.
- ✚ Households with extended family members are common in the district (68.3. %) than nuclear families (31.7%)

### 2.7.13 Gender Equality and Analysis

During the last PHC in 2021, the district had 52.78% of its population as females and 47.22% as males. This indicates a domination of females. Females like their male counterpart have contributed and still contribute immensely to the socio-economic and political development of the district. It is estimated that, of the population of farmers, females constitute about 40%. According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census 92.6% of the economically active female population were employed as against 91.1 % of their male counterpart. The same survey indicates that there are more women household heads in the district. This clearly indicates the leadership roles females in the district play. This meant that they were deeply involved in decision making at the household level. Politically and administratively, women continue to play active roles although they are in the minority. The task of women and girls in the community includes fetching of water, cooking, sweeping, carrying load and so on. Men and boys on the other hand are responsible for weeding in and around the community. Out of the Twenty-four (24) Assembly members (including DCE& MP), four (4) representing 16.6% are women. At the District Administration, women in leadership positions constitute about 35% of the senior officers.

The gender distribution in leadership roles may seem skewed in favour of males; the impact of women activities in the district is tremendous and commendable.

#### 2.7.13.1 Key Gender Issues

- ✚ **Single parenthood among women:** - Single parenting is so prevalent and has become one of the major gender issues facing the district. It is one of the causes of teenage pregnancy, school dropout, etc.
- ✚ **High illiteracy rate among the youth:** - This problem can be attributed to irresponsibility of some parents, child delinquency, peer pressure, school dropout. However there has been an improvement due to the promotion of girl child education in the district, where more girls than boys enroll in school in recent years. Credit to GES and other stakeholders which include also the Gender Desk Unit.

- ✚ **Lack of employable skills:** - Many youths in the district are without job and are mostly found on the street, ghettos, bet houses, others sit under trees and play cards etc.
- ✚ **Child neglect:** - This is very high. My interaction with some school children and authorities, during academic research in 2020 as well as the number of reported cases at the social welfare department, indicates that the rate of child neglect by parents mostly the male is prevalent in the district.
- ✚ **Teenage pregnancy:** - This is still an issue in the district. As a result, most of these teenage mothers are unable to properly bring up their children, especially due to their low level of knowledge in parenthood.
- ✚ **Maltreatment and abuse of women and children:** - Most often people only consider physical abuse and ignore the emotional, mental, financial abuses that people go through. Many of these cases always comes to our attention and victims are mostly women and children.
- ✚ **Child-labour:** - there are some NGOs in the district that shelter rescued trafficked children who suffered from child labour. However, the practice itself is not prevalent in the district though there are some isolated cases that are unfortunately considered normal.
- ✚ **Low gender awareness**
- ✚ **Street children:** -According to some baseline studies carried out by the department of social welfare within the district, there is an estimated 12,000 street children in four communities namely Afransi, Aboso, Nsuaem and Gyaman of which most of them are males.

#### 2.7.14 Social and Cultural Structure

The culture of the people in the district is seen in their way of life which distinguishes them from people in other districts. This is expressed in their dressing, languages spoken, festivals, art and craft, food, religious belief and occupation among others. According to the 2021 PHC the district is inhabited mainly by people of Gomoa origin who form over 92 percent of the population with the remaining 8 percent coming from Northern Ghana, the Volta region and other Akan ethnic groups.

The communal spirit among the people is seen in the corporation as well as individual responsibilities of members in the communities. Members in a community attend and participate in ceremonies such as marriages, funerals and christening. Participants at these ceremonies make donations as their contribution to the host to pay expenses incurred. Occasionally, communal work is organized to do clean-ups as well as construction of other community projects. (These days communal work is mostly done by the elderly people while the youth sit back and look on)

The communities are well organized, and the Asafo groups (military wings) are noted for their mobilization instincts. Traditionally, the district is made up of the Gomoa Ajumako (headed by



**Oberempong Nyanful Krampah XI**) Paramountcy each headed by an ‘Omanhene’ with traditional jurisdiction over the district. The Gomoa dialect of the Fante language is the widely spoken language among the people with Twi, Ga and Hausa as the secondary languages.

**Table 9: Showing Ethnicity in the District**

S/N	Group	%	S/N	Group	%
1	Agona	0.2	6	Gomoa	92
2	Ashanti	0.3	7	Northerners	0.5
3	Ewe	3.0	8	Twi	0.4
4	Fante	3.0	9	Others	0.3
5	Gas	0.3		<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

PHC 2021 & DPCU Construct 2021

Christianity is the main religion of the people. Other religions practiced include Islam and Traditional worshipping. The people celebrate the Ahorbaa (Akwanbo) Festival. It is celebrated twice in the year with the major one in the months of August and September with pomp whilst the minor one is celebrated after Christmas, usually in January and February and christened as ‘Gomoa Two Weeks’. Here, the people celebrate the memory of the departed and as periods to settle disputes among community members and families as well as initiating development programmes and projects in the communities. This ‘Gomoa Two Weeks’ celebration is celebrated in almost every community with full patronage by the people but sees little or no projects emanating from it. The potential is that it can be well repackaged with all intent and purposes in a glamorous manner to serve as tourist attraction to mobilize more revenue to solve its numerous developmental challenges. Despite this heterogeneous religious composition, there is peaceful co-existence among the people in the district.

**Table 10: Religion**

Religion	Both Sexes		Religion	Both Sexes	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
<b>Christianity</b>	77,413	84.6	No Religion	725	0.8
<b>Islam</b>	11,215	12.2	Other (Specify)	318	0.3
<b>Traditionalist</b>	1,879	2.1	<b>Total</b>	<b>91,550</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: 2021 PHC & DPCU Construct 2025

### 2.7.15 Governance

This section discusses the role of the District Assembly and its substructures, Decentralized Departments, Area Councils, Unit Committees, Civil Societies, NGOs, Donor communities, Traditional authorities and other stakeholders in the development process. It also discusses the District Assembly’s Finances. District Assemblies have been assigned functions that adequately empower them to provide de-concentrated and devolved local public services and to be responsible for the overall development of the districts and Gomoa Central District Assembly is not an exception.



### **2.7.15.1 Governance Issues (Functions and structure)**

By law, the Gomoa Central District Assembly established by Legislative Instrument 2339 in 2018, constitutes the highest political and administrative authority in the district (Local Government Act 1993, Act 462 **now Local Governance Acts 936**) with the mandate to initiate and co-ordinate all development efforts and to implement government policies aimed at sustainable development at all levels. This is amply captured in the Gomoa Central District Assembly's Mission Statement.

### **2.7.15.2 General Assembly**

The General Assembly of the Gomoa Central District is composed of Twenty-Four (24) members made up of 15 elected members and 9 appointees (including the one (1) Member of Parliament and the District Chief Executive). The Assembly is empowered to exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the district. The Presiding Member who is elected from among the Assembly Members chairs the Assembly meetings as well as the Public Relations and Complaints sub-committee (PRCC).

### **2.7.15.3 Area Councils**

The district is divided into four (4) Area Councils namely, Afransi, Aboso, Ekwamkrom and Asebu/Pomadze and fifteen (15) Unit Committees. The sub-structures even though constituted remain largely non-functional due to inadequate resource for their operations. The non-functioning of these lower structures poses a major challenge to the district development in terms of revenue mobilisation, ownership of projects for maintenance and longevity (sustainability), broad-based decision-making etc. The assembly having realised this gap, should endeavour to resource and strengthen these sub-structures to live up to their mandate to support the assembly's developmental efforts.

The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) however, advises and provides a secretariat for the district as a planning authority in its planning, programming, monitoring, evaluation and coordinating functions. The Executive Committee co-ordinates plans and programs of the sub-committees and submit these as comprehensive plans of action to the District Assembly.


The Executive Committee which excludes the Presiding Member (PM) is chaired by the District Chief Executive (DCE). This body performs the executive and administrative functions of the District Assembly. The executive committee is made up of the chairpersons of the various sub committees of the assembly. The sub- committees include:

- ✚ Finance and Administration
- ✚ Justice and Security
- ✚ Social Services
- ✚ Works
- ✚ Development Planning

Apart from these five statutory committees, the district has two other sub-committees namely:



 Agriculture

 Education

### **2.7.16 Local Economic Development**

The local governance act of 2016, Act 936 provides that one of the functions of the district assembly is to promote and support productive activity. In line with this, the district assembly is in negotiations with the relevant traditional authorities at Gomoa Gyaman to acquire about 20-acre land for the establishment of an artisanal village to stimulate local economic development.

It is estimated that the project will create about one thousand five hundred (1,500) direct and indirect jobs for small and medium scale enterprises (SMSEs) in the district. The planning and block plan has been designed for the project pending the acquisition of the land.

The scheme has spaces for industrial and artisanal sections, market complex, lorry station, and social amenities. Works such as construction of inner roads, extension of power, construction of drainage system and many others would also be done. This project will principally broaden the economic base of the district by stimulating the district economy for sustainable job creation and poverty reduction. Local actors and national stakeholders to be targeted will include the private sector, communities, NGOs and other stakeholders which have the potentials to contribute to the implementation of the project.

The district is also part of the Rural Enterprise Programme under the National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) which has Business Advisory Centre that provides technical services and knowledge for growth of small businesses in the district.

#### **2.7.16.1 Economy of the District**

According to the 2021 PHC, 69% are economically active and most are employed (92.4%). Only 7.6 percent are unemployed. Thirty-one percent of the population aged 15 years and older is economically not active out of which 46.9 percent are in full time education.

The census revealed not much difference between the male and female economic activity status. Whiles females in this age group are more likely to be unemployed (8.0%) only 7 percent of males are also unemployed. In addition, male counterparts being more economically active (70.5%), the data on females revealed otherwise with 67.8 percent.

#### **2.7.16.2 Economic Activity Status, by Age and Sex**

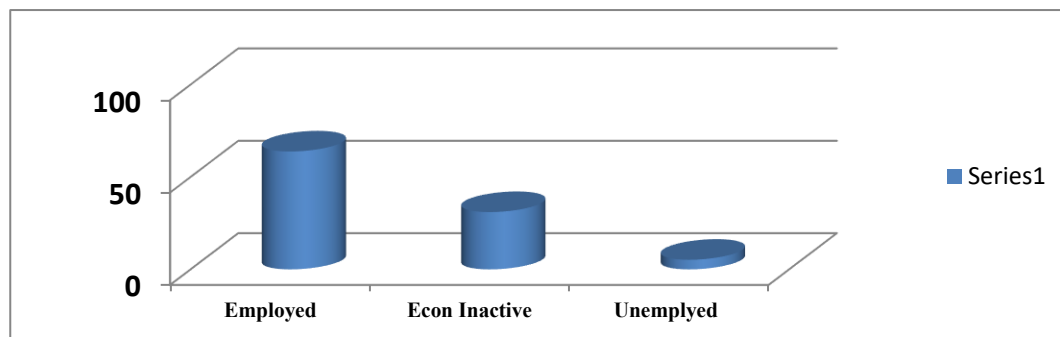
The projected population according to the 2021 PHC is 96,441 for the district out of which 82,304 are people, 15 years and older, representing 85.34 percent of the total population who formed the labour force of the district. Out of this figure, 59,188 representing 61.37% are employed whilst 7,376 are unemployed and 29,877 (about 31%) are economically inactive labour force.

The nature of the distribution does not differ markedly between males and females. Both males and females have the same peak of the employed population to be 25-29 years age group recording 16.2 percent and 17 percent respectively.



**Figure 9** shows the three categories of economic activity status in the district. The employed category leads with the highest in economic activity status with 63.8 percent. It is followed by economically not active with 31 percent. The category with the lowest rate is the unemployed with 5.2 percent rate.

**Figure 11: Activity Status of People 15years and Older (representing Gomoa Central District)**



Source: Projection from 2021 Population and Housing Census

### 2.7.17 Occupation

Table 13 provides data on employed persons 15 years and older by occupation and sex. It shows that workers in service and sales constitute the largest occupational group (25.8), followed by workers in skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishing occupational group (25.6%), followed by those in craft and related trades (21.0%). On the other hand, only a small proportion of employed people are in the technical and associated professionals (2.0%) and managerial categories (2.7%) with the least proportion of occupations being clerical support workers (1.4%) for people aged 15 years and older.

For both sexes, service and sales work is the dominant occupation. There are more females (37.0%) than males (13.1%) in this occupation. The proportion of females in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery (25.9%) slightly outweighs the males (25.2%). The males however dominated the craft and related trades (26.1%) compared with 16.5 percent of females. There are more males in managerial and professional occupations (9.8%) than females (6.8%) for persons 15 years and older (**Table 11**).

**Table 11: Employed Population 15years and Older by Occupation and Sex**

Occupation	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,199</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37,023</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42,176</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Managers</b>	2,155	2.7	934	2.5	1,221	2.9
<b>Professionals</b>	4,351	5.5	2,706	7.3	1,645	3.9
<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	1,616	2.0	1,194	3.2	422	1.0
<b>Clerical support workers</b>	1,086	1.4	664	1.8	422	1.0
<b>Service and sales workers</b>	20,456	25.8	4,865	13.1	15,591	37.0
<b>Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers</b>	20,280	25.6	9,337	25.2	10,943	25.9
<b>Craft and related trades workers</b>	16,635	21.0	9,672	26.1	6,963	16.5



<b>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</b>	6,013	7.6		5,844	15.8		169	0.4
<b>Elementary occupations</b>	6,571	8.3		1,781	4.8		4,790	11.4
<b>Other occupations</b>	36	0.0		26	0.1		10	0.0

Source: Projection from 2021 Population and Housing Census (*representing the Gomoa Central District*)

## 2.7.18 Industry

Table 14 below shows the industrial activities of employed persons 15 years and older by sex. It indicates that agriculture, forestry and fishing is the largest industrial sector, employing a little more than one out of every four people (25.8%) of the employed population 15 years and older. The other two major industries are wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (24.4%) and manufacturing (13.3%).

For both sexes, these industries remain the major employers. However, the proportion of males and females in skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishing are the same (25.8%). Nonetheless, wholesale and retail trade comprises 33.9 percent of females and 13.6 percent of males, manufacturing 15 percent for females and 11.5 percent of males. The construction industry as expected portrayed a different picture from the other industries by employing a chunk of the male population (12.9%) than that of females (0.2%) making it male dominated industry.

**Table 12: Employed Population 15years and Older by Industry and Sex**

INDUSTRY	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,199</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37,023</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42,176</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Agriculture forestry and fishing</b>	20,429	25.8	9,566	25.8	10,863	25.8
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	778	1.0	640	1.7	138	0.3
<b>Manufacturing</b>	10,562	13.3	4,247	11.5	6,315	15.0
<b>Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply</b>	106	0.1	94	0.3	12	0.0
<b>Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities</b>	92	0.1	54	0.1	38	0.1
<b>Construction</b>	4,888	6.2	4,794	12.9	94	0.2
<b>Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	19,314	24.4	5,028	13.6	14,286	33.9
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	5,238	6.6	5,080	13.7	158	0.4
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	4,693	5.9	663	1.8	4,030	9.6
<b>Information and communication</b>	227	0.3	181	0.5	46	0.1
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	410	0.5	269	0.7	141	0.3
<b>Real estate activities</b>	32	0.0	30	0.1	2	0.0
<b>Professional scientific and technical activities</b>	712	0.9	532	1.4	180	0.4
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	692	0.9	581	1.6	111	0.3
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	849	1.1	617	1.7	232	0.6
<b>Education</b>	3,080	3.9	1,679	4.5	1,401	3.3
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	690	0.9	316	0.9	374	0.9



<b>Arts entertainment and recreation</b>	535	0.7	474	1.3	61	0.1
<b>Other service activities</b>	5,019	6.3	1,867	5.0	3,152	7.5
<b>Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use</b>	835	1.1	293	0.8	542	1.3
<b>Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies</b>	18	0.0	18	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Projection from 2021 Population and Housing Census (*representing the Gomoa Central District*)

### 2.7.19 Employment Sector

The results show that the private informal sector was the largest employer in the district with a record of 87.4 percent. The proportion of employed females working in the private informal sector was 92.5 percent while that of males was 81.7 percent. Thus, irrespective of sex, the private informal sector was the dominant employer of the workforce (Table 15). This could account for the relatively low levels of educational and professional training among the employed population, since these sectors do not require high levels of formal education.

Among the workforce, 7.8 percent are employed in the private formal sector with more males (11.7%) than females (4.3%). The public sector, covering Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, employed 4.3 percent of the total employed population aged 15 years and older. The proportion of males and females employed in the public sector were 5.9 percent and 2.8 percent respectively (Table 15). The semi-public/parastatal and NGOs (local and international) however recorded rather insignificant figures in the district.

**Table 13: Employed Population 15years and Older by Employment Sector and Sex**

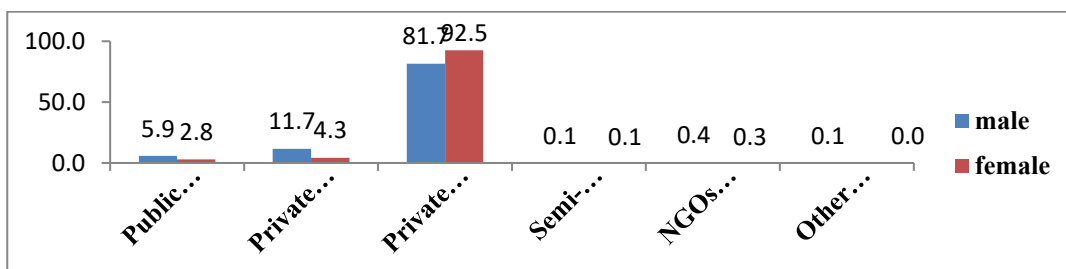
EMPLOYMENT SECTOR	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,199</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37,023</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42,176</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Public (Government)</b>	3,393	4.3	2,192	5.9	1,201	2.8
<b>Private Formal</b>	6,161	7.8	4,345	11.7	1,816	4.3
<b>Private Informal</b>	69,258	87.4	30,242	81.7	39,016	92.5
<b>Semi-Public/Parastatal</b>	81	0.1	53	0.1	28	0.1
<b>NGOs (Local and International)</b>	274	0.3	164	0.4	110	0.3
<b>Other International Organizations</b>	32	0.0	27	0.1	5	0.0

Source: Projection from 2021 Population and Housing Census. (*representing the Gomoa Central District*)

Figure 11 shows the percentage of employment sector in the district by sex. From the Figure, it was clear that private informal has the highest proportion of males with 92.5 percent and 81.7 percent of female in the Employment sector. It was followed by the others with lower percentages as low as 0.1 percent.

**Figure 12: Employment Sector of Employed Population 15years and Older by Sex**





Source: Projection from 2021 Population and Housing Census (*representing the Gomoa Central District*)

## 2.7.20 The Structure of the Local Economy

The local economy can be structured in terms of the number of people engaged in the primary production, manufacturing and services. Agriculture and related work (including animal husbandry, forestry, aqua culture and hunting) is the predominant occupation which employs 61.7 percent of the economically active population, manufacturing has 13.5 percent, commerce has 11.6 percent and service has about 13.2 percent.

**Table 14: Sectors of the District Economy**

Industry	Both Sexes	
	Number	Percent
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20,429	25.8
Mining and quarrying	778	1.0
Manufacturing	10,562	13.3
Construction	4,888	6.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	19,314	24.4
Transportation and storage	5,238	6.6
Accommodation and food service activities	4,693	5.9
Education	3,080	3.9
Others	10,036	12.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,018</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Projection from 2021 Population and Housing Census (*representing the Gomoa Central District*)

### 2.7.20.1 Key Issues of employment

- ✚ About 69 percent of the populations aged 15 years and older are economically active while 31.0 per cent are not economically active. Of this 31.0, 46.9 are in full time education
- ✚ Of the economically active population, 92 percent are employed while 7.9 percent are unemployed
- ✚ About 25.8 percent of the working population is engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and aquaculture workers followed by wholesale and retail trading; repair of motor, vehicles and motorcycles (24.4%)
- ✚ About 65.5 percent of the employed populations in the district are self-employed without employees. Females (76.3) are more likely to be self-employed without employee(s) than males (53.2%)



- ✚ The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing over 87.4 percent of employed population

### **2.7.21 Agriculture**

Agriculture is the key economic sector in the district. It employs over 60% of the total labour force in the district. Gradual improvement in technology transferred to farmers and introduction of government interventions have raised yields and has led to increase in the volume of food produced. Rapid population growth in the district has resulted in rising demand for food. Ironically, as the intensity of cultivation increases, environmental problems arise from clearing new land for cultivation and use of chemicals. Improved accessibility to production, processing and marketing centers has increased marginally. However, storage facilities are required to reduce post-harvest losses currently being experienced in the district. The main methods of storing agricultural produce are by cribs, kitchen tops and storerooms with no bulk storage facility for food crops.

The agricultural sector constitutes the major economic activity of the people in the district. Total agricultural land is estimated at 169.25 square meters. The land tenure arrangements in the district include renting, direct purchase and inheritance of family lands. The ecology of the district encourages the cultivation of crops such as cassava, maize, sugar cane, pineapple, rice, pawpaw, vegetable, citrus, coconut, oil palm yam and plantain. The farmers in the district rely heavily on the two rainy seasons for production. The livestock sub-sector includes large scale commercial pig production poultry farming, commercial large ruminant production, domestic poultry and small ruminant (sheep and goat) production, non-traditional animal production (mushroom, grasscutter, rabbit). There are also available water bodies for aqua culture development. However, few small-scale aquacultures can be found in the district.

Generally, farming in the district employs about 127,762 people of which 60 percent are males and (40%) are females. This implies more males are employed in this sector than their female counterparts. The scale of production is mostly at a subsistence level with an average farm size of 0.4 hectares. About 90% of farmers finance their farming activities from their personal savings which accounts for low productivity in the sector. However, few commercial farms exist. With access to credit facilities, farmers in the industry would receive a boost in terms of participation and productivity. Females mostly engage in petty trade including the sale of farm produce as the males supervise the farms.

### **2.7.22 District Agricultural Development Unit (DADU)**

The agriculture sector of the district's economy is directed and supervised by the district agricultural development unit, a department in the assembly. The functions of the district agricultural development unit include management information system activities, collation and dissemination of information, supervising activities on MRCLS (multi round annual crops and livestock survey) GAPs, market survey and many other activities in the district.

The department has twenty-six (26) technical staff, twenty-one (21) of them are males whilst five (5) being females.



Since independence, government has introduced various forms of intervention and flagship programme to farmers aimed to increase production and productivity. Notable among them are youth in agriculture, block farming, planting for food and jobs, planting for export and rural development. Major agricultural inputs required by farmers in the district are seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals, sprayers, cutlasses, hoes, tractors and implements (plough, harrower etc.), storage facilities.

**Table 15: Information on the Agriculture Sector in the District**

S/N	CROP (FOOD & TREE)	HECTARES	LOCATION
1	Maize	9,160.2	Districtwide
2	Cassava	5,132.0	Districtwide
3	Plantain	2,400	Districtwide
4	Oil palm	899	Districtwide
5	Citrus	623.6	Districtwide
6	Yam	89	Districtwide
7	Rice	20.1	Dahom, Jukwa
8	Sweet potato	71.3	District wide
9	Pineapple	612.1	Abaasa, Brofoyedur, Mpota, Oguakrom, Pomadze
<b>MAJOR VEGETABLES PRODUCED</b>			
1	Pepper	500	Districtwide
2	Egg plant	18	Districtwide
3	Okro	60	Districtwide
4	Tomato	20	Districtwide
5	Tinda	6.2	Ayensuadze, Nsuaem
6	Cabbage	72.1	District wide
7	Cucumber	42.6	Abaasa, Ayensuadze, Ekwamkrom, Pomadze
<b>MAJOR POULTRY FARMS</b>			
1	Vims Farms	24,000	Ekwamkrom
2	Agro Farms	28,000	Abasa
3	Faith In Creator	6,000	Abasa
4	Nana Aboi	2,500	Ofaso
5	K And A Farms	25,000	Awombrew
6	Ahmadiyya Farms	70,000	Pomadze
7	JNN Farms	1,700	Chapess
8	Aunty Cece Farms	3,500	Pomadze
9	P.H.R Poultry Farms	5,000	Mpota
10	Virgin Farms	1,500	Mpota
11	God's Grace Farms	1,200	Benso
12	Green Worth Farms	30,000	Ayensuadze
13	Nana Farms	1,000	Akropong
14	Georginadi Royale Ltd	6,000	Abaasa
15	Ofori Farms	1,055	Achease
16	Asare farms	1,200	Besadze
17	Hoseenu Poultry Farms	44,000/18,000	Abaasa
18	Judason Farms Ltd	80,000/20,000	Manso



19	Aglow Farms	120,000/80,000	Abaasa
20	Ahenfo Farms	4,500	Nyankuadze
21	Nyansekyere Farms	4,000	Oguakrom
22	Owusu farms	1,500	Awombrew
23	Tru-green farms	40,000	Awombrew
24	Tarquaa Farms	5,000	Abiakor
25	Jabez Heavenly Farms	5,000	Abonyi
26	Blessed Farms	5,000	Akwamu
27	DY-Kawor Farms	2,000	Akwamu
28	Mcgee Poultry Farm Ltd	2,000	Chapess
29	Emmanuel Bisung Farms	6,300	Mpota
<b>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b>			
1	Cattle	1,552	Chapess, Ayensuadze, Pomadze, Abasa, Achiase, Ekwamkrom, Manso, Osamkrom, Oguakrom, Abiakor, Awombrew, Gyaman
2	Goats	23,354	District wide
3	Sheep	18,207	District wide
4	Pig	4,262	District wide
<b>FISH</b>			
1	Tilapia	-	Akropong, Nsuaem, Ayensuadze

#### 2.7.22.1 Challenges confronting the Agricultural sector in the district:

The following are some of the challenges facing the agricultural sector:

- Mobility difficulties due to inadequate motorbikes for technical staff
- Inadequate funds to support veterinary, demonstration, training, sensitization, trials, field days, home management, slaughter slab/house veterinary clinics, and laboratory activities
- No contingency fund to address emergency such as outbreak of zoonotic diseases e.g. rabies
- Limited office space to accommodate staff

#### 2.7.22.2 Some Notable Programmes ever carried out by the department

- i. WAAP Field (Demonstration)
- ii. Cassava Plantain Material Multiplication
- iii. Block Farm
- iv. Credit in Kind (Piggery)
- v. Cockerel and layers for local stock improvement
- vi. Good Practices Centre (Cassava Processing)
- vii. EMQAP (Demonstration)
- viii. Taro planting material multiplication
- ix. Sweet potato planting material multiplication
- x. Planting for Food and Jobs
- xi. Planting for Export and Rural Development
- xii. MAG FBO processing facility installation



### 2.7.23 Tourism

The Yenku Forest Reserve and the Yenku afforestation belt are found in the semi deciduous forest area. These can be further developed for eco-tourism which apart from conserving the ecosystem can also serve as a potential revenue base for the district and create jobs for people in the immediate environment. A private company has started to develop the forests in Nsuaem into a major Ecotourism site. The concept is intended to draw tourists from within the country. The Crown Forest Safari Park (the name of the facility) will have both accommodation and Safari. The “Gomoa two weeks” festival can be repackaged to give more meaning to cultural tourism in the district. In addition, new sites such as the Gomoa Manso Palm Tree and the Mystery Stone at Gomoa Asebu can be developed to boost the tourism base of the district and to improve the local economy of the areas concerned.

**Table 16: Showing Aesthetic and Tourist Sites**

No.	Name/Nature of Site	Location
1	The Crown Forest	Nsuaem
2	R&B Farms	Nsuaem
3	A big dam with different species of fish	Kristo Asafo
4	Kristo Asafo Automobile Manufacturing Site	Kristo Asafo
5	Yenku Forest Reserve	Yenku
6	The Mystery Stone	Asebu

### 2.7.24 Market Infrastructure

Market infrastructure constitutes an important component of the development of the district economy. The district has no major market centre, but steps have been taken in this regard. There have been two key market projects at Gomoa Aboso which is expected to serve as one of the market centres in the district. The Gomoa Afransi market was also inaugurated somewhere in 2019 and a market shed project has been put up there pending the construction of lockable stores in the coming years. The Afransi market currently operates twice in a week and has grown very big with traders coming from almost all surrounding communities. All the other markets in the district are daily and of small sizes located in a few of the communities with minimal market structures. Farmers now trade at the Gomoa Afransi market instead of going to markets other districts that bound the Gomoa Central District, which use to be the norm. This has improved revenue mobilization for the district assembly but there is room for improvement. The district assembly in recognizing the challenges associated with the market structures is committed to providing the needed resources to provide infrastructure in various communities and market facilities within the Area Councils.

### 2.7.25 Food Security

Enough food crops and livestock products are produced in the district. Surpluses of maize, cassava and plantain are carted to neighbouring districts. Besides, during bumper harvests, aggregators of cassava,



plantain, coconuts and some vegetables are seen carting produce from farm gates to retailers and the hospitality providers for sale. However, the district's food insecurity could be attributed to lack of storage facility in the district for produce such as maize. The district will therefore need a pack house. Food prices are moderately stable although weather variables affect price stabilities periodically. Additionally, road becomes inaccessible during heavy rainfall and thus contributing to post-harvest losses each season. It is expedient that the feeder road attaches some urgency to this if the district is to improve her food basket.

## 2.7.26 Social Services

### 2.7.26.1 Education

The district currently has 44 public basic schools and 42 registered private basic school with 2 public SHS/SHTS and 2 private SHS and a private university which is situated at Gomoa Pomadze. Basic school infrastructure in the district has been predominantly public since 1995.

**Table 17: Some Education Statistics – Enrolment for the Past 3years (Public)**

S/N	Level	2022/2023			2023/2024			2024/2025		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	K-G (4-5YRS)	2719	2525	5264	1,622	1,623	3,245	1640	1650	3290
2	Primary (6-11 yrs)	10098	9749	19847	4,882	4,690	9,572	4941	4881	9822
3	JHS (12-14 yrs)	5713	5965	11678	2,508	2,497	5,005	2646	2694	5340
4	SHS/SHTS	2887	2767	5654	854	690	1544	628	463	1091
5	TVET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: GES Directorate, GCDA, 2020

**Table 18: Showing the Number of Schools existing in the District**

NO	EDUCATIONAL FACILITY	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL	PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO	PUPIL-DESK RATIO	MALE – FEMALE RATIO
1	Nursery	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	KG	39	42	81	23	0.5	0.99
3	PRIMARY	39	42	81	31	0.8	1.0
4	JHS	38	24	62	15	0.8	0.98
5	SHS	2	2	4	11	0.8	1.4
6	TVET	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	UNIVERSITY	-	1	1	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.37</b>

Source: GES Directorate, GCDA, 2020

**Table 19: Showing the Total of Number of Teachers in the District for the last 3years (Public)**

NO	LEVEL	2022/2023				Total	2023/2024				Total	2024/2025				Total
		Trained		Untrained			Trained		Untrained			Trained		Untrained		
		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	



1	PRE-SCH	2	94	4	22	122	15	102	5	26	148	3	133	2	5	143
2	PRIMARY	89	158	21	28	296	100	162	20	24	306	126	169	9	7	311
3	JHS	210	115	41	33	399	210	110	21	7	348	214	99	7	1	321
4	SHS/SHTS	126	62	39	10	237	51	22	16	10	99	61	32	10	0	103
5	TVET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 20: Showing Total Number of Teachers in the District for the Last 3years (Private)**

NO	LEVEL	2022/2023				Total	2023/2024				Total	2024/2025				Total
		Trained		Untrained			Trained		Untrained			Trained		Untrained		
		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
1	PRE-SCH	3	11	25	331	370	0	3	5	65	73	-	3	5	65	73
2	PRIMARY	27	32	427	360	846	8	3	81	131	223	8	3	81	131	223
3	JHS	64	12	429	99	505	8	3	60	20	91	8	3	60	20	91
4	SHS/SHTS	34	5	1	0	40	5	1	2	2	11	8	3	4	1	16

Source: GES Directorate, GEDA, 2020

**Table 21: The Performance Trend of BECE and WASSCE Results for the Past 4years**

NO	LEVEL	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	BECE	85.52%	90.1%	62.72%	64.19	
2	SSCE	-	-	58.01	98.8	

Source: GES Directorate, GCDA, 2020

### 2.7.26.2 Non-Formal Education

The Gomoa Central District Education Directorate is responsible for organizing non-formal educational programmes. Adult literacy classes are effective in the district since the ‘students’ are responsive to classes and calls to participate in drama and film shows. They also participate in NFED programmes, Zonal, District Quiz Competitions and Public Talks.

