

KWAHU AFRAM PLAINS NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

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29th December, 2025

OUR Ref. BX.16/5/01^A/14

Your Ref:



SUBMISSION OF 2026-2029 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM PLAN

I submit herewith the second draft of the adopted District Medium-Term Development Plan
(**2026-2029**) for the Kwahu Afram Plains North District Assembly.

Respectfully submitted for your approval and further action, please.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Anthony Brako'.

(ANTHONY BRAKO)
DISTRICT CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR
For: DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION
ACCRA

Attn:
Regional Economic Development Planning Officer
Regional Coordinating Council
Koforidua- E/R

Cc:
The Hon. Regional Minister
Regional Coordinating Council
Koforidua-E/R

**KWAHU AFRAM PLAINS NORTH DISTRICT
ASSEMBLY**
DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(2026-2029)



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

AUGUST 1, 2025

DONKORKROM

FOREWORD

The Kwahu Afram Plains North District Assembly, since its establishment, has remained committed to significantly contributing to the socio-economic well-being of its people, especially the vulnerable, through efficient resource mobilization and the provision of basic services and infrastructure in areas such as education, health, sanitation, public safety, and many others. To sustain the provision of these services, the 2026-2029 DMTDP was prepared in line with the CPESDP, the NMTDPF, the African Union Agenda 2063, and the SDGs.

The District Assembly, as a Planning Authority in local governance, has, over the past few years, laid a foundation through the preparation and implementation of its development plans.

With the District's vision of improving income and enhancing the lives of its citizens, the Kwahu Afram Plains North District Assembly, through its 2026-2029 MTDP, is poised to build on the successes made in the implementation of previous development plans.

For these goals and objectives to be achieved, all stakeholders must recognize it as a shared responsibility, requiring rigorous efforts in service delivery to the people and the District as a whole.

Implementing the plan with all stakeholders involved will not only contribute to achieving the vision and goals of the District but also promote accountability and sustainability of all interventions. I therefore call on all relevant stakeholders to support and contribute their quota to the development of our dear District in the next planning period. The District Assembly extends its heartfelt gratitude to Afram Plains Development Organization (APDO) and World Vision Ghana (Donkorkrom) for their unwavering support throughout the preparation of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Plan. The Assembly looks forward to collaborating with you and the entire citizenry to implement a fruitful plan over the next four years.



(HON. KATE MAWUSI BABANAWO)
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

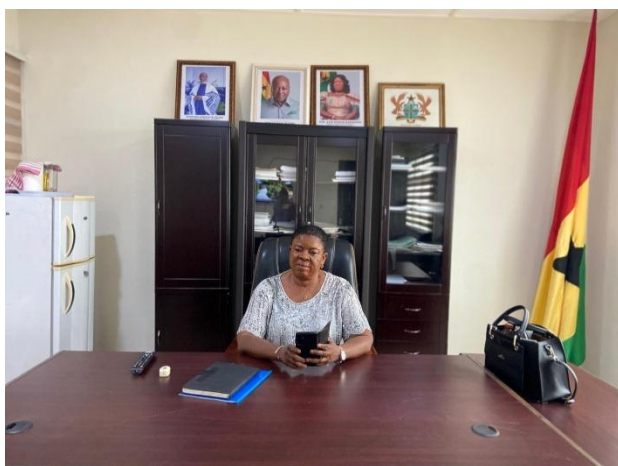


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ACRONYMS

ADEOP	- Annual District Education Operational Plan
AEA	-Agricultural Extension Agents
AIDS	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APDO	-Afram Plains Development Organization
CBRP	-Community Based Rehabilitation Programme
CLIC	-Community LEAP Implementation Committee
COTVET	-Council for Technical and Vocational Education
C/S	-Circuit Supervisor
DMTDP	- District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	-District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
EMIS	-Education Management Information System
EPI	-Expanded Programme on Immunisation
GPEG	-Global Education Partnership Grant
ICT	-Information Communication Technology
IE	-Inclusive Education
INSET	-In-service Training
IGF	-Internally Generated Funds
JHS	-Junior High School
KG	-Kindergarten
KVIP	- Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP	-Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
NADMO	-National Disaster Management Organisation
NALAP	-National Literacy Acceleration Programme
NDPC	-National Development Commission
NHIS	-National Health Insurance Scheme
NGO	-Non-Governmental Organisation
OVC	- Orphan and Vulnerable Children
PWD	-Persons with Disability
PLWHA	-Persons Living with HIV and AIDS
PPP	-Public Private Partnership
PPD	-Physical Planning Department
SHS	-Senior High School

SMC	-School Management Committee
SPC	-Spatial Planning Committee
STI	-Sexually Transmitted Infection
TLMs	-Teaching and Learning Materials
TSC	-Technical Sub- Committee
APDO	- Afram Plains Development Organisation
PFJ	- Planting for Food and Jobs
HIV	- Human Immune Virus
AIDS	- Acquire Immune Deficiency Syndrome
LED	- Local Economic Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The development administration and management system in Ghana requires Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to play deliberative, legislative, and executive roles and functions. The MMDAs are therefore charged to compose programmes and activities into comprehensive and well-packaged Development Plans that contribute to social change by enhancing poverty reduction, employment generation, wealth creation, popular participation, and the elimination of hunger and deprivation. In line with this directive, MMDAs since 1996 have consistently prepared and implemented Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs) that spell out their development agenda and programmes of action in line with national policy directives, aspirations, and community needs.

Processes leading to the preparation of the plan were multifaceted as prescribed under the **National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (L.I 2232)**, mandating the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) to initiate and prepare the development plan on behalf of the Planning Authority. The basis for the plan preparation was provided by the Executive Committee of the Assembly after it had approved the development priorities of the Statutory sub-committees. The DPCU constituted a nine-member technical committee to be responsible for the plan preparation with explicit inputs from decentralized and non-decentralized Departments of the Assembly and contributions from other government and development agencies. The technical committee members comprised the District Planning Officer (DPO) and his assistant, Physical Planning Officer (PPO), District Budget Analyst (DBA), District Statistics Officer (DSO), District Finance Officer (DFO), Director of Agriculture, Director of Health, and Director of GES. The formation of the plan preparation team was followed by the preparation of a Work Plan, which was approved by the DPCU.

The processes also involved a series of technical committee meetings with key stakeholders and the organization of public hearings to solicit development directions from primary beneficiaries of their development outcomes. The first public hearing was held to present to stakeholders the performance and key achievements in the implementation of the 2022-2025 DMTDP. It was also to communicate to the citizenry about the intent of the Assembly to prepare the 2026-2029 MTDP as the tenure of the previous Plan (2022-2025) phases out. To ascertain the development needs and aspirations of the people, community engagements at thirty-one (31) electoral areas of the District were also conducted with Assembly members, Unit Committees, Religious leaders, Traditional Authorities, CSOs, Community members, and

other key stakeholders in attendance. The final public hearing was held before the plan was adopted by the General Assembly. The essence was to present to the general public the development focus and interventions of the district for the next four years. It was also to ensure that the content of the plan was adequate, relevant, and that the views, aspirations and perceptions of the local people were well captured. General Comments raised at the first and second hearings were addressed in the plan before its adoption by the General Assembly as portrayed in the Appendix 2 and 3.

The plan was built on six (6) key development areas namely;

Agricultural Development: Increase Agricultural production of the District through modernized Agricultural systems and effective post-harvest management by 2029.

Health, Education and Social Protection: Increase in enrolment, achieve 100% completion rates in schools, expand quality health care access and above all protect the most vulnerable within the district.

Job creation and Local Economic Development: Develop capacities of SMEs through credit support, promote entrepreneurship through trainings and identify and establish revenue-generating market centres in alignment with the 24-hour economy policy.

Climate Change Mitigation and Environment: Promote environmental sustainability, climate resilience, and disaster risk management.

Infrastructure Development and Basic Services: Improve access to potable and sanitation services through drilling of boreholes and provision of sanitary equipment, adopt strict spatial planning guidelines and enhance road and energy infrastructure.

Governance, Public Accountability and Institutional Development: Enhance performance management, accountability, and effective stakeholder participation.

The total cost of implementing the 2026-2029 DMTDP, as indicated in Table 5.2, is **One Hundred and Two Million, Two Hundred and Forty-Two Ghana Cedis (GHC102,242,400.00)**. With a gap of about **GHC 19,428.47**, an estimated revenue of **GHC 82,813.53** is expected to be mobilized from Internally Generated Funds (IGF), District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), District Assemblies Common Fund-Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), Government of Ghana transfers, development partners, and private sector participations.

The plan is structured into eight chapters, with the outputs of each chapter serving as inputs for the preceding chapter. Chapter one of the document focuses on the vision, mission, functions, mandate, core values, and organizational structure of the Kwahu Afram Plains North District Assembly. Chapter two details the situation of the district by beginning with a review of the performance of various indicators spread across six development dimensions of the district, lessons learnt, and their implications during the implementation of the 2022-2025 Medium Term Plan. Analysis of existing conditions and accompanying practical diagnosis follows the review of the previous plan through literature reviews and surveys.

Issues dealt with at the situational analysis section included poverty profile, population analysis, local economic development, E-Economy, and review of the physical characteristics. Also reviewed were the social and other characteristics of the District Assembly and an analysis of their spatial dimensions for development. The population of the district is 69,692, dispersed in settlements that range from family hamlets of less than 10 persons to under 20. The sex ratio is 114% female-dominated. A little over seventy-eight percent (78%) of the district population lives in the rural environment. A summary of identified problems of the District Assembly, community needs and aspirations, which emanated from the baseline survey conducted as part of the planning process, followed the situational analysis of the Assembly. A few of these issues identified included;

1. Inadequate access to and poor academic performance
2. Inadequate and skewed distribution of basic social infrastructure and services
3. Low revenue generation base and poor revenue management
4. Poor institutional capacity and performance of the Assembly
5. Lack of tourism development
6. Poor environmental management practices.
7. Inadequate access to health care and delivery
8. Poor conditions of the road network and poorly developed communication services
9. Low agricultural production
10. Inadequate agro-based small-scale industrial production
11. Poor security and Fulani herdsmen menace.

Chapter three presents key development issues of the district that impede the development of citizens. The issues were identified and prioritised through Community needs assessment and technical DPCU meetings. The issues were subjected to prioritisation and SWOT analysis.

They were then linked to various development dimensions, programmes, and sub-programmes with their respective focused areas.

Chapter four presents policy goals, objectives, and strategies the Assembly intends to implement to address the identified issues. Development programmes and projects were designed to implement the strategies in order to achieve the objectives. The goals, objectives, and strategies were formulated at the district level, informed by the National policy framework, to achieve the district's aspirations.

Chapter five presents the Program of Action (PoA), which outlines the costs involved in implementing development objectives, programs, and sub-programs. Implementing agencies are also identified to spearhead the implementation of the intervention. The section also analyzes programme financing and funding sources. The Assembly hopes to finance the Plan from IGF, GOG, and other funding sources.

Chapter six presents Annual Action Plans for the planned period (2026-2029) to implement the Programme of Actions.

Chapter seven outlines a summary of how the DMTDP will be monitored in accordance with the NDPC guidelines and reporting responsibilities.

The concluding Chapter (Chapter 8) deals with the Plan's communication strategy and outlines procedures for awareness creation on expected roles of stakeholders; promotion of dialogue and feedback on performance, promotion of access and management of public expectations for services, and how the DMTDP and Annual Progress Reports will be disseminated.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Chapter one provides the background of the Kwahu Afram Plains North District Assembly, highlighting its mandate, vision, mission, core values and functions of the entity in line with the Local Governance Act 2012 (Act 936).

1.1 Mandate

The Kwahu Afram Plains North District started as Kwahu North in 1988 as a sub-district of the erstwhile Kwahu District Council. The district was created and inaugurated with Donkorkrom as its Capital through Legislative Instrument (LI 1415) OF 1993 as Afram Plains District Assembly. The name was changed to Kwahu North District by Legislative Instrument LI 1826. The district was later divided into Kwahu Afram Plains North and Kwahu Afram Plains South by LI 2044 and 2045 respectively in 2012. Other enabling Acts include the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936, Public Financial Management Act, 2016 Act 921, Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016, Act 925, L.I 2232 and the Model Standing Orders of MMDAs. With a total land area of approximately 2,750km², the district currently has a population of 69,692 with males representing 49.1% and Females, 50.9%.

1.2 Vision

The vision of the Kwahu Afram Plains North District Assembly is to become Active Citizens in a Resilient and Effective Afram Plains.

1.3 Mission

Kwahu Afram Plains North District Assembly exists to provide an enabling Environment to ensure a higher standard of living for the people of Kwahu Afram Plains North District through the formulation and implementation of sound policies and programmes in support of human, Agricultural and infrastructural development by a highly qualified and motivated staff.

1.4 Core values

The District Assembly believes in the six core service delivery standards of the Local Government Service, namely:

- i. Professionalism
- ii. Participation

- iii. Accountability
- iv. Transparency
- v. Efficient and Effective use of resources
- vi. Client Focus

1.5 Functions

As mandated by the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the Assembly performs the following functions to execute the development agenda of the district:

Be responsible for the overall development of the district and ensure the preparation and submission of development plans and budget to the relevant central Government Agency/Ministry through the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC)

Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiate this development.

Political and Administrative functions by providing guidance and direction to other governmental institutions in the district.

Deliberative and legislative functions.

Formulate and execute functions for the development, improvement and management of human settlements.

Effective mobilization of resources is necessary for the development of the district.

Promote and encourage citizen participation in national activities in the District.

Provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.

Guide, encourage and support sub-district local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans.

1.6 Organizational Structure

Kwahu Afram Plains North District Assembly has the General Assembly, headed by the Presiding Member, as the highest decision-making body in the structure of its administration.

The Assembly is made up of forty-seven (47) members, with thirty-one (31) elected members representing all electoral areas, fourteen (14) Government appointees, the Member of Parliament, and the District Chief Executive.

The General Assembly exercises legislative functions of the Assembly by taking decisions on various recommendations from the Executive Committee, which also receives these

recommendations from the various sub-committees of the Executive Committee for implementation by management.

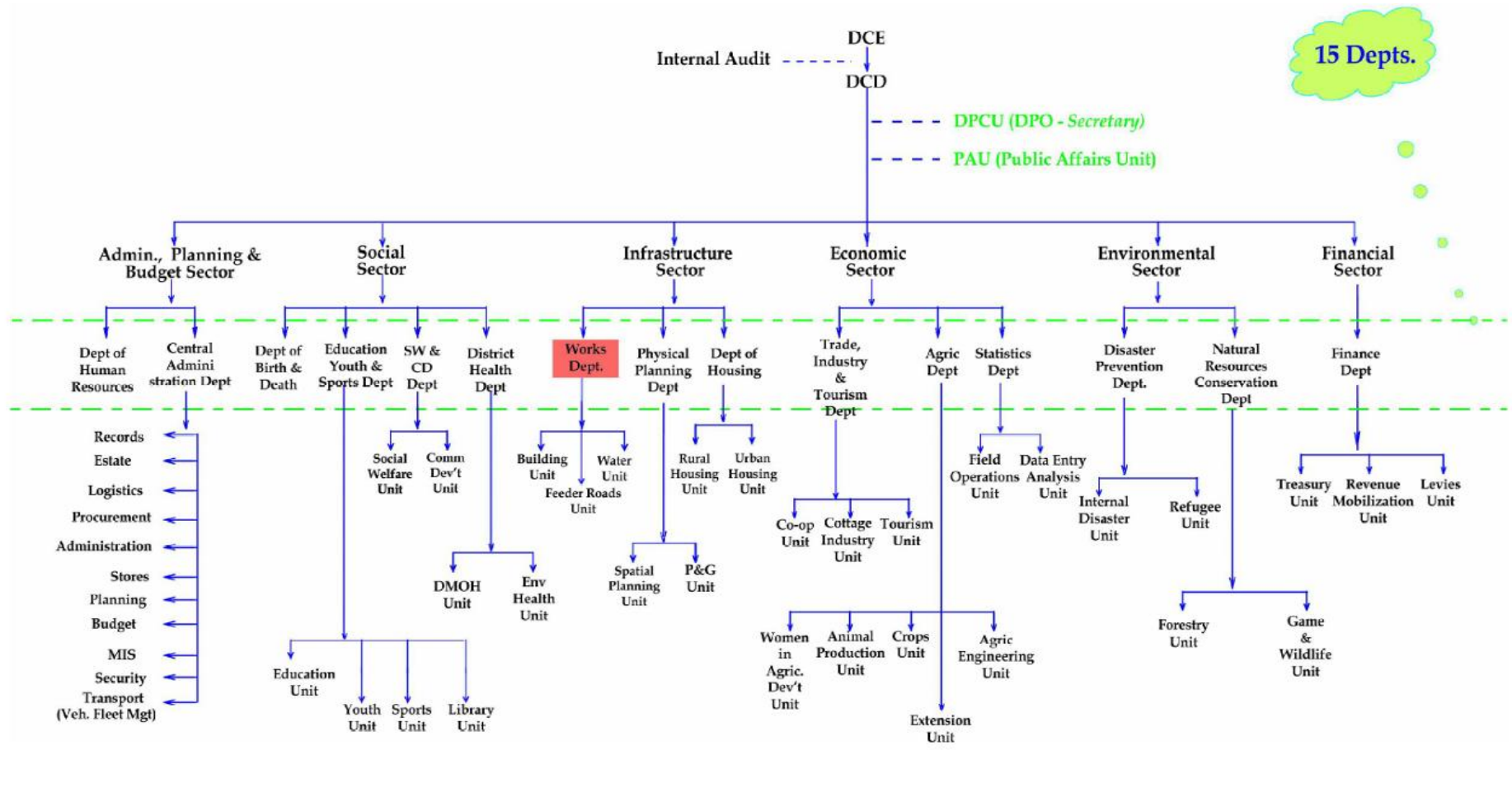
The management aspect of the Assembly is also headed by the District Chief Executive, who doubles as the political and administrative head. The District Chief Executive is supported by the District Coordinating Director, who heads, supervises, and coordinates all other heads of the various units/departments within the district. He or she also serves as the chief advisor to the MCE and Secretary to the General Assembly and Executive Committee.

The District has five (5) Area Councils, namely Donkorkrom, Amankwah, Ntonaboma, Memchemfre, and Ada-Ntetia Area Councils, and twenty-eight (28) Unit Committees, which together constitute the sub-district structures of the District Assembly. All information about the activities of the Sub-Structures can be found in the following files in the Records Management Unit.

There are also six (6) sub-committees of the Executive Committee that work with the eleven (11) departments of the Assembly. These sub-committees make recommendations to the Executive Committee for onward consideration by the general Assembly. Some Officers of the Assembly serve as secretaries and technical personnel to these subcommittees. Apart from these eleven (11) Departments of the Assembly, there are several State Agencies and Organizations that collaborate with the Assembly in its development efforts. They comprise the Judicial Service (Magistrate Court), Ghana Police Service, Bureau of National Investigations (BNI), Fire Service, National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO), and National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE). Others include the Ambulance Service, Information Service, Non-Formal Education Division, Labour Department, and National Youth Authority (NYA).

A detailed and structured organogram of the Assembly can be traced to Fig. 1 .1 below.

Fig 1.1 Administrative Organogram of Kwahu Afram Plains North District Assembly



Source: Human Resource Department, 2025

1.7 Structure of the Plan Document

The 2026-2029 plan document is structured into eight chapters, with the outputs of each chapter serving as inputs for the preceding chapter.

Chapter one of the document focuses on the vision, mission, functions, mandate, core values, and organizational structure of the Kwahu Afram Plains North District Assembly.

Chapter two details the district's situation by beginning with a review of the performance of various indicators across six development dimensions, lessons learnt, and their implications during the implementation of the 2022-2025 Medium Term Plan. The analysis of existing conditions and the accompanying practical diagnosis follow the review of the previous plan through literature reviews and surveys. Issues to be discussed in the situational analysis include poverty profile, population analysis, Agricultural growth, local economic development, E-Economy, and review of the physical characteristics. Other social and environmental aspects of the district, including education, health, transport, communication, and social and child protection, will be elaborated. Cross-cutting issues such as gender, climate change, the youth, biodiversity, and Disaster risk management will also be analysed in the chapter. The chapter concludes with the identification of the strengths, weaknesses, future needs and opportunities of the district and, above all, how these characteristics can be competitively harnessed to the advantage of Kwahu Afram Plains North.

Chapter three of the plan will present key development issues of the district impeding the development of citizens. The issues would be identified and prioritised through Community needs assessment and technical DPCU meetings. The same issues will be subjected to prioritisation and POCC analysis and subsequently linked to various development dimensions, SDGs, programmes, and sub-programmes with their respective focused areas.

Chapter four will focus on policy goals, objectives, and strategies the Assembly intends to implement to address the identified issues in Chapter Three. Development programmes and projects will be designed to implement the strategies in order to achieve the objectives. The majority of these goals, objectives, and strategies will be adopted from the National policy framework, suitable for achieving the aspirations of the district, while a few will be carefully formulated by the district through extensive stakeholder consultation and considerations.

Chapter five presents the Composite Development Programmes and Program of Action (PoA) of the Assembly, spelling out the cost that will be involved in implementing development objectives, programmes, and sub-programmes. Implementing agencies will also be identified to spearhead the implementation of the intervention. The section will also analyze the costing of the plan, programme financing, and propose effective revenue generation measures in the long term.

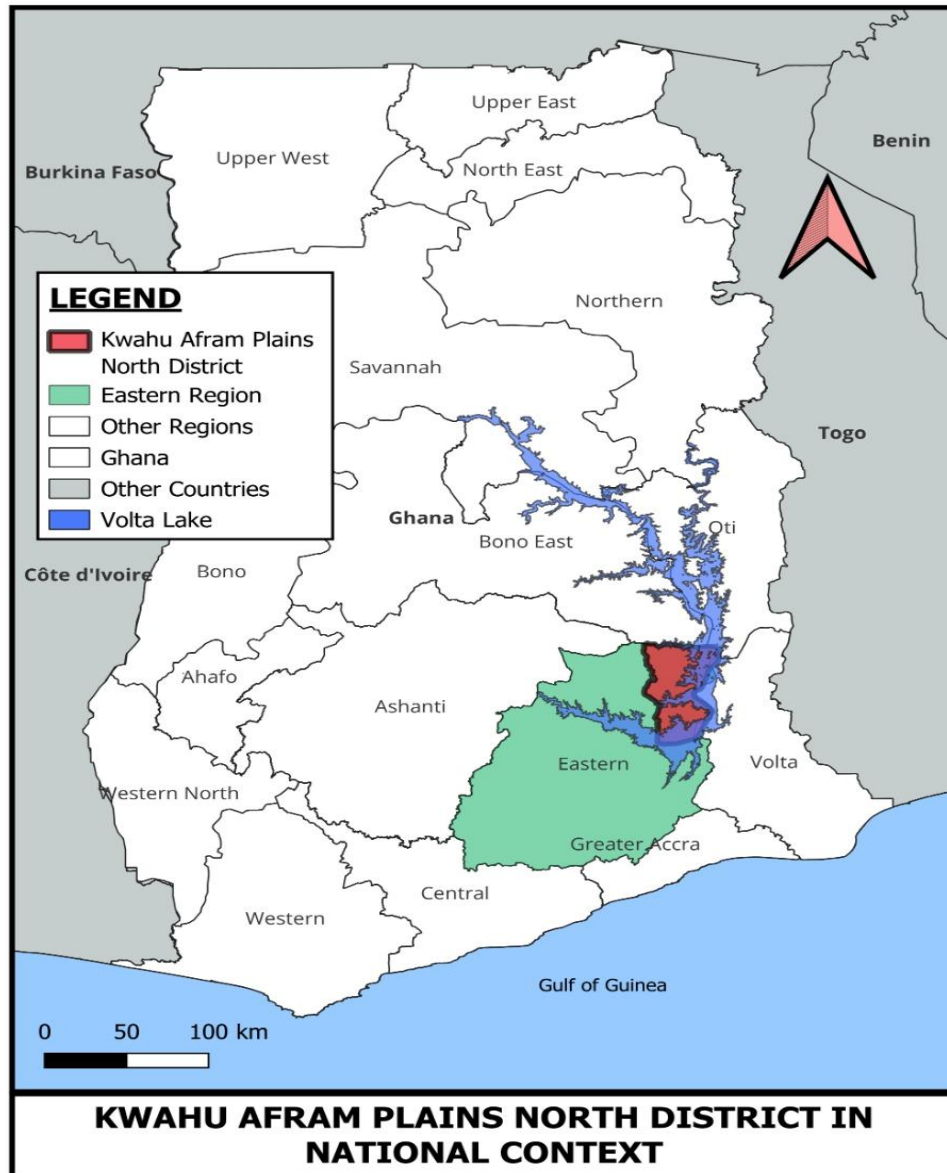
Chapter Six will highlight Annual Action Plans consisting of projects formulated to implement development programmes in Chapter Five for the planned period (2026-2029).

Chapter Seven outlines a summary of how the DMTDP will be monitored and evaluated in accordance with the NDPC guidelines and reporting responsibilities.

The concluding chapter of the plan (Chapter 8) will present the Plan's communication strategy and outline procedures for awareness creation on expected roles of stakeholders; promotion of dialogue and feedback on performance, promotion of access and management of public expectations for services, and how the DMTDP and Annual Progress Reports will be disseminated.

1.8 Locational Map

Fig. 1.1. Geographical map of Kwahu Afram Plains North District



(Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2025)

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction

This section presents a performance review of the district's 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) to ascertain whether the set targets on identified indicators were duly met. It also analyzes gaps identified that impede successful implementation, best practices, as well as lessons learnt to inform positive decisions for the next planning period. A situational analysis is also conducted on the entire landscape of the district to define relevant features that can potentially promote socio-economic development. The main aim is to achieve the vision of the district as well as contribute significantly towards the achievement of national goals and objectives for the medium term.

The situational analysis as well as the issues identified during community needs assessment, will inform the policy direction of the district in improving the well-being of citizens. It will provide opportunities to plan development strategies within the local context to achieve maximum and sustainable results.

2.2 Performance Review

The performance review measures the development indicators in the 2022-2025 DMTDP to determine whether targets set were met. This will provide management and the Assembly, an insight into whether the plan impacted adequately in addressing the basic and essential needs of citizens. Table 2.1 indicates the performance of each indicator for the medium term.

Table 2.1 Performance Review

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2021	2022-2025 MEDIUM TERM TARGET	COMMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENT		REMARKS
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	Total domestic production of selected crops (maize, rice, cassava, yams) increased ('000Mt)					
	i. Maize	31,778	47,000	2024	26,788	Due to erratic rainfall
	ii. Rice (milled)	188	370	2024	720	Rise in farmers' interest in rice production
	iii. Yam	302,848	380,000	2024	209,267	Due to erratic rainfall
	iv. Cassava	411,610	467,000	2024	284,834	Due to erratic rainfall
	v. Cattle	105,110	162,000	2024	118,038	Identifiable patches of Fulani settlements
	vi. Sheep	30,114	40,000	2024	35,112	Rising interest of livestock farmers
	vii. Goat	47,979	55,000	2024	60,837	Rising interest of livestock farmers
	viii. Pig	9,865	11,660	2024	3,571	Farmers are struggling to find suitable housing for these animals.
	ix. Poultry	210,975	230,130	2024	211,186	Special initiative undertaken by the Department of Agriculture
	Percentage reduction in reported cases of livestock diseases	5%	0%	2024	-120%	Vet officers were up to the task
	Proportion of youth in agriculture	14,031	17,000	2024	18,942	The planting for food initiative, led by the government, played a key role
	Proportion of youth employed in agribusiness	10,400	11,200	2024	10,416	Support by the government for youth in agribusiness
	Percentage of farmers engaged in irrigation farming	15%	30%	2024	47%	2 commercial irrigation farms emerged in the district
Number of youth trained in agribusiness	8%	20%	2024	28.3%	Special initiative by the government	
Percentage of arable lands under cultivation	49,165ha	57,165ha	2024	115,398ha	The rise in interest in crop farming	

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2021	2022-2025 MEDIUM TERM TARGET	COMMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENT		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
Economic Development	Percentage of growth in existing SMEs	25%	42%	2025	147%	Rise in the government's intervention over the period
	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skill/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	50%	70%	2025	270%	Governments' incentives given to support these people
	Number of new industries established in					
	i. Agriculture	1	8	2025	13	New agro-based industries set up
	ii. Industry	20	55	2025	150	Investors are showing up in the district
	iii. Service	30	80	2025	170	
	Percentage Change in Tourist Arrivals	35%	55%	2025	85%	Intensified advertisement of tourist sites in the district
	Tele density/penetration rate	20	30	2025	150	Intensified advertising on tourist sites in the district
	Number of tourist sites identified in the district	10	14	2025	27	Involvement of indigenes in identifying and reporting on tourist sites
	Number of tourist sites that meet the tourism standards	10	14	2025	10	Tourist sites identified have not been certified by the Ghana Tourist Board yet
Social Development	Percentage of adult population, 15-49 years, HIV positive	7	2.0	2024	7.7	Inadequate logistics to embark on rigorous sensitization in communities, especially the Island ones
	Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births	2.59	1.2	2024	24.63	Inadequate logistics to embark on rigorous sensitization in communities, especially those found on Islands
	Number of deaths due to pregnancy and child birth per 100,000 live births	259.4	107.0	2024	553.86	Inadequate midwives operating in the district
	Count of malnourished children expressed as a percentage of previous year	0.02	0.00	2024	0.19	Household food insecurity

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2021	2022-2025 MEDIUM TERM TARGET	COMMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENT		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
Social Development						
	Number of deaths occurring as a result of malaria by children under five years per 10,000 population	0	0	2024	0.05	Nursing mothers not adhering to sleeping under Treated Mosquito Nets
	Count of recorded malaria cases expressed as a percentage of previous year	0.007	0.00	2024	0.024	Populace not adhering to the practice of sleeping under Treated Mosquito Nets
	Count of OPD cases expressed as a %	20.8%	40%	2024	-2.228%	Populace not accessing the hospital due to the issue of distance.
	Total number of newly born mothers who attend hospital expressed as a percentage of previous year	-10.78	20	2024	50.65	Intensive sensitization on the need for newborn mothers to attend the hospital
	Count of non-communicable diseases expressed as percentage of the previous year	17.06	10.0	2024	11.66	Health practitioners implementing the non-communicable diseases (NCDs) control strategy
	Count of teenagers who are pregnant expressed as a percentage of previous year	8.72	2.0	2024	-3.06	Stakeholders committing to and embarking on rigorous sensitization on reducing or eliminating Teenage Pregnancy
	Total population covered by CMAM expressed as a percentage of the previous year	0	50	2024	408.7	Stakeholders committing to and embarking on rigorous sensitization on reducing or eliminating Malnutrition
	Doctor-to-Patient ratio	1: 16,639	1: 10,000	2024	1:35290	Few doctors in the district
	Proportion of functional health facilities	100	100	2024	100	The culture of maintenance is high, thereby ensuring the existing health facilities are operational

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2021	2022-2025 MEDIUM TERM TARGET	COMMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENT		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
Social Development						
	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	64%	70%	2024	64%	No intervention on water facilities over the period
	Number of boreholes expressed as a percentage to the total communities in the district	143	160	2024	143	No intervention on water facilities over the period
	Percentage change in teacher accommodation	0.00%	10%	2024	0.00%	No accommodation facility was put up by the District Assembly
	Gender Parity Index - KG - Primary - JHS - SHS	0.92 0.91 0.80 0.57	-	2024	0.94 0.90 0.92 0.84	The district looks forward to strengthening Gender parity in the next planning phase
	Completion Rate - KG - Primary - JHS - SHS	80.2% 51.5% 25.6% 10.3%	-	2024	60.7% 43.5% 22.2% 10.1%	The district saw a dip in the educational performance in the last implementation cycle. More stringent but effective measures must be adopted to salvage the quagmire
	Net Enrolment Rate - KG - Primary - JHS - SHS	45.6% 53.4% 13.4% 1.3%	-	2024	48% 67.7% 15.3% 3.35%	Enrolment in basic, Junior and Senior High School saw a facelift. The district must put in measures to improve the outcome in the next planning phase

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2021	2022-2025 MEDIUM TERM TARGET	COMMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENT		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
Environment, Infrastructure & Human Settlement	Proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated: Feeder Roads (km)					
	i. Trunk Roads (km)	30km	70km	2025	120km	The district's concern for making all roads motorable
	ii. Feeder Roads (km)	50km	105km	2024	192km	The district's concern for making all roads motorable
	Number of existing infrastructure rehabilitated	5	10	2024	10	The assembly's commitment to ensure value for money
	Number of new infrastructures completed and inhabited	5	10	2024	10	The assembly's commitment to ensure value for money
	Hectares of degraded forest, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored					
	i. Forest	4ha	6ha	2024	6ha	The district's concern for forest reserves
	ii. Dry and wet land	10ha	40ha	2024	83ha	The district's concern for the environment
	Number of trees planted, maintained and still thriving	10,606	20,000	2024	92,401	The district's commitment to greening the environment
	Governance Corruption and Public Accountability	% Increase in IGF	19.6%	25%	2024	-21.3%
% Decrease in crime rate		42%	20%	2024	60%	Heightened as a result of poor road network and inadequate Police Personnel to enforce law and order
Police citizen ratio		1:1,607	1: 1000	2024	1: 1,291	Though citizen to police ratio improve it appears more personnel are required.

Table 2.2 Financial Performance

Source of Funds	Total Estimated Cost of Plan as at March, 2025 GhC	Total Amount Received as at March, 2025 GhC	Variance GhC
GoG	18,088,149.31	16,585,826.38	1,502,322.93
IGF	2,191,851.59	1,493,658.97	698,192.62
DACF	21,016,040.88	7,575,428.82	13,440,612.06
DACF-RFG	6,730,454.45	2,810,286.77	2,757,071.92
DPs	319,603.33	232,103.70	87,499.63
Others	843,738.00	161,853.31	681,884.69
Total	49,189,837.56	27,356,240.83	21,833,596.73

The Assembly had estimated an amount of **Forty-nine million, One Hundred and Eighty-Nine Thousand, Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven Ghana Cedis, Fifty-six pesewas (GHC49,189,837.56)** for the implementation of development interventions from 2022 to 2025. The resources were supposed to be mobilized from various sources such as the Internally Generated Funds (IGF), District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), Development Partners, among others. The overall target for revenue generation was missed by **44.4%**, which is about **14.2%** more than the performance of 2017-2021 on its target. Surprisingly, all other revenue items, including GoG, failed to achieve their targets, making it impossible to meet the expected targets for all planned development indicators. It is also worth noting that inflows from GOG headline were largely used for compensation and goods and services for office operations and were therefore not directly utilized for the execution of projects/programmes.

IGF failed to meet its target, with a performance of 68.1%. The said performance can also be considered unimpressive compared to its performance under the previous DMTDP 2017-2021 (89.4%) with the former. The shortfall in performance can be attributed to the Assembly's inconsistency in adhering to the realistic revenue mobilization approaches that saw the district shift away from the traditional IGF collection sources to a more sustainable and reliable sources in the previous planning period (2017-2021). The Assembly also relaxed in soliciting

donations from development partners through proposals to assist in financing major development projects/programmes.

Capital projects of the Assembly are largely financed from the DACF and DACF-RFG allocations; however, the shortfall in meeting their targets meant that some planned capital projects remained uncompleted, whilst others were not implemented at all. These projects would be rolled over to the next Plan implementation period.

To increase the revenue base of the Assembly, it is recommended that the Assembly improve its revenue generation administration by adopting pragmatic revenue improvement strategies covering all revenue loopholes in the district. The Central Government should also ensure the timely release of adequate DACF and DACF-RFG to assist the Assembly in delivering on its mandate.

2.3 Current Situation

2.3.1 Location and Size

Kwahu Afram Plains North District is located in the Eastern Region of Ghana and is bounded by nine Districts as indicated in Figure 1.1. with a total land area of approximately 2,570 km². The land is generally undulating and rises about 60 meters to 120 meters above sea level. The only high ground is the Donkorkrom plateau. The district is drained by the Afram River, Volta Lake and the Obosom River, which flows continuously throughout the year. The pattern of flow of these rivers is largely dendritic in nature and flows in the North-South direction.

The district falls within the savannah vegetation zones. These zones comprise the savannah transitional zone and savannah woodland, characterized by short deciduous fire-resistant trees often widely spaced and a ground flora composed of grass of varying heights. Forest reserves with commercial tree species cover about 120.8sq km. This is associated with two main rainfall seasons occurring in June and October. The first rainy season starts from May to June and the second from September to October. The mean annual rainfall is between 1,150mm and 1,650mm. The dry seasons are distinct, starting between November and late February.

Temperatures are high between February and March. They however, become low between December and January. There is a relatively high humidity throughout the year. The district lies in the southernmost part of the Voltarian Sedimentary Basin with geological features principally Upper Voltarian sandstones. The major soil group in the district is the Swedru-Nsaba-Offin Compound. The most dominant among these soil groups is the Swedru series.

2.3.2 Demographic Characteristics

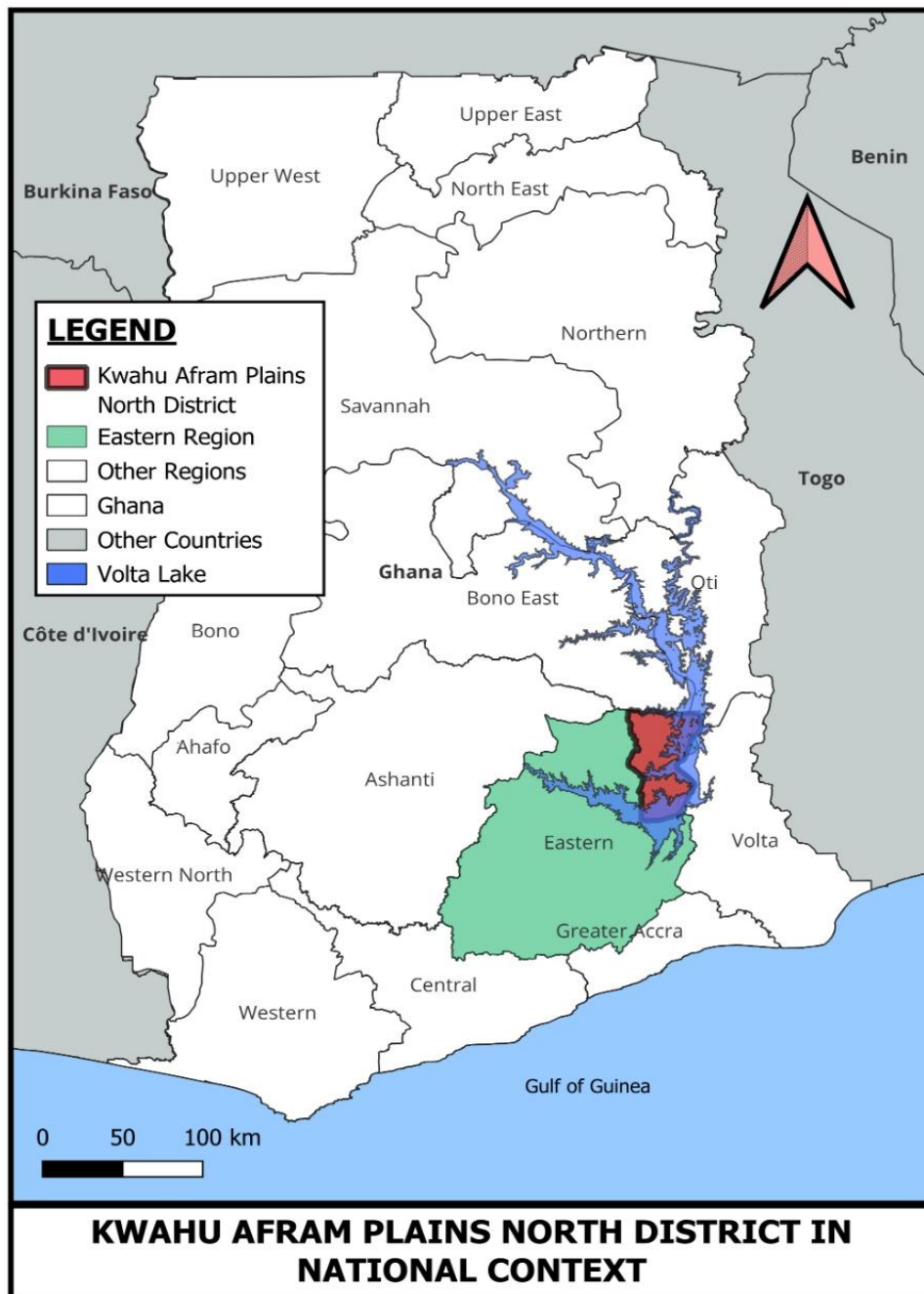
The total population of the district according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (2021 to 2051 population projections), stands at 69,692 with an inter-censual growth rate of 2.1%. Female population stands at 35,466, representing 50.9%, whilst male population stands at 34,226, representing 49.1%. Also, the age distribution of the district depicts a youthful population of about 38,670, representing 55.5%. The majority of the citizenry within the age cohort of 15-64 years are mainly engaged in agriculture (71.7%), followed by services (20%) and industry (8.3%). 77.5% of the youthful population resides in rural communities, whereas 8,689, representing 22.5%, reside in the urban part of the district. The higher youthful population in rural settlements is as a result of the employment opportunities the Agricultural sector offers to migrants from far and near.

The population is scattered in five (5) Area Councils, thirty-one (31) electoral areas, about 570 Towns, villages and hamlets spread over the 2,341.3 sq. km land area. The majority of these Villages are on islands on the Volta Lake and its tributaries and can only be reached by boat or canoe. Owing to the widespread nature of the population, the district has a low population density of 48 persons per square kilometre.

The district is heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity, with Ewes (61.7%) as the dominant ethnic group, followed by Akans (11.8%), Ga-Dangme (8.6%), with the remaining ethnic group (Mole-Dagbani and others) representing 17.9 percent.

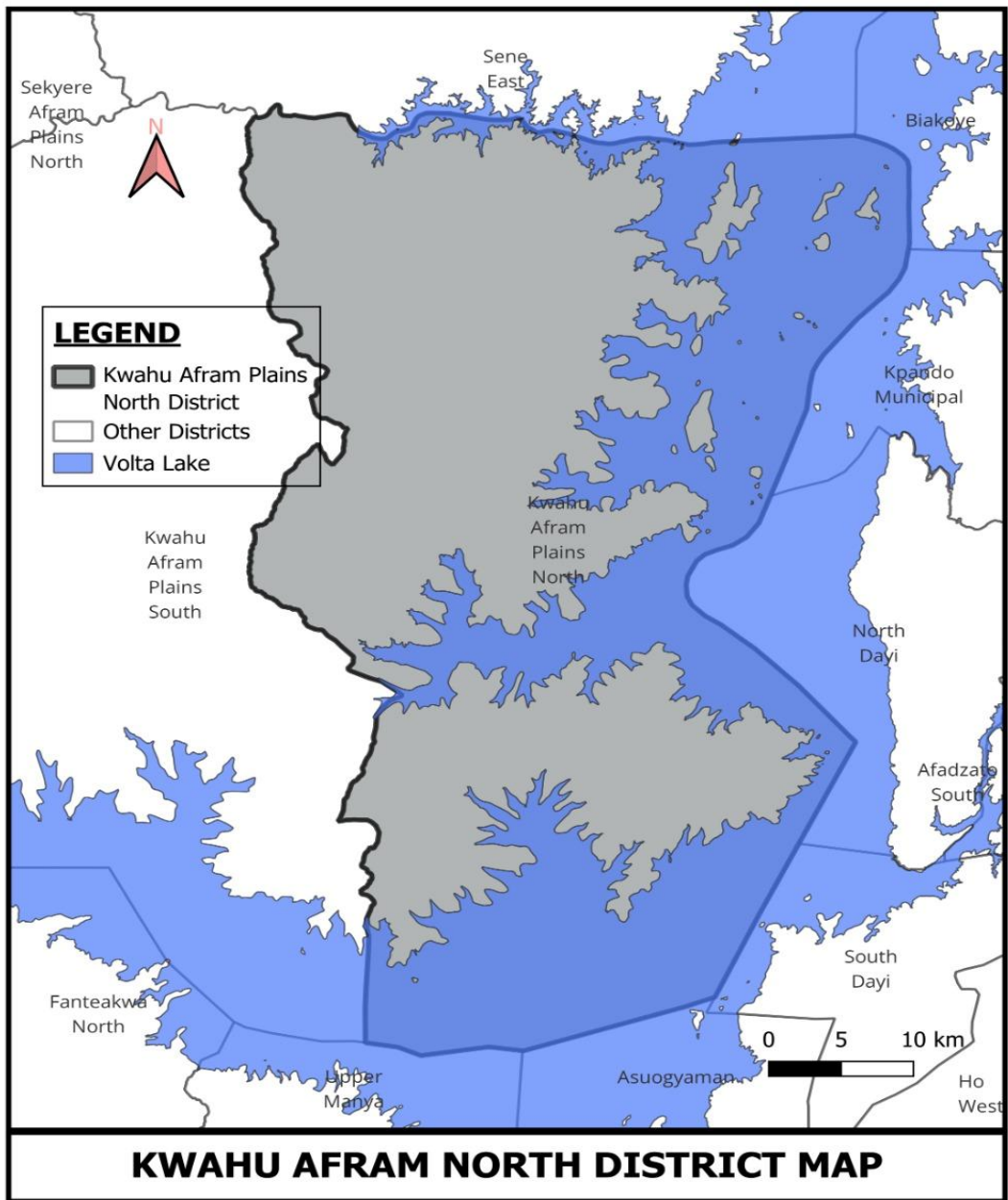
The district based on the above, can therefore be classified as a favourable destination for migrants whose purpose goes beyond just economic reasons. Religiously, the District is predominantly Christian with almost eight in ten (78.3%) of the district population affiliated to the Christian Religion. Christianity is followed by 8.4 percent of Muslims, 4.8 percent of Traditionalists, 6.2 percent of the population belonging to Other religions and 2.3 percent with no recorded Religion.

