

**KWAHU AFRAM PLAINS SOUTH DISTRICT
ASSEMBLY**

**DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM
DEVELOPMENT
PLAN**

(2026-2029)

**The Plan is prepared under the “Resetting-Ghana
Agenda – Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability
and Promoting Shared Prosperity”**

FINAL DRAFT

2025

FOREWORD

The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026–2029 for the Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly marks a significant milestone in our ongoing efforts to promote inclusive growth, sustainable development, and improved quality of life for all residents of the District. This Plan has been developed in alignment with the national development policy framework — *Ghana's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies* — and tailored to reflect the unique opportunities and challenges of our local context.

As a District Assembly, we are deeply committed to participatory governance. The preparation of this Plan has therefore been a consultative process, involving key stakeholders including traditional authorities, community members, civil society organisations, private sector actors, and development partners. Their insights and contributions have been invaluable in shaping a plan that is not only technically sound but also community-driven and responsive to local needs.

The 2026–2029 MTDP provides a strategic roadmap for the District's development over the medium term (4 years). It outlines our goals, development priorities, and targeted interventions across key sectors such as education, health, agriculture, water and sanitation, infrastructure, local economic development, and social protection. It also incorporates crosscutting issues such as climate change adaptation, gender equality, youth development, and digital transformation.

This Plan places strong emphasis on implementation, monitoring, and accountability mechanisms. In doing so, it seeks to ensure that the goals outlined translate into tangible outcomes for the people of Kwahu Afram Plains South. We are particularly focused on strengthening institutional capacity, deepening decentralisation, and mobilising local and external resources effectively to deliver on our development mandate.

We express our sincere appreciation to all stakeholders who participated in the planning process. Your commitment and partnership remain critical as we work together to realise the vision of a more prosperous, inclusive, and resilient Kwahu Afram Plains South District.

Let us all remain united in our resolve to build a better future for our communities.



Hon. Moses Tangmee
District Chief Executive
Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly
July 2025

DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
KWAHU AFRAM PLAINS SOUTH
DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
TEASE

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Annual Action Plan
ADEOP	Annual District Education Operational Plan
APDO	Afram Plains Development Organization
APR	Annual Progress Report
ARV	Anti Retro Viral
CBO	Community Base Organization
CBRDP	Community Based Rural Development Project
CHOs	Community Resident Nurses
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning and Services
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
D.A	District Assembly
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DDF	District Development Facility
DFO	District Finance Officer
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DOVVSU	Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit
DPCU	District Planning and Coordinating Unit
DPO	District Planning Officer
DSD	Department of Social Development
DVGs	Disaster Volunteers Groups
DWSP	District Water and Sanitation Plan
EGF	Externally Generated Funds
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FBO	Farmer Base Organization
GPI	Gender Parity Index
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFWL	International Federation of Women Lawyers
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
KAPSDA	Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty mandate
LGS	Local Government Service
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMTDP	Medium-Term Development Plan
NMTDPF	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother - to - Child Transmission
POCC	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges

PPM	Prioritisation programme Matrix
PWD	Persons with Disability
RCCs	Regional Coordinating Councils
RPCU	Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VLTC	Volta Lake Transport Company
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The successful preparation of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the period 2026–2029 would not have been possible without the invaluable contributions, commitment, and cooperation of various individuals and institutions.

First, we extend our profound gratitude to the Government of Ghana and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Eastern Regional Coordinating Council (ERCC) for providing the policy guidelines and technical support that guided the entire planning process.

We are equally grateful to Hon. Moses Tangmee, the District Chief Executive, and the Honourable Assembly Members of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly for their unwavering leadership, direction, and encouragement throughout the formulation of this Plan. Their commitment to the development of the District is deeply appreciated.

Special thanks go to Pln. Stephen Komla Worlanyo Parku, the District Development Planning Officer together with his able assistants Mr. Nobleman Marshall and Mr. Abdul Sadick who spent sleepless nights and worked under difficult conditions to get this document prepared.

We again acknowledge the contributions of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) for their technical expertise, coordination efforts, and tireless dedication in spearheading the planning process. Their work from data collection and stakeholder engagement to the drafting and validation of this document has been exemplary.

We also acknowledge the invaluable support of our traditional authorities, religious leaders, community-based organisations, civil society organisations, youth and women's groups, and the private sector. Their insights and active participation during community engagement sessions ensured that the Plan reflects the true aspirations and development priorities of our people.

We are particularly thankful to the various heads of departments, units, and agencies within the District who contributed sectoral data, shared strategic inputs, and validated targets to enrich the Plan. The cooperation and teamwork demonstrated were crucial in shaping a realistic, inclusive, and forward-looking development strategy.

To our development partners and non-governmental organisations operating within the District, we recognize your continuous support and contributions to our development agenda. Your interventions have had significant impacts, and we look forward to deepening our collaboration over the medium term.

Finally, to every resident of Kwahu Afram Plains South who took part in public consultations, focus group discussions, and surveys, we say thank you. This Plan belongs to all of us, and its success will depend on our collective commitment to its implementation.



Oliver Opoku Yeboah,
District Coordinating Director
Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly

DISTRICT CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR
KWAHU AFRAM PLAINS SOUTH
DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
TEASE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026–2029 for the Kwahu Afram Plains South District has been developed within the framework of Ghana’s national development agenda “*Resetting-Ghana Agenda – Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity*”. It aims to guide all development interventions in the District over the four-year planning period. This strategic document provides a comprehensive roadmap for addressing critical development challenges, fostering inclusive growth, and improving the quality of life for all residents.

Building on the achievements and lessons from the previous MTDP (2022–2025), this new plan adopts a participatory, data-driven approach. The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) employed participatory rural appraisal techniques and scientific data collection methods to ensure inclusivity and reliability in decision-making. More than 758 stakeholders, including departmental heads, Assembly members, traditional leaders, NGOs, private sector actors, and community representatives, were engaged through focus group discussions, stakeholder forums, community durbars, and validation meetings. A public hearing was also held to solicit final inputs before the plan was finalized and submitted to the District Assembly for approval.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (L.I. 2232), the preparation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029) was undertaken through a well-coordinated institutional arrangement as follows:

The District Coordinating Director (DCD) led the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) in the preparation of the draft District Medium-Term Development Plan, ensuring that all decentralized departments, agencies, and stakeholders contributed effectively to the planning process.

The District Planning Officer (DPO) served as the Secretary to the DPCU. The Office of the District Planning Officer functioned as the Secretariat of the DPCU, responsible for coordinating meetings, maintaining records, compiling data, and managing the technical documentation of the plan.

In accordance with Regulation 11(4) of L.I. 2232, the District Planning Officer headed a smaller technical team comprising of the District Finance Officer (DFO), District Budget Analyst (DBA), District Statistician (DS), District Director Agric (DDA), District Director of Education (DDE), District Director of Health (DDH) and Director of Administration (DA) to provide specialized technical and analytical support during the plan preparation exercise. This Technical Planning

Team was responsible for data collection and analysis, drafting of situational reports, formulation of strategies, and preparation of the draft MTDP document. The output of this technical team was subsequently reviewed, refined, and validated by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) before submission to the District Assembly for approval.

This structure ensured that the plan preparation process was both technically sound and institutionally inclusive, reflecting the priorities of the people of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District while aligning with national development goals and the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) 2026–2029.

A key component of this plan is the review of the 2022–2025 MTDP, which showed that:

78.8% of planned projects and programmes were fully implemented,

12.0% were partially implemented, and

9.2% were not implemented.

The performance review formed the basis for identifying new priorities and refining strategies for the 2026–2029 plan.

The MTDP 2026–2029 is structured into eight chapters:

Chapter 1 – General introduction highlighting the Vision, Mission, Functions, Mandate and Core Values, Organogram - Organisational Structure and Structure of the Plan.

Chapter 2 – Situational Analysis, including the review of past performance and the current development context of the District.

Chapter 3 – Identification of key development issues and needs arising from community assessments and the prior plan's implementation.

Chapter 4 – Development projections, policy goals, strategic objectives, and implementation strategies.

Chapter 5 – Composite Programme of Action, detailing programmes, financing strategies, and spatial planning considerations

Chapter 6 – Annual Action Plans outlining specific activities to be implemented each year over the plan period.

Chapter 7 – Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy, defining indicators, responsibilities, and mechanisms to ensure accountability and learning.

Chapter 8 – Communication Strategy, outlining how the plan will be disseminated to all stakeholders for awareness, buy-in, and collaboration.

The **total estimated cost** of implementing the MTDP is **GH¢151,692,415.91**, to be financed through:

GH¢143,824,122.67 (95.18%) from Government sources, including the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) and the DACF Responsive Factor Grant;

GH¢2,833,293.24 (1.88%) from Internally Generated Funds (IGF); and

GH¢4,443,400.00 (2.94%) from Development Partners and donor support.

The implementation of this plan is expected to accelerate socio-economic development, improve basic infrastructure and services, enhance local economic and agricultural development, promote environmental sustainability, and deepen participatory governance in the district.

Through collective effort, adequate resource mobilization, and sustained stakeholder engagement, the Kwahu Afram Plains South District is poised to make significant strides toward achieving its development aspirations under the 2026–2029 MTDP.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0. Introduction

Chapter 1 outlines the foundational context for the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026–2029 for the Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly. It presents the legal and institutional framework, including the Assembly’s vision, mission, mandate, core values, and functions. Additionally, the chapter describes the organizational structure of the Assembly, supported by a locational map and an overview of the structure of the plan itself.

The MTDP 2026–2029 is organized into eight main chapters, systematically designed to address the district’s development priorities in alignment with national policy frameworks and the aspirations of local stakeholders.

1.1 Background of Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly

Legislative Instrument (LI) 2045 established the Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly in 2012. It operates under the authority of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), which grants it legislative, deliberative, and executive powers to plan and implement development initiatives at the local level.

As mandated by the National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (LI 2232), the District Assembly is required to prepare a Medium-Term Development Plan to guide its development agenda over a four-year period. The Assembly is responsible for initiating, coordinating, monitoring, and evaluating development programmes and projects aimed at enhancing human, physical, and financial capacities for improved service delivery.

1.1.1 Vision, Mission, Core Values, Mandate, and Functions

Vision

To become *“An all-inclusive local governance organization in the provision of economic and broad-based social development.”*

Mission

“To promote development through the provision of basic services, infrastructure, and support for local economic and agricultural development through citizen participation, and the effective and efficient mobilization and utilization of resources to improve the living standards of the people.”

Core Values

The Assembly upholds the following core values:

- **Participation:** Inclusive engagement of all relevant stakeholders in planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.
- **Professionalism:** Application of appropriate skills, competencies, and best practices in service delivery.

- **Client Focus:** Delivery of accessible, affordable, and timely services that meet the needs of citizens.
- **Transparency:** Ensuring open access to timely and accurate information on decisions and activities.
- **Efficient Use of Resources:** Optimal use of human, financial, and material resources for timely and quality service delivery.
- **Accountability:** Upholding responsibility for actions and ensuring citizens are informed on the use of public resources.

Mandate

The mandate of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly is derived from the following key legal and policy frameworks:

The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana

Articles 240–256 establish the system of local government and decentralization, empowering District Assemblies as the highest political and administrative authorities in their respective districts. The Constitution mandates the Assembly to exercise deliberative, legislative, and executive functions in the promotion of local development, good governance, and accountability.

The Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936)

The Local Governance Act provides the legal framework for the establishment, composition, and functions of District Assemblies.

Section 12(1) states that “*A District Assembly shall be the highest political authority in the district, and shall have deliberative, legislative and executive powers.*” The Act assigns the Assembly the responsibility for the overall development of the district through the formulation and implementation of Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs) **and** Annual Action Plans.

The National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480)

The National Development Planning (System) Act mandates all MMDAs to prepare, implement, monitor, and evaluate medium-term development plans in accordance with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) guidelines. It ensures that district development planning aligns with national goals and the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF).

The mandate of the District Assembly is to promote the overall development of the District and improve the quality of life of its residents.

Core Functions

As outlined in Sections 12 and 13 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the core functions of the District Assembly include:

- **Development Planning:** Prepare and submit development plans and budgets through the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) to the relevant central government agencies.
- **Policy Formulation and Implementation:** Develop and implement strategies for the mobilization and utilization of resources.
- **Infrastructure Development:** Initiate and manage projects for the construction and maintenance of basic infrastructure and public services.
- **Environmental and Human Settlement Management:** Oversee physical planning, environmental sustainability, and orderly human settlement.
- **Public Safety and Security:** Collaborate with security agencies to ensure peace and safety within the District.
- **Access to Justice:** Facilitate access to courts and tribunals to promote fairness and equity.

The Assembly's legislative and executive authority empowers it to take decisions and implement actions that shape the District's development trajectory.

1.2 The Administrative Structure of the District Assembly

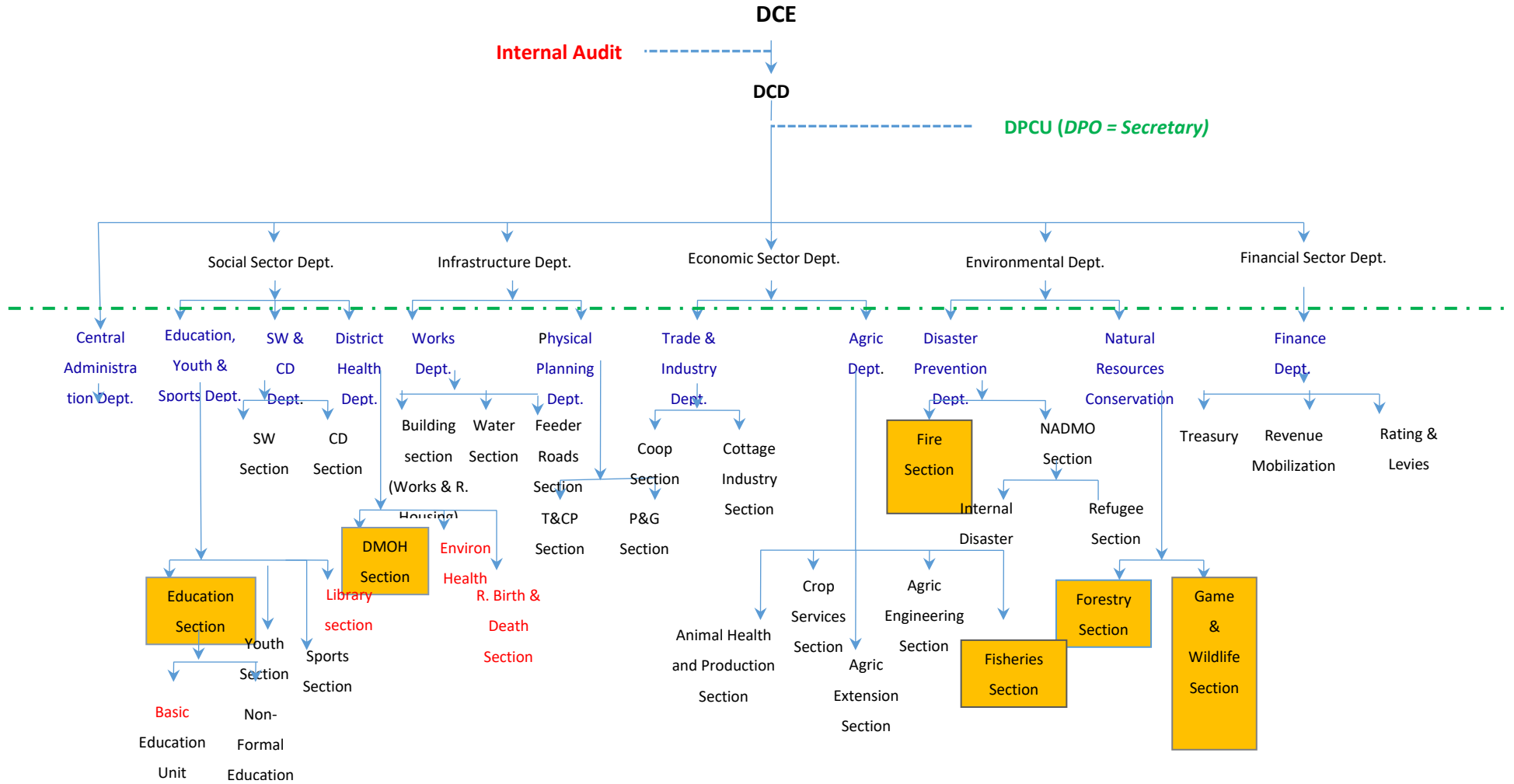
The Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly operates through a decentralized administrative structure composed of departments that oversee day-to-day operations and support planning, programming, budgeting, and service delivery.

The District currently has 11 out of the 15 mandatory departments stipulated under Act 936. These are:

1. Finance
2. Education, Youth and Sports
3. Social Welfare and Community Development
4. Works Department
5. Physical Planning
6. Agriculture
7. Health
8. Disaster Prevention
9. Human Resource
10. Administration
11. Births and Deaths Registry Department

However, the District currently lacks the Departments of Trade and Industry, Statistics, Transport and Natural Resource Conservation. The existing structure is designed to facilitate effective coordination and implementation of development programmes across various sectors. Figure 1.1 presents the organizational structure of the District Assembly.

Figure 1.1: The Administrative Structure of the District Assembly



1.3: Political Structure of the District Assembly

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly is the central authority within the local governance system, serving as the highest political and administrative body responsible for planning and implementing development programmes in the District. All other local institutions function under or in support of the Assembly's overarching mandate.

At the District level, the decentralized governance system operates under a three-tier structure, consisting of: The District Assembly, Town/Area Councils and Unit Committees

The District comprises four (4) functional Area Councils—Tease, Forifori, Ekye-Amanfrom, and Samanhyia—and ninety- (90) Unit Committees. These sub-district structures play a critical role in facilitating grassroots participation and supporting the implementation of the Assembly's development agenda. Composition of the District Assembly.

The Assembly is composed of the District Chief Executive (DCE), who serves as the political and administrative head; Forty-one (41) Assembly Members, of whom: Twenty-eight (28) are elected representatives from electoral areas; Thirteen (13) are government appointees nominated by the President in consultation with traditional authorities and interest groups; The Member of Parliament (MP) for the constituency, who serves as an Ex-officio member.

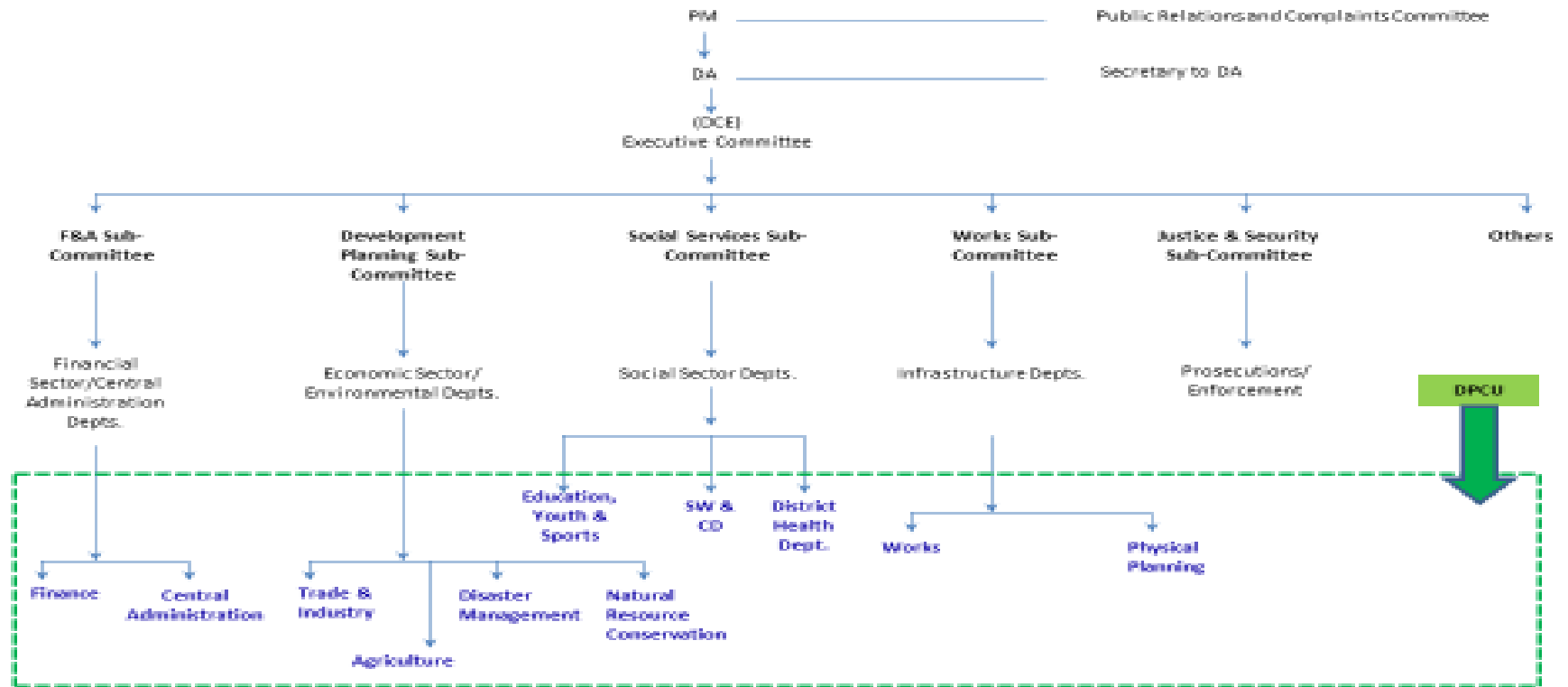
Executive Committee and Sub-Committees

To ensure efficient execution of its functions, the District Assembly operates through an Executive Committee, supported by a network of statutory sub-committees. These committees deliberate on specific sectors and make recommendations to the Assembly. The five (5) functional sub-committees include Development Planning Sub-Committee, Social Services Sub-Committee, Works Sub-Committee, Finance and Administration Sub-Committee, Justice and Security Sub-Committee.

Each sub-committee is responsible for identifying development needs, reviewing projects and programmes within its thematic area, and advising the Executive Committee on relevant decisions. Figure 1.2 illustrates the political structure and organogram of the District Assembly.

Figure 1.2: Organogram of the Political Structure of the District Assembly

APPENDIX 1B DISTRICT ASSEMBLY ORGANOGRAM



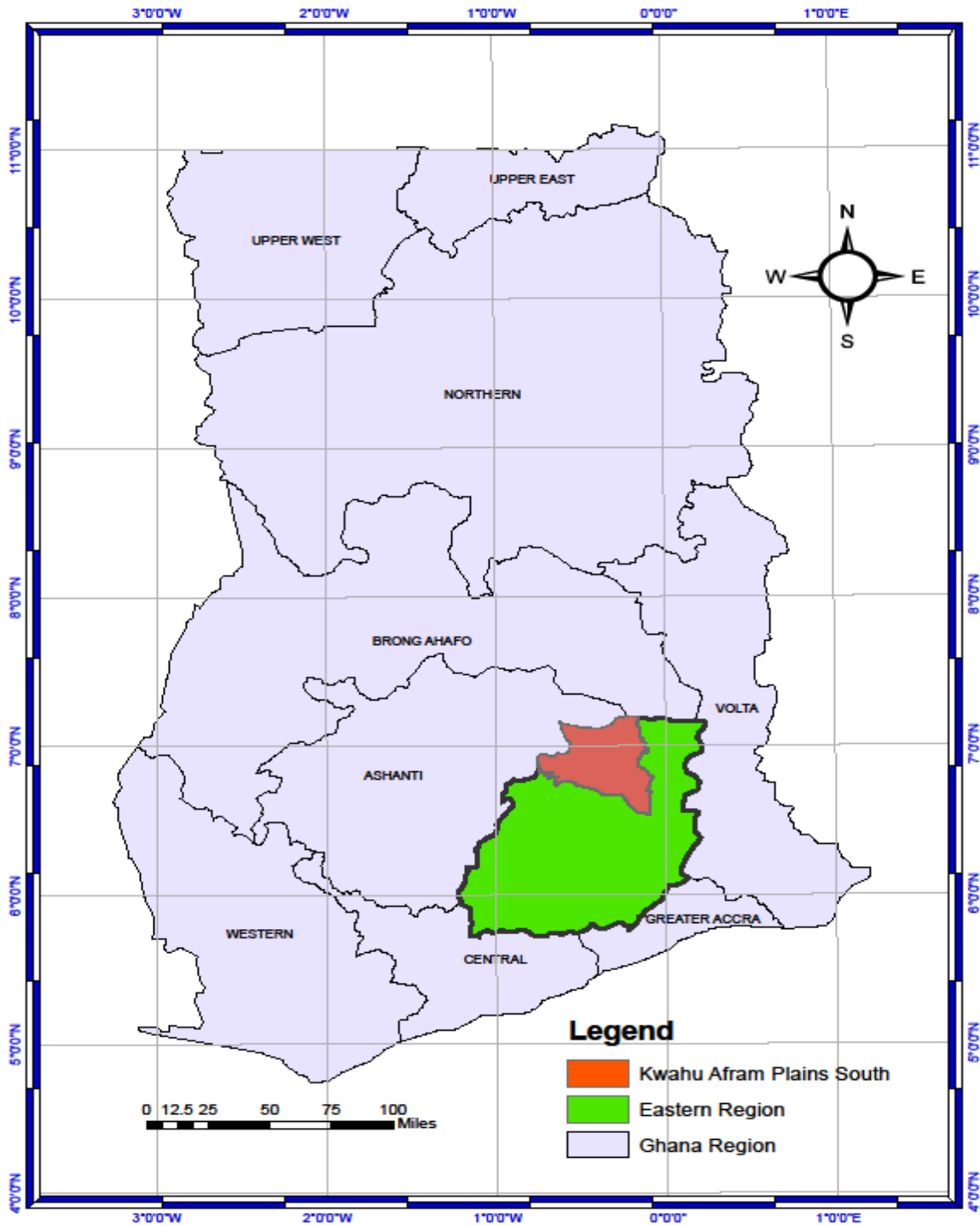
1.4 Location and Size

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District is located in the northwestern part of the Eastern Region of Ghana. Geographically, it lies between latitudes 6°40'N and 7°10'N, and longitudes 0°40'E and 0°10'E, covering an estimated land area of approximately 3,095 square kilometers. This makes it one of the largest districts in the region in terms of land size.

The District shares boundaries with the following administrative areas: To the north: Kwahu Afram Plains North District, to the south: Kwahu South District, to the east: The Afram River, to the west: Sekyere Afram Plains and Asante-Akim North Districts in the Ashanti Region

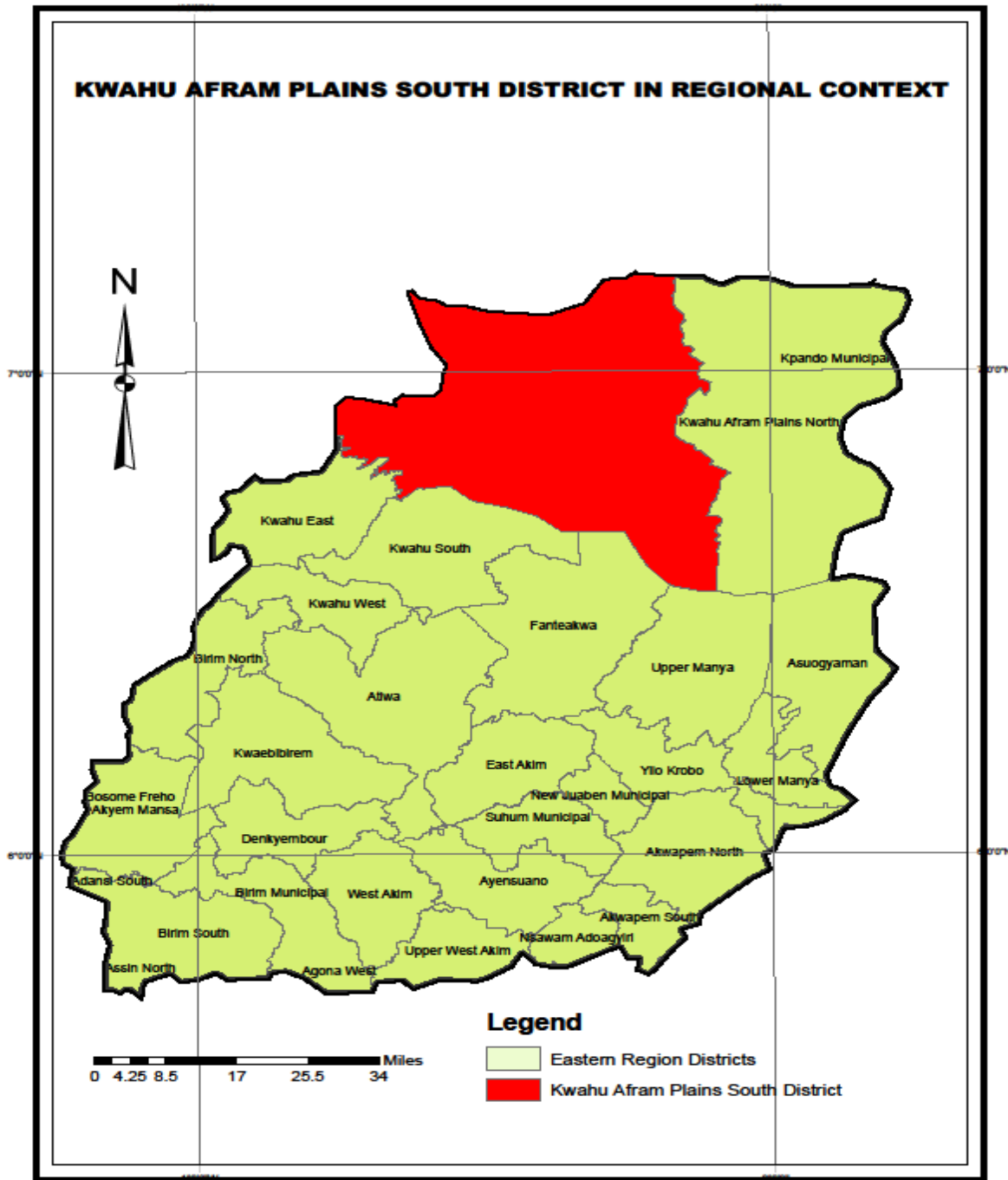
There are two major access routes into the District: Eastern Route via Kwahu Ridge: This route passes through Nkawkaw–Mpraeso–Bepong–Kwahu Tafo–Adawso, where a ferry operated by the Volta Lake Transport Company (VLTC) crosses the three-kilometer-wide Afram River to Ekye-Amanfrom in the District. Western Route via Ashanti Region: This access point begins from Agogo in the Sekyere Afram Plains District, continuing by road through Dome to Maame Krobo, and ultimately reaching Tease, the capital of the District.

Fig 1.3 Kwahu Afram Plains South District in National Context



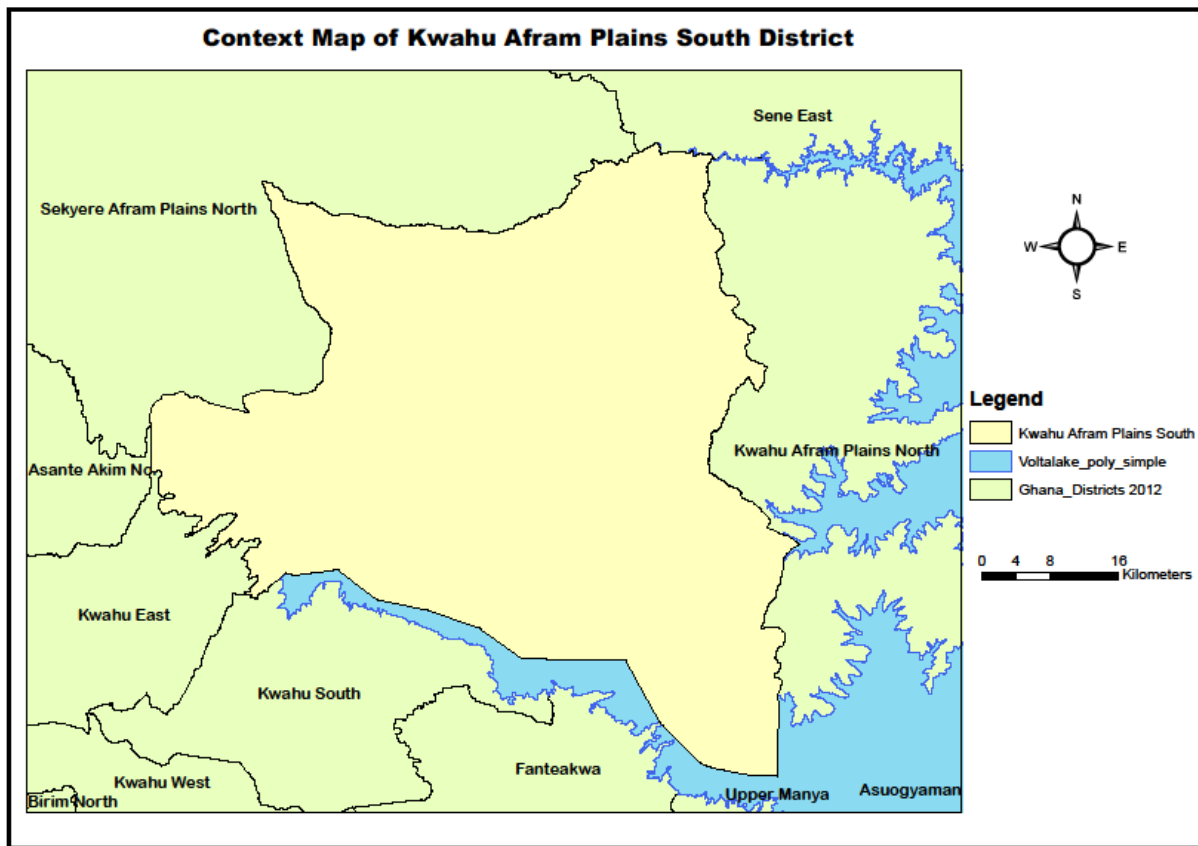
Source: Adapted from the Planning Unit, KAPSDA, 2021

Fig1.4 Kwahu Afram Plains South District in Regional Context



Source: Adapted from the Planning Unit, KAPSDA, 2021

Fig 1.5 Context Map of Kwahu Afram Plains Sout



Source: Adapted from the Planning Unit, KAPSDA, 2021

1.5 Structure of the Plan

Chapter 1 provides the general introduction of the district. It covers a brief background of the legal framework of the district, its vision, mission, functions, mandate, core values, organogram (organisational structure) and locational map.

Chapter 2 discusses the analysis of existing conditions with adequate spatial expressions depicted in maps. A summary of performance on development outcomes of the 2022-2025 MTDP, Analysis of financial performance for the plan period and key Developmental Issues in the District. The chapter also highlights identified needs gathered from the community needs assessment as well as issues arising out the implementation of the previous development plan (DMTDP 2022 – 2025).

Chapter 3 highlights the processes of prioritisation and the prioritised development issues of the District Assembly.

Chapter 4 covers statement of development goals, objectives, and strategies of the District linked to the national objectives to achieve the overall development goals of the District.

Chapter 5 elaborates the composite Programme of Action as well as the Programme financing. It gives a broad view of the programmes intended for implantation, the required resource and revenue

generation measures. In addition, the chapter considered the Strategic Environmental Assessment of formulated programmes.

Chapter 6 explores the breakdown of the broad programmes into individual projects contained in the Annual Action Plans for the four-year period (2026-2029). In addition, a brief narration on the implementation of the Annual Action Plans.

Chapter 7 gives a clear strategy to monitor and evaluate the programmes contained in the Plan. It includes an analysis of various stakeholders and indicators carefully selected for tracking implementation of the MTDP. Further, the chapter contains a brief narrative on intended evaluations over the plan period and a knowledge management and learning framework adopted in enhancing planning, decision-making, implementation, and reporting.

Finally, Chapter 8 discusses development communication strategies with well-defined communication channels for specific targeted audiences and communication messages for MTDP dissemination by the Assembly to communicate the plan to Stakeholders and other relevant bodies in the District.

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF KWAHU AFRAM PLAINS SOUTH DISTRICT

2.0 Introduction

This chapter provides an updated profile of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District, guided by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) Guidelines for the preparation of Medium-Term Development Plans for the 2026–2029 planning period. It presents a comprehensive analysis of the District’s physical and demographic characteristics, economic structure, and the status of social services, with a focus on availability, spatial distribution, quality, and accessibility.

Additionally, the chapter examines the administrative and governance structure, socio-cultural dynamics, and crosscutting issues such as gender mainstreaming, social inclusion, and vulnerability. The insights from this profile provide the foundational basis for identifying the development needs and aspirations of the District, which were translated into key development challenges and problems in the subsequent chapter.

2.1. Performance Review the DMTDP (2022 - 2025)

A comprehensive assessment was conducted to evaluate the implementation of programmes and interventions under each thematic area of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (2022–2025). The review examined progress made against the annual targets outlined in the Plan and assessed the extent to which these targets were achieved. It also highlighted the key outcomes, outputs, and impacts of completed projects and initiatives across various sectors.

In addition, the review identified critical implementation gaps, operational challenges, and key lessons learned over the plan period. These insights have provided valuable input for the prioritization and alignment of development needs and aspirations, which are further elaborated in Chapter 4 of this Plan. Table 2.1 presents performance review conducted.

Table 2.1: Performance Review of (2022 – 2025)

Table 2.1: Performance Review (2022 - 2025)

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022- 2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	% increase on IGF mobilisation	9.3%	20%	2024	26.3%	Data on the economic indicator was available for 2024 and not for the entire four year period
	Percentage increase in new jobs created in the agriculture sector	8,283	30%	2024	12.2%	Data on the economic indicator was available for 2024 and not for the entire four year period
Social Development	BECE pass rate	77.5%	87.5%	2024	88.3%	Data on the social indicator for education was available for 2024 and not for the entire four year period
	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for KG	63.0%	95%	2024	69%	
	Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for KG	39.3%	59.3%	2024	48.03%	
	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for KG	0.81	0.98	2024	0.96%	
	Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	0.03	0.05	2024	0.04	Data on the social indicator for education was available for 2024 and not for the entire four year period
	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for Primary	57.0%	77.0%	2024	75.1%	
	Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for Primary	57.2%	77.2%	2024	64.1%	
	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for Primary	0.85	0.95	2024	0.94%	
	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for JHS	48.8%	58.56%	2024	55.21%	Data on the social indicator for education was available for 2024 and not for the entire four year period
	Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for JHS	28.4%	34.08	2024	33.11	
Gender Parity Index (GPI) for JHS	0.91	0.95	2024	0.93		

Table 2.1: Performance Review of (2022 – 2025)

	Percentage increase in economically active PWDs in the District	100 PWDs	70%	2024	43%	Data on the social indicator for vulnerable groups was available for 2024 and not for the entire four year period
	No of local businesses improved	240 beneficiaries	336 beneficiaries	2024	526 beneficiaries	Data on the economic indicator was available for 2024 and not for the entire four year period
	% in Skilled delivery	18.5%	40%	2024	30%	Data on the social indicator for health was available for 2024 and not for the entire four year period
	Family Planning acceptor rate	9.9%	40%	2024	17.1%	Data on the social indicator for health was available for 2024 and not for the entire four year period
	Measles Rubella 1	68.2%	95.5%	2024	101.9	Data on the social indicator for health was available for 2024 and not for the entire four year period
	Children Underweight	2.1%	0.84%	2024	4.0	Data on the social indicator for health was available for 2024 and not for the entire four year period
	% increase in population with access to improved sanitation services	33.2%	40%			Data on the social indicator for environmental health was available for 2024 and not for the entire four year period
	% of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	42.61%	59.7%	2024	58.07%	Data on the social indicator for environmental health was available for 2024 and not for the entire four year period
	% increase in births and deaths registration	35%	50%	2024	75%	Data on the social indicator for was available for 2024 and not for the entire four year period
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	No of km of road coverage	145km	545km	2024	259.54km	Data on the infrastructure and human settlement indicator was available for 2024 and not for the entire four year period
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity	38%	53.2%	2024		Data on the infrastructure and human settlement indicator was available for 2024 and not for the entire four year period
Governance, Corruption and	Percentage reduction in recorded child	23%	10%	2024	22%	Data on the governance and corruption and public

Table 2.1: Performance Review of (2022 – 2025)

Public Accountability	abuse cases over the MTDP period.					accountability indicator was available for 2024 and not for the entire four year period
Emergency Planning and Response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)	Number of communities affected by disaster	Bushfire 10	0	2024	6	Data on the emergency planning and response indicator was available for 2024 and not for the entire four year period
		Floods 15	0	2024	4	
		Domestic fire 2	0	2024	3	
Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation	Number of the statutory members of the D/MPCU who attended the quarterly meeting	8	16	2024	8	Data on the Implementation, Coordination indicator was available for 2024 and not for the entire four year period

2.2 Financial Performance

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District have the responsibility to mobilize resources for the implementation of the developmental plan. The analysis of the financial performance for 2022-2025 in table 1.2 below showed that, less than half (43.7%) of the total estimated funds needed for the entire plan period was received as of 2024. The large overall variance (56.3%) indicates significant underfunding, which affected program implementation, delay activities, and reduce output quality. Such large gap eroded stakeholder confidence and affected strategic partnerships and future funding opportunities.

Funds from Government of Ghana (GOG) performed well, having delivered 94.6% of planned funding. The variance is minimal (5.4%), which signals strong government commitment and reliable funding. The consistent funding of the GoG provided a stable foundation for program execution. However, a small gap remains that delayed some activities.

Estimated cost of Internally Generated Funds (IGF) for the plan was nearly fully realized **98.1%** of estimates. This suggests effective revenue generation and cost recovery mechanisms put together had worked. IGF reliability was a positive factor when leveraged further would compensate for external funding shortfalls.

The District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) presents the largest funding gap, with only because DACF typically supports core district-level functions and services. Possible causes of the short fall included delays or reductions in DACF disbursement from central government; Administrative bottlenecks in fund release, absorption and unforeseen budget cuts or reallocations. The Impact of the short fall led to severe constraints on district projects and service delivery and has caused delayed infrastructure, staffing and supply procurement.

DACF-RFG Similar to DACF, the district only received **35.5%** of planned funds. This gap (GH¢4.77 million) further exacerbated funding shortages at the district. Since the fund normally earmarked for developmental financial support, the shortfall directly affected rural livelihoods and development initiatives. The combined DACF and DACF-RFG gap (GH¢20 million) accounted for nearly 83% of the total variance, highlighting their crucial role in funding.

Development Partners (DPs) funds have been the most under-realized, with only **16.1%** received. Such a drastic shortfall (83.9%) raises concerns about the government's commitment to provide the counterpart funding for these funds. This has resulted to delays in grant approvals, or changing donor priorities. Reliance on development partners for almost GH¢4.5 million of the plan indicates vulnerability to external funding volatility.

Table 2.2 Financial Performance (2022 -2025)

Source of Funds	Total Estimated Cost of Plan (A)	Total Amount Received (2024) (B)	Variance (C) = (A-B)
GOG	5,081,838.00	4,808,641.00	273,197.00
IGF	2,215,360.00	2,173,700.32	41,659.68
DACF	23,618,192.00	8,338,640.44	15,279,551.56
DACF-RFG	7,392,136.00	2,623,342.80	4,768,793.2
DPs	4,458,080.00	717,786.63	3,740,293.37
TOTAL	42,765,606.00	18,662,111.19	24,103,494.81

Source: KAPSDA, 2025

2.3 Existing Conditions and Diagnosis

The current socio-economic, institutional, and environmental conditions form the foundation for effective medium-term development planning. This section presents a comprehensive diagnosis of the existing conditions within the district, highlighting critical strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges that shape development prospects.

The assessment of the demographic trends, economic activities, infrastructure status, human resource capacity and financial performance, provides an evidence-based snapshot of the district's current state. This diagnostic analysis forms the basis to inform strategic priorities, resource allocation, and program design for the medium term.