So far, there are two hundred and thirty-six (236) learners enrolled by NFED in the district. Out of this figure, 55 are male learners whilst 181 are female learners. The learners are taught in the following areas:

- Reading and writing
- Basic numeracy
- Local language
- English language

Participants are also given skill training in income generating activities such as:

- Soap making
- Tie and dye production
- Oil extraction
- Beekeeping
- Grass cutter Rearing
- Gari processing

**Some challenges confronting the NFED are:**



- Inability to pay incentive to deserving community facilitators from batch 11 to 16
- Lack of funds for T&T, workshops, monitoring and administrative expenses
- lack of automobiles (vehicle, motorbike) to intensify programmes
- lack of logistics e.g. solar lamps
- lack of office furniture and equipment
- apathy of some members of the communities

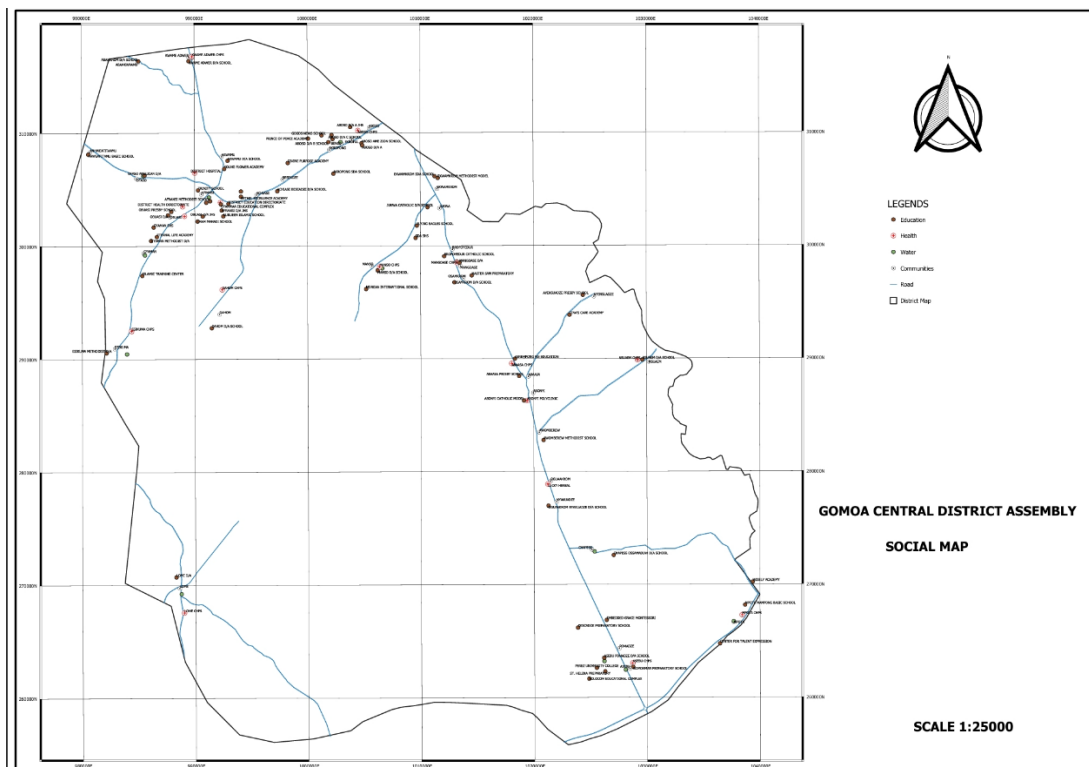
The CBO/NGOs supporting and promoting education in the district are the PLAN Ghana and USAID TAP. **Their specific contribution to education includes among others:**

- Construction of 3-unit classroom block with accessories
- Renovation of JHS classrooms
- Supply of furniture
- Supply of educational materials like mathematical sets, school bags etc.
- Training of teachers in English, mathematics, integrated science and ICT
- Provision of institutional latrines

**Some challenges facing the educational sector in the district include:**

- Inadequate dual desks and hexagonal tables and chairs
- Inadequate cupboards for the storage of books
- Nonexistence of library to improve pupils reading habits

**Figure 13: Spatial Location of Educational Infrastructure**



Source: Physical Planning Department, 2025

## 2.7.27 Health

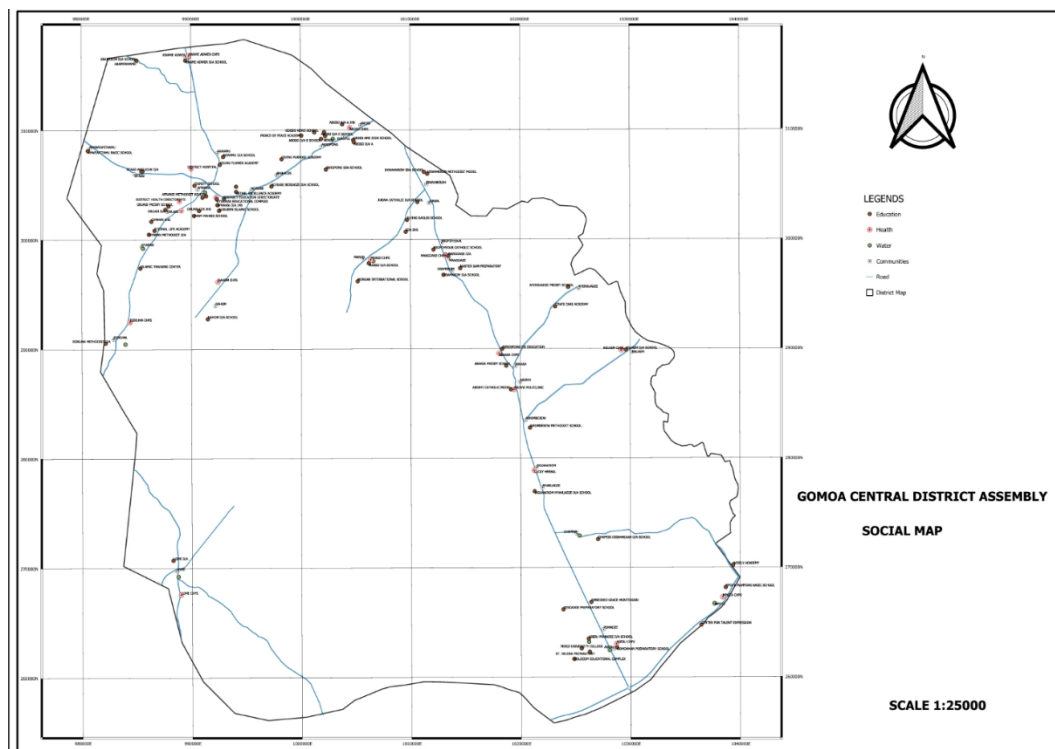
Health care in the district is delivered at two levels, the community and sub-district levels. The district has no District Hospital but one (1) health center and thirteen (13) functional Community-Based Health Planning and Services.

However, out of seventeen demarcated Zone the district has thirteen (13) functional CHPS. There are also two (2) private clinics complementing health care delivery in the district.

**Table 22: Some Health Statistics**

S/N	Facility	Public	Private	Total	Location	No of Doctors	No. of Nurses	Doctor / Patient Ratio	Nurse/ Patient Ratio
1	Hospital	0	0	0					
2	Health Post/RCH	0	0	0		0		0	
3	CHPS Zone	13	0	13	Gomoa Mpota, Gomoa Oguakrom			0	
4	Health Center	1	0	1	Gomoa Obuasi			0	
5	Clinics	0	2	2	Gomoa Oguakrom, Gomoa Afransi				
6	Maternity Home	0	0	0					
7	Traditional Birth Attendants	-							

**Figure 14: Spatial Location of Health Facilities**



Source: Physical Planning Department, 2025

**Table 23: The Top Ten Prevalent Diseases in the District**

S/N	2022		2023		2024	
	Diseases	Occurrence (%)	Diseases	Occurrence (%)	Diseases	Occurrence (%)
1	Malaria	33	Malaria	37.6	Malaria	33.9
2	URTI	18	URTI	15.6	URTI	14.5
3	Diarrhoea Diseases	6.8	Anaemia	6.6	Anaemia	6.4
4	Anaemia	5.1	Intestinal Worms	5.5	Intestinal Worms	5.6
5	Intestinal Worms	4.5	Diarrhoea Diseases	5.3	Diarrhoea Diseases	5.2
6	Rheumatism and other Joint Pains	4.4	Rheumatism and other Joint Pains	4	Rheumatism and other Joint Pains	4.8
7	Skin Diseases	4.2	Skin Diseases	3.9	Skin Diseases	4.2
8	Typhoid Fever	1.6	Home Injuries (Home Accidents and Injuries)	1.9	Home Injuries (Home Accidents and Injuries)	2.2
9	Home Injuries (Home Accidents and Injuries)	1.6	Typhoid Fever	1	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	0.9
10	Pyrexia of Unknown Origin PUO	1.1	Pyrexia of Unknown Origin PUO	0.9	Hypertension	0.9

Source: DHMT (DHD), 2025

### 2.7.27.1 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

**Table 24: National Health Insurance**

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE			
FACILITY	2022	2023	2024
	INSURED %	INSURED %	INSURED %
Aboso CHPS	88	87.4	83.5
Dahom CHPS	82.7	86.5	85.7
Asebu CHPS	55.8	80.2	80.9
Abasa CHPS	61.5	61.4	64
Ekwamkrom CHPS	78.6	78.1	76.7
Nsuaem CHPS	22	76	53.7
Manso CHPS	55	53.9	76.9
Lome CHPS	45.3	45.3	49.2
Obuasi Health Centre	76.5	78	76
Gomoa Central	73.1	76	74.2

As many as 74.3% of our OPD Attendance have registered and are benefitting from the National Health Insurance Scheme in the District.



Late reimbursement of funds to service providers is one of the major challenges affecting the effectiveness of the scheme.

### 2.7.27.2 Challenges of the Health Directorate

- Lack of funds for scaling up CHPS
- No district hospital

No office space for administrative purposes

### 2.7.27.3 HIV/AIDS

The prevalent rate in the district is 2.7% as of 2020, which is above the 2017 National rate of 1.7%. Some of the predisposing factors are

- ❖ early age of first sexual encounter at 13 years on the average,
- ❖ high rate of pre-marital and extra marital unprotected sex resulting from traditional cultural activities such as funeral celebrations and festivals, and
- ❖ the low level of HIV/AIDS sensitization among the people in the district and
- ❖ the high incidence of poverty especially among women and the youth.

**Table 25: HIV/AIDS Incidence/Prevalence in the District**

ITEM	2022	2023	2024	2025
Incidence	2.9	3.3	3.0	4.7
Prevalence	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.3

No. Recorded	2022	2023	2024	2025
	156	165	179	155

### 2.7.28 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

#### 2.7.28.1 Postal

The district has no post office. However, there are Postal Agencies at Afransi, Ekwamkrom and Gyaman. The Afransi postal agency has been upgraded with state-of-the-art building facility to improve ICT system in Afransi and its catchment area. Most of these agencies are in deplorable state, understaffed and need rehabilitation. Less than 8% of the district population can access postal services within their localities whilst approximately 58% can access the service within 10 km distance from their communities. In recent times, the service has come under serious threat due to globalization and the rapid growth of the telecommunication industry.



## **2.7.28.2 Telephone**

Cellular phone services have assumed considerable importance in Ghana in recent times. Whereas most districts in the country can access services fully from these communication networks, the district is partially covered by MTN, Vodafone and AirtelTigo. According to the Digital 2021: Global Overview Report, an estimated 5.22 billion people use mobile phones today which equates to some 66.6 % of the world's total population. Unique mobile phone users have grown by 1.8 % (93 million) since January 2020, while the total number of mobile connections has increased by 72 million (0.9%) to reach a total of 8.02 billion at the start of 2021. There has been a rapid explosion of cellular phone usage across the district. More than 90% of the population aged 15 and older have access to a mobile phone. This has helped in dissemination of information and organization of people for communal works. The District Administration and other departments have no official telephone lines or have their lines not working. The Administration has been forced to rely on mobile phone numbers of officers for official duties. Residents now have access the use of mobile phones which is faster, cheaper and reliable and therefore mobile telecommunication networks need to be improved and expanded.

## **2.7.28.3 Internet /ICT Centre**

### **2.7.28.3.1 Use of internet**

The Internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the Internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions, social networking and shopping. According to the Digital 2021: Global Overview Report, the number of individuals using the Internet continues to grow worldwide and as of January of 2021, the number of internet users stood at 4.66 billion people, an increase of up to 316 million (7.3%) users from January 2020. Global internet penetration is now believed to stand at 59.5 %. However, there is a wide gap in access to internet between the developed and developing countries. By the end of 2019, 86.7% of households in developed countries (Global Internet Access Rate, 2005-2019) use the internet compared to 44.4% for developing countries and 19.5% for least developed countries. The projected internet usage from the 2021 Population and Housing Census recorded Internet users in the district as 20,423 or 25.8 percent of the district's total population of 79,019 persons 12 years and older.



**Table 26: Population 12years or Older by Mobile Phone Ownership and Internet Facility Usage**

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	138,418	100.0	74,497	53.80	7,423	5.4
Male	63,485	100.0	39,262	61.80	4,917	7.7
Female	74,933	100.0	35,235	47.00	2,506	3.3

Source: 2021 PHC

**2.7.28.4 Household ownership of desktop or laptop computer**

Desktop and laptop computers are useful for accessing and processing information, including the use of the internet, electronic mail and other services. Table 29 shows the distribution of households with desktop/laptop computers. Out of the total households of 52,898, 61.8 percent are headed by males and female headed households constitute 38.2 percent. A total of 2,938 households (5.6%) own desktop or laptop computers in Gomoa Central District. This is made up of male headed households (7.0%) and female headed households (3.2%). This indicates that there more laptop or desktop computers in households with males as heads than females. The main explanation of the low desktop/laptop ownership in households in the district is principally the cost of a desktop/laptop in relation to its possible uses in the household, particularly since those who use it normally have access to it in the office or at the internet café.

**Table 27: Households Having Desktop/Laptop and Sex of Head**

Sex of household head	Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,898	100.0	2938	5.6
Male	32,682	100.0	2297	7.0
Female	20,216	100.0	641	3.2

**2.7.29 Transportation**

Less than 20% of roads in the district are tarred and the others are feeder roads, which link the rural communities to the district capital. There is also the Swedru-Ajumako-Mankessim-Cape Coast second



class road that passes through Afransi, the district capital. The Cape Coast-Winneba–Accra highway traverses through Mpota, in the district. Generally, the feeder road network in the district is mostly in poor condition. Thus, making it very difficult to transport farm produce and from the villages and farms to the market centers. The result is the high cost of foodstuffs and high incidence of post-harvest losses. The Gomoa Central District Assembly in collaboration with the Department of Feeder Roads has periodically been ensuring maintenance of the feeder roads that leads to the various production centers to enable the haulage of goods from the rural communities to the market.

### **2.7.30 Settlements**

#### **2.7.30.1 Settlement Pattern**

The district exhibits the characteristics of both urban and rural settlements, with reference to population and functionality. The major urban communities in terms of functionality and population in the district are Aboso, Pomadze and Afransi.

Though Afransi is considered as an urban community based on its functionality, it does not exhibit the common characteristics of an urbanizing community. Its attraction of development is not as rapid as that of Pomadze despite it being the seat of government/District Capital. It depends on Swedru, Winneba and Kasoa Township for most of its services. However, it is serving as an administrative town.

At present, Pomadze Township is exhibiting some characteristics of a typically rapid urbanizing community in the district. The factors accounting for this phenomenon include the following.

- nearness to Winneba (Efutu Municipal Capital),
- peri-urban nature and dormitory town for the urban population in Winneba (Efutu Municipal Capital), and
- its comparatively peaceful and serene environment and low land price away from congestion in Winneba (Efutu Municipal Capital).

Mpota has many of the urban facilities and services. It is also the main farming community in the district. Frantic efforts are therefore being made for the needed attention and investment it deserves to boost the farming industry. The community is also the main auto-mobile engineering area in the district. Plans are underway to boost the auto-mobile industry and create the enabling environment to attract investment in the area. This would go a long way to improving the economic activity in the area and reducing the incidence of poverty in the area and district. It is again worth noting that the area is suitable for tourism industry. This when improved would serve as an important employment opportunity for citizens of the community and hence increase income levels coupled with the necessary infrastructure development.

Gomoa Nsuaem can best be described as a tourism community although it has an active farming industry, since it attracts international and local tourists into the area mainly because of its exquisite forests and landscape. It also serves as a holiday centre for the working class. It is interesting to note that the mixture of the traditional life and the tourism nature give it a unique atmosphere equivalent to that of the countryside settlement peculiar to the developed countries. It should be noted that the



environment here is likely to attract the urban population to settle in this community, which would in the future defeat the status, which is most appealing to international tourists. Maintaining the atmosphere and protecting it from undue urbanization pressures would create an employment opportunity for the indigenes and increase their standard of living.

It is also important to note that communities in the district such as Gomoa Mpota and Gomoa Pomadze as well as Gomoa Asebu are growth poles in the district due to their nearness to the N1 road, which links the national and regional capitals of Accra and Cape Coast, and the first-class Winneba-Swedru Road. However, rural communities like Lome, Dahom and Akwamu require the needed support in terms of services and infrastructure to support their future population since they have a potential for growth due to their nearness to the District Capital.

### 2.7.30.2 Functional Linkages

The district is bounded in the North by Agona West, on the West by Gomoa West District, on the East by Gomoa East and on the south by Effutu Municipal.

- Functionally the district serves as a food basket (vegetables, rice, cassava, Plantain, yam and maize) to the adjoining districts.
- The Effutu Municipality also provides educational service (secondary schools, nursing training, tertiary education and other sandwich courses) and fishing to the district.
- Agona West serves as a trading center for the district due to its notable Swedru market.
- The district also provides tourism services in Nsuaem to the adjoining districts and beyond.

### 2.7.30.3 Functionality of Settlements

Gomoa Central District is made up of about 100 settlements covering an area of **206.69** square kilometres. According to the 2021 PHC and the definition of an urban town (with population of 5,000 and over); Afransi, Obuasi, Aboso and Ekwamkrom according to the criteria are the two urban settlements within the district with populations of over 5,000. The other settlements exhibit rural characteristics in nature with its predominant occupation of the inhabitants being agriculture.

Services available in the district vary widely. The analysis of the functionality of the settlements revealed that Pomadze is the first order settlement, followed by Asebu as the second order of settlement. The first order settlements have most of the essential social and economic facilities; however, the facilities are inadequate because of the dense population in these areas. The second order settlements also lack some basic facilities like potable water and health facilities.

The Northwestern part of the district, which produces the district lumber and foodstuffs, is distributed while settlements in the middle belt have the lowest population density in the district. This is probably due to the absence of significantly viable natural resources in the area as well as the easy accessibility to the capital city-Accra.

**Table 28: Functional Areas**

Major Towns	Source of Employment	Pop (2021)	Functions
Afransi	Administrative	4,395	Administrative Centre
Aboso	Business	4,942	Agricultural production and trading



<b>Aboso</b>	Fishing, Farming	<b>1,733</b>	Farming and Trading
<b>Mpota</b>	Tourism, farming and Fishing	<b>483</b>	Auto mobile and Farming

Source: DPCU Construct 2025

The district exhibits the characteristics of both urban and rural settlements. There are few urban and more rural communities in the district. It has majority of its people living in rural areas. Only few of the towns exhibit some characteristics of urbanization. At the district level, the Spatial Planning Committee led by the PPD is charged with the responsibility of ensuring sound spatial organization. Lack of layouts for most of the communities poses a major challenge for effective spatial development control.

The following communities, however, have some schemes which need to be revised for effective implementation:

- Mpota: 2 schemes
- Pomadze: 1 scheme
- Gomoa Ekwamkrom/Jukwa: 1 scheme
- Gomoa Oguakrom 1 scheme
- Gomoa Asebu 1 scheme

#### 1.44.4 Communities for Layouts/Schemes

- Gomoa Afransi
- Gomoa Benso Hill City
- Gomoa Achiase
- Gomoa Pomadze sector 2
- Gomoa Asebu

An Estate Developer is situated in a strategic location within the district to augment housing needs in the district.

**Table 29: Details of Estate Developers**

S/N	Name of Developer	Areas of Operation
1	Abbansco Concrete Product	Pomadze
2	SAAH Estate	Pomadze

The challenges facing sound spatial organization in the district are as follows:

- Lack of education for the landowners in the need to organize and prepare schemes for their respective areas
- The presence of unauthorized development in the district
- Inadequate funds, human capacity and other logistics to prepare schemes



### **2.7.31 Spatial Organization**

The implementation of projects expected to correct spatial imbalances in the distribution of services in the district depends on how the overall space economy is organized. To ensure spatial equity, planning and efficiency in resource allocation in the development process, settlements that have shown potential for growth like Afransi, Ekwamkrom, Asebu-Pomadze and Aboso will require comprehensive development schemes to optimize allocated resources. A comprehensive higher order services to enable them to serve their respective communities.

Again, services deficient areas like Lome, Gyaman, Kwame Adwer and Abonyi which are lower order settlements will require socio-economic services like schools, water, clinics and market to improve services at their respective spheres of influence.







The hierarchy of settlements in the district was distinguished by calculating the centrality score of each of the selected settlements as a rank of first, second, third in that order based on settlements functionality. Using the following quintessential bands as the criteria, the hierarchy of the selected settlements were identified in the table below.

**Table 31: Showing Hierarchy of Settlements**

No.	SETTLEMENTS	Functional Attribute		
		Level I	Level II	Level III
2	Afransi	1st		
4	Pomadze	2nd		
7	Oguakrom	3rd		
10	Ekwamkrom	4th		
12	Ekroful	5th		
17	Benso		6th	
19	Aboso		7th	
20	Ayensuadze		8th	
22	Beseadze		9th	
23	Obuasi		10th	
24	Dahom		11th	
26	Osamkrom			12th
28	Akropong			13h
30	Abasa			13th
31	Manso			15th
32	Achiase			16 <sup>th</sup>
33	<b>Abonyi</b>			17th

Source; field Survey, 2025

**Level One**– All settlements whose centrality scores fall between 110 and 150 which constituted 29.42% of settlements selected.

**Level Two** – All settlements whose centrality scores fall between 60 and 109 which constituted 35.29% of settlements selected.



**Level Three** – All settlements whose centrality scores fall on 60 and below which constituted 35.29% of settlements selected.

The analysis reveals that the district has levels one (I), settlements which include Afransi, Pomadze, Oguakrom, Ekwamkrom and Ekroful are the first-class settlements with Afransi providing the highest level of services in the district. Aboso has the highest population amongst the settlements in the district; followed by Afransi in terms of service provision. This implies that there is no direct correlation between population and the number of services and facilities as far as planning the provision of services in the district is concerned because Aboso, Ekwamkrom and some settlements are more populated than Afransi.

From the analysis above, level two are all settlements that fall within middle class in terms of service provision. These settlements include Benso, Aboso, Ayensuadze, Obuasi, Beseadze and Dahom which constitutes 35.29% from the analysis.

It is also observed that 35.29% of the settlements are at level three (3) indicating the inadequacy of the facilities to serve the basic needs of the population. There is a clear manifestation of poor standard of living of people living in the interior parts of the district. Here, basic services including water and sanitation facilities are inadequate. The communities under this category include Abasa, Manso, Abonyi, Akropong, Achiase and Osamkrom.

### **2.7.32 Conditions of the Built Environment**

Most housing types in the district are compound with few detached and semidetached in the large settlements like Pomadze, Afransi, Aboso and Mpot. Generally, houses are built with landcrete and few plastered walls. In the large settlements like Afransi and Pomadze, the buildings are plastered with cement. Roofing in the smaller settlements closer to the sea is made with asbestos whilst few of the houses have aluminum because of the sea effect. The foundations of most houses in towns like Benso, Akropong, Osamkrom and smaller towns like Kwame Adwer, Ofaso, Akwamu and Manso have been attacked by erosion because of the heavy rain and stormy water from poor drainage around houses. Constant sweeping and intensive weeding around houses have contributed to the worsening of these conditions. Many of the houses have no toilet facilities and therefore inmates depend on the few public toilets. Few houses have kitchens and the main courtyard is usually used for such purposes. Houses with no in-built bathrooms normally have their bathrooms outside the main house or are made as attachment to the main house. The resultant effect is the threat to public health by the exposure to sludge which has drained into empty spaces creating fertile breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other disease-causing pathogens.

### **2.7.33 Housing**

According to the 2021 PHC, there are 52,898 households in the Gomoa Central District with slightly more than half in the urban areas compared with a total of 24,937 in the rural areas. The average household per house for the district according to the 2021 census is 1.4 with the rural areas recording a greater number than the urban areas implying that there are more people in a house in those settings than in the urban areas.



There are 86,651 projected household population in the district of which 30,359 are in urban localities and 56,292 in rural areas.

The average household size for the district is 3.8 compared with 4 for the region as a whole and interestingly the average household size for the urban area is same for the total district. 1.6 and population per house as 7.1 persons. The **mean** household size was **4.4 people**.

The Gomoa Central District has a projected population of 96,441 persons as at 2021 based on the 2021 PHC with rural –urban distribution of 47.6 percent and 52.4 percent respectively. The district has a total house population of 86,651 with 30,359 in the urban centers and 56,292 in the rural areas of the district. There was a total of 38,924 houses in the district of which 22,010 were found in the urban localities and 16,914 in the rural settings. According to projected figures from the 2021 Population and Housing Census, there were 52,898 households in the district comprising 27,961 urban households and 24,937 rural households. The mean number of households per house was 1.4 and an average population per house of 5.2 persons. The average household size in the district was **3.8** people (Table 33).

**Table 32: Stock of Houses and Households by Type of Locality**

GCDA					
Categories	Total Country	Region	District (Projected)	Urban	Rural
<b>Total population</b>	24,658,823	2,201,863	96,441	45,540	50,901
<b>Total household population</b>	24,076,327	2,113,766	86,651	30,359	56,292
<b>Number of houses</b>	3,392,745	346,699	38,924	22,010	16,914
<b>Number of households</b>	5,467,054	526,763	52,898	27,961	24,937
<b>Average households per house</b>	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5
<b>Population per house*</b>	7.1	6.1	5.2	4.8	5.7
<b>Average household size</b>	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9
<b>Source: Projected from 2021 Population and Housing Census</b>					

There is a general demand for land for housing in the district due to the proximity of some communities in the district being closer to the N1. Secondly, the very existence of the privately owned Pan Africa University in Pomadze which admits students from all over the country increases the demand for housing. Estate development is therefore a potential area for investment. The District Assembly could encourage private-public partnership for the construction of estate housing to ease the pressure on the demand for accommodation in the district.

Housing is one of the basic needs of life. Materials used in building have improved but the locations of some houses have always been a concern to the District Assembly. The District Assembly through the Physical Planning Department has embarked on educational campaign against building in unauthorized places. Notwithstanding this, buildings in Afransi, Aboso, Ekwamkrom and Obuasi and indeed many parts of the district are not properly planned. This has caused occasional flooding during the rainy season since some buildings are situated along water



paths. Table 1.5 shows the main materials used for walls, floor and roofing of housing facilities in the district:

**Table 33: Materials used for Building in the District**

No.	Materials for Wall	Materials for Floor	Materials for Roofing
1	Mud/brick/earth	Earth	Thatch
2	Metal Sheet	Cement/Concrete	Bamboo
3	Wood	Stone	Mud
4	Stone	Burnt Brick	Wood
5	Burnt bricks	Wood	Corrugated Metal
6	Concrete	Vinyl Tiles	Slate/Asbestos
7	Land Crete	Ceramic Tiles	Concrete/Cement
8	Packing Cases/Bamboo	Terrazzo	Roofing Tiles
9	Thatch	Others	Others
10	Others		

Source: DPCU 2025.

### 2.7.33.1 Classes of Buildings

The buildings in the district range from first class to third class buildings. Buildings classification for the ranges is classified according to the following criteria.

- Type of roofing sheet.
- Type of wall.
- Environment within which building is found.
- Material types used for the structure; and
- Building foundation

### 2.7.33.2 Key issues of Housing in the district

- ✚ Compound houses (44.5%) are the most predominant dwelling units in the district
- ✚ Thirty-two (32.3) percent of households live in separate houses
- ✚ Almost forty-seven (46.6%) of households occupy dwelling units owned by a household member
- ✚ Seventy-four percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district are made of cement/concrete
- ✚ Eighty-seven percent of the floors of dwelling units are constructed with cement/concrete
- ✚ Almost 72 (71.9%) percent of dwelling units are roofed with metal sheets
- ✚ Most households (65.5%) occupy single rooms while 23.2 percent in two rooms, and 6.4 percent in three rooms

- ✚ Electricity from the national grid is the main source of lighting for most households (75.1%) in the district
- ✚ More than half (81.0%) of urban households use electricity from the national grid against 68.5 percent for rural households
- ✚ Pipe –borne water is the main source of drinking water (57.5%) in the district, and this is made up of pipe into dwelling (5.0%), pipe outside dwelling (25.9%) and public standpipe (26.6%)
- ✚ About 13 (12.8) percent of households use Tanker/vendor provider as their main source for drinking
- ✚ More than half of all households in the district use public toilet (52.2%) as their toilet facility
- ✚ 10 percent of households in the district do not have any toilet facility (10.4%)
- ✚ In rural communities (76.3%) households dump their solid waste in open space
- ✚ Almost three percent of rural households dump their solid waste indiscriminately as against two percent for urban households
- ✚ The most widely used methods of liquid waste disposal in the district are thrown on to compound (50.6%) and thrown on to street/outside (29.9%)
- ✚ Six percent of households dispose of liquid waste through drainage system into gutters while two percent dispose of liquid waste through drainage into pits (soak-away)

#### **2.7.34 Conditions of the Natural Environment and Disaster-Prone Areas**

The condition of the Natural Environment is a typical degraded one through human and Industrial activities. The human activities include bad farming, hunting and housing practices. The industrial activities also include mining and over exploitation of natural resources especially sand winning. Again, the commonest farming practice in the district is the slash and burn method of clearing the land. This practice has left farming land bare and exposed them to erosion, thereby rapidly destroying the natural vegetation of the district. Though not alarming, there are incidences of bush fire in the district, especially during the dry season when farmers start preparing new farmlands. According to the Department of NADMO, the District is characterized by man-induced disasters such as fires, road traffic crushes, building structural hazards (dilapidated building structures), unclaimed sand winning sites, sanitation hazards, building on waterways and poor poor/no-planning schemes for settlements.

The main causes of bush fires in the district are group hunting, indiscriminate burning of farmlands without creating fire belts by farmers, failure to seek fire volunteers' assistance during burning and careless palm wine tapping. Moreover, indiscriminate felling of trees by chain saw operators for timber, firewood and burning of charcoal in the district is a major concern. As result of these afore-mentioned activities, the natural environment has been greatly degraded in almost all parts of corners in the district.

Furthermore, climate change related risk such as low rainfall, drying up of vegetation, rivers and streams and high-rise in atmospheric temperature have worsened the development of agriculture especially farming and other developmental activities in the district.

Pragmatic measures are needed to reduce the risks posed. This notwithstanding, the activities line-up below is poised to help deal with the risks. Relief and reconstruction programmes including individual counselling of people affected and exposed to both natural and man-induced disasters to reduce the risk of exposure and prevent them from falling victims to these disasters.

### 2.7.35 Sanitation

Sanitation situation in the district is not encouraging, especially in the rural communities where drainage is very poor. Wastewater disposal channels include public concrete drains, earth drains, soak pits and stone pitched drains. Waste water or silage from bath houses and yards or compounds of premises is in most cases directed into catchpits and spills over into the open. Households without catch pits are directed into bush and public drains through open spaces creating breeding ponds for mosquitoes. In well-drained communities, storm water and silage are drained through public drains into streams, rivers, bush and low-lying areas as final outfalls.

In the area of sanitation, there are about 227 public latrines and 2,181 household latrines in the district. Most of the public facilities are managed in the communities by their Assembly Members and Unit Committees. Toilet facilities found in the district include water closets which are found mostly in medium and high residential types, KVIP found in schools and densely populated communities like Aboso, Benso, Besadze and Ekwamkrom areas, VIPs are more household owned and are found in most of the communities.

Human excreta disposal has remained one of the major sanitation problems in the Gomoa Central District. The greater proportion of the population depends mostly on the few existing public latrine amenities and household toilets. However, a few individual people, especially children, defecate at random in such unauthorized places as the nearby bush, refuse dump sites, seashores and open spaces.

**Table 34: Type of Toilet Facility and Locality**

Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality						
Toilet Facility/Bathing Facility	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
<b>Toilet Facility Used By Household</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>526,763</b>	<b>21,021</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>No Facilities (Bush/Beach/Field)</b>	1,056,382	80,936	2,190	10.4	7.8	12.7
<b>W.C.</b>	839,611	48,303	1,134	5.4	8.5	2.7
<b>Pit Latrine</b>	1,040,883	121,805	4,901	23.3	23.7	23.0
<b>KVIP</b>	572,824	62,088	1,661	7.9	7.0	8.7
<b>Bucket/Pan</b>	40,678	2,729	77	0.4	0.3	0.4

<b>Public Toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan Etc.)</b>	1,893,291	208,323	10,972	52.2		52.0	52.4
<b>Other</b>	23,385	2,579	86	0.4		0.7	0.2
<b>Bathing Facility Used By Household</b>							
<b>Total</b>	5,467,054	526,763	21,021	100.0		100.0	100.0
<b>Own Bathroom For Exclusive Use</b>	1,535,392	121,297	3,766	17.9		15.1	20.3
<b>Shared Separate Bathroom In The Same House</b>	1,818,522	160,291	6,189	29.4		36.6	23.4
<b>Private Open Cubicle</b>	381,979	36,157	1,296	6.2		4.4	7.7
<b>Shared Open Cubicle</b>	1,000,257	118,153	5,514	26.2		30.8	22.4
<b>Public Bath House</b>	140,501	12,895	432	2.1		0.8	3.1
<b>Bathroom In Another House</b>	187,337	38,394	1,609	7.7		3.3	11.4
<b>Open Space Around House</b>	372,556	35,703	1,913	9.1		8.3	9.8
<b>River/Pond/Lake/Dam</b>	14,234	1,773	225	1.1		0.5	1.5
<b>Other</b>	16,276	2,100	77	0.4		0.3	0.4

Source: Projected based on 2021 Population and Housing Census

### 2.7.35.1 Waste Management

All the major towns in the district have serious solid waste management problem. They have collection points in all the communities; however, there is no permanent engineered final disposal site. Currently, the assembly is relying on an agreement with Agona West Municipal and Agona East District Assemblies to dispose of its waste. The Assembly has secured a site at Gomoa Afransi to serve as the Final Disposal Site for solid waste and the site has been cleared and made ready for engineering.

The main methods of solid waste disposal being practiced in the Gomoa Central District include crude dumping, improved or controlled dumping and burial in disposal trenches. Household and trade wastes are temporarily stored in baskets, plastic containers, wooden boxes and other receptacles before being conveyed by head load to public refuse dump sites for final disposal.

A little over one-half (50.6%) of all the households in the district throw their liquid waste onto the compounds of their houses. About 29.9 percent throw their liquid waste on to the streets outside their homes while 9.7 percent of households throw their liquid waste into gutters. About six percent of dwelling units dispose of liquid waste through a drainage system into a gutter and another 2.4 percent have drainage into a pit (or soak away system).