Fig. 2.1. Geographical map of Kwahu Afram Plains North District as at 2025



(Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2025)

Fig. 2.2: Basemap of Kwahu Afram Afram Plains North District



(Source: Department of Physical Planning)

2.3.4 Social Services

The district recognizes that basic social services are the building blocks for human development and societal growth, as well as economic upliftment, which are best served by the government through taxes by the citizenry. Indeed, they are accepted as fundamental human rights which include access to good roads, education, health services, housing, potable water, power, security and job creation. However, there is a widening gap between consensus and the reality of public spending on these services.

Education

Educational development is considered the key component of human capital development and ensuring the overall socio-economic development at the local level. This can be achieved through a deliberate and comprehensive policy formulation and implementation that addresses infrastructural challenges, improves enrolment, creates a friendly environment, and provides quality educational services to people under school-going age. Providing quality education hinges on three pillars: quality teaching, quality tools for teaching and learning, and quality environments for teaching and learning.

Table 2.3: Number of Schools in the District

S/N	STAGES	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS
1	KINDERGARTEN (KG)	39
2	PRIMARY	47
3	JHS	23
4	SHS	2
5	TECH/VOC	2
	TOTAL	113

Source: GES, KAPND, 2025

The district has a total of one hundred and thirteen (113) Public and Private Schools. Ninety-Nine (99), representing 87.6%, are public, whereas Fourteen (14), representing 12.4%, are private. About 34.5% of these institutions are Pre-Schools, 41.6% Primary schools, and 20.4% are Junior High Schools. 3.5% are Senior High Schools/Technical/Vocational institutions, as shown in Table 2.3 above.

Table 2.4: Number of School Enrolments in the District

S/N	STAGES	NUMBER OF ENROLMENTS
1	KINDERGARTEN (KG)	1,825
2	PRIMARY	5,311
3	JHS	1,710
4	SHS	1,519
5	TECH/VOC	-
	TOTAL	10,365

Source: GES, KAPND, 2025

These one hundred and thirteen (113) educational facilities accommodate about ten thousand, three hundred and sixty-five (10,365) students in public Schools and eight hundred and seventy-three (873) students in private schools, as shown in Table 2.4 above.

Table 2.5: Number of Classrooms in the District

S/N	STAGES	NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS
1	KINDERGARTEN (KG)	58
2	PRIMARY	266
3	JHS	67
4	SHS	35
5	TECH/VOC	-
	TOTAL	426

Source: GES, KAPND, 2025

In all, about Four Hundred and twenty-six (426) classrooms exist in all the levels of education in the District, as shown in Table 2.5 above. Overall, about 70% of the structures lack basic facilities such as staff common rooms, workshops, ICT centres, teachers' accommodation, libraries, and wash facilities. Equally important to note is the fact that about 68% of the schools, especially at the basic level, are in temporary structures such as sheds/mud, and in open air (under trees). Pre-schools have the highest number of structures in temporal structures (73%). The state of the schools does not offer a quality environment for teaching and learning. Enrollment levels at the preschool level are very appalling, which is a major cause of concern to policymakers. Children of school-going age who are not in School are more than those in School. The existing situation only further exacerbates the prevalence of human insecurity, which is evident in the increasing rates of child labour cases, teenage pregnancies, and other forms of child abuse in the district.

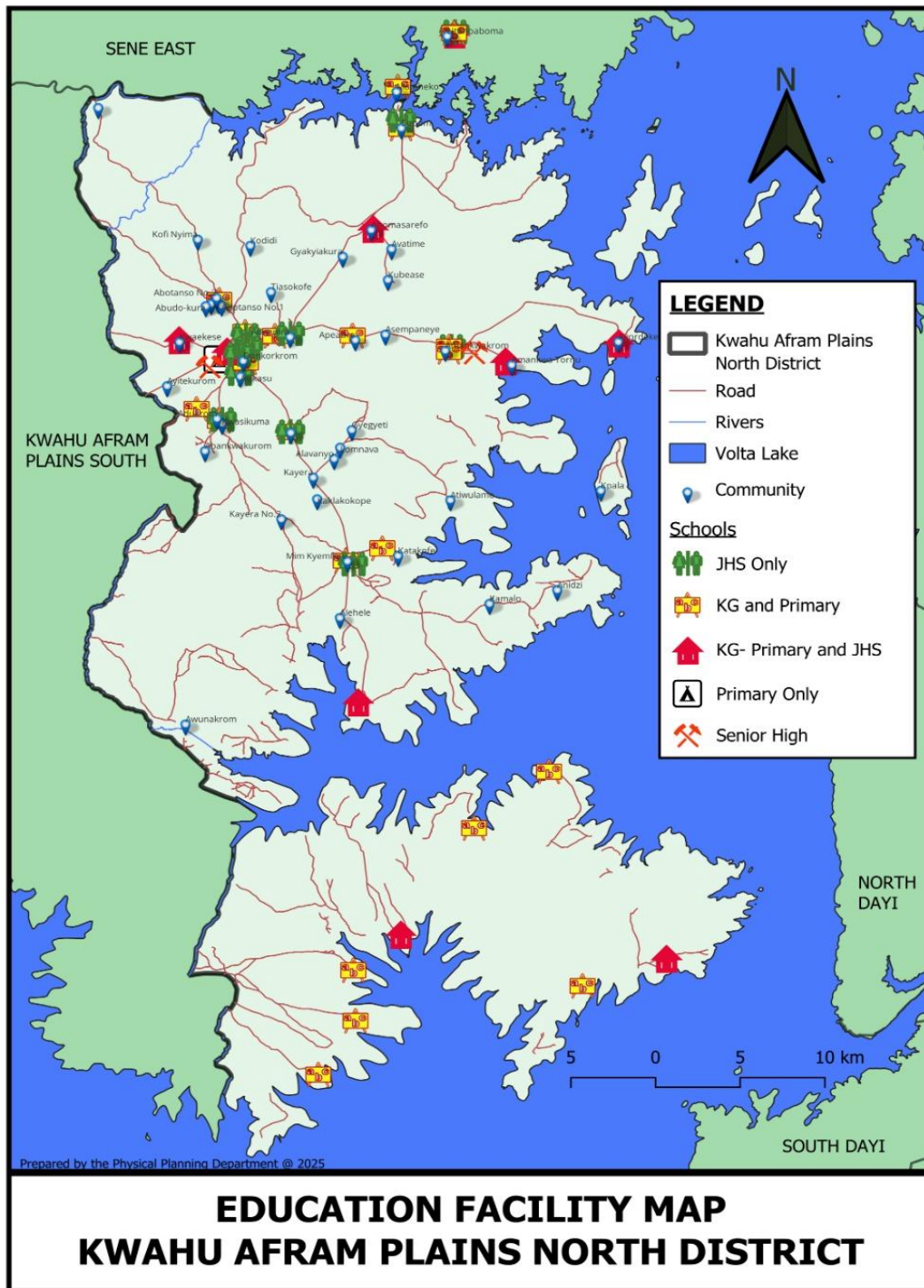
Table 2.6: Number of Teachers in the District

S/N	STAGES	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS REQUIRED
1	KINDERGARTEN (KG)	62	92
2	PRIMARY	205	240
3	JHS	107	120
4	SHS	54	60
5	TECH/VOC	-	-
	TOTAL	428	512

Source: GES, KAPND, 2025

The data from the District office of GES reveals a notable shortage of teachers across all educational levels. Of the 940 required teachers, only 428 are available, leaving a gap of 512 educators. This shortfall is most pronounced at the kindergarten and primary levels, where foundational learning occurs. The situation directly impacts the achievement of **SDG 4 (Quality Education)**, which emphasizes inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all. Additionally, there is a clear link between this shortage and **SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)**, particularly concerning mental health. A lack of adequate educators can lead to overcrowded classrooms, teacher burnout, and reduced student support, all of which can contribute to stress and anxiety among both teachers and learners. Furthermore, unaddressed mental health challenges, as shown under health, can hinder academic performance and school attendance. Therefore, bridging the teacher gap is not only vital for educational outcomes but also for promoting overall well-being and achieving broader SDG targets in the district.

Fig 2.3 Educational facility map for Kwahu Afram Plains North District



Source: Department of Physical Planning

Health

The provision of accessible, high-quality healthcare services, equitably distributed across space, provides an incentive for citizens to willingly access them. Improvement in the healthy life of a population translates into a higher productivity with any given combination of skills, physical capital and technological knowledge in certain growth sectors such as agriculture, industry, among others. In this regard, health facilities, their spatial distribution, staffing, nutrition and immunization programmes, as well as incidence of maternal and infant health problems, are provided for a given town or community in order to have a healthy life for improved productivity.

Table 2.7: Number of Health Facilities in the District

S/N	FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES
1	CHPS Compound	38
2	Health Centres	4
3	Hospital	1
	TOTAL	43

Source: District Health Directorate, 2025

The availability of infrastructure for health service delivery ranges from hospitals, Health centres, and Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) compounds. There exist forty-three (43) health facilities which provide services to the over Sixty thousand population scattered throughout the district. There is only one Hospital and a clinic in the district; however, there exist four 4 health centres and Thirty-Eight (38) CHPS Compounds. Twenty-eight (28) of these facilities operate in temporary structures, as shown in Table 2.11 below. The state of these facilities is appalling due to the lack of basic facilities to have them function effectively. The only hospital is located in Donkokrom, where all higher-order cases are referred to, including those from Kwahu Afram Plains South. The lack of clinics and the inadequacy of other lower-order facilities to provide services such as primary health care imply that the only hospital that should focus on providing high-order services is under pressure to also provide other lower-order services.

Effective responses to the utilisation of health services depend largely on user accessibility and affordability. The sparse nature of communities in the District makes it difficult to access since clients have to travel longer distances to access the nearest facilities. The majority of the

facilities are concentrated in serving the minority (Mainland) to the detriment of the majority of Island communities, who are the hardest hit in terms of accessibility.

Table 2.8: Number of Health Professionals in the District

S/N	CATEGORIES OF STAFF	NUMBER OF STAFF
1	Nurses/Midwives	139
2	Doctors	2
3	Lab Technician	1
4	Physician Assistants	5
5	District Directorate Staff	23
	TOTAL	170

Source: District Health Directorate, 2025

Currently, there are about one hundred and seventy (170) Health Professionals in the District, comprising of One Hundred and Thirty-Nine (139) Nurses and Midwives, Two (2) Doctors, Five (5) Physician Assistants, One (1) Laboratory Technician, and Twenty-Three (23) other staffs at the District Health Directorate as shown in table 1.4 above.

The district, as of 2025, has a doctor-patient ratio of **1:23,526**, a nurse-patient ratio of **1:266**, and a physician assistant to patient ratio of **1:6,669**. The district has a midwife to maternal mother population geographical equity index of 0.08, a nurse to population geographical equity index of 0.08, and a physician geographical equity index of 0.40. This implies that more healthcare professionals are required to make healthcare services available to the people.

The district is endemic to Onchocerciasis and Schistosomiasis. Sixty-eight (68) communities are endemic with Onchocerciasis and 268 are endemic with Schistosomiasis. Two mass drug distribution is conducted annually to contribute to the eradication of Onchocerciasis and Schistosomiasis. The District is endemic to Schistosomiasis due to exposure of the majority of the citizenry to infested fresh water (Volta Lake).

The most common disease that threatens the lives of people in the district is Malaria which peaks during the rainy season between June and August. The disease continues to emerge as the highest among the top ten OPD attendance cases. The top ten diseases reported at most health facilities of the district in 2024 were Malaria, Upper respiratory tract infections, Rheumatism and other joint pains or Arthritis Anaemia, Acute urinary tract infection, Intestinal worms, Diarrhoea diseases, Skin Diseases, Ulcer, and Typhoid Fever.

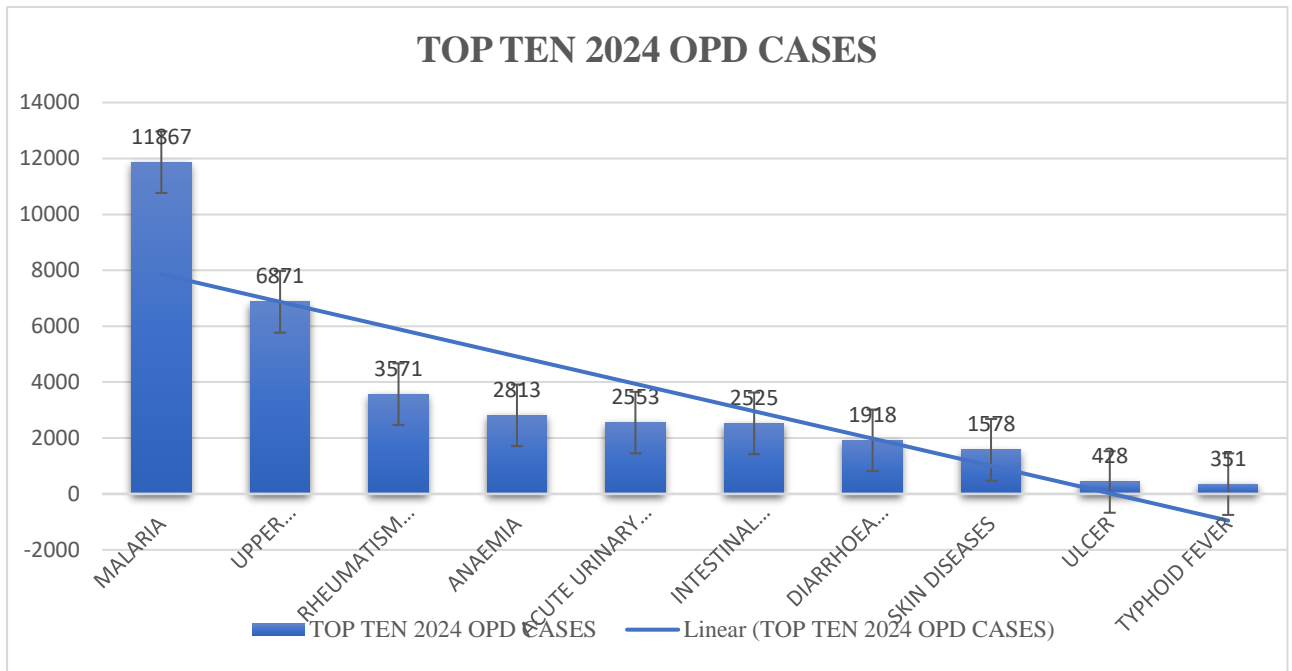
Table 2.9 Top Ten Causes of OPD Attendance 2024

S/N	Conditions	Year 2024		S/N	Conditions	Year 2024	
		No. of cases				No. of cases	
1	Malaria	11867		6	Intestinal Worm	2515	
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	6871		7	Diarrhoea Diseases	1918	
3	Rheumatism and Other Joint Pains or Arthritis	3571		8	Skin Diseases	1578	
4	Anaemia	2813		9	Ulcer	428	
5	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2553		10	Typhoid Fever	351	

Source: District Health Directorate, 2024

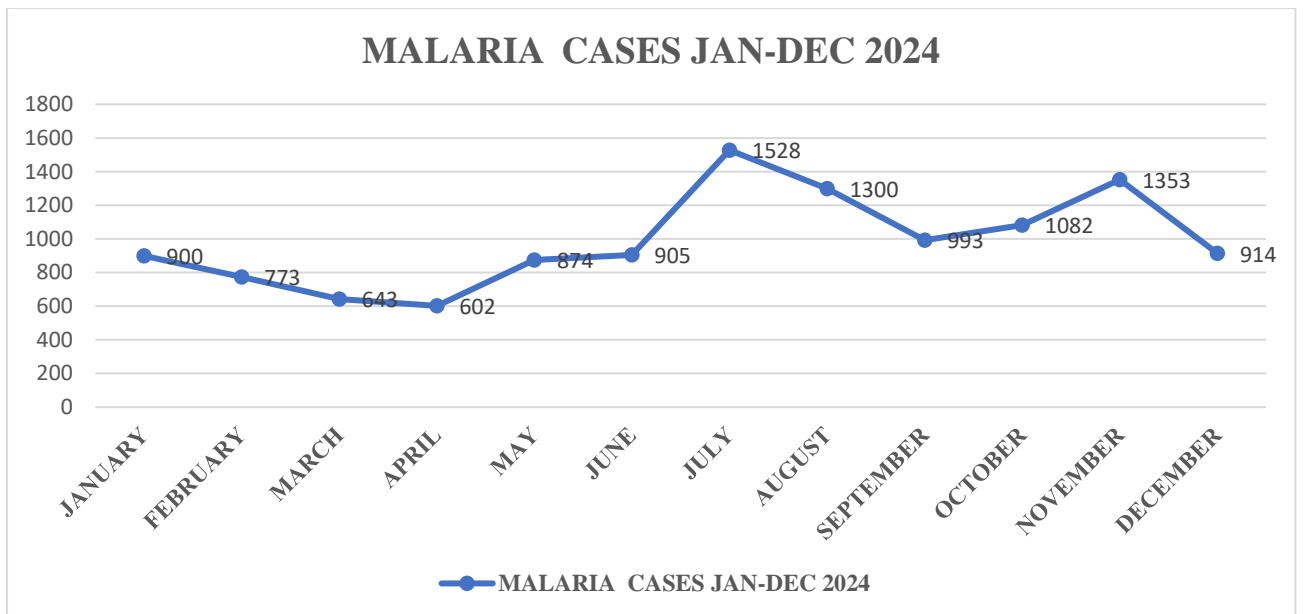
The outpatient department (OPD) attendance data for 2024 highlights the most common medical conditions reported. Malaria topped the list with 11,867 cases, indicating its persistent burden and the need for intensified preventive interventions such as insecticide-treated nets and vector control. Upper respiratory tract infections followed with 6,871 cases, suggesting either seasonal changes or poor air quality as contributing factors. The dusty nature of major roads within the district could be a major contributing factor, exposing commuters to this health risk. Rheumatism and joint-related issues were also prominent, with 3,571 cases, potentially linked to aging populations or occupational stress. Anaemia and urinary tract infections recorded 2,813 and 2,553 cases, respectively, reflecting possible dietary deficiencies and hygiene challenges. Intestinal worm infestations (2,515 cases) and diarrhoeal diseases (1,918 cases) further highlight sanitation and water quality concerns. Skin diseases, ulcers, and typhoid fever, though lower in frequency, still accounted for significant cases, emphasizing the need for comprehensive public health education, early diagnosis, and improved access to healthcare. Overall, the data call for targeted community health interventions and a holistic disease prevention strategy.

Fig. 2.4: Top Ten Causes of OPD Attendance 2024



Source: District Health Directorate, 2025

Fig. 2.5: Trend of Malaria Cases January to December 2024



Source: District Health Directorate, 2025

Mental Health

Mental health is a critical component of sustainable development and is directly linked to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDG 3 (*Good Health and Well-being*) explicitly includes mental health, aiming to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all. Poor mental health can hinder educational attainment (SDG 4), reduce productivity (SDG 8), and increase inequalities (SDG 10). Additionally, social and economic challenges such as poverty (SDG 1), gender inequality (SDG 5), and lack of access to health services further exacerbate mental health issues. Addressing mental health through policy integration, access to care, and community support strengthens resilience and enhances human capital. Therefore, investing in mental health is not only a human rights issue but a strategic priority that accelerates progress across multiple SDGs. The Kwahu Afram Plains North District in 2024 recorded forty-nine (49) mental Health conditions, eighty-one (81) cases in 2023, and one hundred and fourteen (114) in 2022. Table 1.2 gives a breakdown of mental health cases recorded in the district from 2022-2024.

Table 2.10 Top Ten Mental Health Cases 2022-2024

CONDITIONS	2022	2023	2024
Epilepsy	34	16	16
Mental Disorders due to Alcohol Use	18	11	9
Mental Disorders due to other psychoactive substance use	5	4	9
Dementia	5	0	6
Depression	5	5	4
Bipolar disorder	1	2	1
Anxiety disorder	3	3	1
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	36	30	0
All other mental disorders not specified above	37	10	3
Total	144	81	49

Source: District Health Directorate, 2025

The data from the Health Directorate of the District (2022–2024) shows a significant decline in reported mental health cases, dropping from 144 in 2022 to just 49 in 2024. Conditions such as epilepsy and schizophrenia, which had relatively higher cases, have seen a sharp reduction. This trend, while potentially indicating improved access to care or reporting systems, may also

suggest underreporting or gaps in mental health services. These findings link closely to SDG 3(*Good Health and Well-being*), which includes mental health as a core target. The persistence of conditions like depression, dementia, and substance-related disorders also connects to the district's struggling menace to achieve SDG 1 (*No Poverty*) and SDG 10 (*Reduced Inequalities*), as the numerous vulnerable populations within Kwahu Afram Plains North often face higher mental health risks. Addressing these challenges through inclusive health policies and community-level mental health interventions is essential for advancing SDG goals in the district.

Table 2.11 State of Health Facilities within the District as at June 2025

REGION	METRO/MUN/DIST	FACILITY NAME	HEALTH FACILITY TYPE	LOCATION OF FACILITY	NAME OF SUBDISTRICT	YEAR OF OPERATION (IF KNOWN)	STATE/CONDITION OF INFRASTRUCTURE				
							NEW	FAIRLY NEW	GOOD	BAD	POOR
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Abomasarefo CHPS	CHPS	Abomasarefo	Abomasarefo	2007					
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Mafikope CHPS	CHPS	Mafikope	Abomasarefo	2015					
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Supom CHPS	CHPS	Supom	Abomasarefo						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Agordeke CHPS	CHPS	Agordeke	Amankwa						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Amankwa Tornu CHPS	CHPS	Amankwa-Tornu	Amankwa						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Holy Rosary Health Centre	Health Centre	Amankwa	Amankwa						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Bruben CHPS	CHPS	Bruben	Bruben	2003					
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Madagasca CHPS	CHPS	Madagasca	Bruben	2013					
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Battorkope CHPS	CHPS	Battorkope	Cedikope Island						

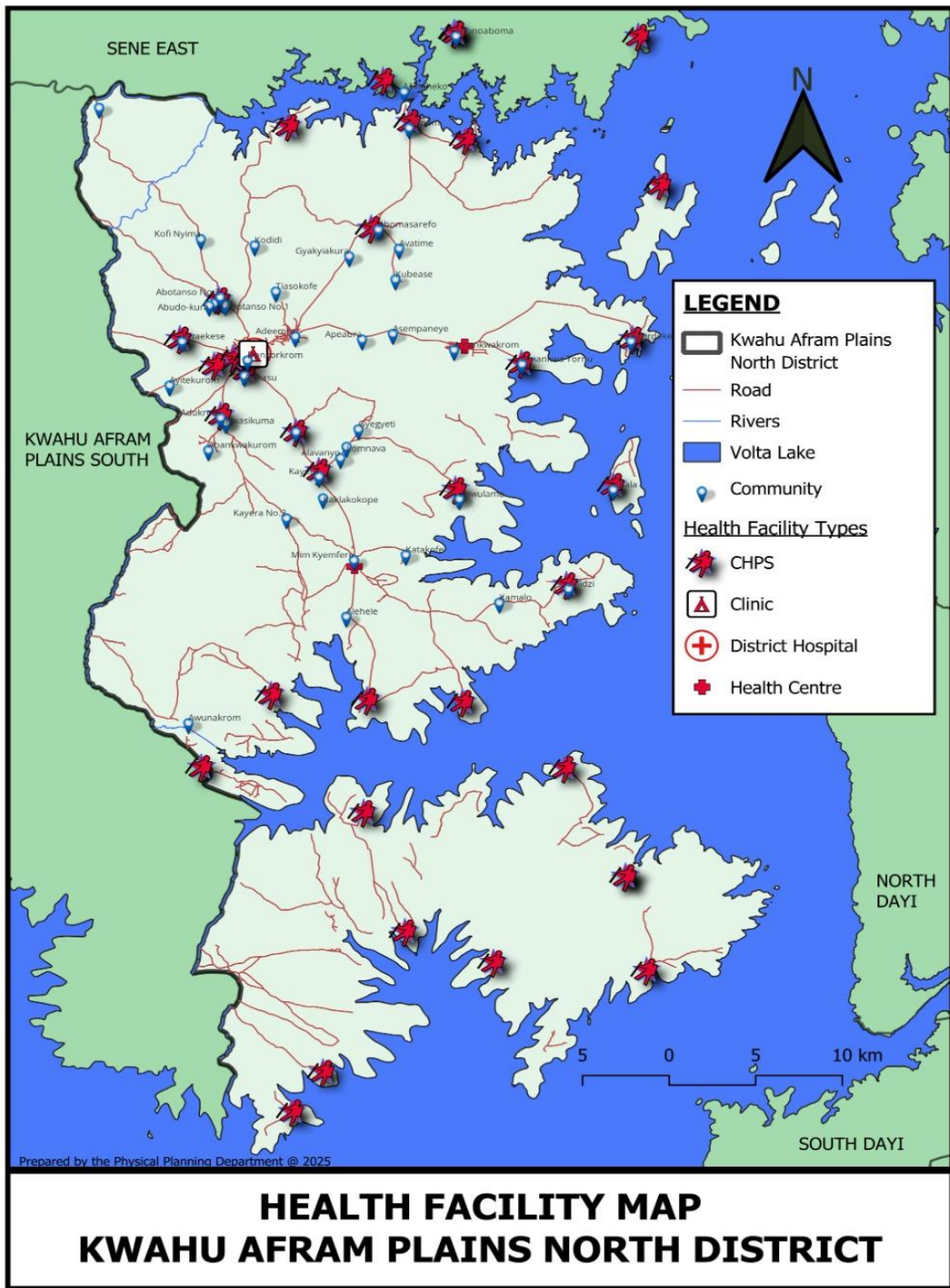
Region	METRO/MUN/DIST	FACILITY NAME	HEALTH FACILITY TYPE	LOCATION OF FACILITY	NAME OF SUBDISTRICT	YEAR OF OPERATION (IF KNOWN)	STATE/CONDITION OF INFRASTRUCTURE				
							NEW	FAIRLY NEW	GOOD	BAD	POOR
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Cedikope CHPS	CHPS	Cedikope	Cedikope Island	2021					
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Edavorkope CHPS	CHPS	Edavorkope	Cedikope Island						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	LiverKope CHPS	CHPS	Liverkope	Cedikope Island						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Digya CHPS	CHPS	Dodi	Digya Island						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Dodi Island CHPS	CHPS	Dodi	Digya Island						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Kolikope CHPS	CHPS	Kolikope	Digya Island						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Kpekudzi CHPS	CHPS	Kpekudzi	Digya Island						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Manchare CHPS	CHPS	Manchare	Digya Island	2020					
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Adukrom CHPS	CHPS	Adukrom	Donkorkrom Central						

Region	METRO/MUN/DIST	FACILITY NAME	HEALTH FACILITY TYPE	LOCATION OF FACILITY	NAME OF SUBDISTRICT	YEAR OF OPERATION (IF KNOWN)	STATE/CONDITION OF INFRASTRUCTURE				
							NEW	FAIRLY NEW	GOOD	BAD	POOR
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Agortime CHPS	CHPS	Agortime	Donkorkrom Central						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Asikasu CHPS	CHPS	Asikasu	Donkorkrom Central	2010					
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Atiwulame CHPS	CHPS	Atiwulame	Donkorkrom Central	2011					
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Donkorkrom Central CHPS	CHPS	Donkorkrom	Donkorkrom Central						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Kayera CHPS	CHPS	Kayera	Donkorkrom Central						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Abotanso CHPS	CHPS	Abotanso	Donkorkrom North	2015					
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Adiembra CHPS	CHPS	Adiembra	Donkorkrom North	2015					
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Donkorkrom RCH Clinic	Reproductive & Child Health (RCH)	Donkorkrom	Donkorkrom North						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Kodidi CHPS	CHPS	Kodidi	Donkorkrom North						

Region	METRO/MUN/DIST	FACILITY NAME	HEALTH FACILITY TYPE	LOCATION OF FACILITY	NAME OF SUBDISTRICT	YEAR OF OPERATION (IF KNOWN)	STATE/CONDITION OF INFRASTRUCTURE				
							NEW	FAIRLY NEW	GOOD	BAD	POOR
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Presbyterian Hospital - Donkorkrom	District Hospital	Donkorkrom	Donkorkrom North						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Atakora CHPS	CHPS	Atakora	Donkorkrom South						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	DASHS CHPS	CHPS	Donkorkrom	Donkorkrom South						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Kwaekese CHPS	CHPS	Kwaekese	Donkorkrom South						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Avukope CHPS	CHPS	Avukope	Dwarf Island						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Dwarf Island CHPS	CHPS		Dwarf Island						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Galelia CHPS	CHPS	Galelia	Dwarf Island						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Kokrobuta CHPS	CHPS	Kokrobutan	Dwarf Island	2018					
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Kpatalidza CHPS	CHPS	Kpatalidza	Dwarf Island						
Eastern	Kpala CHPS	CHPS	Kpala	Tsetsekpo							

Region	METRO/MUN/DIST	FACILITY NAME	HEALTH FACILITY TYPE	LOCATION OF FACILITY	NAME OF SUBDISTRICT	YEAR OF OPERATION (IF KNOWN)	STATE/CONDITION OF INFRASTRUCTURE				
							NEW	FAIRLY NEW	GOOD	BAD	POOR
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Menekope CHPS	CHPS	Menekope	Dwarf Island						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Nyankuikope CHPS	CHPS	Nyarkuikope	Dwarf Island	2007					
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Faaso Battor CHPS	CHPS	Faaso Battor	Faaso Battor	2008					
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Anidzi CHPS	CHPS	Anidzi	Memchemfre						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Memchemfre Island CHPS	CHPS		Memchemfre						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Memchenfre Health Centre	Health Centre	Memchemfre	Memchemfre						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Kasanoma CHPS	CHPS	Kasanoma	Ntonaboma						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Mataheko CHPS	CHPS	Mataheko	Ntonaboma						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Ntonaboma Health Centre	CHPS	Ntonaboma	Ntonaboma						
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	Tsetsekpo CHPS	CHPS	Tsetsekpo	Tsetsekpo						

Fig. 2.6 Health Facility Map for Kwahu Afram Plains North District



Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2025

Vulnerabilities

Gender

Sex-specific statistics worldwide show that women are poorer than men. It is estimated that 70% of the people living in poverty are females. In the Kwahu Afram Plains North District, about 32% of the population lives in absolute poverty. Of this poor population, about 70% are women. Estimates over 8 years show that the increase in the number of poor rural women in the district is 17% higher than the increase in the number of poor men. Information on health, HIV infection, education, time use, income, access to credit and participation in decision-making further highlight the sex differentials in experiencing poverty.

Over half a million women die from preventable pregnancy-related causes and complications each year, the causes of which are exacerbated by issues of poverty and remoteness. Maternal mortality rate in the District has significantly reduced from 183 and 264 maternal deaths for every 100,000 births in 2020 and 2021 to a total of 11 between 2022 and 2025. This is an indication that the District's quest to achieve SDG goal 3 is on course. However, the District must dig deeper to find out if the reduction in Maternal Mortality is not as a result of low hospital turnout by pregnant women in the District.

About 66.2% of HIV-positive adults in the District are women. It is estimated that in the District, in the age group 15-19 years old, for every 1 boy that is infected, there are 5-6 girls. Iron deficiency anemia affects double the number of women as men.

On education, 65% of illiterates are women as compared to 25% of men. Two-thirds of children not enrolled in basic School are girls. The population of primary school-dropouts are 66% girls. Women in the District are underrepresented in public institutions at the local level and have little say in decision-making. Women represent only 13% of the Assembly, 10% at the local level.

Child Protection

The District has a high incidence of child labour, which is largely attributed to parental neglect. Most children work in private households as domestic workers, in the wholesale/retail sector as hawkers, in the manufacturing sector as factory hands and in the agricultural sector as farm hands. The negative effects on these children and the District cannot be overemphasized. These range from high incidence of child abuse, lack of access to basic education/school

absenteeism/dropout, poor child growth, teenage pregnancy and STI infections. It has been estimated that between 2017 and 2021, the District recorded 107 cases of Child Abuse, 53 Child trafficking incidences and 179 cases of Child Labour. With government’s interventions such as the free education, capitation grant, school feeding and LEAP programmes, child abuse cases saw a reduction from 2022 to 2025 as projected in table 2.12 below. Apart from the interventions from the central government, the department of Social Welfare and Community Development also embarked on vigorous sensitization on child labour, child trafficking and its consequences on the child and the district. it is anticipated that the trend drastically reduces in the next planning phase (2026-2029) if not entirely eradicated.

The table below shows Child Abuse cases recorded in the district from 2022 to the second quarter of 2025.

Table 2.12: Incidence of Child Abuse in the District

Recorded cases of Child Abuse	2022	2023	2024	2025 (2nd quarter)	TOTAL
Child Trafficking	8	6	6	4	24
Child Labour	9	8	5	6	28
Sexual Abuse	10	5	4	2	21
Emotional Abuse	11	9	7	8	35
Neglect	31	20	25	20	96
Early Marriage	2	2	-	-	04
Family Child Separation	6	5	4	3	18
Total					

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS has been a peculiar challenge to the Kwahu Afram Plains North District over the years. As of 2025, the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS in the District is 1.24% with a total number of 582 clients. While females dominate with about 66.1% infections, most patients with HIV/AIDS in the District are highly superstitious and report very late at facilities, leading to high mortality rates. The District carried out several interventions on HIV/AIDS during the period with support from the National and Regional levels, NGOs and other stakeholders. These included the organization of testing and counselling sessions at schools, religious centers, and various communities. Major campaigns to reduce mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) were highly encouraged as well. By 2029, the district looks forward to ensuring the prevalence rate of the menace is reduced to 0.2%.

Persons with Disabilities (PWD)

Disability has generally been stigmatized in Ghana, especially in deprived settings, and the District under review is no exception. The total proportion of the population with disability in the District is 0.78% (DSD, 2021). The District is prone to all forms of disability, including sight, hearing and speech, physical, intellectual and emotional impairment. About two-thirds of persons with various forms of disability in the District are illiterates with less than fifty persons having attained primary school, senior high school or tertiary education (Degree). The District Assembly aims to identify more persons with Disabilities, especially within Island communities, to ensure that SDG 10 is realized by 2025.

2.3.5 Major Economic Activities

Agriculture

The economy of the district is a predominantly agrarian one, with agriculture employing as high as 87.2% of the labour force. In the rural localities, seven out of ten households (75.5%) are agricultural households, while urban households that engage in agriculture constitute 55.9%. The high interest in agriculture in the district is largely attributed to the vast fertile and arable lands, water bodies, and favourable weather conditions, which support fishing, animal rearing, and crop farming activities.

There are 15 agriculture extension officers made up of twelve (12) General Extension Agents and three (3) Veterinary Technicians who offer technical advice to farmers on best agricultural practices. The ratio of Extension Officers to farmers is 1:5,011 as of March 2025. The high AEA-farmer ratio implies that farmers get very little advice on modern agricultural technologies and other good farming practices to enhance productivity. However, the adoption of scientific farm practices is high among literate farmers and has resulted in increased yield per acre in the last three years.

Major crops cultivated

The soils in the Kwahu Afram Plains North District support a number of food crops, ranging from annual to perennial crops. The crops include maize, yams, cassava, pepper, cowpea, groundnuts, cashew rice, okra, garden eggs, or egg plants, just to mention a few. The following are the major crops grown in the district in terms of area under cultivation.

Table 2.13 Major crops grown

<i>Major Crops</i>	<i>Land under cultivation (ha)</i>	<i>Production Levels (MT)</i>
<i>Maize</i>	10,500	37,800
<i>Yam</i>	10,445	25,587
<i>Cassava</i>	11,551	333,590
<i>Rice</i>	287	1,073
<i>Pepper</i>	2,906	7,340
<i>Okra</i>	544,5	1,877
<i>Tomatoes</i>	1,112	1,002
<i>Cashew</i>	2,208	56,2
<i>Total</i>	39,553.5	408,325.2

From Table 1.12, the crop production data for Kwahu Afram Plains North reveal a strong emphasis on staple food crops, particularly cassava and maize. Cassava stands out as the highest-yielding crop, with 11,551 hectares under cultivation producing a remarkable 333,590 metric tonnes, reflecting its significance in food security and local consumption. Maize follows closely in land size (10,500ha) and yields 37,800mt, underscoring its role as a major cereal crop. Yam, occupying 10,445ha, records moderate output at 25,587mt. Rice cultivation is notably limited, with just 287 hectares, and a low yield of 1,073mt, suggesting potential for mechanized expansion. Among vegetables and cash crops, pepper and okra demonstrate moderate production, while tomatoes, despite covering over 1,100ha, yield only 1,002mt indicating productivity challenges. Cashew, a high-value cash crop, shows low output (56.2mt) from 2,208ha, pointing to either immature plantations or low-yielding varieties. Overall, the data indicate opportunities for productivity enhancement and diversification, especially for rice, tomatoes, and cashew in the next planning period.

Land tenure system

There are three main forms of tenure systems in the Kwahu Afram Plains North district, namely the share cropping system, the sole proprietorship, and the renting system. In the share cropping system are the “Abunu and Abusa” systems. In the Abunu system, the produce is shared equally between the farmer and the land owner or the financial sponsor of the production.

In the Abusa system, the proceeds from the farm are shared into two parts. 60% of the total produce goes to the producer or the farmer, while 40% goes to the landlord. Currently, the most widely practiced systems in the district are renting, followed by sole proprietorship.

Farming system

There are several farming systems practiced in the district. The most common ones are the mixed cropping; the system of farming where two or more crops are planted on the same piece

of land either as intercropped or in alleys, mixed farming; the method of farming where both crops and animals are kept, mono cropping or farming; the system whereby only one crop or animal is kept, land rotation; the farmer moves from one land to another to come back to the same land after the land has regained its fertility and crop rotation; under this system, two or more crops are planted on the same piece of land in rotation manner. Leguminous crops are usually followed by cereals. There is a combination of one or two of the various farming systems practiced in the district.

Agro processing activities

Processing of agro produce in the district is on a very small scale. Cassava is mostly processed in two main forms. Notably, “Gari” and “Agblema” or cassava dough are done. Cassava is also processed into “konkontey” or cassava flour in very small quantities. Maize is processed into corn dough, which is used in a lot of dishes in the household.

Animal rearing

Animal rearing or livestock production constitutes about 30% of the agricultural production in the district. Averagely every household in the district keeps either a small ruminant or poultry of a kind. The following animals are kept by farmers in the district in order of importance: Goats, Sheep, Pig, Cattle and local birds. Few farmers keep guinea fowls and ducks on a very small scale. The district has the second-largest population of cattle in the region; however, cattle production in the district is not well organized. There exists high potential for the cattle industry. There is enough green foliage that can be processed into feed for animals during the off-season, but unfortunately, large herds of cattle die during the dry season when all the grasses die off.

On poultry production, only two farms keep exotic poultry such as broilers and layers on a small scale. Most of the eggs consumed in the district are brought in from outside, mostly from Kumasi and Nkawkaw. Again, the demand for poultry products has increased over the years. The relationship between increased demand and decreased supply creates profitable job opportunities for the youths who are willing to engage in agribusinesses. Unfortunately, these areas have not been recognised by the youth as an area of employment creation. It will be a well-thought-out initiative if the Assembly engages broader stakeholders to sensitize the youth on some of these lucrative areas of investment.

Table 2.14 Livestock production in Kwahu Afram Plains North District

<i>Livestock</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>	<i>100%</i>
<i>Cattle</i>	<i>25</i>	
<i>Sheep</i>	<i>8</i>	
<i>Goat</i>	<i>12</i>	
<i>Pig</i>	<i>3</i>	
<i>Poultry</i>	<i>52</i>	

Fishing and Fish farming

The district abounds with water bodies to the north-eastern and western boundaries of the district. Fishing on the Volta Lake continues to be one of the major occupations for the people of the Kwahu Afram Plains North District. Fish farming constitutes about 17% of farming activities for both catch fishing and caged fishing. Caged fishing has been relatively new in the district in the last seven years. Over 90% of fishing is done by catch fishing. Several illegal fishing methods are practiced. The most severe illegal fishing method is the use of undersized nets and the “Acaja” for fishing, which catches very small fish. This has resulted in the depletion of fish stock in the Lake. One of the major hazards confronting the fisher folks is occasional accidents on the lake as a result of bad weather or tree stumps. The trees in the lake also contribute to high production cost of fishers as it destroys nets and occasionally ad borne motors.

Table 2.15 Contribution of fish farming in Kwahu Afram Plains North District

<i>Fishing</i>		<i>13%</i>
<i>Catch Fishing</i>	<i>90%</i>	<i>100%</i>
<i>Caged Fishing</i>	<i>10%</i>	

Marketing of agricultural products

The robustness and attractiveness of the agricultural sector depend on the availability of effective markets for the disposal of agricultural products. A key component of an effective market is the provision of decent infrastructure that provides market security for farmers. The district has only one major market in Donkorkrom and three other semi-busy ones in Bruben, Supom and Fasso Battor, where farmers dispose of their products. The yet to be completed Agordeke market, as at March 2024, was at 50% stage of completion, with management poised on its completion to enhance revenue and relieve, especially charcoal and fish mongers of the many plights they face as they market their products.

Market prices of food crops depend largely on the time of selling the crops. The prices are usually low just after harvesting (August and September), but the prices shoot up as the lean season draws closer. The prices are high just before the start of the farming season between March and April when farm produces are scarce. The prices of the food crops are usually determined by the market women or the middlemen who visit the district purposely to buy foodstuffs. The local farmers, therefore, do not control the price of the farm produce, and are always at the mercy of middlemen. The inadequacy of modern storage and processing facilities and market infrastructures reduces the power of farmers to influence market prices, hence making them price takers instead of price makers. The farmers, however, as a strategy, have decided to undertake bulk marketing. In this regard, the farmers hope to enter into contractual relations with produce buyers such as second-cycle institutions, hospitals, and poultry farmers, where they could bargain for better terms and conditions.

Available land size for agricultural activities (in hectares)

The Kwahu Afram Plains North district has a total of 2,134 Sq. Km land area according to the 2021 population and housing census. Out of this land area, 30% is estimated to be inhabited by humans, and 70% of this area is considered arable land for agricultural purposes. Thus, it is estimated that a total of 1,638.88.76 Sq. Km or (49,165ha) of land is available for agricultural use. (Given that 1sq. Km equals 100ha. The soils in Afram Plains North are relatively fertile to support all kinds of plant growth.

Climate Change and Rainfall Patterns

Even though the district falls within the transitional ecological zone, the district has a bimodal rainfall pattern. The major rainfall season starts from mid-April to the end of July. The minor rainfall season starts from August and ends in early November. The major farming activities are carried out in the minor rainfall season. The reason for the large production in the minor season is to have access to enough sunshine to dry crops after production. The maximum rainfall for the district is estimated at 1200mm. The rainfall is usually heavy in the south and moderate to light in the northern part of the district. For the past two years, the impact of climate change has hit the district so hard that farmers struggle to determine the exact periods within the year, rain is to be expected. It is usual to record rainfall in the off-seasons, a disturbing menace that hampers agricultural productivity. Education on indiscriminate cutting down of trees for charcoal production, and initiation of climate change mitigation and sustainable

alternative livelihood interventions must be major focus areas for the Assembly going forward to curb the high level of environmental destruction within the district.

2.3.6 Food Security

The World Food Summit of 1996 defines food security as existing “when all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life.” Commonly, the concept of food security is defined as including both physical and economic access to food that meets people’s dietary needs as well as their food preferences. In many countries, health problems related to dietary excess are an ever-increasing threat; in fact, malnutrition and foodborne diarrhoea have become a double burden.

Food security is attained when there exists an adequate supply of food on a regular and consistent basis, adequate means to acquire appropriate foods for a nutritious diet, and appropriate use based on knowledge of basic nutrition and care, as well as adequate water and sanitation.

Agriculture forms the economic foundation of the district. Almost 70 percent of households are engaged in agriculture as the main source of livelihood. Most of these farmers are engaged in subsistence farming, producing just enough to meet the demands of the basic economy. Farming activities take place twice a year, making food available for households all year round. However, despite the availability of food supply, most households still find it difficult to access the right blend of food that will enhance a proper, balanced diet. The inadequacy of food for households is a result of farmers selling the little produce to meet other basic needs. The situation has made it difficult for households to meet the daily three-square meals, and also, the available food does not meet the right combinations that ensure that the food consumed is of higher nutritional value and a balanced diet

Almost all Communities on the islands do not have access to potable water and proper places of convenience. The only source of water for drinking and household chores is the Volta Lake. The lake flows through several districts and regions, carrying along with it debris that is harmful to human health. Also, the absence of engineered refuse dumps and toilet facilities means that residents in these Islands practice open defecation and haphazard disposal of refuse. This has led to the preparation and consumption of unwholesome food.

The common disease among pregnant women in the district is anaemia, which is mainly caused by the inability of these women to have meals with a proper, balanced diet. Children between 0-5 years also suffer from malnutrition and underweight, leading to nutrition-related diseases such as ‘Kwashiorkor’, among others. The persistent state of the current situation poses a serious threat to the maternal, reproductive, and child health status of Women and Children in the District. The effort to end hunger, promote a sustained food supply, and enhance the nutritional value of food is in jeopardy. The achievement of goal two of the global Sustainable Development Goals, which seeks to end hunger, achieve food security, and improve nutrition, promote sustainable agriculture, may not be achieved if the current state is not improved.