2.3.1 Population Dynamics, Urbanization and Human Settlement Development

The demographic analysis of the district's population has implications on social services, business and urban planning to enable the district plan for its growth and development in future. This section discusses population trends and density, urbanization, settlement patterns and functions.

2.3.2 Historical Population Trends

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), the total population of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District (KAPSD) was 74,002. Of this number, 39,423 were males, representing 53.3%, while 34,579 were females, constituting 46.7%. This indicates a male-dominated population distribution in the district.

The economically active population accounted for 57.6% of the total, while the dependency ratio stood at 39%, implying that approximately two out of every five individuals are dependent on the working population.

The district's population density was reported at 25.89 persons per square kilometre, which is slightly lower than the national average of 25.9 and higher than the regional average of 15.1 persons per square kilometre.

The population of Kwahu Afram Plains South District has been experiencing steady growth at an annual rate of 1%. Based on this growth trend, the projected population for 2025 is estimated at 78,974, and by 2030, it is expected to reach 81,785. These projections are critical for planning and allocating social amenities such as water supply, energy, roads, and sanitation infrastructure. Figure 1: Projected Population Growth, 2021–2030

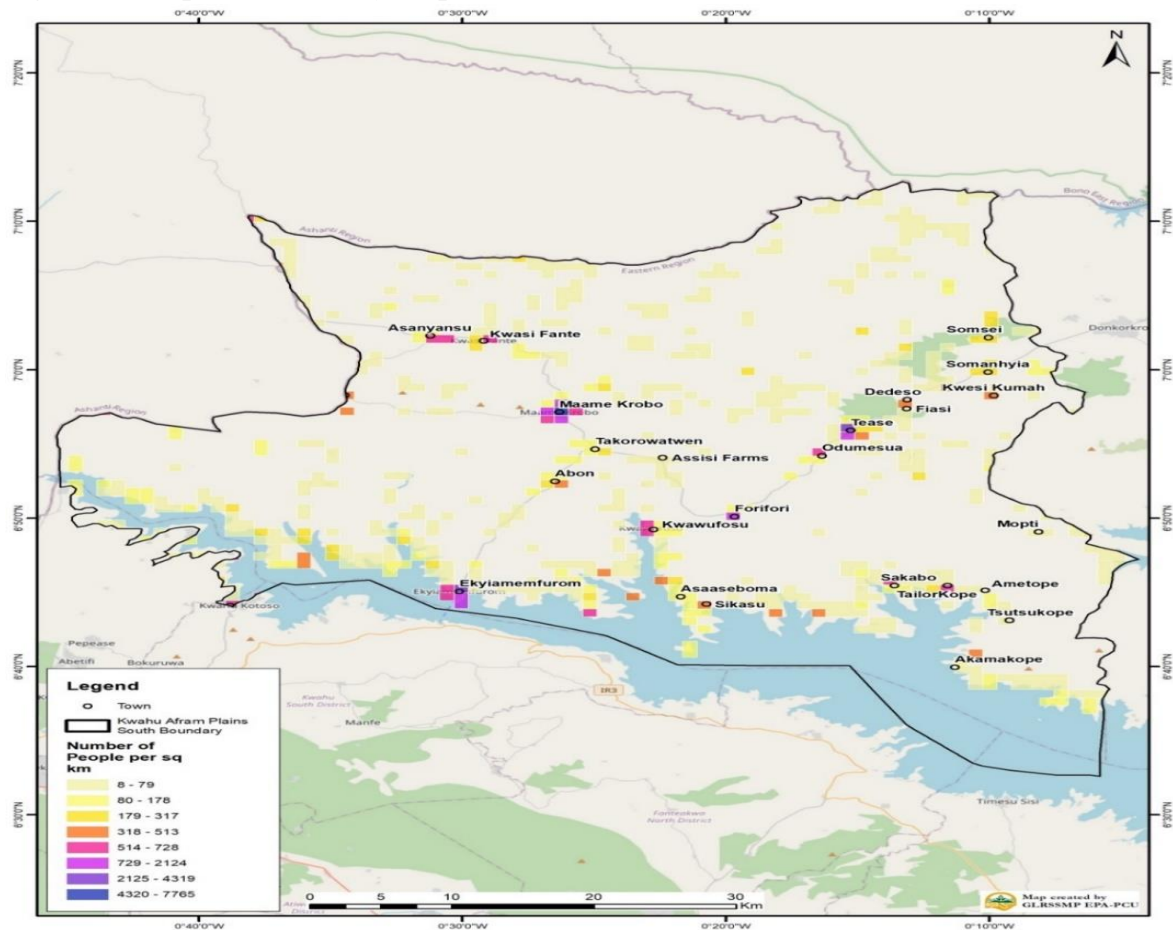
2.3.3 Age-Sex Structure

The age-sex distribution of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District reveals a male-dominated population, with 39,423 males (53.3%) and 34,579 females (46.7%). This results in a sex ratio of 114 males to every 100 females, which is significantly higher than both the regional ratio of 96.3 males per 100 females and the national ratio of 95.2 males per 100 females. This notable disparity highlights a unique demographic trend in the district, differing considerably from the broader regional and national patterns.

2.3.4 Population Density

The 2021 population figure gives the density of the District to be 24 persons per sq. km, which is much lower than the regional density of 151 persons per sq. km. This shows a crude measure of how people are spread over the surface area in the district. Most of the communities in the district are rural and sparsely distributed (refer to figure 2.2) with fewer people living in each house.

Figure 2.1: Population Density Map



Source: DPCU, 2025

2.3.5 Age-Dependency Ratio

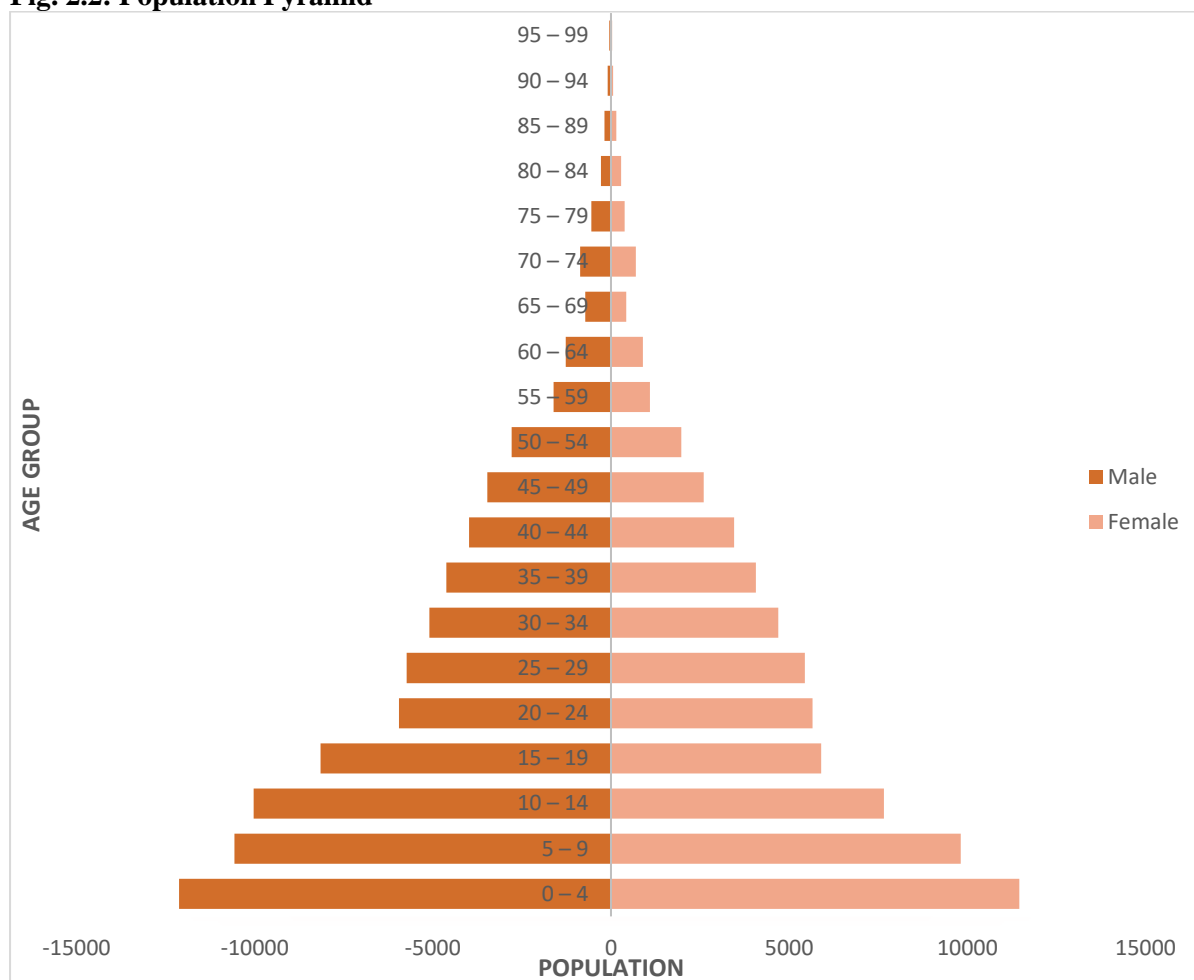
Data from the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) shows that 57.6% of the population in the Kwahu Afram Plains South District falls within the economically active age group (15–64 years). The district has a dependency ratio of 1:39, meaning that for every one economically active person, there are approximately 0.39 dependents—individuals under 15 years and those aged 65 and above.

Children aged 0–14 years make up 39% of the population, highlighting the need for greater investment in education, healthcare, and skills training to meet both current and future demands. This youthful population structure presents opportunities, but also requires proactive planning to ensure sustainable development.

With over half the population within the working-age group (15–64 years), it is crucial to create more job opportunities and livelihood support systems to absorb the growing youth workforce and reduce unemployment.

As illustrated in the population pyramid (Figure 2.3), there are more males than females from birth to age 64. However, this trend changes significantly in the 65+ age group, where females outnumber males, reflecting gender differences in life expectancy and survival rates in old age.

Fig. 2.2: Population Pyramid



Source: DPCU, 2024

2.4 Urbanization and Migration

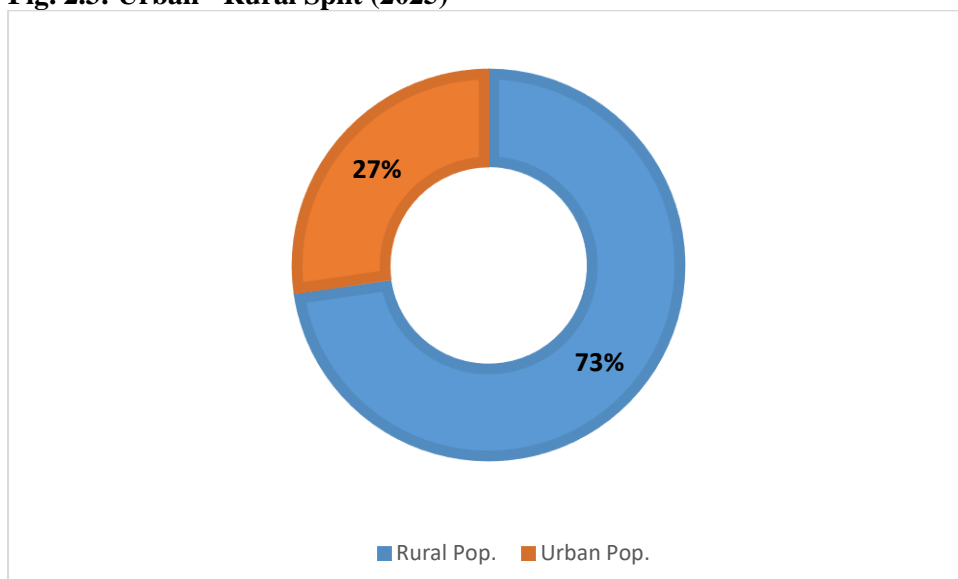
The 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) indicates that 27% of the population in Kwahu Afram Plains South District resides in urban areas, while a majority of 73% lives in rural areas. This clearly establishes the district as predominantly rural in character.

The district is a key destination for internal migration, particularly for agricultural purposes. A significant portion of the population (32.1%) are migrants, mainly from the Volta Region and Northern Ghana, drawn by the district’s vast farmlands. This also contributes to the relatively high male population observed in the district.

Despite this, out-migration is also prevalent. Many households have members who have relocated, especially to urban centres like Accra and Kumasi, in search of better economic opportunities. This trend is reflected in the age structure of the population and has led to the emergence of sparsely populated settlements, often referred to as “ghost towns.”

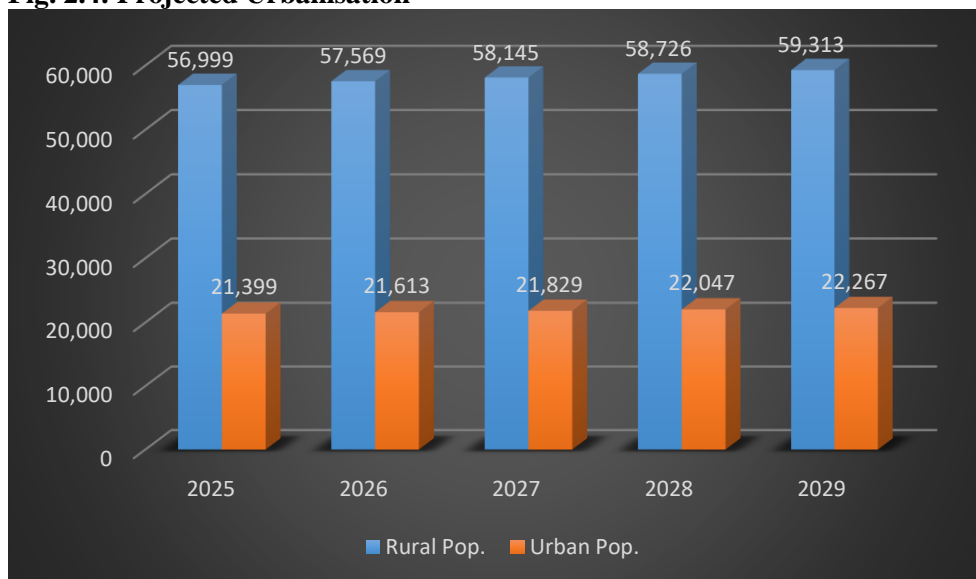
Kwahu Afram Plains South District projections suggest that by 2029, the rural population will rise to 59,313, while the urban population will reach 22,267. The district is projected to remain predominantly rural. By 2029, only 24.6% of its population is expected to live in urban areas, with 75.4% residing in rural communities further reinforcing its rural identity. The district has three main urban centres: Tease (the district capital), with the highest population of approximately 10,596 and 587 households, Ekye Amanfrom and Maame Krobo. Figure 2.4 presents the current urban–rural population distribution, while Figure 2.5 illustrates the projected urbanisation trend for the district.

Fig. 2.3: Urban - Rural Split (2025)



Source: KAPSD, 2025

Fig. 2.4: Projected Urbanisation



Source: KAPSA, 2025

2.5 Description of Major Settlements and Distribution

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District has only three recognized urban centres: Tease (the district capital), Ekye Amanfrom, and Maame Krobo. All other communities within the district are classified as peri-urban towns, small settlements, or hamlets.

Despite their classification, there is a strong economic, social, and political connection between the smaller settlements and the urban centres. Most of these communities are located 1 to 9 kilometres apart and are generally situated along the main trunk roads. On average, they are located about 20 kilometres from the district capital, Tease.

Beyond these clustered settlements, numerous scattered hamlets and smaller communities are dispersed across the district’s vast rural landscape, contributing to the district's low population density and challenging service delivery.

2.6 Settlement Patterns, Hierarchy and Functions

The spatial analysis and classification of settlements in the Kwahu Afram Plains South District were undertaken using the Service Centre Matrix Tool developed by the Development Planning unit in collaboration with the Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD), based on the principles of Central Place Theory (Christaller, 1933). This analytical framework, endorsed by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), enabled the assessment of settlements according to their service functions, accessibility, and role within the district’s spatial development hierarchy.

The spatial distribution of services within a district significantly influences accessibility to essential facilities. In the Kwahu Afram Plains South District, most higher-order services including health centres, second-cycle institutions, police stations, and other key infrastructure are concentrated in Tease (the district capital) and Maame Krobo.

This concentration is largely because approximately 50% of the district’s population resides in these two urban centres, making them natural hubs for service delivery.

As illustrated in Table 2.3, a basic spatial analysis shows a clear pattern of centralisation, where critical public services are disproportionately located in these areas, potentially limiting access for residents in more remote communities.

Table 2.3: Hierarchy of Settlement in Kwahu Afram Plains South District

Orders	Number of settlements	Total Centrality Score	Names of settlements
1 st	2	Above 500	Tease, Maame Krobo, Ekye Amanfrom
2 nd	4	100-500	Samanhyia, Forifori, Koranteng, Asanyansu, Odumasua, Kwesi Fante
3 rd	7	50-99	Agya Atta, Dedeso, Fosu, Somsei, Kwame Dwamena, Bebuso, Dim, Dome, Sakabo No.1 Takoratwene, Nsogyaso
4 th	8	Below 50	All other settlements

Source: Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly, 2025

As shown in Table 2.3, the top-tier settlements, Tease and Maame Krobo offer the highest order services in the district. These include essential services in education, healthcare, and security, with Tease also serving as the administrative centre of the district.

The second-tier settlements, such as Ekye-Amanfrom, Forifori, Samanhyia, Kwesi Fanti, Koranteng, and Odumasua, provide mid-level services that cater the needs of their immediate catchment areas.

The third-tier settlements consist of other Area Council capitals and medium-sized communities, with populations ranging from 1,000 to 3,000. These communities deliver basic services to nearby villages but are more limited in scope compared to higher-order centres.

At the base of the hierarchy are the fourth-tier settlements, which do not offer any major services. Instead, these communities depend on higher-order settlements for access to health, education, administrative, and other essential services.

2.7 Relief and Drainage

The terrain of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District is generally undulating, with elevations ranging from 60 to 120 meters above sea level. The only notable highland in the district is located at Bonkrom.

Two major water bodies, the Afram River to the south and the Volta River to the east drain the district. Both of which flow perennially and are used for domestic and agricultural purposes. Additionally, there are several seasonal streams and numerous underground water sources, some of which are currently being tapped for mineral water production. The drainage pattern is largely dendritic, with a predominant north-south flow.

Despite the presence of these natural water bodies, water quality and supply remain inadequate, especially in the dry season. Women and children are particularly affected, often walking long distances to access clean water—an issue that is more severe in rural areas. During the dry months, many rural communities face acute water shortages as rivers and streams dry up, forcing households to rely on unsafe water sources, which increases the risk of waterborne diseases.

Communities such as Ekye-Aman from located near the Volta Lake, Afram River, and Obosom River, are endowed with natural water resources. However, the full potential of these rivers remains underutilized. With proper treatment and mechanization, these water sources could be harnessed and distributed to meet the water needs of the entire district and neighboring areas.

2.8 Topography and Vegetation

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District lies within the transitional zone between the forest and savannah ecosystems, and its topography and vegetation are largely shaped by this unique ecological positioning.

Topography

The terrain of the Afram Plains is generally flat to gently undulating, with elevations ranging between 60 and 150 meters above sea level. The district forms part of the Voltaian Basin, characterized by low-lying lands that gradually rise toward the Kwahu Plateau in the south and west. The Afram River, a major tributary of the Volta River, traverses the district and plays a crucial role in shaping its landform. The area also features scattered hills, ridges, and broad valleys, making it ideal for both agriculture and livestock grazing.

Vegetation

The district is located within the savannah vegetation zone, specifically a mix of savannah transitional and savannah woodland types. Although the landscape is predominantly grassland, there are a few forest reserves covering approximately 120.8 square kilometres, or 15% of the district's total land area. These reserves host commercially valuable tree species such as: *Milicia excelsa* (Odum), *Sterculia rhinopetala* (Wawa), *Terminalia superba* (Ofram), *Khaya ivoriensis* (African Mahogany), *Antiaris toxicaria* (Kyenkyen), *Adansonia digitata* (Baobab), *Vitellaria paradoxa* (Sheanut), Various *Acacia* species.

Vegetation Zones and Land Use

The vegetation cover in the Kwahu Afram Plains South District reflects a diverse ecological landscape shaped by both natural and human influences. The main vegetation zones and land use patterns include:

Gallery Forests: These occur along riverbanks and stream corridors, characterized by dense vegetation, including bamboo thickets and tall tree species. They serve as important ecological buffers and support local biodiversity.

Grasslands: Predominantly found throughout the district, grasslands are extensive in areas prone to annual bushfires and overgrazing. These zones support livestock rearing but are also susceptible to degradation.

Cultivated Lands: Large areas of land have been converted for agricultural use, with maize, cassava, yam, and rice being the most commonly cultivated crops. These farmlands are vital to the district's food supply and economy.

Secondary Vegetation: In places where the original vegetation has been cleared primarily due to farming or logging, secondary growth has emerged. Fast-growing shrubs and tree species, indicating ecological succession in disturbed zones, dominate these areas.

Environmental Considerations

The district faces several environmental challenges, including deforestation, overgrazing, bushfires, and the impacts of shifting cultivation, all of which continue to alter the natural vegetation landscape.

This diverse mix of flatlands, grasslands, riverine forests, and arable land underscores the district's importance as a key area for agriculture and livestock production in Ghana.

2.9 Geology and Soil Characteristics

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District lies within the southernmost section of the Voltaian Sedimentary Basin, which spans approximately 45% of Ghana's total land area and extends eastward into Togo. The underlying geology of this basin consists almost entirely of sedimentary rocks, primarily coarse-grained sandstones, clays, shales, and mudstones dating back to the Devonian or early Carboniferous periods (Junner and Hirst, 1946).

The district is predominantly underlain by Upper Voltaian sandstones, which are generally thin-bedded, flaky, impure, and ferruginous, with local interbeds of shale and mudstone. These sandstones are mainly found along the boundary zones, while the shale and mudstones outcrop beneath the sandstone layers in the central parts of the district.

Soil Types and Agricultural Suitability

The dominant soil group in the district is the Swedru-Nsaba-Offin compound series, with the following characteristics:

Swedru Series: Comprising red silty soils, these are deep, gravel-free, well-drained silty loams and silty-clay loams, ideal for both food and cash crop cultivation.

Nsaba Series: These are yellowish-red silty clay loams, moderately well drained, but often shallow and rocky, making them less suitable for deep-rooted crops.

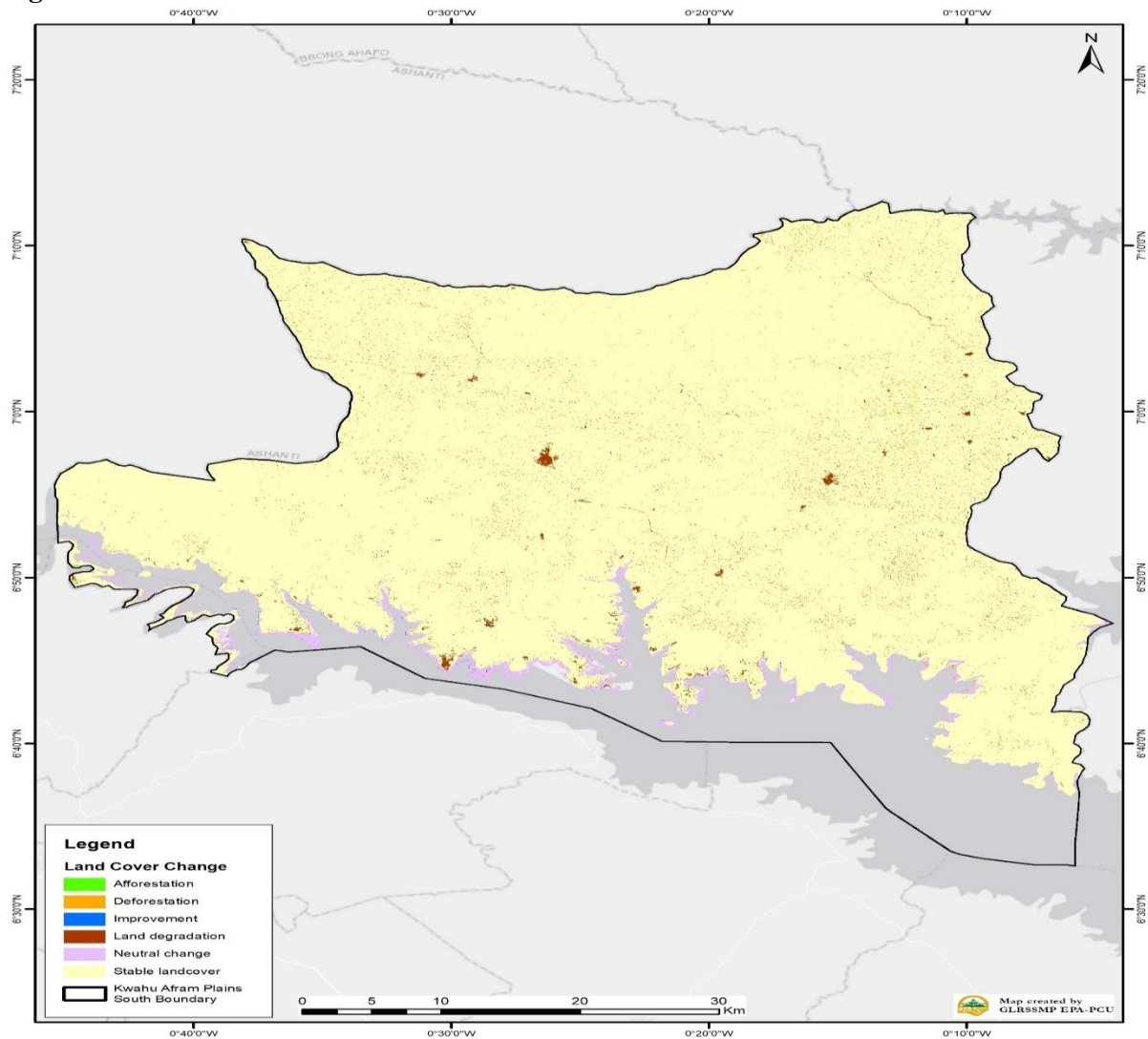
These soil types support the cultivation of a wide range of food crops such as cassava, yam, maize, plantain, and cocoyam, as well as cash crops including cocoa, coffee, oil palm, citrus, and cola. However, the land is highly susceptible to wind erosion, especially when vegetation cover is removed, highlighting the need for sustainable land management practices to preserve soil quality and productivity.

2.10 Land Cover Analysis

The land cover status and trends in the Kwahu Afram Plains South District are categorized into eight major classes: closed forest, open forest, water bodies, grassland, settlements, other tree crops, food crops, and bare surfaces (see Figures 2.6 and 2.7).

A comparative analysis was conducted over a six-year period (2015–2021) to assess changes in land use and vegetation cover. Tables 2.2 and 2.3 present the distribution of land cover for the years 2019 and 2024, offering further insight into recent transformations in land use across the district.

Figure 2.5 Status of land cover



Source: Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD), Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly, 2024

Table 2.4 Land cover change matrix

KAPSC Change Matrix		2021								
		Closed Forest	Open Forest	Water	Grassland	Settlement	Other Tree Crop	Food Crop	Bare surface	Total
2015	Closed Forest	287.78	50.91	0.00	50.66	0.26	0.00	2.56	0.00	392.17
	Open Forest	0.40	51199.70	104.76	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	16.19	51321.17
	Water	0.00	0.00	44471.61	63.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.10	44538.80
	Grassland	122.99	0.00	5291.13	129485.10	1119.05	0.22	2043.73	0.00	138062.22
	Settlement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	351.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	351.07
	Other Tree crop	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	2.08	0.00	0.00	2.27
	Food Crop	0.00	0.00	85.46	0.00	278.65	0.03	75005.59	0.00	75369.73
	Bare Surface	0.00	0.00	5.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.56
	Total	411.17	51250.61	49958.52	129599.04	1749.03	2.45	77051.88	20.29	310042.99

Source: Lands Commission, Survey and Mapping Division (2023). Topographic and Cadastral Maps, Eastern Region.

Table 2.4 presents the Land Cover Change Matrix for the Kwahu Afram Plains South District, illustrating the spatial dynamics of land use and land cover between two reference years. The matrix provides a comparative assessment of how various land cover classes—such as forest, grassland, cropland, built-up areas, water bodies, and wetlands—have changed over time due to both natural and human-induced factors.

The data reveal significant transitions in land cover, particularly the conversion of forest and woodland areas into agricultural land and settlements, reflecting the growing pressure from population increase, farming expansion, and charcoal production. The matrix indicates that large portions of previously forested land have been cleared for crop cultivation and livestock grazing, leading to a noticeable decline in tree cover and biodiversity. Similarly, grasslands and shrub lands have also been altered, mainly due to bushfires, slash-and-burn agriculture, and fuelwood harvesting.

Conversely, the table shows minor increases in built-up areas, consistent with expanding rural settlements and infrastructure development. Water bodies and wetlands exhibit slight fluctuations, likely influenced by seasonal rainfall variations and the impact of the Afram River and Volta Lake hydrological systems. These land cover changes collectively indicate a trend of environmental degradation and land fragmentation, which has implications for sustainable resource management and ecosystem services in the district.

The analysis underscores the urgent need for integrated land use planning, forest restoration, and sustainable agricultural practices to curb further degradation. It also supports the implementation of Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) interventions, as shown in Figure 2.7, to enhance vegetation recovery, stabilize soil, and improve local climate resilience.

Table 2.5 Land cover account

	Closed Forest	Open Forest	Water	Grassland	Settlement	Other Tree Crop	Food Crop	Bare Surface
Opening Area (2015)	374.27	51289.74	44545.93	138191.87	340.92	2.23	75288.61	4.82
Area Unchanged	287.78	51199.7	44471.61	129485.1	351.07	2.08	75005.59	0
Additions	101.53	32.50	5498.13	258.14	1350.63	0.32	1975.91	18.29
Reductions	-86.49	-90.04	-74.32	-8706.77	10.15	-0.15	-283.02	-4.82
Net Change	15.04	-57.54	5423.81	-8448.63	1360.78	0.17	1692.89	13.46
Closing area (2021)	389.31	51232.20	49969.74	129743.24	1701.70	2.40	76981.50	18.29

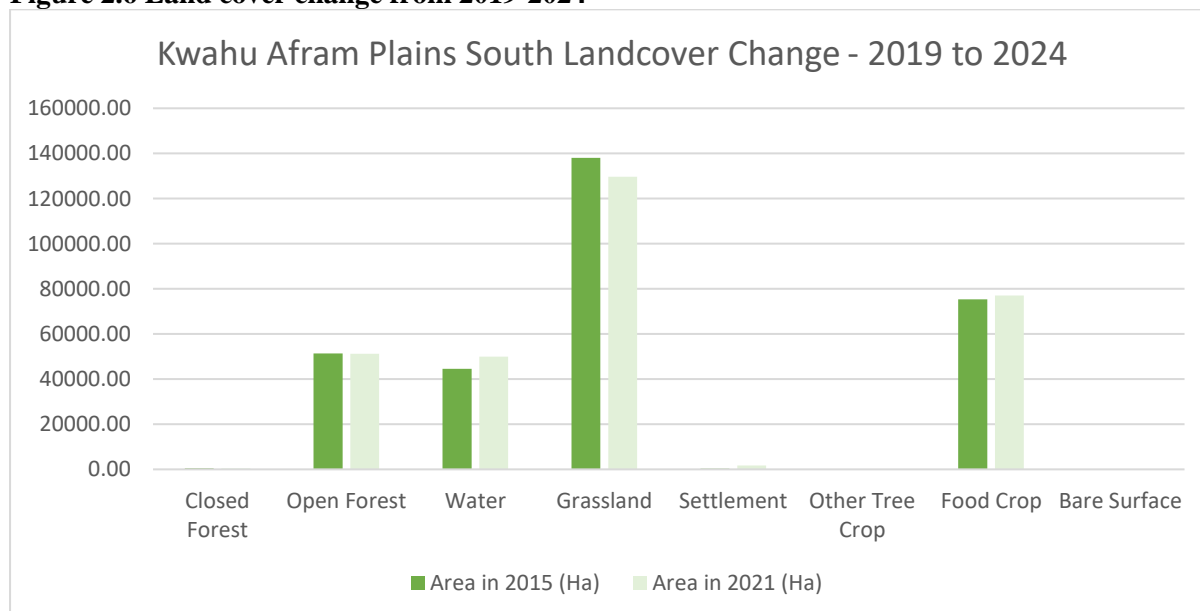
Source: Lands Commission, Survey and Mapping Division (2023). Topographic and Cadastral Maps, Eastern Region.

Table 2.5 presents the Land Cover Account of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District, showing the total area (in hectares or square kilometres) occupied by each land cover category within the district. The table provides a snapshot of the spatial distribution of major land cover types, offering insight into the structure and dynamics of the district’s natural and built environment.

The data indicate that the dominant land cover types in the district are agricultural land, grassland/shrub land, and forest cover, which together occupy the majority of the district’s total land area. This reflects the district’s largely agrarian economy, where most residents depend on crop cultivation, livestock rearing, and fuelwood extraction for their livelihoods. Agricultural expansion continues to exert pressure on forested and fallow lands, leading to fragmentation of natural vegetation and a gradual decline in tree cover.

Overall, the Land Cover Account highlights a gradual shift from natural to human-modified landscapes, driven by economic and demographic pressures. This trend underscores the need for sustainable land management practices, including afforestation, agroforestry, controlled grazing, and land-use zoning, to balance ecological sustainability with livelihood needs.

Figure 2.6 Land cover change from 2019-2024



Source: KAPSD, 2025

2.11 Biodiversity and Ecosystems

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District hosts a diverse ecosystem shaped by its unique geography, climate, and land use practices. Key ecological characteristics of the district include:

Vegetation: The district is predominantly covered by savannah grasslands, interspersed with scattered trees such as Acacia, Baobab, and Mango species.

Wildlife: The area supports a range of wild animal species, including antelopes, buffaloes, elephants, and over 200 bird species, reflecting its rich faunal diversity.

Water Bodies: Major water systems, including the White Volta River and its tributaries, along with wetlands and small lakes, play a crucial role in supporting both biodiversity and livelihoods.

Soils: The district's soils—primarily sandy loams and clay loams—are well-suited for agriculture, forming the basis of local food production.

Climate: The region experiences a tropical savanna climate with two rainy seasons and generally high temperatures, supporting year-round vegetation growth and crop cycles.

Land Use: Dominant land use practices include agriculture (mainly maize, yams, and cassava), livestock rearing, and fishing, all of which are closely tied to the district's natural ecosystems.

Conservation Areas: The district encompasses parts of the Digya National Park, which plays a vital role in biodiversity conservation and habitat protection.

2.11.1 Ecosystem Types

The district contains a wide range of ecosystem types, including: Savannah grasslands, Floodplains, Woodlands, Wetlands, Agricultural ecosystems, Riparian zones, Montane areas, Freshwater systems, Dry forests. These ecosystems support a rich variety of plant and animal life, and provide vital ecosystem services such as: Water cycling, Soil formation, Climate regulation.

Despite its ecological richness, the district's biodiversity is under threat from various human-induced pressures, including: Deforestation, Overgrazing, Soil erosion, Habitat fragmentation, Water and land pollution

These challenges underscore the urgent need for sustainable natural resource management and conservation strategies. There must be a concerted effort to balance development with environmental stewardship in order to preserve the ecological integrity and biodiversity of the district for future generations.

2.11.2 Protected areas

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District is home to important protected areas, which play a crucial role in biodiversity conservation, ecosystem stability, and livelihood support.

Protected areas within the District includes some portions of the Digya National Park, which is a 3,478-km² park. It serves as home to various wildlife, including: elephants, buffaloes, antelopes, crocodile, stone partridge, patas monkey, ground squirrel, grasscutter, red f. duiker, hawk, dove, guinea fowl, blue bird, canary, scorpion, snakes, lizards, chameleon, pangolin, bush baby, bossman potto, tortoise, dwarf mangoose, warthog, kob, tree pangolin, porcupine, owl, duiker, civet cat, bushbuck, black cobra, marsh mangoose, royal antelope, tree bear, royal python, waterbuck, grey duiker, owia, afuni, aardvark, kankani, kotote³, red r. hog, Maxwell duiker, Africa cevit cat, spotted nose monkeyb/w Columbus and baboon. These wildlife are

predominate in the CREMA communities which includes Bondaso, Nsogyanafor, Atonsu, Kwasi Kunde, Koranteng, Koranteng Krachi, Iddrisu Akuraa, Somsei, Hwanyaso, Nsogyaso, and Dome.

Afram River Wetlands stretches about 20 to 30km sq along the river and it includes various habitats such as the riverine wetland, floodplain wetlands, marshes and swamps. These wetlands support various plants and animal species including fish, birds and other aquatic life. They also provide important ecosystem services like water filtration, flood control and livelihood support for local communities such as Hlihadzi, Bompata, Sakabo, Ekyeamanfrom, Tailorkope among others.

These protected areas help conserve biodiversity, regulate water cycles, and support local livelihoods. However, they face threats from human activities like encroachment, logging, and hunting, highlighting the need for continued conservation efforts.

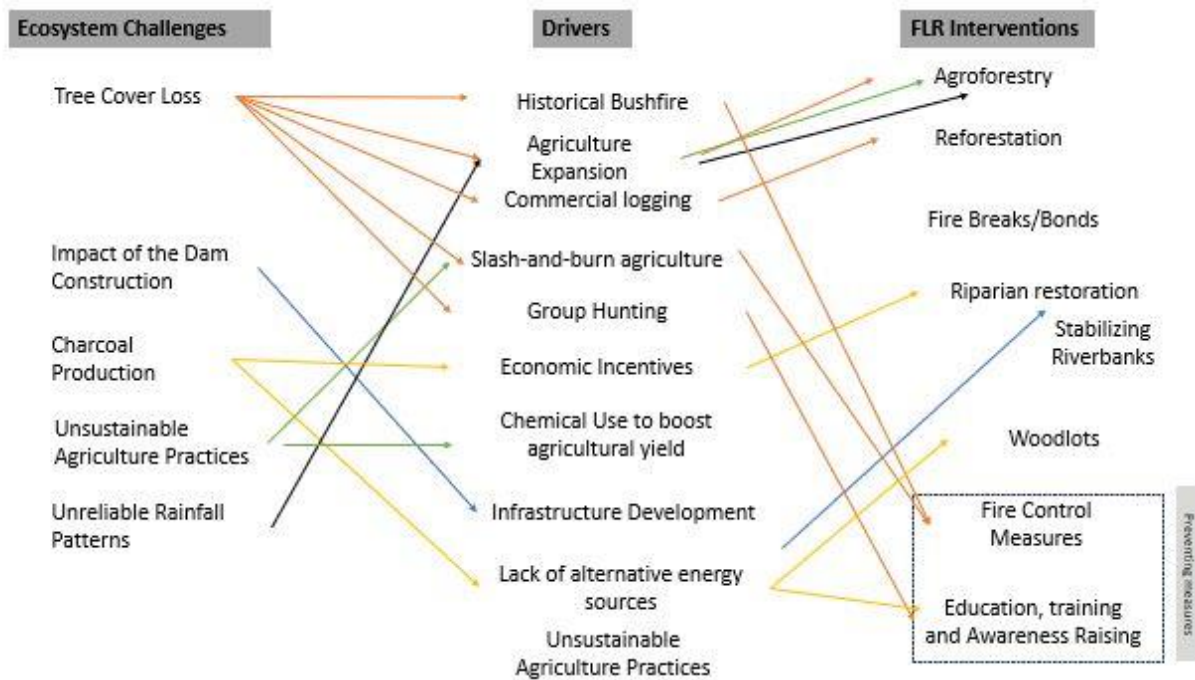
2.12 Landscape Dynamics

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District, with its rich natural resources and agricultural potential, confronts numerous environmental challenges. These challenges threaten not only the district's ecological balance but also its agricultural productivity and community livelihoods. Below are the key challenges and the Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) interventions currently underway (refer to figure 4):

- **Deforestation and Bushfire.** The district suffers from significant deforestation, exacerbated by historical forest fires, cahew plantation expansion, timber operations, and activities by pastoralists and hunters. Inadequate land monitoring has led to widespread loss of forest cover and biodiversity.
 - Drivers: Historical forest fires, agricultural expansion, commercial logging, and uncontrolled pastoralist and hunter activities.
 - FLR Interventions: Implementing agroforestry practices to reintroduce trees into agricultural lands, promoting reforestation to restore forest cover, and establishing fire control measures to protect existing forests and farmlands.
- **Dam Construction Impact.** Infrastructure development, particularly dam construction, has transformed natural water flow and vegetation patterns, impacted land use and making cocoa cultivation unprofitable.
 - Driver: Infrastructure development altering natural landscapes.
 - FLR Intervention: Riparian restoration aims to address soil degradation and water pollution, stabilizing riverbanks and improving water quality to adapt to new landscape conditions.
- **Charcoal Production.** The reliance on charcoal as a primary energy source, due to the absence of alternative fuel sources, has led to increased illegal logging and soil degradation.
 - Drivers: Lack of alternative energy sources and economic incentives for charcoal production.
 - FLR Interventions: Establishing plantations or woodlots for controlled charcoal production offers sustainable alternatives, reducing illegal logging and promoting soil fertility.

- **Unsustainable Agricultural Practices.** Rising food demands and unsustainable farming practices, including the lack of crop rotation and reliance on heavy machinery, result in soil exhaustion and the expansion of agriculture into forested areas.
 - Drivers: Increased food demand and mechanization constraints.
 - FLR Interventions: Tree planting to delineate farmlands creates natural boundaries, preventing agricultural expansion. Controlled grazing areas address overgrazing, reducing soil degradation.
- **Unreliable Rainfall Patterns.** Local microclimate changes, influenced by deforestation and broader climatic fluctuations, lead to unpredictable rainfall, affecting agriculture and increasing flooding risks.
 - Drivers: Environmental and climatic changes impacting weather patterns.
 - FLR Intervention: Agroforestry practices improve soil fertility and moisture retention, mitigating the impacts of unreliable rainfall on agriculture.

Figure 2.7: Overview of Ecosystem Challenges and FLR intervention in Kwahu Afram Plains South



Source: District Environmental Analysis, TCPD (2024), based on Forestry Commission and IUCN FLR Framework.

Figure 2.7 illustrates the linkages between key ecosystem challenges, their underlying drivers, and the corresponding Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) interventions in the Kwahu Afram Plains South District. The diagram highlights how human and environmental pressures interact to degrade the natural landscape, while also outlining the district’s strategic interventions aimed at restoring ecological balance and promoting sustainable livelihoods.

The major ecosystem challenges identified in the district include tree cover loss, charcoal production, unsustainable agricultural practices, impacts of dam construction, and unreliable rainfall patterns. These challenges are largely driven by historical bushfires, agricultural expansion, commercial logging, slash-and-burn farming, economic incentives for unsustainable exploitation, and lack of alternative energy sources.

Additionally, infrastructure development and chemical use to boost agricultural yields contribute to environmental degradation and soil infertility in many communities.

To address these interrelated challenges, the district, in collaboration with environmental agencies and development partners, has adopted a range of Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) interventions. These include agroforestry, reforestation, and woodlot establishment aimed at increasing vegetation cover and improving soil fertility. Fire control measures and fire breaks/bonds are implemented to reduce the incidence of bushfires, while riparian restoration and riverbank stabilization help mitigate erosion and maintain water quality. Furthermore, education, training, and awareness-raising programmes are undertaken to promote sustainable agricultural practices, alternative energy use, and community participation in ecosystem management.

Overall, the figure demonstrates a systems-based approach, showing that the district's ecological problems are interconnected and require integrated, multi-sectoral interventions. The FLR strategies, therefore, seek to restore degraded landscapes while enhancing the resilience of local communities to climate change and environmental stress.