Six communities, namely, Gomoa Abaasa, Afransi, Achiase, Obuasi, Akropong, Aboso and Besadze are the few ones benefitting from the public metal solid waste containers provided to the district by the Zoom Lion Company Ghana Limited, although they are woefully inadequate.

Majority of the communities manually maintain their respective dumps by raking and burning through periodic, communal labour programs organized by the unit committees and the chiefs or the assembly members.

**Table 35: Method of Solid and Liquid Waste Disposal by Type of Locality**

Method of waste disposal		Region	District
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	Total Country		Total		Urban %	Rural %
			N	%		
<b>Solid Waste</b>						
<b>Total</b>	5,467,054	526,763	52,898	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Collected</b>	785,889	20,490	2,225	4.2	6.9	1.2
<b>Burned by household</b>	584,820	70,553	16,812	31.8	49.2	12.3
<b>Public dump (container)</b>	1,299,654	98,454	7,322	13.8	23.0	3.6
<b>Public dump (open space)</b>	2,061,403	283,454	23,095	43.7	14.5	76.3
<b>Dumped indiscriminately</b>	498,868	28,334	1,387	2.6	2.4	2.9
<b>Buried by household</b>	182,615	17,727	1,774	3.4	3.7	3.0
<b>Other</b>	53,805	7,751	283	0.5	0.4	0.7
<b>Liquid waste</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>526,763</b>	<b>52,898</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Through the sewerage system</b>	183,169	6,670	459	0.9	0.9	0.8
<b>Through drainage system into a gutter</b>	594,404	35,183	3,059	5.8	7.3	4.1
<b>Through drainage into a pit (soak away)</b>	167,555	9,059	1,293	2.4	3.0	1.8
<b>Thrown onto the street/outside</b>	1,538,550	163,838	15,794	29.9	25.8	34.4
<b>Thrown into gutter</b>	1,020,096	89,199	5,142	9.7	7.7	12.0
<b>Thrown onto compound</b>	1,924,986	216,209	26,779	50.6	54.5	46.3
<b>Other</b>	38,294	6,605	372	0.7	0.7	0.7

**Table 36: Public Waste Dumpsites**

S/N	Area Council	Public		Institution/School		Industrial	
		Approved	Unapproved	Approved	Unapproved	Approved	Unapproved
1	Afransi	22	0	2	0	0	0
2	Aboso	8	0	1	0	0	0
3	Ekwamkrom	10	0	1	0	0	0
4	Asebu/Pomadze	9	0	2	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: 2022-2025 DESSAP, GCDA.

Averagely, the bulk of solid waste generated in the various communities and institutions is composed mainly of the following materials by volume

**Table 37: Composition of Waste Generation in the District**

S/N	Material	%age
1	Organic (garbage)	40%
2	Plastics	35%
3	Papers	10%
4	Textiles	5%
5	Wood	5%
6	Miscellaneous	5%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

Small-scale industries common in the district include akpeteshie distilleries in Gomoa Aboso, and Awombrew, tiles and block factory in Gomoa Oguakrom/Nyankuadze, Gari processing at Gomoa Obuasi, palm oil/palm kernel oil production and poultry farming Gomoa Abaasa/Abonyi. The operations of these small-scale industrial establishments like the Suaye Technology Centre (Kristo Asafo) located at Gomoa-Mpota generate solid waste through the by-products on the sites.

### 2.7.36 Services and Commerce Sectors

Within the plan period, electricity would be extended to all new sites of major communities such as Afransi, Achiase, Obuasi, Gyaman, Aboso, Ekwamkrom, Mangoase, Osamkrom etc. new sites. More energy saving bulbs will be procured to replace damaged streetlights. The district currently has no market facilities, except the small and unorganized markets found in some of the communities. The district will construct satellite markets for both daily and weekly activities at Mpota, Benso, Ekwamkrom, etc. A major market will be provided at Afransi whilst facilities at Aboso and Asebu markets will be expanded and improved.

Improvements would be made on the telecommunication network by extending mobile network coverage in the district, providing ICT centres and facilities. Efficient storage, transport, marketing and distribution system for goods and services would be provided.

### 2.7.37 Industrial Sector

During the planned period, efforts would also be made to maximize the use of local raw materials in production and the establishment of effective linkages among manufacturing, agricultural and service sectors. Since the district is predominantly an agrarian economy, agro-based industrial production will receive support in the planning process, to create wealth, employment and ultimately improve the living standards of the people. The emphasis on the industrial sector will be on the promotion of small-scale agro-processing and other enterprises.

Human resource development will be consciously pursued by way of organising training programmes, training to acquire employable skills, capacity building for small-scale industrialists and those in the hospitality sector of the district economy.

### 2.7.38 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Their Responsibilities

The contributions of NGOs in the District have had much influence on the development of the district. There are currently 5 major NGOs in the District which collaborate with the Assembly to provide development programs and projects in the district. The NGOs and their responsibilities are listed in the table below.

**Table 38: NGOs and their Activities**

NO.	NAME OF NGO	LOCATION	CONTACT NO.	ACTIVITIES
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1	GLOBAL MEDIA FOUNDATION	Gomoa Afransi	0208028666	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human rights and media advocacy organization</li> <li>Reproductive health education</li> <li>Social accountability</li> </ul>
2	CHALLENGING HEIGHTS	Achiase-Dahom	0501401071 0501401069	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rescue traffic children and reintegrate them back to their family</li> <li>Income generation for parents of traffic children</li> <li>Education and vocational training for rescued children</li> </ul>
3	ADESHYE SPECIAL HOME	Gomoa Akropong	0243787640	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training for children with special needs</li> </ul>
4	GOMOA SPORTS FOR CHANGE FOUNDATION	Gomoa Benso	0249768844	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use sporting activities as its core value to address education, health and economic challenges faced by the youth</li> </ul>
5	CENTRE FOR TALENT EXPRESSION	Gomoa Mpota	0557052437	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training the youth on employable skills</li> <li>Assist the youth with working capital and working tools</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU Construct, 2025

## 2.7.40 Objectives and Strategies Formulation (Projections)

In translating the thematic areas into implementable programmes and projects, it is required that a systematic analysis be employed to facilitate the attainment of the district goals and aspiration. The district has evolved objectives and strategies to translate the thematic goals into achievable end.

To provide a systematic and uniform platform in projecting the implementation of the Resetting – Ghana Agenda: **Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity** nationwide, the district will adopt the National objectives and strategies in relation to the district's development issues organized under the four (4) thematic areas the district will be implementing.

## 2.7.41 Development Projections for 2026-2029

The development prospects of the district represent the overall scope within which development could take place. Therefore, the knowledge of both present and future needs and aspirations of the district is crucial for informed decisions to be made regarding the type and kind of development interventions to be required for the planned period. Projections were therefore made for the critical variables of development in the district. These include population, education, health and agriculture. The development projections were made using the year 2021-population split of 47.22% and 52.78% for male and females respectively.

### 2.7.41.1 Population Projections



**Table 39: Projections for Age Cohorts**

Age Group	Base year (2021)	%	2026		2027		2028		2029	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-14	24,569	25.5	12,227	13,987	12,764	14,842	13,045	15,113	14,022	16,006
15-64	54,481	68.9	32,053	30,618	32,512	30,737	32,576	31,531	32,217	31,033
65+	3,542	5.6	2,154	2,470	2,231	2,613	2,413	3,220	2,842	3,982
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>82,592</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>46,434</b>	<b>47,075</b>	<b>47,507</b>	<b>48,192</b>	<b>48,034</b>	<b>49,864</b>	<b>49,081</b>	<b>51,021</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>82,592</b>		<b>93,509</b>		<b>95,699</b>		<b>97,898</b>		<b>100,102</b>	

Source: DPCU Construct, 2025

**2.7.41.2 Health Needs**

Generally, the health status of Ghanaians according to the statistics has improved over the years. However, there exists marked differences in health indicators among the different geographical regions and socio-economic groupings and Gomoa Central District is not an exception. The variations in health status are in part due to differential access to quality health care. Access to health care includes geographical and financial barriers. Geographically, there are Thirteen (13) CHPS zones and One (1) health center in the Gomoa Central District which are operational.

Considering the population threshold, the district needs one major hospital facility to be located at the district capital, Afransi and a poly clinic also to be sited in the eastern portion of the district. Thankfully, central government has supported the district with both a poly clinic and a district hospital at Abonyi and Afransi respectively. The poly clinic is completed and is currently being run as a health center because of inadequate equipment to enable the facility run as a poly clinic. The hospital is at the completion stage and has currently been abandoned by the contractor. The Assembly is therefore calling on government to engage the contractor to return to the project site and complete the project for use.

**Table 40: population Thresholds for Health Facilities**

NO	HEALTH FACILITY	POPULATION THRESHOLD
1	CHPS Compound	5,000
2	Health Centre	25,000
3	Poly Clinic	50,000
4	District Hospital	200,000

**Table 41: Estimated Health Needs of the District (2026-2029)**

Year	Pop.	CHPS Compound				Health Centre				Clinic				Hospital			
		EF	NF	BL	AN	EF	NF	BL	AN	EF	NF	BL	AN	EF	NF	BL	AN



<b>2026</b>		<b>12</b>	1	3	4	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	1	0	1	<b>0</b>	1	1	<b>1</b>
<b>2027</b>		13	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>2028</b>		15	2	0	2	4	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>2029</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: DPCU Construct, 2025 NOTE: EF - Existing Facility, NF-Needed Facility, BL-Backlog, AN-Accumulated Need

Considering the district's projected population of **100,102** (in 2029) and the standard/norm for a district hospital, which is 175,000–240,000 people, the district is more than qualified for a hospital. Besides Afransi, the district capital, which will need a district hospital in accordance with national policy, the other three (3) Area Councils would require improved facilities upgraded to health centres status at the very least. The CHPS facilities need to be provided for smaller communities to relieve pressure on the existing health facilities whilst sufficiently catering for the health needs of the people.

**Table 42: Projection for Doctors**

<b>YEARS</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>91,550</b>	<b>93,509</b>	<b>95,699</b>	<b>97,898</b>	<b>100,102</b>
<b>Standard</b>	1:1320	1:1320	1:1320	1:1320	1:1320
<b>No. of Doctors Present</b>	0	6	8	8	9
<b>Additional No. Required</b>	174	95	97	97	98

The table 42 above reveals that the Gomoa Central District has a serious challenge in attracting medical doctors due to the lack of a district hospital or Clinic facilities. It can currently boast no medical doctors at all. It is hoped that with the poly clinic currently being constructed and the district hospital about to be started, the district would attract a few medical doctors for these facilities. The Assembly in collaboration with the District Health Directorate should make conscious effort to work out practical strategies to motivate potential doctors to avail themselves and work in the district.

## **2.7.41.3 Projections for Social Service**

### **2.7.41.3.1 Education**

Planning for educational infrastructure in the district is challenged by the growing demand over supply. Strategies to improve education can be addressed taken into consideration the population, government policies, availability of resources and distribution and the level of accessibility to existing facilities.



Projection for educational needs is done based on assumptions including;

- That the School Participation Rate (SPR) will be increasing by the end of the planned period due to government's programmes such as the Free SHS policy, School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant, Free School Uniforms, ICT development and textbooks.
- That the population growth rate will remain at 2.5% reflecting an increase in demand for more infrastructure
- That available socio-economic and educational infrastructure will motivate trained teachers to remain in the district whilst attracting more into the district.

### 2.7.41.3.2 Needs Assessment of Education Facilities

Considering the projections made regarding the enrolment levels, it is an established fact that the existing education facilities in Gomoa Central District are inadequate. The education needs being assessed will cover classroom infrastructure for the three schools.

**Table 43: Projected Infrastructure (Classroom) Needs of the District (2026-2029)**

No	Area	Year	Pupils	Proj. Pop 2026/29	Size of Group	No. of Classrooms	Pop Unservd	New Classrooms	Schools Needed
1	Aboso-Benso	2028/29	4,344	6,098	-	52	1,290	15	3
2	Afransi	2028/29	4,001	5,667	-	56	1,628	18	3
3	Ekwamkrom	2028/29	3,850	4,921	-	42	876	9	2
4	Obuasi	2028/29	3,478	4,460	-	44	1,052	12	2
5	Pomadze	2028/29	3,693	5,703	-	46	1,621	18	3
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>19,366</b>	<b>36,849</b>		<b>240</b>	<b>6,467</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>13</b>

Source: DPCU Construct, 2025

The table 43 above reveals that a total of seventy-two (72) classrooms which work into six (6) Kindergarten blocks, seven (7) Primary School blocks and six (6) Junior High School blocks will be needed to address the projected classroom deficit by 2028/2029.

Regarding the district's projected population for 2029, the national standard and the current situation of school infrastructure, the district does not have that much deficit at all levels of basic schools in in terms of classroom blocks. In addition, the district will need to renovate and rehabilitate dilapidated facilities as to put them into good condition for teaching and learning.

### 2.7.41.3.3 Projection for Water, Sanitation and Housing

The existing potable water supply in the district is woefully inadequate compared to the existing demand. Many people opt to use water from unsafe sources like, rivers, streams and ponds. It is projected that the existing potable water supply gap of 67% will reduce to 40% over the planned period. This gap will be closed by the provision of boreholes in the smaller communities while the larger communities will be provided with Small Towns Water Systems (STWS), or standpipes



depending on the location of the communities. The government through the Ministry of Special Development Initiatives has provided some water systems in some communities across the district. The district will require Five Hundred and Fifty-Five (555) standpipes with Area Council allocation.

#### 2.7.41.3.4 Water and Sanitation Needs

Water is one of the necessities of life. One main assumption employed in the assessment of water needs is that all residents in the district rely mainly on water from boreholes and standpipes (**Point Source**)

**Table 44: Water Needs**

Year	2026	2027	2028	2029
<b>Total Pop.</b>	<b>93,509</b>	<b>95,699</b>	<b>97,898</b>	<b>100,102</b>
<b>Standard</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>No. of water Facility Required</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Number present</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Additional Number</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>

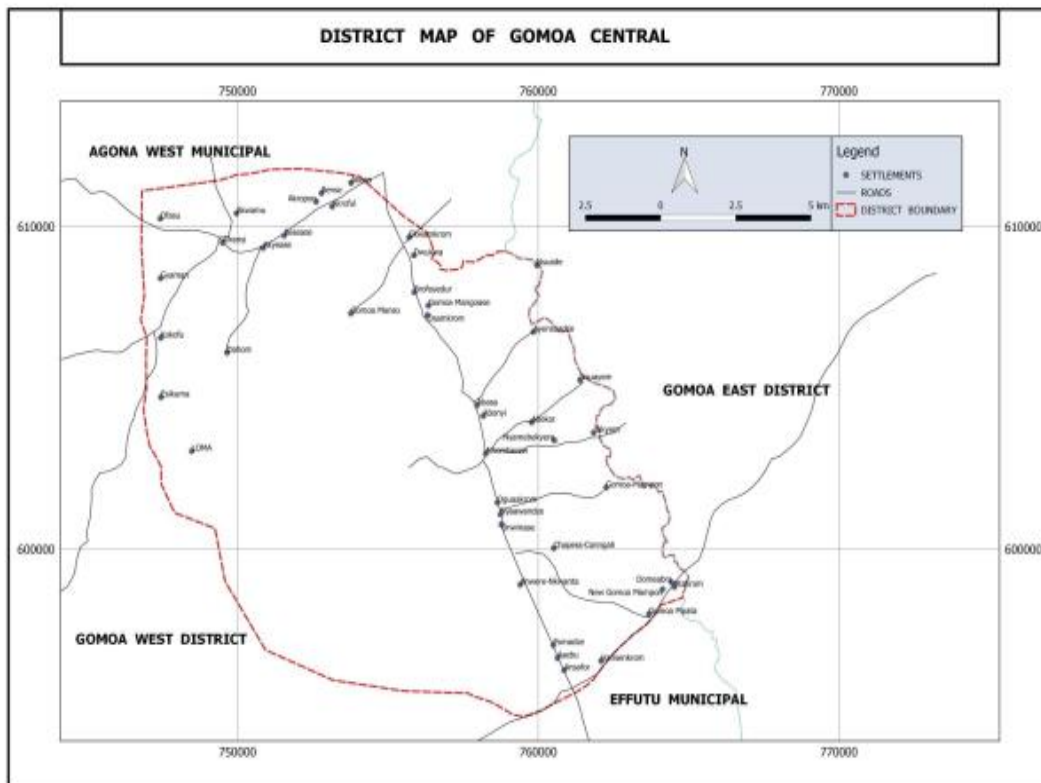
Source: DPCU Construct, 2025

The district needs 64 additional water points (boreholes/pipe stands) by the year 2029 to meet its water demands and required access to safe and potable water. This is because the district is working hard to engage GWCL to extend pipe borne water to most of the communities that are not already connected to pipe borne water.

Waste disposal facilities in Gomoa Central District are largely very poor. Considering the current population size of 91,550 and projected population of **100,102** by 2029 and the fact that commercial activities dominate, there is the need for adequate waste disposal facilities; both human excreta disposal and refuse disposal facilities. Luckily, the district has acquired a 10-acre waste disposal site for the disposal of solid waste. The site has been cleared, and engineering of the site will start once funds are available for the project.

In terms of sanitary facilities, majority of the communities are using public latrines. The district will require a total of 36 public toilets (KVIP and Pit latrines). However, due to the policy to limit the provision of public latrine to commercial areas i.e. markets and lorry parks, the DA will encourage the construction of household toilet facilities to improve sanitation in the communities.

**Figure 15: Future Map of Gomoa Central District**



## 2.7.42 Analysis of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)

### 2.7.42.1 Impact Analysis

The impacts of the issues considered as priorities from the SWOT analysis were assessed based on the following criteria:

- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunization of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development.
- Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- Impact on the different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);
- Balanced development.
- Natural resource utilisation; Resilience and disaster risk reduction; Climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Cultural acceptability.
- Institutional reforms.

In enhancing the formulation of appropriate strategies for more implementation-oriented plans, the identified priority issues have been subjected to the analysis of the Strengths, Weaknesses,

Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) of the district with respect to the thematic areas of the MTDPF 2026-2029 as follows:

#### **2.7.42.2 List of Development Issues**

1. Inadequate Health Facilities
2. Inadequate educational infrastructure
3. Lack of modern and community market infrastructure in the district
4. Inadequate and irregular flow of water
5. Inadequate attention for local economic activities
6. Poor nature of sporting facilities in the district
7. Inadequate support to agric. sector including high cost of inputs
8. Poor road surfaces and ancillaries
9. Inadequate supply of power /energy to newly developed communities
10. Poor waste disposal management
11. Poor spatial development
12. Inadequate support to security issues in the district
13. Inadequate support for gender issues
14. Ineffective operationalization of the lower sub-structures
15. Poor development of ICT and library facilities at all levels in the district
16. Lack of development of tourist potentials in the district



**Table 45: SWOT Analysis**

NO	ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
1.	Inadequate health facilities (e.g. CHPS, Health Centres, NHIS Office)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High level of D/A's commitment to improve health infrastructure.</li> <li>Existence of donor intervention for infrastructure development</li> <li>Availability of land</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate financial resources</li> <li>Poor maintenance culture</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of foreign donor support for health infrastructure</li> <li>High level of government's commitment to achieving the SDGs on health.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Untimely release of project funds</li> <li>Unpredictable releases of DACF</li> </ol>
<b>Conclusion</b>		<b>The inadequate health infrastructure of the district is a major development constraint; however, the high level of the D/A commitment and the inflow of donor support for infrastructure development can lead to an appreciable improvement in the number of health infrastructure.</b>			
2.	Inadequate educational infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of District Education Oversight Committee</li> <li>Existence of PTA&amp; SMC &amp; Educational management</li> <li>Willingness of District Assembly to support Education projects and programmes</li> <li>Existence of MPs Common Funds – scholarships</li> <li>Existence of school feeding programme</li> <li>Availability of land</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demand for high compensation for land</li> <li>Unregulated social activities</li> <li>Considerably high number of untrained teachers</li> <li>Poor condition of basic school infrastructure</li> <li>High incidence of Child labour</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Favourable Government policies on Basic education (School feeding, free textbooks, school uniform and free SHS).</li> <li>Support from donor agencies such as MiDA, UNHCR, JICA, PLAN Ghana</li> <li>Existence of the GETFUND Facility-infrastructure and scholarships</li> <li>Support from NGOs especially for the girl child</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unpredictable flow of funds</li> <li>Bad nature of access roads to some communities</li> <li>Lack of continuity in government policies on education</li> <li>Negative media influence.</li> <li>Lack of interest by community members</li> </ol>
<b>Conclusion</b>		<b>The high school enrolment at the basic school can be addressed by the provision of adequate infrastructure and logistics and sensitization for participation of communities.</b>			
3.	Lack of modern market infrastructure in the district	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of land for market</li> <li>Existence of business advisory unit</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of planning schemes affect siting of markets</li> <li>High demand for compensations for land</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of larger market at the adjoining districts</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High taxation</li> <li>High inflation</li> </ol>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Willingness of the people to engage in economic activities</li> <li>4. Availability of financial institutions to provide credit facilities</li> <li>5. Establishment of 2 market centres</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Low and unstable prices affect production</li> <li>4. Poor packaging of produce/product</li> <li>5. Non-availability of storage facilities and warehouses</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Willingness of the people to expand production</li> <li>3. Completion ensures quality production</li> </ol>	
<b>Conclusion</b>		<b>The district can tap into the opportunity of large markets in the adjoining district to ensure high patronage of the markets to be created</b>			
4.	Inadequate and irregular flow of water	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of water and sanitation unit</li> <li>2. D/A willingness to allocate funds for water and sanitation</li> <li>3. Existence of donor support intervention on water and sanitation e.g. WASH programme.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High salinity of underground water.</li> <li>2. Inadequate financial resources.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of collaboration with Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL)</li> <li>2. Government policy on water and sanitation</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Untimely release of project funds</li> <li>2. Imposition of project by donors</li> <li>3. Effect of climate change.</li> </ol>
<b>Conclusion</b>		<b>Potable water provision is available in most parts of the district. The only challenge is extension of pipelines to newly developed sites and a few communities that do not have access to potable water.</b>			
5.	Inadequate attention for local economic activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assembly's interest in developing the local economy</li> <li>2. Existence of LED focused programmes and committee in the district</li> <li>3. Existence of vocational, technical training centres</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High level of unskilled labour</li> <li>2. Poor attitude of the youth towards work</li> <li>3. High level of illiteracy</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of support for LED related activities through the GEA.</li> <li>2. Government's flagship programme of 24-hour economy market</li> <li>3. Enthusiasm of communities in creating community markets</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of support for LED activities by NGOs</li> <li>2. Inadequate financial support from government (MASLOC)</li> </ol>
<b>Conclusion</b>		<b>The opportunities and potentials such as availability of land and favorable government policy to industrialize the economy and create jobs and decent jobs is enough to overcome the challenges of local economic development. Meanwhile the existence of CEDECOM can support improving the skill base of the people in the district.</b>			
6.	Poor nature of sporting facilities in the district	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Willingness of community opinion leaders to address issues of sand winning</li> <li>2. Designated sites available for sand winning</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poor enforcement of environmental impact regulations</li> <li>2. Non-existence of the EPA at the District level</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development partners in support of activities to minimize climate change</li> <li>2. Possible collaboration to address the issue of</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of statute or government policy on sand winning</li> </ol>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Ability to reclaim the lands degraded</li> <li>4. Regulations on sand winning</li> <li>5. Willingness of youth groups to support the fight against improper activities</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Poor supervision of activities of contractors</li> <li>4. Ineffective enforcement of laws and regulations on the environment</li> <li>5. Inadequate grazing lands</li> </ol>	<p>indiscriminate sand winning</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Presence of CBOs and CSOs</li> <li>4. Available NGOs into sustainable environmental management</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. High demand of sand for constructional works</li> <li>3. Prolonged dry weather conditions</li> <li>4. Ineffective climate change policies</li> </ol>
<b>Conclusion</b>		<b>The existing sporting infrastructure such as school pitches are in bad state and there is the need to put these pitches in good condition to help unearth the many sporting talents that abound in the district.</b>			
7.	Inadequate support to agric. sector including high cost of inputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of vast Agricultural land</li> <li>2. Available technicals know-how</li> <li>3. Available water bodies (River Ayensu and its tributaries)</li> <li>4. Very active labour Force</li> <li>5. Existence of well-organized FBOs</li> <li>6. Presence of financial institutions</li> <li>7. Assembly's readiness to implement government flagship programmes on agriculture</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High level of illiteracy among farmers</li> <li>2. Fragmentation of agricultural lands</li> <li>3. Lack of storage facilities</li> <li>4. High pre-harvest and post-harvest losses.</li> <li>5. Bad nature of roads and poor road network</li> <li>6. Inadequate AEOs</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government subsidy on agriculture inputs</li> <li>2. Support from NGOs e.g. CIDA and other donors.</li> <li>3. Government flagship Programmes on agriculture</li> <li>4. Government policy on climate change</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Demand for collateral on loans.</li> <li>2. High interest rates</li> <li>3. Narrow coverage of government flagship programmes on agriculture</li> <li>4. Effects of climate change</li> <li>5. High prices of Agro chemicals</li> <li>6. Acquisition of land for commercial farming tedious</li> </ol>
<b>Conclusion</b>		<b>There is a lot of agriculture potential in the district with the many FBOs currently in existence. The government's programmes of "Feed Ghana" and "Happy Ghana" will help boost agriculture productivity in the district.</b>			
8.	Poor road surfaces and ancillaries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of adequately resourced District Works Dept. (DWD)</li> <li>2. Existence of farmlands that need good roads.</li> <li>3. Willingness of D/A to improve road infrastructure</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate resources for supervision and maintenance</li> <li>2. Unregulated activities of sand winners</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government's intervention in the construction of roads</li> <li>2. Existence of corporate bodies that support road construction.</li> <li>3. Availability of road fund</li> </ol>	Untimely release of funds
<b>Conclusion</b>		<b>The potential for good roads in the district is great and with the support of government, the district can benefit from the provision of good road network.</b>			
9.	Inadequate supply of power/energy to newly developed communities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of donor funded intervention e.g. DDF</li> <li>2. Growth of most communities in the district</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Delays in the release of funds to contractors</li> <li>2. Lack of communal spirit among the citizens.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of collaboration between the Assembly and ECG.</li> </ol>	Untimely release of project funds by government

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Increase in number of users of electricity</li> <li>4. Willingness of the Assembly to partner with power service providers</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Bush fires by farmers that burn power supply resources</li> <li>4. Non-compliance by community members on the mounting of streetlights</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Commitment of government towards rural electrification</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>	
<b>Conclusion</b>		<b>Power supply is one of the major challenges of most communities especially those communities without electricity and those that experience rapid development by the day. There is therefore the need to address the issue of power supply to enable communities derive maximum benefits from the resource.</b>			
<b>10.</b>	Poor waste disposal management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Available of a 10-acre Final Disposal Site for solid waste.</li> <li>2. Willingness of D/A to partner the private sectors e.g. zoomlion.</li> <li>3. Existence of Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit</li> <li>4. Existence of bye laws on sanitation and waste management</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poor attitude of citizenry towards sanitation.</li> <li>2. Misuse of agro chemicals by farmers.</li> <li>3. Inability of the D/A to enforce by laws on sanitation.</li> <li>4. Absence of recycling facilities.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government support for the private sector in waste management.</li> <li>2. Government policy on environmental health and sanitation.</li> <li>3. Existence private players in the waste management sector.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate tracking and monitoring by the implementing government agencies</li> <li>2. Delay in implementing government policies.</li> <li>3. Inadequate institutional support towards government's efforts.</li> </ol>
<b>Conclusion</b>		<b>Effective government support to the private sector and established environmental agencies coupled with adequate monitoring of projects can solve the problem of poor environmental sanitation. Again, constraints can be controlled by changing the mind-set of the people by enforcing by laws and establishing recycling plant.</b>			
<b>11.</b>	Poor spatial development (no layout/scheme)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of committed staff</li> <li>2. Availability of auto photos</li> <li>3. Cooperation of some landowners</li> <li>4. Existence of some old layout etc.</li> <li>5. Technical support of regional staff</li> <li>6. Support by Assembly members</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate technical staff and capacity at the district level</li> <li>2. Inadequate logistical support</li> <li>3. Lack of cooperation of some landowners</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of survey department in adjoining Municipality</li> <li>2. Availability of lands administration department in adjoining Municipality</li> <li>3. Government policies and laws towards land administration</li> </ol>	Late release of funds to support spatial organisation
<b>Conclusion</b>		<b>Spatial planning in the district has been a challenge since the creation of the district in 2018 and there have been steps to address this challenge. There have since been planning schemes developed for a few communities and it is hoped that this will continue to cover the entire district.</b>			

12.	Inadequate Support for security issues in the district	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of District Security Committee (DISEC)</li> <li>2. Existence of traditional authority</li> <li>3. Existence of Community Watch Dogs</li> <li>4. High D/A commitment to security</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate logistics and resources</li> <li>2. Use of land guards</li> <li>3. Inadequate security infrastructure</li> <li>4. Inadequate streetlights</li> <li>5. Inadequate streetlights within communities</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Presence of security Agencies</li> <li>2. Government's commitment to fight crimes.</li> <li>3. Willingness of communities to support</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate logistic for security agencies</li> <li>2. Low morale among security agencies</li> <li>3. High perception of corruption among security agencies</li> </ol>
<b>Conclusion</b>		<b>Opportunities exist to improve the security situation in the district with the presence of a district police command and other security services. Communities are also willing to support the efforts at bring streetlights to their various communities.</b>			
13.	Gender issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of Gender Desk Unit at the Assembly</li> <li>2. Activities of DHD</li> <li>3. Willingness of D/A to commit resources to support vulnerable groups</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High incidence of poor parental issues</li> <li>2. Patriarchy issues affecting the girl child</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government's support through MGCSP</li> <li>2. Existence of NGOs that support gender issues</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate government's support for gender issues</li> <li>2. Poor coordination of governmental institutions</li> </ol>
<b>Conclusion</b>		<b>There are quite a few gender mainstreaming issues especially with respect to incorporating the youth in development intervention of the district. Teenage girls also require a bit more attention from parents and the Assembly to reduce drastically the incidence of teenage pregnancy in the district. Gender issues are at the heart of youth development, and the Assembly hopes to leverage the potentials and opportunities that exist.</b>			
14.	Non-functioning of sub-structures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision made in the budget to support operationalization of the sub-structures</li> <li>2. High commitment of Assembly Members</li> <li>3. Willingness of the local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and other critical stakeholders to participate in local governance</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate logistics and financial resources</li> <li>2. Non commitment of leadership of D/A</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of Act 936</li> <li>2. Existence of the National constitution and other relevant laws on decentralization</li> </ol>	Governments' Inability to Operationalise decentralization fully
<b>Conclusion</b>		<b>Weak decentralization manifests in low productivity and morale among staff, low participation of CSOs, NGOs and stakeholders especially women but they can be strengthened by the commitment of D/A to release more resources for substructures operationalization and the promotion of stakeholder participation.</b>			
15.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High level of D/A's commitment to provide and improve ICT infrastructure</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate financial resources</li> <li>2. Poor maintenance culture</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of GIFEC fund</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Untimely release of funds to support ICT</li> </ol>

	Poor development of ICT at all levels in the district	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Existence of trained ICT instructors</li> <li>3. Existence of ICT facilities in the district</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Inclusion of ICT as part of school curriculum</li> <li>3. High demand for ICT experts in several organisations</li> <li>4. Government tax exemptions on some ICT equipment</li> <li>5. Government policy on ICT being part of basic education</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Proliferation of inferior ICT Equipment</li> </ol>
<b>Conclusion</b>		<b>There is high level potentials and opportunities to support ICT development and patronage. The constraints could be dealt with through prioritization. The challenges could be mitigated by concerted market survey.</b>			
<b>16.</b>	Lack of development of tourist potentials in the district	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of natural resources</li> <li>2. Existence of attractive tourist destinations</li> <li>3. Willingness of D/A to commit resources and grant incentives to investors in the tourism sector</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate information on tourism potentials</li> <li>2. Inadequate funds to support tourism development</li> <li>3. Poor infrastructure</li> <li>4. Poor condition of roads leading to tourist sites</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of Ghana Tourist Board</li> <li>2. Existence of Private Sector and other development agencies (CEDECOM)</li> <li>3. Favourable government policy on tourism</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Private individuals and groups unwillingness to develop tourist sites</li> <li>2. Inadequate coverage of tourist sites</li> </ol>
<b>Conclusion</b>		<b>That low level of Tourism development is a major problem in the district, but this can be solved by promoting the conservation of our natural resources and collaborating with private agencies for the development of the sector.</b>			

**Reference: Developed from Table 5 (Sample questions to aid in SWOT analysis) of the 2026-2029 Planning Guidelines for MDAs, RCCs and MMDAs**

## CHAPTER THREE

### KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

#### 3.1 Introduction

This section captures the key development priorities based on the key development issues identified under Chapter Two of this plan. Prioritization of key development issues will also be based on the priority Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets to be implemented by 20230. The chapter will also provide a brief narrative of how prioritization of key development issues was done.

#### 3.2 Prioritization of the development issues with the 2026-2029 Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF)

These issues have further been placed under the appropriate thematic areas of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF). The prioritization process was based on the following criteria:

- ✚ Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunization of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc.
- ✚ impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable,
- ✚ significant multiplier effect on the local economy,
- ✚ impact on even development (the extent to which it addresses inequality).

In view of financial resource constraints, programmes and projects were scaled down on the number of similar projects that could be undertaken within the plan period (2026-2029).

##### 3.2.1 Linking Prioritized Issues with Thematic Areas

The harmonized issues developed in the previous chapter have been categorized under the national thematic areas to ensure conformity with national policy issues. The thematic areas include.