2.3.7 Industrial Sector

Most industries in the Kwahu Afram Plains North District can be classified under small and medium-scale Industries. The industrial activities in this District are diversified, ranging from sawmilling, where some levels of technological equipment are used, to handicrafts and other craftworks which are produced using simple tools. These industries can be grouped under the following:

- 1) Household Industries
- 2) Handicrafts / Traditional Crafts
- 3) Modern Crafts
4. Small / Medium Scale Manufacturing

Table 2.16 Number Employed in Industry as of December 2024

<i>Sub-Sector</i>	<i>Number Employed</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Household Industries</i>	<i>614</i>	<i>74.9</i>
<i>Handicrafts / Traditional Crafts</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>12.3</i>
<i>Modern Crafts</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>7.6</i>
<i>Small / Medium Scale Manufacturing</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>5.2</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>819</i>	<i>100</i>

Household Industries

These are manufacturing activities carried out in or near the home, and from Table 2.15, they employ **74.9** percent of people in the industrial sector of the district. In this industry, family labour is used to provide basic needs to augment the family income. The production methods

are labour-intensive, and there is no division of labour. Activities undertaken include palm oil and palm kernel oil extraction, cassava processing, maize shelling, and basket weaving.

Palm oil production and cassava processing are the most organized household industries in the district. Some producers have formed co-operatives where members extract their raw materials for a fee. Some private individuals have also acquired extraction plants. These industries are spread widely in the district. Most settlements have either the cassava processing or palm/kernel oil extracting industry, or both. While these household industries are boosting the economic wealth of the district, their impact on the environment in terms of waste generation and disposal should be considered so as to ensure the proper disposal of their waste. The production aspect of these industries is dominated by males (70%), whilst the processing aspect is dominated by females (80%).

Handicrafts

Table 2.15 indicates that this sub-sector employs 12.3% of the labour in the industrial sector. Handicrafts are produced by craftsmen who normally work alone with a few apprentices without much division of labour. Traditional tools and implements are used with little modernization. Activities here include gold/silversmith, blacksmith, and wood and canoe carvers.

Modern Crafts

These include car repairs, radio and television technicians, auto mechanics, electrical / gas welders, and woodworking shops. These activities are scattered all over the district, with a high concentration of such activities centered in Donkokrom, the District capital. The baseline survey and statistics available indicate that these activities provide one of the smallest numbers of trainees in the district. From Table 1.6, the majority of labour (7.6%) in the industrial sector is in this sub-sector. However, there are several youths who have acquired the skill in these sectors but are still unemployed due to the lack of capital to start their own business.

Small / Medium Scale Manufacturing

This category is capital-intensive. Table 2.15 indicates that this sub-sector employs 5.2% of the labour force in the industrial sector. These industries use modern production methods and produce both traditional and modern products. These industries include the following: Food processing, Distilling and blending alcohol, Sawmill, and Furniture and fixtures. Most of these

industries are located in residential areas and other areas not zoned for industrial activities. In light of the environmental risks that these industries pose, industrial estates are proposed.

2.3.8 Service

The service sector has become an integral part of the district economy. It is currently the second-highest sector that contributes significantly to the growth of the local economy and employs almost 14% of the district's active labour force. The service sub-sector has been further divided into two (formal and informal sectors) with each sub-sector. The formal sector, which employs 15% of the labour force in the service sector, comprises activities that require some form of formal training or skill and have their operations registered. These include activities such as governance, teaching, nursing, and others. The informal sector, on the other hand, does not require any specialised skill and mostly operates without necessarily being registered.

Formal Service Sub- sector

Majority of people are employed in the "others" category of the service sector. This category includes people employed in the financial institutions, other public services aside from teaching, nursing, security services, and those in the religious category (the clergy).

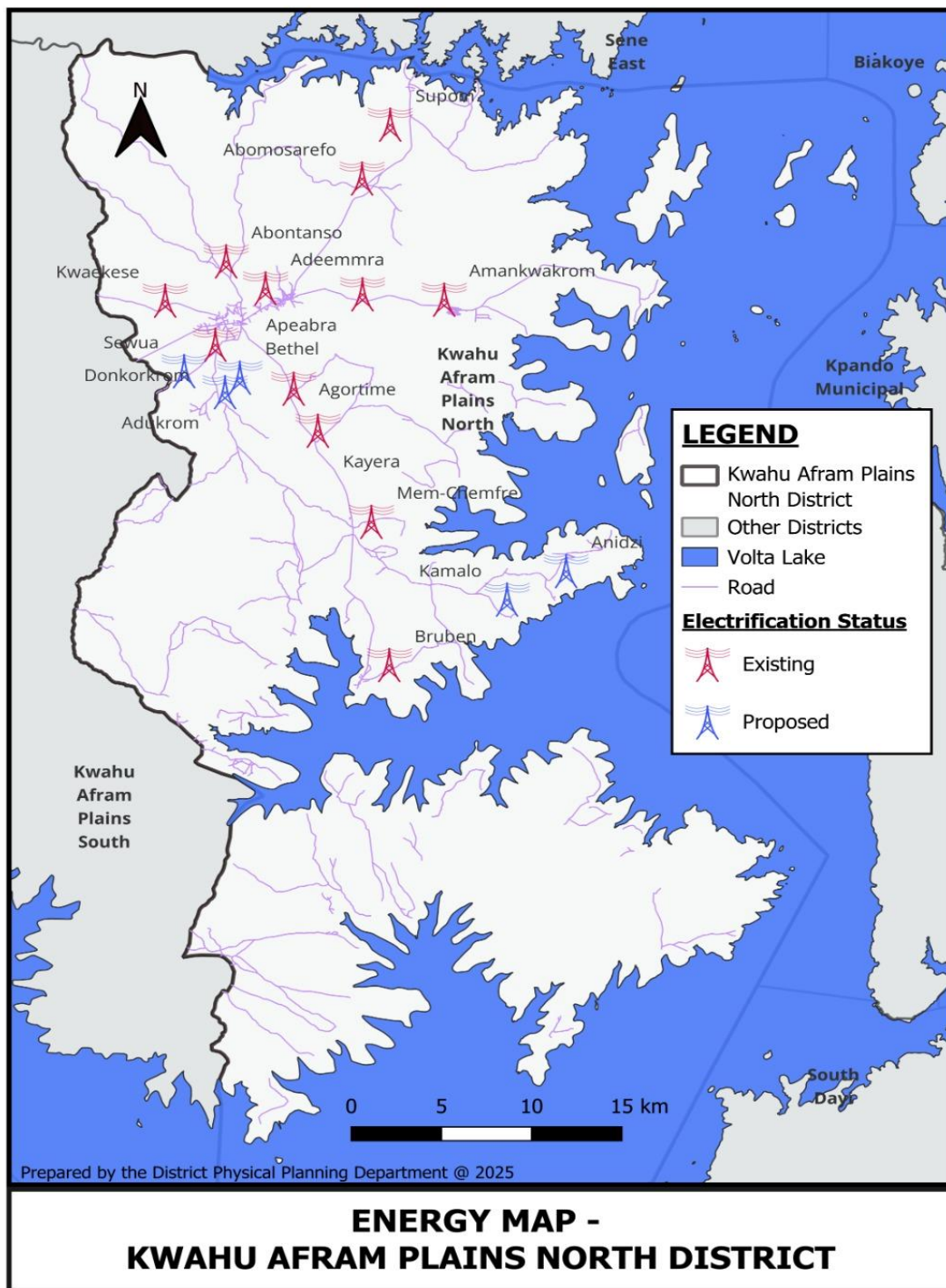
All financial and non-financial institutions are concentrated in the district capital, Donkokrom. Citizens from far and near travel long distances to access financial services in the capital. The banks that offer service in the district are: GCB Ltd and Afram Rural Bank Ltd. There are other non-financial institutions, such as Dalex Finance, etc. The district has one (1) post office, which offers normal postal and EMS services for quick access to information, as well as linking people to the outside world.

2.3.9 Electricity supply

Only 15% of the district has access to an electricity supply. Power supply is highly unstable, with frequent outages gradually becoming a normal phenomenon. This menace has serious consequences for the development of businesses in the district. About 75% of the 15% supply is concentrated in the urban areas, namely Donkorkrom, Adeemmra, Amankwakrom, Supom, Memchemfre, and Bruben, whilst the rural areas enjoy only 25% of the services. A large number of peri-urban and rural communities are yet to be connected to the national grid. The 2022-2025 plan period saw only five (5) of these communities (Sewua, Bethel, Kamalo, Adukrom, and Abotanso) receive electricity extension attention, though power is yet to be

connected to all but Abotanso. The slow nature of connectivity to the national grid for several communities within the district has not only undoubtedly constrained the spate of development in the area but also adversely affected economic growth and employment opportunities for the citizenry in these areas.

Fig 2.7 Energy Map for Kwahu Afram Plains North District



Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2025

2.3.10 Tourism Development

The focus of the District Assembly is in line with the government's medium-term policy of implementing interventions and also developing domestic tourism to attain sustainable growth and transformation of the sector.

The district has a lot of tourism potential, which has not been tapped or developed. From the numerous beautiful Islands to the Digya National Park, the 'Ebour Abogyse', the humanoid rock near Kodidi and smooth, golden-brown beaches, the sector, when developed to its fullest potentials is envisaged to contribute significantly to the economic development of the district. The contribution can be realised in the areas of Internally Generated Revenue to the Assembly, creating job opportunities for the youth and developing the cultural heritage of the people. This will contribute to achieving target 8.9 (goal 8) of the Sustainable Development Goals, which is to devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products by 2030. Also, Goal 4 of the African Union Agenda 2063, which is to transform Economies and Job Creation, will be realized. The Development of the sector is expected to encounter some constraints and challenges that may hinder the smooth growth of the industry. The issues range from human, institutional and financial.

To address these challenges, the District Assembly has put in place the following interim measures:

1. Identify and prioritize more potential tourist sites in the district.
2. Develop guidelines for private sector participation in the development of the industry.
3. Create an enabling environment for the private sector to thrive.
4. Encourage hoteliers to build modern hotels and to improve their service delivery in the existing hotels, and also to promote domestic tourism.
5. Liaise with other sister Districts namely, Kwahu South and Kwahu East Districts and their Traditional Authorities to explore the possibility of blending the Easter holiday with the Traditional values to have a festival for the Kwahu Traditional Area.

2.3.11 Environment, Water, and Sanitation

Water Coverage

Table 2.17: Water Facilities in the District

SN	Community	No. of Boreholes (BH)	Functionality Status		Limited Mechanized Water Systems (LMWS)			No. of Small - Town Water System	Total
			No. of BH Functioning	No. of BH not Functioning	No. of LMWS	No. Functioning	No. Not Functioning		
1	DONKORKROM	22	16	8	10	8	2	1	33
2	ADEEMMRA	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
3	SERBIA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	ADONTENG	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
5	ABOMOSAREFO	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	4
6	AVATIME	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
7	BODUA	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
8	SUPOM	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	4
9	GBITUGBI	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2
10	MAFIKOPE	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
11	NEW KYEASE	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
12	ABIWUKOPE	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
13	ADORKOPE	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
14	NTONABOMA	6	2	4	2	2	0	0	8
15	APEABRA	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	3
16	ASEMPANEYE	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
17	AMANKWAKROM	4	2	2	3	2	1	0	7
18	MEYIKPOR	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
19	SALEPE	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
20	AMANKWATORNU	4	0	4	2	1	1	0	6
21	NYUINYUI	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
22	AGORDEKE	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
23	ABOTANSO 1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
24	ABOTANSO 2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
25	ABOTANSO 3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
26	KODIDI A	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
27	KODIDI B	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
28	FULANI	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
29	KOFI NYINA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
30	BATURE	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
31	APESIKA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
32	KWAEKESE	4	1	3	2	2	0	0	6
33	ADUKROM	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
34	KWASI KROBO	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
35	KWAME DEBRAH	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
36	YAW DEBRAH	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
37	YAW DEDE	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
38	BOANYA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
39	DUVOR	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
40	AKYEA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
41	AGORDOME	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
42	WEGBE	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
43	AGORTIME	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
44	KAYERA	1	-	1	0	0	0	0	1
45	ALAVANYO	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
46	LOMNAVA	1	1	-	0	0	0	0	1
47	KPEDZI	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
48	KPEDOME	1	1	-	0	0	0	0	1
49	MEMCHEMFRE	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	3

50	ATIWLAME	1	-	1	0	0	0	0	1
51	MEM	1	1	-	0	0	0	0	1
52	KAMALO	1	1	-	0	0	0	0	1
53	ANIDZI	1	1	-	0	0	0	0	1
54	FASO BATTOR	1	-	1	0	0	0	0	1
	TOTAL	116	71	47	25	19	6	2	143

Source: Plan Preparation Taskforce

The situation concerning the environment, water, and sanitation in the district is quite alarming, despite interventions from development organizations in the area of safe water and sanitation provision. There are about 143 water facilities in the district, comprising 25 mechanized boreholes, 116 manual boreholes, and 2 Small-Town Water Systems providing clean and quality water for the populace to reduce the prevalence of water-related disease in the district, as shown in Table 2.16 above.

Table 2.18: Population Coverage of Water Facilities in the District

S/N	COVERAGE	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	Population covered	57.2
2	Population not covered	42.8
	TOTAL	100

Data available indicates that approximately 42.8% of the population, mostly from island communities, do not have access to basic drinking water. The majority of this population depends largely on the Volta Lake as the main source of water for drinking and domestic activities. The remaining 58.2% of the population obtains their portable water from boreholes and small-town water systems for their domestic and household chores. The small-town water system is located at Donkorkrom and Mem-Chemfre, which have a combined population coverage of about 12,896 in the District. This contributed to approximately 19% of the water coverage in the District. The two water systems also have about 6,000 standpipe points, about 2,000 household water connections, 810 commercial points and 720 institutional connections. Overall, about 39, 897 of the population in the District has access to quality drinking water. Only a few depend on hand-dug wells for water.

Table 2.19: Functionality of the Water Facilities in the District

S/N	STATUS	NUMBER OF FACILITIES
1	Functional	92
2	Non-Functional	51
	TOTAL	143

Of the 143 water facilities, 92 of them are functional, representing 64%, while 51 of them are currently not functioning, representing about 36% of the existing water facilities due to overage or breakdowns, leading to the inability of these facilities to provide the needed quantity of water per household per day. This has therefore rendered the communities unable to get adequate water to address their numerous water needs. In view of this, many communities have resorted to the use of other water sources such as streams, ponds and the lake as their major source of water for domestic purposes. This poses serious health problems to the people living along these rivers. The resultant effect of the situation is reported cases of diarrhea, bilharzias, skin rashes and a significant incidence of typhoid fever has been some of the challenges the people have to grapple with.

Environmental Sanitation

Improved sanitation coverage is a major challenge confronting the district. There are approximately Four Thousand, Seven Hundred and thirty-four (4,734) liquid waste facilities for both domestic and public to tackle the liquid waste menace in the District. These number is made up of four (4) public latrines, Four Thousand, Seven Hundred and Twenty-Two (4,722) household toilet facilities, seven (7) public toilets and one (1) unapproved liquid waste disposal site as shown in Table 2.19 below.

Table 2.20: Number of Liquid Waste Sanitary Facilities in the District

S/N	FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES
1	Public Latrines	4
2	Households with Toilet Facilities	4,722
3	Public Toilets	7
4	Unapproved Liquid Waste Disposal Sites	1
	TOTAL	4,734

The types of toilet facilities utilized in the district are household latrines and public toilets. Less than 20% of households have access to household latrines, which has led to open defecation in most of the communities. The total number of households with safe latrines in the district is estimated to be about 4,722, which is about 6.7% of the entire district population. This situation undermines Sustainable Development Goal 6.2. thereby creating severe health risks for this vulnerable population.

The provision of water and toilet facilities in schools and health facilities is also in a dire situation. The district, which boasts of 38 CHPS, 4 health centers, and one district hospital,

totaling 43 health facilities, has only two of these facilities with accessible water within their premises. The unavailability of water affects effective maternal and childcare delivery in many of these health facilities. Of the over ninety (90) basic schools in the district, fewer than 15 schools have their own water facilities.

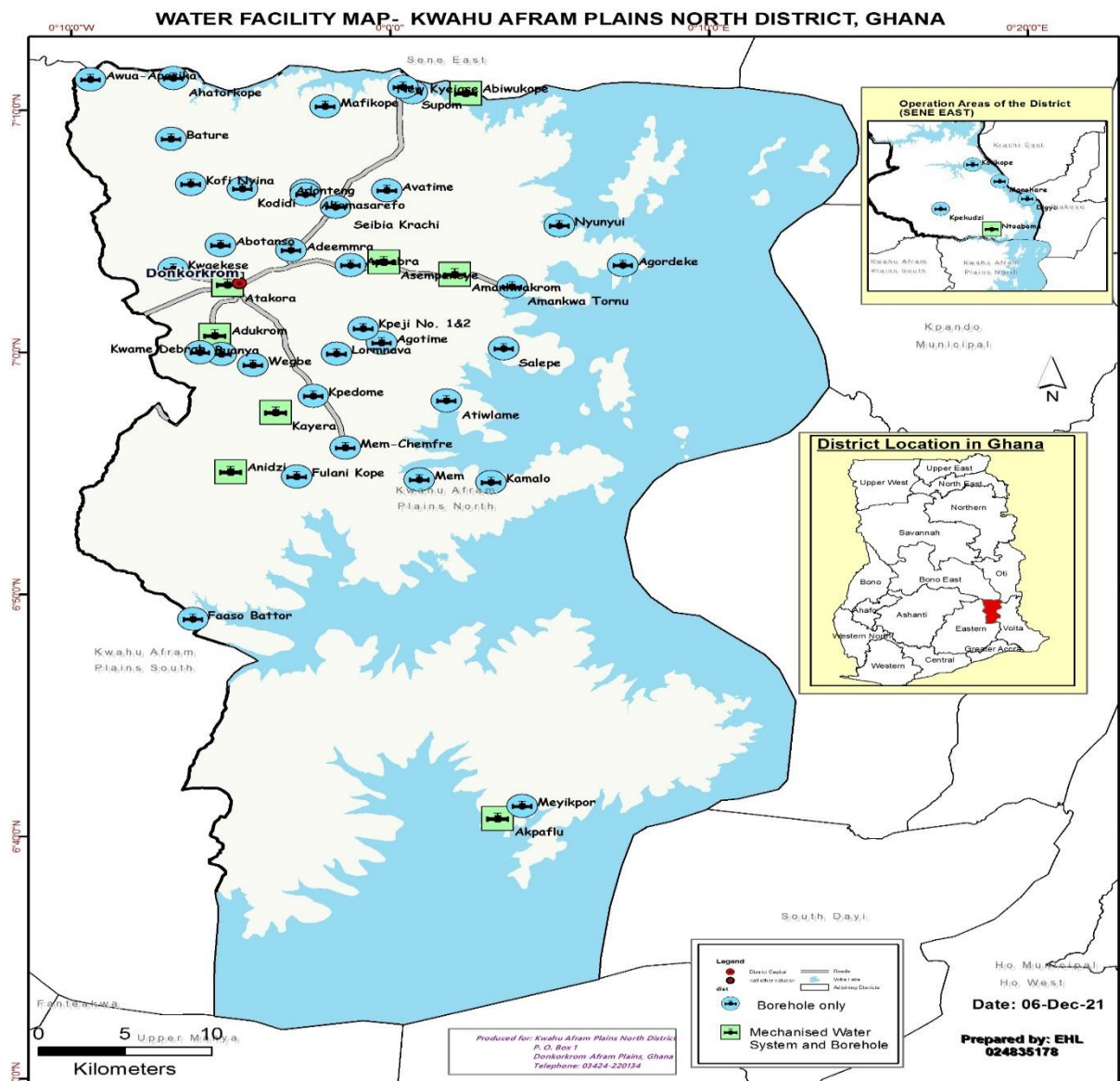
The hygiene situation in these schools and health facilities is no different, as 80% of the health facilities have no toilets. Although most schools have some toilet facilities, most of these facilities are dilapidated and regarded as a death trap to students. The effect is that pupils resort to inappropriate hygiene and sanitation practices, thereby posing a serious threat to their health.

Table 2.21: Number of Solid Waste Sanitary Facilities in District

S/N	FACILITIES	NUMBER OF FACILITIES
1	Dumping Containers	6
2	Approved Solid Waste Disposal Sites	321
3	Engineered Solid Waste Disposal Site	1
	TOTAL	328

In all, there are about Three Hundred and twenty-eight (328) solid waste sanitary Facilities to address the issue of solid waste in the District. These facilities include six (6) dumping containers, Three Hundred and twenty-one (321) approved solid waste disposal sites and one (1) engineered solid disposal site in the district, as shown in the table above.

Fig 2.8 Distribution of water facilities in KAPNDA as of Feb. 2025



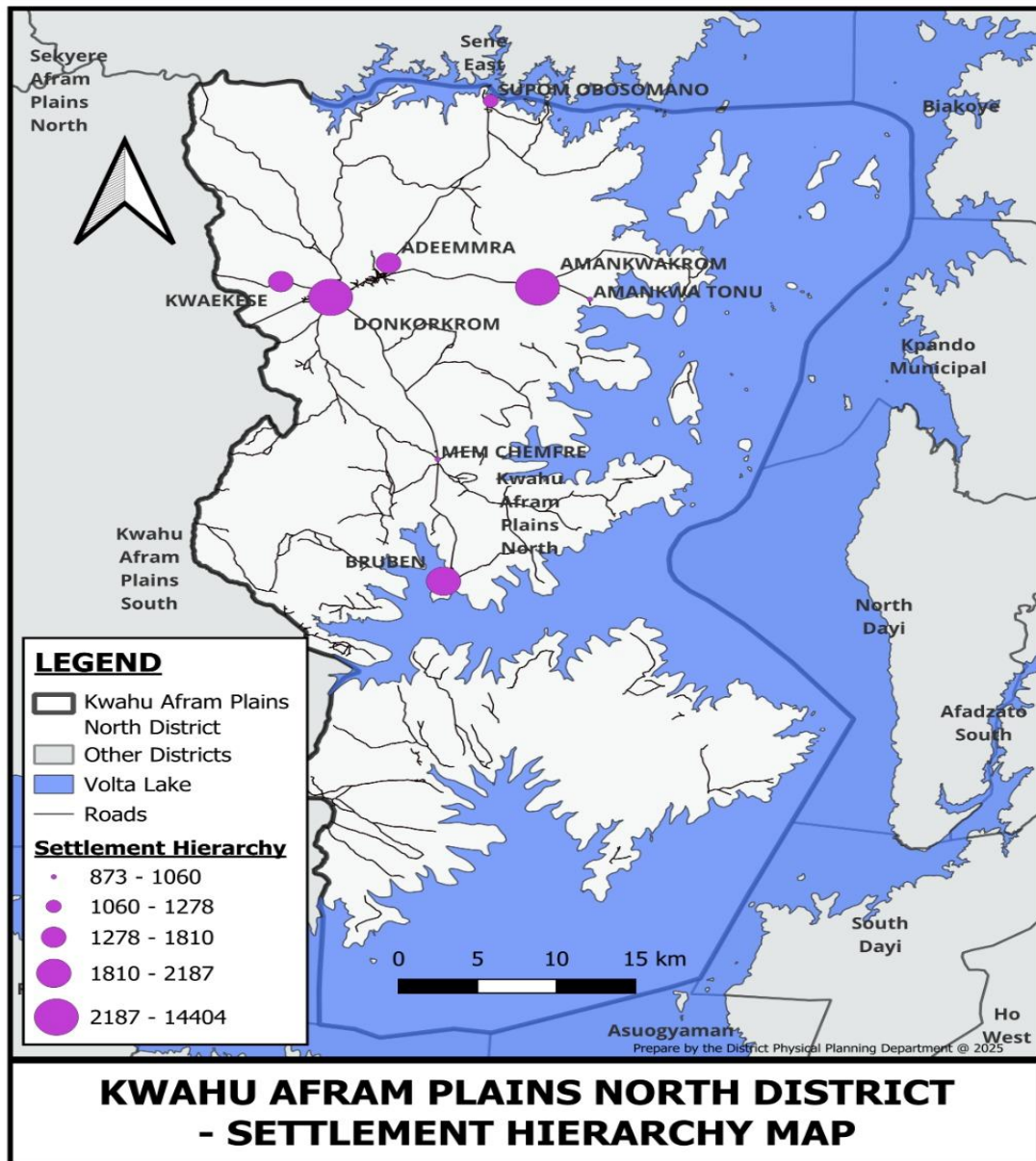
(Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2024)

2.3.12 Settlement/Built Environment Pattern

The distribution of essential services is skewed towards Donkorkrom, the district capital. Almost all communities in the district can best be described as non-functional due to the absence of basic infrastructure. Fig 9 depicts the hierarchy of settlements in the district. Only one community, which is Donkorkrom, can be described as a higher-order settlement due to the number of services it provides to the citizenry. The rest of the settlements are peri-urban, towns and small communities. There exist however, a very strong economic, social and political interaction between the smaller settlements and the urban centres. These settlements

are separated from each other by a distance of about 1-9km and mostly spread along the main trunk roads from the district capital by an average distance of about 20km.

Fig 2.9 Hierarchy of settlement in the district



Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2025

2.3.13 Transportation Network

Roads

Three routes link the district to the Eastern, Ashanti, and Volta Regions. Two of these routes are by water, and the other leads to the Ashanti Region by Road. The major means of transport for residents of the districts is by water. Surrounded by the River Afram and the Volta Lake, visitors and residents require the services of a ferry or a canoe in the Northern and Southern parts of the district to be able to access the district capital. It is sad to note that after 6:00 pm, nothing moves in and out of the district. This poses major threats to the economic and health sectors, especially in emergencies. The dilapidated Ekye Amanfrom-Agordeke Highway passing through Donkorkrom currently sits as the only existing Highway connecting the district to the river Afram at the south and the Volta Lake at the North. Internally, about 70% of the district is an Island; hence, the only means of transport to these areas is by Canoe. About 691km of feeder roads and 30km of Highway exist in the district, with less than 10km tarred.

Table 2.22: Nature of Road Networks in the District

S/N	NATURE OF ROADS	DISTANCE (KM)
1	Engineered/Motorable	268
2	Non-Motorable	453
	TOTAL	721

With approximately 721km of roads in the district, only 268 km have been engineered and graveled, and are in a maintainable state. Many tracks exist and constitute the missing link in the road network. There is one central trunk road in the Kwahu Afram Plains North District, specifically from Ekye-Amanfrom to Agordeke, a distance of 102.2 km.

Most of the road networks in the District are feeder roads, and above all, inadequate. Also, the major roads leading to production centers employing most citizens within the District are in a deplorable state. The roads linking the island communities are nonexistent, considering the 70% population this part of the District contributes. It is therefore worth highlighting that access to connect these areas is highly required.

Water Transport

The Volta Lake Transport Company (VLTC) provides ferry services on the Volta Lake and the Afram River. Currently, the company operates two ferries within the southern and Northern Afram Plains. The ferry operating in the Kwahu Afram Plains South between Adawso and Ekye Amanfrom has a capacity of 360 tonnes. With a single engine, it takes about 30 minutes

to cross. The peak periods in its services are during the yam and maize harvesting periods (September – March), where up to six trips could be undertaken in a day.

The other ferry, which operates between Agordeke and Kpando Torkor, takes about two and a half (2.5) hours to cover the distance of 18 nautical miles on one engine. Due to the distance, it makes one trip a day. Aside from these two ferries, there exists a small ferry at Supom (Bridge Ano) owned and operated by the Akroso Traditional Council of Ntonaboma. It serves as the link between Ntonaboma and the mainland. Since it is operated as a social service, a small fee for vehicles is charged to recover some of the operational costs.

2.3.14 Natural Resource Management

Forest reserves cover about 120.8sq km. Dorminant among them are the Bubu and Oboukroma reserves with an area of 10.17km and 27.15km, respectively. Some commercial tree species found in the forests are *Milicia excelsa* (Odum), *Sterculia rhinopetala* (Wawa), *Terminalia superba* (Ofram), *Khaya ivoriensis* (African mahogany), *Antiaris toxicaria* (Kyenkyen), Senya, Rose wood, papao, and Sakania. The vegetative cover is suitable for intensive agricultural and agro-based industrial activities, including food, sawmill, or wood processing. Unfortunately, human activities such as charcoal burning, bad farming practices, lumbering (especially chainsaw and firewood operations), and construction works have harmed the vegetation over the years, resulting in scattered parcels of secondary forest. Pragmatic measures should be adopted to protect the forest cover in terms of reforestation and checking of illegal chainsaw operators. The District however, is yet to discover any Mineral reserve within its jurisdiction.

2.3.15 Governance

Kwahu Afram Plains North District Assembly is the highest political, administrative, and policy-making body of the district. The Assembly has a political head who is the District Chief Executive, forty-four (44) Assembly members, of which two-thirds are elected by universal adult suffrage and one-third appointed by the President in consultation with chiefs and interest groups within the district. The members of parliament, as well as the District heads of decentralized departments, are ex officio members of the Assembly. A presiding member, elected from among their rank, chairs all Assembly meetings.

The Local Government system mandates decentralized departments to perform functions that were previously performed by the Central Government. They are responsible to the Assembly through the provision of technical advice to facilitate the deliberations of the District Assembly.

The District Coordinating Director is the administrative head of the office of the District Assembly.

To ensure grassroots participation in governance, the district has been divided into five Area Councils, namely Donkorkrom, Amankwakrom, Memcemfre, Ntonaboma, and Ada Nteta. These area councils are, however, not active due to low capacity in terms of office space and equipment. Out of these five area councils, only Donkorkrom can boast of an office. Though promises have been made to get these councils functioning, the district Assembly is yet to honour them, also because the commitment on the part of inaugurated Area Council members to assist the Assembly in revenue mobilization is way too low.

2.3.16 Security

The District Assembly has a District Security Committee (DISEC), which comprises all the security institutions in the district, including the Police Service, Fire Service, National Intelligence Bureau, Ghana Immigration Service, and Customs Division of the Ghana Revenue Authority. The main role of this committee is to ensure that there is adequate security within the district to enhance peace and development. The Security Committee frequently invites potential conflict groups to meet and resolve issues through dialogue. These notwithstanding, there has currently been an increasing incidence of Farmer-herdsmen disputes within the district capital and its neighbouring farming communities. These disputes have had negative implications on the development of the district, as investors in commercial farming tend to move away. The DISEC has put measures in place to resolve these conflicts amicably to ensure that they do not hinder the progress of Agriculture in the district.

Table 2.23 Number of Security Personnel within the district

S/N	SECURITY SERVICES	NO. OF PERSONNEL		
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	Police Service	46	8	54
2	Fire Service	32	4	36
3	Ghana Immigration Service	4	4	8
4	Ghana Revenue Authority (Customs Division)	12	1	13
5	National Intelligence Bureau	2	0	2
	TOTAL	96	17	113

Source: District Security Committee

The district has two (2) Police stations at Donkorkrom and Amankwakrom and one post at Ntonaboma. The District and Divisional Command are both located in Donkorkrom, the district capital. The Police Station located at Amakwakrom is about 10km from Donkorkrom, whereas the Ntonaboma post is about 15km from the District capital. The number of personnel required in the district, given the population, is two hundred and eighty (280); however, only fifty-four (54) officers are currently stationed in the entire district. The shortage of personnel makes it very difficult to promote law and maintain order in the district.

The data on security services in the District reveals significant insights related to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality). A total of 113 personnel serve across five security institutions, with the Ghana Police Service having the highest representation (54), followed by the Fire Service (36). However, the gender disparity is evident, with only 17 out of the 113 officers being female, representing about 15% of the total. This underscores the need for more inclusive recruitment strategies in line with SDG 5, which promotes equal leadership opportunities. Additionally, the presence of key security institutions such as the National Intelligence Bureau and the Ghana Immigration Service supports SDG 16 by fostering safety, legal enforcement, and institutional effectiveness. Strengthening security capacities and ensuring gender-balanced participation will enhance social stability and governance in KAPND.

The district does not have the Women and Juvenile Unit (WAJU) and therefore collaborates with the Department of Social Welfare and CHRAJ on related issues. Some of the major challenges faced by the Police Service include:

Inadequate office logistics and infrastructure

Inadequate personnel

Lack of accommodation for personnel

2.3.17 Disasters (Natural and Man-made)

Two major natural and man-made disasters (flooding and bushfires) occasionally occur within the district. Climate change has brought about a dramatic change in the weather patterns in Kwahu Afram Plains North, resulting in unusual rainstorms and flash floods that displace members of several communities along the Volta Lake. Aside from climate change, the overflow of the Volta Lake as a result of the opening of the Bagre Dam heavily destroys the livelihoods and properties of several Island communities within the district. Perennial

bushfires, which often lead to the destruction of farmlands and forest reserves, are a common disaster within the Afram Plains jurisdiction. Other common disasters that occur occasionally in the district include;

1. Canoe/Boat accidents.
2. Ripping of roofs and collapse of buildings due to the rainstorm.
3. Destruction of farms by rainstorms and cattle.

The district counts on scarce equipment and personnel to confront any sudden disaster. The Fire Service and NADMO departments lack adequate infrastructure, such as fire hydrants, life jackets, and speedboats for rescuing missions. Measures set in place to prevent the occurrence of the disaster in the district include:

Embarking on massive tree planting to serve as windbreaks and improve the vegetative cover, especially along the banks of the Volta Lake.

Enforcing boat safety regulations to reduce the occurrence of Boat accidents.

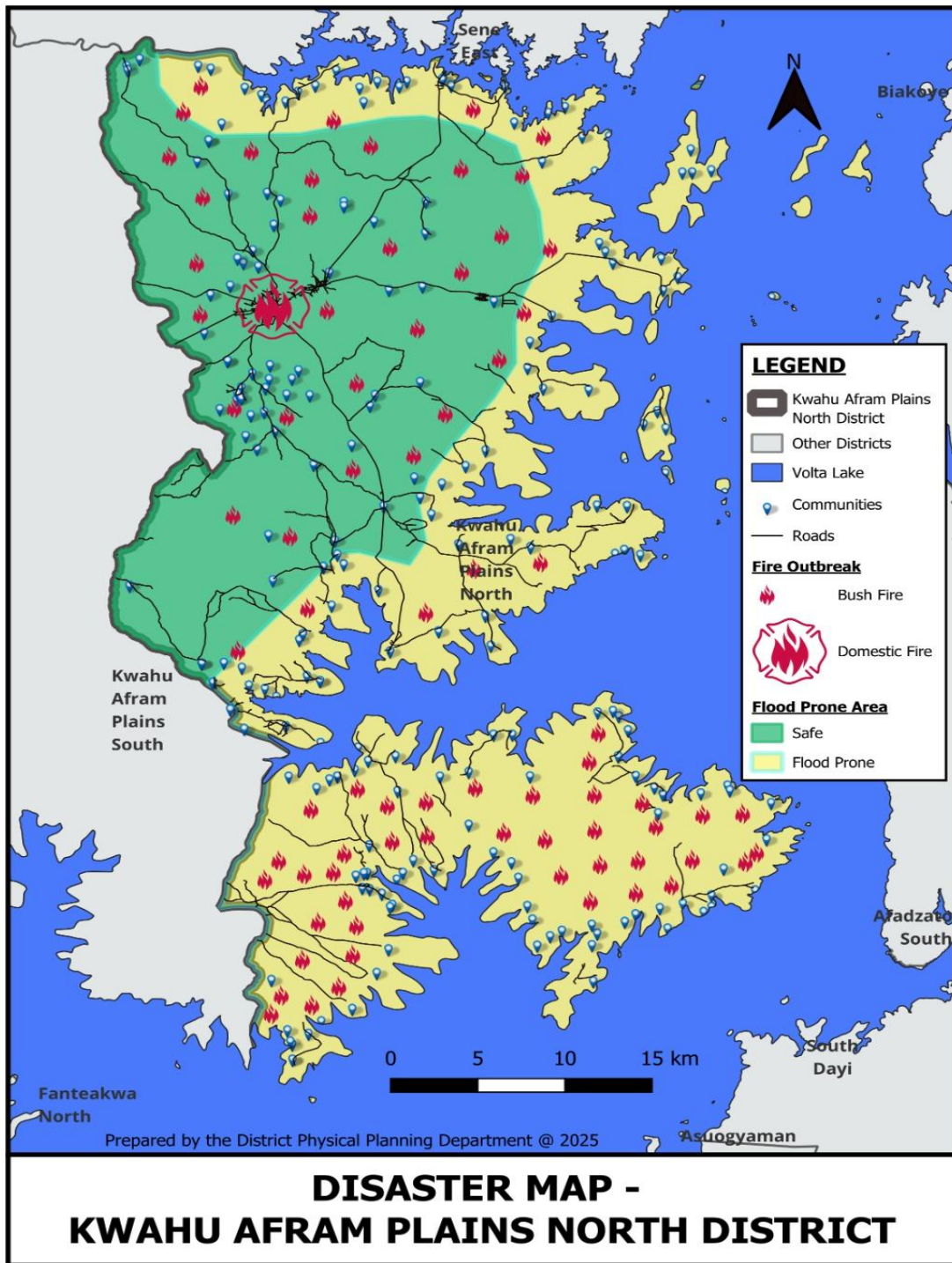
Construction of culverts in flood-prone areas in the district.

Adhering to early warning systems:

December to March: Bushfire Occurrence period

April to June: Flooding, cattle destruction of farms, and canoe accidents

Fig. 2.10. Disaster Map of Kwahu Afram Plains North



Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2025

2.4 Summary of Key Development Issues Deduced from Community Engagements

The demands classified into the broad categories below were the result of the socio-economic survey, performance reviews and written requests from communities as well as requests made during the DCE's community visits and durbars.

Access for Improved Transport Network and Electricity

1. Feeder roads and construction of culverts and drains
2. Regular and reliable traffic
3. Tarring of feeder roads
4. Connect communities and suburbs without electricity to the national electricity grid.

Access to Improved Health Services

1. Maternal and child health
2. Disease control
3. Medical infrastructure and logistics
5. Medical personnel

Access to quality education delivery

1. Poor educational infrastructure
2. Inadequate qualified teachers for basic Schools
3. High School dropout rate among female teenagers
4. Inadequate teaching and learning materials

Improve General Security

1. High recorded cases of armed robbery
2. Recorded cases of Farmer-Fulani conflict

Improve Social Protection of Vulnerable

1. Increased reported cases of child labour in fishing
2. Increased teenage pregnancy cases
3. Neglect of the disabled community in decision-making
4. Inadequate support for the aged

Improvement of Agricultural Services

1. Food preservation and storage facilities
2. Credit for land acquisition, preparation, and farm inputs
3. Small-scale irrigation schemes to promote dry-season vegetable production.
4. Improved livestock and poultry production through extension service
5. Improved agriculture extension service

2.4.1 Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis

Table 2.24 Application of Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Limited access to finance	-financial institutions - Co-operative groups	- lack of collaterals - small nature of businesses -Poor bookkeeping	- Donor support -Government special interventions	- Unwillingness of financial institutions to provide funds - Delay in release of funds by donors
Conclusion: The inability of MSMEs to access capital from financial institutions can be addressed if the available strengths and opportunities are harnessed effectively. Careful adoption of appropriate strategies and innovations would address the weaknesses and threats identified.				
Informal nature of businesses	- Co-operative groups -	- Low market base - Low capital base for expansion - Lack of formal institutions for business registration	- Existence of Registrar General -Availability of Business Advisory centre (BAC)	- Longer travelling hours for business registration -Delays in receipt of business certificates due to bureacracy.
Conclusion: The formalisation of MSMEs will be very difficult to achieve in the short-term since there exist limited opportunities and strengths				
Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	-Availability of skilled trainers - Effective BAC	- Inadequate logistics - Inadequate modules in entrepreneurial training -Inadequate data of businesses	- Support from NGOs, CBOs	- Untimely release of funds from donors -Limited number of institutions with interest in Entrepreneurial Lessons
Conclusion: the issue can be effectively addressed with the available strengths and opportunities. A strict blend of strategies would address the weaknesses				
Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level	- Availability of tourist sites -Willingness of Assembly to adopt PPP	- Inaccessibility to tourist sites - Inadequate hospitality industries -Acquisition of land -High cost involved in developing the sites	- Support from Ghana Tourism Authority - Brand Ghana initiative	- Lack of support from Ghana Tourism Authority -Limited IGF to suport Tourism activities
Conclusion: With the support from the Assembly and favourable government policies among others, public-private partnership can be enhanced				
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	-Availability of ECG - Community support	- Inadequate funds -Obsolete equipment - Scattered and smaller rural Communities.	- Rural Electrification Programme - Alternative energy supply package for Islands	-Unfavourable weather conditions - High cost of alternative power.
Conclusion: With the on-going Rural Electrification Programme by Energy Commission in addition to the presence of ECG and the commitment of the community members, electricity would be extended to the needed areas in the district within the plan period (2026-2029)				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture	-Availability of vast, plain and fertile land - Growing number of youth in the District	- Poor land tenure system - Unwillingness of youth to engage in agriculture - Inadequate equipments and machinery	- Feed Ghana programme. - DCAT - One District One Exportable Programme by GEPA	- Huge cost involved in the mechanisation of Agriculture - Delay in implementation of Government programmes.
Conclusion: The implementation of governments special programmes in the sector, coupled with deliberate strategies of the district Assembly, can overcome the weaknesses and threats to addressing the issue.				
High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall	- Availability of vast and fertile land -Volta lake -Adequate water bodies	- low level of youth involvement in agriculture - Inadequate infrastructure for irrigation	-Feed Ghana programme. - DCAT -One District one Exportable programme by GEPA	- Delay in the implementation of Government programmes. -Inadequate IGF sources to support Agricultural activities.
Conclusion: The strengths can be converted into irrigation facilities taking advantage of the huge opportunities that exist for the District				
Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators	- large number of Women engaged in farming	- Inadequate AEAs - limited capacity of AEAs - Inadequate logistics - Hard to reach farmers	- Support from NGOs	- Delay in release of funds by Donors
Conclusion: AEAs can be made accessible to farmers if appropriate strategies are adopted. Continuous engagement with farmers will address the weaknesses identified. Also, donors will have to be engaged to ensure timely release of funds.				
Under-funding of Research Extension Liaison Committees (RELCs)	- Available research findings	- Inadequate logistics - Inactive RELCs - Limited capacity of members	- Support from NGOs	- Delay in release of funds by Donors
Conclusion: With timely release of adequate funds from donor partners, the RELCs should be vibrant and sufficient				
Poor rural road infrastructure	-DRIP Machines	- inadequate funds -Poor maintenance culture - Scattered rural communities	Big Push Agenda	-Delay in release of funds from Government -Government's ability to honour promises
Conclusion: The Assembly should prioritise road networks in rural areas under the DRIP Programme to make Communities accessible				
Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain	- Availability of farmer groups - Technical support from Business Advisory Centre.	- Lack of access to farm inputs -Lack of access to funds to start businesses	- Government flagship projects Feed Ghana Programme	Delay in the release of funds from donors
Conclusion: The Assembly should create a synergy between the department of Agriculture and the Business Advisory Centre to increase agri-businesses				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Limited Agricultural production and productivity	-Availability of arable land -Technical support from Agric. Department -Availability of water sources for irrigation	-Limited personnel to offer technical support -Wide spread of diseases affecting crop yield - High cost of inputs -Low application of new technology -Poor road network	- Government flagship projects -Feed Ghana Programme	-Delay in the implementation of interventions to increase production
Conclusion: The Assembly should resource the Agric. Dept. to train farmers on better methods of farming to increase production by reducing post-harvest losses				
High levels of environmental degradation	Periodic sensitization by Forestry Department, Fire service and NADMO	- High level of illiteracy -Inadequate logistics to implement activities	-Availability of NADMO, Forestry and GNFS. -Ghana Social Opportunities project	-Untimely release of funds to carry out activities
Conclusion: The Assembly should support the departments to undertake periodic sensitisation on the impacts of environmental degradation				
Increasing negative impact of climate change on agriculture	-Periodic sensitization by Forestry and Agriculture Department -Periodic afforestation activities by Forestry Department in collaboration with the Assembly	-High level of Illiteracy -limited capacity to execute Climate adaptation policies -Limited number of personnel -Low level of sensitization due to peculiar nature of the District	- Planting for Export initiative	Untimely release of funds from donors Unwillingness of donors to support the District with interventions due to precedents
Conclusion: The Assembly should support the forestry department to implement tree planting activities and sensitise communities on the impacts of climate change				
Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level	Periodic capacity building training -Supervision by GES directorate	-Inadequate number of personnel -Inadequate teaching and learning materials	-Support from UNICEF, World Vision Ghana, Compassion Ghana and APDO	-Untimely release of funds from donors -Teachers refusing posting into the district
Conclusion: With timely release of funds, capacity building coupled with motivation of teachers, the weaknesses can be curbed to salvage the issue				
High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	-Availability of Scholarship programmes -Support from Youth Employment Agency	-unfavourable living conditions in island areas - High level of attrition	-Support from UNICEF, Plan Ghana	-Unwillingness to accept postings to the District on the part of teachers
Conclusion: The establishment of a training college or sponsorship of personnel from the various communities would reduce the untrained teachers at the basic level				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education	-Availability of development plans on Education	-Political Interference -Challenges with the quality of data for planning	-Government flagship programmes -Support from UNICEF	-Delay in the implementation of interventions
Conclusion: With limited political interference and logistical support, the developmental needs at the various levels would be given adequate attention				
Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care	-Availability of development plans -Self-help projects	-difficulty in accessing communities on the island	-Government flagship programmes -Availability of Feeder roads	-Untimely release of funds from the Central Government -Delay in the implementation of interventions
Conclusion: Improved communication between the Feeder Roads and the Assembly should improve planning for creating access to the various areas				
Wide gaps in health service data	-Availability of personnel for the management of Information Systems personnel at the Directorate - Periodic capacity building programmes	-Inadequate logistics to undertake monitoring activities -Difficulty in reaching areas, especially on the island -Inadequate personnel	Support from Plan Ghana, UNICEF, and SEND Ghana	-Untimely release of donor funds - Untimely release of funds from the Central Government
Conclusion: With logistical support and an increase in the number of personnel, the quality of data should be improved				
Poor sanitation and waste management	-Environmental Health Unit -APDO -DWST -World Vision	-High level of illiteracy -Inadequate logistics -Lack of land fill site -Weak collaboration	-Zoomlion Ghana Limited -Water Aid Ghana	Delay in the release of funds from the Central government
Conclusion: With an increase in sensitisation, sanitation in the district should be improved				
Ineffectiveness of environmental health officers	-Support from the Assembly -Afram Plains Development Organisation (APDO)	-Inadequate logistics -High level of Illiteracy among the populace	-Water Aid Ghana	-Delay in the release of funds from the Central government
Conclusion: With better resourcing of the unit by the Assembly, the officers should be effective in the discharge of their duties				
Increasing demand for household water supply	The Donkorkrom WSMT, Memchemfre WSMT, APDO DWST	Inefficient management Inadequate logistics Inadequate Maintenance	Community Water Sanitation Agency Water Aid Ghana, Links	Delay in the implementation of intervention programmes
Conclusion: With an improvement in support and management by the Assembly, the WSMTs should have the capacity to meet the increase in demand				
Inadequate waste management facilities	Environmental Health Unit	Lack of maintenance culture	Zoomlion	Delay in the release of logistics
Conclusion: With timely release of funds, better management of the facilities and improved coordination between Zoomlion and the Environmental Health Unit, there should be adequate waste management facilities in the District.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Inadequate material and emotional support for PWDs from their families and society	-Existence of the Department of Social Development -Availability of Disability groups -Existence of SERF	-High level of Illiteracy -Inadequate programmes of advocacy on Disability -Disability unfriendly projects and initiatives	-UNICEF - Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection	Delay in the release of funds from the Central Government and donors
Conclusion: With logistical support and an increase in the sensitisation on disability, the society and families would provide support to PWDs.				
Inequitable access to and distribution of power	-Electricity Company of Ghana -Availability of development plans	-Political interference - Neglect of the island areas - Difficulties in accessing island areas	-CEESD, Netherlands Development Agency -Ministry of Power -Government flagship programmes -Energy Commission	Delay in the implementation of interventions
Conclusion: Improved coordination between the ECG and the Assembly would improve equitable access to the distribution of power				
High incidence of child labour in agriculture, quarry, fishing and mining sectors	-Department of Social Development	-Inadequate logistics -Inadequate personnel -High level of illiteracy	-Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection	-Lack of coordination between the Ministry and the department
Conclusion: An improved coordination between the Ministry and the department would reduce the high incidence of child labour				
Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	-Finance Department -Finance and Administration Subcommittees -District Sub structures	-Inadequate logistics -Inefficient mobilisation team - Exclusion of districts Assemblies from some donor funds.	Availability of Donor support – DACF-RFG	Delay in the release of funds from the Central government and donors
Conclusion: The inclusion of District Assemblies in the receipt of donor support as the Municipalities and Metros will go strengthen the financial base				
Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	-Availability of functioning District Planning Co-ordinating Units	- Political interference - Poor responsiveness between departments and the planning Unit	-Backstopping support from ERCC -National Development Planning Commission -Ministry of Finance	-Poor linkage between ministry of Finance and National Development Planning Commission
Conclusion: Better linkages between ministries and the NDPC will also enhance better linkages at the District level				

2.5 Development Projections

Development projections are crucial for the attainment of Development Goals as they provide information on the current and future needs that are necessary for decision-making on the kind of interventions that are required within the planned period. The development projections deal with population projections, Social and Economic Infrastructure, and Service Needs in the District. Other areas that require projection are the food needs, service requirements, and finances for the plan period 2026-2029.