2.13 Climate Change and Resilience

Kwahu Afram Plains South District is endowed with rich natural resources, which include land, forest, minerals, rivers, etc. The implementation of some projects and programmes and other human activities such as bush burning, bad agricultural practices and illegal logging have negative impacts on these resources. The negative impacts and other key environmental concerns identified are:

- Indiscriminate/uncontrolled dumping of refuse.
- Water pollution resulting from leaching from refuse disposal sites.
- Dust/air pollution.
- Land degradation as a result of mining activities and erosion.
- Deforestation/depletion of forest reserves caused by illegal logging and bad farming activities.
- Indiscriminate defecation, which sometimes results in epidemics.
- Choked drains/stagnant water, which serve as breeding grounds for mosquitoes causing malaria and related diseases.

As public understanding of the ecological crisis and climate change has grown in recent years, there has been an increasing need to make reforms in the global economy. As a result, Kwahu Afram Plains South has integrated ecological and environmental challenges into its Medium-Term Plan, using green economy and climate change strategic approaches.

The implementation of re-afforestation projects to resolve the high incidence of cutting timber logs and charcoal burning by indigenes for subsistence is one of the main strategies to address climatic change in Kwahu Afram Plains South.

To ensure sustainable development, environmental issues would be mainstreamed into the plan. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) would be used as a tool to subject planned programmes, projects, activities to sustainability test, and measures to mitigate their impacts identified and implemented.

In addition, since the district is no exception to the negative impacts of climate change, strategies would be adopted to minimise such negative impacts to the barest minimum and promote green economy. This would be achieved through mainstreaming issues of climate change and green economy and adaptation strategies into the plan to ensure sustainable development in the district.

Primary changes in the climate are forecasted to result in secondary biophysical impacts on water availability, land loss and degradation, and forest cover loss. The analysis conducted in the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) points to fact that the KAPS is likely to experience moderate to severe erosion hazards. Possible impacts on some sectors of the economy of the District include;

- Agriculture and Food Security

The agriculture sector is vulnerable to climate change as it is the major economic activity in KAPS with a contribution of about 36 percent (2021 PHC). A large number of the population are employed as small-scale farmers. Food and cash crops are impacted by temperature rise, decreased rainfall, and rain cycle variability and change as well as land loss from erosion, and degradation. Thus, food security cannot be achieved without addressing the menace of climate change. Generally, cassava and maize production do not thrive well in the Eastern Region. It is anticipated that climate extremes like flooding could cause a reduction in both cassava and maize production. Hence, it is important to recognize rural food accessibility, due to the implications of climate variability and subsistence agriculture, which is the main food security and livelihood strategy for many households.

- Urban development and Climate Change

Urban areas specifically are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Urban settlements require a climate change focus with respect to adaptation and mitigation. Urban settlements are more likely to experience flooding because of their large non-porous paved areas and road surfaces, altered, underdeveloped or narrowed natural drainage systems, insufficient or clogged manmade drainage systems. The altered landscape can create conditions (poorly drained areas) for water- and vector-borne diseases, which ultimately can spread faster amongst the higher density population. Urban areas with poor sanitation and solid waste treatment could coalesce to affect the local quality of life and economic activity. Acute climate impacts cause a sudden shock to the system, often from extreme event such as a flood and landslides. Regardless, they each have the potential to cause cascading impacts across other infrastructure sectors and services. Paved roads may be damaged and deteriorate faster under extreme climate events, which unpaved roads are more vulnerable to, may be rendered impassable, damage to both types require high repair cost and leads to delays and lost trips. Destruction of a key section of road, for instance, might cut off communities from essential services and divert resources from other outcomes such as education, restricting growth and development. Depending on the capacity of a district to recover from the shock, an acute event may affect areas for years or decades to come.

- Natural Resources Management

It is noted that climate change affects forests, wetlands, coastlines, and soil and land resources. Forests are degraded and lost by rainfall decreases and drought, higher temperatures, increased bushfires, biodiversity loss, and indirectly by the need to increase crop land. Wetlands are lost through sea level rise. Soil erosion now affects almost 70 percent of the total land surface. Therefore, it is imperative that KAPS designs and implement strategic programmes to protect natural resources, and initiate measures to protect water bodies and or restore degraded ones, conserve wetlands and promote economic activities (e.g., aquaculture) that could be obtained from such resources in a sustainable way.

- Social Development

Health is impacted by an increased incidence of diseases and reduced access to water and food, disruption in health services delivery and the loss of transport infrastructure. In the event of climate shocks, the poor will suffer through loss of assets and livelihoods. Women are particularly vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, given their relatively higher levels of poverty and their responsibilities for household water, food and fuel. It is

anticipated that Assemblies would assist in addressing climate change by carrying out the following actions;

- Develop the capacity of community health workers and set up emergency health response teams to handle health issues linked to Climate Change.
- Draw up effective solid waste management plans, education programmes and promote sanitation.
- Plan for the provision and maintenance of low-cost sustainable community water supply systems for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.
- Ensure equitable or fair representation of vulnerable groups or relevant stakeholders in planning and decision making on Climate Change related policies.

2.13.1 Responding to Climate Change

The NSDF acknowledged three ways in responding to climate change in Ghana. They are mitigation, adaptation and development-as-usual. A number of crosscutting proposals enumerated in the NSDF as a response to climate change include the following;

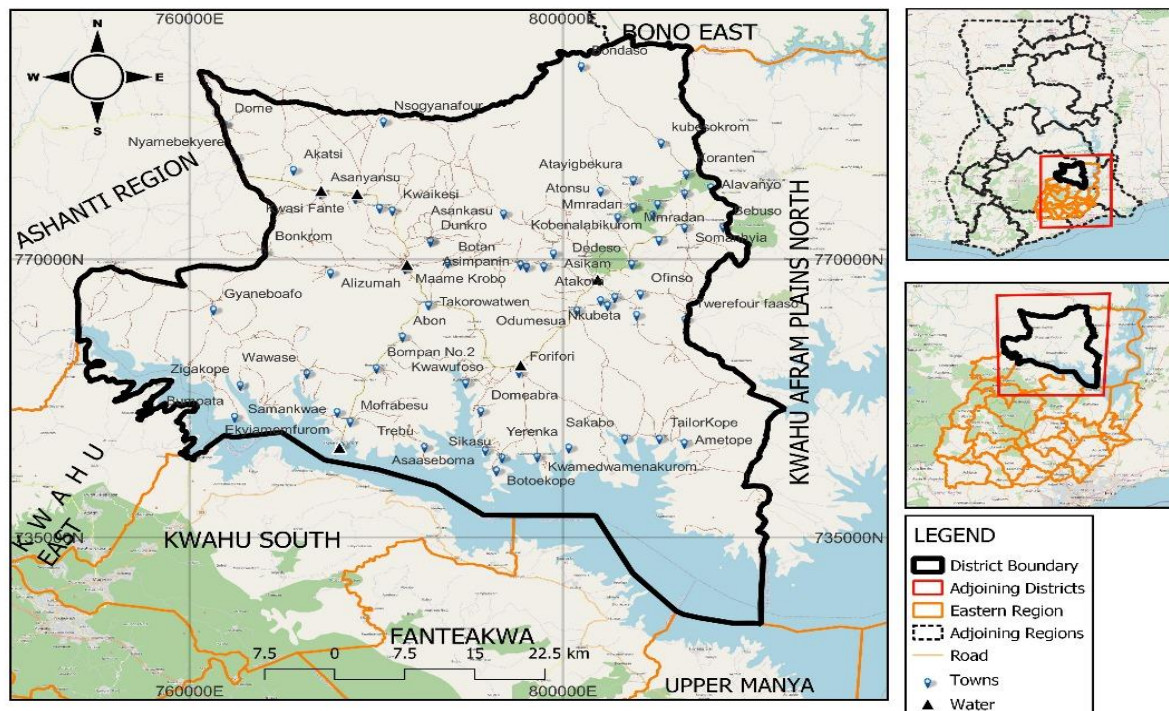
- Mapping and analysis of the present yield and coverage of the major food crop types, identifying areas for agriculture intensification, crop diversification, and collaboration between high and low performing districts in specific crop types.
- Mapping and analysis of the status and trends of the major land cover types, identifying option areas for increasing crop area into grassland cover, particularly in urban food sheds.
- Mapping, analysis and proposed urban food sheds to increase food security through local food production. The food sheds will protect and potentially increase the farm area in proximity to urban centres.
- Propose an agriculture growth corridor.
- Identify and map the districts and urban centres by type of cooking fuel with the highest use of charcoal for priority action.
- Identify the districts and areas where forests are most degraded, most rapidly degrading, and their proximity to urban and rural population centres.
- Identify potential sites for new power plants closer to population centres and for energy intensive industry to locate close to power plants.
- Promote green infrastructure at all scales to protect forest reserves, deliver ecological services and quality of life benefits.
- Identifying and mapping international cross-border watershed-wide policies and strategies to adapt to climate change impacts within Ghana and between Ghana and neighbours and ensure that climate change policies and programs on both sides of the border are well aligned. It is noted that the government has already increased investment in reforestation, afforestation, plantation programmes and sustainable forest management interventions. Some of these interventions include the Sustainable Landscape Management Project (2010- 2021), Green Ghana Project, Ghana Landscape Restoration and Small-Scale Mining Project.

2.14 Water Infrastructure and Services

The district has very rich groundwater sources suitable for water supply purposes, particularly in the rural communities not served by pipe-borne water. Even though most are perennial, a number of springs run through the district. Apart from being of geographical importance, these springs when further investigated would provide raw materials for the production of mineral water. The Volta Lake, Afram River and Obosom River are located in various towns and its environs, Ekye-Amanfrom, and Bridge Ano are all blessed with natural water resources in the district (see figure 10).

The main sources of water in the district are borehole/pump/tube well (42.5%), river/stream (43.6%), Public tap/standpipe (7.1%) and Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal (6.8%). In most remote villages irrespective of size, boreholes provides the main source of drinking water. The achievement is due to the collaborative effort between the District Assembly and other development partners such as World Vision and Afram Plains Development Organisation (APDO). Most households use a combination of water supply systems because of water shortage. Nonetheless, water supply is generally inadequate, considering the difficulty, women and children have to go through to meet their water needs. This situation typically in the rural areas. Most rural communities face serious water problems when the rivers and streams dry up. The situation forces households to depend on other sources, which are contaminated, and are susceptible to water borne diseases.

Figure 2.8: Location of water facilities in the District



Source: Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD), Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly, 2024

2.15 Sewerage and Sanitation Infrastructure and Services

Sanitation is one of the most important aspects of community well-being because it protects human health, extends life spans, and is documented to provide benefits to the economy. Sanitation (e.g. toilets, latrines, mechanized wastewater treatment) is currently deployed as a way to contain and/or treat human excreta (and in some cases grey water) to protect human health and the environment including water bodies that are sources for drinking water. Therefore, the 2015 United Nation’s (UN) Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 for 2030 aims to achieve equitable access to safely managed water and adequate sanitation for all and end open defecation. The provision of sewerage and sanitation infrastructure is the responsibility of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly in line with the Government of Ghana’s sanitation policies.

2.15.1 Solid Waste Disposal

There is inadequate communal infrastructure for the disposal of solid waste in the Kwahu Afram Plains South District. This has dire consequences for public health as indiscriminate disposal of waste contributes to the outbreak of diseases. Assessment of existing situation revealed that 36.4% of households’ dispose-off solid waste at public pump (Open Space)

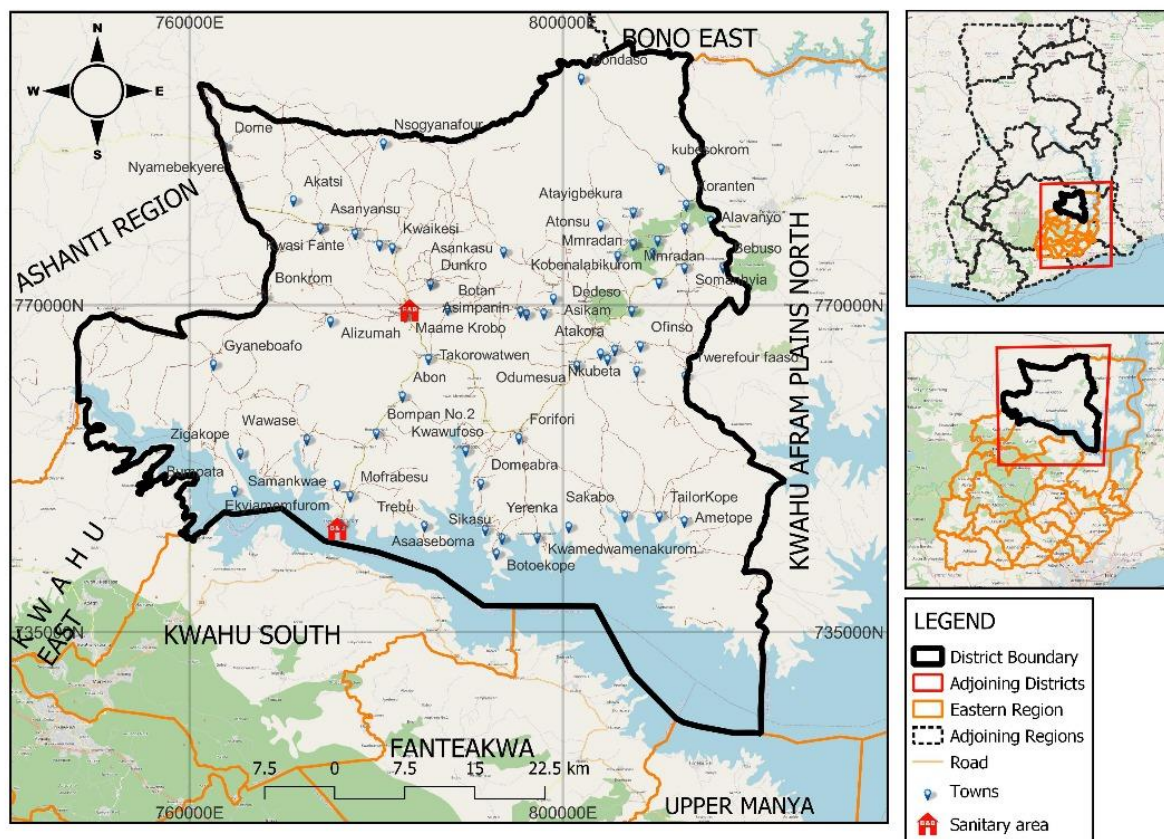
whereas those who dispose of waste in public dump (container) also constitute 36.4 percent of the household population. It was found out that only 2.6 percent of the households' solid waste is collected in the district. The rural areas within the district constitute a lion share of households who dispose-off waste indiscriminately (15.4 percent) as compared to households' urban areas (2.1 percent). In the urban areas (63.9 percent), a higher proportion of households use the public dump (container) than those in the rural areas (2.9 percent). Again, analysis of the existing situation revealed that a higher proportion of households that bury their waste is higher (8.3 percent) than those in the urban areas (3.7 percent).

2.15.2 Liquid Waste Disposal

There is inadequate sewerage system in the Kwahu Afram Plains South District as less than one percent (0.4 percent) of households use the sewerage system, 5.9 percent through existing drainage system and 2 percent through drainage into a pit (soak away). Access to sewerage remains very limited in the district as 41 percent households in the district dispose-off their liquid waste onto their compounds, 30 percent households dispose-off their liquid waste on the streets and outside whereas 20.3 percent households dispose-off their liquid waste into gutters. Majority of households disposing off their liquid waste onto their compounds has serious consequences for public health and the general wellbeing of the population. Liquid waste disposal in the rural areas is worse as compared to the urban areas because of poor and inadequate drainage infrastructure and systems. There is therefore the urgent need for a shift in attention by the District Assembly and stakeholders in providing funding for the construction of new drainage infrastructure, refurbishment of worn-out drainage systems and the periodic delisting of drainage infrastructure especially the rural communities.

Furthermore, analysis of the existing situation revealed that a greater proportion of rural households (61.2 percent) dispose of their liquid waste on to the compound compared to 25.6 percent of urban households. The proportion of urban households who resort to disposal of liquid waste by throwing onto the street/outside constituting 32.2 percent as compared to 27.3 percent of households in rural areas. A smaller proportion of households in rural areas (0.1 percent) and urban areas (0.6 percent) dispose of their waste through the sewerage system and a high percentage dispose of their waste through drainage system into a gutter in the rural areas represent almost one (0.8 percent) and in the urban areas represent exactly 10.0 percent. Analysis of the existing situation also revealed that, the proportion of households in both urban (1.3 percent) and rural (1.6 percent) dwellings dispose of their liquid waste through drainage system into a pit (soak away) (1.5 percent) and other methods constitute less than one percent (0.4 percent).

Figure 2.9: Location of sanitation infrastructure in the District



Source: Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD), Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly, 2024

2.16 Storm Water Infrastructure and Services

The natural infiltration of run-off is interrupted when roads, buildings and other structures are built. These results in increased rates of run-off and localized flooding increased levels of impervious surface area and pollution to streams and rivers. Again, when heavy rainwater hits, ground saturated by water creates excess moisture that runs across the surface and into storm sewers and road ditches. This water often carries debris, chemicals, bacteria, eroded soil, and other pollutants, and carries them into streams, rivers, lakes, or wetlands.

Decreased infiltration and increased runoff create the need for storm water management, which provides significant benefit to people (health, welfare, and safety) and the environment (health, function, and sustainability). In short, storm water is important because it can lead to pollution, erosion, flooding and many other environmental and health issues if not properly understood and maintained. The Kwahu Afram Plains South District has an underdeveloped drainage network and, consequently, solid waste that remains uncollected often finds its way into open drains and natural watercourses causing severe blockages, flooding and pollution. Storm water management is aggravated by the fact that the capacities of the constructed drains in the district are limited by their size and that they are sometimes silted or choked with refuse.

2.17 Communication Infrastructure and Services

The proportion of the population 6 years and older (27.3%) who do not own any functional ICT device is almost two times that of population 12 years and older (14.2%).

Twenty-two percent of persons 6 years and older who do not own any functional ICT device compared to barely 9.7 percent among persons 12 years and older live in urban areas. Higher proportions exist among rural residents (6 years+ 32.7% and 12 years+ 19.3%) respectively.

Regardless of type of locality and age groupings, higher proportions of females do not own any functional ICT device.

The difference between males and females in percentage points is highest among 12 years and older residents in rural areas (4.4%) and lowest among 6 years and older in urban areas (0.2%).

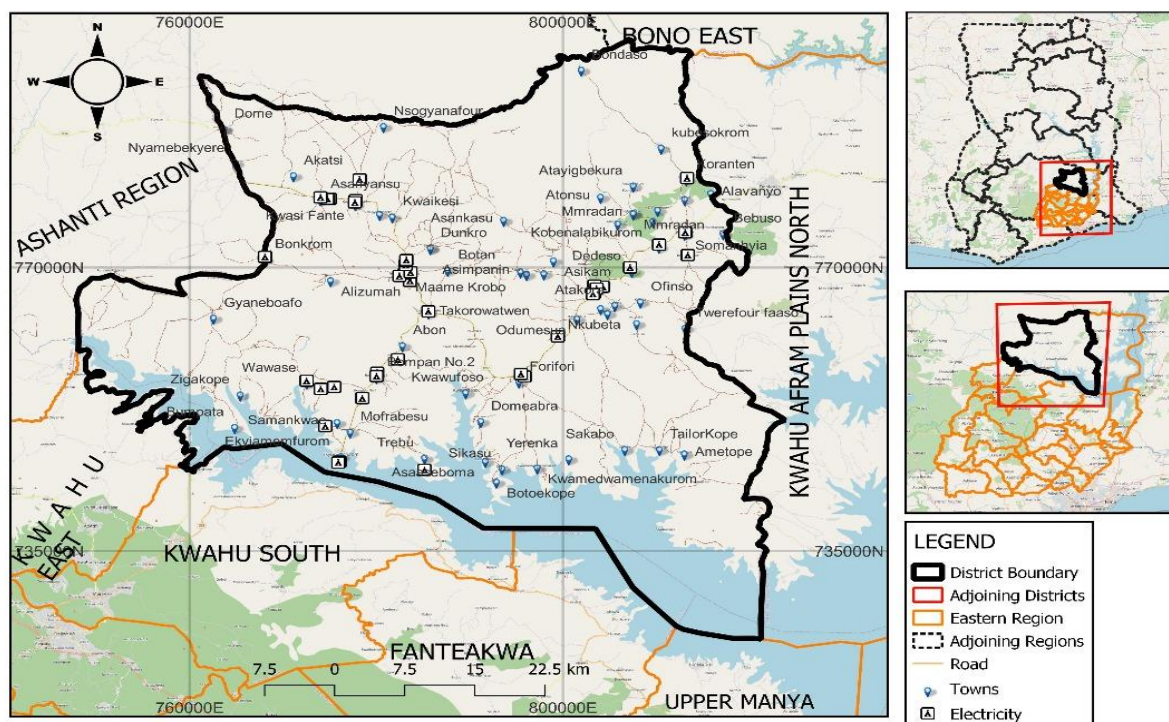
Three in ten person 6 years and older (688,839; 27.3%) do not own any functional ICT device in Eastern Region and is highest in Kwahu Afram Plains South (41.2%) while Birim South (27.8%) recorded the lowest.

Among those who own any functional ICT device, mobile phone (99.9) is the most predominant followed by laptop (4.4%). This pattern is true for all district level.

2.18 Energy Infrastructure and Services

According to the 2021 PHC, 52.5 percent of households in the district use electricity as their main source of lighting, out of this figure, 93.4 percent are in the urban areas. Only 29.1 percent of the household in the rural areas have access to the use of electricity. This is mostly due to the rural nature of the district resulting in the limited extension of electricity from Tease to the other rural areas. Figure 12 shows that most communities with electricity are dotted along the main Ekye Amanfrom to Donkorkrom Road and Takoratwene to Dome Road.

Figure 2.10: Status of Electrification in the District



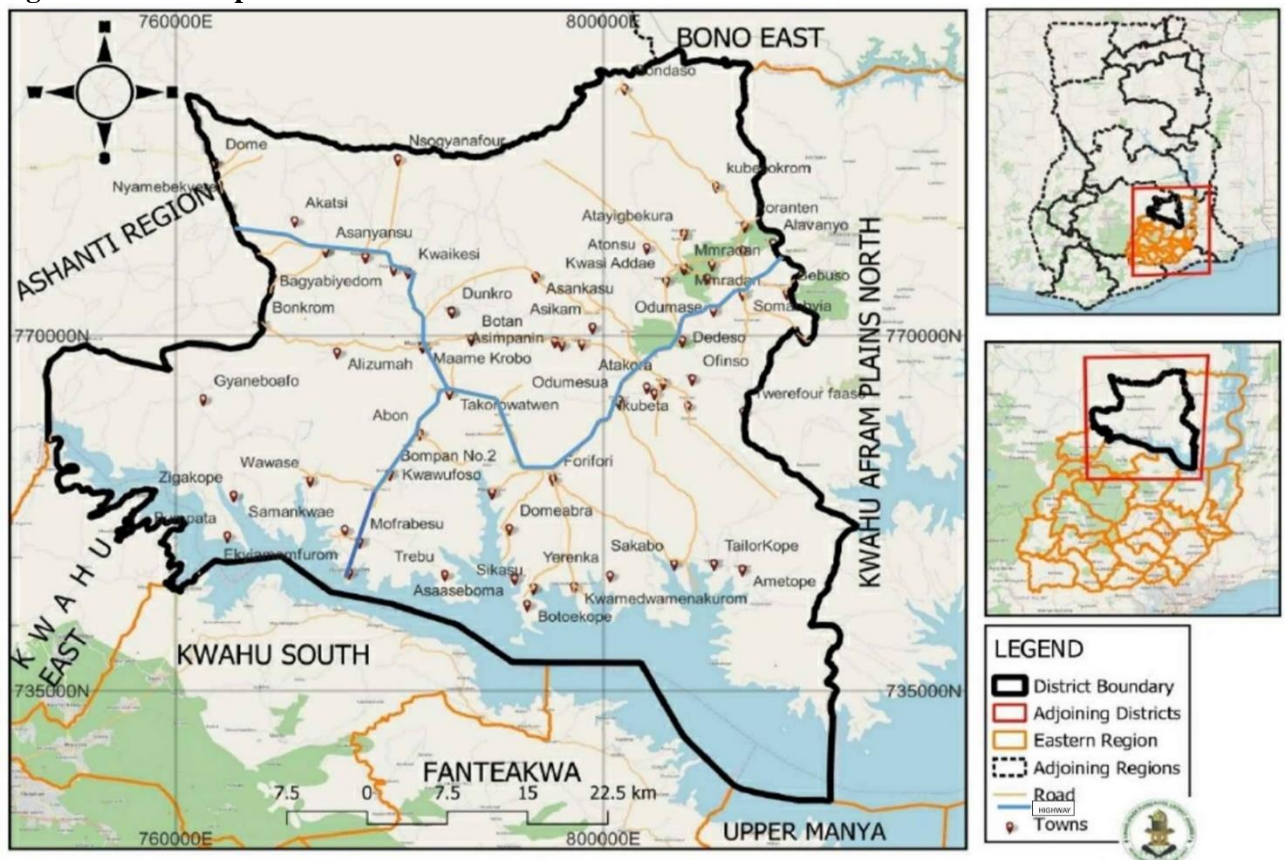
Source: Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD), Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly, 2024

2.19 Transportation and Road Infrastructure

There are two main types of transportation systems in the district. These are Roads and Water transport systems with the road system being the most patronized system. The Kwahu Afram Plains South District has about 690 km of feeder roads. However, only 270 km have been engineered and gravelled, and are in maintainable state. Many tracks exist and constitute the missing link in the road network. There is one central trunk road which runs from Ekye Amanfrom through Tease to Donkrokrom with a distance of about 91.2 km. The Volta Lake Transport Company (VLTC) provides ferry services from Adawso to Ekye Amanfrom. It takes

about 20 minutes to cover the distance of 2.5 nautical miles (3km) to cross the river. The small boats also serve as alternative water transport despite the risk involved. Some of the operators have life jacket but these are inadequate.

Figure 2.11: Transportation Network in the District



Source: Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD), Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly, 2024

2.20 Employment Structure of the Economy

With reference to the 2021 PHC, the proportion of population 15 years and older by employed population in the district is 62.3 percent. Men (69.6 percent) dominate the employed population however, more than half of the female population (53.8 percent) equally employed in the district.

The unemployment rate of people (15 years to 35 years) in the district is 14.8 percent. Out of this figure, 13.8 percent of them are females and 10.2 percent males.

Table 4 shows the analysis of the employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex in the district. It indicates that 76.3 percent of the working population are into agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Table 2.6: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Industry	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture forestry and fishing	53,015	76.3	33176	85.2	19839	65
Mining and quarrying	44	0.1	28	0.1	16	0.1
Manufacturing	5,615	8.1	1219	3.1	4396	14.4
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,937	7.1	1545	4	3392	11.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,292	1.9	141	0.4	1151	3.8
Education	823	1.2	593	1.5	230	0.8
Total	69476		38950		30526	0.8

Source: Population and Housing Census, KAPSDA, 2021

However, there are variations in the employment pattern in the district with high percentage of male population (85.2%) engaged in agricultural forestry and fisheries as compared to females (65%). On the other hand, more females (14.4%) are into manufacturing works than their male counterparts (3.1%) are. Apart from the two dominant employment industries mentioned from table 5.1 above, the remaining are minor employment avenues employing less than two percent of the population.

2.21 Economic Structure by GDP Contribution

The workforce in the District primarily divided between the three main employment sectors: agriculture, industry, and services. Here is an overview of the distribution of the workforce across these sectors:

2.21.1 Agriculture (Primary Sector)

Agriculture is the dominant sector in the district, with a significant majority of the workforce engaged in farming-related activities. This includes crop cultivation, livestock farming, and fishing, particularly along the Afram River. Key crops grown in the region include Maize, Cassava, Yam and Rice.

Farmers also engage in animal husbandry, with the production of goats, sheep, cattle, and poultry being common. The district's favourable soil and climate conditions make agriculture a major contributor to employment.

Seventy-five percent (75%) of the workforce in the Kwahu Afram Plains South District is involved in agriculture. The high dependence on farming is due to the region's fertile soils and favourable climate for crop production.

2.21.2 Industry (Secondary Sector)

The industrial sector in the district is relatively small compared to agriculture and services, though there are some small-scale industries. These industries include:

Processing of agricultural products (e.g., milling of maize, cassava processing, and palm oil production)

Local manufacturing (e.g., small-scale furniture production, brick-making, and construction materials)

The industrial sector in the District employs approximately 10% of the workforce. Industry in this district is still underdeveloped compared to larger urban areas in Ghana, but it holds potential for growth, especially in agriculture-related industries.

2.21.3 Services (Tertiary Sector)

The services sector in the Kwahu Afram Plains South District includes activities related to education, healthcare, transport, trade, and public administration. The growing urbanization, especially around the district capital, Tease, has led to increase in demand for services such as retail, transportation, and hospitality.

Education: Teachers and educational staff make up a significant portion of service-sector workers.

Healthcare: Healthcare professionals, including doctors, nurses, and support staff, are vital in providing services to the population.

Commerce and Retail: Traders, shop owners, and market vendors provide essential goods and services.

Approximately 15% of the workforce is involved in the services sector. The services sector has seen gradual growth due to population increases and the development of infrastructure.

These proportions highlight the strong reliance on agriculture in the district, with a small but growing services sector and limited industrial activities. The district's economy is heavily dependent on farming, and improvements in infrastructure and investment in the services and industrial sectors could further diversify employment opportunities.

2.22 Local Economic Development

Small-scale industries such as “gari” processors, carpenters, and mechanics, dominate the district's local economic operations. Approximately 97 percent of entrepreneurs fund their enterprises with their own money. This is a significant setback for the companies' expansion. Due to the bad nature of most roads and highways in the district, entrepreneurs often face a problem transporting their products to market centres.

The District Assembly has placed the following interim measures in order to increase local economic development in the district:

- The District Assembly has acquired a one-mile square plot of land transformed into an industrial zone in order to attract investors.
- Create an Artisan village at Tease.
- Engage public private partnership agreement to develop restaurant, guesthouses and hostels.

2.23 Analysis of Youth Unemployment

Youth unemployment remains high in the Kwahu Afram Plains South District due mainly to limited job opportunities outside agriculture and the low productivity of the sector. Although many young people depend on farming, most engage in seasonal, small-scale activities with low incomes. A review of GSS, MoFA and District data, supported by stakeholder consultations, shows that youth, especially women and PWDs face key challenges such as limited access to land, inadequate skills, lack of start-up capital, and weak market linkages. Educated youth also experience unemployment because their skills do not match available jobs.

Stakeholder engagements and focus group discussions highlighted that access to finance and land tenure constraints remain the biggest barriers to youth participation in commercial

agriculture and agribusiness. In addition, inadequate mechanisation, poor extension support, and climate-related risks make farming less attractive to the youth.

Despite these challenges, the District has strong potential for youth employment in agriculture-related value chains such as crops, vegetables, livestock, agro-processing, input supply, mechanization services, and emerging opportunities in climate-smart and digital agriculture. A SWOT assessment shows strengths such as available land and ongoing government support, but also weaknesses in skills and finance, and threats from climate change and market instability.

Overall, addressing youth unemployment requires improved skills training, better access to land and finance, enhanced agribusiness support systems, and targeted inclusion of young women and PWDs. Strengthening value chains and promoting agribusiness will be essential for creating sustainable youth employment under the 2026–2029 MTDP.

2.24 Health Services

In line with the District's overall vision of excellence in disease prevention and promoting good health of the people there has been a remarkable improvement in most of the key indicators of the various health delivery programmes within the past four years. Significant among these are the Disease Control and Surveillance program, Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI), Safe motherhood, School Services, Nutrition activities and HIV/AIDS programs.

2.24.1 Health Delivery Systems

The health delivery systems consist of Community, Sub District and District/ Hospital (including private). The district have nine (9) operative sub districts viz: i. Agyata ii. Asanyansu, iii. Forifori, iv. Dim Sakabo, v. Ekye – Amanfrom, vi. Kwasi Fante, vii. Maame Krobo, viii. Samanhyia and ix. Tease.

The health delivery system of the District consists of forty- (40) functional health facilities as at 2024. These comprises of six (6) health centres (2 CHAG, 4 Government), 32 total CHPS, 6 CHP zones, 26 CHPs compounds, one (1) CHAG polyclinic and one (1) private Clinic which are currently in good condition and being used. The district has no hospital. The hospital is now under construction.

The only private clinic in the district capital which serves as the Health Centre, has a 13-bed ward and an Emergency Ward, Medical laboratory, Pharmacy Department and Out-Patients Department.

In order to provide all communities with the requisite health delivery services, the CHPS concept dominates in the district. The district has 40 health facilities demarcated within 28 electoral areas. Twenty-nine (29) CHPS zones are functional and Community Health Officers (CHOs) assigned to all the CHPS zones. Out of the twenty-nine functional zones, eight (8) of them have compounds.

The district has only ten (10) medical assistants, one hundred and twenty-seven (127) nurses of all categories, 24 midwives and eight (19) community resident nurses (CHOs). The District has one (1) Doctor. The Nurse - Population ratio is also relatively unfavourable (1:622).

2.24.2 Health Partners

Ghana health service partners involved and supporting the health care system in the district include UNIEF, NMCP through the regional health directorate, Afram Plains Development Organization (APDO), and Divine Mother and Child Foundation (DMAC). Table 5 shows health partners and their areas of support.

Table 2.7: NGOs providing Health Services to the General Public

Non-governmental Organization	Area of Operation in the District	Area of Focus/ Support
1. World Vision Ghana – Afram Plains Development	Samanhya and Tease Sub district	Maternal and Child health
2. Afram Plains Development Organization (APDO)	District wide	HIV programmes, Water and Sanitation
3. Divine Mother and Child Foundation (DMAC)	District Wide	Expanded Programme on Immunization

Source: Kwahu Afram Plains South District Field Survey, April 2022

2.24.3 Reproductive Health and Population Management

Currently the population growth rate in the Districts is 3.2percent. Without the matching increase in infrastructure over the years, this rate is outstripping the rate at which infrastructure is provided in the district and hence pressure on the existing infrastructure. Due to the high population growth rate, the district has a very high youthful economically active age (people between the ages of 15-64). This group of people constitute 66.1% of the total population in the district.

With respect to family planning in the district, the participation rate from the survey conducted is 13.9% for both male and females. The major family planning methods used in the district include condom use, pills, natural methods (such as withdrawal and safe periods) and ingestion. Among these methods, condom use is the most patronised (71.9% of households).

2.24.4 People Living with HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS affected people are considered vulnerable since they are mostly marginalized against and do not have equal access to social services. As at 2017, HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the district was 1.3%. In spite of the above, some interventions put in place by the District Assembly have entailed the following:

- Implementation of preventive activities in many communities in the district.
- Implementation of PLAC methodology in the district; and
- Detailed campaign against the spread of the disease in many communities in the district
- Preparation of HIV/AIDS plan.

Some of the measures taken by the directorate to improve upon the health status of the people in the district include:

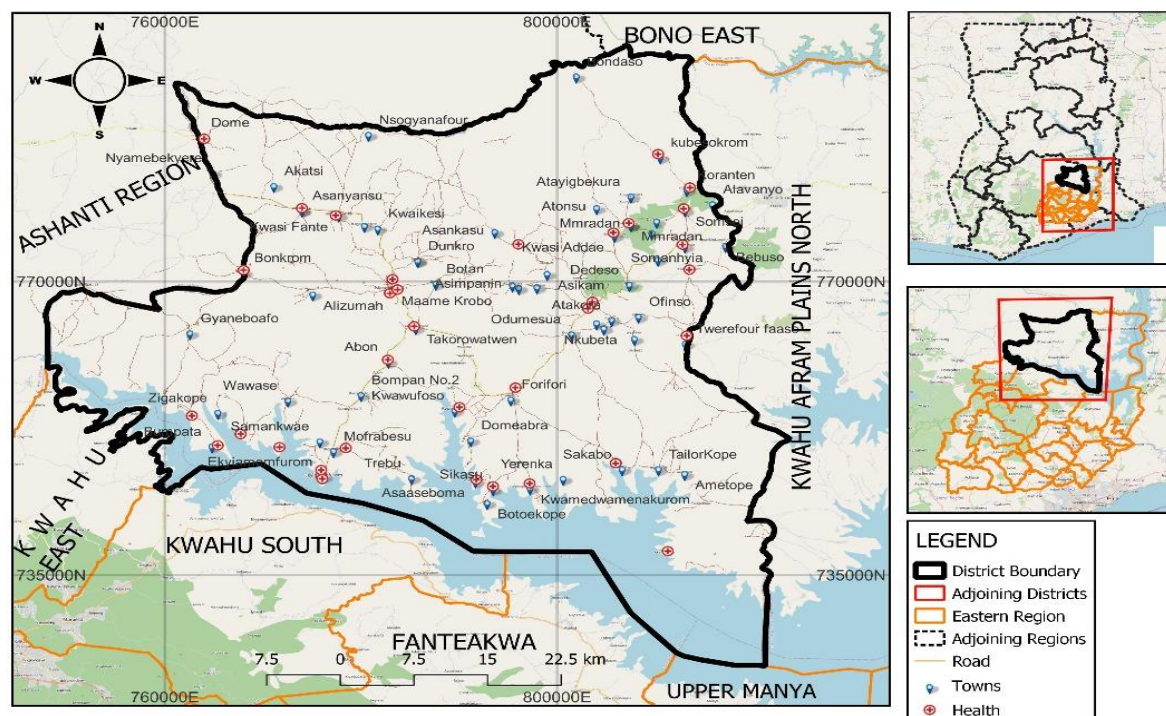
- Collaborate with the District Assembly, Ministry of Health and Traditional Authorities to improve on geographical and financial access to health service
- Expand and improve on health infrastructure
- Use Community Based Planning and Service (CHIPS) to scale up Essential and Primary Health Service to deprived and hard to reach areas.
- Improve financial access to health services through promotion of District Wide Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
- Strengthen Preventive and Primitives Health service in all communities in the District
- Ensure easy access to Basic and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care in the District.
- Implement all relevant Government Health Policies at the District.

The major problems facing the health delivery system in the district are;

- Poor environmental sanitation
- Inadequate supply of potable water in most rural communities
- Poor road network and difficulty accessing island communities which hinders easy access to health care service

- Inadequate skilled and professional staff (Mid Wives Physician Assistants Laboratory Technician)
- Inadequate staff accommodation
- Inadequate infrastructure (Office – DHMT, residential, CHIPS compounds)
- Inadequate means of transport (vehicles, motor bikes engine boats, etc.)
- Inadequate working equipment and instrument.

Figure 2.12: Health Facility Map



Source: Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD), Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly, 2024

2.25 Education

The survey on education covered the educational characteristics and its implications for development. The District currently has Basic and Second Cycle Schools.

2.25.1 Enrolment Levels

From Table 2.8, there has been a marginal increase in total enrolment in schools in the District. The introduction of the Capitation Grant, the School Feeding Programme for basic schools nation-wide, and the Free SHS are contributing factors to the increasing number of pupils in schools in the District. There is Pressure on existing educational infrastructure in the District with classrooms overcrowded.

Table 2.8: Enrolment levels

Level	2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
KG	2,534	2,455	2,533	2,367	2,465	2,352
Primary	5,777	5,240	5,897	5,358	5,768	5,348
JHS	1,783	1,414	1,730	1,453	1,871	1,674
SHS	479	367	572	435	538	472
Total	10,573	9,476	10,732	9,613	10,642	9,846

Source: Ghana Education Service (Kwahu Afram Plains South District), February 2024

2.25.2 Educational Facilities

There are currently 188 educational facilities in the District with 154 being basic. Out of the total number of basic schools in the district, 32 of them are J.H.S. The district has only two (2) Senior High Schools at Tease and Maame krobo. These educational facilities exist to train and equip the pupils to reach their maximum mental, physical and emotional potentials. However, the increasing numbers in population without the establishment of more educational facilities have gradually led to more schools operating under trees and dilapidated classroom blocks. This has created a development gap in the attainment of high educational standards in the district.

Table 2.9: Number of Educational Facilities with basic amenities

Facility	2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Toilet	57 (70%)	13 (81%)	57 (67%)	11 (64%)	57 (67%)	11 (64%)
Water	40 (49%)	12 (75%)	55 (64%)	13 (72%)	55 (64%)	13 (72%)
Urinals	52 (64%)	13 (81%)	55 (65%)	14 (81%)	55 (65%)	14 (81%)
Electricity	16 (20%)	11 (69%)	19 (22%)	13 (72%)	19 (22%)	13 (72%)

Source: Ghana Education Service (Kwahu Afram Plains South District), February 2024

2.25.3 Teacher – Pupil Ratio in the District

From Table 8, teacher-pupil ratio for the KG in the District was 1:37, 1:46, and 1:36 for 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024 academic year respectively. The primary school figure was 1:30, 1:32 and 1:29 for the 2021/22, 2022/23, 2023/24 academic years respectively. That of the Junior High Schools in the District stands at 1:13, 1:14 and 1:12 for the 2021/22, 2022/23, 2023/24 academic years respectively. In effect, the gross teacher-pupil ratio for the District has improved marginally.

Table 2.10: Teacher-Pupil Ratio

PTR	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
KG	1:37	1:46	1:36
Primary	1:30	1:32	1:29
JHS	1:13	1:14	1:12

Source: Ghana Education Service (Kwahu Afram Plains South District), February 2020

2.25.4 BECE Performance

Performance in the BECE has been a major determinant of the quality of education offered in every locality in Ghana. This largely reflects the quality and the number of educational facilities and staff available in the district.

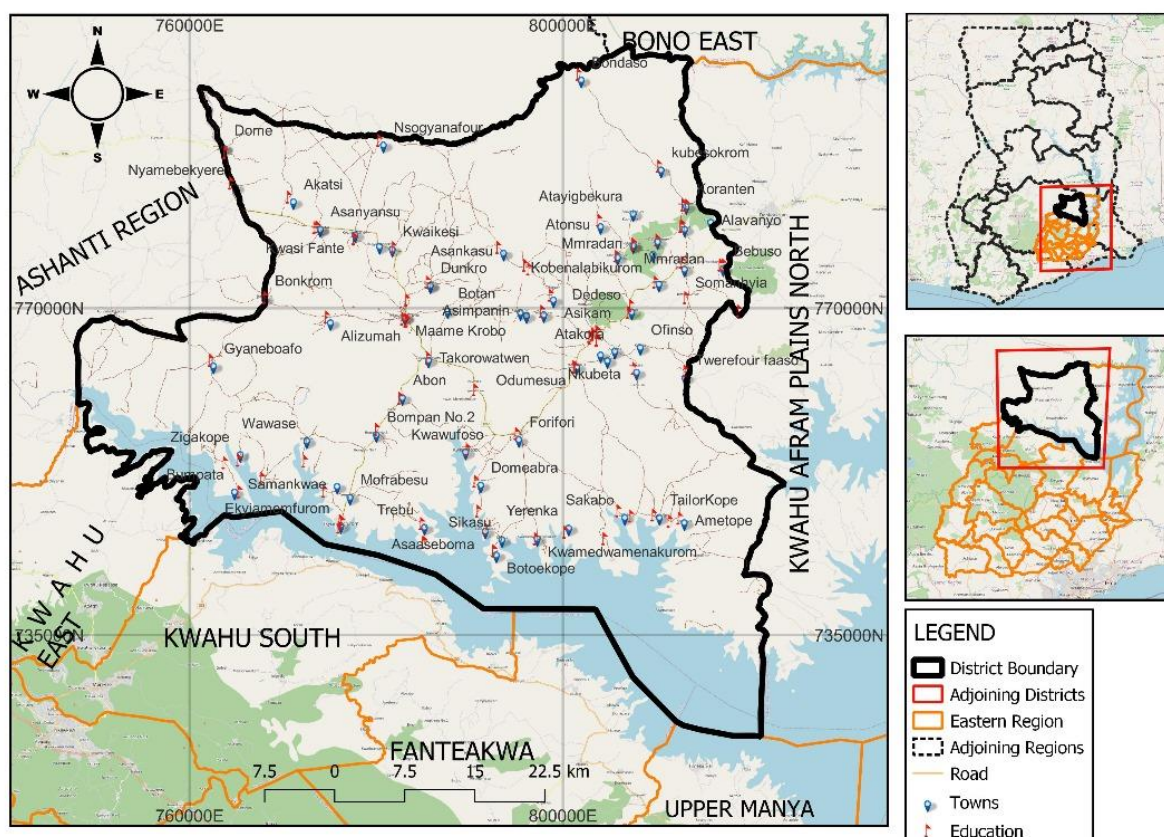
Table 9 shows that the percentage of pupils who passed in all subjects in the BECE. This has decreased from 89% in 2021 to 50.2% in 2022 with an appreciable increase to 77.5% in 2024. The total males who passed in all subjects in 2024 was 78.6% and the total females who passed was 78.3.