**Table 46: Thematic Areas**

<b>1. Economic Development</b>
<b>2. Social Development</b>
<b>3. Environment and Human Settlement Development</b>
<b>4. Governance and Institutional Development</b>

### **3.3 COMMUNITY NEEDS**

The Gomoa Central District Assembly led by the Plan Preparation Team facilitated the preparation of Local/Community Development Plans (CDPs). These CDPs were found to be a source of valuable data for planning and decision making. The Team gathered data from all the communities in the district and facilitated the preparation of plans for all communities within the Area Councils in the district - **Afransi, Ekwamkrom, Aboso** and **Asebu/Pomadze** through participatory processes. These plans represented the community perspective on current needs and aspirations as the data compiled were done through consultation with the people at the community level during the public hearings organized for each sub-district. These community needs and aspirations were captured in the form of issues which were harmonized with the issues identified in the performance review and district profile.







**Table 48: Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from Performance Review and Profiling under MTNDPF (2026-2029)**

NO.	Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)	SCORE
1.	✚ Inadequate classroom blocks	✚ Inadequate educational infrastructure	2
	✚ Inadequate residential accommodation for teachers		
	✚ Inadequate second cycle institutions		
2.	✚ Inadequate market facilities	✚ Lack of modern market infrastructure in the district	2
	✚ Lack of developed designated Lorry Stations		
3.	✚ Inadequate water supply especially to new areas	✚ Inadequate and irregular flow of water	2
	✚ Poor condition of water facilities		
4.	✚ Weak/non-functioning of all Area Councils	✚ Ineffective operationalization of the lower sub-structures	2
5.	✚ No District Hospital ✚ Inadequate CHPS facilities	✚ Inadequate Health Facilities	2
6.	✚ Non-operational District Court	✚ Inadequate support to security service and agency	2
	✚ Poor residential accommodation for the Police/Fire Service and Prison Service		
	✚ Increasing rate of crime		
	✚ Inadequate equipment for the security agencies		
	✚ Poor lightning within communities		
	✚ Poor street lighting system		
7.	✚ Poor surface condition of roads	✚ Poor road surfaces and ancillaries	2
	✚ High incidence of accident resulting from over speeding		
	✚ Inadequate speed rumps to check speeding within our communities		
	✚ Poor drainage affecting the condition of the roads (culverts and bridges)		
8.	✚ Inadequate supply of electricity especially to new areas of communities in the district	✚ Inadequate supply of power/energy to communities	2
	✚ Inadequate supply of electricity meters Inadequate meters for most homes		
9.	✚ Inadequate employment avenues	✚ Inadequate attention for local economic activities	2
	✚ High rate of unemployment		
	✚ Inadequate job openings especially for the youth		
	✚ Lack of Training Centres for Skill Development		
	✚ Inadequate capital to increase and expand businesses		
10.	✚ Low attention for Tourism Development	✚ Lack of development of tourist potentials in the district	2
	✚ Inadequate recreational centres		
11.	✚ Inadequate Agric Extension Services		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ Poor access to farm inputs</li> <li>✦ Inadequate irrigation facilities</li> <li>✦ No approved Slaughterhouse</li> </ul>	✦ Inadequate support to agric sector including high cost of inputs	<b>2</b>
12.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ Inadequate ICT facilities</li> <li>✦ Inadequate ICT training centres</li> <li>✦ Inadequate ICT Instructors</li> <li>✦ Lack of library facilities in some schools and communities</li> </ul>	✦ Poor development of ICT and library facilities at all levels in the district	<b>1</b>
13.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ Poor nature of football pitches in the communities</li> <li>✦ Lack of astro turf facility in the district</li> </ul>	✦ Poor nature of facilities for sporting activities	<b>2</b>
14.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ Inadequate refuse management containers</li> <li>✦ Inadequate places of convenience</li> <li>✦ Inadequate dumping sites</li> <li>✦ High incidence of noise pollution in the district</li> </ul>	✦ Poor waste and pollution management	<b>2</b>
15.	✦ Inadequate control of buildings development	✦ Poor spatial development	<b>2</b>
16.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ High prevalence of social vices among the youth especially teenagers</li> <li>✦ High incidence of teenage pregnancy among the young people.</li> </ul>	Inadequate support for gender issues	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>30</b>
<b>Average</b>			<b>1.88</b>
<b>Conclusion:</b>	Since the score is very high (1.88), it indicates a strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and identified key development gaps/problems/issues		

**Table 49: A Matrix Linking Prioritized Key Development Problems/Issues with MTNDPF (2026-2029) Thematic Areas**

MTNDPF 2026-2029 THEMATIC AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES OF MTNDPF 2026-2029	HARMONISED ISSUES 2026-2029
<b>1. Build an inclusive industrialized and resilient economy</b>	Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc. Inadequate managerial and technical skills Poor entrepreneurship culture Limited access to finance Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	Poor road network and surface conditions Poor access to credit facility Lack /low employable skill especially for the youth Inadequate supply of power Inadequate support to agric sector including high cost of input Poor tourism development Poor distribution system: marketing/storage of produce
<b>2. Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society</b>	Inadequate Health Facilities Poor road surfaces and ancillaries Poor waste disposal management Inadequate and irregular flow of water Poor development of ICT at all levels in the district Poor nature of football pitches in the district Lack of astro turf facility in the district	Inadequate and irregular flow of water Inadequate health infrastructure CHPS, NHIS Office Inadequate educational infrastructure High rate of teenage pregnancy Poor development and patronage of ICT services Poor nature of sporting facilities
<b>3. Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment</b>	Poor spatial development Poor hydrometeorological safeguards High rate of geological threats Poor surveillance system of biological issues Uncontrolled anthropogenic threats Inadequate technological safeguards Poor relief operation and humanitarian assistance of disaster victims	Poor sanitation and environmental conditions (sand winning, toilet facilities, refuse containers) Poor spatial organization: no layout/scheme Unresolved Boarder issues depriving the district of substantial revenue Lack of reclamation of sand winning sites Poor drainage systems resulting in erosion of most communities Inadequate ICT centres Ill-equipped district disaster management office Poor preparedness in emergency situations
<b>4. Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions</b>	Inadequate support to security service and agency Inadequate implementation and coordination of activities	Non-functioning of sub-structures Inadequate support to security services Low empowerment for women

	<p>Ineffective monitoring and evaluation systems</p> <p>Inadequate production and utilization of statistics</p> <p>Poor development, cooperation and finance</p> <p>Poor knowledge management and learning</p>	<p>Inadequate support to the vulnerable and excluded</p> <p>Low revenue mobilization</p> <p>Non packaging of the “Gomoa Two-Weeks” festival to promote development</p> <p>Poor coordination between departments and units</p> <p>Poor monitoring and evaluation systems</p> <p>Lack of support for production and utilization of statistics</p> <p>Need for capacity building for staff</p>
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### **3.4 Narrative on Prioritization of Identified Needs**

In prioritizing the identified needs, a consensus was reached among six (6) groups of stakeholders. The participants were divided into six (6) groups of six (6) people in each group. Each group prioritized all the 16 development issues in relation to resource availability, impact of the issue, the time frame etc.

For each development issue, we found the respective frequencies of all the ranks; that is, the number of groups that ranked the given need at each of the positions.

We calculated the “weighted score” of each need/issue under each rank by multiplying its frequency for each rank by the weight of that rank presented in the matrix below.

We calculated the “Total Weight Score “for each need/issue by adding all the weighted scores and accordingly ranked all the needs/issues in order of their total weighted scores.

These prioritized development issues are further analysed in terms of the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) to determine their feasibilities, as captured under Chapter Two of the plan.

**Table 50: Showing the Total Score for each Need**

<b>Group Level Ranking/Weight</b>	<b>1<sup>ST</sup></b>	<b>2<sup>ND</sup></b>	<b>3<sup>RD</sup></b>	<b>4<sup>TH</sup></b>	<b>5<sup>TH</sup></b>	<b>6<sup>TH</sup></b>	<b>Total Weighted Score</b>	<b>Group/ General Ranking</b>
<b>Community Need</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		
<b>1. Inadequate educational infrastructure</b>	5 (30)	4 (20)	5 (20)	3 (9)	4 (8)	4 (4)	91	<b>2<sup>ND</sup></b>
<b>2. Lack of modern and community market infrastructure in the district</b>	1 (30)	2 (20)	1 (20)	2 (10)	3 (9)	1 (1)	90	<b>3<sup>RD</sup></b>
<b>3. Inadequate and irregular flow of water</b>	1 (30)	3 (15)	4 (16)	5 (15)	4 (8)	1 (1)	85	<b>4<sup>TH</sup></b>
<b>4. Ineffective operationalization of the lower sub-structures</b>	1 (6)	1 (5)	1 (4)	1 (3)	1 (2)	2 (2)	22	<b>14<sup>TH</sup></b>
<b>5. Inadequate Health Facilities</b>	6 (36)	5 (25)	6 (24)	6 (18)	4 (8)	6 (6)	117	<b>1<sup>ST</sup></b>
<b>6. Inadequate support to security issues in the district</b>	1 (6)	1 (5)	2 (8)	1 (3)	1 (2)	2 (2)	26	<b>12<sup>TH</sup></b>
<b>7. Poor road surfaces and ancillaries</b>	2 (12)	3 (15)	4 (16)	4 (12)	4 (8)	5 (5)	68	<b>8<sup>TH</sup></b>
<b>8. Inadequate supply of power /energy to newly developed communities</b>	2 (12)	2 (10)	3 (12)	1 (3)	3 (6)	5 (5)	48	<b>9<sup>TH</sup></b>
<b>9. Inadequate attention for local economic activities</b>	4 (24)	2 (10)	4 (16)	6 (18)	5 (10)	6 (6)	84	<b>5<sup>TH</sup></b>
<b>10. Lack of development of tourist potentials in the district</b>	1 (6)	1 (5)	1 (4)	1 (3)	1 (2)	1 (1)	21	<b>16<sup>TH</sup></b>
<b>11. Inadequate support to agric. Sector including high cost of inputs</b>	6 (20)	4 (15)	4 (16)	6 (18)	6 (12)	4 (4)	75	<b>7<sup>TH</sup></b>
<b>12. Poor development of ICT at all levels in the district</b>	1 (6)	1 (5)	1 (4)	1 (3)	1 (2)	1 (1)	21	<b>15<sup>TH</sup></b>
<b>13. Poor nature of sporting facilities in the district</b>	4 (24)	4 (20)	3 (12)	5 (15)	2 (4)	3 (3)	78	<b>6<sup>TH</sup></b>
<b>14. Poor waste disposal management</b>	1 (6)	2 (10)	2 (8)	1 (3)	3 (6)	4 (4)	37	<b>10<sup>TH</sup></b>

<b>15. Poor spatial development</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(6)</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(5)</b>	<b>2</b> <b>(8)</b>	<b>2</b> <b>(6)</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(2)</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(1)</b>	28	<b>11<sup>TH</sup></b>
<b>16. Inadequate support for gender issues</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(6)</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(4)</b>	<b>2</b> <b>(7)</b>	<b>2</b> <b>(4)</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(2)</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(1)</b>	24	<b>13<sup>TH</sup></b>

**Table 51: Prioritization of Development issues/Needs**

<b>NO</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>TOTAL WEIGHT SCORE</b>	<b>GROUP GENERAL RANKING</b>
1	Inadequate Health Facilities	<b>117</b>	<b>1<sup>ST</sup></b>
2	Inadequate educational infrastructure	91	<b>2<sup>ND</sup></b>
3	Lack of modern and community market infrastructure in the district	90	<b>3<sup>RD</sup></b>
4	Inadequate and irregular flow of water	85	<b>4<sup>TH</sup></b>
5	Inadequate attention for local economic activities	84	<b>5<sup>TH</sup></b>
6	Poor nature of sporting facilities in the district	78	<b>6<sup>TH</sup></b>
7	Inadequate support to agric. sector including high cost of inputs	75	<b>7<sup>TH</sup></b>
8	Poor road surfaces and ancillaries	68	<b>8<sup>TH</sup></b>
9	Inadequate supply of power /energy to newly developed communities	48	<b>9<sup>TH</sup></b>
10	Poor waste disposal management	37	<b>10<sup>TH</sup></b>
11	Poor spatial development	28	<b>11<sup>TH</sup></b>
12	Inadequate support to security issues in the district	26	<b>12<sup>TH</sup></b>

13	Inadequate support for gender issues	24	<b>13<sup>TH</sup></b>
14	Ineffective operationalization of the lower sub-structures	22	<b>14<sup>TH</sup></b>
15	Poor development of ICT and library facilities at all levels in the district	21	<b>15<sup>TH</sup></b>
16	Lack of development of tourist potentials in the district	21	<b>16<sup>TH</sup></b>

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES**

#### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter will begin with an introduction of the highlights of issues contained in the chapter. It will contain the formulated development goals, objectives, strategies and programmes of the district aimed at addressing the key development issues. The formulated goal will consider cross cutting and emerging themes. This chapter will also contain an assessment of goal compatibility using the compatibility matrix and development proposals integrated with spatial plans through relevant maps.

#### **4.2 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FOCUS**

For the planned period of 2026-2029, the focus of the Gomoa Central District Assembly (GCDA) regarding its development will be to render quality and equitable services to all manner of persons, (irrespective of background or status) through the provision of and access to food security and quality social services (health, economic, security, etc.) within the context of good governance.

#### **4.3 NATIONAL AND DISTRICT GOALS**

The goal of the district was informed by the aspirations of the people as well as the development policy direction of the government formulated through greater consultation processes.

##### **4.3.1 The District Goal**

The district goal for the planned period of 2026 – 2029 is to ensure sustainable improvement in the quality of life of the people, including the vulnerable and excluded by stimulating sustainable socio-economic growth through human and natural resource development, private sector participation and partnership and good governance.

##### **4.3.2 The National Goal**

Under the MTNDPF for the planned period, the goal is to address the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy and placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and sustaining the middle-income status.

#### **4.4 MTNDPF 2026-2029 AND DISTRICT GOAL COMPATIBILITY MATRIX**

In establishing the consistency of the district goal with the goal of the MTNDPF 2026-2029, a compatibility matrix was used as a tool. The definition of the scale (-2 to 2) used is explained as follows.

**Table 52: Showing the District Goal Compatibility Matrix**

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Score</b>
<b>Strongly compatible</b>	2
<b>Weakly compatible</b>	1
<b>Not compatible (Neutral)</b>	0
<b>Weakly incompatible</b>	-1
<b>Strongly incompatible</b>	-2

**Table 53: Goals, Objectives and Strategies Compatibility Analysis**

PRIORITIZED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
<b>DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>					
<b>Lack of modern and community market infrastructure in the district</b>	Create a conducive environment for marketing of goods	To create and build modern markets (24-hour economy market) and community markets ten (10) in the next four years	Enhance Domestic Trade	1. Build a 24-hour economy modern market at Gomoa Afransi 2. Build a modern market at Gomoa Asebu 3. Create and build eight (8) No. community markets	Trade and investment
<b>Inadequate attention for local economic activities</b>	Boost economic activities in the district	1. To reconstitute the LED committee for the district within one year of implementation of the plan 2. To support hairdressers, seamstress and other artisan associations with business trainings and access to credit facilities in the next four years	1. Boost Local production through improved access to quality raw materials 2. Ensure improved skills development for industry 3. Enhance business enabling environment	1. Select relevant officers of the Assembly and stakeholders to form the LED committee 2. Organize business trainings for artisans and other associations 3. Facilitate access to credit facilities for hairdressers, seamstress and artisan associations	1. Private sector development 2. Trade and investment
<b>Inadequate support to agriculture sector including high cost of inputs</b>	Improve the agriculture sector of the district	1. To promote domestic production and supply of inputs 2. To build the capacity of farmer-based organizations and other actors along the value chain	1. Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation 2. Enhance Sustainable and Resilient Food Production System	1. Promote food production among farmer-based organizations 2. Organize trainings for farmers	Agriculture and agribusiness

		3. Promote the production and utilization of organic inputs to expand organic farming 4. Train farmers on sustainable agro-ecology and increase access to improved seed and breed varieties		3. Promote the production and utilization of organic inputs	
<b>Lack of development of tourist potentials in the district</b>	Make the district one of the tourism hubs in Ghana	To promote tourism development in the district through at least 3 private developers in the next four years	Diversify and expand the tourism industry	1. Facilitate tourism infrastructure including road networks leading to tourist centers 2. Help address challenges such as water and electricity issues confronting tourism sites	Tourism and creative arts development
<b>DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>					
<b>Inadequate Health Facilities</b>	Improve quality and access to healthcare services	1. To expand 4 No. CHPS facilities into Health Centres in the next four years 2. To construct 4 No. CHPS compounds in four communities in the next four years	Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	1. Strengthen district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of primary healthcare strategy 2. Introduce mobile medical and dental services to serve rural areas, islands, and remote communities to bring specialist care closer to the people 3. Scale Up Community-Based Preventive Care and Health Literacy Programmes	Health and Health Services

<b>Inadequate educational infrastructure</b>	Improve quality and access to educational services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To engage the District Education Directorate on ways to improve gender parity annually</li> <li>2. To construct 12 No. classroom blocks at the KG, primary and junior high school levels</li> <li>3. To conduct constant monitoring of performance of the district in the BECE and WASSCE annually through the District Education Directorate</li> </ol>	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve gender parity at the basic and senior high school levels</li> <li>2. Enhance quality of teaching and learning environment at all levels</li> <li>3. Promote the ‘right age enrolment’ in basic education</li> <li>4. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels</li> </ol>	Education and Training
<b>Inadequate and irregular flow of water</b>	Make potable water accessible to the people	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To provide potable water in five (5) communities annually</li> <li>2. To organize four engagements on the importance of harvesting water in the four area councils</li> <li>3. To develop a District Water and Sanitation Plan annually over the next four years</li> <li>4. To drill 30 No. boreholes across the district</li> </ol>	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Accelerate the implementation of the Water for All Programme</li> <li>2. Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting</li> <li>3. Develop and implement District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs)</li> <li>4.</li> </ol>	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>Poor nature of sporting facilities in the district</b>	Unearth sporting talent in the district	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To support the grading of 10 No. school pitches in 10 communities annually</li> </ol>	Enhancing sports and recreational infrastructure for all	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the development of infrastructure and spaces such as community parks to facilitate physical</li> </ol>	Sports and Recreation Development

		2. To lobby the central government for the construction of at least one astro turf facility in the next four years		activities and foster a fitness culture 2. Promote local manufacturing and affordability of sports and recreational equipment 3. Establish and restore designated sports and recreational land use in all communities through effective governance and sustainable infrastructure	
<b>Poor road surfaces and ancillaries</b>	Improve the condition of roads in the district	1. To carry out reshaping of roads across all communities 2. To construct 10 No. speed rumps in 4 communities in the district 3. To erect guard rails at 3 No. sites in 3 communities	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	1. Expand and maintain road transport infrastructure 2. Enhance maintenance and management practices for all road sectors 3. Construct speed rumps on major roads in the district	Road Improvement
<b>Inadequate supply of power/energy to newly developed communities</b>	Improve access to power/electricity in the district	To facilitate the connection of 10 No. newly developed areas to the national grid	Enhance access to clean and affordable energy	1. Facilitate the connection of newly developed areas in the district to the national grid 2. Help coordinate activities of communities for the provision of electricity	Energy and Petroleum
<b>Inadequate support for gender issues</b>	Tackle gender mainstream issues in the district	1. To promote gender-based sporting activities in schools	Attain gender equality and equity in political and social development	1. Promote gender equity in sports	1. Gender Equality 2. Gender Equality and Inclusivity in sports

		<p>2. To strengthen the capacity of the gender officer to carry out effective monitoring of gender mainstreaming issues</p> <p>3. To organize two trainings for stakeholders in the gender mainstreaming area to boost their capacities</p>		<p>2. Establish effective coordination and monitoring mechanisms for gender mainstreaming</p> <p>3. Develop capacities of relevant stakeholders for effective gender mainstreaming</p>	
<p><b>Poor development of ICT and library facilities at all levels in the district</b></p>	<p>Improve the reading culture and ICT knowledge in the district</p>	<p>1. To ensure the proper operationalization of the ICT centres in the district</p> <p>2. To incorporate library and ICT facilities in the new classroom blocks to be constructed in the next years</p> <p>3. To make digital library services accessible to schools in the district</p>	<p>Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</p>	<p>1. Ensure the timely completion and operationalization of the ICT Centres.</p> <p>2. Promote teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education among girls in basic and secondary education</p> <p>3. Continue public engagement and sensitisation on e-learning</p> <p>4. Ensure adequate provision of e-learning tools for PWDs and special needs</p> <p>5. Expand digital libraries to enhance access to global teaching and</p>	<p>1. Education and Training</p> <p>2. Information and Communication Technology Development</p>

				learning materials for both teachers and learners 6. Increase access to school and public library facilities	
<b>DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT</b>					
<b>Poor waste management</b>	Improve the sanitation situation in the district	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To improve the infrastructure at the district's final disposal site</li> <li>2. To organize two trainings on waste segregation, handwashing and hygiene practices</li> <li>3. To organize at least four media campaigns to educate the people on good waste management and sanitary practices</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services</li> <li>2. Promote efficient and sustainable waste management</li> <li>3. Reduce environmental pollution</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Modernize landfill infrastructure</li> <li>2. Expand access to waste bins</li> <li>3. Encourage household waste segregation</li> <li>4. Launch school programmes and media campaigns to shift social norms around waste</li> <li>5. Scale-up sensitisation campaigns to promote proper handwashing and hygiene practices particularly among children</li> <li>6. Intensify enforcement of regulations and standards on air, soil and noise pollution including open burning</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene</li> <li>2. Environmental Pollution</li> </ol>
<b>Poor spatial development</b>	Improve spatial development in the district	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To ensure the preparation of planning schemes for at least six communities in the next four years</li> <li>2. To ensure the use of GIS in land use planning</li> </ol>	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Accelerate the preparation, revision and implementation of Spatial Plans</li> <li>2. Intensify the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) in</li> </ol>	Human Settlements Development

		3. To organize at least two trainings for the Physical Planning Department in the next four years		spatial/land use planning at the district level 3. Review and implement the zoning guidelines and planning standards 4. Enhance capacity for spatial planning at the Physical Planning Department	
<b>DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>					
<b>Inadequate support to security issues in the district</b>	Increase support to security agencies and security issues in the district	1. To provide at least one police post annually in the next four years 2. To organize four public education campaigns on safety and crime prevention in the next four years 3. To implement the annual maintenance plan of this medium-term plan 2026-2029	1. Promote effective maintenance culture 2. Enhance public safety and security	1. Enforce relevant standards in various sectors to reduce rapid deterioration of public infrastructure 2. Intensify public education campaigns on safety and crime prevention 3. Construct 4 No. police posts in four communities	1. Infrastructure Maintenance 2. Security and Public Safety
<b>Ineffective operationalization of the lower sub-structures</b>	Increase the involvement of the people in governance and decision-making in the district	1. To organize four trainings for assembly members to build their capacity in local governance 2. To provide an office each for all area councils in the district	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1. Enhance the capacity and effectiveness of assembly members at the local level 2. Provide offices and furniture and fittings in all the sub structures of the district	Local Governance and Decentralization

**Reference: Table 8 (Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes) of the 2026-2029 Planning Guidelines for MDAs, RCCs and MMDAs**

NB: A critical analysis of the goals reveals a high level of consistency regarding improving and sustaining the quality of life of the people irrespective of implementation levels. Therefore, a score of two (2) was assigned to indicate the level of compatibility of the goals.

4.5 DESIRED FUTURE SITUATION OF THE DISTRICT (SPATIAL REPRESENTATION)

Figure 16: Desired Economic Map of the District

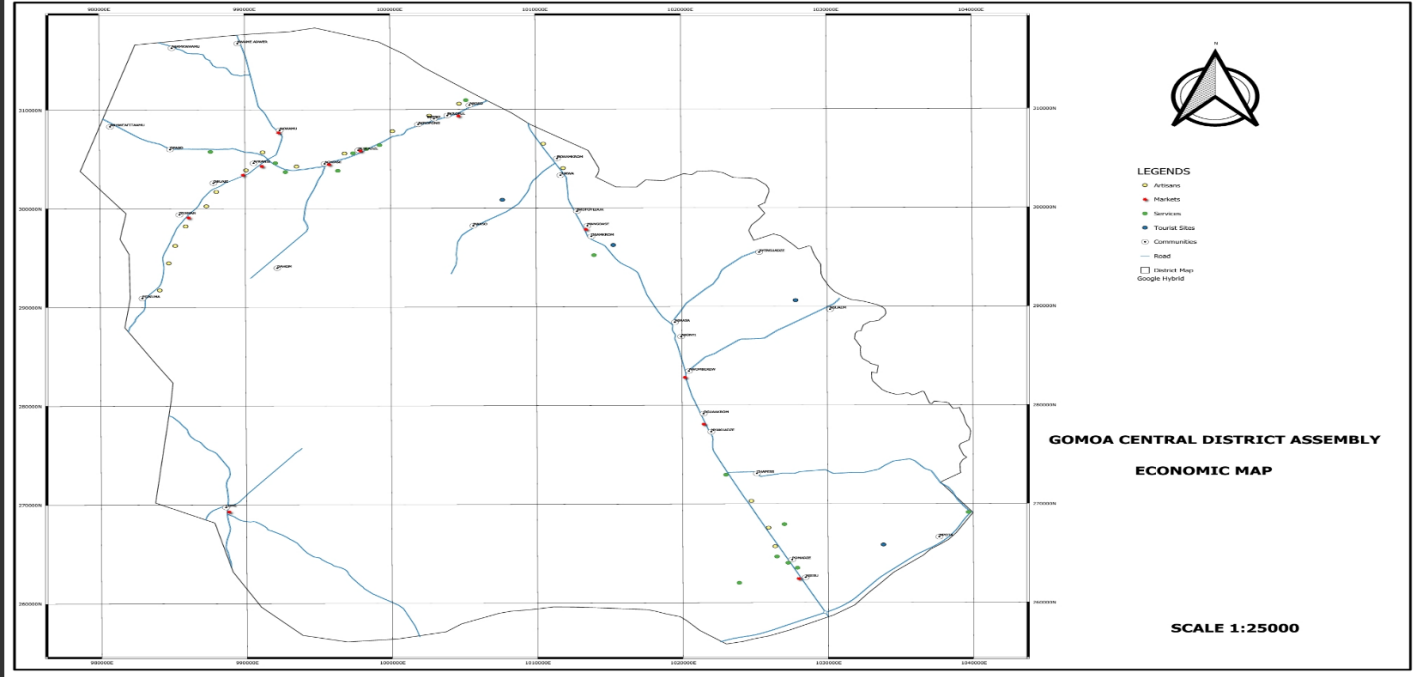
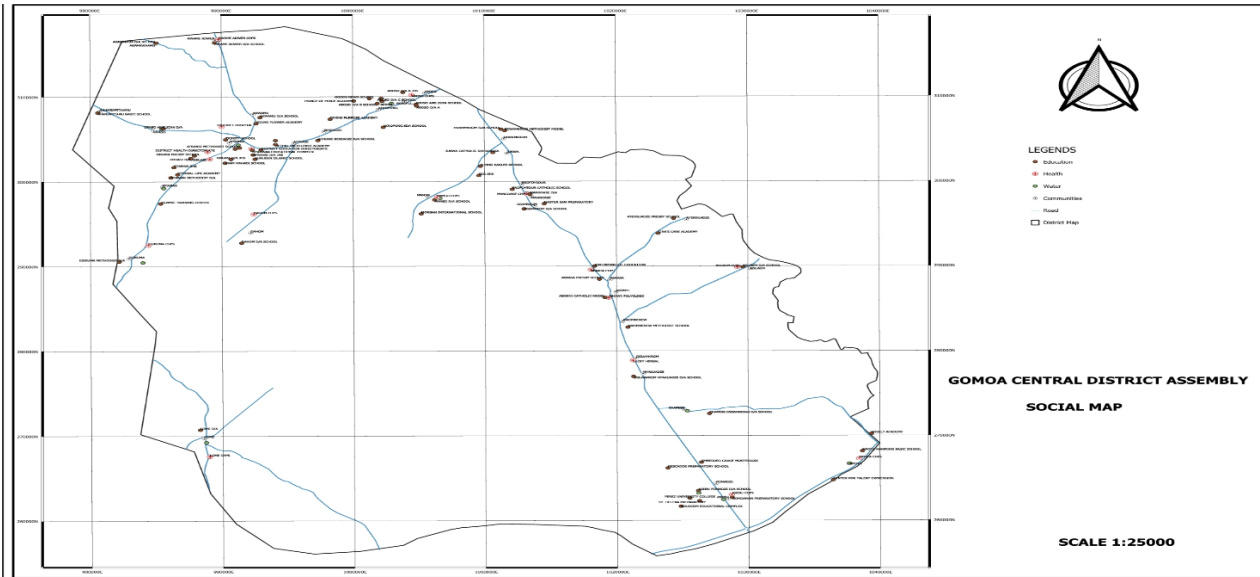
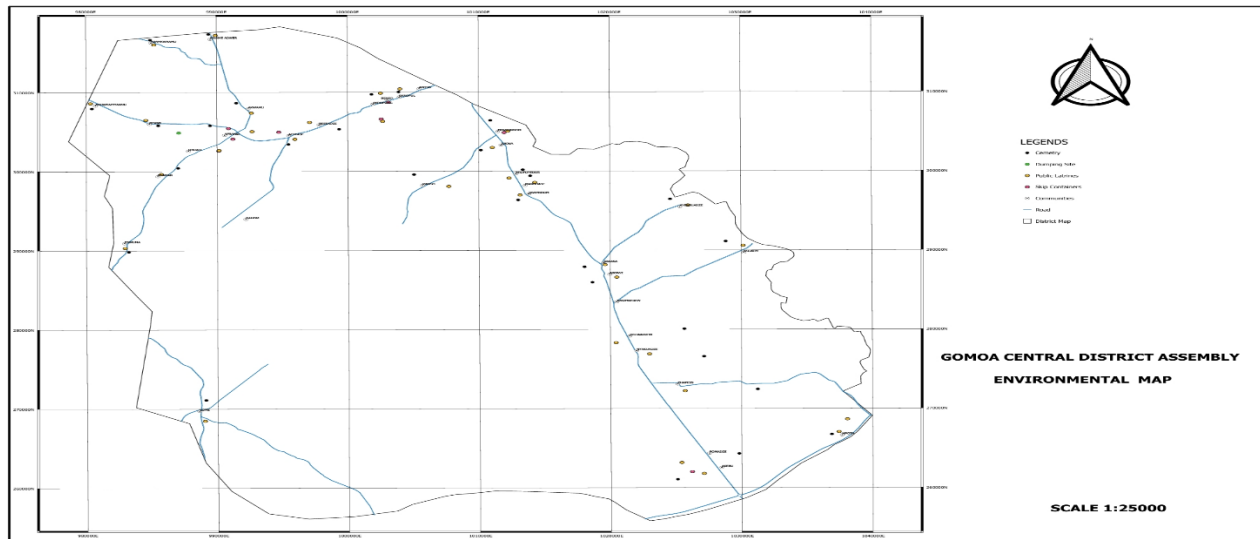


Figure 17: Desired Social Map of the District



**Figure 18: Desired Environmental Map of the District**



#### **4.5.1 Brief Narrative of the Desired Future Situation of the District**

The desired future economic map of the district depicts the prioritized programmes on Agriculture and Agribusiness, Private sector development, Trade and investment, Road Improvement and Tourism and Creative Arts Development. The district hopes to achieve the prioritized issues identified in the community needs assessment exercise to achieve the programmes outlined above.

The desired future social map of the district depicts the prioritized programmes on Education and Training, Information Communication Technology Development, Health and Health Services, Sports and Recreation, Gender Equality, Gender Equality and Inclusivity in Sports and Security and Public Safety. These programmes cover some of the prioritized development issues identified during the community needs assessment exercise. The district plans to work assiduously to achieve the prioritized development issues identified which will in turn help achieve the development programmes indicated above.

On the desired future environmental map of the district, programmes focused on Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene, Environmental Pollution and Human Settlements Development are depicted on the map. These programmes will help achieve prioritized development issues such as inadequate and irregular flow of water, poor waste management and poor spatial development. These issues when effectively implemented by the end of 2029 will help address some of the needs of the people and ultimately improve the lives and wellbeing of the people.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

#### **5.1 INTRODUCTION**

This stage of the plan deals with the packaging of the Medium-Term Programmes which take inspiration from the harmonized development issues. It therefore entails broad composite Programme of Actions (PoAs) which covers the 4-year plan period as well as an indicative financial plan covering the 2026-2029 plan period to ensure realistic interventions. The PoA consists of prioritized set of activities for the achievement of the goal and objectives as well as the location, indicators, time schedule, indicative budgets and implementing agencies (Lead/Collaborating and their roles). This is to assist in the monitoring and evaluation of the plan. The PoAs were developed based on projections of needs related to population, water, health, education etc.

#### **5.2 REVIEW AND FORMULATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION (PoA)**

The standard programme of action (PoA) is based on the strategies identified in chapter 4 of the plan. The programmes are based on programmes identified in connection with the prioritized development issues of the district. The programmes are meant to encompass the strategies identified under chapter 4 of this plan that align with one another in terms of what they are meant to achieve. The Programme of Action for the district as follows.

**Table 54: Programme of Action (PoA)**

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	TIME FRAME				COST				PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTATION INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (DPs & DACF-RFG)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Trade and investment</b>	x	x	x	x		30,201,957.00	1,000,000.00			Ongoing	GEA	Central Admin
<b>Private sector development</b>	x	x	x	x		130,000.00	80,000.00			Ongoing	GEA	Central Admin
<b>Agriculture and agribusiness</b>	x	x	x	x	1,170,512.71	70,000.00	30,000.00			Ongoing	Agric. Dept., GEA	Central Admin
<b>Tourism and creative arts development</b>	x	x	x	x		40,000.00	70,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin	
<b>Health and Health Services</b>	x	x	x	x	531,999.36	9,974,975.28	150,000.00	1,932,428.00 (DACF-RFG)		Ongoing	Works Dept., Dist. Health Dept.	Central Admin.
<b>Education and Training</b>	x	x	x	x	298,871.30	9,974,975.28	200,000.00	3,091,884.00 (DACF-RFG)		Ongoing	Works Dept., Dist. Education Dept.	Central Admin.
<b>Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	x	x	x	x		9,974,975.28	40,000.00	120,000.00 (DPs)		Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Sports and Recreation Development</b>	x	x	x	x		200,000.00	60,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	Dist. Education Dept.
<b>Road Improvement</b>	x	x	x	x		1,200,000.00	200,000.00			Ongoing	Works Dept.	Central Admin.