2.5.1 Infrastructure Needs 2026 - 2029

Availability of adequate and quality infrastructure and services is critical for good living. It is imperative to have the corresponding infrastructure stock increased as the district's population grows, so that installed capacities are not stretched. In order for infrastructure and services to meet their intended purposes, it is instructive that provisions meet agreed minimum standards. Subsequently, the recommended provision of services and infrastructure in this Plan is based on Planning Standards and Population Thresholds. The services considered under this section include health, education, water, sanitation, etc.

2.5.2 Population Projections

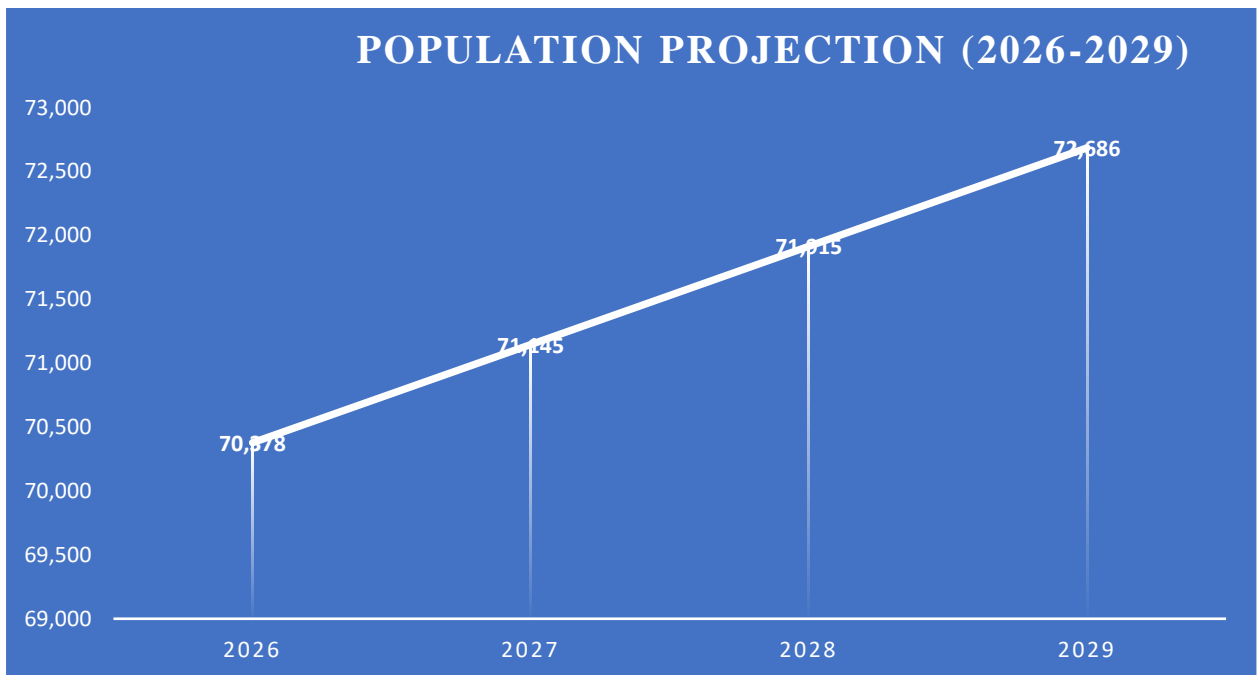
Based on the population growth rate of 1.16%, the total population of the district has been projected from 2026 to 2029. Per the Ghana Statistical Service's 2021 Census Report, the growth rate of KAPND would remain constant over the plan period. The total population is projected to increase from **69,692** in 2025 to **72,686** in 2029. Table 2.24 shows the projected population for the District.

Table 2.25: Total Projected Population

Kwahu Afram Plains North District					
Years	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Population	69,692	70,378	71,145	71,915	72,689

Source: Plan Preparation Task Force June 2025

Fig 2.9: Shows the trend of increases in population size for the District over the plan period.



Source: KAPNDA Plan Preparation Taskforce

From Table 2.25 and Figure 2.9, it is quite glaring that by 2029, the district’s population would have increased by about 2,997 persons. The increase in population comes with its own social and economic implications. Percentage analysis of the labour force situation for all the years within the planned period depicts that over 55.7% of the total population will be in the labour force category.

Implications

The demographic trends can have the following implications:

There would be pressure on housing, social infrastructure, and services (i.e., education, health, water, sanitation, housing, and roads).

The demand for employment by the rising labour force of the District will intensify.

There can be brain drain should the District fail to provide employment opportunities for its youthful population.

An appropriate enabling environment should be created by both the central government and the District Assembly to create more jobs through the 24-hour economy policy for the growing population, as well as to maintain those who are already employed in the jurisdiction.

Population by Sex and Locality

Table 2.26: Trends in Projected Population by Sex and Type of Locality

Years	2021	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Males	35,567	34,226	34,558	34,929	35,300	35,670
Females	30,988	35,466	35,820	36,216	36,615	37,016
Urban	14,404	15,081	15,230	15,396	15,562	15,729
Rural	52,151	54,611	55,148	55,749	56,353	56,957

Source: Ghana Statistical Service's Population Projections (2021-2050) Document

Table 2.25 depicts that there is a 1.8% difference between the male and female populations of the District. Comparing the results of the 2025 Population Projections to those of the 2021 Population and Housing Census data, it can be assumed that there has been a significant drop in the population of men in the district compared to that of women. Factors ranging from lack of jobs, drop in the desire of men to continue farming due to erratic rainfall, rural-urban migration in search of greener pastures, among others, are some major causes of the fall in the population of males in the District.

Also, while the District has witnessed a slight rise in Urban Population, it has been projected that, if more jobs and an enabling environment are not created within the next planning phase, further pressure on amenities within Urban areas of the District will be realized.

Population by Communities

Table 2.27: Population projections for 100 selected communities in the district

SETTLEMENTS	PROJECTED POPULATION					
	2021	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Donkorkrom	14,404	15,081	15,230	15,396	15,562	15,729
Amankwakrom	2,252	2,356	2,379	2,405	2,431	2,457
Bruben	2,089	2,188	2,210	2,234	2,258	2,282
Adiimmra	1,740	1,819	1,837	1,857	1,877	1,897
Kwaekese	1,293	1,352	1,365	1,380	1,395	1,410
Supom Obosomano	1,218	1,275	1,288	1,302	1,316	1,330
Mem Chemfre	954	997	1,006	1,017	1,028	1,039
Amankwa Tonu	873	913	922	932	942	952
Glokope Abotsre	810	850	859	868	877	887
Livakope (Asiedukope)	764	801	809	818	827	836
Abiwu Kope	650	683	689	697	705	712
Caterpillar Tornu	649	676	683	690	698	705
Galelia	643	669	676	683	690	698

SETTLEMENTS	PROJECTED POPULATION					
	2021	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Tsetsekpo	640	669	676	683	690	698
Adzakope (Amanyakope)	635	662	669	676	683	691
Zion Kope	616	648	655	662	689	676
Kpatsakope (Blegedi)	614	641	647	655	662	669
Gati Kope	606	634	640	647	654	661
Foaste-Torganu	604	627	633	640	647	654
Kedekope (Kadekope)	590	613	619	626	633	639
Gbolokope	559	585	591	598	604	610
Adzorkpodzi (Adzorkope)	552	571	577	583	589	596
Katawoanu	529	551	555	562	568	574
Battorkope	515	537	541	547	553	559
Abotanso No. 1	507	530	554	540	546	552
Bubu	502	523	527	553	539	545
Drokome	502	523	527	553	539	545
Dadesenkope (Kedzokope)	494	516	520	526	532	537
Kokrobuta (Adamukope)	491	509	513	519	524	530
Kpala Island (Diditikope)	464	481	485	490	496	501
Abomosarefo	458	474	478	483	489	494
Canaan	453	474	478	483	489	494
Drelekope(Dzakpataisland)	450	467	471	476	481	486
Faaso Battor (Gudupe)	444	460	464	469	474	479
Richard Kope	443	460	464	469	474	479
Dorsu Kpodzi	440	460	464	469	474	479
Krachi Faaso	433	453	457	462	467	472
Digbor Kope	430	446	450	455	460	465
Senafukope	428	446	450	455	460	465
Kwadzokope	420	439	443	448	453	457
Vuvlakope	418	432	436	441	445	450
Nyakuikope	415	432	436	441	445	450
Adrome	414	432	436	441	445	450
Meyikpo	411	425	429	433	438	443
Avudzega	407	425	429	433	438	443
Gasokope	407	425	429	433	438	443
Dawusokope	406	425	429	433	438	443
Ada-Ntetia	405	418	422	426	431	436
Havorkope	403	418	422	426	431	436

SETTLEMENTS	PROJECTED POPULATION					
	2021	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Avute	397	411	415	419	424	428
Fitikope	396	411	415	419	424	428
Kayera	389	404	408	412	417	421
Atiwulame(Burkina Asonkope)	388	404	408	412	417	421
Apesika (Mango-Dormekope)	387	404	408	412	417	421
Akpaful	386	397	401	405	409	414
Simonkope	382	397	401	405	409	414
Bikope	379	390	394	398	402	407
Klokope	379	390	394	398	402	407
Kpatakizakope	376	390	394	398	402	407
Sodzikope	375	390	394	398	402	407
Cedikope	365	376	380	384	388	392
Foekope/Mathias Kope	364	376	380	384	388	392
Abotanso No. 2	363	376	380	384	388	392
Wudiada	361	376	380	384	388	392
Akpabudzi	353	369	373	377	381	385
Gbagokope	353	369	373	377	381	385
Kope Yeye (Newtown)	352	369	373	377	381	385
Fante/Dzamanu Kope	351	362	365	369	373	377
Ativorkope	347	362	365	369	373	377
Ahortorkope	347	362	365	369	373	377
Gbordzikope	343	355	358	362	366	370
Bakpa	340	355	358	362	366	370
Gbitugbi	337	348	351	355	359	363
Kpatsakope	335	348	351	355	359	363
Mepe Kope	334	348	351	355	359	363
Agordeke	331	341	344	348	352	356
Dohekope	330	341	344	348	352	356
Kpala Island-Abioni Kope	330	341	344	348	352	356
Avedzikope	316	328	330	334	338	341
Avatime	313	328	330	334	338	341
Bridge Ano	313	328	330	334	338	341
Awusa Kpedzi (Hausakope)	310	321	323	327	330	334
Mafi Kope	310	321	323	327	330	334
Tigi Kope	302	313	316	320	323	327
Sremkpo	294	307	309	313	316	319

SETTLEMENTS	PROJECTED POPULATION					
	2021	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Gbedekope	291	300	302	305	309	312
Sokpe	287	300	302	305	309	312
Avukope	285	293	295	298	302	305
Dzotepekope	284	293	295	298	302	305
Amorimkope	282	293	295	298	302	305
Alavanyo	274	286	288	291	294	298
Mafikope (Dzakpata Island)	272	279	281	284	287	290
Koete(Akoetey) Kope	267	279	281	284	287	290
Meneykope	265	272	274	277	280	283
Edavorkope	259	265	267	270	273	276
Agortime	259	265	267	270	273	276
Segblekope	258	265	267	270	273	276
Kpededzi	256	265	267	270	273	276
Awuaapesika	256	265	267	270	273	276
Senafu Kope	252	258	262	263	266	268
Apeabra	246	251	252	256	258	261

Source: Ghana Statistical Service's Population Projections (2021-2050) Document

With over five hundred (500) communities within the district, table 2.26 highlights projections for one hundred (100) communities carefully selected from five (5) Area Councils within the District.

2.5.3 Health Facility Needs

Table 2.28: Health Facilities Required by the District

Facility	Population to be Served (per National Standards)	Total No. Available	Current Status of the District	Number of Additional Facilities Required	Remarks
Hospital	1:200,000	1	1:69,692	0	The district does not require an additional hospital for the next planning period.
Health Centre	1:25,000	4	1:17,423	0	The district does not require additional Health Centres for the next planning period.
Clinic	1:5,000	1	1:69,692	14	The district requires 14 Clinics to provide services to its population.
CHPS	1:5,000	38	1:1,834	0	The district does not require additional CHPS Centres for the next planning period

Source: DPCU Plan Preparation Technical Committee

Technically, the District has adequate primary health facilities that provide primary health care to its Citizens based on the national planning standards as projected above in Table 2.28. The district currently has one hospital, 38 CHPS Compounds, and 4 health centres, serving a population of 69,692 (2021 Population Projections). Though on the basis of requirements, extra clinics needed to be constructed, all other facilities highlighted above are skewed towards mainland Communities to the detriment of the Communities on the Islands, where about one-third of the district population resides. Also, more than fifty percent (50%) of available facilities are in temporary and deplorable structures, hence the need for about twenty-seven (27) additional CHPS Compounds and an extra three (3) clinics to adequately respond to the primary health needs of the people. The Assembly in the medium term is expected to construct these health facilities within underserved areas to reduce travelling times to access health facilities. The target and direction of the district in the next planning phase is to achieve the national planning standard in terms of the time required to access a facility, and not necessarily the population.

An improved human resource strength will also have to be enhanced to support the provision of physical infrastructure to ensure that quality health care service is provided for all beneficiaries. The Assembly will therefore employ pragmatic schemes that would attract new health sector workers to accept postings into the district and also retain the existing ones. The projection is that staff strength will increase by 50% by the end of the planned implementation period. Proposed interventions would enable the Assembly to achieve Universal Primary health care delivery and also drastically reduce incidences of Communicable diseases, HIV/AIDS/STD infections, maternal and Child/infant mortalities, and malnutrition among children. Table 2.29 depicts the health needs of the district.

Table 2.29 Health Needs

Facility	Population	Health Needs By 2029 (Population)						Comments
	Threshold	No. Available as of (Dec 2025)	Number Required	Projection (2026-2029)				
				26	27	28	29	
Hospital	1:200,000	1	0	0	0	0	0	Adequate but requires equipment, upgrading, and human resources.
Clinic	1:5,000	1	3	1	1	0	1	The district's status on clinics is way below the national standards, hence the need for an increase in the next plan period.
Health Centre	1:5,000	4	6	2	2	1	1	Some CHPS Compounds to be upgraded into Health Centres.
CHPS	1:5,000	38	27	2	4	4	3	More than 60% of facilities are in temporary structures.
Nurse-patient ratio	1:1,000 (WHO) 25,000 (Local)	138	65	20	15	15	15	More Nurses are required to meet the District's target of a 1:115 nurse-to-patient ratio by 2029
Doctor-Patient ratio	1:1000(WHO) (Local)	2	5	2	1	1	1	More Doctors are required in the District

Source: (Department of Health, 2025)

The data provided in Table 3.4 depicts that the district has adequate CHPS compounds to meet national standards; however, the majority of these facilities are skewed towards the mainland communities to the neglect of the island. Again, about 70% of the structures are in temporal structures. The medium-term focus is geared towards replacing existing temporal structures with permanent ones. Discussions with management, staff of the existing health facilities and the District Health Administration revealed cases of weak logistical capacities and inadequate health delivery infrastructure, such as wards, beds, etc., in the sub-district facilities.

2.5.4 Water and Sanitation

Facility	Population Threshold	Number Available	Number Required	Projection (2026-2029)				Comments
				26	27	28	29	
Borehole points	1:300	141	91	10	10	5	5	More boreholes are required
Limited mechanised water systems	1:300	2	100	9	9	6	6	More Pipe Systems required

Table 2.30: Water & Toilet Facilities Needs

Source: Department of Community Development

Given a projected population of 66,555 in 2021 and 69,692 in 2025, safe water points in the District will have to increase from the present 57.2% to 70% using a threshold population of 1 Borehole for 300 persons, 150 per Hand-Dug Well fitted with Pump, and 600 persons per piped water point. The Assembly must take advantage of 10% newly introduced Common fund allocation by the government to the construction of a minimum of ten (10) boreholes each year to improve water coverage to 70% or more by 2029. For Sanitation facilities, the Assembly will have to review its policy on communal latrine construction. The Assembly has to sustain the household latrine construction while discouraging communal facilities with all their attendant management problems. This and other interventions will greatly propel KAPNDA towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 6 by 2030

2.5.5 Education

Table 2.31: K.G and Primary Enrolment Matrix

YEAR	2026	2027	2028	2029
Population (4 – 14years)	26,835	27,128	27,422	27,715
Total Enrolment	7,136	8,349	9,852	11,625
Enrolment deficit	19,699	18,779	17,570	16,090
Annual Increase in Enrolment	17%	17%	18%	18%

Source: Plan Preparation Task Force June 2025

The development focus in the educational sector for the medium term is a very ambitious one which aims at achieving a 100% basic school enrolment in the district and ensure that about 80 percent of JHS students qualify to access Senior high education. This requires a lot of efforts and pragmatic policy strategies to achieve this milestone. The current enrolment of children of school going age indicates that a staggering 73% of children who were supposed to be in school at the basic level are currently at home. Meanwhile, this stage constitutes the foundation in which human resource capacity is built. A scary revelation that does not provide hope for human capital development in the district. The target is that all children of school-going age, especially at the basic level, should be in school by the end of the plan implementation period to ensure that no child is left behind and SDG Goal 4 is realized. It will therefore require carefully thought-through policy interventions to enable the Assembly to achieve this feat. Some of the proposed interventions include the construction of classroom blocks, Teacher retention strategies, community sensitization on school enrolments, and the provision of adequate teaching and learning materials, among others. To ensure a friendly environment for

teaching and learning, the focus will also be on the provision of water and sanitation facilities, specifically institutional latrines in about 35% of basic schools to ensure that pupils/teachers stay in school during contact hours.

Table: 2.32 Projection for Teachers Requirement (2026-2029)

Year	No. Of trained teachers	Teacher Requirement	Deficit	Projections			
				2026	2027	2028	2029
KG & Primary	267	599	332	80	80	80	92
JHS	107	227	120	30	30	30	30
SHS	54	114	60	15	15	15	15
Total	428	940	512	125	125	125	137

Source: Plan Preparation Task Force June 2025

2.5.6 Agricultural Projections

The potential for agriculture and agribusiness to bring about structural change and poverty reduction is significant in the district. The pathways through which agriculture and agribusiness spur local economic development and poverty reduction are through high productivity in agriculture, which raises farm incomes and increases demand for products and services, mostly from the non-farm sector. It also leads to more and cheaper food, and generates patterns of development that are employment-intensive, benefiting both the farm and non-farm actors. The agriculture sector employs more people, particularly in the rural areas, where the sector is the main employer of last resort.

The sector, considered as a potential source of employment for at least 82.7% of the active population, is currently underutilised, leading to rising unemployment tensions among the youth. The district relies largely on rain-fed agriculture, which is highly unreliable due to farmers' inability to predict rainfall patterns. In the medium term, apart from increased productivity and production levels, the sector shall serve as the major source of job creation for the increasing unemployed active population. The Assembly shall focus on strategies that align with the government's Feed Ghana and 24hr economy market initiative to encourage the involvement of youth in agriculture to create more employment opportunities. Emphasis would be placed on irrigation farming to ensure all-year-round farming. Equally important is the focus on the "nkoko kitinki" government's Agricultural Policy of rearing animals such as livestock, poultry, and other ruminants for income generation and consumption.

The chosen development path will address the weaknesses and structural imbalances within the sector. An analysis of the future food requirements of the Assembly enabled the planning

process to assess the adequacy of existing facilities and services that support food production in meeting future needs.

Table 2.33: Agriculture Extension Needs Projections (2026-2029)

AEA to Farmer Projections	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of Farmers	40,088	50,000	65,000	70,000	75,000
AEA Needs	15	20	25	30	45

Source: Plan Preparation Task Force June 2025

2.5.7 Climate Change

The development focus, as far as climate change is concerned, is in line with the National Adaptation Policy to enhance the current and future development to climate change impacts by strengthening adaptive capacity and building resilience of communities. Climate Change Mitigation interventions, such as rehabilitating 30ha of degraded lands within Supom and Adukrom communities within the District through the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project II will not only address short-term climate variability but also extreme events to serve as a basis for reducing longer-term climate change vulnerabilities. Replacing charcoal production with other alternative livelihood interventions, especially during off-seasons and other major strategies, will be developed within the local development context in order to improve household livelihoods, increase agricultural productivity, accelerate energy distribution, and improve household income generation. The informal sector, such as small business development, skills development, and dry season agriculture, will constitute alternative livelihoods to reduce the impact of climate change.

2.5.8 Job Creation

The district has a youthful population, which requires that job opportunities be provided for the active population. However, about 60 percent of the active population is either unemployed or underemployed. The situation is a time bomb, which, if not tackled, could cause insecurity in the district. In the medium term, the Assembly intends to harness the potential of the youth by developing the entrepreneurial capacity of the active population and also empowering them with start-up kits and capital to establish their own businesses. The empowerment will focus on apprenticeship training and also provide incentives for master craftsmen to engage more youth in training. With the introduction of the government's 24-hour economy, the Assembly intends to establish an ultra-modern market that is expected to create employment for about

25% of the youthful population from 2026 to 2029. At the end of the Plan implementation period, it is expected that about 70% of the active population will be gainfully employed in the informal sector through skills development programmes and provision of start-up kits.

2.5.9 Child Protection

The district is noted for child-related offenses such as child trafficking and abuse, mostly from the island Communities. From 2022 to the second quarter of 2025, the district recorded about a whopping two hundred and twenty-six (226) cases of Child Abuse. While this can be considered extremely high, it must be emphasized that the district improved upon its previous recorded instances from 2017 to 2021. The medium-term (2026-2029) focus will seek to reduce the incidence of child abuse cases through intensive public sensitization programmes, enforcement of laws, and rehabilitation and reintegration of affected children. The rights of children in all forms would be assured. Well-tailored Integrated Social Services (ISS) intervention will be implemented to cater for child protection issues. All these will be achieved if the Assembly focuses on implementing strategies outlined in the Child and Family Welfare Policy.

2.6 Conclusion

The district abounds with several development potentials with viable Agricultural lands serving as its major asset for future development. With a youthful population of **65.8%**, it will be prudent if the Assembly and major stakeholders prioritize Local Economic Development to create more employment opportunities for the citizenry. While Rural-urban migration was realized as the determining factor for the reduction in the district's population yearly, climate change issues such as flooding, erratic rainfall, and windstorms were other contributing factors resulting in the former. The district has great tourism potential and would require the Assembly to exert efforts into partnering with investors both within and abroad to ensure that the sector's future projections are fully realized. Internally Generated Funds can be improved through investment projects while ensuring that external sources of funds are optimally expended on prioritized interventions that improve the local economy. Educational infrastructure development seems to have seen a major rise from 2022 to 2025. However, Primary, JHS, and SHS Pass rates must be critically monitored as speculated in the 2024 District League Table Scores. Though 2022 to 2023 saw a reduction in maternal mortality cases in the district, It will be prudent if the Assembly rehabilitates the about 30 CHPS Centres operated in temporary structures regarded as poor or bad. Though deprived, Kwahu Afram Plains North has a lot of

development potential. These potentials can only be realized through effective plan and budget initiatives coupled with the positive goodwill of major stakeholders within and outside the jurisdiction of the district.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.1 Introduction

Key development issues of the district in the medium term were obtained through the performance review conducted on the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2022-2025) under the Resetting the Economy for the Ghana We Want. A plethora of critical issues identified cuts across all sectors of the local economy, which need to be prioritised and harmonised to conform with national policy goals and objectives, the SDGs, as well as ensuring efficient allocation and utilisation of resources.

Information on the needs and aspirations of communities was obtained at the capitals of all thirty-one (31) electoral areas, where representation from all Communities within the jurisdiction of each electoral area was engaged during community needs assessment sessions to deliberate and validate primary data gathered from these areas. Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations and development issues was conducted to ensure their compatibility. The outcome indicated a strong harmony between the issues and the needs.

3.2 Prioritisation of Development Issues

As a deprived District where poverty is multi-dimensional and more pronounced among the citizenry, several development issues were identified that needed the implementation of pragmatic strategies to alleviate the suffering of the masses. However, the District which relies largely on resources from the Central Government to implement its plan, needed to prioritise so that the most important issues are dealt with first. The process of the prioritisation exercise involved organizing a group of tasks that need to be completed, and ranking them according to different factors including but not limited to, criticalness, whether or not it is time sensitive, and how long it takes to address and complete each prioritized issue. This helped to determine what should be focused on to achieve maximum productivity. **Pairwise ranking** was used as a prioritization method to rank Community needs and aspirations to come out with the most pressing needs for the district. Images of some of these engagements can be found at the Annexes section.

3.3 List of Prioritised Development issues.

The district prioritized issues are presented in order of importance as indicated below. The issues were identified and prioritized at the Electoral Area level, where key stakeholders such as Assembly members, Unit committee members, Traditional Authorities, CBOs, Community members and other key stakeholders were met. Below represents how these issues were ranked;

1. Low quality and inadequate agricultural infrastructure
2. Inadequate infrastructure for energy delivery
3. Clashes between nomadic herdsmen and farmers
4. Poor quality of education at the basic level
5. Limited recreational and sports infrastructure
6. Poor quality of healthcare services
7. High doctor-to-patient ratio
8. Inadequate and poor road networks
9. Poor storage techniques
10. Low irrigation coverage
11. High incidence of post-harvest losses
12. Inadequate supply of potable water
13. Poor sanitation coverage
14. High Incidence of Child Abuse Cases
15. Low farmer-extension ratio
16. High level of youth unemployment
17. Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain
18. Limited opportunities for PWDs to develop and utilize their potential
19. Lack of youth interest in animal rearing, crop production and aquaculture
20. Limited attention to tourism development
21. Inadequate financial support for small businesses
22. Increasing cases of teenage pregnancy
23. Low coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
24. Limited attention to the aged in the district.
25. High incidence of Rural-Urban Migration among the youth
26. Limited access to credit facilities by women
27. Poor drainage systems
28. Vulnerability to climate change

29. Over-exploitation of forest resources
30. Ineffective sub-district structures
31. Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public activities
32. Low level of transparency and accountability of public institutions
33. Limited Internally Generated Funds (IGF)

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Introduction

The Development Goal agreed upon by stakeholders is an aggregation of a set of identified thematic goals that indicate the areas the Assembly will direct development attention for the next four (4) years. The thematic goals represent multi-sector issues that when tackled, will lead to the realization of the desired state. A development focus of the development themes was synthesized at the Prioritization and Goal Setting workshop and subsequently summarized into the development focus of the District for this MTDP (2026-2029) as: *increased and sustained local economic growth, good governance, enhanced services, and poverty reduction for improved living conditions of the citizenry*. The above will rely on a strong promotion of functional linkages of development activities by mainstreaming such cross-cutting issues as Information Communication and Technology, gender equity, ecological balance, sustainability, and climate change.

4.2 Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

This section provides a broad template that will ensure that the needs and aspirations of the citizenry are adequately addressed. Most of the goals, objectives, and strategies outlined here were formulated by the district in consultation with the DPCU and were given final approval by the General Assembly. The Assembly also ensured that these goals, objectives, and strategies had their traces from the National Medium Term Development Framework (2026-2029) after extensive deliberations and considerations by the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit. The Committee aligned the district development goals and objectives to ensure they were also in line with the national agenda.

4.3 Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Prioritized Issues	District Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives and SDGs	Strategies	Development Programme
Thematic Area: Economic Development					
<p>i. Low quality and inadequate agricultural infrastructure</p> <p>ii. High incidence of post-harvest losses</p> <p>iii. Clashes between nomadic herdsman and farmers</p> <p>iv. Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain.</p> <p>v. Lack of youth interest in animal rearing, crop production and aquaculture.</p> <p>vi. Low farmer-extension ratio</p> <p>vii. Poor storage techniques</p> <p>viii. Low Irrigation coverage</p>	<p>Project Agriculture as the major lucrative economic activity in the district by December, 2029</p>	<p>i. To increase production yield by 5% annually and 20% by 31st December, 2029</p> <p>ii. To reduce post-harvest loss by 20% by December 2029</p> <p>iii. To promote livestock and poultry and fisheries development for food security and income generation among 300 Farmers before December 2029.</p> <p>vii. To encourage and promote cattle ranching systems among 80% of herdsmen in the district before mid-2029</p>	<p>i. Create an enabling agribusiness environment. (SDGs 1,2&8)</p> <p>ii. Enhance agricultural production and agribusiness for economic transformation. (SDG 8)</p> <p>iii. Enhance Sustainable and Resilient Food Production System. (SDG 2)</p> <p>iv. Promote food transformation (processing and value-addition). (SDGs 1, 2, 3)</p> <p>v. Promote livestock and poultry development. (SDGs 1,2,3, 12)</p> <p>vi. Improve post-harvest management. (SDG, 1 & 2)</p> <p>vii. Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth. (SDG 8)</p>	<p>i. Form and develop farmers/Business associations to enhance access to credit/farm inputs.</p> <p>ii. Ensure a ready market for staple crops to prevent excessive post-harvest losses.</p> <p>iii. Establish a Satellite market for maize, yam, and Cassava at Fasso Battor.</p> <p>iv. Conduct extensive farmer-herder stakeholder engagements on ranching systems and their advantages.</p> <p>v. Educate farmers on climate-smart Agriculture</p> <p>vi. Subsidize prices of farm inputs and tractor services for the youth to entice them into Agriculture</p>	<p>Agriculture Modernization and Post-harvest Management Programme</p>

Prioritized Issues	District Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives and SDGs	Strategies	Development Programme
Thematic Area: Economic Development					
<p>i. Inadequate financial support for small businesses</p> <p>ii. Limited access to credit facilities by women</p>	Boost access to credit for local traders in the district	<p>I. To train and provide access to microfinance for 400 entrepreneurs and MSMEs in the district by December 2029.</p> <p>ii. To encourage 50 women's groups through training to form cooperatives to boost credit accessibility by December 2029</p>	<p>i. Boost credit access for local traders. (SDG 8)</p> <p>ii. Promote women's economic participation and access to resources. (SDGs 5 and 8)</p>	<p>i. Mobilise resources from financial and technical sources to support MSMEs</p> <p>ii. Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth</p> <p>iii. Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements</p>	Local Economic Development
Limited Internally Generated Funds (IGF)	Improve Internally Generated Funds by blocking all loopholes	To increase IGF of GHS 491,069.28 by 25% annually and 100% by December 2029 through effective revenue strategies.	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability (SDG 8)	<p>i. Organize an award scheme for revenue collectors.</p> <p>ii. Organize sensitization on the need to pay tax by the citizenry.</p> <p>iii. Create Revenue Taskforces in all Area Councils to serve as checks to revenue collectors.</p> <p>iv. Construct 24hr. Economy Market</p>	Financial Management Programme

Prioritized Issues	District Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives and SDGs	Strategies	Development Programme
Thematic Area: Economic Development					
				v. Install computerized billing software to block all revenue loopholes. vi. Intensify stakeholder engagements on fee fixing vii. Implement 90% of Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP) Strategies.	Financial Management Programme
Limited attention to tourism development	Generate revenue and create more jobs through tourism by 2029	To construct 10km of feeder road from Donkorkrom to Digya National Park by 31 st December 2028 to attract at least 500 visitors and about GHS 2500,000 annually.	Diversify and expand the tourism industry (SDGs 8, 11, 14 and 15)	i. Identify potential tourist sites ii. Collaborate with the private sector to develop tourism. iii. Support culture and festival activities. iv. Extend Road infrastructure to all tourist sites in the district	Tourism Promotion Development

Development Dimension: Social Development

Prioritized Issues	District Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives and SDGs	Strategies	Development Programme
Thematic Area: Social Development					
Poor quality of education at the basic level	Improve teaching, learning, and access to quality education at all levels	i. To improve the transition from basic school to JHS from 65% to 80% by December 2029 ii. To improve the District's BECE performance from 76% to 85% by 31 st December, 2029. iii. To improve the proportion of WASSCE candidates in the District who qualify for tertiary institutions from 48% to 65% by the end of 2029.	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in, quality education at all levels. (SDG 4)	i. Intensify school monitoring and supervision ii. Address teacher deficit issues by 2027 iii. Support the conduct of three (3) mock exams annually for JHS 3 pupils before writing BECE. iv. Facilitate the Connection of schools on the Island to solar power to enable students to study at night.	Education Improvement Programme
Poor state of educational infrastructure		To increase the number of 426 Basic to SHS classrooms by 25% by the end of 2029.		Construct and rehabilitate 12no.educational facilities within the district	
Limited recreational and sports infrastructure in the district	Promote sports and recreational infrastructure for all in the district	To boost the participation of youth aged 10-18 in organized sports from 15% to 40% of the population by December 31, 2029.	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure for all. (SDGs 3, 5, 9, 10)	i. Construct one ultra-modern Astroturf for the youth in the district by 2027. ii. Support and project the district volleyball team to the national spotlight by 2028.	Youth and Sports Development Programme

Prioritized Issues	District Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives and SDGs	Strategies	Development Programme
Thematic Area: Social Development					
i. Poor quality of healthcare services ii. Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Increase access to quality healthcare	i. To construct 12no. new health facilities in the district by January 2029 with DACF. ii. Increase the proportion of the population with access to functional primary healthcare from 56% to 70% by 2029	Ensure equitable, affordable, and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC). (SDG 3)	i. Construct an emergency block for Donkorkrom Presbyterian Hospital, the only hospital serving both Afram Plains North and South District. ii. Expand community health Delivery. iii. Build the capacity of health personnel iv. Accelerate the construction of Permanent CHPS compounds v. Resource CHOs to undertake child welfare clinic and home visits.	Health Improvement Programme
High incidence of HIV/AIDS/STIs among vulnerable groups	Intensify education to increase awareness of HIV/AIDS/STIs	To reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district by December 2028 from 1.24 to 0.5	Reduce the incidence of new STIs/HIV/ AIDS (SDG 3)	i. Intensify education to reduce more infections ii. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes iii. Educate youth on safe sex practices	
High doctor-to-patient ratio	Motivate Health Personnel within the district	To increase the number of doctors in the district from one (1) to four (4) by December 2028	Improve health worker motivation. (SDG 3)	i. Provide residential and office accommodation for effective health delivery. ii. Create scholarship schemes for youth in the district who desire to take up doctoral courses at the tertiary level.	
High incidence of Rural-Urban Migration among the youth	Create an enabling employment environment for the youth to reduce the high rate of migration to urban areas	To reduce rural-urban migration of the youth from 28% to 15% by December 2028	Enhance the capacity for effective management of internal migration and border management (SDGs 8, 10 and 16)	i. Provide subsidized farm inputs to the youth to entice them to venture into Agriculture. ii. Support the youth in apprenticeship opportunities that will earn them skills to venture into entrepreneurship	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme

Prioritized Issues	District Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives and SDGs	Strategies	Development Programme
Thematic Area: Social Development					
Low coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups in the district	Enhance Social Protection Interventions	Increase beneficiaries on social protection programmes by 10% by the end of December 2029	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable. (SDG 1.3, 3, 8, 10)	Extend LEAP to the island communities	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
Limited opportunities for PWDs to develop and utilize their potentials		To ensure that 80 PWDs are economically independent through apprenticeship training by January 2029.		i. Provide adequate financing and specialized support for quality education, vocational training and technical skills acquisition for Persons with disabilities at all levels. ii. Identify and register PWDS iii. Ensure that public facilities constructed are disability friendly.	
High incidence of Child Abuse cases		To reduce Child Abuse Cases on Island communities from 226 to 50 by June 2029		i. Form and train child protection committees ii. Support child panels iii. Settle child maintenance cases and bring child abuse culprits to book	
Increasing cases of teenage pregnancy	Reduce the rising incidence of Teenage Pregnancy cases in the district	To reduce the prevalence of teenage pregnancy cases from 17% to 5% by January 2029 through intensive Sexual Education Programmes	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health. (SDG 3)	i. Intensify education on abstinence and safe sex practices ii. Punish irresponsible adults whose actions put teenage girls at risk.	
High level of youth unemployment	Create jobs and Entrepreneurial skills for the youth in the district	To reduce the unemployment rate of the district from 56.2% to 20% by August 2028 through apprenticeship training and the provision of start-up kits for the youth.	Promote job creation and decent work. (SDG 8)	i. Initiate entrepreneurial training and financial support to the youth to improve their skills in creating more jobs for themselves ii. Direct focus in developing the Agric sector to create more jobs for the youth	

Prioritized Issues	District Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives and SDGs	Strategies	Development Programme
Thematic Area: Social Development					
High poverty rate in the district	Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	To reduce the district's poverty headcount from 56% to 41% by December 2029 through skills training programs implemented by YEA, Business Advisory Centre and Rural Technology Solution Centre.	Eradicate poverty and inequality in all forms and dimensions (SDG1)	Implement the recommendations of the National Multidimensional Poverty Report for Ghana	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
Limited attention to the aged in the district	Create an enabling environment for the aged in the district	To ensure effective planning of interventions that capture the needs and well-being of 500 aged in the district by the end of 2029.	Enhance the well-being and inclusion of the aged in national development. (SDG 3 and 10)	i. Expand the LEAP programme to include more vulnerable aged citizenry. ii. Allocate budget to activities that see to the well-being of the aged in the district	
Poor sanitation coverage	Ensure a clean and safe environment	i. To increase sanitation coverage from 60% to 75% by the end of 2029 ii. To increase household latrines from 4,722 by 5% annually through advocacy and sensitization by December 2029	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services. (SDG 6)	i. Encourage construction of household latrines ii. Facilitate the completion and use of all IPEP Toilets and First Ghana Toilets in the district.	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme
Inadequate supply of potable water	Increase access to potable water.	i. To increase potable water coverage from 57.2% in 2025 to 70% by the end of 2029 through drilling and extension. ii. Operationalize 80% of the 51 dormant WSMTs by mid-2029.	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all. (SDG 6)	i. Drill and mechanize 40no boreholes by 2029. ii. Refurbish faulty boreholes iii. Re-establish and build the capacity of WSMTs	

Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement

Prioritized Issues	District Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives and SDGs	Strategies	Development Programme
Thematic Area 3.1: Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement					
Poor road networks	Enhance Road Improvement Programmes in the district	To increase motorable roads of the district from 268km to 400km by December 2029 through the District Road Improvement Programme.	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services (SDG 3.6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Bituminous surfacing of 0.8km of GCB Road ii. Reshape 85km of feeder roads within the district iii. Construct 47km of feeder road. iv. Rehabilitate 4.8km of Amankwakrom to Salepe Feeder Road. 	Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme
Poor drainage systems	Create drains within the district to allow easy flow of rains	To create a well-built environment for the district through the construction of U-drains by December 2029	Improve national resilience to hydrological threats (SDG 13)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Construct 10,000m U-drains within the district. ii. Sensitize citizens on climate change 	Climate Change and Env. Sustainability Programme
Vulnerability to climate change	Implement climate change mitigation interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To rehabilitate 40ha of degraded lands within the district with cashew seedlings by December 2029. ii. To create alternative livelihoods for 300 citizens in charcoal production through training and advocacy by the end of the medium-term. 	Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for climate action (SDG 13)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Educate Charcoal burners on the effects of climate change ii. Support citizens with alternative livelihoods, especially during off-farming seasons, to deter them from felling trees. iii. Educate farmers to venture into climate-smart Agriculture 	
Over exploitation of forest resources	Conserve natural reserves to reduce the effects of Climate Change	To set-up 10 volunteer taskforce groups to protect 75ha of degraded lands within the district by 2029.	Safeguard forest and protected areas (SDGs 6, 13, 15)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Plant 1500 trees annually ii. Intensify consistent forest patrol iii Discourage charcoal production as an economic venture through education. 	

Prioritized Issues	District Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives and SDGs	Strategies	Development Programme
Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement					
Poor early warning disaster signs	Reduce the incidence of disasters in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To form, train and resource 25 DVGs by the end of 2029. ii. To provide relief items to 150 disaster victims each year until December 2029. 	Improve national resilience to disaster threats (SDG 11.5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Implement the Disaster Preparedness Action Plan ii. Facilitate the formation of DVGs to assist in disaster prevention iii. Educate citizens on early warning signs 	Disaster Management Programme
Lack of innovative and responsive mechanisms in humanitarian relief operations	Adopt innovative and responsive mechanisms in humanitarian relief operations so as to achieve agility.	To promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation by December 2029	Build Resilience to Vulnerabilities, Shocks, and Stresses (SDG 11.5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide rehabilitation services for disaster victims ii. Enhance the resilience of communities iii. Institute recovery and counseling measures. 	
Inadequate infrastructure for energy delivery	Increase access to electricity	To increase access to electricity from 15% to 30% by December, 2029	Enhance access to clean and affordable energy. (SDG 17)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Facilitate the extension of electricity to 30 communities within the district. ii. Educate Island communities to come together in advocating for minigrid 	Spatial Development Programme
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Ensure orderliness in spatial development of the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To prepare layouts for five (5) urban communities within the district by January 2029. ii. To identify all streets within the district capital for naming and classification purposes before the end of 2026 iii. Prepare Structure Plans and SDF for the district by September, 2028 	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements (SDG 11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Conduct regular public education on land use. ii. Prepare layouts for urban communities by December 2029 iii. Create and resource development control taskforce to monitor, correct and ensure orderliness in settlement interventions. 	