Table 2.11: Subject Grades Student Performance in the various subjects

No	DESCRIPTION	2022			2023			2014		
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1	No. of Candidates Registered	498	362	860	552	370	922	522	461	983
2	No. of Candidates Absent	4	4	8	12	10	22	4	10	14
3	No. of Candidates Present	494	358	852	537	361	898	518	451	969
4	No. of Passes (6-36)	455	330	785	289	162	451	388	345	733
5	No. of Failures (37+)	39	28	67	248	199	447	120	98	218
6	No. of Aggregate Six (6)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	District % Passes	90.1 %	87.5 %	89%	54%	45%	50.2%	76.8 %	78.3%	77.5%
8	District % Failures	10%	12.5 %	11%	46%	55%	49.8%	23.2 %	21.7%	22.5%

Source: Ghana Education Service (Kwahu Afram Plains South District) 2024

Figure 2.13: Education facility Map



Source: Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD), Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly, 2024

2.26 Housing

The 2021 population and housing census report on the district revealed that there are 20,124 residential structures in the district. Out of these, 67.4 percent are owner occupied and more than 20 percent are for renting (22.6%). Residential structures consist of conventional and non-

conventional structures. Almost 99 percent (98.7%) of the structures are conventional. Non-conventional structures are about 1.3 percent. Most residential structures in district are completed (91.2%) which is higher than the regional average (86.1%). The proportion of completed residential structures for rural areas (90.7%) and urban areas (92.5%) are almost at par.

The most prevalent types of dwelling units in the district are separate house (detached, 69.9%) and compound house (rooms, 18.9%). Separate house (detached) is however more predominant in rural (79.9%) than urban (60.2%) areas. Compound house (rooms) and semi-detached house are higher in urban (26.5%, 8.7%) than rural (11.0%, 6.3%) areas respectively. More than seventy percent (78.1%) of dwellings in the district are constructed with mud brick or earth. The quality of the construction material of these houses is an important indicator of the living standard of households. Houses made from sub-standard materials are more disposed to natural disasters. However, most workers, dwelling in the district live in these houses. Because of this challenge, most workers refuse posting to the district.

2.27 Gender and Development

Gender and Development in the Kwahu Afram Plains South District is an important aspect of the region's socio-economic progress. Gender dynamics in the district, like in many rural areas of Ghana, reflect traditional roles and practices, but also show signs of change as development programs and policies increasingly focus on gender equity and empowerment. While women in Kwahu Afram Plains South play critical roles in agriculture, household management, and community life, they often face significant challenges related to access to resources, decision-making power, and opportunities for education and employment.

2.27.1 Issues on Child Welfare

The definition of children covers boys and girls between the ages of 0 and 14 years, according to the United Nations definition for a child. However, Ghana recognizes the age cohorts of 0 – 18 to cover children. Kwahu Afram Plains South District projects children in the district to be about 86,044 comprising of males 46,448 and 39,596 females. Nearly 75 percent of the children live in the rural areas. Children are classified as vulnerable in most instances because they are the most affected in homes and communities, whenever there is violence, assaults, broken homes and other forms of abuses, risks and shocks.

2.27.2 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection: Vulnerability Analysis

In the Kwahu Afram Plains South District, the vulnerable and excluded include the disabled, the aged, rural women and children, peasant farmers, people living with HIV/AIDS, orphans and street children. Peasant farmers are the most vulnerable of all farmers especially the majority who depend on rainfall for production. This situation, coupled with the increasing loss of farmlands represents dominant shocks that affect incomes, availability of food and wealth accumulation. Children and other dependants find themselves in difficult situations because of these shocks.

Moreover, some children find themselves in difficult circumstances because of the following shocks, death of parents, abandonment and separation due to mental problems of parents.

In addition to the above, the aged, HIV/AIDS infected and affected, street children and the disabled are left without or with very little safety nets. This situation calls for appropriate strategies to cover their needs. Adequate and disaggregated data on the vulnerable in the district need to be collected, analysed and the appropriate inter-sectoral interventions implemented to mitigate the impact of the shocks.

2.27.3 Persons with Disability

According to Disabled People's International, a person is physical challenged when, as a result of a physical, intellectual or sensory impairment, he or she is denied the opportunities available

in the community. Also, disability is the inability of at least one part of the body to function properly. Forms of Disability Prevailing in the District include:

- ✓ Physical Disability: This refers to problems affecting how the body works or moves
- ✓ Visual Disability: This is the partial or total loss of sight or blindness
- ✓ Hearing Disability: This is the partial or total deafness and speech problems.
- ✓ Mental Disability: The problem of mental disability has to do with psychiatric illness.

Information from the Department of Social Welfare indicates that there are programmes to support the cripple and those with disabled arms/hands. There is the need to involve donor partners and government to support in giving at least a source of livelihood to the existing vulnerable groups.

2.27.4 Barriers faced by physically challenged Persons that makes them vulnerable.

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

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

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

2.27.5 Risks and Shocks

One major component of vulnerability is shock, which is the probability of an event happening. Evidence shows that most households in the district face a variety of shocks, which are either due to natural or manmade causes. Among the natural causes of shock identified are floods and bush fires which are the most prevalent in the district.

2.27.6 Programmes Organized for the Vulnerable

There are national programmes and other programmes organized for the vulnerable groups at the district level to ensure the development and welfare of the vulnerable groups in the District. The programmes should therefore be given the needed support to impact much to reduce the amount of vulnerability in the district. The outlined are the identified programmes in the district:

Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme, where orphans and vulnerable children, aged above sixty – five years (65) and person with disabilities with productive support are supported with a grant. The Family Reconciliation Committee which investigates and settle family related issues, the psycho-social therapy where counselling is given to addiction, traumatised people and other abuses.

Award of scholarships to children and the provision of teaching and learning materials to basic schools in the District. The success of the programme stems from the new education reform by the government. Capitation grant is one major factor in securing scholarship for all school going age children in the public schools. The District Assembly through the Social Welfare Department has scholarship schemes for children who are physically challenged to attend special schools outside the District. These are schools for the blind, deaf and dumb and mentally challenged. Organization of workshop for women on income generating activities. The programme is organized periodically for women in specific sectors of the District economy such as small-scale industrial activities, commerce, and farming among others. The District Assembly with support from an NGO (Local NGO: Community Development /Women

Organisation) organize workshops for the women in the District to equip them with managerial skills.

Support for the physically challenged enrolled in normal and vocational education. The District Assembly through its scholarship programmes provides vocational training for some of the physically challenged groups in the District. This is in the form of shoe making, sewing, and arts and crafts among others.

Provision of wheels' chairs and callipers to the physically challenged groups. The District assembly with support from the 5% allocation from the DACF provides wheel chairs, crochets, callipers and white sticks for the cripples and the blind groups in the District to facilitate their mobility in undertaking their activities.

2.27.7 General Problems that Face the Vulnerable in the District

The problems identified that affect the vulnerable and excluded in the Kwahu Afram Plains South District from the field data collection are;

- ***Inadequate financial support from the common fund***

The need to satisfy the numerous needs of the District with the limited funds of the Assembly affects the limited budgetary allocation towards the development of the vulnerable groups in the District.

- ***Discrimination and Stigmatization***

Discrimination is the prevention of a person or group of people from participating in an activity, agenda or programme. The vulnerable groups are mostly eliminated from participating in activities such as decision-making, some aspects of economic activities and enjoying some basic rights in society. The perception and notions associated with the vulnerable groups in the form of stigmatization do not encourage the group to involve in some economic activities that will enhance their welfare. The problem also limits the vulnerable groups from enjoying some basic rights in the district. The situation makes them more vulnerable and excluded in the total development of the district.

- ***Low or no support from family***

Most of the vulnerable especially the physically challenged face the problem of being neglected by their families. The situation has found most them on streets begging for their livelihood. This further exposes them to more risk and endanger their lives.

2. Measures Put in Place to Solve the Problems

The District Assembly has put in place some measures in place to solve the problems the vulnerable and excluded face in the District. Below are identified measures in the District:

- Social education (sensitization on stigmatization)
- Encouraging parents to send their physically challenged children to school
- Provide the vulnerable groups with employable skills.

2.28 Hazards, Disasters and Security Situation

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District, is prone to a range of natural and human-induced hazards that periodically disrupt livelihoods, destroy property, and threaten human security. These hazards, coupled with limited institutional and logistical capacity, pose significant challenges to sustainable development and the wellbeing of residents. The major hazards and disaster risks identified in the district are described below:

Fire Outbreaks

Bushfires and domestic fire outbreaks are among the most common disasters in the district. Bushfires occur predominantly during the dry season (November–March), triggered by activities such as hunting, charcoal production, land preparation for farming, and careless disposal of burning materials. These fires often result in the loss of vegetation cover, destruction of farms, and degradation of soil fertility.

Domestic and institutional fire incidents are also reported, mainly due to faulty electrical connections, poor handling of gas cylinders, and overloading of power lines. The Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) maintains a presence in Dokorkrom, but most rural communities are underserved, resulting in delayed response times when fires occur.

Floods

Flooding in the district is largely seasonal and localized, especially in low-lying communities along the Afram River and Volta Lake basins such as Ekye Amanfrom. Heavy rainfall, coupled with poor drainage systems, silting of streams, and encroachment on floodplains, often lead to the overflow of riverbanks, inundating farms, roads, and homes.

The situation is exacerbated by climate change, which has increased rainfall variability and storm intensity. Floods disrupt transportation and trading activities, especially during the peak farming season, and occasionally lead to displacement of households. NADMO, in collaboration with the District Assembly, conducts community sensitization and provides limited relief support after such events, but early warning systems and flood control infrastructure remain inadequate.

Drought and Dry Spells

Although flooding affects certain zones, other areas experience prolonged dry spells, especially between December and March. These drought conditions negatively impact crop yields, pasture availability, and livestock productivity. Communities in the northern and central parts of the district experience water scarcity during these months, compelling residents—especially women—to travel long distances for water. Climate variability continues to threaten food and water security, underscoring the need for climate-smart agriculture and water harvesting interventions.

Windstorms

Occasional windstorms occur during the transition between the dry and rainy seasons (March–April). These storms cause damage to school buildings, CHPS compounds, and residential structures, particularly those roofed with lightweight materials. In some cases, windstorms also destroy electricity poles and telecommunication masts, leading to temporary service interruptions.

Human-Induced Hazards and Conflicts

The district has generally remained peaceful, but some sporadic conflicts arise between cattle owners and farmers and land ownership, chieftaincy succession, and access to natural resources such as farmlands. The expansion of agricultural activities into communal lands sometimes fuels tension between settlers and indigenous groups. The District Security Council (DISEC) works closely with traditional authorities, the Ghana Police Service, and the National Peace Council to mediate disputes and maintain order.

Petty crimes such as theft, illegal logging, and smuggling of timber products also occur, especially around the Volta Lake areas. However, police patrols, community watch groups, and public education have helped minimize their impact.

Table 1.3 shows nature and disaster prone areas in the district:

Table 2.12: Disaster Prone Areas in the District

S/N	NAME OF COMMUNITY	HAZARD TYPE	RISK LEVEL			PERIOD OF OCCURENCE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED
			HIGH	MIDIUM	LOW		
1	Hlihadzi, Bompata, .Dinkro, Abotan, .Dortorpong, Domeabra, Yerenka, Ekye, Amanfrom, Asaseboama, Habour City, Bayhorkope, Foso, Tailorkope, Dim, Tomboya, Bompata, Kwame Boi, Ahitroga, Kwasi Kuma	<u>HYDRO-METEOROLOGICAL</u> 1. Rainfall Flood 2. Bagre Dam opening (overflow of Afram River) flood 3. windstorm	√			July-December	8,500
2	Mamekrobo, Bonkro, Agyata, Bondaso, Kroanteng Krachie, Ameyaw, Kwasi fante, Asanyasu	<u>PEST & INSECT INFESTATION</u> 1. Army worm 2. Large grain borer 3. Black flies	√			April-July	5500
3	Ekye Amanfrom, Mamekrobo, Foso, Tailorkope Hlihadzi, Adakponu, Samahyia	<u>DISEASE EPIDEMICS</u> typhoid, chickenpox, Onchocerciasis	√			November-March	11000
4	Maame krobo, Ekye Amanfrom, Forifori, Foso, Tease, Mamekrobo market, Foso market, Xedzodzokope, Nageria	<u>FIRE AND LIGHTING</u> Domestic Fires Bushfire Commercial fires	√√			November-March	8500
5	Ekye Amanfrom, Mame krobo, Foso, Tease, Samayhia	<u>MAN-MADE ROAD ACCIDENT</u>		√√		January-December	3500

Source: KAPSDA NADMO Department, 2020

Table 2.13: Flood prone area identified

ZONE	COMMUNITIES	SAFE HAVENS	TOTAL POPULATION (estimated)	LIKELY AFFECTED POPULATION
FORIFORI EAST	Aframso	RC church	276	200
	Kwame Dwamira	School building	450	300
	Harbour City	Church	98	75
	Nframadzo	Church	245	230
	Batoe Kope	church	238	120
	Awusagba	church	145	97
	Akpalu Kope	church building	132	70
	Tomboya	church building	75	50
	Domeabra	church/school	345	170
	Yerenka	church	98	34
	Adudeikope	church	74	42
	Kpomkpor	church	85	63
<u>FORIFORI WEST</u>	Asaseboama	Church'	1850	1530
	Kponordome	“	400	400
	Dortorpong Avetome	“	800	630
	Dortorpong Sukasu	“ / school	500	500
	Aframso	Need tent	2100	1800
	Kwame Dwemena	Church	100	75
	Gazele	Forifori church	600	550
	Kovedome	School	800	650
	Bohuma	k. dwemena	650	300
	Yerenka No. 1	“”	800	650
	Yerenka No. 2	“”	560	500
	Adzidekope	Church	850	750
	Harbour City	K. Dwemena	350	270
	Kpomkpo	Sakabo		

EKYE WEST	Konadu	CHURCH	400	250
	Car Owner	*****	600	500
	Wawase	*****	500	350
	Mafikope	*****	600	360
	Todoko-kope	*****	1200	1200
	Aframso	*****	1000	900
	Ahiatroga	*****	1500	1200
	Bumpata	*****	4500	3000
	Ekye Zongo	School/ Church	1200	900
TAILAKOPE	Kpomlepo	Church	95	67
	Amedzope	Church	600	400
	Tegbledzi	Church	300	250
	Tailakope	School/church	750	600
	Anyereka 1	Tent	145	120
	Jakabo 2	Tent	75	60
	Dim	Church/school	210	150
	Tsutsukope	Church	79	65

Source: KAPSDA NADMO Department, 2024

Institutional Framework for Disaster Management

The National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) is the lead agency responsible for coordinating disaster response and preparedness in the district. NADMO works closely with the District Assembly, Ghana Police Service, Ghana Fire Service, Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, and Ghana Health Service to implement preventive and response measures. Despite these efforts, the department faces challenges such as inadequate logistics, limited funding, and lack of permanent personnel at the community level.

2.29 List of Development Issues

The following are the summary of Development Issues identified after the analysis of existing conditions:

1. Increased depletion of the economic trees hence led to reduction of the forest zone to 25.72 percent.
2. Flooding in communities along the river banks
3. Recurring bushfires and poor enforcement of bushfire control bylaws.
4. Seasonal flooding and inadequate drainage infrastructure.
5. Prolonged dry spells leading to water scarcity.
6. Limited logistical support for NADMO and emergency services.
7. Inadequate climate adaptation and disaster preparedness strategies.
8. Occasional land and chieftaincy disputes affecting community cohesion.
9. Destruction of crops through indiscriminate felling of trees for charcoal and transportation of extracted timber from the bush.
10. Inadequate access to potable water. .
11. Lack of adequate infrastructure for the disposal of waste.
12. Poor sanitation and waste management.
13. Poor Hygienic Practices.
14. Inadequate sewerage system in the district.
15. Poor planning and design of storm-water facilities.
16. Poor and underdeveloped drainage systems.
17. Poor quality ICT services.
18. Inadequate ICT facilities.
19. Low internet usage in the district.

20. Erratic power supply in the district
21. Poor condition of rural and town roads.
22. Poor road networks linking farming communities to market centres.
23. Inadequate modern Markets
24. Poor infrastructure leading to and at tourist destinations
25. Inadequate agribusinesses along the value chain
26. Limited employable skills among the youth
27. Limited access to land and other productive resources among the youth for agricultural purposes
28. Limited access to credit and financial services, especially for women and PWDs.
29. Negative Societal perceptions limiting the participation of PWDs in farming activities
30. Limited access to reliable markets for agricultural produce
31. Inadequate extension services
32. Low irrigation coverage
33. High level of postharvest losses
34. Geographical disparities in healthcare delivery
35. High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
36. Inadequate healthcare infrastructure
37. Wide gaps in health service data
38. Weak surveillance system
39. High health staff attrition rates
40. Geographical disparities in access to quality education at all levels
41. Inadequate teacher motivation
42. Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools
43. High incidence of poverty among vulnerable households and geographic areas
44. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
45. Inadequate gender mainstreaming in policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation
46. High unemployment rate among PWDs
47. Prevalence of child abuse and child labour
48. Limited awareness on child rights and development issues
49. Inadequate focus on youth development in rural areas
50. Poor ownership of climate change interventions
51. Inadequate spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs)
52. Weak enforcement of building regulations
53. Inadequate knowledge on spatial planning issues, and Limited financing for Maintenance
54. Inadequate service delivery by local authorities
55. Weak revenue generating capacity
56. Limited demand for accountability at the local level
57. Slow implementation of HRMIS
58. Low public knowledge on safety and security Issues
59. Inadequate dissemination of government agenda for development

2.30 List of development issues (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats)

In the context of addressing systemic issues identified above, the SWOT analysis conducted provided valuable insights that inform strategic decision-making in the prioritization of the issues and provided a foundation for developing targeted and sustainable interventions, allowing for the formulation of adaptive strategies. The following SWOT analysis in Table 2.10 below explores the internal and external dynamics affecting efforts to improve service delivery with a view to enhancing performance, ensuring resilience, and achieving the medium-term development goals of the district.

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
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Table 2.14: Application of SWOT Analysis to the Identified Issues

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Availability of the human resource base to be trained for revenue collection Availability of information centres	Availability of consultants and agencies to train revenue collectors	Lukewarm attitude of community members to payment of their taxes Weak monitoring systems Inadequate logistics Poor market	Untimely release of DACF to help pay on time the district's consultancy services to train revenue collectors
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunity exist to solve this issue. Constraints can be dealt with through embarking on intensive sensitization and education programmes on revenue, procure logistics and develop various market centres. Challenges can be managed through effective dialogue with the government for the timely release of funds.				
Limited local participation in economic development	Availability of income generation activities in the districts Availability of markets	Availability of financial institutions NGOs available	Low income generation activities Cultural belief Lack of technical know-how Non availability of modern equipment to turn raw material into finished goods	Inflation High tax
Conclusion: There are potentials and opportunity to address this problem. Embarking on capacity building programmes, encouraging young entrepreneurs and negotiating with financial institutions to offer loans to these entrepreneurs will increase participation. The challenges can be managed through negotiations with Government of Ghana.				
High cost of production inputs	Existence of subsidized Agro Chemicals Favorable climate Availability of farm based organizations and cooperatives Existence of experienced farmers.	Availability of donor support such as NGOs, MOFA etc. Government policy of improving productivity programs	High illiteracy rate. Inefficient marketing of agricultural products. Limited number of credit providers.	Inflation High interest rate High demand for Agricultural inputs in international market

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
		Presence of financial institutions like Afram Rural bank, GN bank and money Lenders available Agricultural inputs available in the market	High cost of Agro-Chemicals	Withdrawal of some government subsidies of some agricultural inputs
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities are available. The experience and readiness of community members calls for less cost in production.				
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Availability of traditional tools Indigenous Knowledge acquisition Availability of labour Availability of land for agricultural purposes', Availability of Agric extension officers. Farmers Group available	Availability of NGOs to provide support and education to farmers Existence of farmers training centre Existence of research institutions	Inadequate funds Shyness in reaching the development partners for assistance	Lack of access to modern tools Lack of mass training on the use of technology. Lack of motivation
Conclusion: The existence of NGOs and farmers training centre will help increase the application of technology.				
Low level of irrigated agriculture	Availability of Extension officers. Favorable climatic condition Presence of water bodies Availability of farm machinery	Presence of financial institution to assist farmers Presence of NGOs	Limited financial institutions. Limited farm machinery Bureaucracy in assessing loans Frequent break down of limited farm machinery	Increasing interest rates and Inflation
Conclusion: Potential and opportunity exist. The issue can be addressed through education and persuading financial institutions to offer loans at a lower interest rate as well as negotiating with government to manage the challenges identified.				

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	Availability of land Availability of labour Availability of Forest reserved availability of Internal Generated Fund(IGF)	Support from Ministry of agriculture, Availability of external funds (DACF, DDF) to support infrastructure.	Inadequate access to credit facilities to improve the agriculture infrastructure. Limited financial institutions Poor maintenance and management of existing agricultural infrastructure	Untimely release of funds High cost of materials for construction
Conclusion: Implementing quality and adequate infrastructure is possible through establishing good infrastructure management team and persuading financial institutions to offer loans with low interest rate and reduce the stress in acquiring them. Also, proper collaborations among ministry of agriculture, NGOs and GOG will increase infrastructure				
Lack of youth interest in agriculture	Availability of high yielding crops. Availability of Fertile lands Availability of skilled and unskilled labour Presence of Local Economic Development committee. Availability of Agric extension officers and NADMO	Government policy of introducing planting for food and jobs. Rural banks available to provide loans	White colour jobs preference. Limited storage facility. Inadequate funds to support raw materials produce Inadequate agriculture input. Limited modern machinery to facilitate production. Inadequate incentive for farmers Poor Road network	High tax high interest rate High cost of agricultural inputs Prevalence of bush fires. Difficulty in marketing farm produce and manufactured products
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunity identified are adequate for building youth's interest in Agric. Constraints can be addressed by introducing modern machinery to facilitate production, establishing storage facilities, improving incentive package for farmers and constructing proper road network. The challenge can be managed through proper collaboration among government, District Director of Agric and NADMO.				

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system	Availability of extension officers Existence of Agric Director Availability of chemicals for disease control	Existence of MOFA Development partners Availability of Agric college	Inadequate logistics Inadequate disease monitoring personnel	High cost of chemicals Emerging diseases
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist. Constraints can be addressed through provision of adequate staff and equipping them with the needed logistics and organizing capacity/ refresh training for additional staff. The challenges can be managed through continuous research				
Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce	Variety of local livestock and poultry exist Land and labour available Availability of fodder Availability of veterinary officer Availability of abattoir Availability of butchers	Existence of exotic breeds Availability of Vaccines Availability of ready market Availability of exotic feed	Inadequate finance Lack of technical know-how Inadequate storage and processing facilities	High cost of vaccines High interest rate Inadequate veterinary staff High disease and pest infestations
Conclusion: Provision of technical know-how and proper negotiation with financial institution offer financial assistance to farmers will address the problem.				
Lack of credit for agriculture	Availability of labour. Availability of fertile land for agriculture production Availability of water resource for irrigation Availability of small scale industries. Presence of Afram Rural Bank and GN Bank	Government subsidies on agricultural inputs. Support from NGOs other Donor Agencies Ready market for Agricultural produce. Government flagship programme on one district one factory .	Lack of collateral to access bank loans Credit institutions reluctant to deal with farmers Poor loan recovery rate	Poor savings culture Burdensome eligibility criteria attached to credit from banks and project from government

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
		Availability of Banks		
<p>Conclusion: it is highly possible to solve the problem of lack of credit. Relevant potentials and opportunity exist to support the remedy of the problem. Constraints and challenges can be managed through intensive education and mutually beneficial loan repayment arrangement.</p>				
Weak extension services delivery	Availability of extension officers Availability of farmers Existence of CBOs	Availability of Ministry of Agriculture Existence of NGOs and Donor agencies	Inadequate extension officers Lack of incentives Inadequate logistics Lack of Agric college	Officers refusing posting
<p>Conclusion: Existence of enough potential and opportunities. This issue can be addressed through proper negotiation with the government to release ban on employment and also establish agric institution in the district.</p>				
Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)	Availability of water bodies Availability of land Availability of labour Availability of variety of Fishes District Assembly	Availability of Ministry of Fisheries Availability of research institutions Availability of aquaculture experts	Low water table Inadequate market infrastructure Lack of private sector motivation Varied interest	Inadequate aquaculture investors High tax
<p>Conclusion: Potential and opportunity exist. The District Assembly should liaise with the Ministry of Fisheries, together with the Government, to educate and persuade private investors to invest in aquaculture by making tax payments flexible and establishing more market infrastructure.</p>				
Inadequate modern Markets	Fertile land and rivers (Afram, Volta) support agricultural production, enabling market supply	Potential for agro-based industries and exports due to year-round water availability for farming	Limited infrastructure (roads, storage) hinders market access	High transport costs and poor market facilities deter traders
<p>Conclusion: Developing modern markets with storage and transport infrastructure can leverage agricultural potential to boost local trade and exports</p>				

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
Inadequate agribusinesses along the value chain	Large land area suitable for diverse agricultural activities	Partnerships with NGOs and programs like the Afram Plains District Agricultural Development Project to enhance value chains	Limited access to finance and technology for value addition	Weak linkages between farmers, processors, and markets
Conclusion: Strengthening value chains through investment in processing facilities and partnerships can enhance agribusiness growth				
Inadequate extension services	The existing agricultural workforce and MoFA's mission to promote sustainable agriculture	Support from programs like NAADS and UNICEF for training and extension	Skeletal staffing and inadequate funding for extension programs	Poor information sharing and coordination among departments
Conclusion: Scaling up extension services with adequate staffing and funding can improve farmer productivity and knowledge transfer				
Low irrigation coverage	Continuous water flow from Afram, and Volta rivers supports irrigation potential	Opportunity for small- and large-scale irrigation projects to enable year-round farming	Less than 1% of arable land is equipped for irrigation in SSA	High initial costs and a lack of technical expertise for irrigation systems
Conclusion: Investing in irrigation infrastructure can transform agriculture, ensuring food security and reducing reliance on rain-fed farming				
High postharvest losses	Potential for local storage facilities using available land and resources	Adoption of modern storage technologies and partnerships with NGOs for capacity building	Poor storage infrastructure and limited electricity access (less than 50% in SSA)	Significant food loss (9% annually in SSA) due to inadequate storage
Conclusion: Reducing postharvest losses requires investment in storage facilities and reliable electricity to enhance food security				
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
Poor quality of education at all levels	<p>Availability of trained and untrained teachers.</p> <p>Classrooms are available for teaching.</p> <p>Students are available to study.</p> <p>Good learning environment</p> <p>Ghana Education Service.</p>	<p>Ministry of Education</p> <p>Support from available development partners, both in public (District Assembly, GET FUND, G.E.S) and private (NGOs)</p> <p>Government policy (FCUBE)</p>	<p>Inadequate teaching and learning materials.</p> <p>Lack of a teacher incentive package</p> <p>Poor performance of circuit supervisors.</p> <p>Inadequate classrooms and furniture.</p> <p>Low parental control</p>	<p>Refusal to post to rural communities</p> <p>Lack of motivation.</p> <p>Inadequate textbooks</p> <p>Untimely release of funds</p>
<p>Conclusion: It is possible to address poor quality of education because potential and opportunity exist. The constraints can be addressed through adequate mobilisation of local funds. The challenges can be managed through lobbying and effective dialogue with funding sources</p>				
Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	<p>Availability of public and private schools</p> <p>Queen mothers</p> <p>Availability of school going age</p> <p>Religious bodies</p>	<p>Availability of Tertiary institutions that offer Science, technology and engineering programmes</p> <p>Availability of scholarships for Science and engineering students</p> <p>Presence of NGOs</p>	<p>Lack of funds</p> <p>Inadequate sponsorship</p> <p>Betrothal marriage</p> <p>Male dominance</p> <p>Lack of encouragement</p> <p>Irresponsible parenting</p>	<p>Political instability</p> <p>Political interference in awarding scholarships</p>
<p>Conclusion: Potential and opportunity exist. The constraints and challenges can be addressed through intensive education and embarking on sensitization programmes</p>				
Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	<p>Availability of teaching and non-teaching staff.</p> <p>Defined roles and responsibilities</p>	<p>Presence of PTA</p> <p>Availability of Ministry of Education</p>	<p>Poor attitudes towards payment of school fees</p> <p>Poor coordination between SMC and teaching staff</p>	<p>Untimely release of funds from the government and other external sources.</p>

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
	Availability of Ghana Education Service(GES)		Inadequate support from the Parents' Teachers Association(PTA)	
Conclusion: The Ghana Education Service should supervise and monitor schools to ensure connection between management processes and school operations				
<p>Gaps in physical access to quality health care</p> <p>Poor quality of healthcare services</p>	<p>Availability of Health officers</p> <p>Existence of district Health Directorate</p> <p>Availability of Health facilities</p> <p>Availability of chemical shops</p>	<p>Availability of development partners</p> <p>DDF</p> <p>DACF</p> <p>Availability of Ministry of Health</p> <p>Existence of nearby district hospital</p>	<p>Limited health facilities</p> <p>Limited transport</p> <p>Inadequate nurses and medical assistance</p> <p>Inadequate health facilities</p> <p>Inadequate medical assistants and trained nurses</p> <p>Inadequate accommodation for nurses</p> <p>High patient-nurse ratio</p> <p>Lack of incentives</p> <p>Inadequate logistics.</p>	<p>Unreliable and untimely release of external funding</p> <p>Lack of Medical Doctor</p> <p>High staff attrition</p> <p>Refusal of posting to rural areas</p>
Conclusion: Potential and opportunity exist. The constraints can be addressed through effective mobilization of local resources. However, the challenges can be managed through lobbying effective dialogue with development partners as well as funding agencies for timely release of funds.				
<p>Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable,</p>	<p>Availability of Health facilities.</p> <p>Availability of environmental health officers.</p>	<p>Existence of NHIS</p> <p>Availability of donor support</p> <p>Existence of mass media.</p>	<p>Over reliance on traditional medicine</p> <p>Lack of hospital</p>	<p>Untimely release of funds (DACF, DDF)</p> <p>Lack of Doctors</p> <p>Inadequate logistics.</p> <p>High Nurse-patient ratio.</p>

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
non-communicable and emerging diseases	Existence of trained nurses.	Existence of malaria control project	Inadequate campaign on personal hygiene Inadequate Information Centre Inadequate toilet facilities Inadequate skip containers and refuse disposal trucks Indiscriminate disposal of waste Limited house hold latrines Rampant open defecation	
Conclusion: The existence of significant potentials and opportunities are likely to address and manage constraints and challenges respectively.				
Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies Infant and adult malnutrition	Availability of health facilities Existence of indigenous food and knowledge on healthy diet	Existence of Donor support.eg UNICEF, WFP etc. Availability of radio station for education Existence of supplementary feeding programme	High illiteracy/ignorance Poverty Low awareness creation	Inadequate donor support High cost of exotic foods Inadequate health professionals
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunity exist. The constraints can be addressed through embarking education and sensitization programmes. The challenges can be managed through proper negotiation with government and Donor for timely release of funds.				
Inadequate coverage of reproductive health	Presence of health personnel Availability of Contraceptives.	Presence of development partners Social media awareness.	Increasing labour to support farming. Religious beliefs	

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
and family planning services	Availability of information centres		Low level of education Inaccessibility to Island Communities	
Conclusion: Relevant potentials and opportunities to provide adequate coverage of reproductive health exist. Persistence mass education will address the constraints.				
Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells	Availability of boreholes and wells District Assembly	DDF NGOs	Inadequate boreholes Poor water management team Difficulty in accessing underground water	Delay of funds Inflation
Inadequate access to water services in urban areas	Availability of water bodies Availability of IGF Availability of CWSA	Ghana water company Presence of NGOs Availability of DACF Presence of ministry of water resource	Low water table. Inadequate small water system High cost of maintenance and service delivery	Inflation High cost of water bills
Conclusion: If both external and internal funds are made available as well as effective performance of works of both CWSA and NGOs, the extension of potable water to all communities in the District would be realized within the shortest possible time.				
Poor quality of drinking water	Availability of environmental health officers	Availability of NGOs DDF Ghana Water Company	Rampant open defecation Poor management of waste	Flooding
Conclusion: Existence of potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenges can be solved through massive education, sensitization programmes and effective IGF mobilization.				
Poor sanitation and waste management	Presence of WASH.eg CLTS Availability of Zoom Lion Ghana Ltd.	Existence of Common fund and DDF Availability of NGOs	Non availability of disposable sites Inadequate household latrines	Lack of approved sanitary sites Inadequate funding

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
High prevalence of open defecation	<p>Availability of environmental health officers Existence of the</p> <p>Presence of Waste Management Dept. of the Assembly</p> <p>Availability of bye-laws</p>		<p>High rate of open defecation</p> <p>Indiscriminate littering</p> <p>Poor enforcement of bye-laws</p>	
Conclusion: Potential and opportunity exist to address the issue. The constraints can be addressed through embarking on sensitization programmes and enforcement of bye-laws. Challenges can be managed through effective dialogue with funding agencies				
<p>Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</p> <p>Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</p>	<p>Availability of social welfare development</p> <p>Availability of Gender desk</p> <p>Presence of women groups</p> <p>Presence of LEAP</p> <p>Traditional Authorities</p> <p>Assembly men</p>	<p>Availability of development partners</p> <p>Existence of Ministry of Gender</p> <p>Government policy of creating equal opportunity for all</p>	<p>Illiteracy</p> <p>Self esteem</p> <p>Low economic opportunities</p>	
Conclusion: Potential and opportunity exist. The government policy of creating opportunity for all will minimize inequality and disparities in the district.				
Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	<p>Existence of child labour policy document and regulation</p> <p>Existence of District Assembly support</p>	<p>NGOs support</p> <p>Mass media coverage</p> <p>Availability of Ministry of Gender and Social</p>	<p>Absence of district court</p>	<p>Lack of proper implementation of child labour policy</p>

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	Availability of District police Commander			
Conclusion: Relevant potentials and opportunities are available to address and manage constraint and challenges respectively.				
Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	Availability of security services. Existence of schools Availability of Traditional authorities and opinion leaders	Existence of courts in Ghana. Existence NCCE Existence of DOVVSU	Low awareness of Child Protection Laws and policies. Unwieldiness of the public to desist from using children. Non-existence of child labour clubs in schools.	Lack of proper implementation of child labour policy
Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour High incidence of children's right violation Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law	Existence of social development department. Availability of security services. Availability of Religious bodies	Existence of courts in Ghana. Existence of NCCE Mass media coverage Existence of DOVVSU, CHRAJ,	Absence of court Low awareness of Child Protection Laws and policies. Unwieldiness of the public to desist from using children. Non-existence of child labour clubs in schools.	Inadequate publicity on dangers of child labour Inadequate logistics Inadequate security personnel
Conclusion: The constraints and challenges can be dealt with through provision of logistics, education, sensitization and a quick dispense of justice.				
Inadequate care for the aged	Availability of church support Availability of LEAP	Availability of NGOs Philanthropist	Poverty Negative perception about the aged.	

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
			Little consideration to aged needs	
Conclusion: Education and incorporation of aged needs in any developmental intervention will address the issue.				
Lack of sustainable funding	Availability of DACF IGF MPs Common Fund	Existence of Dev't partners DDF	Weak in lobbying for funds Numerous development projects	Inadequate funds from the government Inadequate NGOs
Conclusion: Effective mobilization of internal and external resources and efficient use of funds will help address the issue.				
Weak cooperative regulatory systems	Availability of cooperatives Availability of bye-laws	NGOS Donors	Dormant regulatory systems	
Limited targeting of participation in sports disciplines	Availability of football clubs High interest in football among the youth.	Availability of Sports Ministry Mass Media	Inadequate local support Low interest in football among the people Inadequate funds to support the clubs	Lack of professional coaches, referees and linesmen
Conclusion: Effective mobilization of internal and external funds will help address the issue				
Unmet needs for sexual and reproductive health services	Existing health facilities can be upgraded to provide comprehensive services.	Collaboration with organizations like the Population Council for reproductive health programs	Limited funding and regional disparities in health access	High fertility rates and low female education exacerbate unmet needs
Conclusion: Expanding reproductive health services through partnerships and education can address unmet needs and improve outcomes				
Geographical disparities in healthcare delivery	Community health workers can bridge gaps in remote areas	Programs like India's RMNCAH Coalition can	Inadequate infrastructure and staffing in rural areas	Regional variations in health facility access

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
		be adapted for localized healthcare delivery		
Conclusion: Decentralized healthcare delivery with mobile clinics and trained personnel can reduce disparities				
Increasing morbidity and disability	Existing health data can guide targeted interventions	Improved surveillance and diagnostics from the COVID-19 response can be leveraged	Weak surveillance systems and data gaps hinder response	High burden of infectious and chronic diseases
Conclusion: Strengthening surveillance and investing in preventive care can curb rising health issues				
High HIV/AIDS incidence in youth	Youth engagement programs can promote awareness and prevention	Partnerships with NGOs for HIV/AIDS education and testing	Stigma and limited access to testing and treatment	Inadequate focus on youth-specific interventions
Conclusion: Targeted youth programs and stigma reduction campaigns can lower HIV/AIDS prevalence				
Inadequate healthcare infrastructure	Potential to upgrade existing facilities with government and donor support	Millennium Challenge Accounts and similar programs can fund infrastructure	Land acquisition, bureaucratic delays High staff attrition and limited funding	Rapid urban population growth Poor maintenance of existing facilities
Conclusion: Upgrading infrastructure with sustainable funding and retention strategies is critical for healthcare delivery				
Wide gaps in health service data	Better planning and tracking Inadequate health data hinders effective planning and resource allocation	Digital health tools Develop digital health information systems; train staff on data management; integrate data platforms	Poor IT infrastructure Limited technical expertise, funding shortages, and poor coordination	Weak data collection culture Limited technical capacity for data management
Conclusion: Implementing digital health systems can close data gaps and improve planning				

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
Weak surveillance system	The existing health workforce can be trained for surveillance	Strengthen surveillance systems; use data analytics; train health workers	Limited funding, lack of trained personnel, weak coordination	Frequent public health threats Weak coordination between health facilities
Conclusion: Strengthening surveillance through training and digital tools can enhance disease control				
High health staff attrition rates	Local training institutions can produce more health workers	Incentives and career development programs to retain staff	Limited funding for salaries and benefits	High workload and poor working conditions
Conclusion: Retention strategies, including better pay and conditions, are essential to stabilize the health workforce				
Inadequate quality of care and client safety	Community feedback can improve service quality	Federal performance management systems for quality assurance	Limited resources for training and equipment	Corruption and inefficiencies in service delivery
Conclusion: Quality assurance systems and anti-corruption measures can enhance care and safety				
Incidence of vaccine-preventable diseases (YF, Measles)	Existing vaccination programs can be scaled up	Partnerships with WHO and NGOs for vaccine distribution	Weak supply chains and low coverage in rural areas	Vaccine hesitancy and logistical challenges
Conclusion: Strengthening supply chains and awareness campaigns can reduce vaccine-preventable diseases				
Geographical disparities in access to quality education	Community schools can be expanded with local resources	Partnerships with NGOs for educational infrastructure	Inadequate school facilities in rural areas	Regional variations in education access
Conclusion: Decentralized education programs and infrastructure investment can reduce disparities				

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
Inadequate teacher motivation	Local teacher training programs can boost morale	Incentives like housing and bonuses to retain teachers	Low salaries and poor working conditions	Lack of recognition and career progression
Conclusion: Improving teacher incentives and support can enhance motivation and retention				
Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools	Community leaders can support school oversight	Partnerships with media and NGOs for monitoring	Skeletal staffing and inadequate funding	Poor coordination among education authorities
Conclusion: Community-based monitoring and increased funding can improve school oversight				
High incidence of personally identifiable information among vulnerable households	Fertile land supports income-generating activities to reduce poverty	Social protection programs like NUSAF can be expanded	High dependency ratios and limited economic opportunities	Persistent poverty in remote areas
Conclusion: Expanding social protection and economic opportunities can reduce poverty among vulnerable groups				
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programs	Existing programs can be scaled with donor support	Partnerships with UNICEF and NGOs for broader coverage	Limited funding and bureaucratic inefficiencies	Exclusion of marginalized groups from programs
Conclusion: Streamlining administration and increasing funding can enhance social protection coverage				
Inadequate gender mainstreaming in policy, planning,	Community advocacy groups can promote gender equality	Gender integration programs like those in Bihar, India, can be adapted	Limited awareness and expertise in gender mainstreaming	Cultural barriers to gender equality

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
monitoring, and evaluation				
Conclusion: Training and policy reforms can improve gender mainstreaming in development processes				
High unemployment rate among PWDs	Local resources can support inclusive economic activities	Partnerships with NGOs for vocational training for PWDs	Limited access to training and job opportunities	Social stigma and lack of inclusive policies
Conclusion: Inclusive employment programs and awareness campaigns can reduce unemployment among PWDs				
Prevalence of child abuse and child labor	Community leaders can advocate for child rights	Partnerships with NGOs for child protection programs	Limited enforcement of child protection laws	Poverty-driven child labor and cultural norms
Conclusion: Strengthening legal enforcement and economic support can reduce child abuse and labor				
Limited awareness of child rights and development issues	Community education programs can raise awareness	Media and NGO partnerships for awareness campaigns	Poor information dissemination channels	Cultural resistance to child rights advocacy
Conclusion: Community-based education and media campaigns can enhance child rights awareness				
Inadequate focus on youth development in rural areas	Youth engagement in agriculture and local projects	Programs like the Girl First Fund can target rural youth	Limited funding and programs for rural youth	Urban bias in development initiatives
Conclusion: Targeted youth development programs in rural areas can empower young people and reduce migration				
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS				
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster	Availability of NADMO Availability of DVGs	Availability of Donor and NGOs' support	Inadequate logistics	Delay of relief items.