<b>Energy and Petroleum</b>	x	x	x	x		140,000.00	50,000.00			Ongoing	Works Dept.	Central Admin.
<b>Information and Communication Technology Development</b>	x	x	x	x		150,400.00	80,000.00			Ongoing	Dist. Education Dept.	Central Admin.
<b>Gender Equality</b>	x	x	x	x	4,381,149.15	5,430,000.00	80,000.00			Ongoing	Gender Desk Officer, DSWCD	Central Admin., Education Dept.
<b>Gender Equality and Inclusivity in Sports</b>	x	x	x	x		80,000.00	40,000.00		New		Gender Desk Officer, DSWCD	Central Admin., Education Dept.
<b>Environmental Pollution</b>	x	x	x	x		9,974,975.28	400,000.00			Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Human Settlements Development</b>	x	x	x	x	274,504.95	230,000.00	160,000.00			Ongoing	PPD	Central Admin.
<b>Security and Public Safety</b>	x	x	x	x		242,137.33	100,000.00			Ongoing	Works Dept., Central Admin.	Ghana Police Service
<b>Infrastructure Maintenance</b>	x	x	x	x	780,291.92	240,000.00	50,000.00			Ongoing	Works Dept.	Central Admin.
<b>Local Governance and Decentralization</b>	x	x	x	x	4,017,724.31	6,430,172.76	4,217,381.28			Ongoing	Central Admin	All Other Departments

Reference: Table 9 (Template for Programme of Action (PoA)) of the 2026-2029 Planning Guidelines for MDAs, RCCs and MMDAs

Table 55: Programme Financing

PROGRAMMES	PROGRAMME COST (A)	EXPECTED REVENUE & SOURCES OF FUNDING							TOTAL (B)	GAP (C)=(B-A)
		GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others (Specify)		

<b>Trade and investment</b>	31,810,032.72		1,000,000.00	30,810,032.72					31,810,032.72	0.00
<b>Private sector development</b>	250,000.00		80,000.00	130,000.00					<b>210,000.00</b>	40,000.00
<b>Agriculture and agribusiness</b>	1,270,820.56	1,170,512.71	30,000.00	70,000.00					1,270,512.71	307.85
<b>Tourism and creative arts development</b>	130,000.00		70,000.00	40,000.00					110,000.00	20,000.00
<b>Health and Health Services</b>	12,589,402.64	531,999.36	150,000.00	9,974,975.28	1,932,428.00				12,589,402.64	0.00
<b>Education and Training</b>	<b>13,565,730.58</b>	298,871.30	200,000.00	9,974,975.28	3,091,884.00				<b>13,565,730.58</b>	0.00
<b>Sports and Recreation Development</b>	<b>260,000.00</b>		60,000.00	200,000.00					<b>260,000.00</b>	0.00
<b>Road Improvement</b>	1,400,000.08		200,000.00	1,200,000.00					1,400,000.08	0.00
<b>Energy and Petroleum</b>	190,000.00		50,000.00	140,000.00					190,000.00	0.00
<b>Information and Communication Technology Development</b>	230,400.00		80,000.00	150,400.00					230,400.00	0.00
<b>Gender Equality</b>	9,891,149.15	4,381,149.15	80,000.00	5,430,000.00					9,891,149.15	0.00
<b>Gender Equality and Inclusivity in Sports</b>	120,000.00		40,000.00	80,000.00					120,000.00	0.00
<b>Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	10,134,975.28		40,000.00	9,974,975.28			120,000.00		10,134,975.28	0.00
<b>Environmental Pollution</b>	10,374,975.28		400,000.00	9,974,975.28					10,374,975.28	0.00
<b>Human Settlements Development</b>	664,504.95	274,504.95	160,000.00	230,000.00					664,504.95	0.00

<b>Security and Public Safety</b>	342,137.33		100,000.00	242,137.33					342,137.33	0.00
<b>Infrastructure Maintenance</b>	1,231,059.92	780,291.92	50,000.00	240,000.00	160,768.00				1,231,059.92	0.00
<b>Local Governance and Decentralization</b>	15,265,278.35	4,017,724.31	4,217,381.28	6,430,172.76					14,665,278.35	600,000.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>109,720,466.80</b>	<b>11,455,053.70</b>	<b>7,007,381.28</b>	<b>85,292,643.93</b>	<b>5,185,080.00</b>		<b>120,000.00</b>		<b>109,060,158.95</b>	<b>660,307.85</b>

Reference: Table 10 (Template for Programme Financing) of the 2026-2029 Planning Guidelines for MDAs, RCCs and MMDAs

### **5.3 FINANCING THE FINANCIAL GAP**

Financing the gap therefore means, more efforts would have to be made to improve the revenue situation of the district. Alternatively, external assistance could be sought to finance this gap. It is therefore expected, that to ensure the smooth implementation of the plan there is the need to raise more revenue and mobilize assistance. The following are some of the ways in financing the gap:

1. Measures and frantic efforts would have to be put in place to ensure an upward progression of the volume of IGF in each fiscal year. One of such measures is to ensure that a Property Revaluation Exercise is carried out within the district as a matter of urgency.
2. More emphasis would have to be put on key areas of the district resources that have the potential of generating more revenue. Analysis shows that the district has over the years performed creditably well in areas such as sand winning and building permit/fees. This means the assembly must put in more resources in these areas to generate enough funds as capital to finance some of the projects and programmes. In this direction, regular meetings would be held with estate developers to sensitize them on the need to submit plans of their clients for permits.
3. Stringent measures would be put in place to block all revenue leakages by ensuring that the revenue staff becomes more effective in their revenue collection. In this regard, well-trained and youthful staff must be recruited and motivated to carry this exercise.
4. The Assembly must initiate plans of linking up with our Development Partners to assist in carrying out some of the projects and programmes as outlined in the plan, e.g. UNICEF-WASH, IDA/SRWSP among others. In view of this, the assembly must fully resolve to the use of lobbying and tact to ensure that more programmes come into the district.
5. As we embark on linking up to our development partners, various communities should be sensitized to honour their part of the agreement under the direct labour component of most of the donor projects. This is to prevent the knack of the assembly intervening in taking full cost of the direct labour.
6. There is the need of ensuring that the assembly qualifies each year for the District Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT) to access the District Assemblies Common Fund-Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG). This initiative is not negotiable.
7. There is also the need to invest in income generating projects each year as a means of using part of the proceeds to finance other projects and programmes.

### **5.4 APPLICATION OF SUSTAINABILITY TOOLS**

The formulated programmes and projects for the planned period were examined using the sustainability tools to establish their internal consistency (supporting each other to achieve the objective of the district) and sustainability (thus supporting conservation of the natural environment, addressing socio-cultural,

economic and institutional issues). The purpose of this analysis is to examine the district activities to ensure that they are compatible with each other in terms of their effects on livelihood, health, vulnerability to risks and institutional factors.

The tools used include.

- Risk and opportunities matrix
- Compound matrix (Poverty and Environmental Dimension)
- Internal Consistency Matrix

The four (4) year development programme entails the construction of such projects as office and residential accommodation, school blocks, health facilities, markets, roads, toilets, drains, boreholes among others. Large tract of land and vegetation cover would therefore be cleared in the process, thus causing destruction to the environment. To sustain the environment, measures would be instituted to mitigate the adverse effects of this development and these include.

- In the construction of school blocks, offices and residential accommodation and roads, tree would be planted to replace those destroyed. Grass such as the vertiver grass would also be grown around the structures to protect the buildings and open spaces from erosion. Pavements would also be provided as walkways to these structures. These would form part of the contract.
- Landfill sites would be managed such that environmental pollution in the surrounding areas would be minimised or completely avoided. Measures to be adopted include avoiding river or stream courses. Sites for disposal would also be engineered to ensure that all risks are sufficiently catered for. Again, burrow pits and abandoned and degraded sand winning sites would be used as disposal sites to reclaim these sites for future agricultural use. As frequent as possible the sites would be sprayed with chemical to disinfect the area.
- Site plan would be prepared for projects in settlements that lack development-planning schemes. In communities with planning schemes, site and building plans would be prepared according to the schemes to ensure that structures are spatially well distributed to avoid haphazard spatial development. The schemes would make adequate provision for sanitary areas, parks and gardens and residential areas, lorry parks and markets.
- Boreholes drilled would be provided with soakaways for adequate drainage and pumps to avoid contamination and assure quality of the water. Pavements would be provided around the boreholes to ensure clean environment.
- Construction of both household and public toilets would be done in a way to avoid slopes so that bodies downstream are not adversely affected. When full, they would be dislodged and the material deposited in trenches purposefully made and treated with chemical to avoid environmental pollution.

- In areas where drains would be constructed, care would be taken to ensure that sewerage from houses along the drain are connected to the main drains through the side drains. Provisions would also be made to ensure that run offs and other sewerage do not empty into water bodies.
- Regarding the construction of markets, pavements would be provided to check flooding and erosion.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **ANNUAL ACTION PLANS**

#### **6.1 INTRODUCTION**

This section of the plan indicates the arrangements put in place for the implementation of the plan of each year over the 4-year period.

The Annual Action Plan would be implemented by the Departments, and Agencies of the DAs in collaboration with the Assembly Members, NGOs, CSOs, FBOs and the Private sector. The implementation of the plan would be supported by timely inflow of resources in order not to distort its schedule

#### **6.2 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

Implementation of the plan has been designed to include all stakeholders in the district, the central focus of the implementation rests in the hands of the District Planning Coordinating Unit. However, the plan for implementation involves the active participation of stakeholders like decentralized departments, civil societies, community members, development partners and the central government.

#### **6.3 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP)**

The PoA of this Medium-Term Development Plan of the District has been phased out into Annual Action Plans. The annual plans show indicative cost of projects, locations, output indicators, lead implementing agencies, sources of finance etc. the following tables indicates the annual action plans for the DMTDP.

#### **6.4 DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLAN OF ACTION**

The district's prioritised set of activities for the achievement of its goal and objectives over the planned period have been put together in a broad composite PoA. The composite Annual Action Plans consist of the location of the projects/activities, set indicators, time schedule, indicative budgets, and implementing agencies (Lead/Collaborating and their expected roles) which are very necessary for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

**Table 56: Action Plan (2026)**

<b>Objective: To build an inclusive and resilient local economy that helps grow all MSMEs within the district in the next four years</b>													
<b>Programme: Trade and Investment</b>													
<b>Projects</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>				<b>Cost</b>				<b>Project Status</b>		<b>Implementing Inst./Dept.</b>	
		<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>GoG</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
<b>Construction and Operationalization of 24-hour economy model market at Afransi</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		7,550,489.38			New		DWD	Central Admin
<b>Carry out data collection exercise on Economic Activities</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		50,000.00	2,574.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	Statistics Dept., REP
<b>Support for job creation/LED issues/Agri-business and Tourism activities</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		24,440.34				Ongoing	Central Admin.	REP, MoFA, Gender Desk
<b>Construction of 28 No. Lockable Market (Phase 2)</b>	Gomoa Aboso	x	x	x	x		608,075.72				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin.
<b>Construction of new market complex (Phase 1)</b>	Gomoa Asebu	x	x	x	x		1,000,000.00			New		Office of MP	DWD Central Admin.
<b>Support Rural Electrification and maintenance of streetlights</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		120,000.00	50,000.00			Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin.
<b>Develop local plans/settlement plans for selected communities</b>	Selected communities	x	x	x	x		140,000.00	48,586.32			Ongoing	Phy. Planning Dept.	Cent. Admin
<b>Support maintenance of feeder roads (75Km)</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x			50,000.00			Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin.
<b>Objective: To create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society by making social services available to all the people in the district within the next four years</b>													

Programme: Social Services Improvement													
Support gender mainstreaming activities on gender issues	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		20,000.00				Ongoing	Gender Desk Officer	Central Admin.
Construction 1 No. 6-Unit Classroom block with 3-Seater WC Toilet at Asebu D/A Basic	Gomoa Asebu	x	x	x	x		1,014,361.59				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. GES
Completion of 1 No KG Block at Jukwa (CODA)	Gomoa Jukwa	x	x	x	x		150,000.00				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin GES
Completion of 3 No. Schools at Afransi Zion Basic, Obuasi Presby Basic and Afransi SDA KG	Afransi, Obuasi	x	x	x	x		526,451.93				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin GES
Completion of 1 No. 2-Unit KG Block at Lome basic School (GETFUND)	Gomoa Lome	x	x	x	x		500,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES
Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit Junior High School Block with 3-seater WC toilet at Akropong No. 2 D/A Basic School	Gomoa Akropong	x	x	x	x		800,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES
Construction of 1 No. 2-Unit KG Block with 2-seater WC toilet at Abonyi Catholic Basic	Gomoa Abonyi	x	x	x	x		600,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES
Completion of 1 No. 6-Unit classroom block at Kwame Adwer Basic School (GETFUND)	Gomoa Kwame Adwer	x	x	x	x		350,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES
Completion of 1 No. 2-Unit KG Block at Aboso AME Zion Basic (GETFUND)	Gomoa Aboso	x	x	x	x		400,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES
Completion of 1 No. 3-Unit classroom block at Afransi Methodist Basic (GETFUND)	Gomoa Aboso	x	x	x	x		350,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES

<b>Maintenance of Educational infrastructure for selected schools</b>	Obuasi D/A, Ofaso D/A, Ekroful 'A' Basic, Oguakrom/Ny akuadze D/A Manso Basic Abamkwaim Basic	x	x	x	x		1,285,914 .12			New	Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. GES
<b>Procurement of 40 No. Bunk Beds for Gyaman SHS</b>	Gomoa Gyaman	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0					Central Admin	GES
<b>Fencing and landscaping of 3 No. Health facilities</b>	Gomoa Aboso Gomoa Obuasi Gomoa Nsuaem	x	x	x	x		526,451.9 3					DWD	Central Admin.
<b>Construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS Compound</b>	Gomoa Akyerebrom (Hill City)	x	x	x	x		1,146,871 .91					DWD	Central Admin. DHD
<b>Construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS Compound</b>	Oguaakrom	x	x	x	x		1,146,871 .91			New		DWD	Central Admin. DHD
<b>Completion of expansion and furnishing of 2 No. CHPS Compounds to Health Centers at Gomoa Ekwamkrom and Gomoa Asebu</b>	Gomoa Ekwamkrom Gomoa Asebu	x	x	x	x		200,000.0 0				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. DHD
<b>Completion of 1 No. CHPS Compound at Gomoa Aboso (Furnishing)</b>	Gomoa Aboso	x	x	x	x		184,367.5 1				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. DHD

<b>Construction of Laboratory, Male and Female wards, dispensary and ancillary facilities</b>	Gomoa Aboso	x	x	x	x		66,468.19				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. DHD
<b>Construction of 3 No. one bedroom Teachers Quarters</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		966,214.00			New		DWD	Central Admin. DHD
<b>Provide support for control of HIV/ Malaria</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		152,258.30				Ongoing	HIV/AI DS Focal Person	Central Admin.
<b>Procurement of 200 No. Teacher's tables and chairs</b>	Selected schools	x	x	x	x		500,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin.
<b>Procurement of 1,650 No. Dual Desks for Schools</b>	Selected schools	x	x	x	x		1,361,870.66			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Procurement of 500 No. Mono Desks for JHS</b>	Selected schools	x	x	x	x		500,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Procurement of 200 No. Hexagonal Desks for KG Blocks</b>	Selected Schools	x	x	x	x		658,325.09			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Support for the Supply of JHS and Primary School Uniforms</b>	Selected schools	x	x	x	x		200,000.00			New		Office of MP	Central Admin
<b>Procurement of sanitary tools and equipment</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000.00				Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at District Assembly's Bungalows</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Aboso CHPS Compound</b>	Aboso	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Ekwamkrom CHPS Compound</b>	Ekwamkrom	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Gyaman SHS</b>	Gyaman	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin

<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Beseadze</b>	Beseadze	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Ayensuadze</b>	Ayensuadze	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Mpota</b>	Mpota	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Manso CHPS Compound</b>	Manso	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Lome CHPS Compound</b>	Lome	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at the District Assembly premises</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Gyaman</b>	Gyaman	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Aboso</b>	Aboso	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Ekroful</b>	Ekroful	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Akropong</b>	Akropong	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Extension of Pipe Borne Water to 3 No. Communities</b>	Mpota, Achiase, Benso New Site	x	x	x	x		1,280,195 .75			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Repair of boreholes</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		200,000.0 0				Ongoing	Central Adm.	
<b>Material Support for the Construction of Drainages</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		700,000.0 0			New		Office of MP	DWD Central Admin.

<b>Construction 1 No. 6-Unit Classroom block with office and stores at Gomoa Lome Islamic D/A School.</b>	Gomoa Lome	x	x	x	x		150,092.57				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. GES
<b>Construction 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom block with 4-Seater KVIP and washrooms</b>	Gomoa Afransi SDA	x	x	x	x		469,264.98			New		DWD	Central Admin. GES
<b>Community Sensitization and Education</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin.	ISD
<b>Support for the completion of community-initiated projects (Self-Help Projects)</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		250,000.00 400,000.00				Ongoing	Cent. Admin Office of MP	
<b>Support mock, BECE and WASSCE examinations</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		30,000.00				Ongoing	GES	Central Admin.
<b>Support 'My First Day at School' initiative</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		10,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin	GES
<b>Support Brilliant but Needy Students initiative</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000.00				Ongoing	Cent. Admin.	GES
<b>Support for Persons with Disabilities (PWD) activities</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		920,000.00				Ongoing	Social Welfare & Comm. Devt	Central Admin.
<b>Registration and monitoring of at least ten daycare centers in the district</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,200.00					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.

<b>Community sensitization on child rights, parental responsibilities and reduction of child labour</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,000.0 0					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.
<b>Facilitate rescuing and reintegrating trafficked children</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,200.0 0					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.
<b>Handling 30 reported child protection cases</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,700.0 0					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.
<b>Facilitate and supervise leap payment in 28 communities</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	2,000.0 0					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.
<b>Support for PWD activities (disbursement of funds and monitoring of beneficiaries)</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,599.0 0					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.
<b>Carry out counselling of incarcerated individuals</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,599.0 0					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.
<b>Supporting Sports and Culture activities</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			6,000.0 0			Ongoing	GES Gender Unit	Central Admin.
<b>Support for programmes (Donations)</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		400,000.0 0	40,000. 00			Ongoing	Office of MP	Central Admin.
<b>Procurement of consumables</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		280,000.0 0				Ongoing	Office of MP	Central Admin.
<b>Objective: To build safe and well-planned communities with focus on environmental protection in every community within the next four years</b>													
<b>Programme: Waste Management and Environmental Sanitation</b>													
<b>Completion of 9 No. Toilets at Aboso, Obuasi, Brofoyedur Lome, Manso and Pomadze (CODA)</b>	Aboso, Manso Brofoyedur Lome Obuasi	x	x	x	x		497,488.2 7			New		DWD	Central Admin

	Pomadze Ekwamkrom, Abonyi, Oguakrom												
<b>Support for lifting 12 No. skip containers</b>	Beseadze, Mangoase, Hillcity, Benso, Pomadze, Ekroful, etc	x	x	x	x		300,000.0 0			New		EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Clearing of unauthorized community dump sites</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		200,000.0 0				Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin
<b>Procurement of 2 No. motorbikes for field Officers</b>	Afransi Aboso Ekwamkrom Asebu	x	x	x	x		70,000.00			New		EHSU	Central Admin
<b>Procurement of 12 No. Skip Containers</b>	Beseadze, Mangoase, Hillcity, Benso, Pomadze, Ekroful, etc	x	x	x	x	DACF IGF	511,451.9 3	100,000 .00		New		EHSU	Central Admin
<b>Construction of 12 No. Skip Pads</b>	Beseadze, Mangoase, Hillcity, Benso, Pomadze, Ekroful etc	x	x	x	x	DACF	235,000.0 0			New		EHSU	Central Admin
<b>Procurement of Poly Tanks</b>	District wise	x	x	x	x			40,000. 00		New		EHSU	Central Admin

<b>Support for household toilet construction</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		175,102.26		30,000.00		Ongoing	EHSU	Cent. Admin
<b>Support for Fumigation activities</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		366,274.92				Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Support for Sanitation Improvement Package activities</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		387,205.00				Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Community sensitization on sanitation and hygiene</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		50,000.00				Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Support National Sanitation Day/Clean-up exercises</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		100,000.00	30,000.00			Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Manage the Assembly's Final Disposal Site</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		385,474.47				Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Organize climate change sensitization activities in the district</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		80,000.00		3,000.00		Ongoing	SWCD	Central Admin.
<b>Carry out Tree planting exercise in the district</b>	Aboso Afransi Ekwamkrom Asebu/Pomadze	x	x	x	x		2,000.00				Ongoing	Community Dev't	Central Admin
<b>Inspection and monitoring of sand winning sites</b>	Abaasa Manso Nsuaem Lome	x	x	x	x		1,000.00				Ongoing	Community Dev't	Central Admin
<b>Organize clean-up exercise across the district</b>	Aboso Asebu/Pomadze	x	x	x	x		2,000.00				Ongoing	Community Dev't	Central Admin

	Afransi Ekwamkrom												
<b>Support Disaster Prevention activities and biological threats (sensitization and relief support)</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		109,687.17				Ongoing	NADM O	Cent. Admin
<b>Objective: To build effective, efficient and dynamic departments and institutions in the district within the next four years</b>													
<b>Programme: Local Governance and Decentralization</b>													
<b>Support Independence Day celebration</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		39,382.23				Ongoing	Central Admin.	GES
<b>Support for the operationalization of Client Service Unit</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		20,287.97	8,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin	
<b>Functionality of Audit Committee</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		40,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Support for official celebrations and protocol expenses</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		140,997.59	70,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin	Office of MP
<b>Support security and anti-corruption activities</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		30,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin	GPS
<b>Support for operationalization of area councils/sub structures</b>	Afransi Asebu Aboso Ekwamkrom	x	x	x	x		30,332.82				Ongoing	Cent. Admin	
<b>Preparation of Risk Management Register</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		30,000.00			New		Central Admin	Central Admin
<b>Support for NALAG Activities</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		97,445.32				Ongoing	Central Admin	

<b>Human Capacity Development</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		135,000.00	20,000.00			Ongoing	Human Resource Dept.	Central Admin.
							289,864.00						
<b>Procurement and operationalization of revenue management software</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		52,323.13				Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Maintenance of accounting software</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		10,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin.	Finance Dept.
<b>Support for DPCU, General Assembly, Budget Committee Programmes and Sub-committee meetings</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		140,000.00	90,000.00			Ongoing	Cent. Admin	
<b>Procurement of Stationery</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		80,000.00	25,000.00			Ongoing	Cent. Admin	
<b>Procurement of Office Equipment</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		40,000.00				Ongoing	Cent. Admin	
<b>Support for preparation of 2027 Composite Budget</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		50,000.00				Ongoing	Cent. Admin	Budget Unit
<b>Completion of 1 No. Police Station</b>	Gomoa Pomadze	x	x	x	x		92,426.88				Ongoing	DWD	Central. Admin
<b>Completion of 1 No. Police Station</b>	Gomoa Obuasi	x	x	x	x		42,137.33				Ongoing	DWD	Central. Admin
<b>Operation and Maintenance of official properties/assets</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		171,156.36	40,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Insurance of official vehicles</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		40,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin.	

<b>Maintenance/refurbishment of official buildings</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		862,026.45				Ongoing	DWD	Central Adm.
<b>Preparation of Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026-2029 and Annual Action Plan</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		40,000.00				Ongoing	DPCU	Cent. Admin
<b>Monitoring, Evaluation and Coordination of Assembly programmes and projects</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		150,000.00	200,000.00			Ongoing	DPCU	Cent. Admin
<b>Procure Internet Boosters for GIFMIS activities.</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	3,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Support the implementation of RIAP</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x			6,040.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Compensation for GoG staff, IGF staff and allowances for Assembly members</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x	9,309,938.35	343,200.00	238,945.32			Ongoing	Central Admin	
<b>Travel &amp; Transport</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x			225,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin	
<b>Procurement of office facilities and consumables</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x			13,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>General Expenditure</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x			264,360.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Logistical support to Decentralised Departments</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x	54,205.00	100,000.00	100,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	

Reference: Table 11 (Template for Annual Action Plans) of the 2026-2029 Planning Guidelines for MDAs, RCCs and MMDAs

**Table 57: Action Plan (2027)**

<b>Objective: To build an inclusive and resilient local economy that helps grow all MSMEs within the district in the next four years</b>													
<b>Programme: Trade and Investment</b>													
<b>Projects</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>				<b>Cost</b>				<b>Project Status</b>		<b>Implementing Inst./Dept.</b>	
		<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>GoG</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
<b>Construction and Operationalization of 24-hour economy model market at Afransi</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		7,550,489.38			New		DWD	Central Admin
<b>Carry out data collection exercise on Economic Activities</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		50,000.00	2,574.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	Statistics Dept., REP
<b>Support for job creation/LED issues/Agri-business and Tourism activities</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		24,440.34				Ongoing	Central Admin.	REP, MoFA, Gender Desk
<b>Construction of 28 No. Lockable Market (Phase 2)</b>	Gomoa Aboso	x	x	x	x		608,075.72				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin.
<b>Construction of new market complex (Phase 1)</b>	Gomoa Asebu	x	x	x	x		1,000,000.00			New		Office of MP	DWD Central Admin.
<b>Support Rural Electrification and maintenance of streetlights</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		120,000.00	50,000.00			Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin.
<b>Develop local plans/settlement plans for selected communities</b>	Selected communities	x	x	x	x		140,000.00	48,586.32			Ongoing	Phy. Planning Dept.	Cent. Admin
<b>Support maintenance of feeder roads (75Km)</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x			50,000.00			Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin.

<b>Objective: To create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society by making social services available to all the people in the district within the next four years</b>													
<b>Programme: Social Services Improvement</b>													
<b>Support gender mainstreaming activities on gender issues</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		20,000.00				Ongoing	Gender Desk Officer	Central Admin.
<b>Construction 1 No. 6-Unit Classroom block with 3-Seater WC Toilet at Asebu D/A Basic</b>	Gomoa Asebu	x	x	x	x		1,014,361.59				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. GES
<b>Completion of 1 No KG Block at Jukwa (CODA)</b>	Gomoa Jukwa	x	x	x	x		150,000.00				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin GES
<b>Completion of 3 No. Schools at Afransi Zion Basic, Obuasi Presby Basic and Afransi SDA KG</b>	Afransi, Obuasi	x	x	x	x		526,451.93				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin GES
<b>Completion of 1 No. 2-Unit KG Block at Lome basic School (GETFUND)</b>	Gomoa Lome	x	x	x	x		500,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES
<b>Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit Junior High School Block with 3-seater WC toilet at Akropong No. 2 D/A Basic School</b>	Gomoa Akropong	x	x	x	x		800,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES
<b>Construction of 1 No. 2-Unit KG Block with 2-seater WC toilet at Abonyi Catholic Basic</b>	Gomoa Abonyi	x	x	x	x		600,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES
<b>Completion of 1 No. 6-Unit classroom block at Kwame Adwer Basic School (GETFUND)</b>	Gomoa Kwame Adwer	x	x	x	x		350,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES
<b>Completion of 1 No. 2-Unit KG Block at Aboso AME Zion Basic (GETFUND)</b>	Gomoa Aboso	x	x	x	x		400,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES

<b>Completion of 1 No. 3-Unit classroom block at Afransi Methodist Basic (GETFUND)</b>	Gomoa Aboso	x	x	x	x		350,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES
<b>Maintenance of Educational infrastructure for selected schools</b>	Obuasi D/A, Ofaso D/A, Ekroful 'A' Basic, Oguakrom/Nyakuadze D/A Manso Basic Abankwaim Basic	x	x	x	x		1,285,914.12			New	Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. GES
<b>Procurement of 40 No. Bunk Beds for Gyaman SHS</b>	Gomoa Gyaman	x	x	x	x		100,000.00					Central Admin	GES
<b>Fencing and landscaping of 3 No. Health facilities</b>	Gomoa Aboso Gomoa Obuasi Gomoa Nsuaem	x	x	x	x		526,451.93					DWD	Central Admin.
<b>Construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS Compound</b>	Gomoa Akyerebrom (Hill City)	x	x	x	x		1,146,871.91					DWD	Central Admin. DHD
<b>Construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS Compound</b>	Oguaakrom	x	x	x	x		1,146,871.91			New		DWD	Central Admin. DHD
<b>Completion of expansion and furnishing of 2 No. CHPS Compounds to Health Centers at Gomoa Ekwamkrom and Gomoa Asebu</b>	Gomoa Ekwamkrom Gomoa Asebu	x	x	x	x		200,000.00				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. DHD

<b>Completion of 1 No. CHPS Compound at Gomoa Aboso (Furnishing)</b>	Gomoa Aboso	x	x	x	x		184,367.51				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. DHD
<b>Construction of Laboratory, Male and Female wards, dispensary and ancillary facilities</b>	Gomoa Aboso	x	x	x	x		66,468.19				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. DHD
<b>Construction of 3 No. one bedroom Teachers Quarters</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		966,214.00			New		DWD	Central Admin. DHD
<b>Provide support for control of HIV/ Malaria</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		152,258.30				Ongoing	HIV/AI DS Focal Person	Central Admin.
<b>Procurement of 200 No. Teacher's tables and chairs</b>	Selected schools	x	x	x	x		500,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin.
<b>Procurement of 1,650 No. Dual Desks for Schools</b>	Selected schools	x	x	x	x		1,361,870.66			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Procurement of 500 No. Mono Desks for JHS</b>	Selected schools	x	x	x	x		500,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Procurement of 200 No. Hexagonal Desks for KG Blocks</b>	Selected Schools	x	x	x	x		658,325.09			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Support for the Supply of JHS and Primary School Uniforms</b>	Selected schools	x	x	x	x		200,000.00			New		Office of MP	Central Admin
<b>Procurement of sanitary tools and equipment</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000.00				Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at District Assembly's Bungalows</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Aboso CHPS Compound</b>	Aboso	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Ekwamkrom CHPS Compound</b>	Ekwamkrom	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin

<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Gyaman SHS</b>	Gyaman	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Beseadze</b>	Beseadze	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Ayensuadze</b>	Ayensuadze	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Mpota</b>	Mpota	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Manso CHPS Compound</b>	Manso	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Lome CHPS Compound</b>	Lome	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at the District Assembly premises</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Gyaman</b>	Gyaman	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Aboso</b>	Aboso	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Ekroful</b>	Ekroful	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Akropong</b>	Akropong	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Extension of Pipe Borne Water to 3 No. Communities</b>	Mpota, Achiase, Benso New Site	x	x	x	x		1,280,195 .75			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Repair of boreholes</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		200,000.0 0				Ongoing	Central Adm.	

<b>Material Support for the Construction of Drainages</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		700,000.00			New		Office of MP	DWD Central Admin.
<b>Construction 1 No. 6-Unit Classroom block with office and stores at Gomoa Lome Islamic D/A School.</b>	Gomoa Lome	x	x	x	x		150,092.57				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. GES
<b>Construction 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom block with 4-Seater KVIP and washrooms</b>	Gomoa Afransi SDA	x	x	x	x		469,264.98			New		DWD	Central Admin. GES
<b>Community Sensitization and Education</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin.	ISD
<b>Support for the completion of community-initiated projects (Self-Help Projects)</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		250,000.00 400,000.00				Ongoing	Cent. Admin Office of MP	
<b>Support mock, BECE and WASSCE examinations</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		30,000.00				Ongoing	GES	Central Admin.
<b>Support 'My First Day at School' initiative</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		10,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin	GES
<b>Support Brilliant but Needy Students initiative</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000.00				Ongoing	Cent. Admin.	GES
<b>Support for Persons with Disabilities (PWD) activities</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		920,000.00				Ongoing	Social Welfare & Comm. Devt	Central Admin.