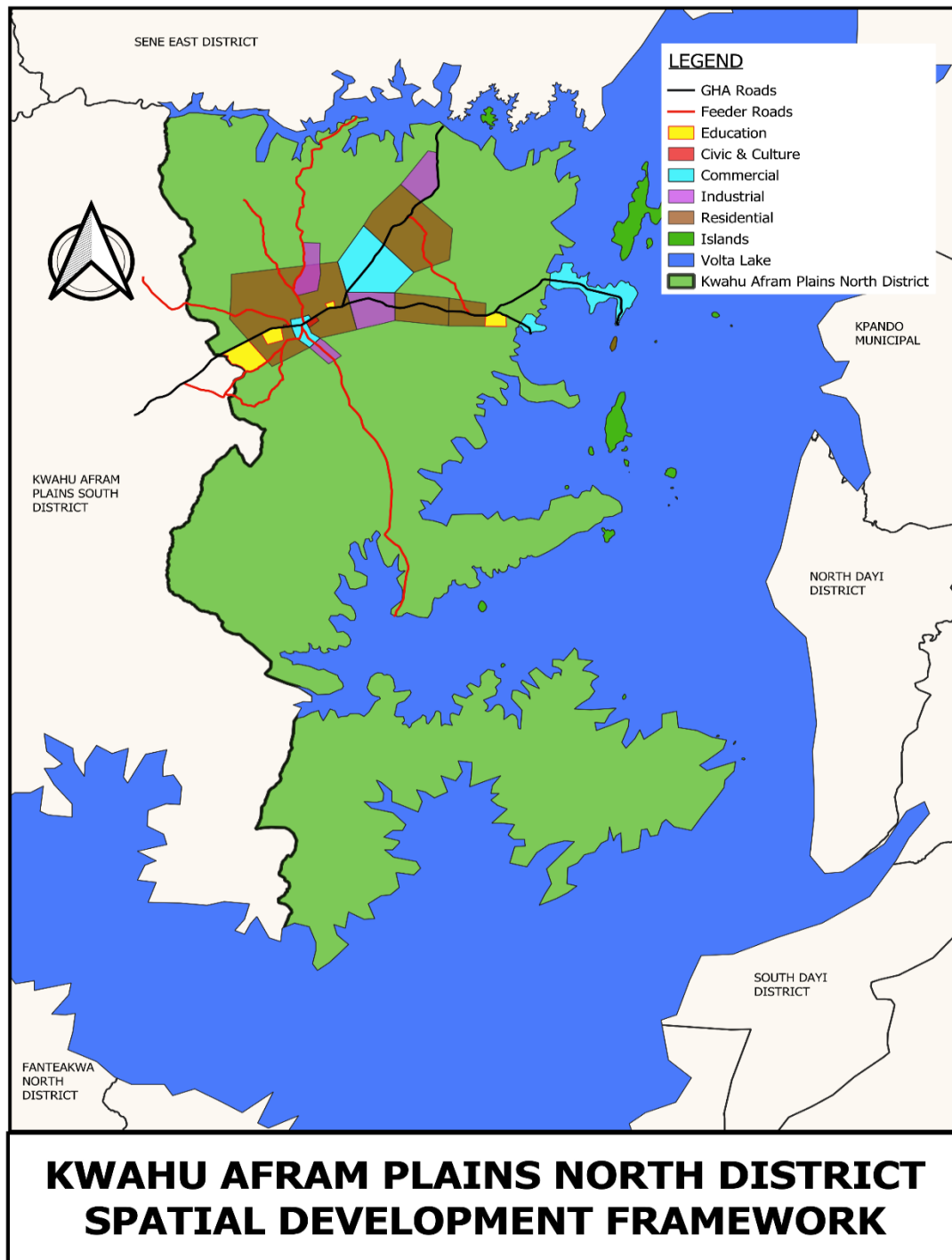
Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Prioritized Issues	District Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives and SDGs	Strategies	Development Programme
Thematic Area: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability					
Ineffective sub-district structures	Ensure the effectiveness of governance at the local level	To inaugurate, resource, and operationalize all five (5) Area Councils by June, 2029.	Deepen political and administrative decentralization (SDG 16)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Allocate to Area Councils, 2% of Common Funds. ii. Promote interactions between the citizens and DCE and MP. iii. Promote regular community visits 	Sub-Structure Improvement Programme
Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public activities	Promote popular participation at the local level	To improve upon the 25% citizens participation in public activities by 30% by January 2029 through education and advocacy.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability ii. Frequently organize town hall meetings, public hearings and community-wide meetings iii. Involve communities in the identification and implementation of projects 	Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme
Poor Service Delivery at the local level	Make Local Governance effective to instill citizen trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To build the capacity of about 50% of staff by the end of 2029 ii. To equip thirteen (13) Departments of the Assembly with Basic logistics to enhance service delivery by the end of 2029. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Facilitate the posting of more staff to the district ii. Provide office and residential accommodation for staff iii. Provide office logistics for staff 	Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme

Prioritized Issues	District Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives and SDGs	Strategies	Development Programme
Thematic Area: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability					
Weak monitoring and evaluation systems	Develop and implement plans that address the real needs of the people.	<p>i. To prepare and approve Action plans and budgets with full participation of stakeholders by 30th September and October annually.</p> <p>ii. To implement at least 80% of activities in the Medium-Term Development Plan by the end of 2029.</p> <p>iii. To strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system for tracking the implementation of development plans and projects by 2029</p>	Strengthen coordination, planning, funding, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of policies and programmes. (SDG 16)	<p>i. Strengthen and improve resource mobilisation for plan implementation</p> <p>ii. Enhance the implementation of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016 (L.I. 2232)</p> <p>iii. Strengthen planning capacities at all levels</p> <p>iv. Facilitate the preparation and implementation of M&E Plans at all levels</p> <p>v. Develop effective communication arrangements for M&E results</p> <p>vi. Promote stakeholder participation in M&E activities</p>	Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme

4.3 District Spatial Planning Development Framework

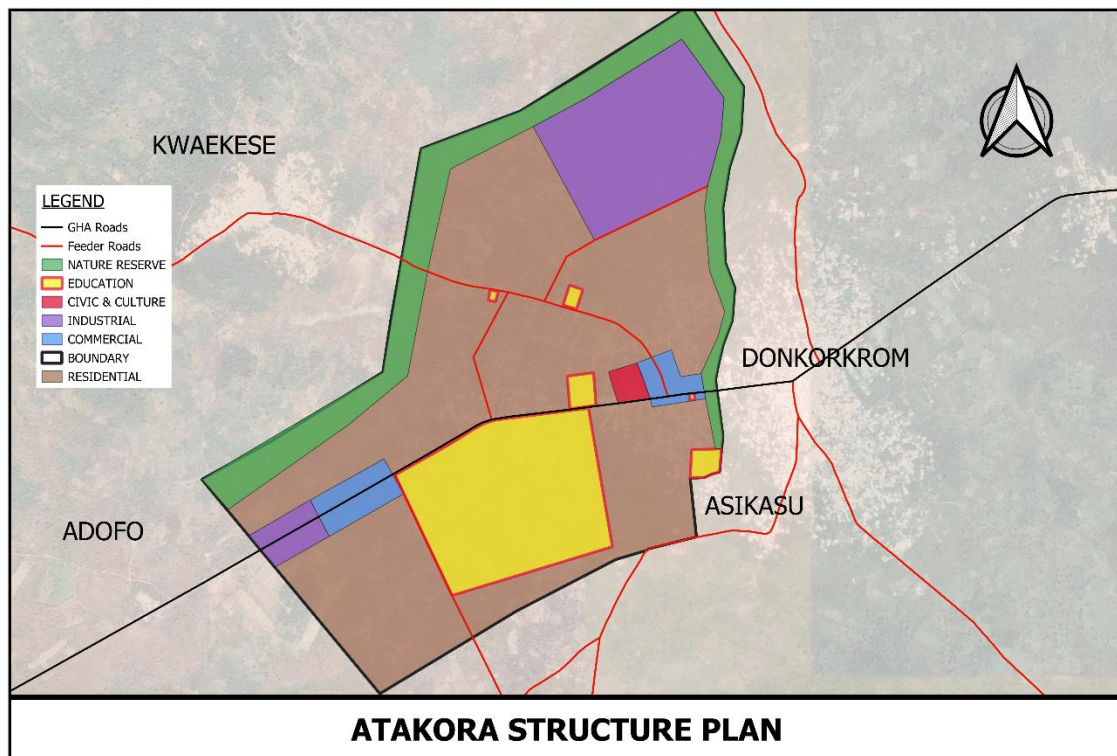
Fig. 4.1: District Spatial Development Framework (SDF)



Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2025

4.4 Structure Plan of a portion of the District Capital, Donkorkrom

Fig. 4.2 Structure Plan of Atakora



Source: Department of Physical Planning , 2025

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.1 Introduction

This chapter addresses the assumptions and methodologies used for costing development projects and programmes for the medium term (2026-2029). It also presents a matrix showing development programmes and an analysis of financial resources for plan implementation. The chapter concludes with a summarized report accompanied by charts and a desired future map of the district.

5.2 Methodology

The development priorities have been subjected to a critical analysis to identify suitable objectives and programmes that meet the aspirations of the citizenry. These objectives would have to be implemented for a period of four years. The DPCU, with data at its disposal, brainstormed on the convenient period to implement the objectives. Some objectives were earmarked to be implemented for the four years, after which the intended results will be achieved. The programmes, as well as their objectives, were costed under the recommended funding sources to provide the government with information on the cost of implementing each objective, programme, sub-programme, and the entire plan. Table 5.1 depicts the Programme of Action under the various development goals, whilst Table 5.2 indicates programme financing for the plan implementation period.

In the medium-term, the Assembly will need a little over One Hundred and Two Million Ghana Cedis (**GHC102,242,400.00**) to implement its planned interventions. However, the expected inflows from reliable sources (**GHC82,813,000.52**) depict a huge gap in terms of revenue. The Government of Ghana remains the main financier of the interventions; meanwhile, the trend over the past four years depicts the inability of the GoG to release all funds on time. The Assembly will therefore implore pragmatic strategies to mobilise additional revenue to aid in the successful implementation of its interventions. Table 5.1 indicates the programme financing of the district.

The Assembly has earmarked about One Hundred Thousand Ghana Cedis (**GHC 100,000.00**) to maintain its assets and infrastructure. The purpose is to ensure that facilities are in proper

shape to provide the needed services for citizens. A detailed maintenance plan is indicated in Appendix 5.

5.3 Costing of Plan

The following were steps and methodologies taken in the preparation of the budget for the projects and programmes in the Annual Action Plans (2026-2029).

The activities for implementation in the various plan periods were identified with the resources needed to implement these activities.

In determining the prices, a market survey was conducted. The website of the Public Procurement Authority also provided data on the average prices of items.

An inflationary component was factored into the pricing of physical projects whose funds will be sourced from unstable government grants (i.e, DACF and Donors) to ensure that all new and ongoing projects are completed irrespective of future economic happenings.

The District has most of its communities scattered. The District Assembly, due to this challenge, is always overstretched to provide services to its citizenry beyond the planning standards, hence the high cost of service delivery as far as infrastructure is concerned.

Also, interventions emanating from Departmental Plans and compensations were costed based on ceilings received from the Ministry of Finance.

Social and Demographic factors, such as an increase in population and distances between communities, were also considered in the pricing of non-physical projects in the areas of education, sensitization, and community mobilization. Difficulty in accessing hard-to-reach communities and high travelling costs, especially journeying to Island settlements, were also considered in the entire costing processes.

5.4 Programme of Action

The Programme of Action (PoA), for the medium term, is disaggregated by Development Programmes, identified priorities of the District. These programmes contain district-specific objectives that have been aligned to the Medium-Term Development Framework, upon which the entire plan is built. Table 5.1 shows the Programme of Action matrix

Table 5.1. Programme of Action

Development Programme	Timeframe				Cost (GHC,000)				Programme Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme	▲	▲	▲	▲	471	1,561	353	23			DoA	DA
Local Economic Development Programme	▲	▲	▲	▲	145	98	26				BAC	DA
Financial Management Programme	▲	▲	▲	▲	78	9,254.35	315.4				Finance/ Budget	PPD, DWD, DA
Tourism Promotion Programme	▲	▲	▲	▲	83.2	186.4	74.5				Tourism Desk off	DPs, PS, DA, BAC
Youth and Sports Development Programme	▲	▲	▲	▲	87	1,561		4,500			YEA	GES, BAC
Education Improvement Programme	▲	▲	▲	▲	825	24,923	43	20			GES	DA, NCCE, NGOs
Health Improvement Programme	▲	▲	▲	▲	252.3	12,886.5	321	1,228			GHS	EHS, DA
Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme	▲	▲	▲	▲	742.1	1,910.7	656.2	1,229.3			DSWC D	DA, CHRAJ, NGOs, CSOs,
Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme	▲	▲	▲	▲	249.5	8,381	453.8	67			EHU	DWD, Comm. Development
Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme	▲	▲	▲	▲	712	2,863.5	375.5	4,970			Roads	DWD, PPD, Transport off.
Spatial Development Programme	▲	▲	▲	▲	80.7	2,853	587.2				PPD	DWD, EPA. TSC, SPC
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme	▲	▲	▲	▲	67	198					FC	NADMO, Fire Service
Disaster Management Programme	▲	▲	▲	▲	100	231	131	110			NADM O	CA
Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement	▲	▲	▲	▲	1,178	9,259	1,719	150			DA	Dept, Units, TAs

Development Programme	Timeframe				Cost (GHC,000)				Programme Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Sub-Structure Improvement	▲	▲	▲	▲	24	235	146				DA	Area Councils CSOs/NGOs
Capacity Building and Productive Improvement Programme	▲	▲	▲	▲	178.5	874	410	8			HR	DA
Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme	▲	▲	▲	▲	281	877.5	531	115			DPCU	DA
Maintenance of public infrastructure	▲	▲	▲	▲		800	200				DPCU	DA
Communication and information dissemination	▲	▲	▲	▲		150	50				DPCU	DA
TOTAL					5,554.3	79,103	6,392.6	11,192.3				

5.5 Programme Financing

The Programme Financing Matrix deals with fund mobilization and utilization as far as the Medium Term is concerned. Its components are: The district's projected revenue for 2026–2029, the expenditure framework, the cost of implementing the Medium-Term Development Plan and Financial resource gaps. The total cost of implementing the 2026-2029 Medium Term Plan, as indicated in Table 5.2, is **One Hundred and Two Million, Two Hundred and Forty-Two Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢102,242,000.00)**, while the estimated revenue to be mobilized for the period is **GH¢82,813,000.53**. The Assembly, therefore, ought to devise measures to finance the huge budget deficit of **GH¢19,428.47** if only effective service delivery is at the forefront of its development agenda. The Assembly plans to roll out the following strategies, among others, to address the gaps in financing:

- Solicit financial support from NGOs and other development partners.
- Boost the IGF base of the Assembly.
- Encourage self-help projects.
- Solicit support from Philanthropists.
- Prioritize PPP in project implementation.
- Set up a project proposal writing committee within the DPCU to develop fundable project proposals for submission to International Financing Partners for consideration and funding.
- Establish an automated database and billing system to promote efficiency and effectiveness in revenue collection and accounting.
- Build the capacity of revenue collectors on strategies for revenue mobilization, set targets and monitor performance.

5.5.1 Sources of Funds

Several funding sources could finance the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan. In addition to the traditional funding sources whose disbursement is directly controlled by the District Assembly, there are other funding sources from Non-Governmental Organizations, multinational and bilateral institutions and the central government through Ministries, Departments and Agencies. The following are some of the funding opportunities for the district:

Funds directly under the District Assembly's control

Internally Generated Funds

District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)

District Assembly Common Fund – Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG)

Government Flagship Programmes

The Construction of Ultra-Modern District Markets under the 24-Hour Economy Policy.

Central Government

Direct payment for projects (e.g., Get Fund Projects)

Transfer to the District for the execution of projects/activities of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) by the sector ministries and agencies

Minerals Commission

Bilateral and Multilateral Agencies

United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

World Bank

Non- Governmental Organization

Afram Plains Development Organization

Compassion Ghana

World Vision Ghana

Faith Based Organization

Bee for Development, Ghana

5.5.2 Mobilization and Expenditure

Receipts from the Assembly’s Internally Generated Revenue, DACF and DACF-RFG will be in its own accounts and can therefore be spent directly. Receipts from sources such as USAID, UNICEF, World Bank may be transferred to MDAs such as the Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs (e.g., Ghana Productive Safety Net Project 2), Department of Feeder Roads, Ghana Health Service, Ghana Education Service, MOFA, etc., and will be used to finance some of the respective projects and activities.

Other projects, such as those under the GETFund and the 24-Hour Economy Market, will be paid for directly by the Central Government Agencies, even though supervision will be done by the District Assembly. The Assembly will also mobilize funds from beneficiaries in respect of projects such as market developments and light industrial areas.

A few projects, such as the rehabilitation of highways, are likely or will take place in the Government Central Tender Committee. The Assembly’s role will be to facilitate the construction works in affected communities.

Finally, the private sector is expected to mobilize its own resources for projects that focus on tourism development, hospitality, industrialization and to a larger extent, agriculture. However, the Assembly will continue to play the major role of a facilitator with respect to access to credit for the productive sectors of the economy.

5.2 Programme Financing

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A) (GHC,000)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding (GHC,000)						Total (B) (GHC,000)	Gap (C)=(B-A) (GHC,000)
		GoG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	DPs	Others		
Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme	2,408	329.7	1,092.7	193			15	1,630.4	777.6
Local Economic Development Programme	269	98.6	68.6	14	3,000			3,181.2	2,912.2
Financial Management Programme	9,647.75	54.6	6,663	157.7				6,875.3	2,772.5
Tourism Promotion Programme	344.1	58.27	130.5	29				217.77	126.33
Youth and Sports Development Programme	6,148	60.9	1,093				2,800	3,953.9	2,194.1
Education Improvement Programme	25,811	594	17,447	21.5	3,500		15	21,577.5	4,233.5
Health Improvement Programme	13,459.8	176.6	9,408	160.5	3,500		800	14,045.1	585.3
Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme	4,538.3	519.5	1,529	196.86		200	750.5	3,195.86	1,342.4
Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme	9,151.3	199.6	6,286	272			46	6,803.6	2,347.7
Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme	8,921	498.4	1,948	244.1	950		3000	6,640.5	2,280.5
Spatial Development Programme	3,520.9	56.5	1,998	264.2				2,318.7	1,202.2
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme	265	45.6	138.6			50		234.2	30.8
Disaster Management Programme	572	70	162	59			92	383	189

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A) (GHC,000)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding (GHC,000)						Total (B) (GHC,000)	Gap (C)=(B-A) (GHC,000)
		GoG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	DPs	Others		
Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement	12,306	824.6	6,481.3	687.6			75	8,068.5	4,237.5
Sub-Structure Improvement	405	17	174	51.1				242.1	162.9
Capacity Building and Productive Improvement Programme	1,470.5	128.5	612	205	500		10	1,455.5	15
Maintenance of public infrastructure	1,000		570	80				650	350
Communication and information dissemination	200		106	35				141	59
TOTAL	102,242	3914.37	56522.7	2882.96	11550	250	7693.5	82,813.53	19,428.47

5.6 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

The preparation of the 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) was subjected to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in line with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) guidelines and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements. The process involved a systematic review of all programmes and projects to determine their potential environmental, social, economic, and climate-related impacts.

The SEA was carried out through the following steps:

Screening and Assessment: all programs and projects were compiled and assessed against the municipal baseline situation to identify programs with significant environmental and social impacts

Impact Analysis: Assessment of potential risks and benefits of proposed interventions using SEA matrices and sustainability criteria. Both direct and cumulative impacts were considered.

Mitigation and Enhancement Measures: strategies were proposed to avoid or minimize adverse impacts while enhancing positive outcomes, those that were found to have potential impact.

Integration into the MTDP: SEA findings were mainstreamed into programme designs, safeguards, and the monitoring and evaluation framework of the MTDP.

The SEA will ensure that the plan is not only aligned with national policy objectives but also promotes sustainable, inclusive, and climate-resilient development at the local level.

At the end of the process, all the possible environmental impact for all the activities were assessed and where there are potential negative effects, it will inform planning and mitigation measures during implementation. Appendix 7 captures all the SEAs conducted for the Goals, with their respective test scores also provided.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.1 Introduction

To actualise the proposed objectives and programmes, specific activities and projects have been identified and annualised to be implemented for four years (2026-2029). The proposed activities were identified under the various development dimensions at DPCU technical meetings. Implementation of the Annual Action Plans will be measured through quarterly and annual review meetings of the DPCU and progress reports prepared and submitted to the National Development Planning Commission through the Eastern Regional Coordinating Council to ensure compliance.

Implementation of activities in the Annual Action Plans is based on the principle of prioritisation and needs assessment, where the most pressing developmental challenges or issues are addressed first. However, if the Assembly is unable to mobilise adequate resources to complete the implementation of interventions, ongoing activities would be rolled over to the ensuing year or period for completion. The Action Plans shall also go through periodic mid-year reviews to ascertain the sustainability and relevance of the planned activities. The review shall be conducted in accordance with the principle of citizen participation as stipulated in the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936).

6.1 2026 Annual Action Plan

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Objective: To increase production yield by 5% annually and 20% and reduce post-harvest loss by 20% by 31 st December, 2029													
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Train 400 farmers on integrated pest management approach	Donkorkrom	▲			▲		5					DOA	DA
Training of 300 farmers on climate smart agriculture	District wide		▲			5	15					DOA	DA
Partake in regional commodity satellite market exhibition.	Koforidua			▲		7						DOA	DA
Train 30 young women farmers in beekeeping and honey production, gari production, snail and mushroom farming	Donkorkrom	▲			▲	4	17		3			DOA	DA
Provide direct extension services to farmers through regular farm and home visits to disseminate improved agricultural technologies	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	7	50					DOA	DA
Training of AEAs on Technology, Extension Development Management, Agriculture Governance, home and farm visit and E-Extension	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲		10	20					DOA	DA
Conduct maize, cassava and legume intercrops demonstration	16 operational areas			▲	▲	4	10					DOA	DA
Train 500 farmers on early detection and diagnosis of plant disease	District wide			▲		8						DOA	DA
Establish District Assembly farm	Adofo	▲	▲	▲	▲			20				DA	DOA
Organize farmers for a	District wide	▲	▲			7	11					DOA	DA
Train 100 stakeholders on meat hygiene and safety	District wide				▲	4	10					DOA	DA

Objective: To increase production yield by 5% annually and reduce post-harvest loss by 20% by 31 st December, 2029													
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Sensitization of 700 farmers on Agribusiness platform and farmer service center	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	3	6		3			DOA	DA
Train 20 staff and technical officers on introduction of mechanization center and train technical officers on biosecurity and biosafety.	District wide	▲	▲				3	6	1			DOA	DA
Demonstration on gravity or furrow irrigation at Supom an train vegetable farmer in drip irrigation at Bruben	Supom, Bruben		▲			3		3	2			DOA	DA
Organize district RELC session	Donkorkrom		▲	▲		5	10		2			DOA	DA
Organize 4 plant clinic sessions	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	8					DOA	DA
Train 20 tractor operators on maintenance	Donkorkrom		▲			4						DOA	DA
Train agrochemical dealers in health and safety	Donkorkrom		▲				5					DOA	DA
Support the implementation of Feed Ghana Programme	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		100					DOA	DA
Conduct quarterly and Annual Performance review meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	6	15					DOA	DA
Provide transport support to Client supervisors of GPSNP-2	Supom, Adukrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			20				DA	DOA, Desk officer
Provide stationery, pay utilities, maintain official vehicles and resource meetings outside the district	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	20	24	12				DOA	DA

Objective: To promote livestock, poultry and fisheries development for food security and income generation among 300 farmers before December 2029.													
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Train fish farmers on fingering, stocking and pond management and processors on FAO guidance.	District wide		▲			7	15		2			DOA	DA
Sensitize 400 poultry and 200 livestock farmers on dry season feed formulation	District wide	▲	▲		▲	10	18					DOA	DA
Organize 50 farmers for familiarization tour to farmer service center and engage stakeholders on permit before transporting animal from the district	Donkorkrom				▲	2	5					DOA	DA
Educate, sensitize and train 200 poultry and pig farmers on biosecurity, biosafety, good husbandry practices and the use of 1-2 vaccine against new castle disease	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	6	22				DOA	DA
Conduct public education on rabies	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	5	16					DOA	DA
Facilitate the distribution of ‘Nkoko nkitinti’ at the district level	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		40					DOA	DA
Sub-Total						127	409	65	11				
Objective: To train and provide access to microfinance for 400 entrepreneurs and MSMEs in the district by December 2029.													
Programme: Local Economic Development													
Organise 2no. Business Dev’t Seminar	Donkorkrom		▲	▲		8		2				GEA	DA
Facilitate 100 MSMEs’ access to micro-finance	Donkorkrom		▲	▲		20						GEA	PFI’s
Business Counselling for clients and Follow-up on clients	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	12						GEA	REP
Organize quarterly LED committee meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	4						GEA	DA

Objective: To train and provide access to microfinance for 400 entrepreneurs and MSMEs in the district by December 2029.													
Programme: Local Economic Development													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Sensitization 15no. schools on TVET Programmes	District - wide		▲	▲		3						TSC	GES, Heads Parents,
Support MSMEs to regularize businesses	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	10						GEA	REP, Clients
Sub-Total						57		2					
Objective: To increase IGF of GHS 491,069.28 by 25% annually and 100% by December 2029 through effective revenue strategies.													
Programme: Financial Management Programme													
Prepare and Update 2026 Fixed Asset Register	KAPNDA	▲	▲	▲	▲	4		3				Finance Dept	BC, Revenue collectors
Organize monthly pay – your – levy campaign	KAPNDA	▲	▲	▲	▲		7	8				Finance	Budget Unit
Organize routine revenue mobilization exercise in the District.	KAPNDA	▲	▲	▲	▲	5.5	10	10				Budget Unit	Finance, Stats, Audit
Prepare Annual Accounts for 2026 fin. year	KAPNDA	▲	▲	▲	▲		10	5				Finance	Revenue collec
Carry out treasury, payables and receivable activities on the GIFMIS	District-wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		7.35	8.4				Finance Dept	Budget Unit
Data collection and valuation of all ratable properties	District-wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		15.5	10.5				Finance Dept	DA
Organize Fee Fixing Stakeholders Engagement	Area Coun		▲	▲			5	3				BC	DA
Preparation of 2027 Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Donkorkrom		▲	▲		6		2				BC	DA
Periodic updates on all business data in the district	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		4	3				Stats Dept	DA
Update of revenue register	KAPNDA	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	6	5				Finance Dept	Rev. collectors
Design and Construct 24-hour Economy Market	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		2000					DWD	DA
Construction of 1no. Cattle market	Addeemra	▲	▲	▲	▲		660					DWD	DA, Vert Off.
Sub-Total						17.5	2,724.85	57.9					

Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry														
Programme: Tourism Promotion Programme														
Projects	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Conduct short video documentaries and take snapshots of potential new tourism sites to attract investment	District-wide	▲						8					Tourism Unit	DA
Organize biking tourism	Donkorkrom			▲	▲			9					Tourism Unit	DA
Conduct Tree planting on the banks of the River Volta and Afram	District-wide		▲			8	9						Forestry Dep't	DA
Establish Inter-professional collaboration to attract more tourists from the diaspora	Amankwakrom		▲			10							Nana Otukwa Foundation	DA
Organize October Fest (food and Arts connection)	District-wide				▲	7	15						Nana Otukwa Foundation	DA
Exploring and advertising of KPAND islands for investment opportunities	District-wide				▲	8							Tourism Unit	DA
Organize an inter-community traditional delicacy competition (Easter Fest)	Bridge-Ano		▲			7	9						Tourism Unit	DA
Sub-Total						40	33	17						

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective: To improve the transition from basic school to JHS from 65% to 80% and improve BECE performance from 76% to 85% by Dec. 2029													
Programme: Education Improvement													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Celebration of Women and Girls in Science and Mathematics Day	District wide	▲					5					GES	DA, Donor
Provision of 10no. Laptop and desktop computers for GES staff	District office	▲	▲	▲	▲	20	180					GES	DA
Procure 2no. motorcycles for GES staff	District off.	▲	▲	▲	▲	50	200					DA	GES, Donor
Organize Celebration of Independence Day	District wide	▲				5	15					DA	GES
Construction of 4no.3-unit JHS classroom Block for DA Basic Schools	Bature, Sihu Norfegali, Zikpo-Agordeke, Ada Ntetia	▲	▲	▲	▲	100	1,550					DWD	DA
Construction of 2no. 2-unit KG Blocks	Donk. Presby sch, Amankwa Tornu	▲	▲	▲	▲		900					DWD	DA, GES
Construct 1no. 6-Unit Primary classroom block, Office, Store and Toilet Facilities	Avukope	▲	▲	▲	▲		830					DWD	GES, DA
Sub-Total						175	3,680						
Objective: To boost participation of youth aged 10-18yrs in organized sports from 15% to 40% of the population by December 31, 2029.													
Programme: Youth and Sports Development Programme													
Construct 1no. ultra-modern Astro turf for the youth in the district	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		1500					DWD	DA
Organize inter-school sports festival	District wide	▲		▲		4	6					GES	DA
Organize inter-school festival of art and culture	District wide		▲	▲		3	7					GES	DA, Donor
Sub-Total						7	1,513						

Objective: To improve the transition from basic school to JHS from 65% to 80% and improve BECE performance from 76% to 85% by Dec. 2029													
Programme: Education Improvement													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize Quiz competitions for basic Schools	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	6	9					GES	DA
Organize 2no. mock examination for BECE candidates.	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	40					DA	GES
Organize orientation workshop for newly posted teachers	Donkorkrom	▲		▲		5	10					GES	DA
Organize capacity building workshop for 95 head teachers	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	7	8					GES	DA
Organize 2no. Reading festival.	District Wide	▲		▲		4	11					GES	DA
Organize award scheme for teachers	District Wide	▲		▲		15	35					GES	GHS
Procure 410no. Hexagonal tables and chairs for KG Schools, 500no. Dual Desk for Primary, 302 mono desks for JHS, and 200no Furniture for teachers	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		1,700					DA	GES
Organize STMIE clinic for students	Koforidua		▲		▲	5	15					GES	DA
Organize my first day at school	District wide	▲				10	50					GES	DA
Organize public education on ECE awareness, socio-cultural barriers to edu., right age enrolment and enrolment drive	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	5	10					GES	SWCD
Organize comprehensive coaching, monitoring and assessment support visit to schools	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	15	35					GES	DA, DONOR
Organize two 2no. DEOC/ADEOP meetings	Donkorkrom	▲		▲		4	6					GES	DA
Provide support to brilliant but needy students	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	6					GES	DA
Camping of BECE candidates	District wide		▲	▲		5	7					GES	DA, Donor
Celebration of World Menstrual Day	District wide		▲			2	6					GES	WV, DA
Sub-Total						97	1,948						

Objective: Increase proportion of the population with access to functional primary healthcare from 56% to 70% by 2029													
Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Hold data monthly validation meetings	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲			3				GHS	DA
Organize case search and management on mental health	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	5						GHS	DA
Train health staff on Baby Friendly Health Facility Initiative (BFHFI)	District wide			▲				10				GHS	DA
Conduct quarterly supportive supervision to health facilities	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	8	5				GHS	DA
Conduct quarterly follow up visits to ARV defaulters	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	3	7					GHS	DA
Organize quarterly family Planning campaigns	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		8	2				GHS	DA
Train Sub-District staff on Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (ISDR)	District wide	▲				3			3			GHS	DA
Conduct education on TB prevention and management.	District wide	▲					5					GHS	DA
Organize quarterly public education on immunization in communities.	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	5		5				GHS	DA
Organize quarterly public education on adolescent health care services	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		6					GHS	DA
Conduct routine immunization and Child Welfare Clinics	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	5		3				GHS	DA
Celebrate child health promotion week	District wide			▲			10	5				GHS	SWCD, DA
Organize mid-year and annual review on health performance indicators	District wide	▲	▲					5				GHS	DA
Organize Radio talk shows on local FM on health issues.	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲			2				GHS	DA
Celebrate health events in the district	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	8	5				GHS	DA
Organize World Aids Day Celebration	District	▲	▲	▲	▲		10					DA	GHS

Objective: To increase proportion of the population with access to functional primary healthcare from 56% to 70% by 2029													
Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Provide Support to PLHIV	District	▲	▲	▲	▲		12					DA	GHS
Organize 4no. DAC Meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		7					DA	GHS
Provide support to 50 persons within the district with their medical expenses	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		100					MP	DA, GHS
Organize Public Health Emergency Health Management Committee meeting (PHEMC) and District Health Committee meeting (DHC)	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		5					GHS	DA
Organize quarterly District Epidemic management Preparedness and Response Meetings	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	5						GHS	DA
Conduct stakeholders' engagement with medical practitioners and other health workers at the Presbyterian Hospital	Donkorkrom	▲				3.2	4					BDR	DA
Conduct Mass registration of Birth	Katerpillar-Tornu		▲			5.5	4					BDR	DA
Embark on community radio discussion on birth registration	Bruben				▲	5.2						BDR	DA
Organize community engagement on birth registration	Amankwakrom			▲			4					BDR	DA
Objective: To construct 12no. new health facilities in the district by January 2029 with DACF.													
Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
Construction of 2no. CHPS Compound	Atakora, Kpal	▲	▲	▲	▲		1,500					DWD	DHMT
Construct an Emergency Ward at Donkorkrom Presbyterian Hospital	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		1,100					DWD	DHMT
Construct 1no. CHPS Compound	Adukrom	▲	▲	▲	▲				500			DWD	DHMT
Renovation of 1no. CHPS Compound	Abomasarefo	▲	▲	▲	▲		300					DWD	DA/DHMT
Sub-total						40.9	3,088	45	503				

Objective: Increase beneficiaries on social protection programmes by 10% by end of December, 2029													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Identification, registration and Renewal of 1000 indigents including OVCs, PWDs and LEAP beneficiaries to be hooked unto NHIS	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	9		9				DSWCD	NHIA, DA, Assembly Members
Organize sensitization program on Teenage Pregnancy and Child Marriage	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	6		7	10			DSWCD	GES, GEA, CSOs
Assist 40 Teenage Mothers with employable skills	Donkorkrom and environs	▲	▲	▲	▲			6	12			CD	SW, GES, Master crafts
Organize monitoring and inspection of daycare centers, RHCs NPOs and school feeding program standards	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	7.6		8.5				DSWCD	CP Actors
Organize adult education in 8 Communities	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	58		9.5				CD	SW, DA
Organize bi-monthly LEAP payments in the 50 beneficiary communities	50 LEAP beneficiary communities	▲	▲	▲	▲	5		6	90			SW	CD, CFPs, GHS, PFI, DA
Create awareness on foster care, train and register 20 foster parents	Donkorkrom and environs	▲	▲	▲	▲	25	8	11				DSWCD	DA
Conduct home visit in 20 household and families	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	5		6				CD	LCC,SW,R O, CSOs
Preparation of 2026 Gender Based Action Plan	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	4		5	5			GDO	DPCU, DSWCD
Develop a database on children with special needs especially those with disabilities in basic school and procure assistive technology and device for them	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	17	7	6.6	15			DSWCD	GES, SHEP

Objective: To ensure that 80 PWDs are economically independent through apprenticeship training by January 2029.													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Servicing of DFMC meeting for PWDs	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	3	7	6				SW	DFMC, DA
Assist PWDs with employable skills and equip them with needed tools after completion of training	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	40					SW	Master Craft Persons
Assessment of 150 PWDs for support and procurement of items	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	50	450	7				SW	CD, DFMC, DA
Organize training for PWDs on how to maintain their business and proper book keeping	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	5	2.1				GEA	DSWCD, DA,
Identification and registration of new PWDs to update the register	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	3	8	9				DSWCD	DFMC, DA
Objective: To reduce Child Abuse Cases on Island communities from 226 to 50 by June 2029													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Establish Community Child Protection Committee (CPCC) in some selected Communities within the District	Dwarf and Digya Island communities	▲	▲	▲	▲	0.5	2	5.8	12			DSWCD	CP Actors
Organize sensitization program on child trafficking in some selected island comm.	Island communities	▲	▲	▲	▲	2.5		6	17			DSWCD	CP Actors
Organize sensitization program on child abuse, labor and trafficking in selected communities	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		5	5	17			DSWCD	CP Actors GES, NCCE, CHRAJ
Follow up on 30 case management issues	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		5	9	8.4			DSWCD	GHS, GES
Organize community engagement on child protection toolkit in 25 selected communities including 5 island communities	10 selected communities including 5 islands	▲	▲	▲	▲	6	8	7	25			DSWCD	CP Team
Handling of family tribunal and juvenile issues at court (tracing and SER)	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	6	6	10				DSWCD	Judicial service, GPS

Objective: To reduce Child Abuse Cases on Island communities from 226 to 50 by June 2029													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize education on SGBV in 3 SHS and 15 JHS	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	5	7	9	11			DSWC D	GHS, GES
Support Case Management in KAPND and strengthening referrals and linkages with other stakeholders	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	5	7	10	17			DSWC D	GPS,GHS,LCC,GES,NHI ACH
Sub-total						229.6	565	160.5	239.4				
Objective: To increase potable water coverage from 57.2% in 2025 to 70% by the end of 2029 through drilling and extension.													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Drill and mechanize 12no. boreholes	12 communi.	▲	▲	▲	▲		1,700					DWD	DA
Maintain 4no. non-functional boreholes	4no. comm.	▲	▲	▲	▲		80					DWD	DA
Observe World Handwashing Day	Supom				▲			6				EHSU	DA
Objective: To Increase sanitation coverage from 60% to 75% by the end of 2029													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Organize hygiene education for food vendors and livestock owners on the control of stray animals in 10 communities	District-wide	▲						3				EHSU	DA
Organize medical Screening for all meat and food handlers	District-wide	▲						10.2				EHSU	DA
Training workshop for all officers on meat inspection	Donkorkrom		▲					2				EHSU	DA
Maintenance of the final disposal site	Adofo, Ata	▲	▲	▲	▲	40	200					EHSU	DA
Conduct the burial of paupers	District-wide			▲					12			EHSU	DA
Observe World Toilet Day	District wide				▲	6						EHSU	DA
Conduct Health education in 10 schools	District-wide			▲				2				EHSU	DA
Conduct manual dislodging	District-wide		▲			3	7					EHSU	DA

Objective: To increase sanitation coverage from 60% to 75% by the end of 2029													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Legally acquire land for the final disposal site	Donkorkrom				▲				10			EHSU	DA
Organize a meeting for the public addressing system owners on noise control	Donkorkrom	▲				.5						EHSU	DA
Conduct domicile Inspection	District wide		▲					3				EHSU	DA
Organize hygiene education for butchers, kebab handlers, and fishmongers on best hygiene practices	Donkorkrom		▲									EHSU	DA
Maintenance of public toilets	Donkorkrom Atakora Ntonaboma	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	30	20				EHSU	DA, DWD
Organize monthly National Sanitation Day	District-wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	50						EHSU	DA
Organize sensitization and prevention of stray animals in 10 communities	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		10	5				EHSU	DA
Conduct Market sanitation (Disinfection and Disinfestation)	Donkorkrom		▲					2				EHSU	DA
Procurement of sanitary tools (50 litter bins)	Donkorkrom	▲				6	10					EHSU	DA
Sub-total						115.5	2,037	53.2	22				

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Objective: To increase motorable roads of the district from 268km to 400km by December 2029 through the District Road Improvement Programme															
Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme															
Projects	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department			
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating		
Rehabilitation of 5km of Feeder Roads from Amankwakrom to Salepe	Amankwakrom-Salepe	▲	▲	▲	▲				560					GPSNP-2	DA
Bituminous surfacing of 0.8km GCB Bank Road.	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	540								DWD	DA, Local Con.
Reshaping of 50km of feeder roads	Selected commun.	▲	▲	▲	▲	50	250							DWD	DA, Loc. C
Construction of 15km of feeder roads	selected com.	▲	▲	▲	▲	50	400							DWD	DFR
Organize sensitization on road safety and signs for drivers and riders	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		10	8						DA	DVLA, GPRTU
Provide Logistical support for security operations to enhance enforcement of road safety regulations in the district	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	20	60	6						DA	Security Agencies
Sub-total						660	720	14	560						
Objective: Ensure orderliness in spatial development of the district through the preparation of 5no. Layouts by January 2029															
Programme: Spatial Development Programme															
Organize monthly TSC and SPC meetings.	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		13	12						PPD	DA
Prepare/revise 2 no. local plans.	Donkorkrom Atakora	▲	▲	▲	▲		10	10						PPD	DA
Prepare District Spatial Development Framework	Donkorkrom Atakora	▲	▲	▲	▲		10	10						PPD	DA
Conduct sensitization on development control and zoning standards.	Donkorkrom Atakora	▲	▲	▲	▲	4.7		4.3						PPD	DA
Acquisition and registration of Assembly lands	Donkorkrom Atakora	▲	▲	▲	▲		12	8						PPD	DA

Objective: Ensure orderliness in spatial development of the district through the preparation of 5no. Layouts by January 2029														
Programme: Spatial Development Programme														
Projects	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Organize routine inspections on structural development.	Donkorkrom Atakora Asikasu Adeemmra	▲	▲	▲	▲	3		3					PPD	DA
Maintenance of Street light	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	20						DWD	DA
Sub-total						17.7	65	47.3						
Objective: To rehabilitate 40ha of degraded lands within the district with cashew seedlings by December 2029.														
Programme: Climate Change and Env. Sustainability Programme														
Education and Sensitization on deforestation	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		5						FSD	GNFS
Raise 30,000 tree seedlings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲			5	10						FSD	DA
Distribute 2,000 seedlings for farm planting	District wide		▲	▲		3							FSD	DA
Maintain 100ha of existing plantations	District wide		▲	▲		3	7						FSD	DA
Sub-Total						11	22							
Objective: To form, train and resource 25 DVGs and provide relief items to 150 disaster victims each year until December 2029														
Programme: Disaster Management Programme														
Provide relief items for disaster victims	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	5	35						NADMO	DA
Organize community education on climate resilience	Abotanso, Cedikope, Nyuinyui	▲	▲	▲	▲	5	5		10				DPCU	DOA, GHS, FC, GNFS
Train Community leaders in community led adaptation.	Kokrobuta, Kwaekese Abomasarefo	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	20		15				CA	DOA, GHS
Organize campaign on bush and domestic fires in 30 Comm.	Selected communities	▲	▲	▲	▲	3		3					Fire Service	NADMO
Sub-Total						23	60	3	25					

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Objective: To improve upon the 25% citizens participation in public activities by 30% by January 2029 through education and advocacy													
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize quarterly DPCU meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	20					DPCU	CA
Organize public hearings in planning and budgeting	Donkorkrom, Bruben	▲			▲			80				DPCU	HODs
Upload of documents onto the DDD Platform	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			30				DPCU, CA	HODs
Organize Proposal writing committee meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	6	14					DPCU	CA
Organize quarterly budget committee meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		12	6				DPCU	CA
Organize 2no. town hall meetings on Annual Action Plan and Budget preparation and performance	Donkorkrom, Amankwa	▲		▲		20	40	40				BC DPCU	DA
Provide Support to MPs Projects and Programmes	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	202	1,400					MP	DA
Provide support to Traditional Authorities, Festivals and Religious celeb.	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	35					DA	Trad.Auth Churches, Mos
Organize meetings with Government agenc	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			16				DA	ECG, CWSA,
Provide Logistical support for security operations and enforcement of road safety regulations in the district	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	40	12	12				DA	Security Agencies
Organize Community engagement sessions in 20 communities.	Selected communities	▲	▲	▲	▲	10		40				CA	DPCU, Ass. Member
Organize consultative meetings with NGOs, CSOs, CBOs	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			5.5	10			DPCU	NGOs, CSOs, CBOs

Objective: To improve upon the 25% citizens participation in public activities by 30% by January 2029 through education and advocacy													
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize sensitization on road safety and signs for drivers and riders	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		20	16				DA	DVLA, GPRTU
Provide support to Self-help Projects in the District	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	60	80					DA	DWD
Provide Protocol Services	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	20	160	60				DA	Ext. visitors
Organize Quarterly Management meeting	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			6				DA	HODs
Organize quarterly ETC meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			6				Proc. Unit	DA
Preparation of 2026-2029 MTDP	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		30					DPCU	DA
Organize Quarterly Public Relation and Complains Committee (PRCC) Meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	5		6				DA	HODs
Organize 3no. Executive Committee Meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		20	10				DA	HODs, Ass members
Organize 3no. Quarterly Sub-Committee Meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	8	20	15				DA	HODs Ass. Mem
Organize 3no. General Assembly Meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	30	15				DA	HODs, Ass. Mem.
Organize Fee Fixing Stakeholders Engagement	Area Council		▲	▲			5	3				BC	DA
Provide financial support to all GPNSP-2 Activities including stakeholder's engagement	Supom, Adukrom, Salepe	▲	▲	▲	▲				100			Desk office, Finance	DA, DOA, DWD, SWCD
Renovation of District Assembly Hall	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		450					DWD	Loc . cont.
Renovation of District Assembly Guest House	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		350					DWD	Loc . cont.
Sub-total						401	2698	366.5	110				

Objective: To inaugurate, resource, and operationalize all five (5) Area Councils by June, 2029.													
Programme: Sub-Structure Improvement													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize quarterly Area council meetings	All Area councils	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	6	8				DPCU	HODs, TA
Inauguration of 5no. Area Council members	All 5 Area Councils	▲	▲			10	10					DPCU CA	HODs
Provide support to sub-structures within the district	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	40					DA	Sub-structures
Sub-total						24	56	8					
Objective: To build the capacity of about 50% of staff by the end of 2029													
Programme: Capacity Building and Productive Improvement Programme													
Organize 3-days training in contract management	Donkorkrom			▲			15					HRM Dept	DA
Organize 2-days training in local governance act, 2016 and LGS protocols	Donkorkrom			▲				20				HRM Dept	DA
Organize a 2-day In- House Staff Appraisal Training for all staff	Donkorkrom	▲						15				HRM Dept	DA
Organize 4no. quarterly staff meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			20				HRM Dept	DA
Organize 2days Training on Revenue Improvement Strategies for revenue staff and taskforce	Donkorkrom	▲				6						HRM Dept	Finance, CA
Staff salary administration, preparation and submission of reports, office stationery and staff promotions	Donkorkrom/ Accra	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	5	15				HRM Dept	DA
Sub-total						16	20	70					

Objective: To equip thirteen (13) Departments of the Assembly with Basic logistics to enhance service delivery for the end of 2029													
Programme: Capacity Building and Productive Improvement Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Procure Office stationery, equipment and consumables	Donkorkrom	▲				25	73.5	17				DA	All Dept
Respond to data request from individual, departments and agencies in the district	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	1						Stats Dept	DA
Training of Data Collectors for internal data collection	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		12	8	2			Stats Dept	DA
Conduct Periodic update on the District Administrative Data Platform & dissemination of outcomes with Depts and agencies	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	6	4				Stats Dept	HODs, Agencies in the District
Procure software for Data Collection, Compilation and analysis	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			30				BC	DA
Procure 3no. Printers, office furniture and stationery and 1no. Digital camera for Departments and units of the Ass.	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	2.5	40					DA	Dept of Ass.
Provide logistical support to decentralized departments	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			2				DA	NCCE, NGOs
Provide support to all NALAG Activities.	National	▲	▲	▲	▲		70					DA	NALAG
Sub-Total						30.5	201.5	61	2				
Objective: To prepare and approve Annual Action Plans and Budget with full participation of stakeholders by 30th September and October annually.													
Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme													
Preparation of quarterly and Annual Progress Report	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	15	5	5				DPCU	HODs
Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects/Programmes	District wide		▲	▲	▲	10	10	30				DPCU	HODs
Conduct monitoring and inspection of Feeder roads	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	3	7	2				DWD	DA