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
prevention, preparedness, and response	Availability of District Assembly Relief items for victims		Lack of enforcement of disaster management regulation Reluctant to report early signs of disaster	
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist. Embarking on continuous education and sensitization programmes on disaster.				
Poor quality ICT services	Availability of ICT centre Availability of trained ICT personnel Availability of district Assembly	Existence of institutions offering ICT programmes Availability of donor support	Inadequate ICT centres Inadequate funds for the construction and expansion of ICT centres.	Inadequate and delay of funds from government
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist. The challenges can be managed through effective mobilization of local funds and dialoguing with funding agencies for timely release of funds				
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Availability of infrastructure Availability of land Availability of labor Availability of Traditional Authorities Existence of District Assembly Availability of stakeholders Availability of M&E team	Support from Government of Ghana Donor support NGOs available	Poor monitoring and evaluation of projects Low participation of stakeholders in infrastructure development Poor infrastructure management team Inadequate funds	Over politicization of government projects Inadequate and untimely release of funds

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
Conclusion: Institution of good infrastructure management team and full involvement stakeholders in planning and implementation of infrastructure will address the constraints. The challenges can be managed through effective mobilization of local funds and dialoguing with funding agencies for timely release of funds				
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Existence of planning and building regulations Existence of physical planning department Security Services	Existence of state laws Availability of National Building Code	Non enforcement of the building law Lawlessness on the part of some developers. Inadequate logistics	Delays in the approval of planning schemes at the national level
Conclusion: Weak enforcement of Planning and building regulations can be solved through intensive education and proper collaboration between physical planning and the security services in the district.				
Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	Availability of DPCU Existence of physical planning department District Assembly	Existence of NDPC RCC Existence building regulations	Inadequate resources for plan preparation Inadequate logistics	Centralized spatial planning
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunity exist to provide adequate spatial plans. The presence of NDPC, RCC and DPCU are adequate for spatial plans preparation.				
Limited public investments in low cost housing	Availability of local building materials (sand, wood, chippings) and water bodies Availability of Physical planning and works Availability of land and labour High demand for accommodation	Availability of Estate developers Government commitment to facilitate the provision of affordable houses Availability of Ghana Institute of Planners	Inadequate funds Delay in issuing building permit High cost of building permit	Unreliable external funding Unstable price of building materials

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
Conclusion: There is strong existence of potentials and opportunities that can solve the issue. Reducing the cost and fast tracking building permit processes by TCP will increase investment in housing.				
Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources	Presence of the Forestry department Existence of by-laws to protect the environment Security services (eg. police, prisons) available Existence of forest reserve Presence of timber	Existence of Environmental Protection Agency	Inadequate logistics Weak enforcement of by-laws Involvement of traditional authorities in the exploitation	Weak collaboration among institutions responsible for protecting the environment Unfavorable climatic condition
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunity exist to regulate the exploitation of rural economic resources. The constraints can be addressed through education and strict enforcement of bye-laws. Challenges can be managed through effective collaboration among the institutions responsible for protecting the environment.				
Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernization and rural development	Availability of land Availability of labour Availability of Forest reserved availability of Internal Generated Fund(IGF)	Support from Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs, Availability of external funds (DACF, DDF) to support infrastructure.	Inadequate access to credit facilities to improve the agriculture infrastructure. Limited financial institutions	Untimely release of funds High cost of materials for infrastructure development
Conclusion: Addressing poor infrastructure is realistic. Enough potentials and opportunities are available for the issue. The constraints and challenges can be dealt with through persuading and effective dialogue with funding agencies for timely release of funds.				
Inadequate access to regular water supply services	Afram, and Volta rivers provide water sources	Investment in water treatment and distribution systems	Limited infrastructure for water supply	High costs and maintenance issues
Conclusion: Leveraging local water resources with infrastructure investment can improve access to clean water				

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
Poor sanitation and waste management	Community participation in sanitation programs	Partnerships with NGOs for sanitation projects	Inadequate sanitation facilities and funding	Cultural resistance to modern sanitation practices
Conclusion: Community-driven sanitation programs and infrastructure investment can improve hygiene and reduce disease				
Poor solid waste management	Local resources for waste recycling initiatives	Adoption of e-GP systems for efficient waste management contracts	Limited waste collection and disposal infrastructure	Lack of public awareness on waste management
Conclusion: Implementing modern waste management systems and awareness campaigns can enhance environmental health				
Poor ownership of climate change interventions	Fertile land supports climate-resilient agriculture	Partnerships with NGOs for climate adaptation programs	Limited awareness and funding for climate initiatives	Resistance to adopting new practices
Conclusion: Community education and funding for climate-smart agriculture can enhance ownership of interventions				
Poor road condition and network	Existing road networks can be upgraded	Funding from programs like the Millennium Challenge Accounts for road improvements	Poor maintenance and limited financing	Difficult terrain and high construction costs
Conclusion: Prioritizing road upgrades with external funding can improve connectivity and economic activity				
Inadequate spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs)	Large land area for planned development	Technical support from NGOs and the government for spatial planning	Limited expertise in spatial planning	Weak enforcement of existing plans
Conclusion: Capacity building and technical support can improve spatial planning and development				
Weak enforcement of building regulations	Community leaders can support enforcement	Adoption of clear regulatory frameworks	Limited capacity for enforcement	Corruption and non-compliance

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
Conclusion: Strengthening regulatory frameworks and anti-corruption measures can ensure compliance				
Inadequate knowledge of spatial planning issues	Local institutions can provide training	Partnerships with universities and NGOs for planning education	Limited access to training resources	Low public awareness of planning benefits
Conclusion: Community education and technical support can enhance spatial planning knowledge				
Limited financing for maintenance	Local revenue from agriculture and markets	External funding from donors and NGOs	Weak revenue-generating capacity	High maintenance costs and mismanagement
Conclusion: Improving local revenue systems and securing donor funds can support infrastructure maintenance				
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY				
Ineffective sub-district structures	Availability of establish structures Local political commitment Availability of District-level staff DACF/IGF	Legal backing for substructures Existence of DDF Support from CBRDP	Inadequate funds Inadequate logistics Lack of commitment from communities	Large size of members of the substructures Inadequate funding Disruption of activities due to change of appointees
Conclusion: Government commitment to channelling of resources as part of it decentralization policy to strengthen district substructures will address any inefficiencies				
Poor coordination in the preparation and implementation of development plans	Existence of DPCU Existence of Assembly Members, District Subcommittee,	National Development Planning Commission Availability of collaborating and implementation agencies	Inadequate funds to conduct regular meetings Absenteeism Difficulty in accessing island communities	

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
Conclusion: The DCD should ensure that funds allocated to organizing DPCU and any other subcommittee meeting regarding review and adoption of plans should be available. Different modes of communication should be adopted to ensure full participation of stakeholders.				
Weak involvement and participation of the citizenry in planning and budgeting	Availability of regular public hearings Fee fixing resolution Durbar Town hall meetings Information centres.	Availability MLGRD NCCE	Illiteracy Inferiority Lack of sensitization about the need to partake in planning and budgeting	Politics
Conclusion: Enough potential and opportunity exist to ensure full participation of the citizenry in planning and budgeting. The constraints and challenge can be solved through persistence mass education.				
Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue	Availability of stakeholders, The chief and his elders Presence of a community-based Organization Availability of a popular participation plan Youth association	Presence of NGOs Presence of media	Inadequate finance Poor commitment of stakeholders Inaccessibility to island communities	Untimely release of funds
Conclusion: Relevant potentials and opportunities are available. The constraints can be addressed through motivations, providing logistics for island communities' accessibility and mass education. The challenge can be managed through effective negotiation with funding agencies for the timely release of funds.				
Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	Willingness of local people to participate in development intervention District assembly	Availability of development partners External Auditors	Low participation in development projects Corruption Inadequate supervision	Political influences

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
	Availability of internal Auditors			
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist. The constraints can be dealt with through the full involvement of stakeholders in any intervention and ensuring proper auditing. The challenge can be managed through mass education.				
Inadequate service delivery by local authorities	Existing district assembly structure for service delivery	Adoption of e-GP systems to improve efficiency and transparency	Weak capacity at sub-structure levels	Bureaucratic inefficiencies and corruption
Conclusion: Digitalization and capacity building can enhance service delivery and reduce inefficiencies				
Weak revenue-generating capacity	Large market potential due to locational advantage	Partnerships with the private sector and NGOs to boost revenue	Large informal sector reduces tax revenue	Poor revenue collection systems
Conclusion: Formalizing the informal sector and improving revenue systems can strengthen financial capacity				
Limited demand for accountability at the local level	Active community groups can advocate for accountability	Civil society and media partnerships to promote transparency	Low public awareness of accountability mechanisms	Weak civic engagement and corruption
Conclusion: Strengthening civil society and media can enhance accountability and public trust				
Slow implementation of HRMIS	The existing workforce can adopt digital systems	Digitalization initiatives from donors like the World Bank	Limited technical capacity and funding	Resistance to technological adoption
Conclusion: Accelerating HRMIS implementation with training and funding can improve governance efficiency				
Low public knowledge of safety and security issues	Community leaders can disseminate safety information	Media and NGO partnerships for awareness campaigns	Poor information storage and dissemination channels	Limited access to media in rural areas
Conclusion: Community-based awareness campaigns can improve public knowledge on safety and security				

Issues to be addressed	Strength	Opportunity	Weakness	Threats
Inadequate dissemination of the government agenda for development	The district assembly can leverage local networks for communication	Partnerships with media houses and NGOs for outreach	Poor information sharing and documentation	Limited internet and media access in rural areas
Conclusion: Enhancing communication channels and partnerships can improve public awareness of development agendas				

2.31 Medium-Term Needs Assessment and Projections

The Medium-Term Needs Assessment and Projections represent a critical component of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), serving as the analytical foundation for setting realistic goals, allocating resources efficiently, and guiding policy direction over the planning period. This section identified the pressing developmental needs of the district and projects future demands based on demographic trends, economic indicators, infrastructure gaps, service delivery performance, and stakeholder expectations.

2.31.1 Demographic Projections

Kwahu Afram Plains South District is projected to experience steady and gradual population growth driven by a modest annual growth rate of 1%. Over the eight-year period from 2021 to 2029, the total population is expected to increase from 74,002 to 80,199, representing an absolute increase of 6,197 people or a cumulative growth of approximately 8.4%. This trend indicates a relatively stable demographic expansion, which can facilitate more predictable planning and resource allocation.

2.31.2 Projected Population (2026–2029)

Based on the 2021 Population and Housing Census conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service, the total population of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District stood at 74,002, comprising 39,423 males and 34,579 females. Applying a constant annual growth rate of 1%, the projected population of the district from 2026 to 2029, along with the sex disaggregation, is presented in Table 2.11 below.

Table 2.15-Projected Population (2026–2029)

Year	Total Population	Male Population	Female Population
2026	79,182	42,823	36,359
2027	79,974	43,252	36,722
2028	80,773	43,684	37,089
2029	81,581	44,121	37,460

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District's medium-term population growth offers both opportunities and challenges. With appropriate investment in data-driven planning, gender-responsive policies, and infrastructure expansion, the district can leverage this stable demographic trend to promote inclusive and sustainable development. However, ongoing monitoring of demographic trends and flexible policy responses will be critical to addressing emerging needs and ensuring resilience.

Table 2.16-Projected Age Group Distribution (2025 -2029)

Age Group	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total	78,398	79,182	79,974	80,773	81,581
0–4	10,813	10,921	11,031	11,141	11,252
5–9	10,482	10,587	10,692	10,799	10,907
10–14	9,267	9,359	9,453	9,547	9,643
15–19	8,157	8,239	8,321	8,405	8,489
20–24	6,368	6,432	6,496	6,561	6,627
25–29	5,820	5,879	5,937	5,997	6,057
30–34	5,299	5,352	5,406	5,460	5,514
35–39	4,968	5,017	5,067	5,118	5,169
40–44	4,199	4,241	4,284	4,327	4,370
45–49	3,608	3,644	3,681	3,718	3,755
50–54	2,914	2,944	2,973	3,003	3,033
55–59	2,179	2,201	2,223	2,245	2,268

60–64	1,666	1,683	1,700	1,717	1,734
65+	2,656	2,682	2,709	2,736	2,764

Source: KAPSDA, 2025

2.32 Labour Force Projections

The potential labour force comprises individuals within the 15–64 age group and represents a critical driver of the district’s development when effectively harnessed. In 2021, this group accounted for 40.2% of the total population. The projected figures for subsequent years are presented in Table 2.12 below.

Table 2.17 Labour Force Projections (2026 – 2029)

Year	Male Pop.	Male Labour Force (54%)	Female Pop.	Female Labour Force (46%)	Total Labour Force
2026	41,482	22,400	36,359	16,729	39,129
2027	41,897	22,624	36,722	16,894	39,518
2028	42,316	22,850	37,089	17,060	39,910
2029	42,739	23,080	37,460	17,232	40,312

Source: KAPSDA, 2025

The total labour force is projected to grow steadily from 39,129 in 2026 to 40,312 in 2029, representing a growth of 1,183 individuals (approx. 3%) over the four years.

The gender distribution remains constant, with males contributing slightly more to the labour force due to their higher participation rate.

This gradual increase in the labour force underscores the importance of expanding employment opportunities, skills training programmes, and entrepreneurship support to absorb the growing workforce.

Sectors such as agriculture, services, and small-scale industries should be prioritized for investment to maximize job creation.

2.33 Extension Services Needs Assessment by 2029

An assessment of the extension services required to support the agricultural sector in the Kwahu Afram Plains South District by 2029 presented in table 2.13 reveals critical human resource gaps in key technical positions. While some areas show adequate staffing, others face significant shortages that could hinder effective service delivery and agricultural productivity.

Table 2.18 Extension services Needs Assessment by 2029

	Number existing	Number required	Surplus	Backlog
Extension District Agric Officers	1	1	0	0
Agric Extension Agents	6	16		10
Veterinary Officers	3	8	0	5
PPRS in Agriculture Development	0	1	0	1
Livestock (DAO)	1	1	0	0
Crops (DAO)	1	1	0	0
MIS Officer	1	1	0	0

By 2029, the Kwahu Afram Plains South District faces notable staffing gaps in agricultural extension services. While the Extension District Agricultural Officer position is adequately filled, there are critical shortfalls in other areas: 10 Agricultural Extension Agents and 5 Veterinary Officers are needed to meet operational demands. Roles in PPRS, Livestock, and Crops (DAO) are either vacant or inadequately staffed, requiring urgent attention.

Planning Implication:

To ensure effective service delivery and support to farmers, the District Assembly would prioritize training, and collaboration with MoFA and partners. Addressing these gaps is essential to enhance agricultural productivity and achieve the district’s development goals.

2.34 Educational Needs Assessment by 2029

The educational assessment was carried out based on the assumptions that; most communities are sparsely located from each other and distances pupils would have to commute to the nearby school.

The assessment reveals significant infrastructure deficits across all levels of education, with the most critical gaps in KG, JHS, and SHS/TVET facilities. Sixty-seven (67) new schools are needed to meet demand by 2029. The District Assembly must prioritize education infrastructure investment to expand access and improve learning outcomes, especially in underserved communities. Table 2.14 presents educational facilities needs by 2029 of the district.

Table 2.19: Educational facilities Needs by 2029

Type of Facility	Population (2021)	Number Existing	Number Required	Surplus	Backlog
KG	4,054	31	54	0	23
Primary	10,969	32	41	0	9
JHS	4,987	20	37	0	17
SHS/Tech/Voc	1,958	2	20	0	18

Source: Kwahu Afram Plains District Assembly, 2025

2.34.1 Teacher Requirements by 2029

By 2029, the Kwahu Afram Plains South District will require 892 teachers across all education levels. Currently, only 692 teachers are available, resulting in a cumulative backlog of 200 teachers. The largest gaps are at the primary level (85 teachers) and KG (45 teachers), which may affect early-grade learning outcomes. The SHS level also shows a shortage of 29 teachers, potentially affecting subject coverage and performance.

To ensure quality education delivery, the district would prioritize teacher recruitment, training, and equitable deployment in its medium-term planning. Table 2.15 presents the analysis of the teacher requirements of the district.

Table 2.20 Projections for Teacher Requirements by 2029

	Existing No of Teachers	Number of Teachers Required	Back log
KG	107	152	45
Primary	328	413	85
JHS	165	206	41
SHS	92	121	29

Source: GES, KAPSDA, 2025

2.35 Health facilities Needs Assessment by 2029

In projecting the health facility requirements for the Kwahu Afram Plains South District by 2029, the projected population was used and by applying national planning standards for health infrastructure. The total population by 2029 is estimated at 80,199.

By 2029, health infrastructure in the district will generally meet national standards, with adequate CHPS coverage and sufficient health centres. However, the absence of a district hospital remains a critical gap. Establishing a hospital would be prioritized in the medium term to provide comprehensive healthcare and reduce referrals to distant facilities. Table 2.16 shows the projections of the health facilities required by 2029 in Kwahu Afram Plains South District.

Table 2.21: Projections for Health facilities Requirement by 2029

Type of Facility	Number Existing	Number Required	Surplus	Backlog
Hospital	0	1	0	1
CHPS Zones	6	0	0	0
CHPS with Compound	26	22	0	8
Health Centres	6	2	0	0
Polyclinic	1	0	0	
Private clinic	1	1	0	
Total	40	37	4	9

Source: KAPSDA, 2025

2.35.1 Health facilities Needs Assessment by 2029

To project the health personnel requirements for Kwahu Afram Plains South District by 2029, the projected population of 80,199 was applied to the Ghana Health Service (GHS) staffing norms, which align required personnel per population ratio.

Table 2.22 Health Personnel Projections

Category	No. Existing (2025)	No. Required (2029)	Backlog
Medical Doctor	1	8	7
Physician Assistant	10	12	2
Professional Nurse	17	80	63
Midwives	24	39	15
Mental Health Officer	4	9	5
Community Health Nurse	68	90	22
Dispensary Assistant	0	8	8
Laboratory Technician	1	4	3
Laboratory Assistant	1	4	3
Total	116	220	104

Source: KAPSDA health directorate, 2025

Analysis in table 2.17 shows that by 2029, the district will require 220 health personnel, to adequately serve the projected population. With only 116 staff currently available, there is a backlog of 104, particularly among professional nurses (63) and medical doctors (7). The District Assembly, in collaboration with the Ghana Health Service, would prioritize health workforce recruitment, deployment, and training to strengthen the health system and meet service delivery targets in the medium term.

2.36 Sanitation facilities Needs Assessment by 2029

In projecting, the sanitation needs for the Kwahu Afram Plains South District for the medium term (by 2029), the projected population of 80,199 was applied to national and global planning standards for sanitation infrastructure and services. This helped to identify the required number of household toilets, public toilets, waste management facilities, and waste collection systems. Table 2.18 presents the projected sanitation facilities of the district.

Table 2.23 Projected Sanitation Facilities by 2029.

Sanitation Component	Projected Requirement
Household Toilets	16,040 units
Public Toilets	161 units
Communal Waste Containers	32 skip bins
Waste Collection Trucks	6 trucks
Final Disposal Site	1 site
Slaughter House	3 units

Source: KAPSDA, 2025

By 2029, with a projected population of 80,199, the district will require substantial investment in sanitation infrastructure. The most critical needs include more than 16,000 household toilets to eliminate open defecation. Expansion of waste collection capacity through acquisition of additional trucks and bins. Construction of at least one engineered landfill site to improve solid waste disposal. Provision of public toilet facilities in markets, schools and transport terminals.

Strategic partnerships with private sector actors, community-based organizations, and donor agencies will be essential to close the sanitation infrastructure gap and meet the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 targets.

2.37 Water facilities Needs Assessment by 2029

To project the water facility needs of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District for the medium-term development plan (by 2029) the projected population of 80,199 was applied national rural water supply norms from Ghana's Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) and international best practices.

Table 2.24 Projected Water Infrastructure Needs (by 2029)

Type of Water Facility	Population Share	Estimated Need by 2029
Boreholes (hand pump)	40,100	134 units
Mechanized Boreholes	24,060	20 units
Small Town Pipe Systems	16,040	7 systems
Rainwater Harvesting (optional)	--	Supplementary only

Source: KAPSDA, 2025

To meet the water demand of the projected 80,199 people by 2029, the district must invest in a mix of water supply technologies. At least 134 boreholes with hand pumps, 20 mechanized boreholes, and 7 small-town piped systems are needed to ensure equitable access to safe water across rural and peri-urban areas. The District Assembly would also prioritize sustainable maintenance systems (WASH committees, spare parts supply), community engagement and ownership. Climate-resilient technologies, including rainwater harvesting in remote or dry areas would be used. This investment aligns with SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and the Government of Ghana's WASH sector development priorities.

2.38 Projections of PWD Needs by 2029

Using the projected population of 80,199 for Kwahu Afram Plains South District by 2029, the needs of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) was estimated based on national disability prevalence rates and planning standards.

Table 2.25 Projected PWD-Related Needs (by 2029)

PWD Service Area	Estimated Requirement
Total Persons with Disabilities	6,416 individuals
Assistive Devices (wheelchairs, crutches, hearing aids, etc.)	1,925 individuals
Social Protection (LEAP, NHIS)	3,208 beneficiaries
Special Education/Health Services	770 individuals
Disability-friendly Infrastructure	Needed in all public buildings and schools

Source: DPCU, 2025

By 2029, approximately 6,416 persons in the district will live with some form of disability. The district would expand access to assistive devices through partnerships with MoGCSP, NGOs, and donor programs. The district through the Medium Term Plan would ensure disability-friendly infrastructure in schools, health facilities, and administrative buildings (ramps, signage, and accessible toilets). Strengthen social protection schemes (LEAP, NHIS registration, skills training) targeting vulnerable PWDs and Promote inclusive education and healthcare services tailored to special needs.

These interventions will support the district's commitment to social inclusion, equity, and the realization of the SDGs (especially SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities).

CHAPTER THREE

KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the key development priorities of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District for the period 2026–2029. The issues outlined herein were derived from the situational analysis and performance review in Chapter Two and reflect the major development challenges and opportunities confronting the District.

The chapter highlights the process, criteria, and tools used to identify, analyse, and prioritise the key development issues, ensuring that they align with national policy objectives, particularly those of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF 2026–2029) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The prioritisation process sought to ensure that the selected issues are not only critical to the district's development but also feasible, impactful, inclusive, and sustainable within the four-year planning horizon. The process was participatory, involving key stakeholders such as Assembly Members, decentralised departments, traditional authorities, NGOs, private sector representatives, and community groups across the four (4) sub-districts.

3.1 Prioritized Development Issues for Kwahu Afram Plains South District

The following are the list of prioritized development issues of the district:

1. Inadequate modern Markets
2. Poor infrastructure leading to and at tourist destinations
- 2 Inadequate agribusinesses along the value chain
- 3 Inadequate extension services
- 4 Low irrigation coverage
- 5 High level of postharvest losses
- 6 Unmet needs for sexual and reproductive health services
- 7 Geographical disparities in healthcare delivery
- 8 Increasing prevalence morbidity, mortality, and disability
- 9 High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
- 10 Inadequate healthcare infrastructure
- 11 Wide gaps in health service data
- 12 Weak surveillance system
- 13 High health staff attrition rates
- 14 Inadequate quality of care and client safety
- 15 Incidence of vaccine preventable diseases (YF, Measles)
- 16 Inadequate access to regular water supply services
- 17 Poor sanitation and waste management
- 18 Poor solid waste management
- 19 Geographical disparities in access to quality education at all levels
- 20 Inadequate teacher motivation

- 21 Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools
- 22 High incidence of poverty among vulnerable households and geographic areas
- 23 Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
- 24 Inadequate gender mainstreaming in policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation
- 25 High unemployment rate among PWDs
- 26 Limited employable skills among the youth
- 27 Limited access to land and other productive resources among the youth for agricultural purposes
- 28 Limited access to credit and financial services, especially for women and PWDs.
- 29 Prevalence of child abuse and child labour
- 30 Limited awareness on child rights and development issues
- 31 Inadequate focus on youth development in rural areas
- 32 Poor ownership of climate change interventions
- 33 Poor road condition and Network
- 34 Inadequate spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs)
- 35 Weak enforcement of building regulations
- 36 Inadequate knowledge on spatial planning issues
- 37 Limited financing for Maintenance
- 38 Inadequate service delivery by local authorities
- 39 Weak revenue generating capacity
- 40 Limited demand for accountability at the local level
- 41 Slow implementation of HRMIS
- 42 Low public knowledge on safety and security Issues
- 43 Inadequate dissemination of government agenda for development

3.2 How Prioritization Was Done

The identification and prioritisation of key development issues were carried out through a multi-step participatory process, combining both technical analysis and community-based consultation. The steps included: Review of the 2022–2025 MTDP performance, highlighting completed, ongoing, and unimplemented projects; Extraction of key development gaps from the situational analysis in Chapter Two across all thematic areas—social, economic, environmental, infrastructure, and governance; Stakeholder consultation at the sub-district, departmental, and district levels to validate and prioritise issues and application of NDPC-recommended tools and criteria to rank and select issues based on significance, feasibility, and impact.

3.3 Criteria for Prioritization

The following NDPC-approved criteria guided the prioritisation of key development issues: Severity and diversity of the problem, and the intended social, economic, or environmental benefits of addressing it. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency such as potential to attract investors, create jobs, and increase incomes. Contribution to meeting basic human needs and rights, particularly in health, education, water, and sanitation. Potential to promote spatially balanced and sustainable development, especially in underserved communities. Cross-cutting considerations, including: (a) Marginalised and vulnerable groups (women, youth, persons with disabilities, and the aged) (b) Gender equality and equity (c) Environmental sustainability, climate change resilience, and disaster risk reduction. These criteria ensured that prioritisation was not only evidence-based but also equity-driven and environmentally responsible.

3.4 Tools Used for Prioritization

To ensure systematic and participatory prioritisation, the following analytical tools were employed:

Problem Tree Analysis:

This tool was used to identify the root causes, effects, and linkages among issues identified in Chapter Two. The tool helped to distinguish core problems from symptoms, ensuring that interventions target underlying causes.

Pairwise Ranking / Scoring Matrix:

This tool was used as participatory tool that enabled stakeholders to compare issues in pairs to determine which was more critical based on the agreed criteria. Each issue was assigned a score based on its frequency of selection and ranked accordingly. The highest-ranked issues were considered key district priorities for the 2026–2029 MTDP. The tool was particularly effective for facilitating consensus among stakeholders with diverse perspectives.

3.5 Consideration of National Priorities and SDGs

In alignment with national direction, the District’s prioritisation process also incorporated the five national prioritised SDG targets identified by the NDPC and the SDG Implementation Coordination Committee. These targets are strongly interlinked with the district’s development objectives and will guide programming over the plan period:

Table 3.1 National Prioritised SDG Targets

Goal	Target	Focus Area
SDG 4.1	Ensure all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education	Education Quality and Access
SDG 6.2	Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)
SDG 7.3	Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Energy Access & Sustainability
SDG 8.5	Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all	Local Economic Development & Employment
SDG 16.6	Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels	Governance, Accountability & Institutional Capacity

Source: Guidelines 2026-2029 MTDP, NDPC

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the formulation of development goals, objectives, and strategies that serve as the foundation for the medium-term development plan. It emphasizes establishing clear, measurable, and achievable targets aligned with the overall vision and priorities. A key feature of this chapter is the assessment of goal compatibility through the use of a goal compatibility matrix, as presented in Appendix 2. The matrix was used to ensure that proposed objectives were coherent, mutually reinforcing, and free from conflicts. Additionally, the chapter highlights how development proposals are strategically integrated with spatial plans to promote balanced regional growth and optimal resource utilization. Together, these components provide a comprehensive framework to guide effective policy implementation, resource allocation, and monitoring within the medium-term planning horizon.

4.1 Formulation of Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

The medium-term development plan is anchored on advancing national priorities aimed at sustainable economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental stewardship. The plan aligns with the broader national vision by setting focused development goals, specific objectives, strategic approaches, and actionable programmes designed to drive measurable progress over the medium-term period.

4.2 District Development Goals

The District development goals formulated reflects the national goal of the NMTDPF 2026-2029. The overall District's development goal for the 2026-2029 plan period is:

“To achieve accelerated socio-economic growth, sustainable environmental management and rapid poverty reduction within decentralized democratic governance”

The following are statement of development goals for the district:

1. Build a Modern, Resilient, and Prosperous Agricultural Economy

Enhance agricultural productivity and value addition through the adoption of modern technologies, improved infrastructure, and sustainable practices, thereby ensuring food security, increasing farmers' incomes, and contributing significantly to national economic stability.

2. Position the District as a Competitive and Vibrant Tourism Destination

Promote sustainable and diversified tourism development by leveraging natural, cultural, and heritage assets to create employment opportunities, increase foreign exchange earnings, and stimulate local economies.

3. Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All

Foster social cohesion and reduce disparities by ensuring equal access to quality education, healthcare, social protection, and economic opportunities for all segments of the population, including marginalized and vulnerable groups.

4. Create a Safe and Sustainable Natural and Built Environment

Protect and enhance natural and built environments by promoting sustainable resource management, green infrastructure, and climate-resilient development to improve quality of life and safeguard ecosystems for future generations.

5. Develop Smart, Resilient, and Well-Integrated Human Settlements

Develop well-planned urban and rural settlements that integrate smart technologies, inclusive infrastructure, and efficient service delivery to enhance economic activities, social interaction, and environmental sustainability.

6. Promote Effective, Transparent, and Accountable Governance

Strengthen institutions and governance frameworks to ensure transparency, accountability, citizen participation, and the rule of law, thereby fostering trust and enabling effective delivery of public services.

7. Promote Sustainable Youth Employment and Economic Empowerment in Agriculture

Strengthen agricultural skills, entrepreneurship, and access to land, finance, and technology for youth, enabling them to engage in productive, climate-smart, and value-added agribusiness activities, thereby fostering economic empowerment, inclusive growth, and sustainable development in the district.

4.2.1: Assessment of goal compatibility using goal compatibility matrix

The assessment applied a Goal Compatibility Matrix to evaluate the alignment and interdependence of the seven (7) development goals of the district:

1. Build a Modern, Resilient, and Prosperous Agricultural Economy
2. Position the District as a Competitive and Vibrant Tourism Destination
3. Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All
4. Create a Safe and Sustainable Natural and Built Environment
5. Develop Smart, Resilient, and Well-Integrated Human Settlements
6. Promote Effective, Transparent, and Accountable Governance
7. Promote Sustainable Youth Employment and Economic Empowerment in Agriculture

The purpose of this assessment was to:

- Identify areas of strong synergy where goals reinforce one another.
- Highlight any potential tensions that require integrated planning.
- Support coordinated policy development by informing prioritization and resource alignment.

The Goal Compatibility Matrix served as an analytical tool to systematically compare each goal against the others to determine the extent to which they reinforce, complement, or potentially conflict with one another.

The results of the assessment, presented in Appendix 2, reveal a high level of coherence among the six goals, with strong positive linkages across the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of development. The analysis indicates no significant conflicts between goals, underscoring the internal consistency of the District's strategic framework and its alignment with the national development agenda.

4.3 Objectives

An objective analysis was conducted to determine the means-end relationships, highlighting the cause-and-effect connections between the identified challenges. Based on this, objective statements were specifically developed for each of the six goals outlined in this Medium Term Development Plan as shown in table 4.1

4.4 Strategies

To achieve the objectives outlined in the Medium Term Development Plan, clear and actionable strategies were developed. These strategies serve as the roadmap for translating the goals into concrete results. Several factors such as financial considerations, resource availability, and target population, social and environmental costs were used in evaluating and prioritizing the strategies. The table below shows the strategies statements of the district.

4.5 Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies.

The matrix on development goals, objectives and strategies in table 4.1 below presents a structured overview of the key development priorities identified to address critical challenges and harness growth opportunities in Kwahu Afram Plains South District. Each Development Goal reflects a broad and aspirational outcome aligned with national vision. The corresponding Development Objectives break down these broad goals into specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) targets. Lastly, the Strategies outline the practical interventions and programs designed to realize the objectives. Together, the matrix provides a roadmap to achieve sustainable and inclusive development outcomes.

Table 4.1 Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes.

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
Inadequate modern markets	Build a Modern, Resilient, and Prosperous Agricultural Economy	Improve accessibility to key agricultural markets by upgrading market infrastructure across the district by December 2029.	Enhance Domestic Trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure to enhance domestic trade	Agriculture and Agribusiness Development
Poor infrastructure leading to and at tourist destinations	Position the District as a Competitive and Vibrant Tourism Destination	Promote a vibrant ecotourism industry by upgrading tourism sites by December 2029.	Diversify and expand the tourism industry	Develop available and potential sites Improve road networks leading to tourist centres	Tourism And Creative Arts Development
Inadequate agribusinesses along the value chain	Build a Modern, Resilient, and Prosperous Agricultural Economy	Increase decent employment and self-employment in agriculture by 30% through agribusiness development, value chain support, and youth skills training by December 2029.	Create an enabling agribusiness environment	Build the capacity of farmer-based organisations and other actors along the value chain in marketing, standards, and other skills development.	Agriculture and Agribusiness Development
Inadequate extension services	Build a Modern, Resilient, and Prosperous Agricultural Economy	Increase the coverage and effectiveness of agricultural extension services by ensuring that at least 80% of farming communities	Enhance agricultural production and agribusiness for economic transformation	Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees	Agriculture and Agribusiness Development

		receive regular (monthly) extension support and training by December 2029		(RELCs) in agricultural research	
Inadequate access to land and critical agricultural resources prevents youth from fully participating in agribusiness and modern farming opportunities	Promote Sustainable Youth Employment and Economic Empowerment in Agriculture	Facilitate equitable youth access to agricultural inputs, financing, machines and equipment to enable greater participation in climate-smart agriculture and the value-chain agribusiness by December 2029.	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Facilitate collaborations to provide education, training, and mentorship of young people in agricultural ventures. Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agriculture. Provide access to agricultural financing for youth.	Youth Employment in Agribusiness programme
Low irrigation coverage	Build a Modern, Resilient, and Prosperous Agricultural Economy	Increase the area under irrigation and the number of smallholder farmers using irrigation technologies by at least 20% by December 2029.	Enhance agricultural production and agribusiness for economic transformation	Grow agriculture through mechanization and irrigation Promote development of irrigation facilities	Agriculture and Agribusiness Development
High level of postharvest losses	Build a Modern, Resilient, and Prosperous Agricultural Economy	Establish 5 standard warehouses to improve storage and reduce post-harvest	Improve post-harvest management	Encourage innovation, value addition and reduce post-harvest losses	Agriculture and Agribusiness Development

		losses by December 2029		Enhance post-harvest infrastructure and management protocols on storage, transportation, processing and packaging	
Dimension/Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Unmet needs for sexual and reproductive health services	Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All	Increase the family planning (FP) acceptor rate to at least 30% by 2029.	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	Strengthen the integration of family planning education in adolescent reproductive healthcare services (SDG Target 3.7, 5.6)	Health and Health Services promotion
Geographical disparities in healthcare delivery.	Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All	Increase access to essential health care services by 30% through expanded service delivery points and outreach programmes by 2029.	Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Identify centres for the provision of key health facilities. Enhance Community-Based Preventive Care and Health Literacy Programmes	Health and Health Services promotion
Increasing prevalence morbidity, mortality, and disability	Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All	Increase Antenatal Care (ANC) attendance (at least 4 visits) to a minimum of 70% by 2029.	Reduce preventable disability, morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new-born care, child and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)	Health and Health Services promotion

		<p>Increase skilled delivery coverage to at least 50% by 2029.</p> <p>Increase Vitamin A supplementation coverage among children under five to at least 80% by 2029.</p> <p>Reduce the prevalence of underweight among children under five to less than 2% by 2029.</p> <p>Reduce the stillbirth rate to less than 10 per 1,000 births by 2029.</p>			
High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All	Achieve at least 80% Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) coverage among eligible clients by 2029.	Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	<p>Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>Improve access to ART services</p> <p>Provide easy access to condoms and other preventive measures</p>	Health and Health Services promotion

Inadequate healthcare infrastructure	Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All	Increase functional CHPS compounds to 100% across the district by 2029.	Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics	Expand existing health infrastructure and facilities	Health and Health Services promotion
Wide gaps in health service data	Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All	Achieve 100% GhiLMIS utilization across all health facilities by 2029. Conduct regular monthly data validation exercises in all health facilities consistently from 2025–2029.	Strengthen healthcare and health service delivery management system	Improve capacity of health professionals to capture health data on the GhiLMIS	Health and Health Services promotion
Weak surveillance system	Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All	Increase OPD per capita from 0.62 to 0.80 by 2029.	Enhance capacity for surveillance and management of epidemics and pandemics	Improve surveillance, monitoring and evaluation of epidemics and pandemics (SDGs Target 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 13.1, 13.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)	Health and Health Services promotion
High health staff attrition rates	Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All	Improve staff skill levels and increase retention rates through continuous professional	Improve health worker motivation	Introduce performance and evidence-based health worker and facility awards	Health and Health Services promotion

		development and incentive systems by 2029.		(SDG 6, 14, 15,16,17 AU 1,3)	
Inadequate quality of care and client safety	Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All	Improve quality of care and enhance staff and patient safety in all health facilities by 2029.	Universal access to better and efficiently managed quality healthcare services	Improve patient care and safety	Health and Health Services promotion
Incidence of vaccine preventable diseases (YF, Measles)	Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All	Achieve at least 95% immunization coverage for all antigens by 2029.	Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of neglected tropical diseases and other diseases earmarked for elimination (SDG Target 3.3, 3.4) Embark on comprehensive public health education on all issues including healthy lifestyle, communicable and non-communicable diseases	Eliminate vaccine-preventable diseases	Health and Health Services promotion
Dimension/Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Inadequate access to regular water supply services	Create a Safe and Sustainable Natural and Built Environment	Increase access to safe and reliable water supply coverage to 80% by December 2029.	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	Ensure routine maintenance of water infrastructure	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene programme

Poor sanitation and waste management	Create a Safe and Sustainable Natural and Built Environment	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services to 70% by December 2029.	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	Review ensure the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the District Environmental Sanitation Action Plans (SDG Target 16.6)	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene programme
Poor solid waste management	Create a Safe and Sustainable Natural and Built Environment	Increase the proportion of solid waste collected and properly disposed of to 80% by December 2029.	Promote efficient and sustainable waste management	Improve liquid waste management (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 6.b)	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene programme
Geographical disparities in access to quality education at all levels	Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All	Achieve at least a 95% attendance rate for both teachers and students across all schools by December 2029.	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Enhance quality of teaching and learning environment (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.6, 4.c)	Education and Training programme
Inadequate teacher motivation	Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All	Increase enrolment at all educational levels by at least 50% by December 2029. Improve the district literacy rate through strengthened basic education by December 2029.	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Institute special incentive scheme for teaching and non-teaching staff especially in deprived areas and teachers of PWDs (SDG Target 4.4, 4.b)	Education and Training programme
Inadequate supervision and monitoring of	Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and	Strengthen monitoring and tracking	Strengthen school	Strengthen supervision by	Education and Training programme

schools	Equitable Society for All	<p>mechanisms for teacher deployment, attendance, and performance across all schools by December 2029.</p> <p>Improve the quality of teaching and learning through enhanced instructional supervision, provision of learning materials, and teacher capacity development by December 2029.</p>	management systems	<p>SISOs, management, and accountability of the educational system (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>Form taskforce for monitoring</p> <p>Strengthen PTA and School Management Committees (SMC)</p>	
High incidence of poverty among vulnerable households and geographic areas	Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All	Increase employment opportunities across all socioeconomic groups through skills development, enterprise support, and job creation programmes by December 2029.	Reduce disparities in poverty within and across socioeconomic groups and geographical areas	<p>Seek external support for the development of local economic development across socioeconomic groups</p> <p>Accelerate the implementation of the Ghana local economic development (LED) (SDG Targets 17.5, 17.17)</p>	Social Protection and Poverty Reduction programme

Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All	Implement the CLASS social protection scheme alongside the LEAP cash grant to provide sustainable income-earning opportunities for vulnerable households by December 2029.	Implement the CLASS scheme alongside the LEAP cash grant for sustainable income earning opportunities (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) Introduce livelihood enhancement programmes for households with productive capacity	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	Social Protection and Poverty Reduction programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Inadequate gender mainstreaming in policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation	Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All	Improve the implementation and coverage of gender-related interventions to at least 40% across the district by December 2029.	Strengthen mainstreaming, coordination and implementation of gender related interventions in all sectors	Integrate gender equality measures in the medium-term budget framework and processes.	Gender Equality programme
High unemployment rate among PWDs	Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All	Ensure the effective, timely, and transparent disbursement of the 3% DACF allocation for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) annually from 2025–2029.	Promote effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the disbursement of 3% District Assemblies Common Fund to PWDs	Promote the active participation and equal inclusion of PWDs in all dimensions of social and economic development	Disability-Inclusive Development programme
Prevalence of child abuse and child labour	Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All	Increase community and institutional surveillance systems to protect children	Prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and	Increase awareness on the effects of child labour (SDGs Target 8.7)	Child Protection and Development programme

		from violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation by December 2029.	exploitation		
Limited awareness on child rights and development issues	Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All	Promote and safeguard the rights and welfare of all children through strengthened social welfare and child protection systems by December 2029.	Promote the rights and welfare of children	Promote Public Awareness Campaigns	Child Protection and Development programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT					
Poor ownership of climate change interventions	Create a Safe and Sustainable Natural and Built Environment	Reduce the incidence of flooding and bushfires in all high-risk communities through improved prevention, education, and enforcement measures by December 2029.	Enhance climate change resilience	Develop Fire management program to prevent bush fire and flooding activities in the communities Engage in extensive Afforestation initiatives Promote climate-smart agriculture (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2)	Climate Variability and Change programme

<p>Poor road condition and network</p>	<p>Develop Smart, Resilient, and Well-Integrated Human Settlements</p>	<p>Create an attractive, livable, and environmentally sustainable district through improved sanitation, greening, and environmental protection interventions by December 2029.</p>	<p>Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</p>	<p>Facilitate creating of access roads and putting major highway in good condition</p> <p>Expand and maintain road transport infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2)</p>	<p>Transport: Road, Rail, Air and Water programme</p>
<p>Inadequate spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs)</p>	<p>Develop Smart, Resilient, and Well-Integrated Human Settlements</p>	<p>Prepare, update, and approve all outstanding Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs), Structure Plans (SPs), and Local Plans (LPs) to achieve at least 90% district-wide spatial coverage by December 2029.</p> <p>Increase public and stakeholder knowledge on spatial planning by organizing at least 20 community sensitization and</p>	<p>Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements</p> <p>Improve decentralized planning</p>	<p>Accelerate the preparation, revision and implementation of Spatial Plans (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1)</p> <p>Identification of no network coverage communities for the establishment of telecom masts.</p> <p>Enhance solar power installations through partnership with</p>	<p>Human Settlements Development programme</p>

		training programmes on land-use and building regulations by December 2029.		renewable energy companies	
Weak enforcement of building regulations .Inadequate knowledge on spatial planning issues	Develop Smart, Resilient, and Well-Integrated Human Settlements.	Strengthen building regulation enforcement by ensuring 100% building permit compliance and conducting monthly inspections in all major settlements by December 2029.	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	Enforce building codes and standards at all levels (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1)	Human Settlements Development
Limited financing for maintenance	Develop Smart, Resilient, and Well-Integrated Human Settlements.	Increase financial allocation for the maintenance of public infrastructure by at least 40% by December 2029.	Promote effective maintenance culture	Institute a robust maintenance scheme including financing for critical infrastructure. (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.2) (AU Target A1 G4 P2&3 T3)	Infrastructure Maintenance programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: LOCAL GOVERNANCE					
Inadequate service delivery by local authorities	Promote Effective, Transparent, and Accountable Governance	Improve efficiency and responsiveness of local authority service delivery by 30% through capacity-building, digitalization of key processes, and implementation of	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels	Local Governance and Decentralisation programme

		service standards by December 2029.			
Limited demand for accountability at the local level	Promote Effective, Transparent, and Accountable Governance	Increase citizen demand for accountability by institutionalizing quarterly town hall meetings and expanding community participation platforms to reach at least 70% of electoral areas by December 2029.	Deepen transparency and public accountability	Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue, and expenditure tracking	Local Governance and Decentralisation programme
Slow implementation of HRMIS	Promote Effective, Transparent, and Accountable Governance	Achieve full (100%) implementation and operationalization of the Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) across all departments by December 2027.	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Increase enrolment of the HRMIS	Local Governance and Decentralisation programme
Low public knowledge on safety and security issues	Promote Effective, Transparent, and Accountable Governance	Increase public awareness on safety and security issues by conducting regular community sensitization campaigns to reach at least 60% of households by December 2029.	Enhance public safety and security	Intensify public education campaigns on safety and crime prevention	Security and Public Safety programme

<p>Inadequate dissemination of government agenda for development</p>	<p>Promote Effective, Transparent, and Accountable Governance</p>	<p>Improve dissemination of government development agenda by strengthening district communication channels and reaching at least 80% of communities through radio discussions, community durbars, and digital platforms by December 2029.</p>	<p>Improve public access to development information</p>	<p>Strengthen structures for Development communication</p>	<p>Development Communication programme</p>
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4.6 Integration of Spatial Plans

The Medium-Term Development Plan acknowledges the varied socio-economic, environmental, and infrastructural conditions present across different geographic zones within the Kwahu Afram Plains South District, including peri-urban areas, rural communities, and marginalized populations. The district has also developed a Spatial Development Framework, which will serve as a guiding tool for the integrated spatial development of the district over the next 20 years.