<b>Registration and monitoring of at least ten daycare centers in the district</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,200.00					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.
<b>Community sensitization on child rights, parental responsibilities and reduction of child labour</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,000.00					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.
<b>Facilitate rescuing and reintegrating trafficked children</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,200.00					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.
<b>Handling 30 reported child protection cases</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,700.00					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.
<b>Facilitate and supervise leap payment in 28 communities</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	2,000.00					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.
<b>Support for PWD activities (disbursement of funds and monitoring of beneficiaries)</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,599.00					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.
<b>Carry out counselling of incarcerated individuals</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,599.00					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.
<b>Supporting Sports and Culture activities</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			6,000.00			Ongoing	GES Gender Unit	Central Admin.
<b>Support for programmes (Donations)</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		400,000.00	40,000.00			Ongoing	Office of MP	Central Admin.
<b>Procurement of consumables</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		280,000.00				Ongoing	Office of MP	Central Admin.
<b>Objective: To build safe and well-planned communities with focus on environmental protection in every community within the next four years</b>													
<b>Programme: Waste Management and Environmental Sanitation</b>													

<b>Completion of 9 No. Toilets at Aboso, Obuasi, Brofoyedur Lome, Manso and Pomadze (CODA)</b>	Aboso, Manso Brofoyedur Lome Obuasi Pomadze Ekwamkrom, Abonyi, Oguakrom	x	x	x	x		497,488.2 7			New		DWD	Central Admin
<b>Support for lifting 12 No. skip containers</b>	Beseadze, Mangoase, Hillcity, Benso, Pomadze, Ekroful, etc	x	x	x	x		300,000.0 0			New		EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Clearing of unauthorized community dump sites</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		200,000.0 0				Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin
<b>Procurement of 2 No. motorbikes for field Officers</b>	Afransi Aboso Ekwamkrom Asebu	x	x	x	x		70,000.00			New		EHSU	Central Admin
<b>Procurement of 12 No. Skip Containers</b>	Beseadze, Mangoase, Hillcity, Benso, Pomadze, Ekroful, etc	x	x	x	x	DACF IGF	511,451.9 3	100,000 .00		New		EHSU	Central Admin
<b>Construction of 12 No. Skip Pads</b>	Beseadze, Mangoase, Hillcity, Benso,	x	x	x	x	DACF	235,000.0 0			New		EHSU	Central Admin

	Pomadze, Ekroful etc												
<b>Procurement of Poly Tanks</b>	District wise	x	x	x	x			40,000.00		New		EHSU	Central Admin
<b>Support for household toilet construction</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		175,102.26		30,000.00		Ongoing	EHSU	Cent. Admin
<b>Support for Fumigation activities</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		366,274.92				Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Support for Sanitation Improvement Package activities</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		387,205.00				Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Community sensitization on sanitation and hygiene</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		50,000.00				Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Support National Sanitation Day/Clean-up exercises</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		100,000.00	30,000.00			Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Manage the Assembly's Final Disposal Site</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		385,474.47				Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Organize climate change sensitization activities in the district</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		80,000.00		3,000.00		Ongoing	SWCD	Central Admin.
<b>Carry out Tree planting exercise in the district</b>	Aboso Afransi Ekwamkrom Asebu/Pomadze	x	x	x	x		2,000.00				Ongoing	Communit y Dev't	Central Admin

<b>Inspection and monitoring of sand winning sites</b>	Abaasa Manso Nsuaem Lome	x	x	x	x		1,000.00				Ongoing	Communi ty Dev't	Central Admin
<b>Organize clean-up exercise across the district</b>	Aboso Asebu/Pomad ze Afransi Ekwamkrom	x	x	x	x		2,000.00				Ongoing	Communi ty Dev't	Central Admin
<b>Support Disaster Prevention activities and biological threats (sensitization and relief support)</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		109,687.1 7				Ongoing	NADM O	Cent. Admin
<b>Objective: To build effective, efficient and dynamic departments and institutions in the district within the next four years</b>													
<b>Programme: Local Governance and Decentralization</b>													
<b>Support Independence Day celebration</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		39,382.23				Ongoing	Central Admin.	GES
<b>Support for the operationalization of Client Service Unit</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		20,287.97	8,000.0 0			Ongoing	Central Admin	
<b>Functionality of Audit Committee</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		40,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Support for official celebrations and protocol expenses</b>		x	x	x	x		140,997.5 9 70,000.00	70,000. 00			Ongoing	Central Admin Office of MP	
<b>Support security and anti-corruption activities</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		30,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin	GPS

<b>Support for operationalization of area councils/sub structures</b>	Afransi Asebu Aboso Ekwamkrom	x	x	x	x		30,332.82				Ongoing	Cent. Admin	
<b>Preparation of Risk Management Register</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		30,000.00			New		Central Admin	Central Admin
<b>Support for NALAG Activities</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		97,445.32				Ongoing	Central Admin	
<b>Human Capacity Development</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		135,000.0 0  289,864.0 0	20,000. 00			Ongoing	Human Resource Dept.	Central Admin.
<b>Procurement and operationalization of revenue management software</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		52,323.13				Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Maintenance of accounting software</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		10,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin.	Finance Dept.
<b>Support for DPCU, General Assembly, Budget Committee Programmes and Sub-committee meetings</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		140,000.0 0	90,000. 00			Ongoing	Cent. Admin	
<b>Procurement of Stationery</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		80,000.00	25,000. 00			Ongoing	Cent. Admin	
<b>Procurement of Office Equipment</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		40,000.00				Ongoing	Cent. Admin	
<b>Support for preparation of 2028 Composite Budget</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		50,000.00				Ongoing	Cent. Admin	Budget Unit

<b>Completion of 1 No. Police Station</b>	Gomoa Pomadze	x	x	x	x		92,426.88				Ongoing	DWD	Central. Admin
<b>Completion of 1 No. Police Station</b>	Gomoa Obuasi	x	x	x	x		42,137.33				Ongoing	DWD	Central. Admin
<b>Operation and Maintenance of official properties/assets</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		171,156.36	40,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Insurance of official vehicles</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		40,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Maintenance/refurbishment of official buildings</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		862,026.45				Ongoing	DWD	Central Adm.
<b>Preparation of Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026-2029 and Annual Action Plan</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		40,000.00				Ongoing	DPCU	Cent. Admin
<b>Monitoring, Evaluation and Coordination of Assembly programmes and projects</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		150,000.00	200,000.00			Ongoing	DPCU	Cent. Admin
<b>Procure Internet Boosters for GIFMIS activities.</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	3,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Support the implementation of RIAP</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x			6,040.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Compensation for GoG staff, IGF staff and allowances for Assembly members</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x	9,309,938.35	343,200.00	238,945.32			Ongoing	Central Admin	
<b>Travel &amp; Transport</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x			225,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin	

<b>Procurement of office facilities and consumables</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x			13,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>General Expenditure</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x			264,360.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Logistical support to Decentralised Departments</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x	54,205.00	100,000.00	100,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	

Reference: Table 11 (Template for Annual Action Plans) of the 2026-2029 Planning Guidelines for MDAs, RCCs and MMDAs

**Table 58: Action Plan (2028)**

<b>Objective: To build an inclusive and resilient local economy that helps grow all MSMEs within the district in the next four years</b>													
<b>Programme: Trade and Investment</b>													
<b>Projects</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>				<b>Cost</b>				<b>Project Status</b>		<b>Implementing Inst./Dept.</b>	
		<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>GoG</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
<b>Construction and Operationalization of 24-hour economy model market at Afransi</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		7,550,489.38			New		DWD	Central Admin
<b>Carry out data collection exercise on Economic Activities</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		50,000.00	2,574.00		Ongoing		Central Admin.	Statistics Dept., REP
<b>Support for job creation/LED issues/Agri-business and Tourism activities</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		24,440.34			Ongoing		Central Admin.	REP, MoFA, Gender Desk
<b>Construction of 28 No. Lockable Market (Phase 2)</b>	Gomoa Aboso	x	x	x	x		608,075.72			Ongoing		DWD	Central Admin.

<b>Construction of new market complex (Phase 1)</b>	Gomoa Asebu	x	x	x	x		1,000,000.00			New		Office of MP	DWD Central Admin.
<b>Support Rural Electrification and maintenance of streetlights</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		120,000.00	50,000.00			Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin.
<b>Develop local plans/settlement plans for selected communities</b>	Selected communities	x	x	x	x		140,000.00	48,586.32			Ongoing	Phy. Planning Dept.	Cent. Admin
<b>Support maintenance of feeder roads (75Km)</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x			50,000.00			Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin.
<b>Objective: To create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society by making social services available to all the people in the district within the next four years</b>													
<b>Programme: Social Services Improvement</b>													
<b>Support gender mainstreaming activities on gender issues</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		20,000.00				Ongoing	Gender Desk Officer	Central Admin.
<b>Construction 1 No. 6-Unit Classroom block with 3-Seater WC Toilet at Asebu D/A Basic</b>	Gomoa Asebu	x	x	x	x		1,014,361.59				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. GES
<b>Completion of 1 No KG Block at Jukwa (CODA)</b>	Gomoa Jukwa	x	x	x	x		150,000.00				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin GES
<b>Completion of 3 No. Schools at Afransi Zion Basic, Obuasi Presby Basic and Afransi SDA KG</b>	Afransi, Obuasi	x	x	x	x		526,451.93				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin GES
<b>Completion of 1 No. 2-Unit KG Block at Lome basic School (GETFUND)</b>	Gomoa Lome	x	x	x	x		500,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES
<b>Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit Junior High School Block with 3-seater WC toilet at Akropong No. 2 D/A Basic School</b>	Gomoa Akropong	x	x	x	x		800,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES

<b>Construction of 1 No. 2-Unit KG Block with 2-seater WC toilet at Abonyi Catholic Basic</b>	Gomoa Abonyi	x	x	x	x		600,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES
<b>Completion of 1 No. 6-Unit classroom block at Kwame Adwer Basic School (GETFUND)</b>	Gomoa Kwame Adwer	x	x	x	x		350,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES
<b>Completion of 1 No. 2-Unit KG Block at Aboso AME Zion Basic (GETFUND)</b>	Gomoa Aboso	x	x	x	x		400,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES
<b>Completion of 1 No. 3-Unit classroom block at Afransi Methodist Basic (GETFUND)</b>	Gomoa Aboso	x	x	x	x		350,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES
<b>Maintenance of Educational infrastructure for selected schools</b>	Obuasi D/A, Ofaso D/A, Ekroful 'A' Basic, Oguakrom/Ny akuadze D/A Manso Basic Abamkwaim Basic	x	x	x	x		1,285,914.12			New	Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. GES
<b>Procurement of 40 No. Bunk Beds for Gyaman SHS</b>	Gomoa Gyaman	x	x	x	x		100,000.00					Central Admin	GES
<b>Fencing and landscaping of 3 No. Health facilities</b>	Gomoa Aboso Gomoa Obuasi Gomoa Nsuaem	x	x	x	x		526,451.93					DWD	Central Admin.
<b>Construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS Compound</b>	Gomoa Akyerebrom (Hill City)	x	x	x	x		1,146,871.91					DWD	Central Admin. DHD
<b>Construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS Compound</b>	Oguaakrom	x	x	x	x		1,146,871.91			New		DWD	Central Admin.

													DHD
<b>Completion of expansion and furnishing of 2 No. CHPS Compounds to Health Centers at Gomoa Ekwamkrom and Gomoa Asebu</b>	Gomoa Ekwamkrom Gomoa Asebu	x	x	x	x		200,000.00				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. DHD
<b>Completion of 1 No. CHPS Compound at Gomoa Aboso (Furnishing)</b>	Gomoa Aboso	x	x	x	x		184,367.51				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. DHD
<b>Construction of Laboratory, Male and Female wards, dispensary and ancillary facilities</b>	Gomoa Aboso	x	x	x	x		66,468.19				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. DHD
<b>Construction of 3 No. one bedroom Teachers Quarters</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		966,214.00			New		DWD	Central Admin. DHD
<b>Provide support for control of HIV/ Malaria</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		152,258.30				Ongoing	HIV/AI DS Focal Person	Central Admin.
<b>Procurement of 200 No. Teacher's tables and chairs</b>	Selected schools	x	x	x	x		500,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin.
<b>Procurement of 1,650 No. Dual Desks for Schools</b>	Selected schools	x	x	x	x		1,361,870.66			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Procurement of 500 No. Mono Desks for JHS</b>	Selected schools	x	x	x	x		500,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Procurement of 200 No. Hexagonal Desks for KG Blocks</b>	Selected Schools	x	x	x	x		658,325.09			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Support for the Supply of JHS and Primary School Uniforms</b>	Selected schools	x	x	x	x		200,000.00			New		Office of MP	Central Admin
<b>Procurement of sanitary tools and equipment</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000.00				Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.

<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at District Assembly's Bungalows</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Aboso CHPS Compound</b>	Aboso	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Ekwamkrom CHPS Compound</b>	Ekwamkrom	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Gyaman SHS</b>	Gyaman	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Beseadze</b>	Beseadze	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Ayensuadze</b>	Ayensuadze	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Mpota</b>	Mpota	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Manso CHPS Compound</b>	Manso	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Lome CHPS Compound</b>	Lome	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at the District Assembly premises</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Gyaman</b>	Gyaman	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Aboso</b>	Aboso	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Ekroful</b>	Ekroful	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Akropong</b>	Akropong	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Extension of Pipe Borne Water to 3 No. Communities</b>	Mpota, Achiase,	x	x	x	x		1,280,195.75			New		DWD	Central Amin

	Benso New Site												
<b>Repair of boreholes</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		200,000.00				Ongoing	Central Adm.	
<b>Material Support for the Construction of Drainages</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		700,000.00			New		Office of MP	DWD Central Admin.
<b>Construction 1 No. 6-Unit Classroom block with office and stores at Gomoa Lome Islamic D/A School.</b>	Gomoa Lome	x	x	x	x		150,092.57				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. GES
<b>Construction 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom block with 4-Seater KVIP and washrooms</b>	Gomoa Afransi SDA	x	x	x	x		469,264.98			New		DWD	Central Admin. GES
<b>Community Sensitization and Education</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin.	ISD
<b>Support for the completion of community-initiated projects (Self-Help Projects)</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		250,000.00 400,000.00				Ongoing	Cent. Admin Office of MP	
<b>Support mock, BECE and WASSCE examinations</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		30,000.00				Ongoing	GES	Central Admin.
<b>Support 'My First Day at School' initiative</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		10,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin	GES
<b>Support Brilliant but Needy Students initiative</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000.00				Ongoing	Cent. Admin.	GES
<b>Support for Persons with Disabilities (PWD) activities</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		920,000.00				Ongoing	Social Welfare	Central Admin.

													& Comm. Devt	
<b>Registration and monitoring of at least ten daycare centers in the district</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,200.0 0					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.	
<b>Community sensitization on child rights, parental responsibilities and reduction of child labour</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,000.0 0					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.	
<b>Facilitate rescuing and reintegrating trafficked children</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,200.0 0					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.	
<b>Handling 30 reported child protection cases</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,700.0 0					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.	
<b>Facilitate and supervise leap payment in 28 communities</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	2,000.0 0					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.	
<b>Support for PWD activities (disbursement of funds and monitoring of beneficiaries)</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,599.0 0					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.	
<b>Carry out counselling of incarcerated individuals</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,599.0 0					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.	
<b>Supporting Sports and Culture activities</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			6,000.0 0			Ongoing	GES Gender Unit	Central Admin.	
<b>Support for programmes (Donations)</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		400,000.0 0	40,000. 00			Ongoing	Office of MP	Central Admin.	
<b>Procurement of consumables</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		280,000.0 0				Ongoing	Office of MP	Central Admin.	

<b>Objective: To build safe and well-planned communities with focus on environmental protection in every community within the next four years</b>													
<b>Programme: Waste Management and Environmental Sanitation</b>													
<b>Completion of 9 No. Toilets at Aboso, Obuasi, Brofoyedur Lome, Manso and Pomadze (CODA)</b>	Aboso, Manso Brofoyedur Lome Obuasi Pomadze Ekwamkrom, Abonyi, Oguakrom	x	x	x	x		497,488.2 7			New		DWD	Central Admin
<b>Support for lifting 12 No. skip containers</b>	Beseadze, Mangoase, Hillcity, Benso, Pomadze, Ekroful, etc	x	x	x	x		300,000.0 0			New		EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Clearing of unauthorized community dump sites</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		200,000.0 0				Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin
<b>Procurement of 2 No. motorbikes for field Officers</b>	Afransi Aboso Ekwamkrom Asebu	x	x	x	x		70,000.00			New		EHSU	Central Admin
<b>Procurement of 12 No. Skip Containers</b>	Beseadze, Mangoase, Hillcity, Benso, Pomadze, Ekroful, etc	x	x	x	x	DACF IGF	511,451.9 3	100,000 .00		New		EHSU	Central Admin
<b>Construction of 12 No. Skip Pads</b>	Beseadze, Mangoase, Hillcity,	x	x	x	x	DACF	235,000.0 0			New		EHSU	Central Admin

	Benso, Pomadze, Ekroful etc												
<b>Procurement of Poly Tanks</b>	District wise	x	x	x	x			40,000.00		New		EHSU	Central Admin
<b>Support for household toilet construction</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		175,102.26		30,000.00		Ongoing	EHSU	Cent. Admin
<b>Support for Fumigation activities</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		366,274.92				Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Support for Sanitation Improvement Package activities</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		387,205.00				Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Community sensitization on sanitation and hygiene</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		50,000.00				Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Support National Sanitation Day/Clean-up exercises</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		100,000.00	30,000.00			Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Manage the Assembly's Final Disposal Site</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		385,474.47				Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Organize climate change sensitization activities in the district</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		80,000.00		3,000.00		Ongoing	SWCD	Central Admin.
<b>Carry out Tree planting exercise in the district</b>	Aboso Afransi Ekwamkrom Asebu/Pomadze	x	x	x	x		2,000.00				Ongoing	Community Dev't	Central Admin

<b>Inspection and monitoring of sand winning sites</b>	Abaasa Manso Nsuaem Lome	x	x	x	x		1,000.00				Ongoing	Commun ity Dev't	Central Admin
<b>Organize clean-up exercise across the district</b>	Aboso Asebu/Pomad ze Afransi Ekwamkrom	x	x	x	x		2,000.00				Ongoing	Commun ity Dev't	Central Admin
<b>Support Disaster Prevention activities and biological threats (sensitization and relief support)</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		109,687.1 7				Ongoing	NADM O	Cent. Admin
<b>Objective: To build effective, efficient and dynamic departments and institutions in the district within the next four years</b>													
<b>Programme: Local Governance and Decentralization</b>													
<b>Support Independence Day celebration</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		39,382.23				Ongoing	Central Admin.	GES
<b>Support for the operationalization of Client Service Unit</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		20,287.97	8,000.0 0			Ongoing	Central Admin	
<b>Functionality of Audit Committee</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		40,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Support for official celebrations and protocol expenses</b>		x	x	x	x		140,997.5 9 70,000.00	70,000. 00			Ongoing	Central Admin Office of MP	
<b>Support security and anti-corruption activities</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		30,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin	GPS

<b>Support for operationalization of area councils/sub structures</b>	Afransi Asebu Aboso Ekwamkrom	x	x	x	x		30,332.82				Ongoing	Cent. Admin	
<b>Preparation of Risk Management Register</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		30,000.00			New		Central Admin	Central Admin
<b>Support for NALAG Activities</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		97,445.32				Ongoing	Central Admin	
<b>Human Capacity Development</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		135,000.0 0  289,864.0 0	20,000. 00			Ongoing	Human Resource Dept.	Central Admin.
<b>Procurement and operationalization of revenue management software</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		52,323.13				Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Maintenance of accounting software</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		10,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin.	Finance Dept.
<b>Support for DPCU, General Assembly, Budget Committee Programmes and Sub-committee meetings</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		140,000.0 0	90,000. 00			Ongoing	Cent. Admin	
<b>Procurement of Stationery</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		80,000.00	25,000. 00			Ongoing	Cent. Admin	
<b>Procurement of Office Equipment</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		40,000.00				Ongoing	Cent. Admin	
<b>Support for preparation of 2029 Composite Budget</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		50,000.00				Ongoing	Cent. Admin	Budget Unit
<b>Completion of 1 No. Police Station</b>	Gomoa Pomadze	x	x	x	x		92,426.88				Ongoing	DWD	Central. Admin

<b>Completion of 1 No. Police Station</b>	Gomoa Obuasi	x	x	x	x		42,137.33				Ongoing	DWD	Central. Admin
<b>Operation and Maintenance of official properties/assets</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		171,156.36	40,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Insurance of official vehicles</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		40,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Maintenance/refurbishment of official buildings</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		862,026.45				Ongoing	DWD	Central Adm.
<b>Preparation of Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026-2029 and Annual Action Plan</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		40,000.00				Ongoing	DPCU	Cent. Admin
<b>Monitoring, Evaluation and Coordination of Assembly programmes and projects</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		150,000.00	200,000.00			Ongoing	DPCU	Cent. Admin
<b>Procure Internet Boosters for GIFMIS activities.</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	3,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Support the implementation of RIAP</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x			6,040.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Compensation for GoG staff, IGF staff and allowances for Assembly members</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x	9,309,938.35	343,200.00	238,945.32			Ongoing	Central Admin	
<b>Travel &amp; Transport</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x			225,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin	
<b>Procurement of office facilities and consumables</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x			13,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	

<b>General Expenditure</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x			264,360.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Logistical support to Decentralised Departments</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x	54,205.00	100,000.00	100,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	

Reference: Table 11 (Template for Annual Action Plans) of the 2026-2029 Planning Guidelines for MDAs, RCCs and MMDAs

**Table 59: Action Plan (2029)**

<b>Objective: To build an inclusive and resilient local economy that helps grow all MSMEs within the district in the next four years</b>													
<b>Programme: Trade and Investment</b>													
<b>Projects</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>				<b>Cost</b>				<b>Project Status</b>		<b>Implementing Inst./Dept.</b>	
		<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>GoG</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
<b>Construction and Operationalization of 24-hour economy model market at Afransi</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		7,550,489.38			New		DWD	Central Admin
<b>Carry out data collection exercise on Economic Activities</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		50,000.00	2,574.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	Statistics Dept., REP
<b>Support for job creation/LED issues/Agri-business and Tourism activities</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		24,440.34				Ongoing	Central Admin.	REP, MoFA, Gender Desk
<b>Construction of 28 No. Lockable Market (Phase 2)</b>	Gomoa Aboso	x	x	x	x		608,075.72				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin.
<b>Construction of new market complex (Phase 1)</b>	Gomoa Asebu	x	x	x	x		1,000,000.00			New		Office of MP	DWD Central Admin.
<b>Support Rural Electrification and maintenance of streetlights</b>	District wide	x	x	x			120,000.00	50,000.00			Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin.

<b>Develop local plans/settlement plans for selected communities</b>	Selected communities	x	x	x	x		140,000.00	48,586.32			Ongoing	Phy. Planning Dept.	Cent. Admin
<b>Support maintenance of feeder roads (75Km)</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x			50,000.00			Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin.
<b>Objective: To create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society by making social services available to all the people in the district within the next four years</b>													
<b>Programme: Social Services Improvement</b>													
<b>Support gender mainstreaming activities on gender issues</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		20,000.00				Ongoing	Gender Desk Officer	Central Admin.
<b>Construction 1 No. 6-Unit Classroom block with 3-Seater WC Toilet at Asebu D/A Basic</b>	Gomoa Asebu	x	x	x	x		1,014,361.59				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. GES
<b>Completion of 1 No KG Block at Jukwa (CODA)</b>	Gomoa Jukwa	x	x	x	x		150,000.00				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin GES
<b>Completion of 3 No. Schools at Afransi Zion Basic, Obuasi Presby Basic and Afransi SDA KG</b>	Afransi, Obuasi	x	x	x	x		526,451.93				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin GES
<b>Completion of 1 No. 2-Unit KG Block at Lome basic School (GETFUND)</b>	Gomoa Lome	x	x	x	x		500,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES
<b>Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit Junior High School Block with 3-seater WC toilet at Akropong No. 2 D/A Basic School</b>	Gomoa Akropong	x	x	x	x		800,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES
<b>Construction of 1 No. 2-Unit KG Block with 2-seater WC toilet at Abonyi Catholic Basic</b>	Gomoa Abonyi	x	x	x	x		600,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES
<b>Completion of 1 No. 6-Unit classroom block at Kwame Adwer Basic School (GETFUND)</b>	Gomoa Kwame Adwer	x	x	x	x		350,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES

<b>Completion of 1 No. 2-Unit KG Block at Aboso AME Zion Basic (GETFUND)</b>	Gomoa Aboso	x	x	x	x		400,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES
<b>Completion of 1 No. 3-Unit classroom block at Afransi Methodist Basic (GETFUND)</b>	Gomoa Aboso	x	x	x	x		350,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin GES
<b>Maintenance of Educational infrastructure for selected schools</b>	Obuasi D/A, Ofaso D/A, Ekroful 'A' Basic, Oguakrom/Ny akuadze D/A Manso Basic Abamkwaim Basic	x	x	x	x		1,285,914.12			New	Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. GES
<b>Procurement of 40 No. Bunk Beds for Gyaman SHS</b>	Gomoa Gyaman	x	x	x	x		100,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin	GES
<b>Fencing and landscaping of 3 No. Health facilities</b>	Gomoa Aboso Gomoa Obuasi Gomoa Nsuaem	x	x	x	x		526,451.93				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin.
<b>Construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS Compound</b>	Gomoa Akyerebrom (Hill City)	x	x	x	x		1,146,871.91				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. DHD
<b>Construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS Compound</b>	Oguaakrom	x	x	x	x		1,146,871.91			New		DWD	Central Admin. DHD
<b>Completion of expansion and furnishing of 2 No. CHPS Compounds to Health Centers at Gomoa Ekwamkrom and Gomoa Asebu</b>	Gomoa Ekwamkrom Gomoa Asebu	x	x	x	x		200,000.00				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. DHD

<b>Completion of 1 No. CHPS Compound at Gomoa Aboso (Furnishing)</b>	Gomoa Aboso	x	x	x	x		184,367.51				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. DHD
<b>Construction of Laboratory, Male and Female wards, dispensary and ancillary facilities</b>	Gomoa Aboso	x	x	x	x		66,468.19				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. DHD
<b>Construction of 3 No. one bedroom Teachers Quarters</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		966,214.00			New		DWD	Central Admin. DHD
<b>Provide support for control of HIV/ Malaria</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		152,258.30				Ongoing	HIV/AI DS Focal Person	Central Admin.
<b>Procurement of 200 No. Teacher's tables and chairs</b>	Selected schools	x	x	x	x		500,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin.
<b>Procurement of 1,650 No. Dual Desks for Schools</b>	Selected schools	x	x	x	x		1,361,870.66			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Procurement of 500 No. Mono Desks for JHS</b>	Selected schools	x	x	x	x		500,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Procurement of 200 No. Hexagonal Desks for KG Blocks</b>	Selected Schools	x	x	x	x		658,325.09			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Support for the Supply of JHS and Primary School Uniforms</b>	Selected schools	x	x	x	x		200,000.00			New		Office of MP	Central Admin
<b>Procurement of sanitary tools and equipment</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000.00				Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at District Assembly's Bungalows</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Aboso CHPS Compound</b>	Aboso	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Ekwamkrom CHPS Compound</b>	Ekwamkrom	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			New		DWD	Central Amin

<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Gyaman SHS</b>	Gyaman	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Beseadze</b>	Beseadze	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Ayensuadze</b>	Ayensuadze	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Mpota</b>	Mpota	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Manso CHPS Compound</b>	Manso	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Lome CHPS Compound</b>	Lome	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at the District Assembly premises</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Gyaman</b>	Gyaman	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Aboso</b>	Aboso	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Ekroful</b>	Ekroful	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Construction of 1No. mechanized Borehole at Akropong</b>	Akropong	x	x	x	x		100,000.0 0			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Extension of Pipe Borne Water to 3 No. Communities</b>	Mpota, Achiase, Benso New Site	x	x	x	x		1,280,195 .75			New		DWD	Central Amin
<b>Repair of boreholes</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		200,000.0 0				Ongoing	Central Adm.	
<b>Material Support for the Construction of Drainages</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		700,000.0 0			New		Office of MP	DWD

													Central Admin.
<b>Construction 1 No. 6-Unit Classroom block with office and stores at Gomoa Lome Islamic D/A School.</b>	Gomoa Lome	x	x	x	x		150,092.57				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin. GES
<b>Construction 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom block with 4-Seater KVIP and washrooms</b>	Gomoa Afransi SDA	x	x	x	x		469,264.98			New		DWD	Central Admin. GES
<b>Community Sensitization and Education</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin.	ISD
<b>Support for the completion of community-initiated projects (Self-Help Projects)</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		250,000.00 400,000.00				Ongoing	Cent. Admin Office of MP	
<b>Support mock, BECE and WASSCE examinations</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		30,000.00				Ongoing	GES	Central Admin.
<b>Support 'My First Day at School' initiative</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		10,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin	GES
<b>Support Brilliant but Needy Students initiative</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000.00				Ongoing	Cent. Admin.	GES
<b>Support for Persons with Disabilities (PWD) activities</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		920,000.00				Ongoing	Social Welfare & Comm. Devt	Central Admin.
<b>Registration and monitoring of at least ten daycare centers in the district</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,200.00					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.

<b>Community sensitization on child rights, parental responsibilities and reduction of child labour</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,000.00					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.
<b>Facilitate rescuing and reintegrating trafficked children</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,200.00					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.
<b>Handling 30 reported child protection cases</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,700.00					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.
<b>Facilitate and supervise leap payment in 28 communities</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	2,000.00					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.
<b>Support for PWD activities (disbursement of funds and monitoring of beneficiaries)</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,599.00					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.
<b>Carry out counselling of incarcerated individuals</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x	1,599.00					Ongoing	DSW	Central Admin.
<b>Supporting Sports and Culture activities</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			6,000.00			Ongoing	GES Gender Unit	Central Admin.
<b>Support for programmes (Donations)</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		400,000.00	40,000.00			Ongoing	Office of MP	Central Admin.
<b>Procurement of consumables</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		280,000.00				Ongoing	Office of MP	Central Admin.
<b>Objective: To build safe and well-planned communities with focus on environmental protection in every community within the next four years</b>													
<b>Programme: Waste Management and Environmental Sanitation</b>													
<b>Completion of 9 No. Toilets at Aboso, Obuasi, Brofoyedur Lome, Manso and Pomadze (CODA)</b>	Aboso, Manso Brofoyedur Lome Obuasi	x	x	x	x		497,488.27			New		DWD	Central Admin

	Pomadze Ekwamkrom, Abonyi, Oguakrom												
<b>Support for lifting 12 No. skip containers</b>	Beseadze, Mangoase, Hillcity, Benso, Pomadze, Ekroful, etc	x	x	x	x		300,000.0 0			New		EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Clearing of unauthorized community dump sites</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		200,000.0 0			Ongoing		EHSU	Central Admin
<b>Procurement of 2 No. motorbikes for field Officers</b>	Afransi Aboso Ekwamkrom Asebu	x	x	x	x		70,000.00			New		EHSU	Central Admin
<b>Procurement of 12 No. Skip Containers</b>	Beseadze, Mangoase, Hillcity, Benso, Pomadze, Ekroful, etc	x	x	x	x		511,451.9 3	100,000 .00		New		EHSU	Central Admin
<b>Construction of 12 No. Skip Pads</b>	Beseadze, Mangoase, Hillcity, Benso, Pomadze, Ekroful etc	x	x	x	x		235,000.0 0			New		EHSU	Central Admin
<b>Procurement of Poly Tanks</b>	District wise	x	x	x	x			40,000. 00		New		EHSU	Central Admin

<b>Support for household toilet construction</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		175,102.26		30,000.00		Ongoing	EHSU	Cent. Admin
<b>Support for Fumigation activities</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		366,274.92				Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Support for Sanitation Improvement Package activities</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		387,205.00				Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Community sensitization on sanitation and hygiene</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		50,000.00				Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Support National Sanitation Day/Clean-up exercises</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		100,000.00	30,000.00			Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Manage the Assembly's Final Disposal Site</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		385,474.47				Ongoing	EHSU	Central Admin.
<b>Organize climate change sensitization activities in the district</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		80,000.00		3,000.00		Ongoing	SWCD	Central Admin.
<b>Carry out Tree planting exercise in the district</b>	Aboso Afransi Ekwamkrom Asebu/Pomadze	x	x	x	x		2,000.00				Ongoing	Community Dev't	Central Admin
<b>Inspection and monitoring of sand winning sites</b>	Abaasa Manso Nsuaem Lome	x	x	x	x		1,000.00				Ongoing	Community Dev't	Central Admin
<b>Organize clean-up exercise across the district</b>	Aboso Asebu/Pomadze	x	x	x	x		2,000.00				Ongoing	Community Dev't	Central Admin

	Afransi Ekwamkrom												
<b>Support Disaster Prevention activities and biological threats (sensitization and relief support)</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		109,687.17				Ongoing	NADM O	Cent. Admin
<b>Objective: To build effective, efficient and dynamic departments and institutions in the district within the next four years</b>													
<b>Programme: Local Governance and Decentralization</b>													
<b>Support Independence Day celebration</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		39,382.23				Ongoing	Central Admin.	GES
<b>Support for the operationalization of Client Service Unit</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		20,287.97	8,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin	
<b>Functionality of Audit Committee</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		40,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Support for official celebrations and protocol expenses</b>		x	x	x	x		140,997.59	70,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin Office of MP	
<b>Support security and anti-corruption activities</b>	District wide	x	x	x	x		30,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin	GPS
<b>Support for operationalization of area councils/sub structures</b>	Afransi Asebu Aboso Ekwamkrom	x	x	x	x		30,332.82				Ongoing	Cent. Admin	
<b>Preparation of Risk Management Register</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		30,000.00			New		Central Admin	Central Admin
<b>Support for NALAG Activities</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		97,445.32				Ongoing	Central Admin	

<b>Human Capacity Development</b>	Afransi	x	x	x	x		135,000.00	20,000.00			Ongoing	Human Resource Dept.	Central Admin.
							289,864.00						
<b>Procurement and operationalization of revenue management software</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		52,323.13				Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Maintenance of accounting software</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		10,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin.	Finance Dept.
<b>Support for DPCU, General Assembly, Budget Committee Programmes and Sub-committee meetings</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		140,000.00	90,000.00			Ongoing	Cent. Admin	
<b>Procurement of Stationery</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		80,000.00	25,000.00			Ongoing	Cent. Admin	
<b>Procurement of Office Equipment</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		40,000.00				Ongoing	Cent. Admin	
<b>Support for preparation of 2030 Composite Budget</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		50,000.00				Ongoing	Cent. Admin	Budget Unit
<b>Completion of 1 No. Police Station</b>	Gomoa Pomadze	x	x	x	x		92,426.88				Ongoing	DWD	Central. Admin
<b>Completion of 1 No. Police Station</b>	Gomoa Obuasi	x	x	x	x		42,137.33				Ongoing	DWD	Central. Admin
<b>Operation and Maintenance of official properties/assets</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		171,156.36	40,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Insurance of official vehicles</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		40,000.00				Ongoing	Central Admin.	