Objective: To prepare and approve Annual Action Plans and Budget with full participation of stakeholders by 30th September and October annually.													
Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize Mid-year and Annual review meeting	Donkorkrom		▲	▲		5	30	10				DPCU	HODs, CSOs
Preparation of 2027 Composite Budget	Donkorkrom		▲	▲		5	30	4				BC	DA
Preparation of 2027 Procurement plan	Donkorkrom				▲	10						Proc. Unit	DA
Internal Audit Monitoring on Projects	District wide		▲	▲	▲		5	5	5			IAU	DA
Preparation of 2026 Annual Performance Review Report	District wide	▲	▲			7	8	18				DPCU	HODs
Conduct monthly monitoring of GPSNP-2 sub-projects	Supom, Adukrom, Salepe	▲	▲	▲	▲				60			Desk Office	DA
Update of District Profile	Donkorkrom	▲				10	20					DPCU	HODs
Update of 2027 Annual Action Plan	Donkorkrom		▲	▲		5	15	5				DPCU	HODs
Preparation of Popular Participation Action Plan	District wide	▲				6	14	10				DPCU	HODs
Sub-total						76	144	89	65				
GRAND TOTAL						215	19,26	1141.	1,537.				
						2.7	5.35	4	4				

6.2 2027 Annual Action Plan

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Objective: To increase production yield by 5% annually and 20% and reduce post-harvest loss by 20% by 31st December, 2029													
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Train 20 staff on introduction of mechanization center and technical officers on biosecurity and biosafety	Donkorkrom	▲	▲			7		10				DOA	DA
Train 20 tractor operators on maintenance	Donkorkrom		▲			9						DOA	DA
Organize district RELC session	Donkorkrom		▲	▲		6	9					DOA	DA
Training of AEAs on Technology, Extension Development Management, Agriculture Governance, home and farm visit and E-Extension	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲		10	25					DOA	DA
Conduct quarterly and Annual Performance review meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	12	25					DOA	DA
Conduct monthly commodity market price survey	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	4						DOA	DA
Sensitization of 700 farmers on Agribusiness platform and farmer service center	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	8	5					DOA	DA
Train 20 staff and technical officers on introduction of mechanization center and train technical officers on biosecurity and biosafety.	District wide	▲	▲			6		12				DOA	DA
Demonstration on gravity or furrow irrigation at Supom and train vegetable farmers in drip irrigation at Bruben	Supom, Bruben		▲			6			6			DOA	DA

Objective: To increase production yield by 5% annually and reduce post-harvest loss by 20% by 31st December, 2029													
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Training of 300 farmers on climate smart agriculture	District wide		▲			5	15					DOA	DA
Partake in regional commodity satellite market	Koforidua			▲		3	7					DOA	DA
Train young women farmers in beekeeping and honey production	Donkorkrom	▲			▲	1	5					DOA	DA
Train women in snail and mushroom farming	District wide	▲			▲	2	6					DOA	DA
Train 100 women in fresh yoghurt production	Donkorkrom	▲	▲				10					DOA	DA
Train 10 women groups in gari fortification	District wide	▲			▲	8	12					DOA	DA
Train agrochemical dealers in health and safety	Donkorkrom		▲			10						DOA	DA
Train 500 farmers on early detection and diagnosis of plant disease	District wide			▲		3	14					DOA	DA
Train 400 farmers on integrated pest management approach	Donkorkrom	▲			▲	10						DOA	DA
Provide direct extension services to farmers through regular farm and home visits to disseminate improved agricultural technologies	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	43					DOA	DA
Conduct maize, cassava and legume intercrops demonstration	16 Opera. areas			▲	▲	4	10					DOA	DA
Organized farmer's fora	District wide	▲	▲			8	10					DOA	DA
Public education on rabies	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	8	20					DOA	DA
Sub-total						140	216	22	6				

Objective: To promote livestock, poultry and fisheries development for food security and income generation among 300 farmers before December 2029.													
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organized 50 farmers for familiarization tour to farmer service center and engage stakeholders on permit before transporting animal from the district	District wide				▲		17					DOA	DA
Sensitize 400 poultry and 200 livestock farmers on dry season feed formulation	District wide	▲	▲		▲	18	40					DOA	DA
Train 100 stakeholders on meat hygiene and safety	District wide				▲	8	20					DOA	DA
Educate, sensitize and train 200 poultry and pig farmers on biosecurity, biosafety, good husbandry practices and the use of 1-2 vaccine against new castle disease	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	5	7	24				DOA	DA
Train fishermen and processors on FAO guidance	District wide		▲			7	10					DOA	DA
Train fish farmers on fingerling stocking and pond management	Bruben			▲		5	10					DOA	DA
Sub-Total						43	104	24					
Objective: To train and provide access to microfinance for 400 entrepreneurs and MSMEs in the district by December 2029.													
Programme: Local Economic Development													
Organise 2no. Business Dev't Seminar	Donkorkrom		▲	▲		8		2				GEA	DA
Facilitate 100 MSMEs' access to micro-finance	Donkorkrom		▲	▲		20						GEA	PFI's
Business Counselling for clients and Follow-up on clients	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	12						GEA	REP
Organize quarterly LED committee meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	4						GEA	DA

Objective: To train and provide access to microfinance for 400 entrepreneurs and MSMEs in the district by December 2029.													
Programme: Local Economic Development													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Sensitization 15no. schools on TVET Programmes	District - wide		▲	▲		3						TSC	GES, Heads Parents,
Support MSMEs to regularize businesses	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	10						GEA	REP, Clients
Sub-Total						57		2					
Objective: To increase IGF of GHS 491,069.28 by 25% annually and 100% by December 2029 through effective revenue strategies.													
Programme: Financial Management Programme													
Prepare and Update 2027 Fixed Asset Register	KAPNDA	▲	▲	▲	▲	9		8				Finance Dept	BC, Revenue collectors
Organize monthly pay – your – levy campaign	KAPNDA	▲	▲	▲	▲		12	11				Financ	Budget Unit
Organize routine revenue mobilization exercise in the district.	KAPNDA	▲	▲	▲	▲	7.5	14	14				Budget Unit	Finance, Stats, Audit
Prepare Annual Accounts for 2027 fin. year	KAPNDA	▲	▲	▲	▲		12	7				Finance	Revenue colle
Data collection and valuation of all ratable properties	District-wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		17.5	12.5				Finance Dept	DA
Organize Fee Fixing Stakeholders Engagement	Area Coun		▲	▲			8	6				BC	DA
Preparation of 2027 Revenue Improvement AP	Donkorkrom		▲	▲		8		5				BC	DA
Periodic updates on all business data in the district	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		8	6				Stats Dept	DA
Update of revenue register	KAPNDA	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	12	7				Finance	Rev. collec
Design and Construct 24-hour Economy Market	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		1,000					DWD	DA
Preparation of 2028 Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Donkorkrom		▲	▲		2	4	2				BC	DA
Maintenance of Donkorkrom Central Market	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		100					DWD	DA. Loc. Contr.s
Sub-Total						30.5	1187.5	78.5					

Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry by 2029														
Programme: Tourism Promotion Programme														
Projects	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Conduct short video documentaries and take snapshots of potential new tourism sites to attract investment	District-wide	▲						6					Tourism Unit	DA
Organize biking tourism	Donkorkrom			▲	▲			3.5					Tourism Unit	DA
Conduct Tree planting	District-wide		▲			6.2	14						Forestry Dep't	DA
Exploring and advertising of KPAND islands for investment opportunities	District-wide				▲	12							Tourism Unit	DA
Organize an inter-community traditional delicacy competition (Easter Fest)	Bridge-Ano		▲			4	23						Tourism Unit	DA
Organize tour for SHS students	District-wide			▲		10	27						Tourism unit	DA
Organize October Fest (Food and Arts Connection)	District-wide				▲	7	12						Nana Otukwa Foundation.	DA
Inter-professional collaboration to attract more tourists from the diaspora	Amankwakrom		▲			4	8						Nana Otukwa Foundation	DA
Sub-Total						43.2	84	9.5						

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective: To improve the transition from basic school to JHS from 65% to 80% and improve BECE performance from 76% to 85% by Dec. 2029													
Programme: Education Improvement													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Celebration of Women and Girls in Science and Mathematics Day	District wide	▲					5					GES	DA, Donor
Provision of 10no. Laptop and desktop computers for GES staff	District office	▲	▲	▲	▲	20	180					GES	DA
Procure 3no. motorcycles for GES staff	District off.	▲	▲	▲	▲	50	200					DA	GES, Donor
Organize Celebration of Independence Day	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	5	15					DA	GES
Supply of Furniture to Basic School	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		900					DWD	Loc. C. DA
Construction of 2no. Teachers Bungalow	Senafukope, Fasso Battor	▲	▲	▲	▲								
Maintenance of Ada Ntetia D/A Prim. Sch	Ada Ntetia	▲	▲	▲	▲		100					DWD	DA, GSES
Construction of 1no. 2-unit KG Block	Kwaekese	▲	▲	▲	▲		800					DWD	DA, GES
Construct 2no. 6-Unit Primary classroom block, Office, Store and Toilet Facilities	Gbolokope, Bruben	▲	▲	▲	▲		1,840					DWD	GES, DA
Sub-Total						75	4040						
Objective: To boost participation of youth aged 10-18yrs in organized sports from 15% to 40% of the population by December 31, 2029.													
Programme: Youth and Sports Development Programme													
Construct 1no. ultra-modern Astro turf for the youth in the district	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲				1500			Sports Ministry	DA
Organize inter-school sports festival	District wide	▲		▲		20	8					GES	DA
Organize inter-school festival of art and culture	District wide		▲	▲		9	8					GES	DA, Donor
Sub-Total						29	16		1500				

Objective: To improve the transition from basic school to JHS from 65% to 80% and improve BECE performance from 76% to 85% by Dec. 2029													
Programme: Education Improvement													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize Quiz competitions for basic Schools	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	8	10					GES	DA
Organize 2no. mock examination for BECE candidates.	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	11	45					DA	GES
Organize orientation workshop for newly posted teachers	Donkorkrom	▲		▲		7	15					GES	DA
Organize capacity building workshop for 95 head teachers	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	8	9					GES	DA
Organize 2no. Reading festival.	District Wide	▲		▲		4	11					GES	DA
Organize award scheme for teachers	District Wide	▲		▲		15	35					GES	GHS
Procure 500no. Hexagonal tables and chairs for KG Schools, 600no. Dual Desk for Primary, 400 mono desks for JHS, and 200no Furniture for teachers	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		1,900					DA	GES
Organize STMIE clinic for students	Koforidua		▲		▲	5	15					GES	DA
Organize my first day at school	District wide	▲				12	50	3				GES	DA
Organize public education on ECE awareness, socio-cultural barriers to edu., right age enrolment and enrolment drive	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	5	10	2				GES	SWCD
Organize comprehensive coaching, monitoring and assessment support visit to schools	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	15	35					GES	DA, DONOR
Organize two 2no. DEOC/ADEOP meetings	Donkorkrom	▲		▲		6	8					GES	DA
Provide support to brilliant but needy students	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	6	8					GES	DA
Camping of BECE candidates	District wide		▲	▲		7	9					GES	DA, Donor
Celebration of World Menstrual Day	District wide		▲			4	8					GES	WV, DA
Sub-Total						113	2,168	5					

Objective: Increase proportion of the population with access to functional primary healthcare from 56% to 70% by 2029													
Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organise quarterly family Planning campaigns	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	9	4				GHS	DA
Sensitize stakeholders on regenerative health and nutrition.	District wide	▲		▲			7	7				GHS	DA
Intensify health education on regenerative health and nutrition (NCD) in communities	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	6		3				GHS	DA
Conduct quarterly follow up visits to ARV defaulters	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	8	4				GHS	DA
Conduct quarterly Health education on malaria control in communities	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	6	14	10				GHS	DA
Organize Public Health Emergency Health Management Committee meeting (PHEMC) and District Health Committee meeting (DHC)	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	10						GHS	DA
Organize quarterly District Epidemic management Preparedness and Response Meetings	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	6					GHS	DA
Conduct quarterly case search in communities and schools	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	6		6				GHS	GES/DA
Organize quarterly TB review meeting	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲			6	10			GHS	NGO
Organize quarterly meetings with CBSVs at sub district level	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲			4				GHS	DA
Training of chemical sellers on the use of ACTs	District wide			▲		3			10			GHS	NGO/DA
Conduct quarterly review meeting on Malaria Activities	District wide		▲		▲			5				GHS	DA
Conduct community durbars	District wide	▲		▲		5		5				GHS	DA
Sub-Total						44	44	54	20				

Objective: To increase proportion of the population with access to functional primary healthcare from 56% to 70% by 2029													
Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Train staff on current issues regarding the control of HIV/AIDS including voluntary testing and counselling.	District wide		▲			4	6	7				GHS	DA
Celebrate child health promotion week	District wide			▲		4	10	7				GHS	DA
Hold data monthly validation meetings	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲			6				GHS	DA
Organize quarter performance review on EPI	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	6	6				GHS	DA
Conduct active case search on NTDs	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	6		4				GHS	DA
Organize Radio talk shows on local FM on health issues.	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲			6				GHS	DA
Conduct quarterly supportive supervision to health facilities	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲			10				GHS	DA
Repairs and maintenance of fleet	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	19	30					GHS	DA
Organize mid-year and annual review on health performance indicators	District wide	▲						13				GHS	DA
Celebrate health events in the district.	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	6	8	15				GHS	DA
Sub-Total						43	60	74					
Objective: To construct 12no. new health facilities in the district by January 2029 with DACF.													
Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
Construction of 2no. CHPS Compound	Kayera, Madagascar	▲	▲	▲	▲		1,800					DWD	DHMT
Construct 2no. Nurse Quarters	Addemmra, Manchare	▲	▲	▲	▲		1,400					DWD	DHMT
Construct 1no. CHPS Compound	Adukrom	▲	▲	▲	▲				700			DWD	DHMT
Renovation of 1no. CHPS Compound	Kwaekese	▲	▲	▲	▲		300					DWD	DA/DHMT
Sub-total							3500		700				

Objective: Increase beneficiaries on social protection programmes by 10% by the end of December, 2029													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Follow up on 30 case management issues	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		4	8	9.8			DSWCD	GHS, GES, CSOs
Organize community engagement on child protection toolkit in 25 selected communities including 5 island communities	10 selected communities including 5 islands	▲	▲	▲	▲		5.5	7	18.5			DSWCD	CP Team
Organize bi-monthly LEAP payments in the 50 beneficiary communities	50 LEAP beneficiary communities	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	2.5	6	100			SW	CD, CFPs, GHS, PFI, DA
Create awareness on foster care, train and register 20 foster parents	Donkorkrom and its environs	▲	▲	▲	▲	3	5	6.7				DSWCD	DA
Organize education on SGBV in 3 SHS and 15 JHS	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	3.9	8.5	6			DSWCD	GHS, GES
Conduct public Education on Gender Based Violence	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	7	10	7	20			GDO	DSD, GHS
Assist 40 Teenage Mothers with employable skills	Donkorkrom and its environs	▲	▲	▲	▲			6	12			CD, SW,	GES, GEA Master craft persons
Conduct home visit in 20 household and families	Donkorkrom	▲	▲										
Organize monitoring and inspection of daycare centers, RHCs NPOs and school feeding program standards	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	3.9	10				DSWCD	CP Actors
Sub-total						18	34.8	59.2	166.3				

Objective: To ensure that 80 PWDs are economically independent through apprenticeship training by January 2029.													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Servicing of DFMC meeting for PWDs	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	3	7	6				SW	DFMC, DA
Assist PWDs with employable skills and equip them with needed tools after completion of training	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	40					SW	Master Craft Persons
Assessment of 150 PWDs for support and procurement of items	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	50	450	7				SW	CD, DFMC, DA
Organize training for PWDs on how to maintain their business and proper book keeping	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	5	2.1				GEA	DSWCD, DA,
Identification, registration and Renewal of 1000 indigents including OVCs, PWDs and LEAP beneficiaries to be hooked unto NHIS	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	5		6.7				DSWCD	NHIA, DA, Assembly Members
Identification and registration of new PWDs to update the register	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	3	8	9				DSWCD	DFMC, DA
Objective: To reduce Child Abuse Cases on Island communities from 226 to 50 by June 2029													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Handling of family tribunal and juvenile issues at court (tracing and SER)	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	3	6	7				DSWCD	Judicial service, GPS
Organize a sensitization program on child abuse, labor and trafficking in selected communities	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	3	3	3.8	15			DSWCD	CP Actors GES, NCCE, CHRAJ
Establish a Community Child Protection Committee (CPCC) in some selected Communities within the District	Dwarf and Digya Island communities	▲	▲	▲	▲	3		7.6	25			DSWCD	CP Actors
Organize community engagement on child protection toolkit in 25 selected communities including 5 island communities	10 selected communities including 5 islands	▲	▲	▲	▲	6	8	7	25			DSWCD	CP Team

Objective: To reduce Child Abuse Cases on Island communities from 226 to 50 by June 2029													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Develop a database on children with special needs especially those with disabilities in basic school and procure assistive technology and device for them	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	17	7	6.6	15			DSWCD	GES, SHEP
Support Case Management in KAPND and strengthening referrals and linkages with other stakeholders	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	5	7	10	17			DSWCD	GPS,GHS, LCC,GES, NHIACHR AJ,PHD
Sub-total						110	541	72.8	97				
Objective: To increase potable water coverage from 57.2% in 2025 to 70% by the end of 2029 through drilling and extension.													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Drill and mechanize 12no. boreholes	12 communi.	▲	▲	▲	▲		1,800					DWD	DA
Maintain 4no. non-functional boreholes	4no. communi	▲	▲	▲	▲		100					DWD	DA
Observe World Handwashing Day	Agortime				▲			6				EHSU	DA
Objective: To Increase sanitation coverage from 60% to 75% by the end of 2029													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Organize hygiene education for food vendors and livestock owners on the control of stray animals in 10 communities	District-wide	▲						6				EHSU	DA
Organize medical Screening for all meat and food handlers	District-wide	▲						11.2				EHSU	DA
Organize training workshop for all officers on meat inspection	Donkorkrom		▲					6				EHSU	DA
Maintenance of the final disposal site	Adofo, Ata	▲	▲	▲	▲	40	200					EHSU	DA
Conduct the burial of paupers	District-wide			▲					15			EHSU	DA
Observe World Toilet Day	District wide				▲	7						EHSU	DA

Objective: To increase sanitation coverage from 60% to 75% by the end of 2029													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Legally acquire land for the final disposal site	Donkorkrom				▲		200					EHSU	DA
Conduct Health education in 10 schools	District-wide			▲				6				EHSU	DA
Conduct manual dislodging	District-wide		▲			5	8					EHSU	DA
Organize a meeting for the public addressing system owners on noise control	Donkorkrom	▲				7						EHSU	DA
Conduct domicile Inspection	District wide		▲					5				EHSU	DA
Organize hygiene education for butchers, kebab handlers, and fishmongers on best hygiene practices	Donkorkrom		▲					8				EHSU	DA
Maintenance of public toilets	Donkorkrom Atakora Ntonaboma	▲	▲	▲	▲		50	30				EHSU	DA, DWD
Organize monthly National Sanitation Day	District-wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		60					EHSU	DA
Organize sensitization and prevention of stray animals in 10 communities	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		10	5				EHSU	DA
Conduct Market sanitation (Disinfection and Disinfestation)	Donkorkrom		▲					10				EHSU	DA
Procurement of sanitary tools (30 litter bins)	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		30	20				EHSU	DA
Sub-total						59	2458	113.2	15				

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Objective: To increase motorable roads of the district from 268km to 400km by December 2029 through the District Road Improvement Programme													
Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Bituminous surfacing of 4.8km of Roads in the District	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲				1,500			DWD	DA, Local Con.
Reshaping of 50km of feeder roads	Selected commun.	▲	▲	▲	▲		250	50				DWD	DA, Loc. C
Construction of 17km of feeder roads	selected com.	▲	▲	▲	▲	50	400	50				DWD	DFR
Organize sensitization on road safety and signs for drivers and riders	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		11	9				DA	DVLA, GPRTU
Provide Logistical support for security operations to enhance enforcement of road safety regulations in the district	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		60	6	20			DA	Security Agencies
Conduct inspection of feeder roads and other public projects	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	6	8				DWD	DA
Sub-total						54	727	123	1520				
Objective: Ensure orderliness in spatial development of the district and the preparation of 5no. Layouts by January 2029													
Programme: Spatial Development Programme													
Organize monthly TSC and SPC meetings.	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		26	17				PPD	DA
Procurement of ortho-photos for street naming	Donkorkrom Atakora	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	6	10				PPD	DA
Prepare/revise 2 no. local plans.	Addemmra Abotanso	▲	▲	▲	▲		10	10				PPD	DA
Prepare District Spatial Development Framework	Donkorkrom Atakora	▲	▲	▲	▲		10	10				PPD	DA
Conduct sensitization on development control and zoning standards.	DonkorkromAtakora	▲	▲	▲	▲		8	4.3				PPD	DA
Acquisition and registration of Assembly lands	DonkorkromAtakora	▲	▲	▲	▲		12	10				PPD	DA

Objective: Ensure orderliness in spatial development of the district and the preparation of 5no. Layouts by January 2029													
Programme: Spatial Development Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize routine inspections on structural development.	Selected comm.	▲	▲	▲	▲		7	7				PPD	DA
Conduct street naming exercise.	Donk.Atakora	▲	▲	▲	▲	3	7	5				PPD	DA
Construction of 1,230m U-drain	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	50	600					DWD	Loc. C
Facilitate the provision of electricity	4 communi.	▲	▲	▲	▲		30					DA	PPD, DWD
Sub-total						57	716	73.3					
Objective: To rehabilitate 40ha of degraded lands within the district with cashew seedlings by December 2029.													
Programme: Climate Change and Env. Sustainability Programme													
Education and Sensitization on deforestation	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	3					FSD	GNFS
Raise 50,000 tree seedlings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲			10	20					FSD	DA
Train Fire Volunteers in 10 communities	District wide		▲	▲		2	6					FSD	DA
Establish 30ha new plantations	District wide		▲	▲		5	20					FSD	DA
Sub-Total						21	49						
Objective: To form, train and resource 25 DVGs and provide relief items to 150 disaster victims each year until December 2029													
Programme: Disaster Management Programme													
Provide relief items for disaster victims	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		35	33				NADMO	DA
Organize community education on climate resilience	Abotanso, Cedikope,	▲	▲	▲	▲	5	5		10			DPCU	DOA, FC, GNFS
Train Community leaders in community led adaptation.	Selected communities	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	10		15			CA	DOA, GHS
Organize campaign on bush and domestic fires in 30 Comm.	Selected communities	▲	▲	▲	▲	3		3				Fire Service	NADMO
Sub-Total						18	50	36	25				

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Objective: To improve upon the 25% citizens participation in public activities by 30% by January 2029 through education and advocacy													
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize quarterly DPCU meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		20	15				DPCU	CA
Organize public hearings in planning and budgeting	Donkorkrom, Bruben	▲			▲			80				DPCU	HODs
Upload of documents onto the DDD Platform	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			35				DPCU, CA	HODs
Organize Proposal writing committee meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	7	16					DPCU	CA
Organize quarterly budget committee meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		15	6				DPCU	CA
Organize 2no. town hall meetings on Annual Action Plan and Budget preparation and performance	Donkorkrom, Amankwa	▲		▲			50	50				BC DPCU	DA
Provide Support to MPs Projects and Programmes	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	250	1,600					MP	DA
Provide support to Traditional Authorities, Festivals and Religious celeb.	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		35	12				DA	Trad.Auth Churches, Mosque
Organize meetings with Government agencies	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			16				DA	ECG, CWSA,
Organize Community engagement sessions in 20 communities.	Selected communities	▲	▲	▲	▲	10		40				CA	DPCU, Ass. Member
Organize consultative meetings with NGOs, CSOs, CBOs	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			5.5	10			DPCU	NGOs, CSOs, CBOs

Objective: To improve upon the 25% citizens participation in public activities by 30% by January 2029 through education and advocacy													
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Provide support to Self-help Projects in the District	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		80	60				DA	DWD
Provide Protocol Services	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		180	70				DA	Ext. visitors
Organize Quarterly Management meeting	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			7				DA	HODs
Organize quarterly ETC meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			7				Proc. Unit	DA
Organize Quarterly Public Relation and Complains Committee (PRCC) Meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		6	7				DA	HODs
Organize 3no. Executive Committee Meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		25	15				DA	HODs, Ass members
Organize 3no. Quarterly Sub-Committee Meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		28	16				DA	HODs Ass. Mem
Organize 3no. General Assembly Meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		30	15				DA	HODs, Ass. Mem.
Organize Fee Fixing Stakeholders Engagement	Area Council		▲	▲			5	3				BC	DA
Construction of garage at the offices of the Assembly	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	20	30				DWD	Loc. C
Sub-total						277	2110	230	10				

Objective: To inaugurate, resource, and operationalize all five (5) Area Councils by June, 2029.													
Programme: Sub-Structure Improvement													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize quarterly Area council meetings	All Area councils	▲	▲	▲	▲		7	10				DPCU	HODs, TA
Inauguration of 5no. Area Council members	All 5 Area Councils	▲	▲				10	10				DPCU CA	HODs
Provide support to sub-structures within the district	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		40	20				DA	Sub-structures
Sub-total							57	40					
Objective: To build the capacity of about 50% of staff by the end of 2029													
Programme: Capacity Building and Productive Improvement Programme													
Organize 3-days training in contract management	Donkorkrom			▲			17					HRM Dept	DA
Organize 2-days training in local governance act, 2016 and LGS protocols	Donkorkrom			▲				30				HRM Dept	DA
Organize a 2-day In- House Staff Appraisal Training for all staff	Donkorkrom	▲						16				HRM Dept	DA
Organize 4no. quarterly staff meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			20				HRM Dept	DA
Organize 2days Training on Revenue Improvement Strategies for revenue staff and taskforce	Donkorkrom	▲				6						HRM Dept	Finance, CA
Rehabilitation of 3no. staff bungalows	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		70	25				DWD	Loc. C
Renovation of Assembly Office	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		190					DWD	Loc. C
Construction of garage at the offices of the Assembly	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		700	30				DWD	Loc. C
Sub-total						6	977	121					

Objective: To equip thirteen (13) Departments of the Assembly with Basic logistics to enhance service delivery for the end of 2029													
Programme: Capacity Building and Productive Improvement Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Procure Office stationery, equipment and consumables	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	30	79.5	19				DA	All Dept
Respond to data request from individual, departments and agencies in the district	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	2						Stats Dept	DA
Training of Data Collectors for internal data collection	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		12	8	2			Stats Dept	DA
Conduct Periodic update on the District Administrative Data Platform & dissemination of outcomes with Depts and agencies	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	6	4				Stats Dept	HODs, Agencies in the District
Procure software for Data Collection, Compilation and analysis	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			30				BC	DA
Procure 4no. Printers, office furniture and and 2no. Digital camera for Departments and units of the Ass.	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	40	17				DA	Dept of Ass.
Provide logistical support to decentralized departments	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			15				DA	NCCE, NGOs
Provide support to all NALAG Activities.	National	▲	▲	▲	▲		80					DA	NALAG
Sub-Total						44	217.5	93	2				
Objective: To prepare and approve Annual Action Plans and Budget with full participation of stakeholders by 30th September and October annually.													
Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme													
Preparation of quarterly and Annual Progress Reports	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	16	6	6				DPCU	HODs
Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects/Programmes	District wide		▲	▲	▲	15	20	32				DPCU	HODs
Conduct monitoring and inspection of Feeder roads	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	5	9	4				DWD	DA

Objective: To prepare and approve Annual Action Plans and Budget with full participation of stakeholders by 30th September and October annually.													
Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize Mid-year and Annual review meeting	Donkorkrom		▲	▲			35	12				DPCU	HODs, CSOs
Preparation of 2028 Composite Budget	Donkorkrom		▲	▲			45	4	10			BC	DA
Preparation of 2028 Procurement plan	Donkorkrom				▲			10				Proc. Unit	DA
Internal Audit Monitoring on Projects	District wide		▲	▲	▲		6	5	6			IAU	DA
Preparation of 2027 Annual Performance Review Report	District wide	▲	▲				8	26				DPCU	HODs
Update of District Profile	Donkorkrom	▲				10	20					DPCU	HODs
Update of 2028 Annual Action Plan	Donkorkrom		▲	▲		5	15	5				DPCU	HODs
Preparation of Popular Participation Action Plan	District wide	▲				6	14	10				DPCU	HODs
Preparation of Operation and Maintenance Plan	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			5				DWD	DA
Sub-total						101	395.5	212	18				
GRAND TOTAL						476	18712	1349.	4077.				
						3.7	.8	5	3				

2028 Annual Action Plan

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Objective: To increase production yield by 5% annually and 20% and reduce post-harvest loss by 20% by 31 st December, 2029													
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct quarterly and Annual Performance review meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		20	8				DOA	DA
Conduct monthly commodity market price survey	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			4				DOA	DA
Sensitization of 700 farmers on Agribusiness platform and farmer service center	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		11					DOA	DA
Train 20 staff and technical officers on introduction of mechanization center and train technical officers on biosecurity and biosafety.	District wide	▲	▲					3				DOA	DA
Demonstration on gravity or furrow irrigation at Supom and train vegetable farmers in drip irrigation at Bruben	Supom, Bruben		▲					3	3			DOA	DA
Organized farmer's fora	District wide	▲	▲				16	6				DOA	DA
Provide quarterly servicing and maintenance of official vehicle	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		5	2				DOA	DA
Provide direct extension services to farmers through regular farm and home visits to disseminate improved agricultural technologies	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		55					DOA	DA
Conduct maize, cassava and legume intercrops demonstration	16 Operational areas			▲	▲		13	6				DOA	DA

Objective: To increase production yield by 5% annually and reduce post-harvest loss by 20% by 31st December, 2029													
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize farmers day celebration	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		110	20				DA	DOA
Provide Stationary and Printed materials and maintenance of office machineries	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	5	7					DOA	DA
Organize district RELC session	Donkorkrom		▲	▲			11	4				DOA	DA
Training of AEAs on Technology, Extension Development Management, Agriculture Governance, home and farm visit and E-Extension	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲			20	10				DOA	DA
Organized 4 plant clinic sessions	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		8	4				DOA	DA
Training of 300 farmers on climate smart agriculture	District wide		▲				15	5				DOA	DA
Organized regional commodity satellite market	Koforidua			▲			7	3				DOA	DA
Train young women farmers in beekeeping and honey production	Donkorkrom	▲			▲			6				DOA	DA
Train 20 tractor operators on maintenance	Donkorkrom		▲					4				DOA	DA
Train 100 women in fresh yoghurt production	Donkorkrom	▲	▲				10					DOA	DA
Train 10 women groups in gari fortification	District wide	▲			▲		7	6				DOA	DA
Train agrochemical dealers in health and safety	Donkorkrom		▲				2	6				DOA	DA
Train 500 farmers on early detection and diagnosis of plant disease	District wide			▲			6	4				DOA	DA
Train 400 farmers on integrated pest management approach	Donkorkrom	▲			▲			7				DOA	DA
Sub-total						5	323	111	3				

Objective: To promote livestock, poultry and fisheries development for food security and income generation among 300 farmers before December 2029.													
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Educate, sensitize and train 200 poultry and pig farmers on biosecurity, biosafety, good husbandry practices and the use of 1-2 vaccine against new castle disease	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	9	25				DOA	DA
Public education on rabies	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		22	7				DOA	DA
Organized 50 farmers for familiarization tour to farmer service center and engage stakeholders on permit before transporting animal from the district	District wide				▲		6	4				DOA	DA
Sensitize 400 poultry and 200 livestock farmers on dry season feed formulation	District wide	▲	▲		▲		22	10				DOA	DA
Train 100 stakeholders on meat hygiene and safety	District wide				▲		14	9				DOA	DA
Train women in snail and mushroom farming	District wide	▲			▲		8	4				DOA	DA
Educate fishermen on child labour, gender issues and fisheries laws.	District wide	▲	▲		▲		12	10				DOA	DA
Sub-Total						4	93	69					
Objective: To train and provide access to microfinance for 400 entrepreneurs and MSMEs in the district by December 2029.													
Programme: Local Economic Development													
Organise 2no. Business Dev't Seminar	Donkorkrom		▲	▲			8	2				GEA	DA
Facilitate 100 MSMEs' access to micro-finance	Donkorkrom		▲	▲			20	4				GEA	PFI's
Business Counselling for clients and Follow-up on clients	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		12	2				GEA	REP
Organize quarterly LED committee meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		4					GEA	DA

Objective: To train and provide access to microfinance for 400 entrepreneurs and MSMEs in the district by December 2029.													
Programme: Local Economic Development													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Sensitization 15no. schools on TVET Programmes	District - wide		▲	▲		3						TSC	GES, Heads Parents,
Support MSMEs to regularize businesses	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	10						GEA	REP, Clients
Sub-Total						13	44	8					
Objective: To increase IGF of GHS 491,069.28 by 25% annually and 100% by December 2029 through effective revenue strategies.													
Programme: Financial Management Programme													
Prepare and Update 2028 Fixed Asset Register	KAPNDA	▲	▲	▲	▲			17				Finance	BC, Revenue collectors
Organize monthly pay – your – levy campaign	KAPNDA	▲	▲	▲	▲		12	11				Finance	Budget Unit
Organize routine revenue mobilization exercise in the district.	KAPNDA	▲	▲	▲	▲		14	21.5				Budget Unit	Finance, Stats, Audit
Prepare Annual Accounts for 2028 fin. year	KAPNDA	▲	▲	▲	▲		12	7				Finance	Revenue collec
Construct 18no. Lockable Stores	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		2000					DWD	DA
Organize Fee Fixing Stakeholders Engagement	Area Coun		▲	▲			8	6				BC	DA
Preparation of 2028 Revenue Improvement AP	Donkorkrom		▲	▲		8		5				BC	DA
Periodic updates on all business data in the district	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		8	6				Stats Dept	DA
Update of revenue register	KAPNDA	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	12	7				Finance	Rev. collectors
Design and Construct 24-hour Economy Market	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		1000					DWD	DA
Preparation of 2029 RIAP	Donkorkrom		▲	▲		2	4	2				BC	DA
Carry out Treasury, Payables and receivables activities on the GIFMIS plate form.	KAPNDA	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	5	8				Finance Dept	Budget Unit
Maintenance of Bruben Market	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		100					DWD	DA. Loc. Contr.s
Sub-Total						16	3,177	90.5					

Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry by 2029														
Programme: Tourism Promotion Programme														
Projects	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Conduct short video documentaries and take snapshots of potential new tourism sites to attract investment	District-wide	▲						3					Tourism Unit	DA
Organize biking tourism	Donkorkrom			▲	▲			1.5					Tourism Unit	DA
Conduct Tree planting	District-wide		▲				7.2	3					Forestry Dep't	DA
Inter-professional collaboration to attract more tourists from the diaspora	Amankwakrom		▲				6	4					Nana Otukwa Foundat	DA
Organize October Fest (food and Arts Connection)	District-wide				▲		12	3					Nana OtukwaFnd.	DA
Exploring and advertising of KPAND islands for investment opportunities	District-wide				▲		6	2					Tourism Unit	DA
Organize an inter-community traditional delicacy competition (Easter Fest)	Bridge-Ano		▲					1					Tourism Unit	DA
Sub-Total							31.2	17.5						

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective: To improve the transition from basic school to JHS from 65% to 80% and improve BECE performance from 76% to 85% by Dec. 2029													
Programme: Education Improvement													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize my first day at school	District wide	▲				10	50					GES	DA
Organize public education on ECE awareness, socio-cultural barriers to education, right age enrolment and enrolment drive	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	13					GES	SWCD
Organize comprehensive coaching, monitoring and assessment support visit to schools	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	40					GES	DA, DONOR
Organize Celebration of Independence Day	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	5	120					DA	GES
Supply of Furniture to Basic Schools	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		900					DWD	Loc. C. DA
Construction of 2no. Teachers Bungalow	Nyakuikope, Havorkope	▲	▲	▲	▲		1700					DWD	Loc. C. GES
Renovate DDEs bungalow.	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	5	105					GES	DA
Construction of 1no. 2-unit KG Block	Atakora	▲	▲	▲	▲		800					DWD	DA, GES
Construct 1no. 6-Unit Primary classroom block, Office, Store and Toilet Facilities	Tegeni	▲	▲	▲	▲		1000					DWD	GES, DA
Sub-Total						32	4,728						
Objective: To boost participation of youth aged 10-18yrs in organized sports and culture from 15% to 40% of the population by December 31, 2029.													
Programme: Youth and Sports Development Programme													
Construct 1no. ultra-modern Astro turf for the youth in the district	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲				1500			Sports Ministry	DA
Organize inter-school sports festival	District wide	▲		▲		20	8					GES	DA
Organize inter-school festival of art and culture	District wide		▲	▲		9	8					GES	DA, Donor
Sub-Total						29	16		1,500				

Objective: To improve the transition from basic school to JHS from 65% to 80% and improve BECE performance from 76% to 85% by Dec. 2029													
Programme: Education Improvement													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize Quiz competitions for basic Schools	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	12					GES	DA
Organize 2no. mock examination for BECE candidates.	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	13	47					DA	GES
Organize orientation workshop for newly posted teachers	Donkorkrom	▲		▲		7	15	7				GES	DA
Organize capacity building workshop for 95 head teachers	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	8	9					GES	DA
Organize 2no. Reading festival.	District Wide	▲		▲		4	11					GES	DA
Organize award scheme for teachers	District Wide	▲		▲		15	35					GES	GHS
Procure 300no. Hexagonal tables and chairs for KG Schools, 400no. Dual Desk for Primary, 200 mono desks for JHS, and 100no Furniture for teachers	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		1,600					DA	GES
Organize STMIE clinic for students	Koforidua		▲		▲	5	25					GES	DA
Organize my first day at school	District wide	▲				13	52	5				GES	DA
Organize public education on ECE awareness, socio-cultural barriers to edu., right age enrolment and enrolment drive	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	7	12	4				GES	SWCD
Organize comprehensive coaching, monitoring and assessment support visit to schools	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	17	37					GES	DA, DONOR
Organize two 2no. DEOC/ADEOP meetings	Donkorkrom	▲		▲		8	10					GES	DA
Provide support to brilliant but needy students	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	10					GES	DA
Camping of BECE candidates	District wide		▲	▲		9	11					GES	DA, Donor
Celebration of World Menstrual Day	District wide		▲			6	10					GES	WV, DA
Sub-Total						132	1,896	16					

Objective: Increase proportion of the population with access to functional primary healthcare from 56% to 70% by 2029														
Programme: Health Improvement Programme														
Projects	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Organize mid-year and annual review on health performance indicators	District wide	▲						10					GHS	DA
Hold quarterly validation for accounting staff at the sub-district	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲			5					GHS	DA
Celebrate health events and child promotion week in the district	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	5	15	15					GHS	DA
Organize Radio talk shows on local FM on health issues.	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	3							GHS	DA
Conduct quarterly supportive supervision to health facilities	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲			5					GHS	DA
Organize case search and management on mental health	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	8	5					GHS	DA
Organize Quarterly stakeholders meeting	District wide	▲		▲		2	5	5					GHS	DA
Conduct Health screening for staff	Abomasarefo	▲			▲	3	2	5					GHS	DA
Conduct quarterly follow up visits to ARV defaulters	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		5	3					GHS	DA
Conduct quarterly Health education on malaria control in communities	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	3	7	5					GHS	DA
Repairs and maintenance of fleet	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	5	25						GHS	DA
Organize quarterly TB review meeting	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲			2	5				GHS	DA
Conduct comm. Durbars on health issues	District wide	▲		▲		5		5					GHS	DA
Conduct quarterly review meeting on Malaria Activities	District wide		▲		▲	5		5					GHS	DA
Hold data monthly validation meetings	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲			3					GHS	DA
Organize quarter performance review on EPI	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲			5					GHS	DA
Sub-Total						33	67	78	5					

Objective: To increase proportion of the population with access to functional primary healthcare from 56% to 70% by 2029													
Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct Quarterly HIV/AIDS monitoring and supervision	District wide	▲			▲		10	5				GHS	DA
Conduct training for health staff in new malaria drug policy and management	District wide		▲			2	8	5				GHS	DA
Organize quarterly District Epidemic management Preparedness and Response Meetings	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		5					GHS	DA
Organize quarterly meetings with CBSVs at sub district level	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲			4				GHS	DA
Organize Public Health Emerg. Mgt. and District Health Committee meeting	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	1	4					GHS	DA
Conduct community engagement with farmers and other fishermen on birth registrations and cause of death	Bridge-Ano	▲				1.2						BDR	DA
Conduct Mass registration of Birth	Atiwlame			▲			1.5					BDR	DA
Organize stakeholders engagement with religious bodies on importance of birth and death registrations	Amankwakrom		▲			1.2						BDR	DA
Sub-Total						5.4	28.5	14					
Objective: To construct 12no. new health facilities in the district by January 2029 with DACF.													
Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
Construction of 2no. CHPS Compound	Mataheko, Atiwulame	▲	▲	▲	▲		2,000					DWD	DHMT
Construct 1no. Nurse Quarters	Dodi Agyaade	▲	▲	▲	▲		700					DWD	DHMT
Renovation of 1no. CHPS Compound	Digya	▲	▲	▲	▲		300					DWD	DA/DHMT
Sub-total							3,000						

Objective: Increase beneficiaries on social protection programmes by 10% by the end of December, 2029													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Follow up on 30 case management issues	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		4	8	9.8			DSWCD	GHS, GES, CSOs
Organize community engagement on child protection toolkit in 25 selected communities including 5 island communities	10 selected communities including 5 islands	▲	▲	▲	▲		5.5	7	18.5			DSWCD	CP Team
Organize bi-monthly LEAP payments in the 50 beneficiary communities	50 LEAP beneficiary communities	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	2.5	6	100			SW	CD, CFPs, GHS, PFI, DA
Create awareness on foster care, train and register 20 foster parents	Donkorkrom and its environs	▲	▲	▲	▲	3	5	6.7				DSWCD	DA
Organize education on SGBV in 3 SHS and 15 JHS	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	3.9	8.5	6			DSWCD	GHS, GES
Conduct public Education on Gender Based Violence	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	7	10	7	20			GDO	DSD, GHS
Assist 40 Teenage Mothers with employable skills	Donkorkrom and its environs	▲	▲	▲	▲			6	12			CD, SW,	GES, GEA Master craft persons
Conduct home visit in 20 household and families	Donkorkrom	▲	▲										
Organize monitoring and inspection of daycare centers, RHCs NPOs and school feeding program standards	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	3.9	10				DSWCD	CP Actors
Sub-total						18	34.8	59.2	346.3				

Objective: To ensure that 80 PWDs are economically independent through apprenticeship training by January 2029.													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Servicing of DFMC meeting for PWDs	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	3	7	6				SW	DFMC, DA
Assist PWDs with employable skills and equip them with needed tools after completion of training	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	40					SW	Master Craft Persons
Assessment of 150 PWDs for support and procurement of items	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	50	450	7				SW	CD, DFMC, DA
Organize training for PWDs on how to maintain their business and proper book keeping	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	5	2.1				GEA	DSWCD, DA,
Identification, registration and Renewal of 1000 indigents including OVCs, PWDs and LEAP beneficiaries to be hooked unto NHIS	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	5		6.7				DSWCD	NHIA, DA, Assembly Members
Identification and registration of new PWDs to update the register	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	3	8	9				DSWCD	DFMC, DA
Objective: To reduce Child Abuse Cases on Island communities from 226 to 50 by June 2029													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Handling of family tribunal and juvenile issues at court (tracing and SER)	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	3	6	7				DSWCD	Judicial service, GPS
Organize a sensitization program on child abuse, labor and trafficking in selected communities	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	3	3	3.8	15			DSWCD	CP Actors GES,NCCE, CHRAJ
Establish a Community Child Protection Committee (CPCC) in some selected Communities within the District	Dwarf and Digya Island communities	▲	▲	▲	▲	3		7.6	25			DSWCD	CP Actors
Organize community engagement on child protection toolkit in 25 selected communities including 5 island communities	10 selected communities including 5 islands	▲	▲	▲	▲	6	8	7	25			DSWCD	CP Team

Objective: To reduce Child Abuse Cases on Island communities from 226 to 50 by June 2029													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Develop a database on children with special needs especially those with disabilities in basic school and procure assistive technology and device for them	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	17	7	6.6	15			DSWCD	GES, SHEP
Support Case Management in KAPND and strengthening referrals and linkages with other stakeholders	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	5	7	10	17			DSWCD	GPS,GHS, LCC,GES, NHIACHR
Sub-total						110	541	72.2	97				
Objective: To increase potable water coverage from 57.2% in 2025 to 70% by the end of 2029 through drilling and extension.													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Drill and mechanize 10no. boreholes	10 com.	▲	▲	▲	▲		1,800					DWD	DA
Maintain 7no. non-functional boreholes	7no. communities	▲	▲	▲	▲		100					DWD	DA
Observe World Handwashing Day	Agortime				▲			8				EHSU	DA
Sub-total							1,900	8					
Objective: To Increase sanitation coverage from 60% to 75% by the end of 2029													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Organize hygiene education for food vendors and livestock owners on the control of stray animals in 10 communities	District-wide	▲						6				EHSU	DA
Organize medical Screening for all meat and food handlers	District-wide	▲						11.2				EHSU	DA
Organize training workshop for all officers on meat inspection	Donkorkrom		▲					6				EHSU	DA
Maintenance of the final disposal site	Adofo, Ata	▲	▲	▲	▲	40	200					EHSU	DA