The development proposals in this plan have been adapted to reflect the distinct characteristics and requirements of each spatial area, aiming to optimize impact and the efficient use of resources. Emphasis was placed on areas with historically lower development metrics as well as those possessing strategic economic potential capable of driving wider growth within the district.

4.7 Development Proposals

The Development Proposals outlined in this Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) represent a comprehensive set of prioritized interventions designed to address the district's critical development challenges and capitalize on emerging opportunities over the next 4 years. These proposals were informed by a thorough analysis of current socio-economic conditions, stakeholder consultations, and alignment with national development visions and international commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Each proposal targets specific sectors and geographic areas, ensuring a balanced and inclusive approach that promotes sustainable growth, poverty reduction, social equity, and environmental sustainability. The proposals encompass a wide range of activities, including infrastructure development, human capital enhancement, economic diversification, governance improvements, and environmental conservation.

4.7.1 Economy

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District holds significant potential for economic growth, with focus on agriculture, industry, commerce and services.

4.7.2 Agriculture

Endowed with fertile lands and water resources, the district has the potential to become an agricultural powerhouse in Ghana. This proposal presents strategies to transform and modernize agriculture in the district, aiming to enhance food security, boost farmer incomes, and promote sustainable agricultural practices;

Irrigation and Water Management: The district has vast arable land but is affected by seasonal rainfall patterns. Establishing robust irrigation systems is crucial for ensuring year-round farming.

- *Irrigation infrastructure:* develop irrigation schemes along the Afram River and other water bodies. Small-scale, farmer-managed irrigation schemes as well as large-scale projects can be set up to irrigate maize, rice, vegetables and cash crops.
- *Smart water management:* introduce drip and sprinkler irrigation systems for efficient water use, targeting high-value crops like fruits, vegetables and legumes.

Crop Diversification and Modernization: Diversifying crops and modernizing farming practices will boost yields and ensure food security in the district.

- *Improved seed varieties:* encourage the adoption of drought-resistant, high-yielding seed varieties through partnerships with research institutions like the Crop Research Institute (CRI) and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). This will improve productivity and crop resilience to climate change.
- *Mechanization:* provide access to mechanized farming equipment, such as tractors, planters and harvesters, through district-level cooperatives and rental schemes. Mechanization will reduce labour intensity, increase efficiency and attract more youth to agriculture.
- *High-Value Crop Production:* while the district is a major producer of maize and cassava, more focus should be placed on high-value crops such as rice, soybean, cowpea, vegetables (onions, tomatoes and peppers) and fruits (pineapple and mangoes)

Livestock and Poultry Farming: Given the district's vast land, livestock and poultry farming can be expanded to complement crop production.

- *Livestock improvement programs:* establish breeding centres and veterinary services to support cattle, goats, sheep and pig farming. Improving the health and genetics of livestock will enhance meat and dairy production.
- *Poultry farming:* promote the rearing of poultry, including chickens and guinea fowl, to diversify farmer incomes. Training programs on poultry management, disease control and feed formulation will be provided to ensure the sustainability of poultry farming in the district.
- *Integrated crop-livestock system:* encourage farmers to adopt integrated systems where livestock farming complements crop farming. Livestock manure can be used to fertilize crops, and crop residues can serve as livestock feed.

Access to Finance and Inputs: Farmers need financial support to scale up their activities and adopt modern practices.

- *Microfinance institutions:* partner with microfinance institutions and banks to provide credit facilities to smallholder farmers. These financial services can help farmers purchase inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and machinery.
- *Input subsidies:* the government and private sector should provide subsidies on essential farming inputs like fertilizers, seeds and pesticides. This will reduce the cost burden on farmers and encourage the adoption of modern agricultural technologies.
- *Insurance schemes:* introduce crop and livestock insurance schemes to protect farmers from climate-related risks such as droughts, floods and disease outbreaks.

Market Access and Infrastructure: Enhancing access to markets is crucial for farmers to maximize their profits.

- *Market Linkages:* Develop market linkages between farmers and buyers, including supermarkets, agro-processing companies, and export markets. This can be done through cooperatives and digital platforms that connect farmers to traders.
- *Transportation Infrastructure:* Improve feeder roads to connect farming communities to major markets. Poor road infrastructure often limits farmers' ability to transport their produce, leading to high post-harvest losses and lower profits.

- *Storage Facilities:* Build community-level storage facilities such as silos and warehouses to store grains and other produce. This will help farmers avoid selling at low prices during peak harvest periods and store their produce for sale when prices improve.

Capacity Building and Training: Empowering farmers with modern skills and knowledge will drive sustainable agricultural growth.

- *Farmer Training Programs:* Organize training sessions on good agricultural practices, pest and disease control, post-harvest handling, and sustainable land management. Collaborating with agricultural extension services and NGOs will provide on-going technical support to farmers.
- *Youth in Agriculture Programs:* Establish programs to attract and retain youth in agriculture. Offering access to credit, land, and inputs, as well as creating business incubation centres, will encourage young people to pursue agribusiness ventures.

Agro-Processing and Value Addition: Agro-processing is essential for reducing post-harvest losses, increasing farmer incomes, and creating jobs.

- *Cassava Processing:* Establish small- to medium-scale cassava processing factories to produce flour, starch, “gari”, and ethanol. This will provide an alternative income stream for farmers and reduce wastage during bumper harvests.
- *Maize and Rice Milling:* Set up modern maize and rice mills in the district to process grains into flour, cereals, and other consumable products. This value addition will help farmers command higher prices and enter larger markets.
- *Cold Storage Facilities:* Develop cold storage facilities for fruits, vegetables, and fish. This will reduce post-harvest losses and ensure that fresh produce can be sold over extended periods.

Sustainable Agriculture and Environmental Management: Promoting environmentally friendly farming practises will ensure the long-term sustainability of agriculture in the district.

- *Organic Farming:* Promote organic farming methods that reduce the use of synthetic chemicals and pesticides. Training farmers in organic practices can open up new markets for organic produce and improve health outcomes for consumers.
- *Afforestation Initiatives:* Integrate afforestation projects into farming systems to protect water bodies and prevent desertification. Planting trees on farm boundaries can provide additional income through the sale of timber and fruit while protecting the environment.

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District has the potential to become a key agricultural hub in Ghana by leveraging its natural resources and human capital. Through investment in irrigation, mechanization, agro-processing and sustainable practices, the district can improve food security, create jobs, and increase household incomes.

This agricultural development proposal aims to create a more resilient and competitive agricultural sector that contributes significantly to the districts overall economic growth.

4.7.3 Industry

The districts rich agricultural resources and proximity to major markets, has significant potential to develop a robust industrial sector. This proposal outlines strategies to promote

industrialization in the district, focusing on agro-processing, manufacturing, construction and other key areas to enhance job creation, economic growth, and overall development;

Agro-Processing Industries: Given the districts reliance on agriculture, agro-processing presents a natural opportunity for industrial growth. Developing this sector will help to reduce post-harvest losses, add value to raw materials, and create local employment.

- *Rice Milling and Processing:* Construct rice-milling plants at Ekye-Amanfrom, Maame Krobo and Tease that can process locally grown rice. Rice processing plants would enable farmers to sell finished products instead of raw materials, enhancing their profitability.
- *Dairy and Meat Processing:* Set up abattoirs and meat processing plants Samanhyia, Forifori and Agyata for cattle, goats, and poultry. A dairy processing plant can also be developed to produce fresh milk, cheese, and yogurt, tapping into the district's livestock potential.
- *Fruit and Vegetable Processing:* Build small to medium-scale processing facilities for pineapple, mango, tomatoes, onions, and other crops. This would lead to the production of fruit juices, canned vegetables, and dried fruits, making the district a hub for food exports.

Renewable Energy Industry: The districts reliance on traditional energy sources for agriculture and small businesses poses a challenge to sustainable development. Investing in renewable energy solutions can power industries, reduce costs and promote environmental sustainability.

- *Solar Energy Production:* Establish solar farms to generate renewable energy for industrial use. Solar power can be used to run processing plants and provide electricity to communities, reducing reliance on national grid electricity.
- *Bioenergy Plants:* Build bioenergy plants that use agricultural waste, such as crop residues, to produce biogas and biofuels. This would create a circular economy by transforming agricultural waste into energy, reducing environmental impact while providing cheaper, locally-sourced energy.

Manufacturing Industry: To diversify the local economy and reduce overreliance on agriculture, manufacturing industries should be promoted, particularly in sectors where the district has a competitive advantage (construction materials, textiles and apparel, handicrafts and furniture among others)

- *Construction Materials Manufacturing:* Establish factories to produce bricks, cement blocks, roofing sheets, and other construction materials. Given the district's growing population and infrastructure development needs, this would meet local demand while reducing costs for housing and construction projects.
- *Handicrafts and Furniture:* Develop workshops and small-scale factories for handicrafts and furniture production. Utilizing locally available wood, artisans can be trained to produce furniture for the domestic market, tourism sector, and export.

Construction and Infrastructure Development Industry: A robust construction industry will be essential to support the districts growing infrastructure needs, as well as to create jobs and stimulate other sectors of the economy.

- *Construction Companies*: Promote the establishment of local construction companies to handle road construction, housing development, and commercial infrastructure projects. These companies can also contribute to the development of schools, hospitals, and markets.
- *Public Works Partnerships*: Engage in public-private partnerships (PPP) to develop key infrastructure, including bridges, roads, and electricity networks, which are vital for industrial growth and market access. This will also attract investors by improving the district's accessibility.

Logistics and Transportation Industry: With the districts proximity to major agricultural regions and access to the Volta Lake and the Afram River, there is an opportunity to develop the logistics and transportation sectors to facilitate trade and industrialization.

- *Transport Services*: Develop transport companies specializing in logistics for agricultural and manufactured goods, both within the district and beyond. This will include road transport as well as ferry services on the Volta Lake to connect the district with other parts of the country.
- *Port and Landing Sites*: Develop port infrastructure along the Volta Lake to facilitate the movement of goods by water. This will significantly reduce transportation costs and improve access to other regions, including the Eastern and Volta regions.

Skill Development and Training Centres: To sustain industrial growth, it is essential to develop the districts human capital through vocational and technical training.

- *Technical and Vocational Institutes*: Establish technical and vocational institutes to train youth in agro-processing, machine operation, construction, and renewable energy. This will provide the skills necessary for the district's industrialization drive and reduce unemployment.
- *Apprenticeship Programs*: Collaborate with local industries to offer apprenticeship programs for young people to gain hands-on experience in fields such as manufacturing, machinery maintenance, and logistics.
- *Business Incubators*: Create business incubators that support local entrepreneurs in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors. These incubators can provide mentorship, funding, and technical assistance to help start-ups scale their operations.

Financial and Investment Promotion: Access to finance and investment is crucial for industrial development in the district.

- *Microfinance and Industrial Loans*: Partner with microfinance institutions and banks to provide loans to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the industrial sector. This will enable businesses to invest in equipment, technology, and skilled labour.
- *Tax Incentives and Free Zones*: Offer tax breaks, incentives, and reduced import duties for industries setting up in the district. Additionally, establish industrial free zones where businesses can benefit from lower regulatory costs, thereby attracting both local and foreign investors.
- *Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)*: Encourage PPPs to finance large-scale industrial projects, particularly in agro-processing, renewable energy, and infrastructure

development. These partnerships will help mobilize capital while ensuring government oversight and long-term sustainability.

Sustainability Industrial Practices: Sustainability should be at the core of the districts industrial development to preserve natural resource for future generations.

- *Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA):* Ensure that industries undergo rigorous environmental impact assessments to minimize pollution, deforestation, and resource depletion.
- *Waste Management Systems:* Develop effective waste management systems for industrial activities, particularly agro-processing and manufacturing. Recycling programs should also be encouraged to reduce industrial waste and promote a circular economy.
- *Green Technology:* Encourage the use of green technologies in industries to reduce carbon emissions and energy consumption. Solar energy, biofuels, and energy-efficient machinery should be promoted to ensure environmentally friendly industrial growth.

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District has immense potential to become a centre for industrial development, particularly in agro-processing, manufacturing and renewable energy. By investing in infrastructure, human capital and sustainable practices, the district can drive economic growth, create jobs and improve the livelihood of its residence.

4.7.4 Commerce and Services

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District is positioned to grow its commerce and service sectors by capitalizing on its agricultural wealth, tourism potential, and proximity to major markets. This proposal outlines strategies to enhance trade, improve service delivery, and promote entrepreneurship to drive the districts economic progress;

Market Expansion and Trade Hubs: A strong commercial network can be built around the districts agricultural output, local crafts and emerging industries.

- *Establishment of Modern Market Centres:* Develop modern, well-organized market hubs in key towns such as Tease, Ekye Amanfrom, and Maame Krobo. These markets should provide facilities like cold storage, warehousing, and proper sanitation, allowing traders to store and sell perishable goods efficiently. This will make the district a key trading point for agricultural produce, attracting buyers from other regions.
- *Cross-District Trade:* Leverage the Volta Lake and road networks to enhance trade routes between the district and neighboring areas like Volta and Ashanti regions. Developing efficient ferry and road transport services will open up broader markets for local goods and services.
- *Wholesale and Retail Networks:* Encourage the establishment of wholesale and retail businesses that supply agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, machinery), consumer goods, and construction materials. Providing incentives such as tax breaks for new businesses in these sectors will attract investors and boost local trade.

Financial Services: Access to reliable financial services is crucial for fostering entrepreneurship and supporting small businesses.

- *Microfinance and Credit Unions:* Support the establishment of microfinance institutions and credit unions to provide loans to smallholder farmers, traders, and local

businesses. These financial services should offer flexible repayment terms and low-interest loans to promote business growth and expansion.

- *Mobile Money Services:* Expand mobile money services to remote communities, ensuring easy access to financial transactions without the need for traditional banks. Mobile money will provide a safe, convenient way for people to send, receive, and save money, which is crucial for both commerce and personal finance management.

Entrepreneurship and Business Development: Encouraging entrepreneurship is essential for creating a vibrant commercial ecosystem in the district.

- *Digital Entrepreneurship:* Promote e-commerce and digital platforms to help local businesses access larger markets. Initiatives like digital literacy training and partnerships with mobile network operators will encourage entrepreneurs to use online marketplaces, social media, and mobile apps to sell products and services.

Commerce and services in the Kwahu Afram Plains South District can thrive through targeted investment in market infrastructure, financial services, tourism, and logistics. With the right support, the district can become a dynamic centre for trade and entrepreneurship, driving economic growth and improving the quality of life for its residents.

4.7.5 Youth Employment in Agribusiness

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District possesses a large, youthful population with untapped potential for contributing to agricultural transformation. Given the district's rich agricultural resources, engaging young people in agribusiness presents a viable pathway for job creation, income generation, and sustainable local economic development.

This proposal outlines strategic interventions to equip the youth with relevant skills, improve their access to productive resources, and support them to participate in profitable, climate-smart agricultural value chains. Key actions include strengthening youth-friendly extension services, promoting access to land, inputs, and start-up capital, and establishing agribusiness incubation programmes across crops, livestock, and fisheries. The initiative also seeks to enhance market linkages, expand post-harvest and processing opportunities, and integrate digital technologies into farming and marketing activities.

Through these interventions, the district aims to create decent and sustainable employment opportunities for young people, reduce rural-urban migration, and position the district as a hub for innovative and competitive agribusiness ventures by 2029.

4.8 Settlement

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District, with its growing economic activities and quest for urbanization, needs a comprehensive settlement development plan to ensure sustainable growth. This proposal outlines strategies for planned urbanization, infrastructure development, and the creation of sustainable, resilient communities to accommodate the districts increasing population and economic activities;

Urban Planning and Development

- *Structured Urban Expansion:* Implement planned expansion strategies to manage urban growth in Tease, Maame Krobo and Ekye-Amanfrom, to ensure that expansion is sustainable and organized.

- *Affordable Housing Projects*: Develop affordable housing schemes to meet the needs of the growing population especially workforce in the urban areas and reduce the incidence of informal settlements.

Rural Settlement Enhancement

- *Rural Infrastructure Development*: Improve infrastructure in rural areas, including roads, telecom mask, electricity, and water supply, in Dome, Bonkrom, Agyata, Sakabu, Koranteng and Samanhyia to enhance living conditions and prevent rural-urban migration.
- *Community Resource Centres*: Establish community resource centres that provide access to essential services such as healthcare, education, and agricultural support.
- *Sustainable Land Use Practices*: Promote sustainable land use planning in rural areas to prevent land degradation and encourage agricultural productivity.

Sustainable Development

- *Green Spaces and Recreation Areas*: Incorporate green spaces, parks, and recreational facilities within settlement plans to enhance the quality of life in the urban areas (Tease, Maame Krobo and Ekye-Amanfrom) and promote environmental sustainability.
- *Renewable Energy Integration*: Encourage the use of renewable energy sources within residential and commercial buildings to promote energy efficiency and reduce environmental impact.
- *Waste Management Systems*: Develop efficient waste management systems, including recycling facilities and waste-to-energy plants, to manage waste sustainably.

Connectivity and Mobility

- *Transportation Networks*: Enhance transportation infrastructure to improve connectivity between unassessed areas, rural-urban areas of the district, facilitating easy and efficient movement of people and goods.
- *Pedestrian-Friendly Initiatives*: Design and implement pedestrian-friendly pathways and cycling lanes in the urban areas to encourage non-motorized modes of transportation.

Community Involvement and Governance

- *Local Participation in Planning*: Foster community participation in the planning and development process to ensure that the needs and preferences of local residents are addressed.

The proposed settlement development strategy for Kwahu Afram Plains South District focuses on planned urbanization, infrastructure development, environment sustainability, and community engagement. By implementing these strategies, the district will create well-planned, liveable, and economically vibrant communities that are resilient to future growth and challenges.

4.9 Water Infrastructure and Services

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District, characterized by its agricultural activities and growing population, faces significant challenges in providing reliable water supply. Developing a sustainable water infrastructure system is crucial for improving the quality of life, supporting

agriculture, and ensuring long-term economic growth. This proposal outlines key strategies to enhance water access, and sustainable management of water resources across the district;

Comprehensive Water Supply System: To meet the growing demand for water, a comprehensive water supply system must be established across the district, ensuring reliable access to clean and potable water; development of boreholes and wells, surface water treatment plants, rainwater harvesting systems and piped water systems.

- *Development of Boreholes and Wells:* Given the rural nature of many parts of the district, constructing boreholes and hand-dug wells in communities lacking access to piped water will provide immediate relief. Boreholes should be powered by solar or wind energy for sustainability, and regular maintenance systems should be put in place to prevent breakdowns.
- *Surface Water Treatment Plants:* Utilize the Volta Lake and other local rivers for treated water supply. Building water treatment plants along the Volta Lake will allow the district to harness this abundant surface water resource. These plants should be equipped with modern filtration and purification systems to ensure that treated water is safe for drinking and agricultural use.
- *Rainwater Harvesting Systems:* Promote the installation of rainwater harvesting systems in homes, schools, and public buildings to supplement water supply during the rainy season. This low-cost solution can significantly reduce the reliance on groundwater and surface water, particularly for non-drinking purposes like irrigation, sanitation, and household use.
- *Piped Water Systems:* In urban centres like Tease, Ekye Amanfrom, and Maame Krobo, develop piped water systems that connect to local treatment plants. These systems should provide 24-hour access to clean water, with household connections, public standpipes, and water kiosks in place to serve both residential and commercial users.

Water Quality Monitoring and Management: Ensuring the safety of water for drinking and agricultural use is essential for public health and sustainable economic activities; water quality testing, public awareness campaign, and pollution prevention.

- *Water Quality Testing:* Regularly test water sources, including boreholes, wells, rivers, and treatment plants, for contaminants such as bacteria, heavy metals, and chemicals. The district should establish a water quality monitoring unit responsible for conducting routine tests and taking immediate corrective action if water quality is compromised.
- *Public Awareness Campaigns:* Launch public awareness campaigns to educate communities on the importance of safe water use, sanitation, and hygiene practices. This should include training on how to handle water from boreholes and wells, proper storage methods, and the dangers of using contaminated water.
- *Pollution Prevention:* Implement measures to prevent water pollution from agricultural runoff, industrial waste, and improper waste disposal. Regulations should be put in place to protect rivers, lakes, and groundwater from contamination, especially near agricultural and industrial areas.

Financing and Sustainability: To ensure the long-term sustainability of water infrastructure projects, a well-thought-out financing strategy is necessary; government and donor funding, and sustainable water tariff.

- *Government and Donor Funding:* Seek funding from the government, international donors, and NGOs for water infrastructure projects. Funding should be targeted at priority areas such as irrigation schemes, water treatment plants, and sanitation facilities.

Institutional Framework and Capacity Building: For water infrastructure and services to be effectively managed, the district needs a strong institutional framework and capacity-building initiatives; water management committees, capacity building for local authorities and private sector participation.

- *Water Management Committees:* Form local water management committees in each community to oversee the maintenance and operation of boreholes, wells, and water treatment plants. These committees should be trained on how to manage water infrastructure, handle minor repairs, and report issues to district authorities.
- *Capacity Building for Local Authorities:* Provide training for district officials and local authorities on water resource management, infrastructure maintenance, and climate change adaptation. This will enhance the district's ability to manage its water resources effectively and respond to emerging challenges.
- *Private Sector Participation:* Encourage private sector participation in the development and management of water infrastructure. Public-private partnerships (PPP) can be used to finance, build, and operate water treatment plants, irrigation systems, and sanitation facilities. Private companies can also be contracted to handle waste management and recycling services.

The development of water infrastructure and services in Kwahu Afram Plains South District is crucial for the districts social and economic development. By investing in reliable water supply systems, and ensuring sustainable water management, the district can enhance public health, support agricultural growth, and protect its natural resources.

4.10 Sewerage and Sanitation

The comprehensive strategy to improve sanitation infrastructure, waste management, and create a resilient, clean, and healthy environment for residents include;

Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Program:

Public Awareness Campaigns: Implement widespread education programs to raise awareness about the importance of proper sanitation and hygiene. Community workshops, local radio broadcasts, and school programs should be utilized to educate people on the dangers of open defecation, poor waste management, and water contamination.

- *Community Ownership:* Engage local communities in planning, building, and maintaining sanitation facilities and encourages communities to take responsibility for their own sanitation needs, from constructing toilets to maintaining clean environments.
- *Ending Open Defecation:* Set a target for making Kwahu Afram Plains South District open defecation-free. This involves constructing household latrines, improving public sanitation facilities, and ensuring the enforcement of local regulations on sanitation.

Sanitation Infrastructure Maintenance and Sustainability:

Training of Sanitation Workers: Provide training for sanitation workers on the maintenance of public toilets, wastewater treatment plants, and waste collection systems. This will ensure that the infrastructure remains operational and in good condition.

- *Public-Private Partnerships (PPP):* Encourage public-private partnerships in the sanitation sector to ensure adequate investment and efficient management of facilities. Private companies contracted to manage solid waste collection, public toilets, and recycling plants, with district oversight to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

Development of Household and Public Sanitation Facilities:

- *Household Latrine Construction:* Promote the construction of affordable and sustainable household latrines. Subsidies or microcredit schemes can be introduced to assist low-income households in building their own latrines. Eco-friendly technologies, such as composting toilets, should be encouraged to reduce water usage and provide additional benefits like fertilizer for agriculture.
- *Sanitation for Schools and Healthcare Centres:* Ensure that all schools and healthcare centres in the district have adequate sanitation facilities, including handwashing stations. Poor sanitation in these institutions can lead to outbreaks of diseases and affect attendance and productivity.

Solid Waste Management:

Establishment of Waste Collection Systems: Develop an organized waste collection system that covers both urban and rural areas. Waste collection points should be set up in accessible locations where households and businesses can deposit waste. From there, waste can be transported to designated disposal sites or recycling centres.

- *Construction of Waste Disposal Sites:* Identify and develop sanitary landfill sites that are located far from residential areas, water bodies, and agricultural lands. These sites should be designed to prevent groundwater contamination, reduce odour, and minimize the spread of diseases. Waste incineration facilities could also be considered for non-recyclable and hazardous waste.

4.11 Storm Water Infrastructure and Services

- *Primary and Secondary Drainage Systems:* Construct primary drainage channels in major towns such as Tease and Ekye Amanfrom to carry storm water from densely populated areas to natural water bodies like the Volta Lake. Secondary drains should be built in residential neighbourhoods to collect runoff and direct it to the primary drainage system.
- *Reinforced Concrete Drains:* For major urban roads and areas prone to frequent flooding, use reinforced concrete drains with adequate capacity to handle peak storm water flows. These drains should have proper gradients to prevent water stagnation and ensure efficient water flow.
- *Culverts for Rural Roads:* In rural areas, where roads often become impassable during the rainy season, construct culverts to allow storm water to flow under roads without causing erosion or road damage. These culverts should be wide enough to handle the volume of water during heavy rains, especially in areas near rivers and streams.

Flood Control Measures:

Riverbank Protection and Erosion Control: Implement erosion control measures along riverbanks, including the Volta Lake, using riprap, gabions, and planting of vegetation to stabilize the banks, prevent soil erosion, and reduce the risk of rivers overflowing into nearby communities.

- *Early Warning Systems:* Develop a flood early warning system that can alert residents in flood-prone areas of impending floods.

4.12 Energy

Expanding Access to Grid Electricity

- *Mini-Grids for Remote Areas:* For remote communities where grid expansion may not be immediately feasible, mini-grid systems powered by renewable energy (solar, wind, or hydro) would be installed. Mini-grids can serve small clusters of households and public facilities, providing reliable electricity without waiting for full grid connectivity.
- *Upgrading and Maintaining Existing Infrastructure:* In areas where grid electricity is already available, ensure regular maintenance and upgrades to the transmission infrastructure. This includes upgrading transformers and power lines to improve the reliability of the power supply and reduce outages.
- *Rural Electrification Program:* Collaborate with the national government and the Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) to expand the national grid to underserved communities in the district. Priority given to towns like Tease, Ekye Amanfrom, and Maame Krobo, followed by smaller rural communities.

Solar Power Initiatives:

- *Household Solar Systems:* Encourage the adoption of solar home systems (SHS) to provide clean energy for households not connected to the grid. These systems can power basic household needs such as lighting, charging phones, and running small appliances.
- *Solar for Public Facilities:* Install solar panels on schools, healthcare centres, and administrative buildings to reduce dependence on the grid and ensure a reliable energy supply for critical services.

4.13 Transportation and Road Infrastructure

- *Graveling of Secondary Roads:* Re-gravel and grade secondary and feeder roads connecting farming communities to market centres and urban areas. Roads such as the Ekye Amanfrom-Apemso and Maame Krobo-Donkorkrom routes should be prioritized for periodic maintenance to improve all-year accessibility for rural farmers and traders.
- *Road Maintenance Program:* Establish a regular maintenance schedule for both paved and unpaved roads, particularly focusing on preventing erosion and washouts during the rainy season. This should include constructing culverts, drainage systems, and ensuring proper road grading.

Development of River Transport Infrastructure; upgrading of ferry services and expansion of boat transport services.

- *Expansion of Boat Transport Services:* Expand boat transport services to link remote communities along the Volta Lake with the district's major towns to facilitate the movement of people and goods, especially for areas without road access.
- *Safety and Regulatory Standards:* Improve safety measures for boat and ferry services, including mandatory life vests, boat inspections, and the establishment of emergency response systems. Training boat operators on safe practices will reduce the risk of accidents on the lake.

4.14 Health

Upgrade Existing Health Facilities:

- *Tease District Clinic:* Invest in upgrading Tease District Clinic by expanding its capacity to provide specialized services such as maternal health, emergency care, and diagnostic services. This will reduce the need for patients to travel to larger cities for advanced care.
- *Community Health Centres:* Upgrade the existing community health centres in towns like Maame Krobo, Ekye Amanfrom, and Adawso to provide a wider range of services, including primary healthcare, immunizations, and outpatient care. These centres should be equipped with modern medical equipment, reliable power, and water supply.

Construction of New Health Facilities:

- *New Community Health and Planning Services (CHPS) Compounds:* Establish CHPS compounds in remote areas to improve access to healthcare for rural population to provide basic healthcare services, including maternal and child health, family planning, and treatment of common illnesses.
- *Ambulance and Emergency Services:* Strengthen the ambulance services in the district by providing additional vehicles and improving response times. Establish well-coordinated emergency response systems and ensure that ambulances are equipped with life-saving equipment and communication tools for quick referrals to larger hospitals.

Maternal and Child Health Services; maternity wards and neonatal care, antenatal and postnatal care, training for midwives and health worker, and family planning services.

- *Maternity Wards and Neonatal Care:* Expand maternity wards in health facilities across the district and introduce neonatal care units to provide specialized care for newborns.
- *Antenatal and Postnatal Care:* Increase access to antenatal and postnatal care services by ensuring that every CHPS compound and health centre offers regular antenatal clinics to pregnant women receive necessary check-ups, health education, and nutrition advice to improve birth outcomes.
- *Training for Midwives and Health Workers:* Provide ongoing training for midwives and community health nurses to improve their capacity in managing childbirth, maternal health complications, and emergency obstetric care.
- *Family Planning Services:* Expand access to family planning services and contraception to reduce the rate of unintended pregnancies and improve maternal health. Community health workers should also be trained to provide family planning education in rural areas.

- *Capacity Building and Training:* Provide continuous professional development opportunities for healthcare workers. Training programs should cover areas such as emergency care, maternal and child health, infectious disease management, and mental health.
- *Retention Strategies:* Implement retention strategies, such as offering career progression opportunities, additional training, and support for healthcare workers' families, to reduce staff turnover and keep skilled professionals in the district.

Public Health and Disease Surveillance; community health volunteers, disease surveillance system and public health campaign.

- *Community Health Volunteers:* Train and mobilize community health volunteers to engage in public health campaigns, health education, and early disease detection. Volunteers can also support immunization drives, health screenings, and referrals to health facilities.
- *Disease Surveillance System:* Strengthen disease surveillance systems to detect, monitor, and respond to outbreaks of communicable diseases such as cholera, malaria, and COVID-19. Early warning systems and rapid response teams should be established to contain outbreaks and minimize their impact on the population.
- *Public Health Campaigns:* Regularly conduct public health campaigns to raise awareness about critical health issues such as waterborne diseases, malaria prevention, HIV/AIDS, and nutrition. These campaigns should use radio, community meetings, and health outreach programs to reach the broader population.

Primary Healthcare and Disease Prevention

- *Immunization Programs:* Strengthen immunization campaigns to ensure that all children receive vaccinations against preventable diseases such as polio, measles, and hepatitis. Mobile immunization teams can target remote villages where access to healthcare is limited.

Malaria Prevention and Treatment:

- *Distribution of Insecticide-Treated Nets (ITNs):* Increase the distribution of insecticide-treated nets to households, particularly in areas with high malaria transmission. Public education campaigns should accompany distribution to raise awareness of proper net usage.
- *Rapid Diagnostic and Treatment Centres:* Ensure that all health facilities and CHPS compounds have malaria testing kits and adequate stocks of antimalarial medications.
- *Health Education and Preventive Care:* Launch health education campaigns to promote hygiene, sanitation, and disease prevention. Topics should include handwashing, safe drinking water, and the importance of using healthcare services for early diagnosis and treatment.
- *Screening for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs):* Introduce regular health screening programs for non-communicable diseases like hypertension, diabetes, and cancers to prevent complications and reduce the healthcare burden on families and the district.

4.15 Education

Improvement of Educational Infrastructure

Construction and Expansion of Schools:

Basic Education (Primary and Junior High Schools): Construct new schools in underserved and remote areas to reduce the distance students must travel, ensuring that every community has access to primary and junior high education.

School Rehabilitation and Maintenance:

Renovate existing schools, especially those with dilapidated structures, leaking roofs, or lack of basic amenities like toilets and potable water. Improving school facilities will enhance the learning environment and prevent school dropouts.

- *Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centres:* Establish early childhood development centres across the district to provide quality pre-school education.

Teacher Recruitment, Training and Retention:

- *Continuous Professional Development:* Organize regular training and capacity-building workshops for teachers to enhance their skills in modern pedagogical methods, classroom management, and the use of educational technology. Teachers should also be trained in specialized subjects like science, mathematics, and ICT, which are often lacking in rural schools.
- *Teacher Motivation and Retention:* Implement strategies to retain teachers by providing career progression opportunities, awards for outstanding performance, and professional support. Creating a conducive working environment to boost teacher morale and improve the quality of education.

4.16 Environment

Forest Conservation and Reforestation

Community Forest Management: Engage local communities in forest management by establishing community-based forest management groups. These groups can play a vital role in monitoring forest use, preventing illegal logging, and managing reforestation projects.

Agroforestry Promotion: Promote agroforestry practices among farmers, integrating trees into agricultural land to improve soil quality, reduce erosion, and provide additional income through timber or fruit production.

Water Resource Management:

- *Protection of Water Bodies:* Establish buffer zones around rivers, streams, and wetlands, planting trees and grasses to prevent erosion and pollution. Strict enforcement of regulations that prohibit farming and construction near water bodies.

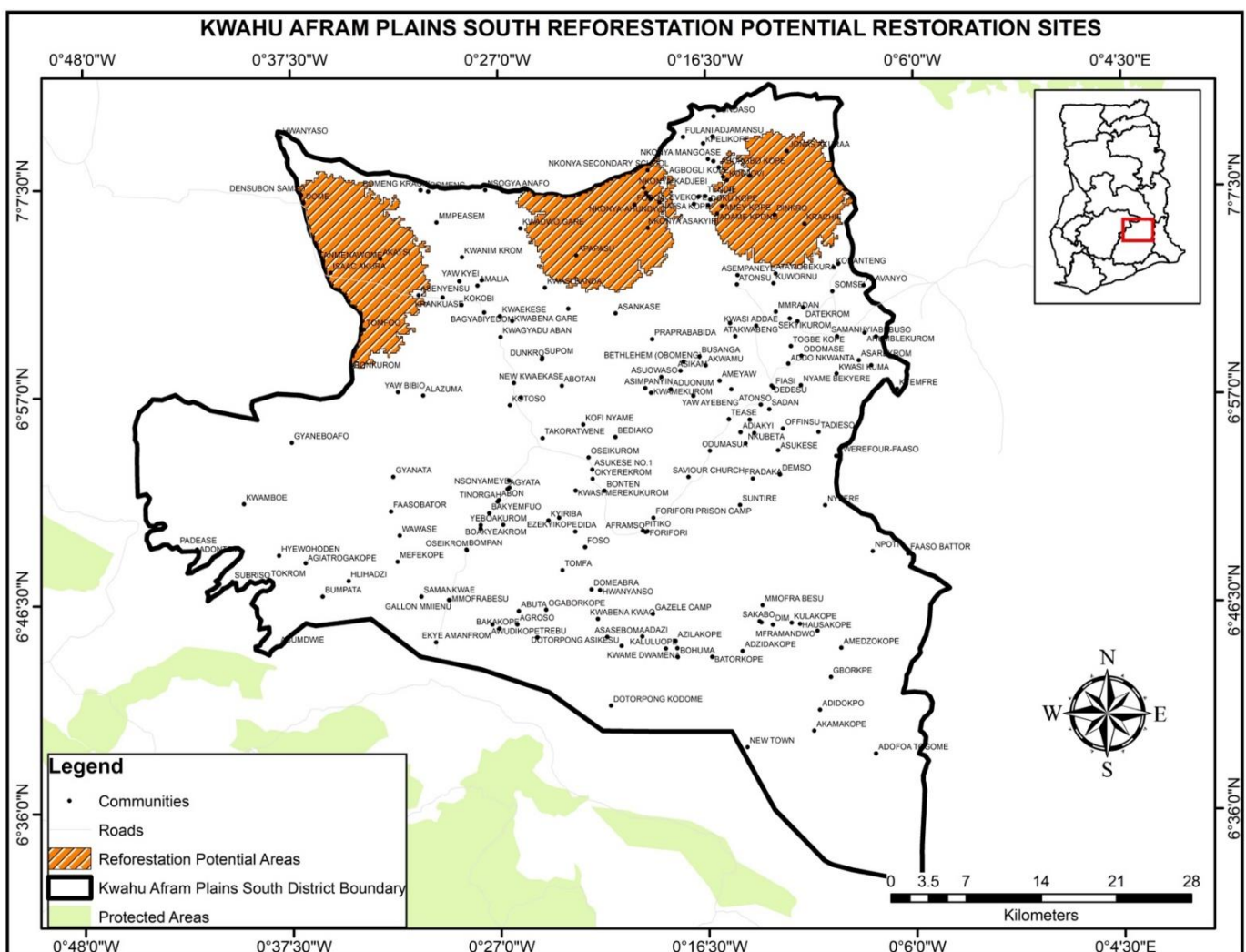
4.17 Spatial Restoration Interventions

Kwahu Afram Plains South is one of the largest districts in terms of size in the eastern region of Ghana. From table 9, which highlights the restoration interventions in the district, the total area covered by all potential restoration interventions is 122,685.90HA. Among the interventions, Terracing covers 11829.84HA, while woodlot covers 33,595.17HA. Riparian intervention covers the smallest area, with 7,933.73HA. Riparian intervention, although covering the smallest area, still contributes to the overall restoration goals, albeit to a lesser extent compared to other interventions. From maps 26-30 which details the distribution of the restoration interventions, agroforestry cut across the district from east to west while reforestation potential areas are situated in the northern part of the district.