<b>Maintenance/refurbishment of official buildings</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		862,026.45				Ongoing	DWD	Central Adm.
<b>Preparation of Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026-2029 and Annual Action Plan</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		40,000.00				Ongoing	DPCU	Cent. Admin
<b>Monitoring, Evaluation and Coordination of Assembly programmes and projects</b>	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		150,000.00	200,000.00			Ongoing	DPCU	Cent. Admin
<b>Procure Internet Boosters for GIFMIS activities.</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	3,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Support the implementation of RIAP</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x			6,040.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Compensation for GoG staff, IGF staff and allowances for Assembly members</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x	9,309,938.35	343,200.00	238,945.32			Ongoing	Central Admin	
<b>Travel &amp; Transport</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x			225,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin	
<b>Procurement of office facilities and consumables</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x			13,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>General Expenditure</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x			264,360.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	
<b>Logistical support to Decentralised Departments</b>	Gomoa Afransi	x	x	x	x	54,205.00	100,000.00	100,000.00			Ongoing	Central Admin.	

Reference: Table 11 (Template for Annual Action Plans) of the 2026-2029 Planning Guidelines for MDAs, RCCs and MMDAs

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

#### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

The Government of Ghana receives funds from various agencies including the District Assembly Common Fund-Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG) and the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) to implement developmental projects in the communities with the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Decentralization as implementing Agency.

The funds received are meant for investment support and provision of Rural Infrastructure, Technical Assistance for capacity building and other services. One of the modalities for accessing the funds is the preparation of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Budget, Procurement Plan, and Cash Flow Projections.

Annually, Government commits significant resources to support a wide range of development interventions that are designed to improve the general standard of living in the country. The Resetting-Ghana Agenda – Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity, to be implemented from 2026 to 2029, is a broad-based development strategy for accelerated growth and poverty reduction. It focuses heavily on improving the productive sectors of the economy and poverty reduction programmes and projects through job creation and human empowerment.

The DMTDP under the MTNDPF is driven by the LTNDP and aims to, among others:

- Build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy with high levels of employment and decent work;
- Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all;
- Build safe, well-planned and sustainable communities while protecting the natural environment; and
- Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions for national development.

This plan has been prepared by the Gomoa Central District Assembly to provide the roadmap for how M&E will be conducted. It will assist the Assembly to measure progress towards the achievement of the DMTDP Goals and objectives in a structured way. It will also provide a clear direction on how specific activities and results of the DMTDP will be utilized.

The processes through which this plan has been prepared have been very participatory and collaborative. All stakeholders were involved and feedback from public hearings was integrated.

This document contains programmes and projects to be undertaken within 2018-2021, which consist of physical projects (works), goods and services.

#### 7.2 RATIONALE OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Systematic Monitoring and Evaluation of the DMTDP and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards the implementation of MTNDPF and will further help to:

- ✚ Provide information for effective coordination of district development at the regional level
- ✚ Document lessons learned from the implementation of programmes and projects

- ✚ Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the districts
- ✚ Assess whether DMTDP developmental targets were being met
- ✚ Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact
- ✚ Identify the appropriate interventions that will increase the responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries
- ✚ Demonstrate results to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency
- ✚ Reinforce ownership of DMTDP and build M & E capacity within the district

At the district level, the activities of monitoring and evaluation are the responsibilities of:-

- ✚ The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU),
- ✚ The Sub Committees and
- ✚ District Sectoral Departments.

### 7.3 STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS

All the identified stake holders associated with the preparation of the MTDP have been identified and classified based on their interests, needs, and their roles in the planning process of the MTDP. The involvement of these stakeholders at all levels of plan preparation, implementation, Monitoring and evaluation are expected to facilitate consensus building among the stakeholders during review meetings. Stakeholders in this regard can be categorized into two categories: the Practitioners at the district and regional level such as department heads, quasi-government institutions etc as well as intended beneficiaries such as community members at the Area Council and Community Levels and Traditional Rulers. Other stakeholders include Donor Agencies, Private Sector Groups, NGOs, FBOs, CSOs etc.

**Table 60: Stakeholder Analysis**

<b>M&amp;E STAKEHOLDERS</b>	<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	<b>INTEREST/NEEDS</b>	<b>STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT IN M&amp;E ACTIVITIES</b>
<b>District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU)</b>	Primary	1. Needs Assessment 2. Data Collection, Collation and Analysis 3. Preparation & Co-ordinating of DMTDP & M&E Plan 4. M&E Plan Implementation 5. Information Dissemination	1. Assess the needs of the people in the district 2. Collect, Collate and Analyze Data for M&E 3. Prepare & Co-ordinate DMTP & M&E Plan 4. Disseminating Information on M&E
<b>Area Councils, Departments, Units, Committees and Sub-Committees of the Assembly</b>	Primary	1. Information Dissemination 2. Data Collection 3. Monitoring	1. Disseminate Information 2. Assist in Collection of Data 3. Monitor on going Project/Programmes in their Localities

<b>District Assembly</b>	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Decision making</li> <li>2. By-laws</li> <li>3. Deliberation and adoption of plans</li> </ol>	M&E Seminars, meetings, inspections, dissemination and reporting.
<b>Members of Parliament (MPs)</b>	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Decision making</li> <li>2. Provision of Common Fund for projects.</li> <li>3. Monitoring</li> </ol>	M&E Seminars, meetings, inspections, dissemination and reporting.
<b>Development Partners (NGO's etc)</b>	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transparency and Accountability</li> <li>2. Capacity Building</li> <li>3. Logistics and Financial Support</li> <li>4. Monitoring</li> <li>5. Human Resource Development/Research Inputs</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support in Building Capacity of DA Staff on Monitoring Issues</li> <li>2. Provide Logistics and Financial Support on Monitoring Issues</li> <li>3. Monitor the Funded Projects and Programmes</li> <li>4. Develop Human Resource</li> <li>5. Support in Providing Research Inputs</li> </ol>
<b>Development Partners, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) or Civil Society Organization (e.g. Youth Clubs), Small Business Associations (e.g. GPRTU, Dressmakers Association etc.)</b>	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide Data</li> <li>2. Information Dissemination</li> <li>3. Advocacy</li> <li>4. Financial and Material Resources</li> <li>5. Transparency and accountability</li> </ol>	M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations M&E results reporting and dissemination.
<b>Traditional Authorities</b>	Primary	Advisory services, land, transparency and accountability	M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations M&E results reporting and dissemination.
<b>Local Government Service Secretariat,</b>	Primary	Technical assistance, job analysis, management of services etc	M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations M&E results reporting and dissemination.
<b>NDPC</b>	Primary	Policy Direction, guidelines, capacity building	M&E Plan preparation, evaluation, M&E results dissemination etc
<b>MLGRD</b>	Primary	Policy Direction, guidelines, performance targets, advisory services.	M&E Plan preparation, evaluation, M&E results dissemination etc

<b>DACF and DDF Secretariats,</b>	Primary	Financial resources, advisory services etc.	M&E Plan preparation, evaluation, M&E results dissemination etc
<b>RCC</b>	Primary	Technical assistance, advisory services, capacity building, performance targets etc.	M&E Plan preparation, evaluation, M&E results dissemination etc
<b>Media</b>	Secondary	Transparency and accountability, etc.	Project inspection, dissemination and communication of M&E results.
<b>Other MMDAs</b>	Secondary	Guidelines, performance targets, advisory services etc.	Data collection, M&E results reporting and dissemination.
<b>Consultants</b>	Secondary	Technical Assistance	M&E Plan preparation, evaluation, PM&E etc

## 7.4 MONITORING REPORT

Project Monitoring formally begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts, and it is directed at ensuring progress according to schedule, standard quality of work, and the correct delivery of inputs (including labour) according to time, quality and quantity.

## 7.5 PROGRAMME AND PROJECT MONITORING REPORT

The Monitoring Report shall be prepared according to the format (as prescribed by NDPC, 1995) as depicted in the table below:

**Table 61: Project Identification Template**

No.	Project /Program me Name	District Medium Term Goal	District Sector	Project Description	Project Location	Name of Contractor	Budget	Contract Sum GHC		Date		Payment To Date	% of Work Done	Remarks
								Budget Source/Type	Original	Revised	Start			
<b>1</b>														
<b>2</b>														
<b>3</b>														
<b>4</b>														

**6.4A: Project Identification**

- A1. Project /Programme Title .....
- A2. Project /Programme Code No.....
- A3 Project /Programme Location.....
- A4 Implementing Agency.....
- A5. Monitoring Agency (s).....
- A6 Date of Monitoring.....
- A. Programme/ Project Implementation Monitoring.
  - B1. Topic for monitoring
  - B2. Starting Date: Original Estimates.....
    - Actual Date.....

#### 6.4B

**Table 62: Physical Implementation**

Activity	Planned To Date (%)	Actual To Date (%)
<b>Construction Works</b>		
Objective A*		
Objective B		
Objective C		
Etc		

- Objectives in relation to benefits and beneficiaries.

#### 6.4C:

**Table 63: Financial Mobilization**

Source	Total Required (GH¢ M)	Expected To Date (GH¢ M)	Received To Date (GH¢ M)
<b>Domestic Resources:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Revenue (fees, levies, dues)</li> <li>• District Assembly Common Fund</li> <li>• Other Govt. Subventions</li> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• Communities</li> <li>• Commercial Loans</li> </ul>			
<b>Total Financial Resources</b>			

#### 6.4D:

**Table 64: Programme/Project Expenditure**

Item	Planned Total (GH¢ M)	Planned to Date (GH¢ M)	Actual to Date (GH¢ M)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction materials</li> <li>• Vehicles</li> <li>• Equipment</li> <li>• Labour</li> <li>• Contracts</li> <li>• Services</li> <li>• Others</li> </ul>			
<b>Total Expenditure</b>			

**B6. Comments on variation between Planned and Actual Programme/Project Expenditure**

## 7.6 THE EVALUATION REPORT

Unlike Monitoring, Evaluation is conducted in greater detail at the project level. Ex-post facto Evaluation is carried out purposely to assess whether the resources invested have produced or are

producing the desired results in terms of output and benefits and whether the benefits are reaching the intended target population.

The first ex-post facto Evaluation should be conducted by district one year after project completion when its impact should be evident.

The Evaluation Report should be prepared in accordance with the following form.

## **7.7 PROGRAMME AND EVALUATION REPORT**

### **A. Programme/Project Identification**

- A1. Project Title .....
- A2. Project Code No.....
- A3 Project Location.....
- A4 Implementing Agency.....
- A5. Evaluation Agency (s).....
- A6 Date of Evaluation.....

## **7.8 EVALUATION REPORTS**

### **7.8.1 OBJECTIVES**

- ✚ Have the programme/ project objectives been achieved?
- ✚ Are the programme/project objectives still relevant?
- ✚ Has the programme/ project supported the policy as planned
- ✚ Where project objectives have not been achieved, give reasons
- ✚ State any policies which need adjustment and give reasons for those objectives which shown to be no longer relevant as result of the evaluation.

### **7.8.2 TIME AND FINANCE:**

- ✚ Was the project completed in time planned? If not state length of over-run
- ✚ Was the project cost within the amount estimated? If not state amount of over expenditure.
- ✚ Did funds come on-stream as planned and anticipated? If not, what shot falls occurred.
- ✚ Are recurrent costs below the planned level? If not, state over expenditures.

### **7.8.3 BENEFICIARIES AND BENEFITS:**

- ✚ Are the benefits reaching the target beneficiaries? If not, state beneficiaries not being reached.
- ✚ Are the benefits reaching the number of beneficiaries planned? If not, state falls.
- ✚ Are the benefits at the planned quantities level? If not, state shortfall.
- ✚ Are revenues at the planned level? If not, state will fall.
- ✚ Where planned targets, in terms of benefits and beneficiaries, have not been achieved, give reasons in full and state how the situation will be avoided in future.

## 7.8.4 OPERATIONS

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

## 7.9 SUMMARY

Summarize B1-B4 giving an overall picture of successes and failures and the lessons which have been learned in carrying out programme/project.

## 7.10 A SUMMARY OF HOW THE DMTDP WOULD BE MONITORED AND EVALUATED

### 7.10.1 MONITORING:

The Gomoa Central District Assembly will adopt the following processes to ensure effective monitoring of its programmes and projects for the four-year term of the implementation of the DMTDP

- a. An M&E Plan for the four-year term will be developed by DPCU together with the sector agencies
- b. The DPCU will constitute the District M&E Team

The team will be made up of representatives of the District Planning Coordinating Unit led by the District Planning Officer.

- a. The monitoring exercise will be done quarterly.
- b. Identify Resources and Logistics:  
The resources/logistics will be required for effective monitoring include Vehicle and Fuel and Lubricants, Computer and Accessories, Digital Camera, Stationery, Projector, Photocopier, Scanners, Internet Connectivity and Per Diem
- c. Identify programmes, projects, and activities (register) based on funding sources
- d. Undertake Field Visit/ Data Collection
- e. Hold quarterly review meetings to assess the effectiveness of the monitoring activities

The DPCU at the District level is responsible for undertaking monitoring and evaluation activities together with the sector agencies. The DPCU is specifically responsible for the Development and design of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and procedures.

Again, it is required to provide an oversight of overall district level monitoring and evaluation of district development programmes. The actual monitoring of projects shall be done by relevant sector agencies and sub-district structures.

At community level, monitoring committees would be formed to assist in the day-to-day monitoring. To complement the monitoring efforts at the district level, the NDPC and the RPCU shall provide a general overview of the monitoring and evaluation work.

Donor funded projects would be monitored and evaluated according to their own procedures.

**Table 65: Monitoring Matrix**

<b>GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS COUNTRY</b>										
<b>Objective:</b> To build an inclusive and resilient local economy that helps grow all MSMEs within the district in the next four years										
<b>Programme:</b> Trade and Investment										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
<b>Establish 24-hour market and two other community markets</b>	Establish a 24-hour market at the district capital and two other markets to boost trade and increase investment	Outcome	Three (3) market structured already built by the Assembly	1	2	3	3	Market stores and other services to be operated by males and females	Quarterly	Central Admin. Works Dept.
<b>Objective:</b> To build an inclusive and resilient local economy that helps grow all MSMEs within the district in the next four years										
<b>Programme:</b> Private Sector Development										
<b>100 businesses trained and supported</b>	Train and support 100 private businesses with business skills and access to financial support	Outcome	268 Farmers trained over the years	25	50	75	100	65 female businesses 35 male businesses	Quarterly	Ghana Enterprises Agency Central Admin. District Agric. Department
<b>Objective:</b> To build an inclusive and resilient local economy that helps grow all MSMEs within the district in the next four years										
<b>Programme:</b> Agriculture and Agribusiness										
<b>Modernized agriculture production systems and support agribusinesses</b>	Train farmers on modern agriculture production practices and agribusinesses	Impact	268 Farmers trained over the years	350	460	550	700	350 male farmers 350 female farmers	Quarterly	District Agric. Department
<b>Objective:</b> To build an inclusive and resilient local economy that helps grow all MSMEs within the district in the next four years										
<b>Programme:</b> Tourism and Creative Arts										

<b>At least three (2) tourist sites developed and operation alized</b>	Develop and operationali ze at least three (3) tourist sites in the next four years	Output	One (1) private tourist site developed and operation al	1	1	2	2	One (1) Publicly funded One (1) Privately funded	Annually	Central Admin.
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**GOAL 2: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY**

**Objective:** To create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society by making social services available to all the people in the district within the next four years

**Programme:** Health and Health Services

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
<b>Accessible and quality healthcare delivery for all</b>	Increase the number of health facilities	Outcome	11	12	14	15	17	1 Hospital 2 Health Centres 11 CHPS Compounds 3 CHPS Zones	Quarterly	District Health Directorate Central Admin.

**Objective:** To create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society by making social services available to all the people in the district within the next four years

**Programme:** Education and Training

<b>Equitable access to and participation in education</b>	Improved access to and participation in quality education at all levels	Outcome	39 Public Schools	40	42	44	46	1 Girls Model Public JHS 39 Mixed Public Schools	Quarterly	District Education Directorate Central Admin.
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**Objective:** To create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society by making social services available to all the people in the district within the next four years

**Programme:** Sports and Recreation Development

<b>Construct at least one astro turf and grade at least 6 communit y play parks</b>	Increase the number of sporting facilities in good condition	Output	0	3	5	6	7	1 Astro turf 6 Community play parks	Quarterly	Central Admin. Office of the MP
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**Objective:** To create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society by making social services available to all the people in the district within the next four years

<b>Programme:</b> Road Improvement										
<b>Improve the condition of roads through asphalt overlay and reshaping of feeder roads</b>	Facilitate central government support in the building of some key roads and the reshaping of some feeder roads	Impact	15km of tarred roads 90km of feeder roads	54k m	65k m	78k m	90k m	25km tarred 65km reshaped annually	Annually	District Health Directorate Central Admin.
<b>Objective:</b> To create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society by making social services available to all the people in the district within the next four years										
<b>Programme:</b> Energy and Petroleum										
<b>Accessible electricity to all communities and newly developed areas</b>	Increase access to electricity by all in the next four years	Impact	85% access to electricity (including newly developed areas)	90%	93%	97%	100%	100% of all communities with access 100% of all newly developed areas with access	Annually	ECG District Works Department Central Admin.
<b>Objective:</b> To create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society by making social services available to all the people in the district within the next four years										
<b>Programme:</b> Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Development										
<b>Establish at least four (4) Libraries with ICT services</b>	Increase access to library and ICT services by establishing at least 4 facilities with library and ICT services	Outcome	3 Library facilities exist	2	3	4	4	4 Libraries with ICT services	Quarterly	Central Admin. District Education Directorate
<b>Objective:</b> To create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society by making social services available to all the people in the district within the next four years										
<b>Programme:</b> Gender Equality										
<b>Support for gender issues and vulnerable groups</b>	Increase support or gender issues and beneficiaries	Impact	Gender issues among the youth and	984	984	984	984	616 LEAP beneficiaries 189 PWDs 179 youth supported	Quarterly	DSWCD Gender Desk Central Admin.

	s of PWD and LEAP funds		vulnerable groups addressed							
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**Objective:** To create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society by making social services available to all the people in the district within the next four years

**Programme:** Gender Equality and Inclusivity in Sports

<b>Increase inclusivity of girls in sports</b>	Support efforts at ensuring the inclusion of girls in sports	Outcome	There are football and volleyball teams with very low involvement of girls	1	2	3	3	1 Football team for girls 1 Volleyball team for girls 1 Athletics team for girls	Annually	NGOs Central Admin.
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**GOAL 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

**Objective:** To build safe and well-planned communities with focus on environmental protection in every community within the next four years

**Programme:** Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
<b>Sustainable water resource development and management</b>	Promote effective water resource development and management	Input/Process/Output/Outcome/Impact	15 Boreholes and water supply points constructed	18	20	24	32	20 Boreholes 12 Water supply points	Quarterly	Community Development Unit Central Admin.

**Objective:** To build safe and well-planned communities with focus on environmental protection in every community within the next four years

**Programme:** Environmental Pollution

<b>Reduction of environmental pollution</b>	Devise and implement activities aimed at reducing environmental pollution	Input/Process/Output/Outcome/Impact	Sanitation and waste management activities carried out across the district	52	52	52	52	Lifting of containers Curbing noise pollution Public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste	Quarterly	Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit Central Admin.
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**Objective:** To build safe and well-planned communities with focus on environmental protection in every community within the next four years

<b>Programme:</b> Human Settlements Development										
<b>Increase monitoring of physical developments</b>	Devise and implement activities aimed at reducing development without permits	Outcome	Building Inspectorate Unit established	52	52	52	52	52 weeks of inspection/field visits	Quarterly	Works Dept. Physical Planning Dept. Central Admin.

**GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY**

**Objective:** To build effective, efficient and dynamic departments and institutions in the district within the next four years  
**Programme:** Security and Public Safety

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
<b>Support security services to deal with miscreants and criminals</b>	Enforce practices that enable the police to tackle crime and criminals	Outcome	2 Police Stations built District Police Command established	40	50	60	70	45 male officers 25 female officers	Quarterly	Ghana Police Service Central Admin.

**Objective:** To build effective, efficient and dynamic departments and institutions in the district within the next four years  
**Programme:** Infrastructure Maintenance

<b>Maintenance of infrastructure</b>	Strengthening maintenance culture and enhancing the state of Assembly buildings	Outcome	2 buildings maintained/renovated	2	2	2	2	4 buildings of the Assembly maintained 4 buildings of other decentralized departments maintained	Annually	Works Dept. Central Admin.
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**Objective:** To build effective, efficient and dynamic departments and institutions in the district within the next four years  
**Programme:** Local Governance and Decentralization

<b>Deepen democratic governance</b>	Enforce practices that deepen democratic governance	Impact	24 sensitization and public awareness programs conducted	25	25	25	25	200 males 250 females	Quarterly	Central Admin.
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### 7.10.2 EVALUATION:

Participatory measures have also been identified to assess the achievement of objectives and ascertain the relevance of such objectives in meeting the identified goals. The evaluation process is therefore expected to provide a better insight into the design of new or subsequent plans as shown in the table below.

**Table 66: Features for Participatory Evaluation of Plans**

Type of Evaluation	Period	Actors	Participatory Evaluation Techniques
Mid Term	First Month of 2027	Internal Evaluators (Extended DPCU, Traditional Groupings, Political Heads, Opinion Leaders, SMEs, CBOs Security Agencies etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus Group Discussions,</li> <li>• Impact Assessment Surveys,</li> <li>• Inspections,</li> <li>• Participatory surveys,</li> <li>• Discussions,</li> <li>• Workshops.</li> </ul>
Terminal	First Month of 2030	External Evaluators (Development Partners, MDAs as well as all actors listed in the Mid Term)	

✚ The assembly will adopt various types of evaluation to assess extent of implementation of the programmes and projects being executed during the four-year term. The evaluation will also highlight the impact of the programmes and projects

✚ The types will include Mid-term Evaluation, Terminal Evaluation and Specific Evaluation and Studies

✚ A participatory approach will be adopted for each of these evaluation methods.

✚ Tools such as community scorecards, interviews and other PRA Methods will be used

✚ District and Area Council levels of evaluation will be focused

### 7.11 SUMMARY OF M&E BUDGET

This is the budget that will be needed to carry out effective M&E activities in the district. It is also the budget stated for M&E activities for the 4-year plan. Every year, a percentage of such an amount will be required for the year’s M&E exercise.

The table below gives the summary of budget for activities to be carried out.

**Table 67: M&E Budget**

NO.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET GHe
1	Logistics	241,140.00
2	Training	61,550.00

3	DMTDP Monitoring	145,000.00
4	DMTDP Evaluation	147,000.00
5	Data Collection and Review Meetings	35,000.00
6	APR Preparation & Reporting	11,600.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>641,290.00</b>

Details of the cost components are given in M&E Work Plan and Budget for Human and Logistical Support tables above

**Table 68: Knowledge Mapping Matrix**

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holder	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge gaps
<b>Project Management</b>	Ahmed Abdul Shakur Rosemond Aidoo Kwame Asiedu-Kwakye Issahaku Hamdu	Project manuals, Project documents, Evaluation reports	New knowledge needed (New Approval Thresholds for MMDAs)
<b>Local Government Protocols (Records Management)</b>	All Staff	Local Government Protocols Manual	Roles, responsibilities and procedures for staff
<b>Smart Workplace Portal</b>	All Staff	Smart Workplace Portal, Smart Workplace Manuals	Use of the smart workplace portal
<b>Conduct, Work Ethic and Logbook Entry</b>	Kofi Hazel Isaac Quarm Emmanuel Abekah	Code of Conduct for Local Government Service Employees, Logbooks	New information on work ethics and logbook entry

Reference: Table 14 (Knowledge Mapping Matrix) of the 2026-2029 Planning Guidelines for MDAs, RCCs and MMDAs

Table 69: Summary of How the DMTDP would be Monitored and Evaluated and Budget

Table 78: A Summary Of How The DMTDP Would Be Monitored And Evaluated & Budget					ACTORS	BUDGET GHC
ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME					
	2026	2027	2028	2029		
<b>DMTDP MONITORING</b>						
1. Constitute M&E Team/Review Team	Start 5/10/26			5/1/29	DPCU	1,900.00
2. Identify Resources and Logistics	Start 11/10/26	15/1/27	7/1/28	18/1/29	DPCU	2,600.00
3. Identify Stakeholders	Start 11/10/26	15/1/27	7/1/28	18/1/29	DPCU	4,000.00
4. Identify programmes, projects, and activities (register) based on funding sources	Start 18/10/26	22/1/27	14/1/28	25/1/29	DPCU	4,000.00
5. Undertake Field Visit/ Data Collection	By 15 <sup>th</sup> of last month of every quarter	By 15 <sup>th</sup> of last month of every quarter	By 15 <sup>th</sup> of last month of every quarter	By 15 <sup>th</sup> of last month of every quarter	<b>District Monitoring Team</b>	32,500.00
<b>DMTDP EVALUATIONS</b>						
1. Mid-term Evaluation	9/7/26	8/7/27	14/7/28	11/7/29	DPCU	12,000.00
2. Terminal Evaluation	14/1/26	6/1/27	13/1/28	11/1/29	DPCU	12,000.00
3. Specific Evaluation and Studies (Artisan/Technology village at Gyaman & Achiase			Dec, 2028	Dec, 2029	DPCU	8,000.00
4. Participatory M&E (Community score card and other PRA Methods at Area Council Centres)		9-11/9/27	5-7/9/28	3-7/9/29	DPCU/Comm. Members	15,000.00
<b>Data Collection and Review Meetings</b>						
1. Quarterly Review Meetings	By 10 <sup>TH</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the ensuing qtr.	By 10 <sup>TH</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the ensuing qtr.	By 10 <sup>TH</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the ensuing qtr.	By 10 <sup>TH</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the ensuing qtr.	DPCU	19,500.00
2. Mid-Term Review	13 <sup>th</sup> July ,2026	15 <sup>th</sup> July, 2027	13 <sup>th</sup> July, 2028	12 <sup>th</sup> July, 2029	DPCU	4,500.00
3. Annual Review	Jan, 2026	Jan, 2027	Jan, 2028	Jan, 2029	DPCU	6,000.00
4. Preparation of Quarterly Reports	By 10 <sup>th</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the next qtr.	By 10 <sup>th</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the next qtr.	By 10 <sup>th</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the next qtr.	By 10 <sup>th</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the next qtr.	DPO/DCD	4,500.00
5. Preparation and Submission of Monthly Fin. Report	Before 15 <sup>th</sup> of ensuing month (every month)				Finance Dep't	1,200.00
<b>APR PREPARATION &amp; REPORTING</b>						
0						
Data collation	By 30 <sup>th</sup> of last month of every quarter	By 30 <sup>th</sup> of last month of every quarter	By 30 <sup>th</sup> of last month of every quarter	By 30 <sup>th</sup> of last month of every quarter	DPCU	0
Draft District APR prepared	By 1 <sup>st</sup> week of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the next qtr.	By 1 <sup>st</sup> week of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the next qtr.	By 1 <sup>st</sup> week of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the next qtr.	By 1 <sup>st</sup> week of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the next qtr.	DPCU	0
Draft APR Review Workshop	By 10 <sup>TH</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the ensuing qtr.	By 10 <sup>TH</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the ensuing qtr.	By 10 <sup>TH</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the ensuing qtr.	By 10 <sup>TH</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the ensuing qtr.	DPCU	0
Final APR submitted to RPCU/NDPC	By 15 <sup>TH</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the ensuing qtr.	By 15 <sup>TH</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the ensuing qtr.	By 15 <sup>TH</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the ensuing qtr.	By 15 <sup>TH</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the ensuing qtr.	DPCU	3,600.00
Dissemination of District APR	13/2/2026	12/2/27	12/2/28	15/2/29	DPCU	8,000.00
<b>Total Cost</b>						<b>139,300.00</b>

## 7.12 GENERAL CONCLUSION

The study examined the dynamics and characteristics of the economy of the Gomoa Central District. To ensure that all stakeholders are involved in the development planning process, the people of Gomoa Central District were put in the forefront in the preparation of the document.

In socio economic survey, with a population sample size of **2,500** the local people assisted in the identification of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats to development in the district as contained in the document.

From the foregoing, it can be said that the principle of community involvement in the planning process had been the hallmark in the preparation of this document.

The state of infrastructure in the district showed that, though some improvement has been achieved especially in the provision of potable water, and education, there is more to be done, particularly regarding sanitation facilities, roads, telecommunication, human capacity development etc.

Other non-infrastructure issues of concern were further improvement in revenue generation of the Assembly, capacity building of the sub-structures, employment generation, and improvement in the productive capacity and environmental issues in the district.

These and others were the issues of concern addressed in programmes outlined in the report with the view to generating wealth and improving the quality of life of the people in the district.

The overall success of the implementation of the programme in this report calls for a persistent unyielding desire and commitment on the part of the Gomoa Central District Administration, Decentralized Departments, NGOs and the Public. The role of these key players in the district development process cannot be underestimated.

**Table 70: Specific Responsibilities in Monitoring and Evaluation**

Institution/Committee	What to Evaluate	Evaluation Criteria
<b>1. Governmental/non-governmental organizations/Donor or Partner Organizations</b>	Training Reports, Review reports, level/extent of work done	✚ <b>Training Delivery</b> ✚ <b>Quality Assurance</b>
<b>2. District Assembly</b>	Material supplies and work schedules	✚ <b>Stage of work</b> ✚ <b>Materials received and locally mobilized</b> ✚ <b>Timely released and the judicious use of same</b>
<b>3. Traditional leaders/ Opinion leaders</b>	✚ Funds flow and usage ✚ Progress of work ✚ Quality of work	✚ <b>Whether monies received are appropriately used</b>
<b>4. Area council including Unit committees</b>	✚ Funds flow and usage ✚ Progress of work ✚ Quality of work	✚ <b>Whether there is value for money</b>
<b>5. Relevant technical agencies in the Region and District</b>	✚ <b>Technical details</b>	✚ <b>Technical specifications</b>

Any other aspect of work or activity that helps to achieve the objective of a project/programme will be closely monitored and evaluated to ensure maximum satisfaction and value for money.

## **CHAPTER EIGHT**

### **COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

#### **8.1 INTRODUCTION**

Development is not a cluster of benefits given to the people in need; rather it is a process by which people acquire greater ownership, control and self-responsibility over their own destiny. The preparation of the DMTDP started with series of meetings between the Assembly and members of all the four (4) Area Councils, traditional authorities and other major stakeholders in the district. The Area Council afterwards met with the communities to prepare for submission to the DA draft action plans on the needs and aspirations of the people in the communities.

The dissemination of the plan needs to enhance effective resource mobilization and for mobilizing the needed social support for sustainability of the programmes and projects. In view of the above, the following activities have been identified as strategies for creating awareness on the roles and expectations of the various stakeholders of the programmes and projects:

#### **8.2 DISSEMINATION STRATEGIES**

The DMTDP would therefore be disseminated to its stakeholders through.

##### **8.2.1 THE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES**

The Assembly members who serve as the direct representatives of the people and who also carry the voices of the people in all their engagements as members of the Assembly would be the first point of call in our bid to disseminate the findings, reviews and achievements of the DMTDP. This will enable them to disseminate same information to the people they represent.

##### **8.2.2 PUBLIC HEARINGS**

After the analysis of the district's profile and the draft proposal on the harmonized action plans, the first public hearing at the Area Council level was organized. The fora afforded the stakeholders at the sub-district levels the opportunity to make inputs into the draft plans proposals.

##### **8.2.3 A SECOND PUBLIC HEARING**

This second public hearing affords the stakeholders another opportunity to approve and own the plan. Similar public hearings had been organized at the Area Councils within the planned period to brief the people on their rights, responsibilities and roles as well as receive contributions from the people.

## **8.2.4 PEOPLE’S ASSEMBLIES/TOWN HALL MEETINGS:**

Within the planned period, periodic town hall meetings would be organized at the Area Councils to brief the people on issues pertaining to development in the district. The people would also be educated on the need to contribute in terms of communal labour and to contribute to the development of their communities to reduce poverty. Projects slated for implementation in the communities as well as the year(s) those projects would be implemented would be outlined to them.

## **8.2.5 LOCAL INFORMATION CENTRES**

These are communication centres in the communities where public announcements are made. The district will produce an abridged version of the plan to be made available to all communities with this facility. Information on the relevant portions such as the profile and annual action plans will be released to these communities on regular basis. Again, the facilities will be used by officials of the DA to interact with these communities on the plan.

## **8.3 FORMATION OF LOCAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEES**

At the local level, communities would be encouraged and allowed to form a local project implementation team, which would be responsible for the organization of the people, monitoring and inspection of projects together with the DPCU. Reports from these direct beneficiary communities would ensure that contractors execute projects without unnecessary delays and inform the DPCU and the Works Department on actions to take.

## **8.4 COPIES TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENT AND UNIT**

All heads of department and other implementation agencies would be given copies of the plan to facilitate implementation to minimize disparities.

## **8.5 COPIES TO TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES**

Copies of the 2026–2029 DMTDP would also be submitted to the Traditional Authorities, NGOs and CBOs operating in the district to enhance coordination in the implementation of development projects and programmes.

DAs were requested to form Development Communication Committees. The Committee shall be chaired by the Presiding Member with the Public Relations Officers/Information Officers as Secretary.