Objective: To increase sanitation coverage from 60% to 75% by the end of 2029													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Legally acquire land for the final disposal site	Donkorkrom		▲				200					EHSU	DA
Conduct Health education in 10 schools	District-wide			▲				6				EHSU	DA
Conduct manual dislodging	District-wide				▲	5	8					EHSU	DA
Conduct the burial of paupers	District-wide			▲					15			EHSU	DA
Observe World Toilet Day	District wide					7						EHSU	DA
Organize a meeting for the public addressing system owners on noise control	Donkorkrom	▲				7						EHSU	DA
Conduct domicile Inspection	District wide		▲					5				EHSU	DA
Organize hygiene education for butchers, kebab handlers, and fishmongers on best hygiene practices	Donkorkrom		▲					8				EHSU	DA
Maintenance of public toilets	Donkorkrom Atakora Ntonaboma	▲	▲	▲	▲		50	30				EHSU	DA, DWD
Organize monthly National Sanitation Day	District-wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		60					EHSU	DA
Organize sensitization and prevention of stray animals in 10 communities	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		10	5				EHSU	DA
Conduct Market sanitation (Disinfection and Disinfestation)	Donkorkrom		▲					10				EHSU	DA
Procurement of sanitary tools (30 litter bins)	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		30	20				EHSU	DA
Sub-total						59	558	107.2	15				

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Objective: To increase motorable roads of the district from 268km to 400km by December 2029 through the District Road Improvement Programme													
Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Bituminous surfacing of 5.0km of Roads in the District	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲				1,500			DWD	DA, Local Con.
Reshaping of 40km of feeder roads	Selected commun.	▲	▲	▲	▲		250	50				DWD	DA, Loc. C
Construction of 12km of feeder roads	selected com.	▲	▲	▲	▲	50	400	50				DWD	DFR
Organize sensitization on road safety and signs for drivers and riders	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		11	9				DA	DVLA, GPRTU
Provide Logistical support for security operations to enhance enforcement of road safety regulations in the district	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		60	6	20			DA	Security Agencies
Conduct inspection of feeder roads and other public projects	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	6	8				DWD	DA
Sub-total						54	727	123	1,520				
Objective: Ensure orderliness in spatial development of the district and the preparation of 5no. Layouts by January 2029													
Programme: Spatial Development Programme													
Organize monthly TSC and SPC meetings.	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		26	17				PPD	DA
Maintenance of Street lights	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		6	70				PPD	DA
Prepare/revise 1 no. local plans.	Agortime	▲	▲	▲	▲		10	10				PPD	DA
Prepare District Spatial Development Framework	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		10	10				PPD	DA
Conduct sensitization on development control and zoning standards.	Donkorkrom Atakora	▲	▲	▲	▲		8	4.3				PPD	DA
Acquisition and registration of Assembly lands	Donkorkrom Atakora	▲	▲	▲	▲		12	10				PPD	DA

Objective: Ensure orderliness in spatial development of the district and the preparation of 5no. Layouts by January 2029													
Programme: Spatial Development Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize routine inspections on structural development.	Selected comm.	▲	▲	▲	▲		7	7				PPD	DA
Conduct street naming exercise.	Donk.Atakor	▲	▲	▲	▲	3	7	5				PPD	DA
Construction of 2no. Culverts	Donk. Supom	▲	▲	▲	▲		900	100				DWD	Loc. C
Facilitate the provision of minigrid on the Island and electricity for four (4) comm.	All Island Communities	▲	▲	▲	▲		50					DA	PPD, DWD
Sub-total						3	1,036	233.3					
Objective: To rehabilitate 40ha of degraded lands within the district with cashew seedlings by December 2029.													
Programme: Climate Change and Env. Sustainability Programme													
Ensure execution of SRA conduction in affected communities	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	5	15					FSD	GNFS
Raise 40,000 seedlings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲			6	10					FSD	DA
Distribute 40,000 seedlings for planting	District wide		▲	▲		2	4					FSD	DA
Management of 20ha coppice stands	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	6					FSD	DA
Sub-Total						17	89						
Objective: To form, train and resource 25 DVGs and provide relief items to 150 disaster victims each year until December 2029													
Programme: Disaster Management Programme													
Provide relief items for disaster victims	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		37	39				NADMO	DA
Organize community education on climate resilience	Supom, Ntonaboma	▲	▲	▲	▲	7	7		12			DPCU	DOA, GHS, FC, GNFS
Train Community leaders in community led adaptation.	Selected communities	▲	▲	▲	▲	12	12		17			CA	DOA, GHS
Organize campaign on bush and domestic fires in 30. Comm.	Selected communities	▲	▲	▲	▲	6		6				Fire Service	NADMO
Sub-Total						25	56	45	29				

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Objective: To improve upon the 25% citizens participation in public activities by 30% by January 2029 through education and advocacy													
Programme: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize quarterly DPCU meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		25	17				DPCU	CA
Organize public hearings in planning and budgeting	Donkorkrom, Bruben	▲			▲			85				DPCU	HODs
Upload of documents onto the DDD Platform	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			4.5				DPCU, CA	HODs
Organize Proposal writing committee meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	19					DPCU	CA
Organize quarterly budget committee meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		17	9				DPCU	CA
Organize 2no. town hall meetings on Annual Action Plan and Budget preparation and performance	Donkorkrom, Amankwa	▲		▲			55	60				BC DPCU	DA
Provide Support to MPs Projects and Programmes	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	250	1,700					MP	DA
Provide support to Traditional Authorities, Festivals and Religious celeb.	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		35	12				DA	Trad.Auth Churches, Mosque
Organize meetings with Government agencies	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			16				DA	ECG, CWSA,
Organize Community engagement sessions in 20 communities.	Selected communities	▲	▲	▲	▲	10		40				CA	DPCU, Ass. Member
Organize consultative meetings with NGOs, CSOs, CBOs	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			5.5	15			DPCU	NGOs, CSOs, CBOs

Objective: To improve upon the 25% citizens participation in public activities by 30% by January 2029 through education and advocacy													
Programme: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Provide support to Self-help Projects in the District	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		80	60				DA	DWD
Provide Protocol Services	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		180	70				DA	Ext. visitors
Organize Quarterly Management meeting	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			7				DA	HODs
Organize quarterly ETC meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			7				Proc. Unit	DA
Organize Quarterly Public Relation and Complains Committee (PRCC) Meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		6	7				DA	HODs
Organize 3no. Executive Committee Meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		25	15				DA	HODs, Ass members
Organize 3no. Quarterly Sub-Committee Meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		28	16				DA	HODs Ass. Mem
Organize 3no. General Assembly Meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		30	15				DA	HODs, Ass. Mem.
Organize Fee Fixing Stakeholders Engagement	Area Council		▲	▲			5	3				BC	DA
Construction of garage at the offices of the Assembly	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	20	30				DWD	Loc. C
Renovation of Donkorkrom Community Center	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			100				DWD	DA, Loc. C
Sub-total						280	2,225	578	15				

Objective: To inaugurate, resource, and operationalize all five (5) Area Councils by June, 2029.													
Programme: Sub-Structure Improvement													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize quarterly Area council meetings	All Area councils	▲	▲	▲	▲		8	12				DPCU	HODs, TA
Inauguration of 5no. Area Council members	All 5 Area Councils	▲	▲				13	12				DPCU CA	HODs
Provide support to sub-structures within the district	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		45	25				DA	Sub-structures
Sub-total							56	49					
Objective: To build the capacity of about 50% of staff by the end of 2029													
Programme: Capacity Building and Productive Improvement Programme													
Organize 3-days training in contract management	Donkorkrom			▲			19					HRM Dept	DA
Organize 2-days training in local governance act, 2016 and LGS protocols	Donkorkrom			▲				30				HRM Dept	DA
Organize 1 day orientation for the New Entrants	Donkorkrom	▲				2	4					HRM Dept	Finance,CA
Organize a 2-day In- House Staff Appraisal Training for all staff	Donkorkrom	▲						16				HRM Dept	DA
Organize 4no. quarterly staff meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			20				HRM Dept	DA
Organize 2days Training on Revenue Improvement Strategies for revenue staff and taskforce	Donkorkrom	▲				6						HRM Dept	Finance, CA
Rehabilitation of 3no. staff bungalows	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		70	25				DWD	Loc. C
Renovation of Assembly Office	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		190					DWD	Loc. C
Construction of garage at the offices of the Assembly	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		700	30				DWD	Loc. C
Sub-total						8	983	121					

Objective: To equip thirteen (13) Departments of the Assembly with Basic logistics to enhance service delivery for the end of 2029													
Programme: Capacity Building and Productive Improvement Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Procure Office stationery, equipment and consumables	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	30	79.5	19				DA	All Dept
Respond to data request from individual, departments and agencies in the district	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	2						Stats Dept	DA
Training of Data Collectors for internal data collection	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		12	8	2			Stats Dept	DA
Conduct Periodic update on the District Administrative Data Platform & dissemination of outcomes with Depts and agencies	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	6	4				Stats Dept	HODs, Agencies in the District
Procure software for Data Collection, Compilation and analysis	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			30				BC	DA
Procure 4no. Printers, office furniture and and 2no. Digital camera for Departments and units of the Ass.	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	40	17				DA	Dept of Ass.
Provide logistical support to decentralized departments	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			15				DA	NCCE, NGOs
Provide support to all NALAG Activities.	National	▲	▲	▲	▲		80					DA	NALAG
Sub-total						44	217.5	93	2				
Objective: To prepare and approve Annual Action Plans and Budget with full participation of stakeholders by 30th September and October annually.													
Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme													
Preparation of quarterly and Annual Progress Reports	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	16	6	6				DPCU	HODs
Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects/Programmes	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	15	20	32				DPCU	HODs

Objective: To prepare and approve Annual Action Plans and Budget with full participation of stakeholders by 30th September and October annually.													
Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize Mid-year and Annual review meeting	Donkorkrom		▲	▲			35	12				DPCU	HODs, CSOs
Preparation of 2028 Composite Budget	Donkorkrom		▲	▲			45	4	10			BC	DA
Preparation of 2028 Procurement plan	Donkorkrom				▲			10				Proc. Unit	DA
Internal Audit Monitoring on Projects	District wide		▲	▲	▲		6	5	6			IAU	DA
Preparation of 2027 Annual Performance Review Report	District wide	▲	▲				8	26				DPCU	HODs
Update of District Profile	Donkorkrom	▲				10	20					DPCU	HODs
Update of 2028 Annual Action Plan	Donkorkrom		▲	▲		5	15	5				DPCU	HODs
Preparation of Popular Participation Action Plan	District wide	▲				6	14	10				DPCU	HODs
Preparation of Operation and Maintenance Plan	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			5				DWD	DA
Sub-total						52	169	115	16				
GRAND TOTAL						912.4	21,996	2,008.9	3,548.3				

2029 Annual Action Plan

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Objective: To increase production yield by 5% annually and 20% and reduce post-harvest loss by 20% by 31st December, 2029													
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Training of 300 farmers on climate smart agriculture	District wide		▲			6	17					DOA	DA
Organize regional commodity satellite market	Koforidua			▲		4	10					DOA	DA
Train young women farmers in beekeeping and honey production	Donkorkrom	▲			▲	2	8					DOA	DA
Train 100 women in fresh yoghurt production	Donkorkrom	▲	▲				13					DOA	DA
Train 10 women groups in gari fortification	District wide	▲			▲		12					DOA	DA
Train agrochemical dealers in health and safety	Donkorkrom		▲			6						DOA	DA
Train 500 farmers on early detection and diagnosis of plant disease	District wide			▲		4	5					DOA	DA
Train 400 farmers on integrated pest management approach	Donkorkrom	▲			▲	7						DOA	DA
Organize district RELC session	Donkorkrom		▲	▲		5	10					DOA	DA
Train 20 staff on introduction of mechanization center and technical officers on biosecurity and biosafety	Donkorkrom	▲	▲			6		8				DOA	DA
Train 20 tractor operators on maintenance	Donkorkrom		▲			7						DOA	DA
Organize farmer's for a	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	9	11					DOA	DA
Sub-total						56	86	8					

Objective: To increase production yield by 5% annually and reduce post-harvest loss by 20% by 31st December, 2029

Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management

Projects	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize farmers day celebration	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		110	20				DA	DOA
Training of AEAs on Technology, Extension Development Management, Agriculture Governance, home and farm visit and E-Extension	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲		10	20					DOA	DA
Organized 4 plant clinic sessions	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	10					DOA	DA
Demonstration on gravity or furrow irrigation at Supom and train vegetable farmers in drip irrigation at Bruben	Supom, Bruben		▲			3			3			DOA	DA
Conduct monthly commodity market price survey	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	2						DOA	DA
Conduct quarterly and Annual Performance review meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	12	13					DOA	DA
Sensitization of 700 farmers on Agribusiness platform and farmer service center	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	9					DOA	DA
Conduct maize, cassava and legume intercrops demonstration	16 Operati areas	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	14					DOA	DA
Provide Stationary and Printed materials and maintenance of office machineries	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	10					DOA	DA
Payment of utilities (electricity, water, internet) of the Agric office	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		6	7				DOA	DA
Provide quarterly servicing and maintenance of official field vehicle	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	6	5				DOA	DA
Provide direct extension services to farmers through regular farm and home visits to disseminate improved agricultural technologies	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	50					DOA	DA

Objective: To promote livestock, poultry and fisheries development for food security and income generation among 300 farmers before December 2029.													
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Train women in snail and mushroom farming	District wide		▲			5	10					DOA	DA
Train fishermen and processors on FAO guidance	District wide		▲			4	16					DOA	DA
Train fish farmers on fingerling stocking and pond management	Bruben			▲		6	8					DOA	DA
Organized 50 farmers for familiarization tour to farmer service center and engage stakeholders on permit before transporting animal from the district	District wide				▲	2	5					DOA	DA
Sensitize 400 poultry and 200 livestock farmers on dry season feed formulation	District wide	▲	▲		▲	10	22					DOA	DA
Train 100 stakeholders on meat hygiene and safety	District wide				▲	6	12					DOA	DA
Public education on rabies	District wide		▲			10	11					DOA	DA
Educate, sensitize and train 200 poultry and pig farmers on biosecurity, biosafety, good husbandry practices and the use of 1-2 vaccine against new castle disease	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	6	22				DOA	DA
Sub-Total						96	338	54	3				
Objective: To train and provide access to microfinance for 400 entrepreneurs and MSMEs in the district by December 2029.													
Programme: Local Economic Development													
Organise 2no. Business Dev't Seminar	Donkorkrom		▲	▲			10	4				GEA	DA
Facilitate 100 MSMEs' access to micro-finance	Donkorkrom		▲	▲			22	6				GEA	PFI's
Business Counselling for clients and Follow-up on clients	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		14	4				GEA	REP
Organize quarterly LED committee meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		8					GEA	DA

Objective: To train and provide access to microfinance for 400 entrepreneurs and MSMEs in the district by December 2029.													
Programme: Local Economic Development													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Sensitization 7no. schools on TVET Programmes	District - wide		▲	▲		6						TSC	GES, Heads Parents,
Support MSMEs to regularize businesses	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	12						GEA	REP, Clients
Sub-Total						18	54	14					
Objective: To increase IGF of GHS 491,069.28 by 25% annually and 100% by December 2029 through effective revenue strategies.													
Programme: Financial Management Programme													
Prepare and Update 2029 Fixed Asset Register	KAPNDA	▲	▲	▲	▲			17				Finance Dept	BC, Revenue collectors
Organize monthly pay – your – levy campaign	KAPNDA	▲	▲	▲	▲		12	11				Finance	Budget Unit
Organize routine revenue mobilization exercise in the district.	KAPNDA	▲	▲	▲	▲		14	21.5				Budget Unit	Finance, Stats, Audit
Prepare Annual Accounts for 2029 fin. year	KAPNDA	▲	▲	▲	▲		12	7				Finance	Revenue collec
Construct 18no. Lockable Stores	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		2000					DWD	DA
Organize Fee Fixing Stakeholders Engagement	Area Councils		▲	▲			8	6				BC	DA
Preparation of 2030 Revenue Improvement AP	Donkorkrom		▲	▲		8		5				BC	DA
Periodic updates on all business data in the district	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		8	6				Stats Dept	DA
Update of revenue register	KAPNDA	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	12	7				Finance	Rev. collectors
Carry out Treasury, Payables and receivables activities on the GIFMIS plate form.	KAPNDA	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	5	8				Finance Dept	Budget Unit
Construction of 2no. satellite market	Ntonaboma, Amankwa	▲	▲	▲	▲		100					DWD	DA. Loc. Contr.s
Sub-Total						14	2,171	88.5					

Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry by 2029														
Programme: Tourism Promotion Programme														
Projects	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Conduct short video documentaries and take snapshots of potential new tourism sites to attract investment	District-wide	▲						4					Tourism Unit	DA
Organize biking tourism	Donkorkrom			▲	▲			3.5					Tourism Unit	DA
Conduct Tree planting	District-wide		▲				8.2	6					Forestry Dep't	DA
Inter-professional collaboration to attract more tourists from the diaspora	Amankwakrom		▲				7	5					Nana Otukwa Foundat	DA
Organize October Fest (food and Arts Connection)	District-wide				▲		14	6					Nana OtukwaFnd.	DA
Exploring and advertising of KPAND islands for investment opportunities	District-wide				▲		9	3					Tourism Unit	DA
Organize an inter-community traditional delicacy competition (Easter Fest)	Addemmra		▲					3					Tourism Unit	DA
Sub-Total							38.2	30.5						

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective: To improve the transition from basic school to JHS from 65% to 80% and improve BECE performance from 76% to 85% by Dec. 2029													
Programme: Education Improvement													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize my first day at school	District wide	▲				16	58					GES	DA
Organize public education on ECE awareness, socio-cultural barriers to education, right age enrolment and enrolment drive	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	13					GES	SWCD
Organize comprehensive coaching, monitoring and assessment support visit to schools	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	11	42					GES	DA, DONOR
Organize Celebration of Independence Day	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	7	122					DA	GES
Supply of Furniture to Basic Schools	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		950					DWD	Loc. C. DA
Construction of 1no. Teachers Bungalow	Caterpilla Tornu	▲	▲	▲	▲		1750					DWD	Loc. C. GES
Renovate DDEs bungalow.	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	5	105					GES	DA
Construction of 1no. 2-unit KG Block	Meyikpor	▲	▲	▲	▲		800					DWD	DA, GES
Construct 1no. 6-Unit Primary classroom block, Office, Store and Toilet Facilities	Kwaku Dade	▲	▲	▲	▲		1000					DWD	GES, DA
Sub-Total						41	4,840						
Objective: To boost participation of youth aged 10-18yrs in organized sports and culture from 15% to 40% of the population by December 31, 2029.													
Programme: Youth and Sports Development Programme													
Construct 1no. ultra-modern Astro turf for the youth in the district	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲				1500			Sports Ministry	DA
Organize inter-school sports festival	District wide	▲		▲		20	8					GES	DA
Organize inter-school festival of art and culture	District wide		▲	▲		9	8					GES	DA, Donor
Sub-Total						29	16		1,500				

Objective: To improve the transition from basic school to JHS from 65% to 80% and improve BECE performance from 76% to 85% by Dec. 2029													
Programme: Education Improvement													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize Quiz competitions for basic Schools	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	12	12					GES	DA
Organize 2no. mock examination for BECE candidates.	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	15	49					DA	GES
Organize orientation workshop for newly posted teachers	Donkorkrom	▲		▲		9	17	9				GES	DA
Organize capacity building workshop for 95 head teachers	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	11					GES	DA
Organize 2no. Reading festival.	District Wide	▲		▲		6	13					GES	DA
Organize award scheme for teachers	District Wide	▲		▲		17	37					GES	GHS
Procure 350no. Hexagonal tables and chairs for KG Schools, 370no. Dual Desk for Primary, 187 mono desks for JHS, and 85no Furniture for teachers	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		1,300					DA	GES
Organize STMIE clinic for students	Koforidua		▲		▲	7	27					GES	DA
Organize my first day at school	District wide	▲				15	55	7				GES	DA
Organize public education on ECE awareness, socio-cultural barriers to edu., right age enrolment and enrolment drive	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	9	14	6				GES	SWCD
Organize comprehensive coaching, monitoring and assessment support visit to schools	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	19	39					GES	DA, DONOR
Organize two 2no. DEOC/ADEOP meetings	Donkorkrom	▲		▲		10	12					GES	DA
Provide support to brilliant but needy students	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	12	12					GES	DA
Camping of BECE candidates	District wide		▲	▲		11	13					GES	DA, Donor
Celebration of World Menstrual Day	District wide		▲			8	12					GES	WV, DA
Sub-Total						160	1,623	22					

Objective: Increase proportion of the population with access to functional primary healthcare from 56% to 70% by 2029													
Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Train Sub-District staff on Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR).	District wide	▲					3		3			GHS	DA
Conduct education on TB prevention and management.	District wide	▲					5					GHS	DA
Organize quarterly public education on immunization in communities.	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	5		5				GHS	DA
Organize quarterly public education on adolescent health care services	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	1	5					GHS	DA
Conduct quarterly active case search and education in communities	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	3		2				GHS	DA
Conduct routine immunization and Child Welfare Clinics	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		5	3				GHS	DA
Renovate CHPS facilities	Abomasarefo			▲		5	25					GHS	DA
Celebrate child health promotion week	District wide			▲		3	7	5				GHS	DA
Organize mid-year and annual review on health performance indicators	District wide	▲	▲					5				GHS	DA
Organize Radio talk shows on local FM on health issues.	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲			2				GHS	DA
Celebrate health events in the district	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	8	10				GHS	DA
Organize quarterly District Epidemic management Preparedness and Response Meetings	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	5						GHS	DA
Repairs and maintenance of fleet	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	8	22					GHS	DA
Conduct quarterly supportive supervision to health facilities	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	3	7	5				GHS	DA
Hold data monthly validation meetings	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲			3				GHS	
Sub-Total						65	89	40	3				

Objective: To increase proportion of the population with access to functional primary healthcare from 56% to 70% by 2029													
Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct quarterly follow up visits to ARV defaulters	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	10					GHS	DA
Organize quarterly family Planning campaigns	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	10		4				GHS	DA
Organize case search and management on mental health	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	7						GHS	DA
Train health staff on Baby Friendly Health Facility Initiative (BFHFI)	District wide			▲				12				GHS	
Sub-Total						21	10	16					
Objective: To construct 12no. new health facilities in the district by January 2029 with DACF.													
Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
Construction of 2no. CHPS Compound	Agortime, Apapasu Battorkope	▲	▲	▲	▲		2,000					DWD	DHMT
Construct 1no. Nurses Quarters	Nyakuikope	▲	▲	▲	▲		700					DWD	DHMT
Renovation of 1no. CHPS Compound	Manchare	▲	▲	▲	▲		300					DWD	DA/DHMT
Sub-total							3,000						

Objective: Increase beneficiaries on social protection programmes by 10% by the end of December, 2029													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Follow up on 30 case management issues	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		5	9	10.8			DSWCD	GHS, GES, CSOs
Preparation of 2029 Gender Based Action Plan	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	3.5		2	2			GDO	DPCU, DSWCD
Organize community engagement on child protection toolkit in 25 selected communities including 5 island communities	10 selected communities including 5 islands	▲	▲	▲	▲		5.8	8	19.5			DSWCD	CP Team
Organize bi-monthly LEAP payments in the 50 beneficiary communities	50 LEAP beneficiary communities	▲	▲	▲	▲	3	4.5	8	90			SW	CD, CFPs, GHS, PFI, DA
Create awareness on foster care, train and register 20 foster parents	Supom and its environs	▲	▲	▲	▲	6	6	8.3				DSWCD	DA
Organize education on SGBV in 3 SHS and 15 JHS	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	3.9	8.5	8			DSWCD	GHS, GES
Conduct public Education on Gender Based Violence	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	9	12	9	24			GDO	DSD, GHS
Assist 40 Teenage Mothers with employable skills	Donkorkrom and its environs	▲	▲	▲	▲			8	16			CD, SW,	GES, GEA Master craft persons
Conduct home visit in 20 household and families	Abotanso	▲	▲					12				DSWCD	NCCE, CHRAJ
Organize monitoring and inspection of daycare centers, RHCs NPOs and school feeding program standards	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	3.9	12				DSWCD	CP Actors
Sub-total						27.5	41.1	84.8	170.3				

Objective: To ensure that 80 PWDs are economically independent through apprenticeship training by January 2029.													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Servicing of DFMC meeting for PWDs	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	5	8	8				SW	DFMC, DA
Assist PWDs with employable skills and equip them with needed tools after completion of training	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	12	45					SW	Master Craft Persons
Assessment of 150 PWDs for support and procurement of items	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	53	45	9				SW	CD, DFMC, DA
Organize training for PWDs on how to maintain their business and proper book keeping	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	7	4.1				GEA	DSWCD, DA,
Identification, registration and Renewal of 1000 indigents including OVCs, PWDs and LEAP beneficiaries to be hooked unto NHIS	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	6		7.7				DSWCD	NHIA, DA, Assembly Members
Identification and registration of new PWDs to update the register	District Wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	6	10	11				DSWCD	DFMC, DA
Objective: To reduce Child Abuse Cases on Island communities from 226 to 50 by June 2029													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Handling of family tribunal and juvenile issues at court (tracing and SER)	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	8	9				DSWCD	Judicial service, GPS
Organize a sensitization program on child abuse, labor and trafficking in selected communities	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	3	3	3.8	17			DSWCD	CP Actors GES, NCCE, CHRAJ
Establish a Community Child Protection Committee (CPCC) in some selected Communities within the District	Dwarf and Digya Island communities	▲	▲	▲	▲	4		7.6	30			DSWCD	CP Actors
Organize community engagement on child protection toolkit in 25 selected communities including 5 island communities	10 selected communities	▲	▲	▲	▲	7	9	9	31			DSWCD	CP Team

Objective: To reduce Child Abuse Cases on Island communities from 226 to 50 by June 2029													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Develop a database on children with special needs especially those with disabilities in basic school and procure assistive technology and device for them	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	18	9	8.6	17			DSWCD	GES, SHEP
Support Case Management in KAPND and strengthening referrals and linkages with other stakeholders	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	7	9	11	18			DSWCD	GPS,GHS, LCC,GES, NHIACHR AJ,PHD
Sub-total						129	153	88.8	113				
Objective: To increase potable water coverage from 57.2% in 2025 to 70% by the end of 2029 through drilling and extension.													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Drill and mechanize 7no. boreholes	7 communi.	▲	▲	▲	▲		1,000					DWD	DA
Maintain 5no. non-functional boreholes	7no. communities	▲	▲	▲	▲		89					DWD	DA
Observe World Handwashing Day	Agortime				▲			10				EHSU	DA
Sub-total							1,089	10					
Objective: To Increase sanitation coverage from 60% to 75% by the end of 2029													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Organize hygiene education for food vendors and livestock owners on the control of stray animals in 10 communities	District-wide	▲						12				EHSU	DA
Organize medical Screening for all meat and food handlers	District-wide	▲						15.2				EHSU	DA
Organize training workshop for all officers on meat inspection	Donkorkrom		▲					8				EHSU	DA
Maintenance of the final disposal site	Adofo, Ata	▲	▲	▲	▲		48	26				EHSU	DA

Objective: To increase sanitation coverage from 60% to 75% by the end of 2029													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Legally acquire land for the final disposal site	Donkorkrom		▲				100					EHSU	DA
Conduct Health education in 15 schools	District-wide			▲				8				EHSU	DA
Conduct manual dislodging	District-wide				▲	7	10					EHSU	DA
Conduct the burial of paupers	District-wide			▲					15			EHSU	DA
Observe 2029 World Toilet Day	District wide						10					EHSU	DA
Organize a meeting for the public addressing system owners on noise control	Donkorkrom	▲				9						EHSU	DA
Conduct domicile Inspection	District wide		▲					7				EHSU	DA
Organize hygiene education for butchers, kebab handlers, and fishmongers on best hygiene practices	Donkorkrom		▲					8				EHSU	DA
Maintenance of Donkorkrom Central market and Nana Baadu public toilets	Donkorkrom Nana Baadu	▲	▲	▲	▲		54	32				EHSU	DA, DWD
Organize monthly National Sanitation Day	District-wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		65					EHSU	DA
Organize sensitization and prevention of stray animals in 10 communities	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		12	6				EHSU	DA
Conduct Market sanitation (Disinfection and Disinfestation)	Donkorkrom		▲					20				EHSU	DA
Procurement of sanitary tools (30 litter bins)	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		40	20				EHSU	DA
Sub-total						16	339	162.2	15				

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Objective: To increase motorable roads of the district from 268km to 400km by December 2029 through the District Road Improvement Programme													
Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Bituminous surfacing of 3.8km of Roads in the District	Donkorkrom, Kwakese	▲	▲	▲	▲				1,300			DWD	DA, Local Con.
Reshaping of 30km of feeder roads	Selected commun.	▲	▲	▲	▲		200	40				DWD	DA, Loc. C
Construction of 13km of feeder roads	selected com.	▲	▲	▲	▲		400	50	50			DWD	DFR
Organize sensitization on road safety and signs for drivers and riders	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		11.5	9.5				DA	DVLA, GPRTU
Provide Logistical support for security operations to enhance enforcement of road safety regulations in the district	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		70	6	20			DA	Security Agencies
Conduct inspection of feeder roads and other public projects	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	8	10				DWD	DA
Sub-total						4	689.5	115.5	1,370				
Objective: Ensure orderliness in spatial development of the district and the preparation of 5no. Layouts by January 2029													
Programme: Spatial Development Programme													
Organize monthly TSC and SPC meetings.	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		26	17				PPD	DA
Maintenance of Street lights	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		6	70				PPD	DA
Prepare/revise 1no. local plans.	Adofo	▲	▲	▲	▲		10	10				PPD	DA
Prepare District Spatial Development Framework	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		10	10				PPD	DA
Conduct sensitization on development control and zoning standards.	Donkorkrom Atakora	▲	▲	▲	▲		8	4.3				PPD	DA
Acquisition and registration of Assembly lands	Donkorkrom Atakora	▲	▲	▲	▲		12	10				PPD	DA

Objective: Ensure orderliness in spatial development of the district and the preparation of 5no. Layouts by January 2029													
Programme: Spatial Development Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize routine inspections on structural development.	Selected comm.	▲	▲	▲	▲		7	7				PPD	DA
Conduct street naming exercise.	Donk.Atakor	▲	▲	▲	▲	3	7	5				PPD	DA
Construction of 2no. Culverts	Donkorkrom Abomsarefo	▲	▲	▲	▲		900	100				DWD	Loc. C
Facilitate the provision of minigrid on the Island and electricity for four (4) comm.	All Island Communities	▲	▲	▲	▲		50					DA	PPD, DWD
Sub-total						3	1,036	233.3					
Objective: To rehabilitate 40ha of degraded lands within the district with cashew seedlings by December 2029.													
Programme: Climate Change and Env. Sustainability Programme													
Education and Sensitization on deforestation	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	4	5					FSD	GNFS
Raise 30,000 seedlings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲			6	17					FSD	DA
Distribute 2,000 seedlings for planting	District wide		▲	▲		4	7					FSD	DA
Maintain 100ha of existing plantations	District wide		▲	▲		4	9					FSD	DA
Sub-Total						18	38						
Objective: To form, train and resource 25 DVGs and provide relief items to 150 disaster victims each year until December 2029													
Programme: Disaster Management Programme													
Provide relief items for disaster victims	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		38	40				NADMO	DA
Organize community education on climate resilience	Agordeke, Bruben	▲	▲	▲	▲	14	14		13			DPCU	DOA, GHS, FC,
Train Community leaders in community led adaptation.	Selected communities	▲	▲	▲	▲	13	13		18			CA	DOA, GHS
Organize campaign on bush and domestic fires in 30. Comm.	Selected communities	▲	▲	▲	▲	7		7				Fire Service	NADMO
Sub-Total						34	65	47	31				

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Objective: To improve upon the 25% citizens participation in public activities by 30% by January 2029 through education and advocacy													
Programme: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize quarterly DPCU meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		26	18				DPCU	CA
Organize public hearings in planning and budgeting	Donkorkrom, Bruben	▲			▲			87				DPCU	HODs
Upload of documents onto the DDDP	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			7.5				DPCU, CA	HODs
Organize Proposal writing committee meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		19	10				DPCU	CA
Organize quarterly budget committee meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		17	9				DPCU	CA
Organize 2no. town hall meetings on Annual Action Plan and Budget preparation and performance	Donkorkrom, Amankwa	▲		▲			55	60				BC DPCU	DA
Provide Support to MPs Projects and Programmes	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	250	1,700					MP	DA
Provide support to Traditional Authorities, Festivals and Religious celeb.	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		35	12				DA	Trad.Auth Churches, Mosque
Organize meetings with Government agencies	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			16				DA	ECCG, CWSA,
Organize Community engagement sessions in 20 communities.	Selected communities	▲	▲	▲	▲	10		40				CA	DPCU, Ass. Member
Organize consultative meetings with NGOs, CSOs, CBOs	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			5.5	15			DPCU	NGOs, CSOs, CBOs

Objective: To improve upon the 25% citizens participation in public activities by 30% by January 2029 through education and advocacy													
Programme: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Provide support to Self-help Projects in the District	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		80	60				DA	DWD
Provide Protocol Services	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		180	70				DA	Ext. visitors
Organize Quarterly Management meeting	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			7				DA	HODs
Organize quarterly ETC meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			7				Proc. Unit	DA
Organize Quarterly Public Relation and Complains Committee (PRCC) Meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		6	7				DA	HODs
Organize 3no. Executive Committee Meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		25	15				DA	HODs, Ass members
Organize 3no. Quarterly Sub-Committee Meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		28	16				DA	HODs Ass. Mem
Organize 3no. General Assembly Meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		30	15				DA	HODs, Ass. Mem.
Organize Fee Fixing Stakeholders Engagement	Area Council		▲	▲			5	3				BC	DA
Construction of garage at the offices of the Assembly	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	20	30				DWD	Loc. C
Sub-total						270	2,226	544.5	15				

Objective: To inaugurate, resource, and operationalize all five (5) Area Councils by June, 2029.													
Programme: Sub-Structure Improvement													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize quarterly Area council meetings	All Area councils	▲	▲	▲	▲		8	12				DPCU	HODs, TA
Inauguration of 5no. Area Council members	All 5 Area Councils	▲	▲				13	12				DPCU CA	HODs
Provide support to sub-structures within the district	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		45	25				DA	Sub-structures
Sub-total							66	49					
Objective: To build the capacity of about 50% of staff by the end of 2029													
Programme: Capacity Building and Productive Improvement Programme													
Organize 3-days training in contract management	Donkorkrom			▲			19					HRM Dept	DA
Organize 2-days training in local governance act, 2016 and LGS protocols	Donkorkrom			▲				30				HRM Dept	DA
Organize 1 day orientation for the New Entrants	Donkorkrom	▲				2	4					HRM Dept	Finance,CA
Organize a 2-day In- House Staff Appraisal Training for all staff	Donkorkrom	▲						16				HRM Dept	DA
Organize 4no. quarterly staff meetings	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			20				HRM Dept	DA
Organize 2days Training on Revenue Improvement Strategies for revenue staff and taskforce	Donkorkrom	▲				6						HRM Dept	Finance, CA
Rehabilitation of 2no. staff bungalows	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		70	25				DWD	Loc. C
Renovation of Assembly Office	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲		190					DWD	Loc. C
Sub-total						8	283	91					

Objective: To equip thirteen (13) Departments of the Assembly with Basic logistics to enhance service delivery for the end of 2029													
Programme: Capacity Building and Productive Improvement Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Go G	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Procure Office stationery, equipment and consumables	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	30	79.5	19				DA	All Dept
Respond to data request from individual, departments and agencies in the district	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	2						Stats Dept	DA
Training of Data Collectors for internal data collection	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲		12	8	2			Stats Dept	DA
Conduct Periodic update on the District Administrative Data Platform & dissemination of outcomes with Depts and agencies	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	2	6	4				Stats Dept	HODs, Agencies in the District
Procure software for Data Collection, Compilation and analysis	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			30				BC	DA
Procure 4no. Printers, office furniture and and 2no. Digital camera for Departments and units of the Ass.	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	10	40	17				DA	Dept of Ass.
Provide logistical support to decentralized departments	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			15				DA	NCCE, NGOs
Provide support to all NALAG Activities.	National	▲	▲	▲	▲		80					DA	NALAG
Sub-total						44	217.5	93	2				
Objective: To prepare and approve Annual Action Plans and Budget with full participation of stakeholders by 30th September and October annually.													
Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme													
Preparation of quarterly and Annual Progress Reports	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲	16	6	6				DPCU	HODs
Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects/Programmes	District wide	▲	▲	▲	▲	15	20	32				DPCU	HODs

Objective: To prepare and approve Annual Action Plans and Budget with full participation of stakeholders by 30th September and October annually.													
Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme													
Projects	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (000)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize Mid-year and Annual review meeting	Donkorkrom		▲	▲			35	12				DPCU	HODs, CSOs
Preparation of 2028 Composite Budget	Donkorkrom		▲	▲			45	4	10			BC	DA
Preparation of 2028 Procurement plan	Donkorkrom				▲			10				Proc. Unit	DA
Internal Audit Monitoring on Projects	District wide		▲	▲	▲		6	5	6			IAU	DA
Preparation of 2027 Annual Performance Review Report	District wide	▲	▲				8	26				DPCU	HODs
Update of District Profile	Donkorkrom	▲				10	20					DPCU	HODs
Update of 2028 Annual Action Plan	Donkorkrom		▲	▲		5	15	5				DPCU	HODs
Preparation of Popular Participation Action Plan	District wide	▲				6	14	10				DPCU	HODs
Preparation of Operation and Maintenance Plan	Donkorkrom	▲	▲	▲	▲			5				DWD	DA
Sub-total						52	169	115	16				
GRAND TOTAL						110	18,67	1907.	3,238.				
						2.5	7.3	1	3				

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

7.1 Introduction

To determine the extent of influence and impact development interventions have on the lives of citizens, the Assembly will embark on monthly, quarterly and annual monitoring and evaluation exercises. The purpose of the monitoring exercise to be conducted on projects and programmes is to track the efficient and judicious utilization of resources and also ensure that interventions are timely delivered upon agreed specifications.

Evaluation will be conducted quarterly and annually to determine the impact of the proposed development interventions on the livelihood of citizens. To be able to conduct the exercise, the DPCU will rely on standard impact indicators from the NDPC and other specific indicators that are peculiar to the local economy to measure the standard of living of citizens.

7.2 Stakeholder Analysis

Implementation of DMTDP affects individuals, groups of people, institutions and/or organizations within the District. In that case, the social and institutional benefits of programmes and projects must be maximized while negative impacts are minimized. This can however be achieved through critical analysis of objectives, strategies and resource allocation as well as specified roles/responsibilities and interests of stakeholders. The matrix also shows how they would be involved in the M&E activities in the district as presented in table 7.1. Primary stakeholders are individuals, groups and institutions whose influence and line of duties directly influence the operations of the District Assembly. On the other hand, secondary stakeholders' play indirect roles in the administration of the District.

Table 7.1: M & E Stakeholders and their roles/responsibilities

S/N	Stakeholders	Classification	Needs/Interests/Responsibilities	Involvement in M & E Activities
1	Assembly members and Area Councils	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy formulation. • Implementers/Advisors. • Supervision and monitoring of projects. • Users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection. • Monitoring /verification visits. • Dialogue. • Holding review meetings. • Link between DA and communities. • Dissemination of information.
2	Heads of Departments	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of policies. • Offer technical advice. • Co-ordination of programmers and activities. • Supervision and monitoring of projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting workshops. • Data collection and analysis. • Reporting. • Provision of logistics.
3	Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence policy. • Demand transparency and accountability. • Implementation of projects. • Monitoring of programmes and projects. • Collaborate/co-operate with DA's programmes and activities. • Users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue, review meetings. • Monitoring of projects and policies. • Dissemination of information.
4	Traditional Authorities	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise on traditional and customary rights. • Promote traditional norms and values to enrich the socialization process needed for development. • Influence policy. • Implementation of projects. • Monitoring of programmes and projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection /validation of data. • Courtesy call on chiefs. • Dialogue. • Validation visits. • Projection site meetings.
5	Faith Based Organizations	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand transparency and accountability. • Influence policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue. • Validation visits
6	Governance and Constitutional Institutions	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create platform for public accountability. • Provide education, information to and training of stakeholders. • Advocate for gender sensitive programmes and projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding meetings. • Organization of workshops. • Data collection.
7	Development Partners (DPs)	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of financial, technical and logistical support. • Auditing of programmes and projects. • Preparation and signing of MOUs. • Validation visits and monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding review meeting. • Dialogue/ discussions. • Analyzing reports and giving feedback. • Verification visits.
8	Community/Opinion Leaders	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand transparency and accountability. • Demand quality of work/services. • Influence policy. • Monitoring of programmes and projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection. • Dissemination of information.
9	Utility Service Providers	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring public access to utility services (Water, electricity & telecommunication). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding of meetings and discussions. • Submission of proposals.

S/N	Stakeholders	Classification	Needs/Interests/Responsibilities	Involvement in M & E Activities
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementers of programmes and projects. • Users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection.
10	Media	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of information. • Create public awareness. • Provide platform for public education. • Serve as watchdog. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue. • Interviews. • Dissemination of information.
11	Political Parties	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand transparency and accountability. • Influence policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue/discussions. • Dissemination of information.
12	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU)	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordination and monitoring of programmes, projects and activities. • Offer technical and advisory service. • Capacity building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validation visits. • Review meetings. • Reporting.
13	Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer technical advice. • Policy direction and implementation. • Monitoring and evaluation of programmes, projects and activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validation visits. • Review meetings. • Reporting.
14	Member of parliament (MP)	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy formulation. • Financing of programmes and projects. • Monitoring of programmes and projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project site meeting. • Seminars. • Reporting and dissemination of M& E reports.
15	Local Government Service Secretariat	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical services. • Capacity building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars and meetings. • Reporting and dissemination of M & E reports.
16	District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) Secretariat	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical advice. • Management of funds. • Monitoring of projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings. • Reporting.
17	Consultants	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical services. • Monitoring and evaluation of projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings. • Reporting.