Table 4.2: Summary Statistics on Potential Restoration Intervention in Kwahu Afram Plains South District

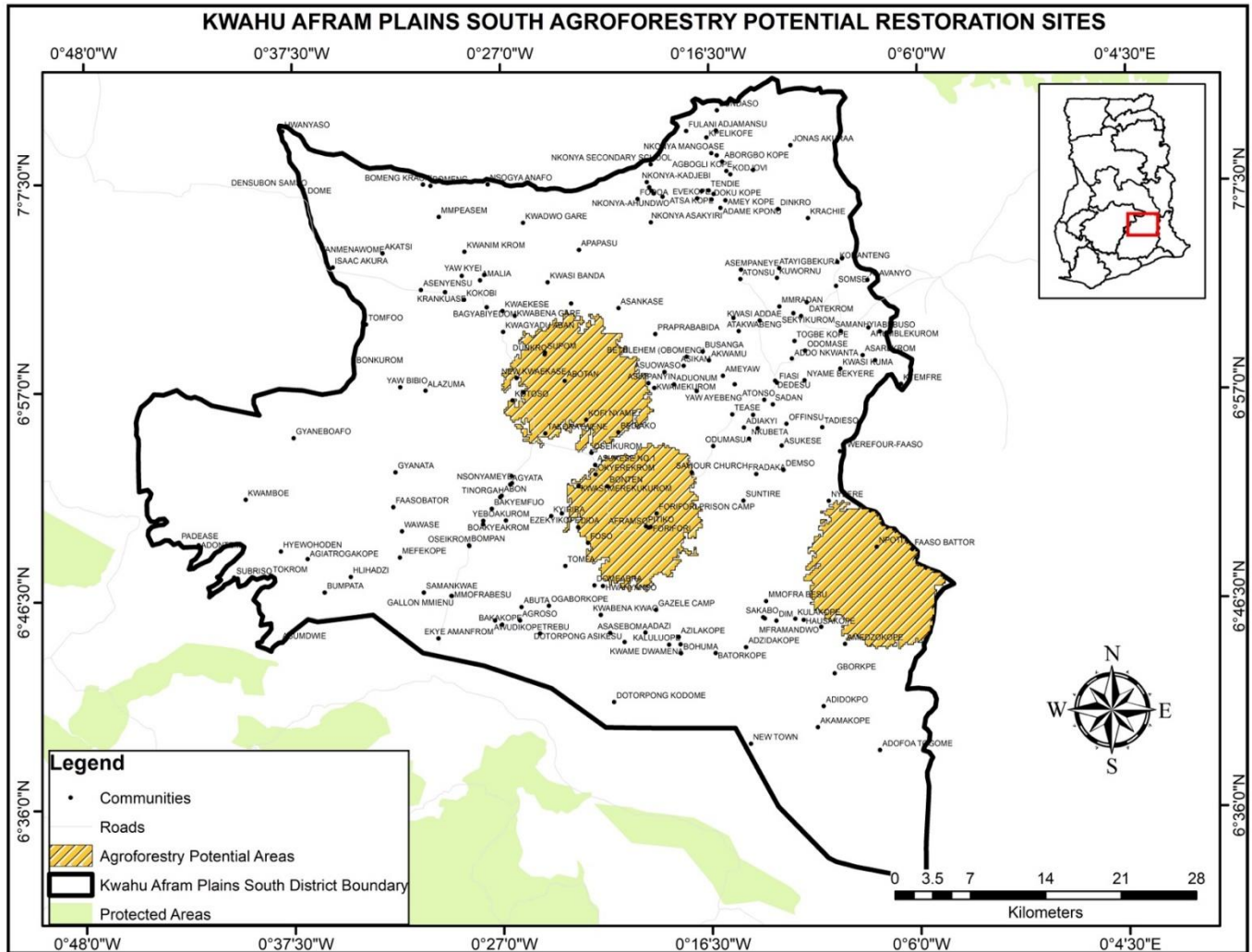
Restoration Intervention	Exclusive Area (HA)	Overlap	Total (Exclusive + Overlap) (HA)	% Restoration Option	% Share in relation to District
Reforestation	34469.14	412.17	34881.32	28.43	11.27
Agroforestry	31885.50	2560.34	34445.84	28.08	11.12
Terracing	11427.26	402.58	11829.84	9.64	3.82
Woodlot	30249.86	3345.31	33595.17	27.38	10.85
Riparian	5904.17	2029.56	7933.73	6.47	2.56
Total			122685.90	100.00	

Figure 4.1: Reforestation Potential Restoration Sites



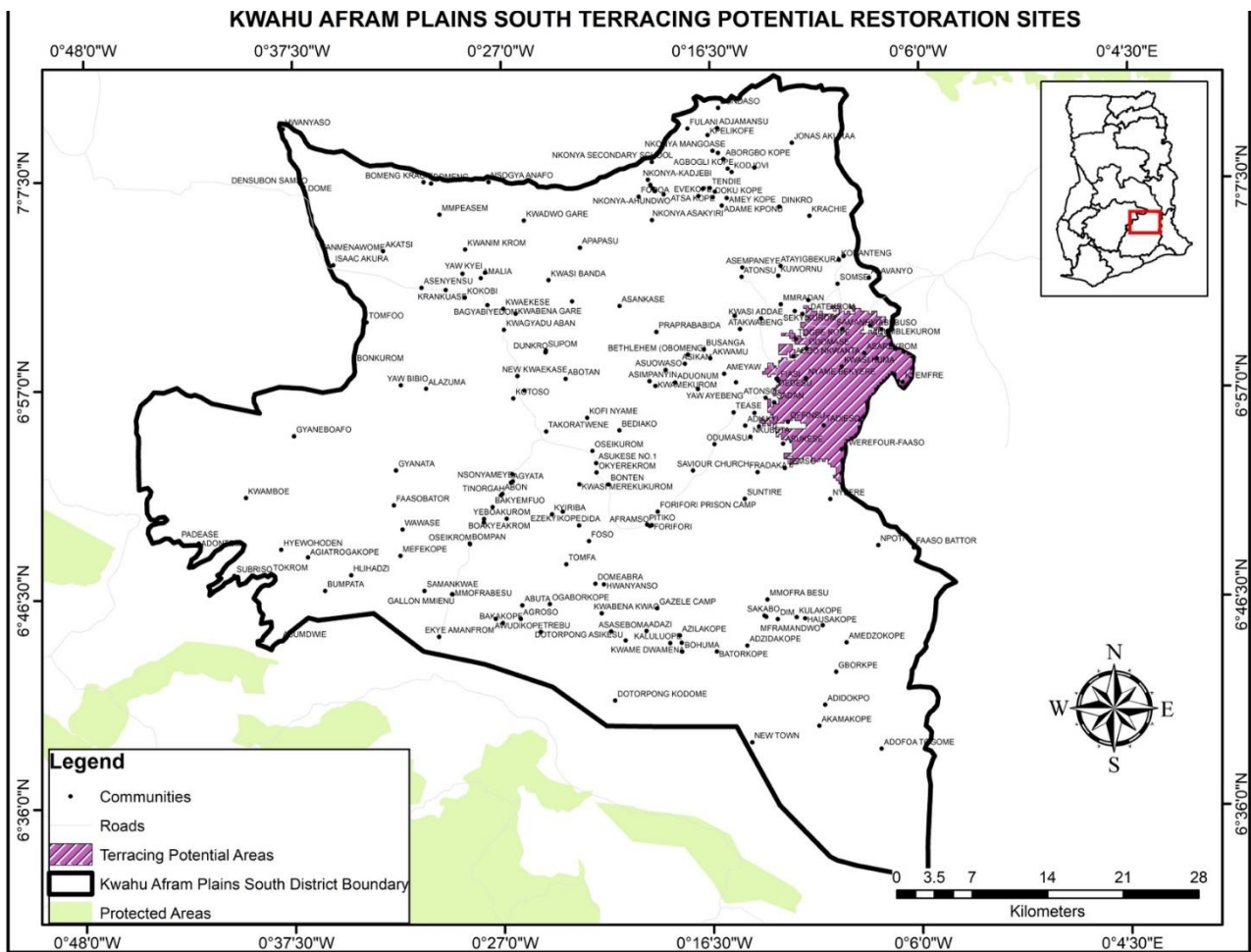
Map: Geographic Distribution Reforestation Potential Restoration Interventions in Kwahu Afram Plains South

Figure 4.2 : Agroforestry Potential Restoration Sites



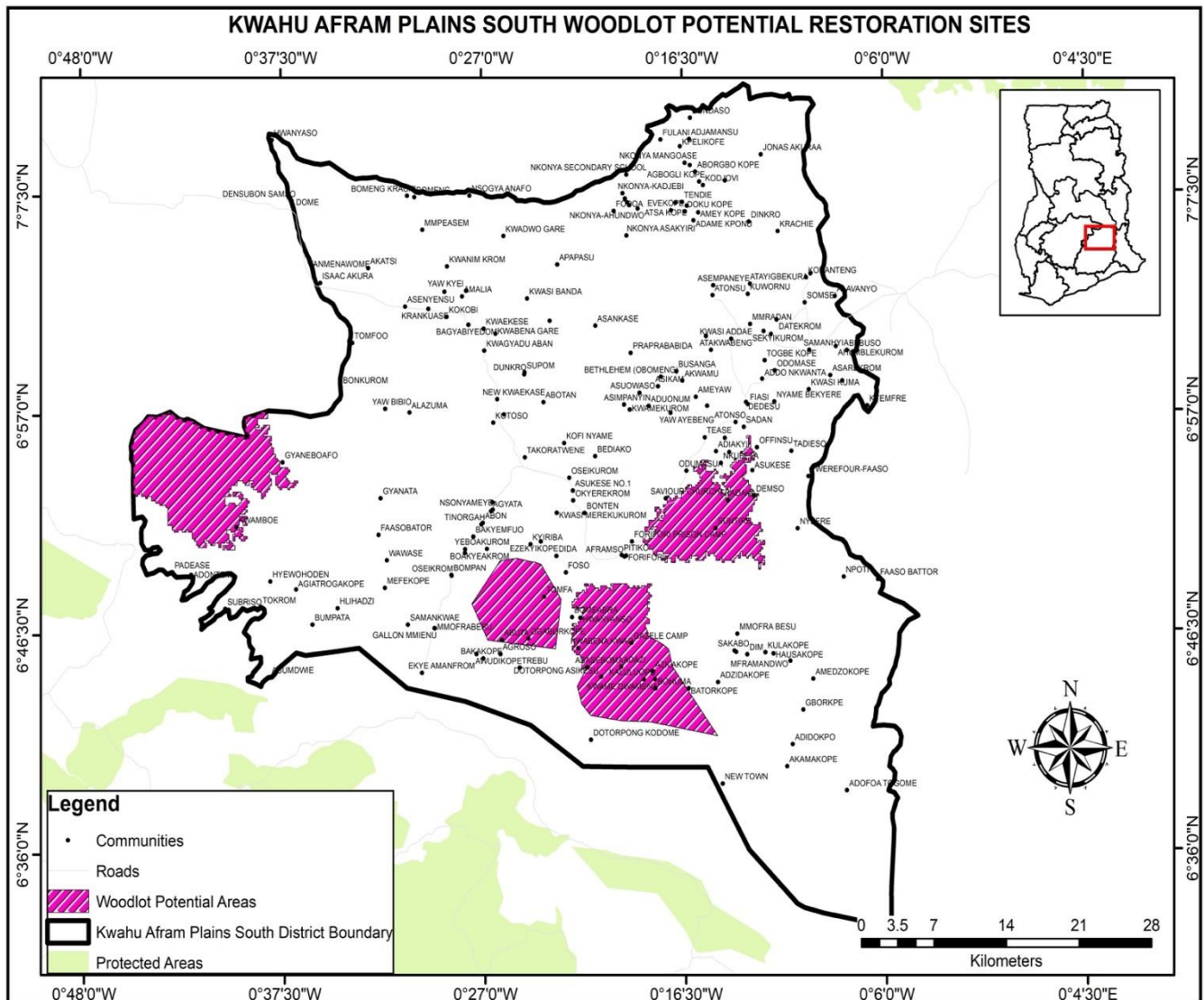
Map: Geographic Distribution Agroforestry Potential Restoration Interventions in Kwahu Afram Plains South

Figure 4.3: Terracing Potential Restoration Sites



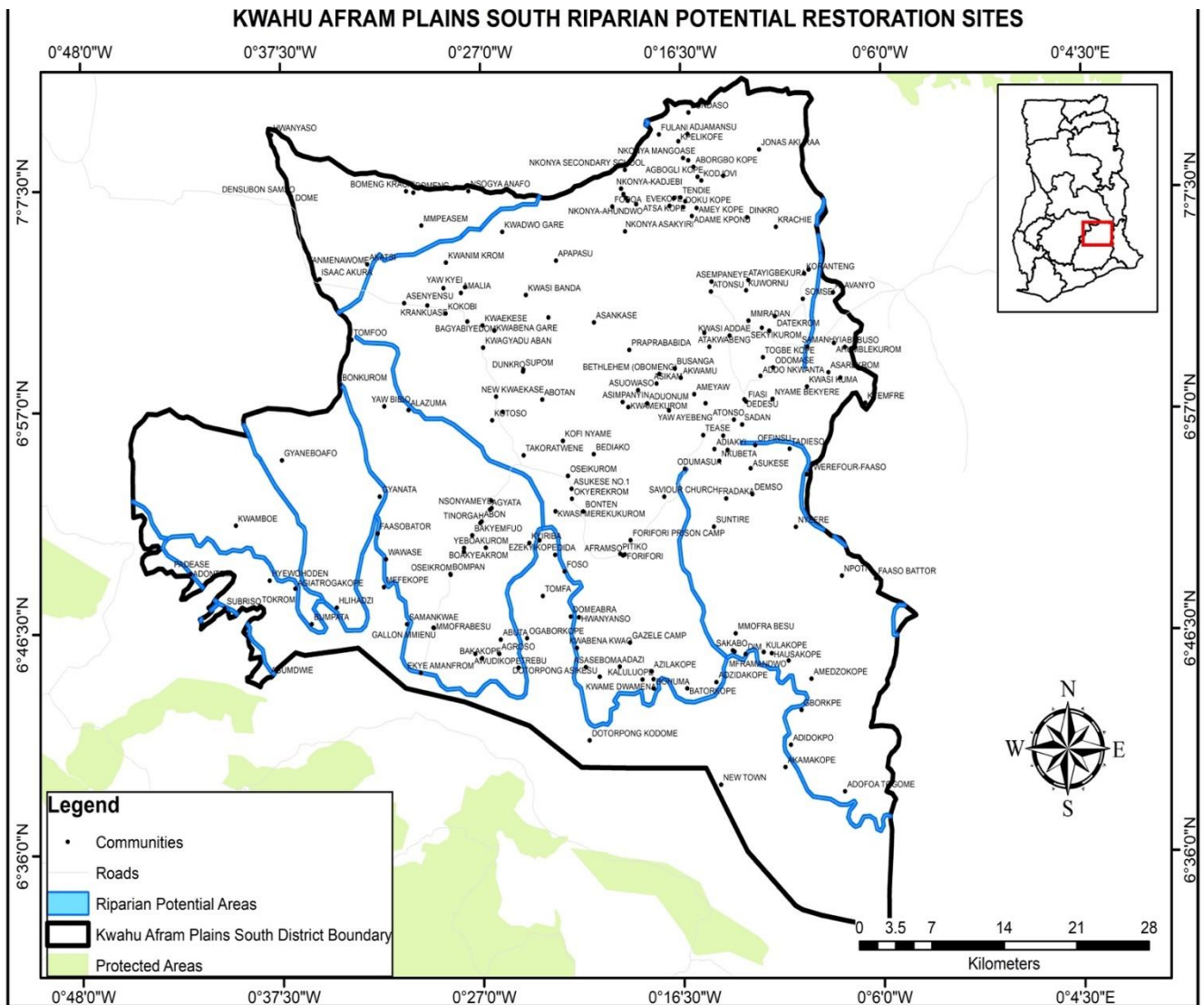
Map: Geographic Distribution Terracing Potential Restoration Interventions in Kwahu Afram Plains South

Figure 4.4: Woodlot Potential Restoration Interventions



Map: Geographic Distribution Woodlot Potential Restoration Interventions in Kwahu Afram Plains South

Figure 4.5: Riparian Potential Restoration Sites



Map: Geographic Distribution Riparian Potential Restoration Interventions in Kwahu Afram Plains South

Reforestation could be practiced in the northern part of the district, close to the Digya forest reserve. Reforestation should be practiced in degraded areas of the forest reserve so the trees could be protected. Woodlots should be grown in the southern part of the district to provide for the demand for trees for fishing and charcoal burning.

In areas where there are overlaps among restoration interventions, agroforestry should be prioritised to allow farmers within the district to plant trees and grow crops for food and income.

4.18 Communication Infrastructure and Services

- *Network Coverage Expansion:* Partner with major telecommunication companies such as MTN, Vodafone, and AirtelTigo to expand mobile network coverage across the district. Priority should be given to underserved and remote communities, ensuring that every area has at least 2G and 3G connectivity, while more urbanized areas like Tease and Maame Krobo should be equipped with 4G LTE services.

- *Improvement of Signal Strength*: Install additional cell towers in areas with weak signal strength to improve call quality and reduce network disruptions. This can be achieved through public-private partnerships (PPP) where the government provides incentives for telecom companies to invest in rural infrastructure.
- *Community Telecommunication Centres*: Establish community telecommunication centres in rural villages where residents can access phone services, especially in areas where private ownership of mobile phones is low. These centres can also offer services such as phone charging and SIM registration.

4.19 Gender and Development

- *Scholarships and Financial Support for Girls*: Provide scholarships and financial support to girls, especially those from low-income families, to encourage them to stay in school. This support could cover school fees, uniforms, books, and other essentials.
- *Community Awareness Programs on Girls' Education*: Organize community sensitization programs to raise awareness about the importance of girls' education. These programs should involve parents, traditional leaders, and religious figures to challenge cultural norms that discourage girls from pursuing education.
- *Female Role Models and Mentorship*: Create mentorship programs where educated women from the district serve as role models and mentors to young girls.
- *Elimination of Gender-Based Violence in Schools*: Establish strict policies and systems to prevent and address gender-based violence and harassment in schools. Girls should feel safe and supported in their learning environments.

Economic Empowerment of Women;

Access to Microfinance and Credit: Establish microfinance institutions and savings groups that provide women with access to loans and credit to start small businesses or invest in farming. These financial services should have low interest rates and flexible repayment options to accommodate women in informal sectors.

Skills Training and Capacity Building: Provide vocational training programs for women in areas such as tailoring, hairdressing, agriculture, and food processing. Training on business management, marketing, and digital skills should be incorporated to help women run their businesses effectively.

Women's Cooperatives: Support the formation of women's cooperatives in sectors like agriculture, handicrafts, and small-scale trade to enhance women's bargaining power, help them access better markets, and provide a platform for collective savings and investments.

4.20 Tourism

Development of Tourism Infrastructure;

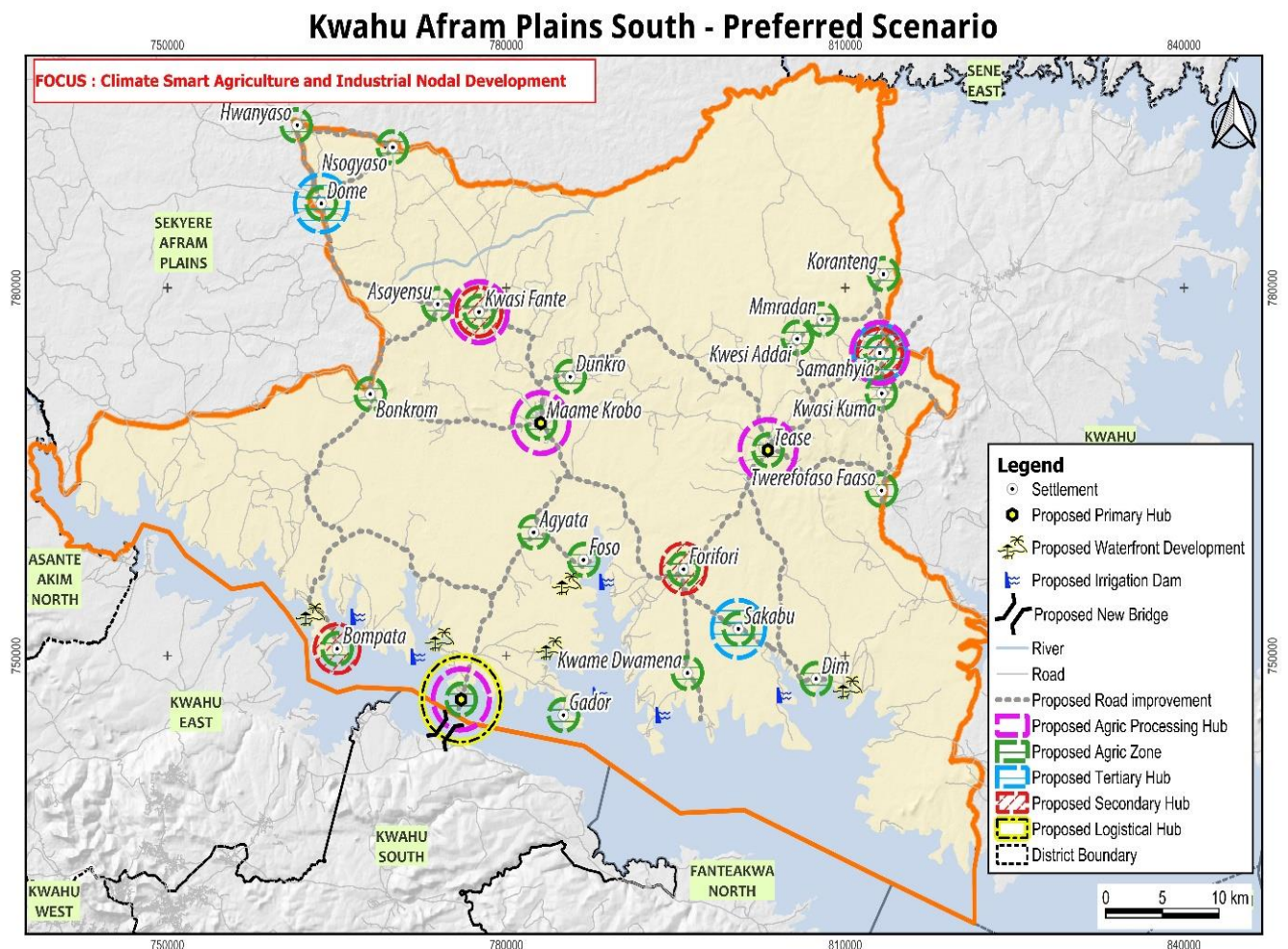
Road Infrastructure Improvement: Upgrade and maintain roads that link key towns such as Tease and Maame Krobo to tourist sites, especially along the Afram River and forested areas to make tourist attractions easily accessible, particularly during rainy seasons when roads often become impassable.

- *Ferry and Boat Services*: Improve ferry services across the Afram River, providing tourists with safe and reliable transportation. Introduce leisure boat rides, water taxis,

and eco-friendly boats for scenic tours, bird watching, and fishing expeditions along the Afram River.

- *Eco-Lodges and Accommodation*: Promote the construction of eco-friendly lodges and hotels,
- *Afram River Ecotourism*: Develop the Afram River as a primary ecotourism site, offering activities such as boat tours, bird watching, fishing trips, and canoeing.
- *Wildlife Reserves and Conservation*: Create community-based wildlife reserves where tourists can observe local fauna, including elephants, birds, and other species. Integrate guided nature walks, wildlife photography tours, and educational programs on conservation into these areas.

Figure 4.6: Kwahu Afram Plains South District Spatial Development Framework, 2025-2045



CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.0 Introduction

The chapter examines the comprehensive framework of Composite Development Programmes, emphasizing their strategic design and implementation. It covers the essential aspects of costing of the plans, providing methodologies to accurately estimate financial requirements for various development programmes. Further, it explores programme financing, detailing the sources and mechanisms for mobilizing funds necessary to sustain these programmes. Lastly, the chapter examines revenue generation measures, outlining innovative and practical approaches to enhance income streams that support medium-term development goals.

5.1 Development Programmes

The development programmes were designed in alignment with the strategies outlined in the previous chapter, incorporating the district's profile, including poverty analysis, mapping, and pro-poor initiatives. They also integrate crosscutting issues within district programmes, focus on local economic development, and reflect inputs from the District Sectoral Directorates as well as Town and Area Councils. Detailed Composite Programme of Action (POA) with Indicative Budget for the district is presented in Table 5.1.

5.2 Assumptions and methodologies used for costing

The costing process was guided by the assumption that standardization provides a reliable framework for managing uncertainties and external influences on cost estimates. This approach incorporated key estimates such as price levels, inflation rates, project timelines, resource availability, and the overall scope of planned activities.

The methodologies employed for costing vary depending on the nature and complexity of the programme. The cost of each individual activities comprising a programme were aggregated to determine the total cost for the programme. Similarly, costs of similar projects or programmes were compared to estimate expenses based on past data and experiences.

Table 5.1: Composite Programme of Action with Indicative Budget (2026 – 2029)

Table 5.1: Composite Programme of Action (POA) with Indicative Budget (2026 – 2029)

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development	X	X	X	X	21,000.00	4,526,787.00	148,000.00	1,251,000.00	√		FIN. DEPT.	BUDGET.
Agriculture and Agribusiness Development	X	X	X	X	437,300.00	968,345.00	210,039.24	0	√		DEPT. AGRIC	DA
Youth Employment in Agribusiness	X	X	X	X	125,000.00	298,000.00	39,455.00	785,256.21	√		DEPT. AGRIC	NGOs BAC DA
Education and Training	X	X	X	X	575,000.00	30,204,589.12	400,000.00	515,000.00	√		GES	DA
Health and Health Services promotion	X	X	X	X	4,921,450.00	4,149,690.00	526,000.00	248,000.00	√		GHS	DA
Social Protection and Poverty Reduction programme	X	X	X	X	205,000.00	16,551,560.87	523,500.00	398,000.00	√		DSWCD	NCCE, GES, GHS,
Gender Equality Programme	X	X	X	X	378,154.88	761,466.00	83,345.00	802643.79	√		Gender Desk Officer	DA
Disability-Inclusive Development	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	31,000.00	28,500.00	0	√		DSWCD	DA
Child Protection and Development	X	X	X	X	2,145,345.12	1,234,534.00	26,000.00	0	√		DSWCD	DA
Water, Environmental	X	X	X	X	0	103,000.00	50,000.00	0	√		DEHU	GHS

Table 5.1: Composite Programme of Action with Indicative Budget (2026 – 2029)

Sanitation and Hygiene programme												
Transport: Road, Rail, Air and Water	X	X	X	X	0	7,964,900.98	785,100.00	441,500.00	√		WORKS DEPT.	DA
Infrastructure Maintenance	X	X	X	X	18,961,158.12	20,210,497.98	72,000.00	250,000.00	√		ESTATE UNIT	WORKS DEPT.
Human Settlements Development	X	X	X	X	0	20,723,929.60	230,890.00	0	√		PPD	DA
Disaster Prevention & Climate Variability and Change	X	X	X	X	234,268.00	1,022,716.00	10,000.00	400,000.00	√		NADMO	DA
Local Governance and Decentralisation	X	X	X	X	451,000.00	2,904,000.00	0	0	√		CENTRAL ADMIN.	DPCU
Development Communication	X	X	X	X	388,768.00	1,852,910.00	30,000.00	0	√		DA	GHS
Public Accountability	X	X	X	X	89,840.00	8,730,000.00	161,464.00	0	√		DPCU	DA
TOTAL					24,278,600.12	119,545,522.55	2,833,293.24	4,443,400.00				

5.3 Programme Financing

The table 5.2 provides detailed financial data for the development programmes, showing their costs, expected revenues from various funding sources and resultant funding gaps. The combined cost for all the development programmes is **One Hundred and Fifty-one Million, Six Hundred and Ninety- two Thousand, Four Hundred and Sixteen Ghana Cedis. (GHC151,692,416.00)**, reflecting the scale and scope of planned development activities. However, the total expected revenue from all sources is **One Hundred and Forty-six Million, Four Hundred and Forty-three Thousand, Two Hundred and Ninety Ghana Cedis, Eleven pesewas (GHC146,443,290.11)**. There is a shortfall of **Five Million, Eight Hundred and Forty Thousand, Seven Hundred and Twenty-six Ghana Cedis (GHC5,840,726)**, which is approximately 3.85% of total costs.

5.4 Revenue Generation Measures

In addressing the funding gaps in the priority programmes, the district has adopted a multi-faceted approach combining enhanced local revenue generation, strategic partnerships, donor engagement, and innovative financing tools. The following are measures put in place to boost revenue:

Enhance Internally Generated Funds (IGF):

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District intends to:

- Intensify the collection of market tolls, stall rentals, and service fees for business permits and licenses to increase revenue without deterring traders. In addition, establish a cattle market at Ekye Amanfrom.
- Capacity Building for revenue officers and community leaders on revenue mobilisation and transparency to build trust and improve collections.
- The district also intends to launch campaigns to encourage informal businesses to register and pay fees, with benefits such as access to training.
- Identify specific local infrastructure projects such as construction of market stores where private sector can co-invest and share revenue.
- Automate payments and provide multiple payment channels through the implementation of mobile money payments and digital receipts for all economic services to reduce leakage and increase compliance.

Financing Education Programmes

- The district through the Ghana Education Service would encourage the establishment of active alumni associations to mobilize funds for specific school projects and scholarships.
- Approach local businesses for sponsorship of school programs and infrastructure in exchange for public recognition.

Financing Social Welfare Programmes

- Facilitate the creation of savings and loan groups within vulnerable communities to support welfare activities.
- Engage local companies to support welfare initiatives through organising donor conferences and in-kind donations.

- Actively seek partnerships with NGOs working in child protection, development, and social protection to co-finance programmes or provide technical support.

Financing Environmental Health Programme

- Collaborate with companies interested in sustainability to sponsor clean-up campaigns or environmental projects.
- Actively seek partnerships with NGOs working in environmental protection to co-finance programmes or provide technical support.

Table 5.2 Programme Financing for the MTDP 2026 -2029

Development Programme	Programme cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap(B-A)
		GoG	DACF	IGF	D A C F - RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others (Specify)		
Economic Development programme	5,946,787.00	21,000.00	4,526,787.00	148,000.00	0	0	0	0	4,695,787.00	1,251,000.00
Agriculture Development programme	1,615,684.24	437,300.00	968,345.00	210,039.24	0	0	0	0	1,615,684.24	0
Youth Employment in Agribusiness	1,247,711.21	125,000.00	298,000.00	39,455.00	0	0	0	0	462,455.00	785,256.21
Education programme	31,694,589.12	575,000.00	27,612,989.12	400,000.00	1,250,000.00	0	0	0	29,837,989.12	1,856,600.00
Health programme	17,678,060.87	205,000.00	16,551,560.87	523,500.00	398,000.00	0	0	0	17,678,060.87	0.00
Social Welfare programme	6,834,700.00	907,474.20	4,087,993.45	139,206.55	0	0	0	0	5,134,674.20	1,700,025.80
Gender programme	62,000.00	0	33,500.00	28,500.00	0	0	0	0	62,000.00	0
Environmental Health programme	9,783,100.98	0	7,292,900.98	785,100.00	672,000.00	0	0	0	8,750,000.98	1,033,100.00
Works programme	39,493,656.10	19,612,102.50	17,809,235.70	72,000.00	2,000,317.90	0	0	0	39,493,656.10	0
Operations and Maintenance programme	20,954,819.60	0	20,773,929.60	180,890.00	0	0	0	0	20,954,819.60	0
Physical Planning programme	3,355,000.00	451,000.00	2,904,000.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	3,355,000.00	0
Disaster Prevention & Management programme	2,271,678.00	388,768.00	1,852,910.00	30,000.00	0	0	0	0	2,271,678.00	0
Human Resource programme	869,840.00	89,840.00	780,000.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	869,840.00	0
Governance programme	8,111,464.00	0	7,950,000.00	161,464.00	0	0	0	0	8,111,464.00	0
Emergency Planning & Response programme	1,109,400.00	0	1,109,400.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	1,109,400.00	0
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring & Evaluation programme	1,911,636.00	496,034.00	1,370,602.00	45,000.00	0	0	0	0	1,911,636.00	0
Total	151,692,415.91	23,183,518.70	115,624,153.72	2,723,699.79	4,911,917.90	0	0	0	146,443,290.11	5,840,725.80

5.5 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

The development programmes of the district were subjected to the SEA process. The analysis evaluated how each programme contributes to support each other to achieve the objectives of the MTDP and sustainable development, minimizes environmental and social risks, and aligns with the district's strategic development goals, national framework, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Where the relationship was positive, the issues would be addressed holistically.

5.6 Sustainability Analysis of the Programmes (internal consistency/compatibility)

A comprehensive Sustainability Assessment was undertaken for all key the development programmes in the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan to ensure environmental, social, economic, and institutional alignment. Each programme was evaluated using a standardized matrix of criteria, indicators, and performance measures based on the principles of sustainable development as shown in Appendix 3 of this document. The following were the key findings of the analysis:

Consistency and Alignment across Programmes

All the 11 programmes assessed (including Economic Development, Agriculture, Health, Education, Gender Equality, etc.) follow a uniform evaluation structure. Criteria such as biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, gender inclusion, equity, and institutional governance were applied across the board.

Cross-Sectoral Sustainability Integration

The assessments promote local resource use, community participation, equitable development, and strong economic linkages. Governance elements (e.g., human rights, democratic principles, and access to information) were systematically considered.

Institutional and Environmental Safeguards

Each programme was designed to ensure compliance with environmental standards, minimize adverse ecological impacts, and promote inclusive service delivery.

The assessment showed that all the development programmes demonstrate a high level of internal compatibility and coherence with sustainability principles. This alignment provides a robust foundation for achieving inclusive, resilient, and environmentally responsible development outcomes over the medium term in the district.

CHAPTER SIX

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.0 Introduction

The chapter outlines the Annual Action Plans that operationalize the strategic objectives of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the period 2026 to 2029. It presents a year-by-year breakdown of prioritized programmes, projects, and interventions across key development sectors, including economic growth, social protection, infrastructure, education, health, agriculture, governance, and the environment.

Each annual action plan details specific activities to be implemented, locations, responsible agencies, timeframes and indicative budgets. The chapter serves as a practical roadmap for translating medium-term strategies into actionable and measurable results, ensuring effective implementation, monitoring, and resource alignment throughout the four-year period. Table 6.1 to table 6.4 captures the four (4) annual actions plans for the medium-term 2026 – 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

6.1 Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2026

Table 6.1: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2026

Objective: Increase the district's internally generated revenue (IGF) by at least 40% by December 2029													
Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness Development													
Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
1. Constitute and resource an effective revenue enforcement team.	Tease	X	X	X	X			15,000.00			√	FIN. DEPT.	HR.
2. Update revenue data base	Tease	X	X	X	X			20,000.00			√	DBC	DPCU
3. Embark on pay your levy campaign	District Wide	X	X	X	X		5,000.00	5,000.00			√	FIN. DEPT	DBC
4. Procure wellington boot, raincoat, jackets and other logistics to security personnel and revenue collectors	Tease	X	X	X	X		50,000.00			√		FIN. DEPT	DBC

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Construction of 1 No. 24 hour economy market	Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X		4,200,000.00			√		DWD	DA
Sub Total						0	4,255,000.00	40,000.00					

Objectives: 1. Improve accessibility to key agricultural markets by market infrastructure across the district by December 2029.

2. Increase decent employment and self-employment in agriculture by 30% through agribusiness development, value chain support, and youth skills training by December 2029.

3. Increase the coverage and effectiveness of agricultural extension services by ensuring that at least 80% of farming communities receive regular (monthly) extension support and training by December 2029

4. Establish 5 standard warehouses to improve storage and reduce post-harvest losses by December 2029

Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness Development

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Intensify education for 400 crop farmers on bio-control of fall army worm using Eiphosoma Laphygmae and safe use of agro-chemicals to reduce pest infestation with 20% women and 20% youth participation	District wide	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	15,000.00	20,500.00		√		DoA	RAD/CA Bi
Build data base of rice farmers and educate them on climate change, its impact on food security and the need to use resilience rice varieties	District wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	3,000.00	10,539.24		√		DoA	RAD
Organize a business forum for maize value chain actors	District wide	X	X	X	X	2,000.00	13,500.00	15,000.00		√		DoA	BAC

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Carry out Multi Round Annual Crops and Livestock Survey (SRID Activity) for data collection to inform planning and decision making	District wide	X	X	X	X		6,000.00	5,000.00		√		DoA	RAD
Organize 10 crop field demonstration on sustainable soil management using intercrop, strip cropping and crop rotation	District wide	X	X	X	X		20,000.00	30,000.00		√		DoA	KAPSDA
Conduct on farm training for 30 Farmers on sustainable land management and soil improvement practices	District wide	X	X	X	X			2,000.00		√		DoA	KAPSDA

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Train 50 mango and cashew farmers on carbon credit and wild fire management with 30% women and 20% youth participation	District wide	X	X	X	X	6,500.00	7,500.00	13,000.00		√		DoA	KAPSDA
Educate farmers and support them on flagship programmes (Feed Ghana)	District wide	X	X	X	X		13,000.00	12,000.00		√		DoA	KAPSDA
Train 200 farmers on post-harvest handling, nutrition and food safety involving 30% women and 20% youth	District wide	X	X	X	X		6,000.00	12,000.00		√		DoA	KAPSDA
Train 40 farmers with 30% women and 20% youth participation in the release of parasitoid (<i>Eiphosoma Laphygmae</i>) in the field	District wide	X	X	X	X	6,500.00	7,500.00	13,000.00		√		DoA	KAPSDA

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Sensitize 200 farmers on agro-forestry in relation to soil fertility improvement and vegetation restoration with 40% women and 20% youth participation	District wide	X	X	X	X	8,500.00	10,500.00	20,000.00		√		DoA	KAPSDA
Sensitize 150 farmers on riparian re-vegetation to protect our water bodies as sustainable land management and encourage 10% youth and women involvement	District wide	X	X	X	X	7,500.00	9,500.00	15,000.00		√		DoA	KAPSDA
Sensitize stakeholders and cattle farmers on cattle distraction to reduce conflict between crop and cattle farmers	District wide	X	X	X	X	3,000.00				√		DoA	RAD
Sensitize animal farmers on CBPP	District wide	X	X	X	X	4,000.00		3,000.00		√		DoA	

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Sensitize small ruminant farmers on dry season feeding	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00					√		DoA	KAPSDA
Train farmers on pen construction of small ruminants using local materials	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00		5,000.00			√		DoA	KAPSDA
Implement diseases control programs, including Vaccination campaign against major disease like PPR VIRUS, CBPP, RABIES and Newcastle Disease	District wide	X	X	X	X	7,000.00					√		VSD/DVO	KAPSD/ RVO
Provide technical guidance, sensitization and support to farmers on animal nutrition and management practices.	District wide	X	X	X	X	2,500.00					√		VSD/DVO	DoA

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Conduct farm visits and inspections to monitor animal health.	District wide	X	X	X	X	7,000.00					√		VSD/DVO	DoA
Provide veterinary care and services to animals in the district, including diagnosis treatment and prevention.	District wide	X	X	X	X	3,000.00					√		VSD/DVO	DoA
Train 20 women farmers in quality grain and standardization for linkage to other market	District wide	X	X	X	X	3,000.00	2,000.00				√		DoA	MIS
Train 17 staff on the use of Microsoft word and Excel to generate good report	District wide	X	X	X	X	4,500.00	3,500.00				√		DoA	
Train 1 female FBO on group dynamic	District wide	X	X	X	X	7,000.00	3,000.00				√		DoA	KAPSDA
Prepare Annual and quarter Reports	District wide	X	X	X	X	2,000.00					√		DoA	KAPSDA

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Train 1 women's groups in gari processing, packaging and marketing	District wide	X	X	X	X		3,500.00			√		DoA	KAPSDA
Train 20 women processors on value addition and marketing	District wide	X	X	X	X		3,000.00			√		DoA	KAPSDA
Train 2 women's groups of 15 members each on price negotiation, market-driven production, accessing collective markets and market	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	3,000.00			√			KAPSDA
Facilitate the celebration of Farmers Day	District wide	X	X	X	X		80,500.00				√	DA	DOA
Sub Total						131,000.00	4,465,000.00	211,039.24	0				

Objective: Facilitate equitable youth access to agricultural inputs, financing, machines and equipment to enable greater participation in climate-smart agriculture and the value chain agribusiness by December 2029..

Programme: Youth Employment in Agribusiness programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026	Cost	Project Status	Implementation Institution/Department
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Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Provide subsidised agricultural inputs including improved seeds, fertilizers, and modern farming equipment to support youth engagement in productive and sustainable agriculture	District wide	X	X	X	X		100,000.00			√		DoA	GEA, NGOs, DA
Conduct district-wide youth sensitisation and awareness campaigns on modern agriculture and emerging opportunities across the agricultural value chain.	District wide	X	X	X	X			39,455.00		√		DoA	GEA, NGOs, DA

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Support the youth with tricycles "Aboboya" to aid in the transportation of agricultural products to market cent to crate emplnment	District wide	X	X	X	X	125,000.00			285,256.21	√		DoA	GEA, NGOs, DA
Support the youth with processing machines (Cassava and maize processing machine) to crate emplnment	District wide	X	X	X	X		198,000.00			√		DoA	GEA, NGOs, DA
Sub Total						125,000.00	298,000.00	39,455.00	285,256.21				

Objectives: 1. Achieve at least a 95% attendance rate for both teachers and students across all schools by December 2029.

2. Increase enrolment at all educational levels by at least 50% by December 2029.

3. Improve the district literacy rate through strengthened basic education by December 2029.

4. Improve the quality of teaching and learning through enhanced instructional supervision, provision of learning materials, and teacher capacity development by December 2029.

Programme: Education and Training programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)	Cost	Project Status	Implementation Institution/Department
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Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Organize management training for SISOs to strengthen school supervision	Tease	X	X	X	X						√	GES	DA
Organize SPAM for stakeholders, students Assemblymen etc at circuit level	Tease	X	X	X	X			40,000.00			√	GES	WORLD VISION /DA
Organize District Education sector Performance review for the year, presenting it to an annual stakeholder joint annual review for 150 stakeholders	Tease	X	X	X	X		50,000.00			√		GES	DA
Implement incentive package for teacher in deprived areas	Tease	X	X	X	X	200,000.00				√		DA	GES
Training of SMCs/PTA on	Tease	X	X	X	X			60,000.00			√	GES	

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

transparency and accountability in all schools													WORLD VISION/DA
District Directors monitoring to all Basic Schools	Tease	X	X	X	X	35,000.00					√	GES	DA
Resources SISOs and other D.E.O Staff to intensify monitoring and supervision in all schools	Tease	X	X	X	X	10,000.00					√	GES	DA
Organize orientation for newly recruited/ appointed teacher.	Tease	X	X	X	X		10,000.00	10,000.00			√	GES	DA
Organize best teacher award for teachers	Tease	X	X	X	X	200,000.00		100,000.00		√		GES	DA
Provide funding to support district/ circuit and, zonal sporting activities.	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00					√	GES	DA

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Support maintenance of SISOs and other coordinators official motor bikes for effective monitoring	District wide	X	X	X	X	25,000.00					√		GES	DA
Provide funds for the organization of inter-circuit reading festival	District wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	10,000.00				√		GES	DA
Provide computers and accessories for D.E.O	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00		30,000.00			√		GES	DA
Construction of 2 No. 3 unit classroom block at Mmradan and Tease	Tease and Mmradan	X	X	X	X		1,069,000.00				√		DA	GES
Construction of 2 No. 6 unit classroom block	Maame Krobo and Amedzokope	X	X	X	X		1,200,000.00				√		DA	GES
Construction of 2 No. 2 unit classroom block at Lardekope and Datekrom	Lardekope and Dartekrom	X	X	X	X		450,000.00				√		DA	GES

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Supply of 700 pieces of dual desks for primary schools	District wide	X	X	X	X		600,000.00			√		DA	GES
Supply of 700 pieces of mono desks for JHS schools	District wide	X	X	X	X		480,000.00			√		DA	GES
Supply of 200 Octagonal tables and 1,600 chairs for KG schools	District Wide	X	X	X	X		250,500.00			√		DA	GES
Complete the construction of 5 No. 3 unit JHS Classroom Block with supplies at Koranteng, Kwasi Addae, Hwanyaso, Nyame Bekyere, Bonkro	Koranteng, Kwasi Addae, Hwanyaso, Nyame Bekyere, Bonkro	X	X	X	X		2,241,000.00			√		DA	GES
Construct 2 No KG block for Ziga and Hlihadzi Community MP's project	Ziga and Hlihadzi	X	X	X	X		1,200,000.00			√		DA	GES

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Construct 1 No Office space for District Education Directorate at Tease	Tease	X	X	X	X		1,700,000.00			√		DA	GES
Purchase of 10 No. Jungle Motor cycle for Circuit Supervisors	District wide	X	X	X	X		200,000.00			√		DA	GES
Supply of 300 tables and chairs for basic school teachers	District wide	X	X	X	X		479,000.00			√		DA	GES
Facilitate the celebration of Independence Day	District wide	X	X	X	X		150,000.00			√		DA	GES
Sub Total						525,000.00	10,089,500.00	280,000.00	0				

Objectives: 1. Increase the family planning (FP) acceptor rate to at least 30% by 2029.
2. Increase access to essential health care services by 30% through expanded service delivery points and outreach programmes by 2029
3. Increase Antenatal Care (ANC) attendance (at least 4 visits) to a minimum of 70% by 2029.
4. Increase skilled delivery coverage to at least 50% by 2029.
5. Increase Vitamin A supplementation coverage among children under five to at least 80% by 2029.
6. Reduce the prevalence of underweight among children under five to less than 2% by 2029.
7. Increase functional CHPS compounds to 100% across the district by 2029.
8. Reduce the stillbirth rate to less than 10 per 1,000 births by 2029.

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Programme: Health and Health Services promotion programme													
Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Construct of 3 No. CHPS compounds	Dome, Koranteng Krachi						2,759,000.00				√	GHS	KAPSDA
	Kwasi Kuma												
Complete construction of 2 No CHPS compound and supply of 3 set of Tables and Chairs, 2 screens, 2 Sitting Bench for Patients, 2 Beds, a double Door Fridge at Samankwae and Gador (Legacy)	Samankwae, Gador	X		X			1,100,000.00			√		GHS	KAPSDA
Construction of Accommodation complex for Maame Krobo Health Centre	Maame Krobo	X		X			1,000,000.00			√		GHS	KAPSDA

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Conduct immunization service across the district	District wide		X	X	X		76,000.00				√	GHS	KAPSDA
Organise In-service training for staff customer care	Tease	X	X	X	X		5,000.00		10,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSDA/WV
Procurement of 5 motorbikes for CHPS compounds		X					125,000.00			√		GHS	KAPSDA
Organise quarterly monitoring and support visit to all facilities	District wide	X	X	X	X		6,000.00	10,000.00	8,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSDA
Organise annual awards ceremony for best performing staff and facilities.	Tease	X	X				20,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	√		GHS	KAPSDA, Partners
Provide end of year package for all staff	Tease				X		15,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	√		GHS	KAPSDA, Partners
Organise quarterly community durbars	District wide		X	X	X				18,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSDA

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Organise quarterly mop up on immunization in hard-to-reach areas	All HTR locations	X	X	X	X		10,000.00		10,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSDA
Organise school health and nutrition services (Infant and young child feeding)	All sub-districts	X	X	X	X			5,000.00			√	GHS	KAPSDA
Organise pregnancy school and food demonstration to reduce the burden of anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies in pregnant women	All communities	X	X	X	X			2,000.00	3,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSDA
Organise food demonstration at various outreach areas to Reduce the growing burden of underweight among children under five years	All communities	X	X	X	X				12,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSDA

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Organise orientation for all midwives on ARVs	Tease	X							4,000.00		√	GHS	NACP	
Organise Community Engagement and Risk Communication for Health Promotion	All communities in the district	X	X	X	X			5,000.00		5,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSDA
Organise awareness creation on the prevention of NCDs and create wellness clinics	All sub-districts	X	X	X	X			5,000.00		6,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSDA
Procurement of 10 HB meters	Tease	X						5,000.00			√	GHS	KAPSDA	
Procure 4 No. Ultra sound Scan Machine for four CHPS compounds	Tease, Maamekrobo Ekye Amanfrom	X						400,000.00			√	GHS	KAPSDA	
Organize quarterly DRMT meeting	Tease	X	X	X	X			2,660.00			√	FP	DRMT	
	District wide	X	X	X	X			5,320.00			√	FP	DAC	

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Organize quarterly DAC meeting													
Attending meetings/workshops at National and Regional level	District wide	X	X	X	X		1,800.00			√		Focal Person	DAC
Mobilize Communities for HTS during special events	District wide	X	X	X	X		2,000.00			√		DAC/ Focal Person	DAC
Organize one review meeting with implementing partners and other stakeholders	District wide	X	X	X	X		1,590.00			√		FP/DAC	DAC
Sub Total							5,544,370.00	47,000.00	113,000.00				

Objective: Achieve at least 80% Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) coverage among eligible clients by 2029.