**Table 71: Communication Strategy Label**

No.	Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility
1	Public hearing of District Medium Term Development Plan	Awareness created about the DMTDP 2022-2025 and the various stakeholders under their roles in the implementation of the Plan	DPCU, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Traditional leaders	Meeting with Audio Visuals	June-December 2021	DCD, DPO, PM, Area Council Chairmen
2	Meeting with Political Leadership	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP	DCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Meetings with audiovisuals	15th to 30th January 2022	DPCU
3	Community Sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities, Representatives of Area Councils and other opinion leaders, Reps of Artisans	Community Durbars, Drama, Role Play etc.	3 <sup>rd</sup> week of July yearly	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Dev't Sub-committee
4	Meeting with Development Sub-Committee	To inform and validate the plan content	Development Sub-Committee Members	Handouts and round table discussions	September 17 <sup>th</sup> to 24 <sup>th</sup> September, 2021	DCD, DPO, Chairman of Dev't Sub-committee
5	Approval of 2022-2025 DMTDP	To validate and approve of the Plan	Hon. Assembly Members, Heads of Department, Agencies and other Stakeholders	Handouts and round table discussions and audio visual	October , 2021	DCD, DPO, Chairman of Dev't Sub-committee
6	Meeting with Departments	To update them on the status of implementation	DPCU, Agencies and other Stakeholders	Meeting with Audio Visuals	Quarterly	DCD, DPO
7	Plan Review Meetings	Plan implementation assessed and reviewed to reflect new needs	DPCU, District Information Service Department, Assembly Members	Meeting with Audio Visuals	Quarterly	DCD, DPO, HODs
8	Marketing District Plan	Publishing the highlights of the DMTDP 2022-2025 in the print media and electronic media (website)  Funds for planned activities increased	DPCU, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Traditional leaders	Internet & Website	February, 2022	DCD, DPO, ICT Specialist
9	Reporting on progress of activities	Ensure effective compilation and submission of quarterly and annual reports to stakeholders by	DPCU, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Heads of Departments	Reports	Quarterly	DCD, DPO

		various Department and the District Administration itself  Plan implementation assessed and reviewed to reflect new needs				
<b>10</b>	Distribution of Completed Document	To be abreast of the Plan for monitoring and evaluation purposes	All Heads of Department, Agencies, Traditional Authorities, NGOs and CBOs, RCC and NDPC	Soft and Hard Copies	September,2017	DCD/DPO

## **8.6 CONCLUSION**

The Gomoa Central District Assembly is one of the twenty-two (22) districts in the Central Region of Ghana with diverse physical environment and topography that support diverse economic activities in the region and for that matter Ghana. These include agricultural production, fishing, forestry and ecotourism. Administratively, both political and social organizations of the region are based on modern and traditional institutions. The population characteristics of the district are also diverse in several respects.

The employment characteristics of the population indicate employment in low skill among the employed population that are mostly self-employed without employees. Such employment hardly generates employment for others. Levels of unemployment are high in the district. The higher rate of unemployment among younger persons gives support to the anecdotal information on higher and increasing unemployment among the youth.

This plan focuses primarily on bridging the gap between the poor and the rich through promotion of the local economy, improving educational, environmental and health infrastructure and accessibility, increasing the participation of women in leadership positions, building the capacity especially the youth to be proactive and innovative for self-sustenance, increasing agricultural production and promoting culture. All these programmes and projects are to be implemented in the face of good practices to mitigate the impact of environmental degradation and promote greening of the economy.

**APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX 1: OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PLAN**

**GOMOA CENTRAL DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

**OPERATION & MAINTENANCE PLAN – 2026**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<b>TYPE OF MAINTENANCE</b>	<b>SCHEDULE OF MAINTENANCE</b>	<b>ESTIMATED COST OF MAINTENANCE</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY</b>
1.	Educational Facilities	Education	Inspection, Monitoring, Repainting, Repairs, Replacement	Annually	40,743.093	Afransi Obuasi Ekwamkrom Asebu/Pom adze	Head of Works Educ. Director Dev't Plg Officer
2.	Health Facilities	Health	Inspection, Monitoring, Repainting, Repairs, Replacement	Annually	20,000.00	Obuasi Ekwamkrom Asebu/Pom adze	Head of Works Educ. Director Dev't Plg Officer
3.	Department of Education Office	Education	Inspection, Rewiring, Repainting, Repairs, Replacement	Annually	20,000.00	Afransi	Head of Works Educ. Director Dev. Plg Officer

4.	Asebu/Pomadze Area Council Office	Governance	Inspection, Monitoring, Repainting, Repairs, Replacement	Annually	25,000.00	Asebu	Head of Works Phy. Plg Officer Dev. Plg Officer
5.	Department of Health Office	Health	Inspection, Repainting, Lubricating, Repairs, Replacement	Quarterly	30,000.00	Obuasi	Head of Works Health Director Dev. Plg Officer
6.	District Assembly Assets	Governance	Inspection, Repainting, Lubricating, Repairs, Replacement	Quarterly	255,629.44	Afransi	Head of Works Dev. Plg Officer Transport Officer
7.	Maintenance of Street Lights	Social	Inspection, Repainting, Lubricating, Repairs, Replacement	Quarterly	50,000.00	Afransi	Head of Works Dev. Plg Officer Phy. Plg Officer

## GOMOA CENTRAL DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

### OPERATION & MAINTENANCE PLAN – 2027

NO	INFRASTRUCTURE DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	TYPE OF MAINTENANCE	SCHEDULE OF MAINTENANCE	ESTIMATED COST OF MAINTENANCE	LOCATION	RESPONSIBILITY
1.	Department of Agriculture Office	Agriculture	Inspection, Monitoring, Repainting, Lubricating, Repairs, Replacement	Quarterly	18,000.00	Afransi	Head of Works Agric. Director Dev. Plg Officer
2.	Department of Health Office	Health	Inspection, Monitoring, Repainting, Lubricating, Repairs, Replacement	Quarterly	20,000.00	Obuasi	Head of Works Health Director Dev. Plg Officer
3.	Educational Facilities	Education	Inspection, Repainting, Lubricating, Repairs, Replacement	Annually	90,000.00	Afransi Obuasi Ekwamkrom Asebu/Pom adze	Head of Works Educ. Director Dev. Plg Officer
4.	Area Council Offices	Governance	Inspection, Repainting, Lubricating, Repairs, Replacement	Annually	83,017.34	Afransi Aboso Ekwamkrom Asebu/Pom adze	Head of Works Phy. Plg Officer Dev. Plg Officer

5.	District Assembly Assets	Governance	Inspection, Repainting, Lubricating, Repairs, Replacement	Annually	238,807.58	Afransi	Head of Works Phy. Plg Officer Dev. Plg Officer
6.	Department of Education	Governance	Inspection, Repainting, Lubricating, Repairs, Replacement	Quarterly	150,743.93	Afransi	Head of Works Education Director Dev. Plg Officer

## GOMOA CENTRAL DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

### OPERATION & MAINTENANCE PLAN – 2028

NO.	INFRASTRUCTURE DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	TYPE OF MAINTENANCE	SCHEDULE OF MAINTENANCE	ESTIMATED COST OF MAINTENANCE	LOCATION	RESPONSIBILITY
1.	District Assembly Assets	Governance	Inspection, Repainting, Lubricating, Repairs, Replacement	Quarterly	238,807.58	Afransi	Head of Works Phy. Plg Officer Dev. Plg Officer Transport Officer
2.	Department of Agriculture Office	Agriculture	Inspection, Repainting, Lubricating, Repairs, Replacement	Quarterly	18,000.00	Afransi	Head of Works Agric. Director Dev. Plg Officer
3.	Education Facilities	Education	Inspection, Monitoring, Repainting, Lubricating, Repairs, Replacement	Quarterly	150,743.93	Afransi Obuasi Ekwamkrom Asebu/Pom adze	Head of Works Educ. Director Dev. Plg Officer
4.	Department of Health Office	Health	Inspection, Monitoring, Repainting, Lubricating, Repairs, Replacement	Quarterly	20,000.00	Obuasi	Head of Works Health Director Dev. Plg Officer

5.	Asebu CHPS	Health	Inspection, Expansion, Repainting, Repairs, Replacement	Quarterly	40,000.00	Asebu	Head of Works Health Director Dev. Plg Officer
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## GOMOA CENTRAL DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

### OPERATION & MAINTENANCE PLAN – 2029

NO.	INFRASTRUCTURE DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	TYPE OF MAINTENANCE	SCHEDULE OF MAINTENANCE	ESTIMATED COST OF MAINTENANCE	LOCATION	RESPONSIBILITY
1.	District Assembly Assets	Governance	Inspection, Repainting, Lubricating, Repairs, Replacement	Quarterly	178,807.58	Afransi	Head of Works Transport Officer Dev. Plg Officer Phy. Plg Officer
2.	Department of Agriculture Office	Agriculture	Inspection, Repainting, Lubricating, Repairs, Replacement	Quarterly	18,000.00	Afransi	Head of Works Agric. Director Dev. Plg Officer
3.	Department of Education Office	Education	Inspection, Repainting, Lubricating, Repairs, Replacement	Quarterly	150,743.93	Afransi Obuasi Ekwamkrom Asebu	Head of Works Educ. Director Dev. Plg Officer
4.	Health Facilities	Health	Inspection, Repainting, Repairs, Replacement	Annually	20,000.00	Obuasi Aboso Ekwamkrom Asebu	Head of Works Health Director Dev. Plg Officer
5.	Market Stores	Economic	Inspection, Repainting,	Annually	60,000.00	Aboso Afransi	Head of Works Estate Officer Dev. Plg Officer

			Repairs, Replacement				
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**APPNEDIX 2: LIST OF PLAN PREPARATION TEAM MEMBERS OF DMTDP**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>DESIGNATION</b>	<b>CONTACTS</b>
1.	ALHAJI ABDUL-RAHIM MUSAH	DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR	0244733994
2.	ABDUL SHAKUR AHMED	DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER	0207516046
3.	ROSEMOND AIDOO	DISTRICT BUDGET ANALYST	0246996009
4.	SIMON YAW ADZINYO	DISTRICT DIRECTOR, FINANCE DEPARTMENT	0542840975
5.	GEORGE BEMPAH	DISTRICT DIRECTOR, HEALTH DEPARTMENT	0244708753
6.	THEODORA ABALO	DISTRICT DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, YOUTH AND SPORTS	0548408981
7.	RICHARD MARCUS ODAME	DISTRICT DIRECTOR, DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE	0207336017
8.	STELLA AGBONTOR	DISTRICT DIRECTOR, SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	0244975017
9.	PEGGY ADAMS	DISTRICT DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY	0555076408
10.	ISAAC ANKOMAH	DISTRICT DIRECTOR, PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT	0244118506
11.	EMMANUEL KPAKPO ALLOTEY	DISTRICT DIRECTOR, WORKS DEPARTMENT	0244686378
12.	PHILIMON DARKO	DISTRICT DIRECTOR, DISASTER PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT	0241638893
13.	PATIENCE AMANKWAH	HEAD, HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT	0550036087
14.	HAYFORD PRISCILLA	HEAD, STATISTICS DEPARTMENT	0269212660
15.	MICHAEL JOJO SAM	DEPARTMENT OF BIRTHS & DEATHS	0594266285
16.	HON. ISAAC ANDOH	DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN	0244057796
17.	NANA ODUM AMANFO IV	REPRESENTATIVE, TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY.	0244779989
18.	CONSTANCE AKUAMOAH	NCCE	0245716984

## **APPNEDIX 3: MINUTES OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENTS ON DMTDP PREPARATION**

### **REPORT ON COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT ON THE PREPARATION OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2026-2029 FOR AFRANSI AREA COUNCIL**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

This report looks at issues discussed during the community engagement on the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan for the Afransi Area Council held on Tuesday, 27<sup>th</sup> May 2025 at the Church of Pentecost Auditorium, Afransi.

The catchment area of the Afransi Area Council includes communities such as, Achiasse, Beseadze, Dahom, Lome, Afransi, Obuasi, Gyaman, Esikuma, Ofaso, Ahweafitamu, Akwamu, Kwame Adwer, etc.

#### **STATEMENT OF PURPOSE BY THE DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR**

The District Coordinating Director in his statement informed the gathering that, all Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies in Ghana are mandated by law to prepare a four (4) year development plan for the District to serve as a guide in the execution of projects and programmes for the period.

He also added that the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) comes out with the guidelines and blueprint for the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan.

He also stressed the importance of the Plan and the need for community participation. He then entreated members to actively participate to enable the Assembly to come out with a Plan that is tailored to suit the needs of the communities within the Area Council.

During the discussions on the programmes and activities to be included in the plan, the chiefs, opinion leaders and representatives from the various communities were invited to present their projects and programmes.

The following outlines the projects and programmes from the various communities within the Afransi Area Council.

#### **A. GOMOA BESEADZE**

- Construction of drains and opening up of roads
- Construction of CHPS Compound
- Support in the completion of community durbar ground (self-help project)
- Upgrading of Beseadze school park to community Astro tuff park

**B. GOMOA ACHIASE**

- Construction of CHPS compound
- Construction of culverts
- Reshaping of roads
- Extension of water and electricity
- Supply of Streetlights
- Support in the completion of community durbar grounds (self-help project)

**C. GOMOA ESIKIUMA**

- Support in the completion of community durbar grounds (self-help project)
- Construction of market center
- Extension of water and electricity
- Poor Network Coverage

**D. GOMOA GYAMAN**

- Extension of water and electricity
- Reshaping of roads
- Provision refuse dumping containers
- Renovation of Gyaman basic school
- Construction of hostel and teachers accommodation for Gomoa Gyaman SHS
- Construction of drains

**E. GOMOA DAHOM**

- Extension of water and electricity
- Repair of broken-down boreholes
- Poor Network Coverage
- Support in the completion of community durbar grounds (self-help project)
- Construction of teachers' bungalow
- Completion of Dahom road project

**F. GOMOA LOME**

- Rehabilitation of dilapidated school building
- Completion of abandoned projects
- Support of the completion of Nurses quarters
- Construction of Teachers Bungalow
- Extension of water and electricity

#### **G. GOMOA AFRANSI**

- Extension of water to Afransi New site
- Opening up of town roads
- Preparation of planning scheme for Afransi (new site)
- Construction of drainage systems
- Provision of refuse dumping containers
- Renovation of Afransi Methodist Primary school
- Construction of market shed at Afransi market

#### **H. GOMOA OFASO**

- Completion of abandoned six-unit classroom block.
- Extension of water and electricity
- Provision of dual desk for Ofaso basic school

#### **I. GOMOA OBUASI**

- Reshaping of town roads
- Construction of drainage behind Obuasi health center
- Provision of Streetlights
- Provision of refuse dumping containers
- Extension of electricity

#### **J. AHWEAFITAM**

- Extension of electricity and water
- Provision of Streetlights

#### **K. AKWAMU/KWAME ADWER**

- Changing of all concrete electric poles
- Extension of electricity
- Reshaping of roads and construction of speed ramps
- Support in completion of durbar grounds (self-help project)
- Construction of community library
- Construction of teachers' bungalow
- Provision of Streetlights
- Clearing of Kwame Adwer refuse disposal site
- Construction of Bungalow for Kwame Adwer CHPS compound

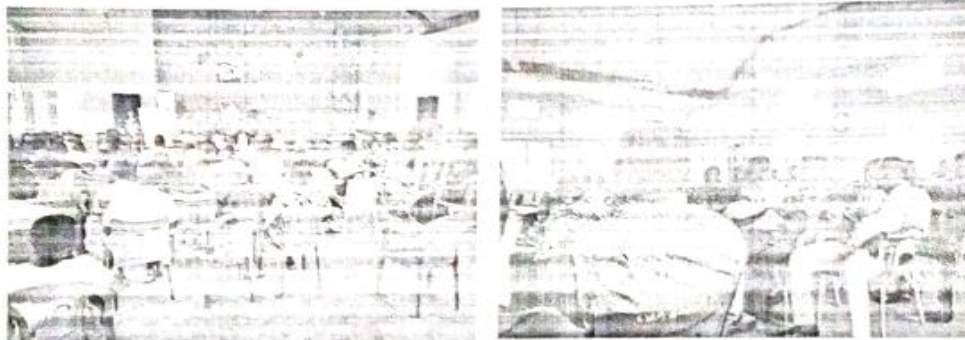
## STATEMENT BY HON. DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The Hon. District Chief Executive in his statement thanked members for honoring the invitation and effectively participating in discussions.

He stated that, the Medium Term Development plan is a long term plan and as a result its implementation will take time. He added that the projects and programs will be ranked based on priorities likewise their implementation.

The Hon. DCE then entreated members to actively participate in the monthly cleanup exercise in the District. He also revealed his intension to reward the cleanest community in the District.

He also stressed the need for community leaders to assist the Assembly in revenue mobilization.



COMPILED BY:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'ISAAC KOFI AIDOO', written over a dotted line.

ISAAC KOFI AIDOO

GOMOA CENTRAL DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

AFRANSI AREA COUNCIL

SN	NAME	AREA/DESIGNATION	SIGN.
1	Isaac Andoh	Assembly member	
2	John Kwabena Gyasi	Assembly member	
3	John Takyi	Assembly member	
4	Ibrahim Oboeng	Assembly member	
5	Ernst Mordoh	Assembly member	
6	Isaac Ankamah	0550695831 Unit Comm	
7	Atta Kakrah	0247697417 Unit Comm	
8	John Tetteh Fio	0542288297 Unit Comm	
9	Robert Arhin	054252911 Unit Comm	
10	Arthur Owusu Godfred	0540254040 Unit Committee	
11	Owusu Collins	0240556811 Unit Committee	
12	Moses Ibedin	0247949368 Unit Committee	
13	Isaac Oboeng	0542600127 Unit Committee	
14	Ama Fatima	0546607308 Unit Committee	
15	Eric Nyarkon	0240558128 Unit Committee	
16	George Obah	0247956457 Unit Committee	
17	Fredrick Abiku Kothur	0517328742 Unit Committee	
18	Sampson Krom	0242763372 Unit Committee	
19	Rits Boateng	0554391307 Unit Committee	
20	Kwabena Tedi	0540427069 Unit Committee	
21	PAUL Ocran	0243854294 Assembly member	
22	JOHN KOFI AMISSAH	0242859597 Unit Committee	
23	MOSES Bengin	0545591785 Unit Committee	
24	Sarah Arthur	0248471870 Unit Committee	



**REPORT ON COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT ON THE PREPARATION OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM  
TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2026-2029 FOR EKWAMKROM**

**AREA COUNCIL**

**INTRODUCTION**

This report looks at issues discussed during the community engagement on the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan for the Ekwamkrom Area Council held on Friday, 16<sup>th</sup> May 2025 at the Methodist Church Auditorium, Gomoa Ekwamkrom.

The communities within the Ekwamkrom Area Council includes Ekwamkrom, Jukwa, Manso, Brofoyedur, Osamkrom, Mangoase, Abaasa, Abonyin and Ayensuadze, Awombrew, etc.

**STATEMENT OF PURPOSE BY THE DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR**

The District Coordinating Director in his statement informed the gathering that, all Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies in Ghana are mandated by law to prepare a four (4) year development plan for the District to serve as a guide in the execution of projects and programmes for the period.

He added that the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) comes out with the guidelines and blueprint for the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan.

He also stressed the importance of the Plan and the need for community participation. He then entreated members to actively participate to enable the Assembly to come out with a Plan that is tailored to suit the needs of the communities within the Area Council.

During the discussions on the programmes and activities to be included in the plan, the chiefs, opinion leaders and representatives from the various communities were invited to present their projects and programmes.

The following outlines the projects and programmes from the various communities within the Ekwamkrom Area Council.

**A. GOMOA EKWAMKROM**

- Construction of proper drainage system
- Construction of Community Market Complex
- Upgrade of the community CHPs compound

**B. GOMOA JUKWA**

- Construction of a foot bridge (Culvert drain)
- Construction of a Teachers' Bungalow
- An upgrade of the Community Centre
- Construction of Community Market Complex

**C. GOMOA MANSO**

- Extension of electricity power supply
- Extension of portable water supply
- Upgrade of the community CHPs compound
- Renovation of the Teachers' bungalow
- Renovation of the Manso Basic School

- Support for the construction of a community centre
- Construction of a mini police post
- Conversion of unoccupied school block into a Technical School

#### **D. BROFOYEDUR**

- Support for building materials to complete community Toilet facility
- Clearing of refuse dump
- Provision of refuse containers
- Construction of Community Market Complex
- Extension of electricity power supply
- Provision of streetlight
- Repair of malfunctioning community bore-hole
- **widening** of inner roads
- Renovation of Basic School
- Provision of desks for pupils
- Provision of chairs for Teachers

#### **E. MANGOASE**

- Reshaping of inner roads
- Construction of culvert drains behind the mosque
- Construction of the Teachers' bungalow
- Renovation of Basic School
- Provision of Streetlight
- Construction of a police Station
- Supply of logistics to the Mangoase Health centre
- Renovation of Basic School
- Provision of desks for pupils
- Provision of chairs for Teachers

#### **F. OSAMKROM**

- Construction of a Police Post
- Redirecting of main road from the School
- Creation of a By-pass Road from the School junction to the prison junction
- Provision of desks for pupils
- Provision of chairs for Teachers
- Continuation of stalled Classroom block
- Support for building materials to complete community centre
- Repair of community bore-hole
- Reshaping of inner roads
- Construction of an ICT centre for the Mangoase-Osamkrom-Abonyin electoral area

#### **G. ABAASA**

- Construction of new Primary Classroom Block
- Support for building materials for the construction of Teachers' Bungalow
- Provision of portable drinking water for the basic school
- Construction of Nurses bungalow

- Support for the renovation of the community market
- Extension of electricity power supply
- Extension of portable water supply
- Repair of two (2) malfunctioned community bore-holes
- Provision of streetlight
- Construction of Speed ramp at Gomoa Abaasa

#### H. ABONYIN

- Construction of KG Block
- Support for building materials for the construction of Community market
- Extension of electricity power supply
- Extension of portable water supply
- Provision of portable drinking water for the Abonyin basic school
- Provision of desks for KG pupils
- Provision of streetlights

#### I. AYENSUADZE

- Reshaping of roads
- Support for the provision of building materials for a CHPs compound
- Support for the provision of building materials for nurses' bungalow
- Support for building materials for the construction of Community market
- Conversion of unoccupied classroom into a teachers' quarters
- Extension of electricity power supply
- Support for building materials for the construction of an ICT centre
- Provision of portable drinking water for the Ayensuadze basic school
- Uncompleted bore-hole
- Provision of desks for pupils
- Provision of streetlights

#### Any Other Business

- **Stray Animals**  
The District Assembly as a matter of urgency must construct a district Pen at Ekwamkrom and Jukwa to house stray animals to help generate more revenue for the assembly.
- **School Feeding**  
The Assembly should ensure that more basic schools within the district are enrolled onto the school feeding program.
- The street naming exercise should be extended to the Ekwamkrom and Jukwa to help demarcate and name the shops within these two communities correctly.
- The District Assembly as a matter of urgency should demolish dilapidated buildings by the roadside at Gomoa Osamkrom

- **Unannounced removal of ECG meters**  
Members present lamented that nananom and other opinion leaders could have been notified before the exercise was carried out. This, they said could have prevented or reduced the level of havoc that the exercise has caused.
- The Assembly should ensure that there is a regular police patrol on the Ekwamkrom-Awombrew stretch especially at nights to reduce the robbery attacks on the stretch.
- The District Assembly should ensure that only the Gomoa Central District Assembly will take Road Tolls on its routes to help increase our revenue.
- The Awombrew market should be well regulated to improve revenue mobilization.
- Individual farm activities (plantain farm) blocking inner road at Gomoa Aboasa

#### **REMARKS BY HON. DCE**

- **Road Reshaping**  
The Assembly had started the road reshaping program and with time all communities within the district in need of this development will benefit
- **School Feeding program**  
The Hon. DCE informed Nananom that he attended a meeting that was organized to help address issues concerning the school feeding program. He then assured Nananom that schools within the would be enrolled onto the program very soon.
- **Road Tolls**  
The Hon. DCE informed Nananom that the assembly could only continue taking tolls at the vantage points designated.  
However, Nananom should endeavor to encourage members of the communities, drivers, traders, landlords etc, to cooperate and pay levies owed to the assembly and not to fight officials working on behalf of the District assembly.  
He added that with higher revenue the Assembly can undertake projects even before the central government support arrives.
- **Dilapidated Buildings**  
The Hon. DCE encouraged members of the communities to ensure that the District Assembly is notified of any dilapidated building in the community as soon as possible for demolition to prevent any mishap.
- **Unannounced Removal of ECG. Meters**  
The Hon. DCE informed Nananom that, he visited the Electricity company of Ghana office at Agona Swedru to inquire about the exercise and was informed that it was national exercise that the company was carrying out. He was further informed that all meters removed were those that were not captured on the company's database.

He added that new meters were currently available at the cost of 1,450 cedis at the ECG office, Agona Swedru.

- **Police Barrier / Patrol**

The Hon. DCE said he had already met the District Commander to discuss challenges faced by the district and how best they can be resolved.

The District Police Commander lamented that his outfit was currently challenge with insufficient personnel and logistics.

The Hon. DCE, however, assured Nananom that a letter had been sent to the Regional Command to request more personnel and logistics for an improved services delivery.



**COMPILED BY:**

**GEORGINA ABA BENTUM**

## EKWAMKROM AREA COUNCIL

SN	NAME	AREA/DESIGNATION	SIGN.
1.	Daniel Eduah Otabil	Gomaa Ekwamkrom	
2.	Daniel Arhin	Gomaa Ekwamkrom	
3.	Emmanuel Atampah	Gomaa Ekwamkrom	
4.	James Ewubie	Gomaa Ekwamkrom	
5.	Meray Osherebeng Boadi	Gomaa Ekwamkrom	
6.	Akese Theophilus Eghan	Gomaa Brofoyedur	
7.	John Aidoo	Gomaa Brofoyedur	
8.	ENOCK Paintsil	Gomaa Brofoyedur	
9.	Petter K. Forson	Gomaa Brofoyedur	
10.	Philip Danso	Gomaa Mungoose	
11.	Isaac Aio Annan	Gomaa Manso	
12.	Michael Ninson	Gomaa Manso	
13.	Samuel Appiah	Gomaa Manso	
14.	John Akoh Mbir	Gomaa Manso	
15.	Godfred Aidoo	Gomaa Manso	
16.	Daniel Mensah Acquah	Gomaa Manso	
17.	Andrews Arthur	Gomaa Abasi/Ayensu ede/Abasi	
18.	Eric Ewubie	Gomaa Abasi/Ayensu ede/Abasi	
19.	ISRAEL ADAM SULEMAN	Gomaa Manso (Assemblyman)	
20.	Kofi Essuan	MAN GORSE (ASSEMBLYMAN)	
21.	Mabel Igbey	ABASIT (ASSEMBLYMAN)	
22.	Isaac Ki Essel	Ekwamkrom/Tulawa Appointee	
23.	Nana Otabil	Ekwamkrom/Dekura	
24.	Ebusuapanyin Kwame Tawiah Williams	Oman Panyin, Ekwamkrom	
25.	Nana Kofi Adu	Abasi/Ayensu ede, Ekwamkrom	

26	George Koomson	A. ciemts	<del>AS</del>
27	Rosemarie Aador	TORNA	<del>AS</del>
28	Benedicta A. Cudjoe	ADIB	<del>AS</del>
29	Abdul Shatur Ahmed	DPO	<del>AS</del>
30	Deborah Fessiam	ADIB	<del>AS</del>
31	Elizabeth S. A Boateng	DIO	<del>AS</del>
32	Wilhemina Addo	Registry	<del>AS</del>
33	Georgina A. Bentum	ADIB	Abeta.

# **GOMOA CENTRAL DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**



## **REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE 2026-2029 DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP) FOR GOMOA CENTRAL DISTRICT HELD AT THE ASSEMBLY HALL, GOMOA AFRANSI ON 27<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 2025.**

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

In line with the guidelines of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the implementation of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework, the Gomoa Central District Assembly organized community engagements across the district to solicit inputs from key stakeholders in preparation of the 2026-2029 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP). The engagement was done to ensure that priority developmental needs of the people were adequately captured in the upcoming District Medium Term Development Plan in line with the NDPC requirements and national development objectives.

The developmental needs of the people in all the communities of the district were captured and prioritized based on a criterion that involved building of consensus among stakeholders. The prioritized needs can be seen in the table below.

<b>Group Level Ranking/Weight</b>	<b>1<sup>ST</sup></b>	<b>2<sup>ND</sup></b>	<b>3<sup>RD</sup></b>	<b>4<sup>TH</sup></b>	<b>5<sup>TH</sup></b>	<b>6<sup>TH</sup></b>	<b>Total Weighted Score</b>	<b>Group/ General Ranking</b>
<b>Community Need</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		
<b>1. Inadequate educational infrastructure</b>	5 (30)	4 (20)	5 (20)	3 (9)	4 (8)	4 (4)	91	<b>2<sup>ND</sup></b>
<b>2. Lack of modern and community market infrastructure in the district</b>	1 (30)	2 (20)	1 (20)	2 (10)	3 (9)	1 (1)	90	<b>3<sup>RD</sup></b>
<b>3. Inadequate and irregular flow of water</b>	1 (30)	3 (15)	4 (16)	5 (15)	4 (8)	1 (1)	85	<b>4<sup>TH</sup></b>
<b>4. Ineffective operationalization of the lower sub-structures</b>	1 (6)	1 (5)	1 (4)	1 (3)	1 (2)	2 (2)	22	<b>14<sup>TH</sup></b>
<b>5. Inadequate Health Facilities</b>	6 (36)	5 (25)	6 (24)	6 (18)	4 (8)	6 (6)	117	<b>1<sup>ST</sup></b>
<b>6. Inadequate support to security issues in the district</b>	1 (6)	1 (5)	2 (8)	1 (3)	1 (2)	2 (2)	26	<b>12<sup>TH</sup></b>
<b>7. Poor road surfaces and ancillaries</b>	2 (12)	3 (15)	4 (16)	4 (12)	4 (8)	5 (5)	68	<b>8<sup>TH</sup></b>
<b>8. Inadequate supply of power /energy to newly developed communities</b>	2 (12)	2 (10)	3 (12)	1 (3)	3 (6)	5 (5)	48	<b>9<sup>TH</sup></b>
<b>9. Inadequate attention for local economic activities</b>	4 (24)	2 (10)	4 (16)	6 (18)	5 (10)	6 (6)	84	<b>5<sup>TH</sup></b>
<b>10. Lack of development of tourist potentials in the district</b>	1 (6)	1 (5)	1 (4)	1 (3)	1 (2)	1 (1)	21	<b>16<sup>TH</sup></b>
<b>11. Inadequate support to agric. Sector including high cost of inputs</b>	6 (20)	4 (15)	4 (16)	6 (18)	6 (12)	4 (4)	75	<b>7<sup>TH</sup></b>
<b>12. Poor development of ICT at all levels in the district</b>	1 (6)	1 (5)	1 (4)	1 (3)	1 (2)	1 (1)	21	<b>15<sup>TH</sup></b>
<b>13. Poor nature of sporting facilities in the district</b>	4 (24)	4 (20)	3 (12)	5 (15)	2 (4)	3 (3)	78	<b>6<sup>TH</sup></b>
<b>14. Poor waste disposal management</b>	1 (6)	2 (10)	2 (8)	1 (3)	3 (6)	4 (4)	37	<b>10<sup>TH</sup></b>
<b>15. Poor spatial development</b>	1 (6)	1 (5)	2 (8)	2 (6)	1 (2)	1 (1)	28	<b>11<sup>TH</sup></b>
<b>16. Inadequate support for gender issues</b>	1 (6)	1 (4)	2 (7)	2 (4)	1 (2)	1 (1)	24	<b>13<sup>TH</sup></b>

In attendance were the traditional leaders' representatives, Assembly members, Area Council Members, a representative from each community, the District Chief Executive, the District Coordinating Director, staff of the Assembly and representatives from the Central Regional Coordinating Council.

## **2.0 OPENING REMARKS AND PURPOSE OF GATHERING**

The District Coordinating Director stated that the meeting formed part of the process towards the preparation of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the district. He further mentioned that under the current decentralized planning system, local assemblies are empowered to design and implement their own developmental plans based on the priority needs of the communities. He also mentioned that all projects and development must be captured in the Assembly's Medium Term Development Plan, since it would be the guiding document for development activities within the district. He cautioned that no project outside the approved plan will be executed, unless the plan was revised. He emphasized that the plan would serve as a framework to guide the implementation of projects and programmes in the district for the next four years.

The District Coordinating Director indicated that the purpose of the meeting was to validate the findings of the prioritization process that was done by stakeholders to prioritize the needs of the district in terms of the most pressing need in that order.

The District Planning Officer made a presentation of the 2026-2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) with emphasis on the prioritized needs of communities after which the participants were called upon to make inputs as to what they made of the plan and the prioritized needs. Participants made their inputs which were taken on board in coming out with the final draft plan for submission to the General Assembly for approval before onward submission to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) through the Central Regional Coordinating Council (CRCC).

In his concluding remarks after the presentation, the DCD assured participants that the Assembly was going to ensure that development in the district cuts across every community and that no community was going to be left out in the implementation of the plan once approved. He, however, reminded participants that the resources of the Assembly were limited and for that matter, community needs were going to be tackled based on the availability of the resources needed. He therefore urged community members, the public and stakeholders to bear with the Assembly and to collaborate with the Assembly throughout the implementation period of the Medium-Term Development Plan.

## **3.0 REMARKS BY THE HON. DCE**

In his remarks, the District Chief Executive, Hon. Hackman Kobina Aidoo, expressed his appreciation to the chiefs, opinion leaders, and community members for their active participation in the engagement. He commended the structured and well-organized way the public hearing was done.

He encouraged the youth to actively participate in communal labour activities in their communities. He urged participants and all stakeholders to support the Assembly every step of the way as the Assembly sought to implement the projects and programmes identified by them to help address the challenges of our people and improve livelihoods and wellbeing among our people.

The Hon. DCE further indicated that he will continue to engage traditional authorities, the people, development partners and NGOs among other stakeholders to ensure that the district gets all the help it can get in successfully implementing the Medium-term Development Plan.

The Hon. DCE urged staff of the Assembly to bring their professional expertise to bear and to support the Assembly in the best possible way to help address the many challenges and needs of the people as expressed in the community needs gathering and captured in the prioritized needs of the district in the Medium-Term Development Plan.

In conclusion, the Hon. DCE assured the people of the Assembly's commitment to ensuring equitable development across the district.

#### 4.0 CONCLUSION

The engagement was highly participatory and successful. The queen mother of Aboso, on behalf of participants, thanked the District Chief Executive and the entire Assembly for involving the people in the development planning process. She pledged the continued support and cooperation of the people and prayed for the success of the District Chief Executive in office.



RECORDED BY

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