Table 7.2 Monitoring matrix

GOAL 1: Boost access to credit for local traders in the district										
OBJECTIVE: To train and provide access to microfinance for 400 entrepreneurs and MSMEs in the district by December 2029										
PROGRAMME: Local Economic Development										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets (2026-2029)				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
% of growth in existing SMEs	Percentage increase in existing SMEs within the District	Outcome	9%	15%	15%	20%	25%	• Agric • Industry • service	Annually	CA, BAC DOA, RTF
Number of new industries established: • Agriculture • Industry • Service	Count of new establishments within the district for purposes of producing goods and services. The scope covers all sectors of the economy.	Output	100	100	120	120	150	• Agric • Industry • service	Annually	DOA, BAC, RTF
Number of new jobs created	Count of formal sector jobs created per annum with aggregation at sectoral level	Output	300	400	350	500	600	• Agric • Industry • service	Annually	DA, BAC, RTF
GOAL 2: Improve Internally Generated Funds by blocking all loopholes										
OBJECTIVE: To increase IGF of GHS 491,069.28 by 25% annually and 100% by December 2029 through effective revenue strategies										
PROGRAMME: Financial Management Programme										
Percentage change in IGF Growth	The difference of current year IGF over the previous year expressed as a percentage	Outcome	10	15	15	10	10		Annually	DFD, CA
Percentage change in unplanned expenditure	Measures the percentage change in expenses of unplanned activities	Outcome	80	10	10	0	0		Quarterly	Finance /Budget

GOAL 3: Project Agriculture as the major lucrative economic activity in the district by December, 2029										
OBJECTIVE: To increase production yield by 5% annually and reduce post-harvest loss by 20% by 31st December, 2029										
PROGRAMME: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets (2026-2029)				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Extension officer-farmer ratio	The ratio of the total extension officers to total farmer population	Outcome	1:1,800	1:1,800	1:1,500	1:1,200	1:1,000	Male Female Rural Urban	Annually	DOA, DPCU
Average productivity of selected crop (Mt/Ha): - Maize - Cassava - Yam	Output per hectare of selected crops (Mt/Ha).	Outcome	3.6mt 27mt 29mt	4.0mt 28mt 29mt	4.0mt 28mt 30mt	4.1mt 28mt 30mt	4.2mt 30mt 30.1mt	• Staple crops • Selected cash crops	Annually	DOA
Percentage of post-harvest losses: - Maize - Rice - Cassava - Yam	The quantitative or qualitative losses in storage, transport, harvest and marketing of agricultural produce (crops, livestock, fisheries) incurred after harvest as a percentage of total production.	Outcome	20% 15% 12% 10%	15% 12% 10% 10%	15% 12% 10% 9%	12% 10% 8% 8%	10% 8% 8% 7%	Urban Rural	Annually	DOA

GOAL 4: Improve teaching, learning, and access to quality education at all levels										
OBJECTIVE: To improve the transition from basic school to JHS from 65% to 80% and improve BECE performance from 76% to 85% by Dec. 2029										
PROGRAMME: Education Improvement										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets (2026 – 2029)				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				26	27	28	29			
Net enrolment ratio KG Primary JHS	Net enrolment ratio is the number of boys and girls of the school age of a particular level of education (KG/Primary/JHS) that are enrolled in that level of education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group	Outcome	30.8% 36.1% 9.1%	32.8 38.1 11.1	34.8 40.1 13.1	36.8 42.1 15.1	38.8 44.1 17.1	Kindergarten • Primary • JHS	Annually	GES
Gender parity index in KG Primary JHS SHS	Total number of girls at all levels as a ratio of total number of boys at all levels (KG, Primary, JHS, SHS)	outcome	1.00 0.88 0.91 0.98	1.00 0.90 0.90 1.50	1.00 0.95 0.95 1.50	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.50	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.50	Kindergarten • Primary • JHS • SHS	Annually	GES
Completion rate (%) • Primary • JHS • SHS	Ratio of the total number of pupils/students (girls and boys) enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education (Primary 6, JHS 3), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education	Impact	53.10 24.50 18.70	55 24 19.5	58.8 26 22	61.2 30 25	64.6 35 28	Primary • JHS • SHS	Annually	GES
Pupils-to-trained teacher ratio in basic schools	The number of pupils per trained teacher (minimum qualification of post-SHS Teacher's Diploma)	Outcome	1:44	1:42	1:40	1:38	1:36	Urban Rural	Annually	GES
Pass Rate(%) • JHS • SHS	Count of final exams takers (girls and boys) who passed a particular exam over a total count of final exam takers in that same exams expressed as a percentage	Outcome	52 77.15	65 85	85 90	95 95	100 100	JHS SHS	Annually	GES

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets (2026 – 2027)				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				26	27	28	29			
Basic schools needing major repairs (pub./priv.) (%)	Number of basic schools that requires major repairs expressed as percentage of total number of basic schools	Output		3	3	3	3	Urban Rural	Quarterly	GES
GOAL 5: Increase access to quality healthcare										
OBJECTIVE: To increase proportion of the population with access to functional primary healthcare from 56% to 70% by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Health Improvement Programme										
Proportion of health facilities that are functional • CHPS Compound • Clinic • Health Center • Hospital	Measures the number of health facilities that are registered and in operation for purposes of providing health care services to the general public expressed as a percentage of completed health facilities	Outcome	38 1 4 1	38 1 4 1	38 1 4 1	38 1 4 1	38 1 4 1	CHPS Compound Clinic Health Center Hospital.	Annually	DHMT
Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	The population with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of total district population	Outcome	Male: 57.3% Female: 43.7%	Male: 60.3% Female: 47.7%	Male: 70% Female: 55%	Male: 75% Female: 60%	Male: 80% Female: 70%	• Indigents • Informal • Aged • Under 18yrs	Quarterly, Annually	NHIA
Doctor-to- population ratio	Number of doctors divided by the total population	Outcome	1:33,278	1:30000	1:30000	1:30000	1:25,000	Urban: Rural:	Annually	DHMT
% of communities with access to basic drinking water services	Share of the district population with access to basic drinking water services expressed as a percentage of total district popul.	Outcome	25	30	50	60	65	District: Urban: Rural:	Annually, Quarterly	DEHO, WATSA N
Nurse-to-population ratio	Number of nurses divided by the total population	Outcome	1:7500	1:7500	1:7000	1:6500	1:6000	Male: Female:	Annually	DHMT
Under-five (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio	Number of deaths occurring in children under-5 years per 1,000 live births	Impact	2.60	2.20	2.10	2.00	2.00	Male: Female:	Annually	DHMT
Infant (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio	Number of deaths occurring in the first year of life per 1,000 live births	Impact	11.70	11.10	11.00	10.50	10.00	Male: Female:	Annually	DHMT

GOAL 5: Increase Access to Quality Healthcare										
OBJECTIVE: To increase proportion of the population with access to functional primary healthcare from 56% to 70% by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Health Improvement Programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets (2026-2029)				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births in the district	Outcome	259.4	200	150	100	100	District	Annually	DHMT
Still birth rate	Proportion of babies born with no signs of life at or after 28weeks gestation	Impact	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	Male: Female:	Annually	DHMT
Percent of children immunised (Penta 3) (%)	Proportion of children 12-23 months fully immunised by 12 months of age	Outcome	97	97	98	98	98	Male: Female:	Annually	DHMT
Malaria case fatality (Institutional) • Under five (5) years • Women between 15-49 years	Total malaria deaths expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in health facilities	Impact	0.28	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.15	Male: Female:	Annually	DHMT
HIV prevalence rate	Percentage of people in the population living with HIV	Outcome	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	Male: Female:	Annually	DHMT
AIDS-related mortality rate	Estimated number of adults and children who have died due to AIDS-related causes in a specific year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population	Impact	2	1	1	1	1	Male: Female:	Annually	DHMT
Prevalence of Malnutrition: • Wasting • Underweight • Stunting • Overweight	Proportion of children 0-59 months (institutional) whose height-for-age, weight-for-age, weight-for-height is less than two standard deviations (-2SD) from the median of the reference population/ group	Outcome	0.32	0.3	0.3	0.25	0.25	Wasting • Underweight • Stunting • Overweight	Annually	DHMT
Prevalence of Anaemia - children under-5 years - women of reproductive age (15-49 years)	The proportion of children under 5 years and women age 15-49 years with any form of anaemia	Impact	4.1 6.8	3.9 6.0	3.5 5.8	3.1 5.0	2.9 4.7	Urban: Rural:	Annually	DHMT

GOAL 5: Increase Access to Quality Healthcare										
OBJECTIVE: To increase proportion of the population with access to functional primary healthcare from 56% to 70% by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Health Improvement Programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets (2026-2029)				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Low Birth Weight	Children whose birth weight is less than 2.5kgs	Outcome	34	32.0	30.0	30.0	27.0	Urban: Rural:	Annually	DHMT
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	Proportion of all women currently using modern contraceptives	Outcome	42.7	50.0	50.0	51.0	55.0	Urban: Rural:	Annually	DHMT
Total Fertility Rate of women 15- 49 years	The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to pass through those years bearing children at the current age-specific fertility rate	Impact	24.5	21.5	21.0	19.5	19.5	District: Urban: Rural:	Annually	DHMT
Percentage of population with access to improved liquid waste management	Percentage of population with access to improved toilet facilities	Outcome	5%	10%	15%	20%	20%	District: Urban: Rural:	Annually	DEHO
Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free status expressed as a percentage of all communities	Outcome	0%	0.2%	0.5%	1%	1.5%	District: Urban: Rural:	Annually	DEHO
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	Share of population with access to basic sanitation services including ventilated improved pit latrines, flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, composting toilets etc. expressed as a percentage of total district population	Outcome	50%	55	60	70	75	District: Urban: Rural:	Annually	DEHO
Number of births and deaths registered	Count of births and deaths registered in the district in a particular year.	Output	Birth(B) : 1,433 Death (D): 66	B:14 64 D: 68	B:1,4 95 D: 70	B:1,5 27 D: 72	B:1,5 60 D:74	Birth • Death	Annually	GHS

GOAL 6: Enhance Social Protection Interventions for the Vulnerable										
OBJECTIVE: 1. To increase beneficiaries on social protection programmes by 10% by end of December, 2029 2.To ensure that 80 PWDs are economically independent through apprenticeship training by January 2029 3. To reduce Child Abuse Cases on Island communities from 226 to 50 by June 2029										
PROGRAMME: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets (2026-2029)				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Total number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse	Count of recorded cases of child trafficking and child abuse cases in the district	Outcome	5	10	10	10	10	Child trafficking (sex) • Child abuse (sex)	Quarterly	DSWCD
Incidence of child abuse cases	Number of children who become victims of violence and abuse (defilement, assault) in a given year	Impact	21	15	10	10	5	District Urban Rural	Quarterly	DSWCD
Percentage of children engaged in child labour	Proportion of children (5-17 years) engaged in child labour as a percentage of all children	Outcome	0.04%	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	District Urban Rural	Quarterly	DSWCD
Percentage of PWDs trained in economically viable apprenticeship activity	Proportion of engaged in apprenticeship training	Outcome	10%	15%	20%	20%	20%	Total: Male: Female:	Annually	DSWCD
Total Number of PWDs enrolled onto NHIS	Count of PWDs enrolled onto NHIS System and issued with cards	Output	57,890	58,900	62,749	65,000	68,000	Total: Male: Female:	Quarterly	DSWCD

GOAL 7: Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements										
OBJECTIVE: To increase access to electricity from 15% to 30% by December, 2029										
PROGRAMME: Spatial Development Programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets (2026-2029)				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage of communities covered by electricity	The number of communities in the district connected to the national grid divided by total number of communities in the district expressed as a percentage	Outcome	15	25	30	30	40	• District • Rural • Urban	Annually	ECG
GOAL 8: Enhance Road Improvement Programmes in the district and adopt innovative and responsive mechanisms in humanitarian relief operations so as to achieve agility										
OBJECTIVE: 1. To increase motorable roads of the district from 268km to 400km by December 2029 through the District Road Improvement Programme										
2. To provide relief items to 150 disaster victims each year until December 2029										
3. To promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation by December 2029										
PROGRAMME: Transport Infrastructure and Safety and Disaster Management Programme										
Percentage of road network in good condition	The total km of classified road network in good condition expressed as percentage of total road network	Outcome	53	85	85	90	90	• Total • Urban • Feeder	Annually	DWD
Proportion of roads in CBD with safety measures	Measures the total km of roads with security features in the CBD.	Output	40	50	60	70	80	km	Quarterly	DWD
% of population covered by early warning systems (SMS, radio, sirens, etc.)	Measures change in population covered by early warning signs	Output	60	65	70	75	80	Sex	Quarterly	NADMO
% of emergency response plans developed and operationalized	Measures change in emergency response plans prepared and implemented	Output	10	30	50	70	80	Localities	Annual	NADMO
GOAL 9: Implement climate change mitigation interventions										
OBJECTIVE: To rehabilitate 40ha of degraded lands within the district with cashew seedlings by December 2029.										
PROGRAMME: Climate Change and Env. Sustainability Programme										
Hectares of degraded forest, mining area, dry and wet lands restored/rehabilitated	Total area in hectares of lost forest, mining area, wetland and mangrove areas restored	Outcome	7ha	8ha	9ha	11ha	11ha	• Total • Urban • Feeder	Annually	FC
% change in forest cover	Area of deforestation in acres expressed as a percentage of district total forest cover.	Outcome	9	8.5	8	7.5	7	Area	Annually	FC, EPA, DoA

GOAL 10: Enhance service delivery through good governance, accountability and inclusive development										
OBJECTIVE: 1. To build the capacity of about 50% of staff by the end of 2029 2. To equip thirteen (13) Departments of the Assembly with Basic logistics to enhance service delivery for the end of 2029										
PROGRAMME: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets (2026-2029)				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Proportion of staff trained through capacity building	Measures share of staff trained	Outcome	10	45	50	55	60	Male: Female:	Quarterly	HR
Percentage change in annual external assessments rate	Measures the change in external assessments	Outcome	33	80	85	90	95		Quarterly	DCD
GOAL 10: Enhance service delivery through good governance, accountability and inclusive development										
OBJECTIVE: To inaugurate, resource, and operationalize all five (5) Area Councils by June, 2029.										
PROGRAMME: Sub-Structure Improvement Programme										
Percentage of zonal councils functional	Count of functional office buildings with logistics	Outcome	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%		Quarterly	DPCU
GOAL 11: Prepare, implement and monitor plans that address the real needs of the people.										
OBJECTIVE: 1. To improve upon the 25% citizens participation in public activities by 30% by January 2029 through education and advocacy 2. To strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system for tracking the implementation of development plans and projects by 2029 3. To Implement at least 80 percent of activities and projects of the Medium-Term Plan by the end of December 2029										
PROGRAMME: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme										
Proportion of residents who received accurate and relevant information within the expected time frame	Measures share of population receiving accurate and relevant information	Outcome	40	45	60	60	70		Quarterly	ISD/DPCU
Percentage change in MTDP implemented rate	Measures change in implementation levels	Outcome	70				95		Annually	DCE/DCD
Functionality of the M&E system	Measures the number of M&E visits and their reports	Outcome	50	60	70	80	90		Quarterly	DPCU

7.3 Evaluation

The overall purpose for evaluation is to ensure comprehensive decision-making, effective allocation and utilization of resources, and enhanced accountability. It will also:

- 1) Provide management with information regarding policy, programme, and project performance.
- 2) Determine strengths and weaknesses of the intervention and thereby enable managers to improve future planning, delivery of services, and decision making.
- 3) Assist managers, staff, and other stakeholders to determine systematically and objectively the relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency of activities (expected and unexpected) in the light of specified objectives.
- 5) Determine the success rate of interventions of programmes in terms of their impact and sustainability.

7.3.1 Timing of the evaluation

The evaluation process shall be conducted at various intervals depending on the rationale of the exercise. The DPCU will lead the evaluation process at all times. Streamlined processes shall include the following;

Ex-Ante Evaluation

This is the first evaluation to be conducted before the implementation of projects and programmes. The objective is usually to determine the feasibility of the intervention. Some of the ex-ante assessments may include: Cost-Benefit Analysis, Economic Rate of Return (ERR), Technical Appraisal, Policy Analysis, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Feasibility Studies, and Needs Assessment.

Mid-Term Evaluation

This is conducted halfway into the implementation of the District Development Plan or interventions. The purpose is to consider the performance and first outputs of implementation and to propose modifications where necessary

A final or terminal evaluation

This stage of evaluation is carried out to assess the achievements or challenges recorded through the implementation of programmes and projects. The results from final evaluations are very useful in the formulation of policies.

An ex-post evaluation

To be conducted sometime after the implementation of any development intervention to assess the impact. Evaluations in this category include impact studies and beneficiary assessments.

7.4 Participatory M&E

Participatory M&E is a tool used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met expectations, particularly among the poor and vulnerable in society. It is broad-based and encourages the participation of the beneficiary communities and other stakeholders such as CBOs, NGOs, CSOs, traditional authorities, beneficiary groups, Assembly members, Town/Area Council members, etc.

The Assembly plans to adopt the following steps to ensure a very successful Participatory M&E process.

1. Identification, selection, and training of local NGO's and CBOs. These are organizations deemed to be well abreast with and have a deeper understanding of the issues of communities. Their identification and involvement in the entire process is therefore very important.
2. Provision of the necessary logistics to facilitate the operations of the CBOs and NGO's. The DPCU believes that these organizations can only function properly when they are equipped and motivated enough.
3. Educate the local communities in Participatory M&E methods. It is also important to explain to the local communities what their roles will be in the entire process. This training programme will be facilitated by the NGO's and CBOs monitored by the DPCU.
4. The use of focus group discussions will create an avenue for data collection, which will in turn, make it easier to measure poverty levels by interacting with the local people.

7.5 Strategies for M&E

In the implementation of programmes and projects in the 2026-2029 MTDP, the District shall adopt a bottom-up approach to monitor and evaluate interventions. Data available indicates that the majority of the projects that have been implemented over the years have either not achieved their objectives or were not implemented to specifications, owing to the seeming alienation of beneficiaries in monitoring activities.

The DPCU shall thus adopt a more holistic and participatory approach in the current Development Plan, away from the conventional practice of M&E. To this end, monitoring structures shall be put in place, some ad hoc and others permanent. One of such ad hoc structures shall be the Project Implementation Committee formed from representatives of relevant stakeholders in a beneficiary community.

The Project Implementation Committee (PIC) shall directly monitor and evaluate the programmes/projects at the community level. It is a requirement that each project has a PIC, responsible for monitoring the implementation on a regular basis through the compilation of monthly Community Project Monitoring Report (CPMR) to the Area Councils of beneficiary communities. The PICs shall as much as practicable be constituted by a cross section of stakeholders including Traditional Authorities, community members, the youth, Persons with disabilities and a representative of NGOs/CBOs.

The Area Councils shall in turn consolidate all the monthly reports from the PICs and forward to the DPCU which shall be responsible for the general monitoring and evaluation of the plan.

The DPCU shall work closely with beneficiary Sector Departments to verify the monthly reports from the Area Councils and consolidate the final report into quarterly reports for discussion and approval by the General Assembly before forwarding them to the RCC.

In line with its monitoring activities, the DPCU shall hold monthly site meetings at ongoing project sites and quarterly meetings to deliberate on progress made in the implementation of the Annual Action Plans. Each quarterly meeting shall be held within the first ten days of the ensuing month after the quarter.

Pursuant to the policy of active stakeholder participation, all Contracts shall be signed at the project site during the handing ceremony in order to allow the beneficiary communities take up the responsibility of monitoring implementation from day one.

7.6 Knowledge Management Learning (KML)

The concept of Knowledge Management and Learning (KM&L) ensures that information, experiences, and lessons are systematically generated, documented, shared, and applied to enhance decision-making and improve development outcomes. Accordingly, the Kwahu Afram Plains North District Assembly will adopt the following **KM&L frameworks**, as an integral part of the action items.

7.6.1 Proposed KML Frameworks

Several frameworks will guide the KML process in the District as discussed below;

After-Action Reviews and Post-project Learning Reviews: The Assembly will capture lessons from successes and challenges after project implementation. This will be applied to all projects and findings stored in the district's knowledge repository to guide future projects.

Results-based management

Adopting results-based management integrates planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting into a continuous feedback cycle. All programmes and projects will be clearly aligned with indicators and baselines. Monitoring and evaluation will be used to adjust ongoing interventions, and annual progress reports provide feedback for the next planning cycle.

Communities of Practice (CoP)

Communities of practice (CoP) is a group of like-minded people who share knowledge, experiences, tools and best practices for problem solving and continuous improvement. The Kwahu Afram Plains North District has great potential for harnessing CoP.

- Climate-smart agriculture and post-harvest management CoP: Agric staff with farmers on drought-resistant crops, organic composting and use of hermetic storage bags.
- Entrepreneurship and skills CoP: BAC, TVET, trade associations, mentorship and job creation clinics
- WASH CoP: EHU, NGOs, WATSANS on sanitation campaigns, borehole maintenance, waste management.
- Disaster risk reduction CoP: NADMO, volunteers, GHS, ZCs joint learning on flood preparedness, early warning signs and response.

Learning and knowledge sharing platforms: The Assembly will strengthen stakeholder engagements, town hall meetings, inter sectoral joint reviews to promote cross-learning.

Knowledge repositories and digital platforms:

A successful execution of these frameworks will improve evidence-based planning, adaptive innovative management, enhance accountability, transparency, citizen trust, and ensure feedback loops. Appendix 7 shows the Knowledge management learning an

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.1 Introduction

This chapter involves pragmatic, clear, and specific activities that communicate the plan to all stakeholders, including decision-makers and the citizenry, through the use of infographics, promotional videos, social media and information boards. Popular Participation manual of the Assembly and other relevant legislation, like the Local Governance Act, 2016 Act 936, provided a blueprint for the design of these strategies.

8.2 Justification for Communication Strategies

Communication in the implementation of development plans focuses on enhancing the interaction between the people promoting change that will impact positively on improving the living conditions of members of the participating communities and the people with whom they work to actualize their dream. It is imperative to keep communication channels open among all development participants and organizations involved in development initiatives in the participating communities. Communication is imperative to make ventures easy in order to ensure that all will participate in society. The Assembly will use effective communication channels to certainly elicit collective action of development participants in the plan implementation process. It will also afford members of participating communities an opportunity to really understand the issues confronting their communities and to a larger extent, how these issues could be addressed through collective action for improved living conditions. Communities will be forced to break out of the culture of silence to address the problems and issues of concern. In community development, the project participants must build confidence and trust in themselves. Effective communication empowers members of participating communities through the provision of relevant information to be able to address prevailing community development challenges in their various communities.

8.3 Strategies to Improve Communication

Some of the strategies that will be adopted to improve the communication process for the implementation of the 2026-2029 plan include;

1. Dissemination of the DMTDP and Annual Progress Report of the implementation of development interventions to inform the citizenry on the performance of the Assembly.

2. Creation of awareness on the expected roles of all stakeholders in the implementation of district programmes, projects and activities through the organization of frequent public forums
3. Promotion of dialogue and generation of feedback on the performance of the district through public hearings and open fora.
4. Promotion of access and management of expectations of the public concerning the services of the district.

8.4 Channels of Communication

Information technology provides the assembly with a basket of tools by which all stakeholders or citizens can be engaged effectively and efficiently. Among such tools are emails, Facebook, websites and the use of cell phones as well as related social media platforms. While harnessing the technology-related opportunities to communicate the implementation of the Medium Term Plan, the district will pursue the following means of communicating as outlined in Section 42 (a) of Act 936;

- Townhall meetings;
- Information Van
- The Assembly's Website
- Group meetings
- One-on-one meetings
- Budget preparation and validation fora
- Notice boards
- Flyers
- Use of Media
- Community announcement centres
- Visits to the development project site

8.5 Key Messages

Communicating the right messages to the right audience propels buy-ins and ownership of development interventions. The assembly will adopt tailored key messages to accord and appeal to the authority and needs of all kinds of stakeholders.

Table 8. 1: Audience and style of messages

Audience	Key Message	Tone & Style
Management of Assembly	Your leadership and accountability drive the success of our projects.	Formal, professional
Traditional leaders & opinion leaders	Your influence ensures community support and ownership of Assembly initiatives.	Respectful, culturally sensitive
Citizens (general)	These projects are for your benefit. Here’s how you can participate and hold us accountable.	Simple, clear, participatory
Youth	Your voice and energy can transform our Municipality — join the change!	Energetic, engaging, youth-friendly
Women & vulnerable groups	Your participation matters. We are ensuring inclusivity and fairness.	Empathetic, empowering
Development partners	We are committed to transparency and impact — your support strengthens our results.	Data-driven, formal

Source: DPCU-KAPNDA, 2025.

Table 8.2 provides further details on communication in the activity matrix below

Table 8.2: Communication Strategy Matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time frame	Responsibility
Area Council Meetings	To update stakeholders on the performance of the DMTDP (2026-2029)	NGO's and CSO's, Associations, Traditional Authorities, Opinion leaders, Departmental Heads, Assembly Members etc	Public Hearing	Quarterly	DCE DPCU DCD DPO
Area Council Meetings	To collect data on needs and aspirations for the DMTDP	NGO's and CSO's, Associations, Traditional Authorities, Opinion leaders, Departmental Heads, Assembly Members etc	Public Fora and Interviews	Annually	DCD DPO
Public Hearing/ Fora	Present District profile and draft MTDP	Town/Area Councils	Interaction Between the DPO and the Local People.	Annually	DPO,
Presentation of Reports to the various Institutions Involved	To solicit comments from such institutions and also serve monitoring purposes.	Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit (RPCU) National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)	Reporting system (Submission of Quarterly and APR)	2026-2029 Quarterly and Annually	DPCU
Submission Final MTDP to RCC/ NDPC	To communicate with RCC about the MTDP	To RCC	Submission of Report to RCC	Quarterly Reports	DPCU
Publish KAPNDA News biannually	Coverage of events and interviews	To disseminate information about development projects and peregrines from the Assembly to the indigens and vice versa, to promote local concepts by advertising local industries	Presentation of articles and newspapers	Biannually	DPO, MIS, Statistics
Organize 2no. Town Hall Meetings	To present their quarterly Reports on what has been done and answer questions when the need arises	DCE, Assembly members, DCD and Heads of Department, Executive committee, General Assembly	Interaction between the Assembly and Heads of Staff	Biannually (February, September)	Administr ation, DPO, DBA
Posting information on notice Boards	To make information available to the general public.	For All	Interaction between DPO and DCD/DCE	Monthly	DPCU, MIS, Informati on Services

A successful implementation of the strategies in Table 8.1 by the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) will achieve a significant milestone in communication development and contribute greatly to the success of the plan implementation. The implementation will ensure that; The following recommendations are made based on the discussions on the roles of communication in community development:

1. Communication is explored appropriately to reach the various segments of participating communities to lead to the emergence of new ideas, opinions and information that will ultimately stimulate the promotion of people-oriented community development projects in the participating communities.

2. Enhanced dialogue and discussions in communication with relevant stakeholders in promoting meaningful community development. This will allow the relevant stakeholders to exchange relevant information, opinions, ideas and data that will stimulate effective service delivery in community development in the participating communities.

3. There will be regular communication with the community leadership in the participating communities. This will also afford the funding agencies and development workers a good opportunity to brief the community leadership on the progress recorded and challenges being experienced in the course of community development work in the participating communities.

4. There will equally be regular communication with the various segments and community-based organizations (CBOs) in the participating communities. This will stimulate collective action and participatory involvement of members of the participating communities in promoting sustainable people-oriented community development projects.

APPENDIX 1
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APPENDIX: First Public Hearing

Report of First Public Hearing on the Preparation of DMTDP (2026-2029) for Kwahu

Afram Plains North District Held in Donkorkrom

District: Kwahu Afram Plains North District **Region:** Eastern Region **Date:** 26/03/25

Area Council: Donkorkrom **Venue:** Agric Conference Hall

REPRESENTATION AT THE HEARING:

Assembly members

Zonal Council Members

Unit Committee Members

Women Group Representatives

Chiefs/Reps. of Traditional Authorities

Transport Union Representatives

Faith-Based Organizations

Market Queens

Youth Groups

Political Party Representatives

Non-Governmental, Civil Society & Community-Based Organizations

Timber Processors and Wood Workers Association

Farmer-based organization

Tailors and Hairdressers Association

Representatives of Persons with Disabilities

Heads of Departments

GENERAL COMMENTS

A number of concerns were raised by the public for redress. The concerns were;

Poor road and Drainage Infrastructure

Participants complained of poor roads and inadequate drainage infrastructure in the district. They mentioned several roads but particularly of note was the Ekye Amanfrom-Agordeke Highway, which has subjected many residents and traders to armed robbery attacks and severe health related issues due the emission of dust.

Dilapidated Infrastructure

Participants were also concerned about dilapidated infrastructure in the district. They mentioned that all the public toilets in the district were in a bad state, while some schools such as Amankwa Tornu D/A Basic School and AFATI Senior High School, also required urgent attention.

Delay in project implementation

Participants also lamented the delay in project implementation. They cited many projects that had not been completed, ranging from education to the sanitation sector. Their concerns were addressed, and those left to be attended to promised to be included in the 2026-2029 District Medium Term Plan. These projects included;

1. CHPS Compound at Battorkope, Supom and Kpala
2. Classroom Blocks at Sihu Norfegali, Bature, Donkororkrom Zongo and Nyuinyui
3. Area Council Block at Memchemfre

All the concerns were noted by the Assembly with

1. Main Controversies and major areas of controversies- Nil
2. A brief comment on the general level of participation- Participation was moderate but could be better with more women involved.
3. Any other relevant information- Nil

Generally, the participation was very friendly and fruitful. Stakeholders were able to freely articulate their concerns. The meeting ended with optimism from stakeholders that the Assembly will successfully execute the proposed interventions outlined in the plan.

Total number of people at Hearing: 65

Gender ratio: Men- 54 Women-11

DCE:  DCD: 

(Hon. Kate M. Babanawo)

(Mr. Alex Fordjour)

Planning Officer: 

(Mr. Abdullah Mohammed)

ATTENDANCE SHEET

DATE: 26/03/2025

FIRST PUBLIC HEARING ON PREPARATION OF 2026-2029 MEDIUM TERM PLAN

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49	Susana Gogah	DEE Sec	0549155783	[Signature]

APPENDIX 3: Second and Final Public Hearing

Report of Final Public Hearing on DMTDP (2026-2029) for Kwahu Afram Plains North

District Held in Donkorkrom

District: Kwahu Afram Plains North District **Region:** Eastern Region **Date:** 06/08/25

Area Council: Donkokrom **Venue:** Agric Conference Hall

PARTICIPANTS:

District Chief Executive- Hon Kate Mawusi Babanawo

Member of Parliament of KAPND- Hon Kpeli Wolasi

Assembly Members

Area Council Chairpersons

Unit Committee Members

District Planning Co-ordinating Unit Members

Traditional Authorities

Civil Society Organisations

Political Party Representatives

The Media

Heads of Departments and Agencies

Reps of GPRTU and PROTOA

NGOs (APDO, World Vision, Compassion)

Market Women Association

Hairdressers and Dressmakers Association

Food vendors Association

Boat Owners Association

Ghana Hoteliers Association

Religious Leaders

GENERAL COMMENTS

A number of concerns were raised by the public for redress. The concerns were;

The major issue discussed was the Fulani-Farmer conflict in the district. Stakeholders agreed that interventions outlined in the plan must be pursued to the letter to deal with the canker. The

Assembly was therefore tasked to make adequate provisions in terms of resources to address the concern.

Again, the inadequacy of essential personnel/staff, such as teachers and nurses in the district was deemed to be a worrying concern. Stakeholders agreed that pragmatic measures such as staff motivation and scholarship schemes should be instituted to attract more personnel into the district.

Also, there were concerns that significant parts of the district, constituting about 80 percent of the communities, do not have electricity. The Assembly was tasked to also prioritise rural electrification to provide electricity to more rural communities. They were of the view that the provision of power would enhance the economic livelihood of the rural folks.

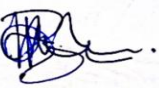


In addition, telecommunication remains a challenge in the district. The stakeholders were of the view that the Assembly engages more with relevant institutions such as NCA, NITA, etc to provide telecommunication network to rural communities to enhance information flow.

Furthermore, the road network from Adawso-Agordeke be constructed within the medium term. The public was of the view that even though some interventions were proposed to reshape deplorable roads, the Assembly should double efforts to ensure that the central government constructs the main road from Adawso – Agordeke.

Finally, stakeholders were sceptical about the capacity of the Assembly to implement the interventions outlined in the plan, given the financial strength of the institution. They were not convinced that the central government would make available adequate resources in a timely manner to enable the Assembly implement the programmes and projects.

Generally, the participation was very friendly and fruitful. Stakeholders were able to freely articulate their concerns. The meeting ended with optimism from stakeholders that the Assembly will successfully execute the proposed interventions outlined in the plan.

Total number of people at Hearing: 73 Gender ratio: Men- 58 Women-15

DCE:  DCD:  Planning Officer: 
(Hon. Kate M. Babanawo) (Mr. Alex Fordjour) (Mr. Abdullah Mohammed)

ATTENDANCE SHEET

DATE: 6th August, 2025

SECOND PUBLIC HEARING ON 2026-2029 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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42	Abu Kofi Fofan	DS Agric.	0240706381	
43	Johnson Aggrey	Stat Land S	0242949806	
44	ANDREWS OUNSI	BAC	0548918171	
45	FROCH TERRY WANDA	HRM	0241836190	
46	Kennedy A. Agui	NSA	0240814165	
47	Mohamed Isah	DEE Sec	0554542155	
48	Peter Ziemg	Finance	0243721267	
49	Vincent Kofi Appal	SW ED	0247208171	
50	Eric Annetum	ADIT	0540887533	
51	GERM AMINA A.	FOURIER	0243908509	
52	PHILIP LILU	ADIT	0249501089	
53	Osmond Arthur	ADIT	0241553044	
54	Samuel Amos	FOURIER	0546436278	

APPENDIX 3.1 PICTURES OF SECOND AND FINAL PUBLIC HEARING



APPENDIX 5: Maintenance Plan

Type of Infrastructure / Assets	Type of Maintenance	Schedule of Maintenance (Start date - end date)	Estimated cost of Maintenance	Location	Responsibility
CHPS compound	Renovation	Jan., 2026 – Dec., 2026	60,000.00	Abomasarefo	Works Department
Assembly Hall	Renovation	Jan., 2026 – Dec., 2026	50,000.00	Donkorkrom	Works Department
Assembly guesthouse	Renovation	Jan., 2026 – Dec., 2026	80,000.00	Donkorkrom	Works Department
8no. staff bungalow	Renovation	Jan., 2026 – Dec., 2027	160,000.00	Donkorkrom	Works Department
Digya D/A Prim. Sch.	Renovation	Jan., 2027 – Dec., 2027	100,000.00	Digya	Works Department
Assembly office	Renovation	Jan., 2027 – Dec., 2027	190,000.00	Donkorkrom	Works Department
Community Centre	Renovation	Jan., 2028 - Dec., 2028	60,000.00	Donkorkrom	Works Department
2no. Public Toilets	Renovation	Jan., 2028 - Dec. 2028	60,000.00	Donkorkrom- zongo, Abeka	Works Department
Feeder roads	Reshaping/routine maintenance	Quarterly	180,000.00	Districtwide	Works Department
Assembly vehicles	Servicing	quarterly	60,000.00	Donkorkrom	Transport officer
Total budget			1,000,000.00		

Appendix 6: Knowledge Mapping Matrix

NO.	KNOWLEDGE AREA	KNOWLEDGE HOLDERS	KNOWLEDGE SOURCES	KNOWLEDGE GAPS
1.	Local Government Administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Structure and Functions of the Assembly ➤ Roles of Political and Administrative heads ➤ Interplay between local and central government 	DCE, DCD HoDs	Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) Constitution of Ghana (Chapter 20) MLGDRD Policy Documents Civil/Public Service Training Manuals	Limited understanding of recent amendments to the Local Governance Act (Act 936) Poor appreciation of the separation of powers between political heads (DCE) and administrative heads (Coordinating Director) Weak capacity to manage interdepartmental collaboration
2.	Development Planning and Budgeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Medium Term Development Planning (MTDP) ➤ Annual Action Plans ➤ Composite Budgeting ➤ District Development Data Collection; DDDP 	Planning Officer Budget Officer Coordinating Director	NDPC Guidelines (MTDPF) Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) Ministry of Finance Composite Budget Manual	Inadequate skills in evidence-based planning and data analysis Difficulty aligning District Plans with National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF) Weak use of participatory planning approaches at the grassroots
3.	Legal and Regulatory Framework within <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Relevant Acts and Legislative Instruments ➤ Assembly bye-laws development and enforcement ➤ Procurement procedures 	DCD Legal Officer Procurement Officer	Local Governance Act (Act 936) Public Procurement Act (Act 663, as amended) Assembly Bye-laws Financial Administration Act (Act 654)	Limited awareness of updated legal instruments Poor capacity to draft enforceable bye-laws Weak enforcement and compliance mechanisms at the Assembly level
4.	Public Financial Management Internally Generated Funds (IGF) Financial reporting and auditing Revenue mobilization and management	Finance Officer Internal Auditor Budget Officer Coordinating Director	Public Financial Management Act (Act 921) CAGD Financial Procedures Manual Internal Audit Agency Guidelines	Insufficient understanding of the Public Financial Management Act (Act 921) and IGF regulations Weak internal controls and audit follow-up mechanisms Delays in preparing and submitting financial statements Poor revenue forecasting and mobilization strategies
5.	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ M&E tools and indicators ➤ Data collection and reporting ➤ Performance measurement and reporting 	Planning Officer HoDs	NDPC M&E Guidelines Annual Progress Report Templates Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) data collection frameworks	Low capacity in designing performance indicators and conducting impact evaluations Over-reliance on manual data collection instead of digital tools Inconsistent submission of Annual Progress Reports (APRs) to NDPC Weak feedback loops for learning and adaptation
6.	Community Engagement and Participatory Governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stakeholder mapping ➤ Participatory planning and budgeting 	DPO, ISD Social Welfare & Community Development Officer Assembly	Local Government Service Training Manuals	Tokenistic engagement of community members in planning and budget processes Limited use of local languages and inclusive tools during townhall meetings

NO.	KNOWLEDGE AREA	KNOWLEDGE HOLDERS	KNOWLEDGE SOURCES	KNOWLEDGE GAPS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Grievance redress and feedback mechanisms 	Members	District Assembly Operational Manuals Civil Society Organization (CSO) toolkits	Poor grievance redress mechanisms and citizen feedback tracking
7.	Environmental Health and Sanitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Waste management ➤ Public health inspection ➤ Water and sanitation regulations 	Environmental Health Officer Waste Management Officer Public Health Officers	Environmental Sanitation Policy Guidelines from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Ghana Health Service protocols WHO sanitation standards	Poor enforcement of sanitation bye-laws Lack of data on waste generation and disposal Inadequate technical knowledge on climate resilience and public health linkages Weak inter-agency collaboration with EPA and GHS
8.	Infrastructure and Works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Feeder road and urban road planning ➤ Building permit systems ➤ Public works maintenance 	Municipal Works Engineer Physical Planning Officer Roads Engineer	Department of Urban Roads manuals Ghana Building Code Physical Planning Department Standards	Poor knowledge of urban planning standards and building codes Inadequate supervision of local contractors and procurement irregularities Limited training in climate-smart infrastructure and maintenance planning
9.	Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disaster preparedness and response ➤ Risk assessment ➤ Safety protocols and drills 	NADMO Coordinator Planning Officer Social Welfare Officer	National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) policies District Disaster Management Plans United Nations and Red Cross manuals	Weak capacity in risk mapping and contingency planning NADMO Units often undertrained and under-resourced Low public education and simulation practice in disaster-prone communities
10.	Human Resource and Administrative Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Public service ethics ➤ Performance appraisals ➤ Records and registry management 	Human Resource Officer Coordinating Director Departmental Heads	Local Government Service Secretariat (LGSS) HR policy frameworks Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS) Training Manuals Civil Service Code of Conduct	Poor knowledge of Local Government Service HR policies Lack of performance appraisal tools tailored for local government Weak support for staff capacity development and retention strategies
11.	ICT and Digital Governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use of MIS systems for planning, budgeting and service delivery ➤ Digital platforms for citizen engagement ➤ Cybersecurity and data protection 	IT Officer MIS Officer Coordinating Director	Ghana.gov platform user guidelines GIZ e-governance manuals Data Protection Commission regulations DDDP Manuals	Low digital literacy among staff Poor adoption of digital platforms (e.g., Ghana.gov) Lack of cybersecurity protocols and data protection awareness Outdated IT equipment and weak internet connectivity

Appendix 7: Strategic Environmental Assessment

Sustainability Test

Objective

The objective is to assess the sustainability of development programmes in the context of natural resources, socio-cultural conditions, and economic issues.

To measure the sustainability of development programmes, a 0-5 scale with an appropriate colour code is used to reflect the extent to which the activity supports, is neutral to, or works against the sustainability aim. The scale and colour code are as follows:

Scale:	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects:	Not Relevant	Works strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Color:	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Table 1: Sustainability Criteria Matrix

Programme: Financial Management							
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure					
Effects on Natural Resources							
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on the Economy							
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme: Financial Management		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Local Economic Development		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Effects on Natural Resources		
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Local Economic Development		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Effects on the Economy		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Agriculture Modernisation and Post-Harvest Management		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Effects on Natural Resources		
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Agriculture Modernisation and Post-Harvest Management							
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure					
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on the Economy							
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection							
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure					
Effects on Natural Resources							
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Effects on the Economy		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Health Promotion		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Effects on Natural Resources		
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Health Promotion		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Effects on the Economy		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Education Improvement		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Effects on Natural Resources		
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Education Improvement		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Effects on the Economy		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Effects on Natural Resources		
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Effects on the Economy		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Effects on Natural Resources		
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Effects on the Economy		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Spatial Development		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Effects on Natural Resources		
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Spatial Development		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Effects on the Economy		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Effects on Natural Resources		

Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement							
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure					
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on the Economy							
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.		
Programme: Monitoring and Evaluation		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Effects on Natural Resources		
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Effects on the Economy		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Monitoring and Evaluation		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Appendix 8: Prioritised Needs of 20 Out of 35 Electoral Areas Engaged

S/N	ELECTORAL AREA	NEEDS IN ORDER OF PRIORITY	AFFECTED COMMUNITIES
1.	Kwaekese	Road network Community center (durbar ground) Nursing quarters Renovation of health center Putting the IPEP toilet project into use Reduced cost of farm inputs Construction of Teachers Bungalow Construction of KG Block Sanitation bins/containers Maintenance of high-tension poles and wires	Kwaekese
2.	Adeemmra	Commissioning of Toilet Facility Provision of water facility Nurses quarters Library and computer laboratory Development of market Reduced cost of farm input	Adeemmra
3.	Adukrom	Connection to National Grid (electricity) CHPs compound Roofing of some classrooms Construction of Teachers Bungalow Construction of feeder roads Mechanization of water facility Local Economic Development (LED)	Adukrom
4.	Zongo – Okai	Drilling of borehole	Zongo
		Construction of culvert	Donkorkrom to Abotanso Behind Maame CKs house
		Road network	From junction to Islamic basic
		Extension of electricity	Islamic JHS
		Maintenance and functionality of the toilet facility	Zongo
		Completion of abandoned Ghana First toilet facility	

S/N	ELECTORAL AREA	NEEDS IN ORDER OF PRIORITY	AFFECTED COMMUNITIES
5.	Atakora	Construction of CHPs compound	
		Construction of KG Block	
		Reshaping of feeder road	Eben K Guest House to Asikafoamantem
		Provision of water facilities	
		Construction of Durbar ground	
		Provision of sanitation facility (waste bin)	
		Extension of electricity	
		Facilitate the completion of abandoned Ghana First toilet project	
6.	Abotanso	Construction of bridges	Kodidi A to Kodidi B/Apesika
		Road networks	Apesika to Kodidi, Apesika to Ahortorkope
		Facilitate the connection of electricity to the Abotanso town	
		Renovation of school building	Ahortorkope
		Construction and Renovation of Teachers Bungalow	Abotanso and Apesika
		Reviving and establishing of market	Asimekope close to Avlakope and Abotanso
		Telecommunication network	
		Construction of a community center	Abotanso
7.	Caterpillar Tornu	Provision of Electricity/ Solar	
		Inadequate teachers	
		Teachers Bungalow	
		Provision of Agriculture and Fishing equipment at subsidized prices	
		Provision of desk/furniture for the school children	Caterpillar-Tornu
		Provision of sanitation facilities/waste bins	Caterpillar-Tornu
		Provision of portable water	Bikope, Klave, Alakpakope
8.	Mem-Chemfre	Finishing uncompleted projects (Area Council office)	
		Road network	Mem - Chemfre-Sihu Nofegali
		Facilitate the procurement/installation of transformer	Mem – Chemfre SHS
		Overhead bridges at Chemfre and Esi Lake	
		Telecommunication network	

S/N	ELECTORAL AREA	NEEDS IN ORDER OF PRIORITY	AFFECTED COMMUNITIES
9.	Salepe	Construction/ renovation of school building	Salepe
		Road network	
		Construction of health facility	Meyikpor
		Provision of electricity	
		Construction of market facility	
		Subsidized cost of fishing inputs (net, wire gauze, outboard motor)	
10.	Amankwa Tormu	Construction of KG Block	
		Construction of CHPs center	
		Construction of Teachers Bungalow	
		Establishment of market	
		Sanitation issues (education on stray animals)	
		Provision of water facility	
11.	Baadu	Provision of water facilities	Asikasu new town, Kpodokope, Future leaders
		Completion of bituminous surfacing from GCB to the station	Donkorkrom
		Construction of culvert	Abeka – Hospital, Pentecost – Lighthouse chapel, Nana Baadu – Methodist church
		Reshaping of roads	Kpodokope
		Sanitation problems (emptying the refuse bin as needed, provision of dust bins on the streets)	Donkorkrom
		Extension of electricity	Konkomba lane
		Supply and fixing of streetlights	Donkorkrom
12.	Agordeke	Extension of electricity	Amankwakrom to Agordeke
		Construction of JHS Block	Agordeke
		Completion of KG Block	Nuyinyui
		Provision of Mini grid (solar)	Tsetsekpo, Dzakpatakope, Preda
		Construction of teachers bungalow	
		Completion of market	Agordeke

S/N	ELECTORAL AREA	NEEDS IN ORDER OF PRIORITY	AFFECTED COMMUNITIES
		Reshaping of roads	Donkorkrom – Agordeke, Agordeke-Wodiada, Nyuinyui junction to Nyuinyui
		Developing Agordeke township for tourism	
		Provision of additional ferry	Agordeke
13.	Kayera	Renovation and refurbishing of CHPs center	Kayera
		Completion of CHPs center	Agortime, Atiwulame
		Extension of electricity	Kpedome, Atiwulame
		Renovation of school building	Atiwulame
		Provision and subsidizing of Agric inputs	
		Renovation of teachers bungalow	Agortime
		Construction of JHS Block	Kayera
		Construction of KG Block	Alavanyo/Lomnava
		Reshaping of roads	Kayera-Atiwulame,
		Construction of teachers bungalow	Atiwulame
14.	Bruben	Establishing/construction of KG Block	Nyikope
		Construction of school block	Bruben, Faaso Battor
		Upgrading of CHPs compound to Health center	Bruben
		Telecommunication Network	
		Construction of market facility	Faaso Battor
		Construction of security/police post	Bruben
		Provision of water facilities	Bruben
		Reshaping of roads	Bruben-Nyikope, Faaso Battor-Boyin, Faaso Battor-Anlo Faaso
		Sanitation bins/zoomlion containers	Bruben
15	Abomasarefo	Renovation of school block	Abomasarefo
		Facilitate the completion of IPEP CHPs	Abomasarefo
		Construction of culvert	Abomasarefo
		Creation of access route	Bodua-Amankwakrom, Aflakope – Aloe

S/N	ELECTORAL AREA	NEEDS IN ORDER OF PRIORITY	AFFECTED COMMUNITIES
		Extension of electricity and provision of transformer	Avetime, Serbia
		Construction of ICT Lab	Abomasarefo JHS
		Construction of teachers bungalow	
		Reshaping of roads	Abomasarefo – Bodua, Abomasarefo-Adiemmra, Kodidi A road
		Construction of KG Block	Avetime
16	Ntonaboma	Provision of water facilities	Ntonaboma
		Road networks	
		Construction of culvert	
		Construction of market	
		Provision of Telecommunication Network	
		Construction of ICT Lab	
17.	Supom	Completion of CHPS Center	
		Provision of water facilities	
		Road networks	
		Construction of culvert	
		Reshaping of feeder roads	
18.	CK Kope	Farmer-Herder Conflict	
		Construction of CHPS Center	
		Posting of teachers to basic school	
		Road network	
		Telecommunication Network	
19.	Edavorkope	Provision of water to CHPS Center	Cedikope
		Telecommunication Network	
		Road networks	
		Rural Electrification	Edavorkope
		Construction teachers bungalow	Senafukope

S/N	ELECTORAL AREA	NEEDS IN ORDER OF PRIORITY	AFFECTED COMMUNITIES
20	Ada Ntetia	Road network Nursing quarters Renovation of health center Reduced cost of farm inputs Construction of Teachers Bungalow Construction of KG Blo Sanitation bins/containers	Ada Ntetia

APPENDIX 7.1: SAMPLE OF PICTURES FROM THIRTY-ONE (31) ELECTORAL AREAS ENGAGED