Programme: Health and Health Services promotion programme

Organize HIV sensitization and HTS in 3 schools	District wide	X	X	X	X		1,550.00			√		DAC/ Focal Person	DAC
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Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Undertake monitoring visit to IPs, ART and PMTCT sites	District wide	X	X	X	X		2,500.00			√		FP/DRMT	DAC
Prepare and Submit quarterly reports to TSU and GAC	District wide	X	X	X	X		800			√		FP/DRMT	DAC
Carry out HIV sensitization and Know-your-status campaign in 6 communities	District wide	X	X	X	X		5,000.00			√		Focal Person	DAC
Distribution, demonstration and Promotion of condom use in the District	District wide	X	X	X	X		550			√		FP/GHS	DAC
Organize World AIDS Day Celebration	Selected communities	X	X	X	X		5,000.00			√		FP/DAC/GHS	
Support critically needy PLHIV and OVCs	District wide	X	X	X	X		2,500.00			√		Focal Person/	DCD/DCE
Seek support for benevolent organizations	District wide	X	X	X	X				2,000.00	√		Focal Person/DCD/DCE	DAC
Sub Total							3,838,270.00	47,000.00	115,000.00				

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Objectives: 1. Increase community and institutional surveillance systems to protect children from violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation by December 2029.
2. Promote and safeguard the rights and welfare of all children through strengthened social welfare and child protection systems by December 2029.

Programme: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
Extension of case management service to vulnerable persons.	Tease Somsei Dedeso Mmradan	X	X	X	X	1,000.00		1,000.00	2,000.00		√	DSWCD	NCCE, GES
Carry out case follow ups on cases recorded on the Social Welfare Information Management System.	Some selected communities	X	X	X	X	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,200.00			√	DSWCD	

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Organize Advocacy and Awareness Creation on Child and Family Welfare Policy in some Communities	Prapra	X	X	X	X	2,000.00	1,000.00				√	NCCE	DSWCD
Organize sensitization program on Child Abuse, Labour and Trafficking in 5 Communities	Sakabo Tailorkope	X	X	X	X	2,500.00	1,500.00		2,000.00		√	DSWCD	NCCE, GES
Carry out sensitization programmes on gender equality	Maame krobo	X	X	X	X		1,500.00		1,000.00		√	DSWCD	NCCE, CSOs
Carry out monitoring exercise on beneficiaries of the PWDs Fund Disbursement	Some selected communities	X	X	X	X			4,000.00			√	DSWCD	KAPSDA
Educate the public on the importance of early childhood care and development	Some selected communities	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		1,200.00		√	DSWCD	NCCE

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Organize Community/School Engagement with the Child Protection Toolkit	Some selected communities	X	X	X	X				7,000.00		√		
Establish Community Watch-Committees on Child labour in 5 Communities	Some selected communities	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		2,000.00	√		DSWCD	NCCE
Organize sensitization program on Teenage pregnancy and Child Marriage	Tease, Ekye Amanfrom, Maame Krobo, Kwasi Fante and Samanhyia	X	X	X	X	1,500.00			4,500.00		√	DSWCD	NCCE

Objective: Increase employment opportunities across all socioeconomic groups through skills development, enterprise support, and job creation programmes by December 2029.

2. Ensure the effective, timely, and transparent disbursement of the 3% DACF allocation for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) annually from 2025–2029.

3. Implement the CLASS social protection scheme alongside the LEAP cash grant to provide sustainable income-earning opportunities for vulnerable households by December 2029.

Programme: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Assessment of 100 PWD's for Support and Procurement of items	District Wide	X	X	X	X		250,000.00				√	DSWCD	DA
Train and support Thirty (30) women in income generating activities (soap making, gari processing, etc.)	Tease	X	X	X	X			22,000.00			√	DSWCD	GPSN
Identification, Registration and Renewal of 500 OVCs unto the NHIS platform	District wide	X	X	X	X			14,000.00	1,400.00		√	DSWCD	NHIA
Organize bi-monthly LEAP payments in 40 beneficiary communities	40 Beneficiary LEAP Communities	X	X	X	X				1,500.00		√	DSWCD	LMS
Assist six (6) women group in basic business management	Forifori Ekye	X	X	X	X	2,000.00	10,000.00		1,000.00		√	DSWCD	KAPSDA

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Supervised and train ten (10) Day care centers	District wide	X	X	X	X		1,500.00	10,00.00			√	DSWCD	GES
Sub Total						14,500.00	267,500.00	42,200.00	23,600.00				

Objective: 1. Improve the implementation and coverage of gender-related interventions to at least 40% across the district by December 2029.

Programme: Gender Equality programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Train women groups in entrepreneurship skills in 20 communities	Tease, Samanhyia,	X	X	X	X			3,000.00		√		Gender Desk Officer	Education Directorate
Carry out Sensitization program on gender equality, equity and inclusiveness in government institutions in the district	Ekye, Tease and Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X			3,500.00		√		Gender Desk Officer	D.A

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Build capacity and skills to support career progression and gender mainstreaming in 10 communities	Mmradan, Kwasi Fante, Tease, Odumasua,	X	X	X	X			4,500.00		√		Gender Desk Officer	D.A
Sub Total								11,000.00					

Objectives: 1. Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services to 70% by 2029

2. Increase the proportion of solid waste collected and properly disposed of to 80% by December 2029.

Programme: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Conduct House – to House inspection	District-wide	X	X	X	X			4,500.00		√		√	D.A
Manage Solid Waste	District-wide	X	X	X	X		400,000.00	30,000.00		√		ENV.HEALTH	D.A
Manage Liquid Waste.	District-wide	X	X	X	X		400,000.00	20,000.00		√		ENV.HEALTH	D.A
Inspect Eating and Drinking Premises	District-wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00	5,000.00		√		ENV.HEALTH	D.A

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Conduct Meat inspection	Ekye Amanfrom, Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X			4,000.00		√		ENV.HEALTH	D.A
Conduct Medical Screening for food and Drink sellers	District-wide	X		X	X			2,000.00		√		ENV.HEALTH	NGO
Conduct Disinfection and Disinfestations exercise	District-wide		X	X	X		145,000.00	8,000.00		√		ENV.HEALTH	ZOOM LION
Inspect all water and Sanitation Facilities.	District-wide	X	X	X	X		3,000.00	1,000.00		√		ENV.HEALTH	D.A
Disposal of infectious Dead Bodies	District-wide	X	X	X	X			20,000.00		√		ENV.HEALTH	D.A
Conduct Cemetery Inspection	District -wide	X	X	X	X			500		√		ENV.HEALTH	D.A
Conduct Hotel and Guest House inspection.	Tease. Maane Krobo, Ekye-Amanfrom	X	X	X	X			700		√		ENV.HEALTH	D.A
Control of Stray animals	District -wide	X	X	X	X			6,000.00		√		ENV.HEALTH	D.A
Conduct School Health Education	District -wide	X	X	X	X			800		√		ENV.HEALTH	D.A

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Conduct Environmental Health Education	District -wide	X	X	X	X			1,500.00		√		ENV.HEALTH	D.A
Construction of slaughter House	Tease	X	X	X	X		660,000.00			√		ENV.HEALTH	D.A
Fencing of Toilet at Maame Krobo Market	Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X		250,000.00			√		DWD	D.A
Construction of Animal pound	Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X		150,000.00	100,000.00		√		ENV.HEALTH	D.A
Conduct Environmental Sanitation Day	District -wide	X	X	X	X		36,000.00	30,000.00		√		ENV.HEALTH	D.A
Procurement of Sanitary items	Some selected schools	X	X	X	X		30,000.00	20,000.00		√		ENV. HEALTH	DA
Carry out the formation of C.L.T.S team to supervise CLTS activities	District -wide	X	X	X	X		9,500.00	1,500.00	6,000.00	√		ENV.HEALTH	DA/NGO
Procurement of Lap top computer	Tease	X	X	X	X		10,000.00			√		ENV. HEALTH	DA
Carry out the celebration of world toilet day	Selected community	X	X	X	X		2,000.00	1,500.00	4,000.00	√		ENV. HEALTH	DA/ NGO

Objectives: 1. Increase access to safe and reliable water supply coverage to 80% by December 2029.

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Programme: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene programme

Drilling of 10 No. borehole with hand pump	Kwae Kese, Dunkrom, Asanyanso, Nyamebekyre, Dimso, Asukese No. 2, Atta Ayigbe, Iddrisu Akura, Takoratwene, Domeabra	X	X	X	X		1,045,000.00				√		DWD	DA
Construction of small water system	Takorakwene, Agyata and Tease	X	X	X	X				250,000.00	√			DWD	DA
Drilling and mechanisation of 5 No boreholes	Selected community	X	X	X	X		750,000.00			√			DWD	DA
Sub Total							2,096,500.00	227,000.00						

Objectives: 1. Increase public and stakeholder knowledge on spatial planning by organizing at least 20 community sensitization and training programmes on land-use and building regulations by December 2029

Programme: Human Settlements Development programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Embark on building control	District wide	X	X	X	X		59,000.00	10,000.00			√	DWD	PPD, Security
Carry out project inspection and site meetings	Project sites	X	X	X	X			3,000.00			√	DWD	PPD,
Carry out Community Sanitization on building control and permitting	Tease, Ekye, Maame krobo, Semehyia, Dedeso, Forifori	X	X	X	X	5,000.00				√		DWD	DA
Construction of 1 No. Police Station with quarters	Tease	X	X	X	X		1,200,000.00			√		DWD	DA
Construction of modern Lorry station	Ekye market, MaameKrobo Market	X	X	X	X	800,000.00				√		DWD	DA
Construction of 1 No. 2-bedroom Semi-detached Staff bungalow	Tease	X	X	X	X		1,52,000.00			√		DWD	DA
Extension of electricity	District wide	X	X	X	X	3,795,250.00					√	DWD	DA

Objectives: 1. Facilitate creating of access roads and putting major highway in good condition

Programme: Transport programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Creation of access roads	Odumesua – Tailorkope, Sakabu No. 2- Adzidekope, Tialorkope-Akamakope, Tomefa-Boakye	X	X	X	X		1,200,000.00	20,000.00		√		DWD	DA
Sub Total						4,600,250.00	3,804,000.00	33,000.00	250,000.00				

Objective: Increase financial allocation for the maintenance of public infrastructure by at least 40% by December 2029.

Programme: Infrastructure Maintenance programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Servicing and replacement of Vehicles, Motorbikes and machinery parts	Tease	X	X	X	X		800,000.00				√	Transport Officer	DWD
Maintenance of Office and Residential Buildings	Tease	X	X	X	X		850,000.00				√	DWD	Estate Officer
Repairs, servicing, and replacement of Furniture,	Tease, Ekye, Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X		360,000.00				√	Estate Officer	DWD

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Fittings, Fixtures and Equipment parts													
Installation and repair of streetlights	District wide	X	X	X	X		520,000.00				√	Estate Officer	DWD
Pushing, levelling and fumigation of Final Disposal (Landfill) Sites	Tease, Ekye-Amanfrom, Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X		100,000.00				√	DWD	Estate Officer
Dislodgment of liquid waste and other works on Toilet Facilities	Maame Krobo, Tease	X	X	X	X		50,000.00				√	Zoom Lion	DEHO
Maintenance and rehabilitation of existing school buildings	District wide	X	X	X	X		200,000.00	50,000.00			√	DWD	Estate Officer
Spot Improvement, Reshaping of Feeder Roads and other works	Dome-Hwanyaso, Gador-Ogbodokope, Bonkrom-Gyanibofo, Bomen-Asikam, Forifori Town road, Foso junction-Foso town, Dunkrom-	X	X	X	X		1,200,000.00				√	DWD	Estate Officer

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

	Kwadjo gari, Bunkrom Junction-Krowa Adaso												
Maintenance of existing market (Reroofing, gravelling, concrete, woodworks, painting)		X	X	X	X		1,278,482.40				√	DWD	Estate Officer
Sub Total							4,558,482.40	50,000.00					

Objective: 1. Prepare, update, and approve all outstanding Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs), Structure Plans (SPs), and Local Plans (LPs) to achieve at least 90% district-wide spatial coverage by December 2029.

2. Strengthen building regulation enforcement by ensuring 100% building permit compliance and conducting monthly inspections in all major settlements by December 2029.

Programme: Human Settlements Development programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Prepare development planning schemes in sectors or zones for the communities.	Ekye	X	X	X	X		200,000.00				√		PPD	DA
Carry out regular community visits to check development control	Ekye Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X	10,000.00					√		PPD	DA
Conduct street naming and property addressing	District-wide	X	X	X	X		150,000.00				√		PPD	DA
Prepare site plans for all the markets and assembly projects in the districts.	District-wide	X	X	X	X		56,000.00				√		PPD	DA
Organize sensitization programs for developers and stakeholders in the district.	District-wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00					√		PPD	DA
Sub Total						15,000.00	406,000.00							

Objective: 1. Reduce the incidence of flooding and bushfires in all high-risk communities through improved prevention, education, and enforcement measures by December 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

2. Create an attractive, livable, and environmentally sustainable district through improved sanitation, greening, and environmental protection interventions by December 2029.

Programme: Climate Variability and Change programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Carry out clean up exercise in 3 major markets	Tease, Maamekrobo Ekye Amanfrom	X	X	X	X	25,000.00					√	NADMO	ZOOM LION, EPA,
Beautification of the Assembly frontage	Tease	X	X	X	X			20,366.00		√		DA	DWD
Carry out tree planting exercise	Each zonal director to a community/school	X	X	X	X		100,000.00			√		NADMO	DA
Create awareness on Bushfire/domestic fire	Across the district	X	X	X	X		5,679.00			√		NADMO	DOA

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Formation of five (5) disaster committees in five communities in five zones	Mame krobo, Agyata, Forifori, Fosu, Tease	X	X	X	X	2,567.00					√		NADMO	DA
Procure relief items to support and mitigate disaster of vulnerable	Tease	X	X	X	X		250,000.00					√	NADMO	DA
Enforce relevant environmental byelaws to protect the environment	District Wide	X	X	X	X	25,000.00						√	FORESTRY	DA
Sensitize disaster prone communities on the prevention and early warning signs of disasters	District wide	X	X	X	X			2,500.00				√	NADMO	GFS

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Carry out education in schools, churches, community centers etc. and ensure that people are aware of climate change and its impact	District wide	X	X	X	X	2,500.00					√	NADMO	DA
Organize Disaster Management Committee meetings	Tease	X	X	X	X	3,500.00					√	NADMO	DA
Sub Total						58,567.00	355,679.00	2,500.00					

Objective: Achieve full (100%) implementation and operationalization of the Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) across all departments by December 2027.

Programme: Local Governance and Decentralisation programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Capacity building training for Hon. Assembly Members	Tease						52,000				√		Human Resources	Central Admin.
Conduct training for Unit Committee members	Tease	X	X				56,000				√		Human Resources	Central Admin.
Conduct Capacity Building training for all on Information Communication Technology	Tease			X			82,000.00				√		Human Resources	Central Admin.
Capacity building training for Revenue collectors	Tease				X		15,000.00				√		Human Resources	Central Admin.
Updating HRMIS	Tease		X	X	X	7,460					√		Human Resources	Central Admin.
Validation of Staff salary monthly	Tease	X	X	X	X	8,000					√		Human Resources	Central Admin.

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Preparation of biannual composite promotion schedule with established vacancies	Tease	X	X		X	7,000					√		Human Resources	Central Admin.
Sub Total						22,460.00	205,000.00							

Objective: Improve efficiency and responsiveness of local authority service delivery by 30% through capacity-building, digitalization of key processes, and implementation of service standards by December 2029.

Programme: Local Governance and Decentralisation programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab	
Procurement of sewing machines, hair dryers and motorbikes	Tease	X	X	X	X		300,000.00				√		DA	DWD
Procurement of building materials	Tease	X	X	X	X		250,000.00				√		DA	DWD

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Procurement of stationery and printing materials		X	X	X	X		200,000.00	20,000.00		√		PO	DA
Furnishing of the office complex	Tease	X	X	X	X		100,000.00			√		PO	DA
Sub Total							850,000.00	40,366.00					

Objective: Increase public awareness on safety and security issues by conducting regular community sensitization campaigns to reach at least 60% of households by December 2029.

Programme: Security and Public Safety programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Prepare health emergency preparedness and response plan	Tease	X	X	X	X		65,000.00			√		DPCU	DHD
Surveillance, monitoring and evaluation of Health threats and epidemics and pandemics	District wide	X	X	X	X		57,850.00			√		DHD	DA

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Establish a Grievance Redress committee and desk to resolve potential community conflicts before their escalation	Tease	X	X	X	X		2,000.00			√		DA	CA
Carry out training to boost capacity of essential public health nurses to manage emergency response	District wide	X	X	X	X		45,000.00			√		DHD	DA
Carry out radio programmes to intensify Education and Communications on pandemic prevention and response	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X		10,500.00			√		DPCU	DHD
Sub Total							180,350.00						

Objective: 1. Improve dissemination of government development agenda by strengthening district communication channels and reaching at least 80% of communities through radio discussions, community durbars, and digital platforms by December 2029.

2. Increase citizen demand for accountability by institutionalizing quarterly town hall meetings and expanding community participation platforms to reach at least 70% of electoral areas by December 2029.

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Programme: Development Communication programme													
Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Carry out quarterly monitoring of projects and programmes	Project specific	X	X	X	X		57,180.00				√	DA	DPCU
Organize community engagement programmes to educate the public on government policies and programmes	District wide	X	X	X	X			22,500.00			√	DA	NCCE
Organize Budget Implementation and sensitization forum (PFM Template)	Tease	X	X	X	X		20,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
Participatory M&E	Tease	X	X	X	X		10,650.00			√		DPCU	DA

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

i. Prepare monitoring checklist													
ii. Training the team to carry out the PM&E.													
Disseminating meeting on the PM&E results and acting on the findings and recommendations	Tease	X	X	X	X		8,000.00				√	DPCU	DA
Monthly and Quarterly Field Visit to monitor activities of the District Assembly	District wide	X	X	X	X		130,000.00				√	DPCU	DA
Organise site meetings	Project locations	X	X	X	X		30,000.00				√	DWD	DPCU
Quarterly M&E Review Meetings	Tease	X	X	X	X		32,804.00				√	DPCU	DA
Draft Annual Progress Report Review meetings	Tease	X	X	X	X		7,400.00				√	DPCU	DA
Sub Total							296,034.00	22,500.00					

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Grand Total						5,366,777.00	27,207,815.40	916,605.24	388,600.00				
						33,879,797.64							

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

6.2 Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Table 6.2 Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Objective: Increase the district’s internally generated revenue (IGF) by at least 40% by December 2029													
Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness Development													
Projects	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Construction of 1 No. 20 unit market stores	Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X	0			1,200,000.00	√		PPP	DWD
1. Constitute and resource an effective revenue enforcement team.	Tease	X	X	X	X			15,000.00			√	FIN. DEPT.	HR.
2. Update revenue data base	Tease	X	X	X	X			20,000.00			√	DBC	DPCU
3. Embark on pay your levy campaign	District Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00					√	FIN. DEPT	DBC

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

4. Procure wellington boot, raincoat, jackets and other logistics to security personnel and revenue collectors	Tease	X	X	X	X		50,000.00				√		FIN. DEPT	DBC
Construction of 1 No. 24 hour economy market	Ekye	X	X	X	X		4,200,000.00				√		DWD	DA
Sub Total						10000	4,250,000.00	35,000.00	1,200,000.00					

Objectives: 1. Improve accessibility to key agricultural markets by market infrastructure across the district by December 2029.

2. Increase decent employment and self-employment in agriculture by 30% through agribusiness development, value chain support, and youth skills training by December 2029.

3. Increase the coverage and effectiveness of agricultural extension services by ensuring that at least 80% of farming communities receive regular (monthly) extension support and training by December 2029

4. Establish 5 standard warehouses to improve storage and reduce post-harvest losses by December 2029

Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness Development

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Intensify education for 400 crop farmers on bio-control of fall army worm using Eiphosoma Laphygmae and safe use of agro-chemicals to reduce pest infestation with 20% women and 20% youth participation	District wide	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	15,000.00	20,500.00		√		DoA	RAD/C ABi
Build data base of rice farmers and educate them on climate change, its impact on food security and the need to use resilience rice varieties	District wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	3,000.00	10,539.24		√		DoA	RAD
Organize a business forum for maize value chain actors	District wide	X	X	X	X	2,000.00	13,500.00	15,000.00		√		DoA	BAC

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Carry out Multi Round Annual Crops and Livestock Survey (SRID Activity) for data collection to inform planning and decision making	District wide	X	X	X	X		6,000.00	5,000.00		√		DoA	RAD
Organize 10 crop field demonstration on sustainable soil management using intercrop, strip cropping and crop rotation	District wide	X	X	X	X		20,000.00	30,000.00		√		DoA	KAPSD A
Conduct on farm training for 30 Farmers on sustainable land management and soil improvement practices	District wide	X	X	X	X			2,000.00		√		DoA	KAPSD A

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Train 50 mango and cashew farmers on carbon credit and wild fire management with 30% women and 20% youth participation	District wide	X	X	X	X	6,500.00	7,500.00	13,000.00		√		DoA	KAPSD A
Educate farmers and support them on flagship programmes (Feed Ghana)	District wide	X	X	X	X		13,000.00	12,000.00		√		DoA	KAPSD A
Train 200 farmers on post-harvest handling, nutrition and food safety involving 30% women and 20% youth	District wide	X	X	X	X		6,000.00	12,000.00		√		DoA	KAPSD A

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Train 40 farmers with 30% women and 20% youth participation in the release of parasitoid (<i>Eiphosoma Laphygmae</i>) in the field	District wide	X	X	X	X	6,500.00	7,500.00	13,000.00		√		DoA	KAPSD A
Sensitize 200 farmers on agro-forestry in relation to soil fertility improvement and vegetation restoration with 40% women and 20% youth participation	District wide	X	X	X	X	8,500.00	10,500.00	20,000.00		√		DoA	KAPSD A

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Sensitize 150 farmers on riparian re vegetation to protect our water bodies as sustainable land management and encourage 10% youth and women involvement	District wide	X	X	X	X	7,500.00	9,500.00	15,000.00		√		DoA	KAPSD A
Sensitize stakeholders and cattle farmers on cattle distraction to reduce conflict between crop and cattle farmers	District wide	X	X	X	X	3,000.00				√		DoA	RAD
Sensitize animal farmers on CBPP	District wide	X	X	X	X	4,000.00		3,000.00		√		DoA	
Sensitize small ruminant farmers on dry season feeding	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00				√		DoA	KAPSD A
Train farmers on pen construction of small ruminants using local materials	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00		5,000.00		√		DoA	KAPSD A

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab	
Implement diseases control programs, including Vaccination campaign against major disease like PPR VIRUS, CBPP, RABIES and Newcastle Disease	District wide	X	X	X	X	7,000.00					√		VSD/DV O	KAPSD /RVO
Provide technical guidance, sensitization and support to farmers on animal nutrition and management practices.	District wide	X	X	X	X	2,500.00					√		VSD/ DVO	KAPSD /RVO
Conduct farm visits and inspections to monitor animal health.	District wide	X	X	X	X	7,000.00					√		VSD/ DVO	KAPSD /RVO

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Provide veterinary care and services to animals in the district, including diagnosis treatment and prevention.	District wide	X	X	X	X	3,000.00					√		VSD/DV O	KAPSD /RVO
Train 20 women farmers in quality grain and standardization for linkage to other market	District wide	X	X	X	X	3,000.00	2,000.00				√		DoA	MIS
Train 17 staff on the use of Microsoft word and Excel to generate good report	District wide	X	X	X	X	4,500.00	3,500.00				√		DoA	KAPSDA
Train 1 female FBO on group dynamic	District wide	X	X	X	X	7,000.00	3,000.00				√		DoA	KAPSDA
Prepare Annual and quarter Reports	District wide	X	X	X	X	2,000.00					√		DoA	KAPSDA
Train 1 women's groups in gari processing, packaging and marketing	District wide	X	X	X	X		3,500.00				√		DoA	KAPSDA

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Train 20 women processors on value addition and marketing	District wide	X	X	X	X		3,000.00				√		DoA	KAPSDA
Train 2 women’s groups of 15 members each on price negotiation, market-driven production, accessing collective markets and market	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	3,000.00				√			KAPSDA
Facilitate the celebration of Farmers Day	District wide	X	X	X	X		80,500.00				√		DA	DOA
Sub Total						122,500.00	188,000.00	71,000.00	0.00					

Objective:Facilitate equitable youth access to agricultural inputs, financing, machines and equipment to enable greater participation in climate-smart agriculture and the value chain agribusiness by December 2029..

Programme: Youth Employment in Agribusiness programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab	
Provide subsidised agricultural inputs including improved seeds, fertilizers, and modern farming equipment to support youth engagement in productive and sustainable agriculture	District wide	X	X	X	X		100,000.00				√		DoA	GEA, NGOs, DA
Conduct district-wide youth sensitisation and awareness campaigns on modern agriculture and emerging opportunities across the agricultural value chain.	District wide	X	X	X	X			39,455.00			√		DoA	GEA, NGOs, DA

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Support the youth with tricycles "Aboboya" to aid in the transportation of agricultural products to market cent to crate emplyment	District wide	X	X	X	X	125,000.00			285,256.21	√		DoA	GEA, NGOs, DA
Support the youth with processing machines (Cassava and maize processing machine) to crate emplyment	District wide	X	X	X	X		198,000.00			√		DoA	GEA, NGOs, DA
Sub Total						125,000.00	298,000.00	39,455.00	285,256.21				

- Objectives:**
1. Achieve at least a 95% attendance rate for both teachers and students across all schools by December 2029.
 2. Increase enrolment at all educational levels by at least 50% by December 2029.
 3. Improve the district literacy rate through strengthened basic education by December 2029.
 4. Improve the quality of teaching and learning through enhanced instructional supervision, provision of learning materials, and teacher capacity development by December 2029.

Programme: Education and Training programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2027	Cost	Project Status	Implementation Institution/Department
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Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Organize management training for SISOs to strengthen school supervision	Tease	X	X	X	X		20,000.00				√	GES	DA
Organize SPAM for stakeholders, students Assemblymen etc at circuit level	Tease	X	X	X	X				35,000.00		√	GES	WORLD VISION /DA
Organize District Education sector Performance review for the year, presenting it to an annual stakeholder joint annual review for 150 stakeholders	Tease	X	X	X	X		50,000.00			√		GES	DA
Implement incentive package for teacher in deprived areas	Tease	X	X	X	X		350,000.00			√		DA	GES

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Training of SMCs/PTA on transparency and accountability in all schools	Tease	X	X	X	X		60,000.00				√	GES	WORLD VISION /DA
District Directors monitoring to all Basic Schools	Tease	X	X	X	X	25,000.00					√	GES	DA
Resources SISOs and other D.E.O Staff to intensify monitoring and supervision in all schools	Tease	X	X	X	X	20,000.00					√	GES	DA
Organize orientation for newly recruited/ appointed teacher.	Tease	X	X	X	X		40,000.00	10,000.00			√	GES	DA
Organize best teacher award for teachers	Tease	X	X	X	X		200,000.00	10,000.00		√		GES	DA
Provide funding to support district/ circuit and, zonal sporting activities.	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00					√	GES	DA

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Support maintenance of SISOs and other coordinators official motor bikes for effective monitoring	District wide	X	X	X	X	25,000.00					√		GES	DA
Provide funds for the organization of inter-circuit reading festival	District wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	20,000.00				√		GES	DA
Provide computers and accessories for D.E.O	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00		10,000.00			√		GES	DA
Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block	Kwasi Kuma	X	X	X	X		640,000.00				√		DA	GES
Construction of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block	Jonas Akura	X	X	X	X		1,200,000.00				√		DA	GES
Construction of 1 No. 2 unit classroom block	Jonas Akura	X	X	X	X		450,000.00				√		DA	GES

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Supply of 1,000 pieces of dual desks for primary schools	District wide	X	X	X	X		1,050,000.00				√		DA	GES
Supply of 1,000 pieces of mono desks for JHS schools	District wide	X	X	X	X		850,000.00				√		DA	GES
Supply of 500 Octagonal tables and 6,000 chairs for KG schools	District Wide	X	X	X	X		725,000.00				√		DA	GES
Supply of 500 tables and chairs for basic school teachers	District wide	X	X	X	X		850,000.00				√		DA	GES
Facilitate the celebration of Independence Day	District wide	X	X	X	X		150,000.00				√		DA	GES
Sub Total							115,000.00	6,655,000.00	30,000.00	0				

Objectives: 1. Increase the family planning (FP) acceptor rate to at least 30% by 2029.

2. Increase access to essential health care services by 30% through expanded service delivery points and outreach programmes by 2029

3. Increase Antenatal Care (ANC) attendance (at least 4 visits) to a minimum of 70% by 2029.

4. Increase skilled delivery coverage to at least 50% by 2029.

5. Increase Vitamin A supplementation coverage among children under five to at least 80% by 2029.

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

6. Reduce the prevalence of underweight among children under five to less than 2% by 2029.

7. Increase functional CHPS compounds to 100% across the district by 2029.

8. Reduce the stillbirth rate to less than 10 per 1,000 births by 2029.

Programme: Health and Health Services promotion programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Construction of 2 No. CHPS compounds	Koranteng Krachi Kwasi Kuma						2,500,000.00				√	GHS	KAPSD A
Construction of Accommodation complex for Maame Krobo Health Centre	Maame Krobo	X		X			1,000,000.00			√		GHS	KAPSD A
Conduct immunization service across the district	District wide		X	X	X	76,000.00	10,000.00				√	GHS	KAPSD A
Organise In-service training for staff customer care	Tease	X	X	X	X		5,000.00		10,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSD A/WV

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Procurement of 5 motorbikes for CHPS compounds		X					225,000.00				√		GHS	KAPSD A
Organise quarterly monitoring and support visit to all facilities	District wide	X	X	X	X		6,000.00	10,000.00	8,000.00		√		GHS	KAPSDA
Organise annual awards ceremony for best performing staff and facilities.	Tease	X	X				20,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	√			GHS	KAPSDA, Partners
Provide end of year package for all staff	Tease				X		15,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	√			GHS	KAPSDA, Partners
Organise quarterly community durbars	District wide		X	X	X				18,000.00		√		GHS	KAPSDA
Organise quarterly mop up on immunization in hard-to-reach areas	All HTR locations	X	X	X	X		10,000.00		10,000.00		√		GHS	KAPSDA

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Organise school health and nutrition services (Infant and young child feeding)	All sub-districts	X	X	X	X			5,000.00			√	GHS	KAPSDA
Organise pregnancy school and food demonstration to reduce the burden of anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies in pregnant women	All communities	X	X	X	X			2,000.00	3,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSDA
Organise food demonstration at various outreach areas to Reduce the growing burden of underweight among children under five years	All communities	X	X	X	X				12,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSDA

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Organise orientation for all midwives on ARVs	Tease	X							4,000.00		√	GHS	NACP	
Organise Community Engagement and Risk Communication for Health Promotion	All communities in the district	X	X	X	X			5,000.00		5,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSDA
Organise awareness creation on the prevention of NCDs and create wellness clinics	All sub-districts	X	X	X	X			5,000.00		6,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSDA
Procurement of 10 HB meters	Tease	X						5,000.00			√	GHS	KAPSDA	
Procure 5 laptop computers for facilities for NHIS Claims management	Tease	X						35,000.00			√	GHS	KAPSDA	
Organize quarterly DRMT meeting	Tease	X	X	X	X			2,660.00			√	FP	DRMT	

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Organize quarterly DAC meeting	District wide	X	X	X	X		5,320.00			√		FP	DAC
Attending meetings/ workshops at National and Regional level	District wide	X	X	X	X		1,800.00			√		Focal Person	DAC
Mobilize Communities for HTS during special events	District wide	X	X	X	X		2,000.00			√		DAC/ Focal Person	DAC
Organize one review meeting with implementing partners and other stakeholders	District wide	X	X	X	X					√		FP/DAC	DAC
Sub Total						76,000.00	3,852,780.00	47,000.00	113,000.00				

Objective: Achieve at least 80% Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) coverage among eligible clients by 2029.

Programme: Health and Health Services promotion programme

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Organize HIV sensitization and HTS in 3 schools	District wide	X	X	X	X		1,550.00				√		DAC/ Focal Person	DAC
Undertake monitoring visit to IPs, ART and PMTCT sites	District wide	X	X	X	X		20,500.00				√		FP/DRM T	DAC
Prepare and Submit quarterly reports to TSU and GAC	District wide	X	X	X	X		1,800				√		FP/DRM T	DAC
Carry out HIV sensitization and Know-your-status campaign in 6 communities	District wide	X	X	X	X		5,000.00				√		Focal Person	DAC
Distribution, demonstration and Promotion of condom use in the District	District wide	X	X	X	X		5,500.00				√		FP/ GHS	DAC
Organize World AIDS Day Celebration	Selected communities	X	X	X	X		5,000.00				√		FP/ DAC/ GHS	

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Support critically needy PLHIV and OVCs	District wide	X	X	X	X		22,500.00			√		Focal Person/	DCD/D CE
Seek support for benevolent organizations	District wide	X	X	X	X				2,000.00	√		Focal Person/ DCD/DCE	DAC
Sub Total						0.00	61,850.00		2,000.00				

Objectives: 1. Increase community and institutional surveillance systems to protect children from violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation by December 2029.

2. Promote and safeguard the rights and welfare of all children through strengthened social welfare and child protection systems by December 2029.

Programme: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
Extension of case management service to vulnerable persons.	Tease, Somsei, Forifori, Mmradan	X	X	X	X	1,000.00		1,000.00	2,000.00		√	DSWCD	NCCE, GES

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Carry out case follow ups on cases recorded on the Social Welfare Information Management System.	Some selected communities	X	X	X	X	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,200.00			√	DSWCD	
Organize Advocacy and Awareness Creation on Child and Family Welfare Policy in some Communities	Prapra	X	X	X	X	2,000.00	1,000.00				√	NCCE	DSWCD
Organize sensitization program on Child Abuse, Labour and Trafficking in 5 Communities	Sakabo	X	X	X	X	2,500.00	1,500.00		2,000.00		√	DSWCD	NCCE, GES
	Tailorkope												
Carry out sensitization programmes on gender equality	Maame krobo	X	X	X	X		1,500.00		1,000.00		√	DSWCD	NCCE, CSOs

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Carry out monitoring exercise on beneficiaries of the PWDs Fund Disbursement	Some selected communities	X	X	X	X			4,000.00			√	DSWCD	KAPSDA
Educate the public on the importance of early childhood care and development	Some selected communities	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		1,200.00		√	DSWCD	NCCE
Organize Community/School Engagement with the Child Protection Toolkit	Some selected communities	X	X	X	X				7,000.00		√	DSWCD	NCCE
Establish Community Watch-Committees on Child labour in 5 Communities	Some selected communities	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		2,000.00	√		DSWCD	NCCE
Organize sensitization program on Teenage pregnancy and Child Marriage	Tease, Ekye Amanfrom, Maame Krobo, Kwasi Fante and Samanhyia	X	X	X	X	1,500.00			4,500.00		√	DSWCD	NCCE

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Sub Total						8,000.00	6,000.00	6,200.00	19,700.00				
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Objective: Increase employment opportunities across all socioeconomic groups through skills development, enterprise support, and job creation programmes by December 2029.

2. Ensure the effective, timely, and transparent disbursement of the 3% DACF allocation for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) annually from 2025–2029.

3. Implement the CLASS social protection scheme alongside the LEAP cash grant to provide sustainable income-earning opportunities for vulnerable households by December 2029.

Programme: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction programme

Assessment of 100 PWD’s for Support and Procurement of items	District Wide	X	X	X	X		250,000.00				√	DSWCD	DA
Train and support Thirty (30) women in income generating activities (soap making, gari processing, etc.)	Tease	X	X	X	X			22,000.00			√	DSWCD	GPSN

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Identification, Registration and Renewal of 500 OVCs unto the NHIS platform	District wide	X	X	X	X			14,000.00	1,400.00		√	DSWCD	NHIA
Organize bi-monthly LEAP payments in 40 beneficiary communities	40 Beneficiary LEAP Communities	X	X	X	X				1,500.00		√	DSWCD	LMS
Assist six (6) women group in basic business management	Forifori, Ekye	X	X	X	X	2,000.00	10,000.00		1,000.00		√	DSWCD	KAPSDA
Supervised and train ten (10) Day care centers	District wide	X	X	X	X		1,500.00	10,00.00			√	DSWCD	GES
Sub Total						14,500.00	267,500.00	42,200.00	23,600.00				

Objective: 1. Improve the implementation and coverage of gender-related interventions to at least 40% across the district by December 2029.

Programme: Gender Equality programme

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Train women groups in entrepreneurship skills in 20 communities	Tease, Samanhyia,	X	X	X	X			5,000.00		√		Gender Desk Officer	Education Directorate
Carry out Sensitization program on gender equality, equity and inclusiveness in government institutions in the district	Ekye, Tease and Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X			4,500.00		√		Gender Desk Officer	D.A
Build capacity and skills to support career progression and gender mainstreaming in 10 communities	Mmradan, Kwasi Fante, Tease, Odumasua,	X	X	X	X			4,500.00		√		Gender Desk Officer	D.A
Sub Total								14,000.00					

Objectives: 1. Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services to 70% by 2029

2. Increase the proportion of solid waste collected and properly disposed of to 80% by December 2029.

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Programme: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene programme													
Projects	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Conduct House –to House inspection	District-wide	X	X	X	X			4,500.00		√		√	D.A
Manage Solid Waste	District-wide	X	X	X	X		400,000.00	30,000.00		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Manage Liquid Waste.	District-wide	X	X	X	X		400,000.00	20,000.00		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Inspect Eating and Drinking Premises	District-wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00	5,000.00		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Conduct Meat inspection	Ekye Amanfrom, Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X			4,000.00		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Conduct Medical Screening for food and Drink sellers	District-wide	X		X	X			2,000.00		√		ENV.HE ALTH	NGO
Conduct Disinfection and Disinfestations exercise	District-wide		X	X	X		145,000.00	8,000.00		√		ENV.HE ALTH	ZOOM LION

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Inspect all water and Sanitation Facilities.	District-wide	X	X	X	X		3,000.00	1,000.00		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Disposal of infectious Dead Bodies	District-wide	X	X	X	X			20,000.00		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Conduct Cemetery Inspection	District -wide	X	X	X	X			500		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Conduct Hotel and Guest House inspection.	Tease. Maane Krobo, Ekye-Amanfrom	X	X	X	X			700		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Control of Stray animals	District -wide	X	X	X	X			6,000.00		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Conduct School Health Education	District -wide	X	X	X	X			800		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Conduct Environmental Health Education	District -wide	X	X	X	X			1,500.00		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Construction of slaughter House	Tease	X	X	X	X		660,000.00			√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Fencing of Toilet at Maake Krobo Market	Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X		250,000.00				√		DWD	D.A
Construction of Animal pound	Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X		150,000.00	100,000.00			√		ENV.HEALTH	D.A
Conduct Environmental Sanitation Day	District -wide	X	X	X	X		36,000.00	30,000.00			√		ENV.HEALTH	D.A
Procurement of Sanitary items	Some selected schools	X	X	X	X		30,000.00	20,000.00			√		ENV. HEALTH	DA
Carry out the formation of C.L.T.S team to supervise CLTS activities	District -wide	X	X	X	X		9,500.00	1,500.00	6,000.00		√		ENV.HEALTH	DA/NGO
Procurement of Lap top computer	Tease	X	X	X	X		10,000.00				√		ENV. HEALTH	DA
Pushing, levelling and fumigation of Final Disposal (Landfill) Sites	Tease, Ekye-Amanfrom, Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X		100,000.00				√		DWD	Estate Officer

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Dislodgment of liquid waste and other works on Toilet Facilities	Maame Krobo, Tease	X	X	X	X		50,000.00				√	Zoom Lion	DEHO
Carry out the celebration of world toilet day	Selected community	X	X	X	X		2,000.00	1,500.00	4,000.00	√		ENV. HEALTH	DA/ NGO
Sub Total							2,246,500.00	227,000.00	10,000.00				

Objectives: 1. Increase access to safe and reliable water supply coverage to 80% by December 2029.

Programme: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene programme

Drilling of 10 No. borehole with hand pump	Kwae Kесе, Dunkrom, Asanyanso, Nyamebekyre, Dimso, Asukese No. 2, Atta Ayigbe, Iddrisu Akura, Takoratwene, Domeabra	X	X	X	X		1,045,000.00			√		DWD	DA
Construction of small water system	Takorakwene, Agyata and Tease	X	X	X	X				650,000.00	√		DWD	DA
Drilling and mechanisation of 5 No boreholes	Selected community	X	X	X	X		750,000.00			√		DWD	DA

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Sub Total							1,795,000.00		650,000.00				
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Objectives: 1. Increase public and stakeholder knowledge on spatial planning by organizing at least 20 community sensitization and training programmes on land-use and building regulations by December 2029

Programme: Human Settlements Development programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Embark on building control	District wide	X	X	X	X		59,000.00	10,000.00			√	DWD	PPD, Security
Carry out project inspection and site meetings	Project sites	X	X	X	X			3,000.00			√	DWD	PPD,
Carry out Community Sanitization on building control and permitting	Tease, Ekye, Maame krobo, Semehyia, Dedeso, Forifori	X	X	X	X	5,000.00				√		DWD	DA
Construction of 1 No. District Court	Tease	X	X	X	X		750,000.00			√		DWD	DA
Construction of 1 No. District Court	Tease	X	X	X	X		750,000.00			√		DWD	DA

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Construction of 1 No. 2-bedroom Semi-detached Staff bungalow	Tease	X	X	X	X		1,52,000.00				√		DWD	DA
Extension of electricity	District wide	X	X	X	X	3,795,250.00					√		DWD	DA
Sub Total						3,800,250.00	2,059,000.00	13,000.00						

Objectives: 1. Facilitate creating of access roads and putting major highway in good condition

Programme: Transport programme

Construction of 3 No. Culverts	Maame Krobo and Samanhyia Tease	X	X	X	X		450,000.00				√		DWD	DA
Reshaping of feeder roads	District wide	X	X	X	X		800,000.00				√		DWD	DA
Spot Improvement, Reshaping of Feeder Roads and other works	Dome-Hwanyaso, Gador - Ogbodokope, Bonkrom-Gyanibofo, Bomen-Asikam, Forifori Town road, Foso	X	X	X	X		1,200,000.00				√		DWD	Estate Officer

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

	junction-Foso town, Dunkrom-Kwadjo gari, Bunkrom Junction-Krowa Adaso													
Creation of access roads	Odumesua – Tailorkope, Sakabu No. 2- Adzidekope, Tialorkope-Akamakope, Tomefa-Boakye	X	X	X	X		1,200,000.00	20,000.00		√		DWD	DA	
Sub Total							1,200,000.00	20,000.00						

Objective: Increase financial allocation for the maintenance of public infrastructure by at least 40% by December 2029.

Programme: Infrastructure Maintenance programme

Servicing and replacement of Vehicles, Motorbikes and machinery parts	Tease	X	X	X	X		800,000.00			√		Transport Officer	DWD
Maintenance of Office and Residential Buildings	Tease	X	X	X	X		850,000.00			√		DWD	Estate Officer

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Repairs, servicing, and replacement of Furniture, Fittings, Fixtures and Equipment parts	Tease, Ekye, Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X		360,000.00				√	Estate Officer	DWD
Installation and repair of streetlights	District wide	X	X	X	X		520,000.00				√	Estate Officer	DWD
Maintenance and rehabilitation of existing school buildings	District wide	X	X	X	X		600,000.00	100,000.00			√	DWD	Estate Officer
Maintenance of existing market (Reroofing, gravelling, concrete, woodworks, painting)		X	X	X	X		1,278,482.40				√	DWD	Estate Officer
Sub Total							3,608,482.40	100,000.00					

Objective: 1. Prepare, update, and approve all outstanding Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs), Structure Plans (SPs), and Local Plans (LPs) to achieve at least 90% district-wide spatial coverage by December 2029.

2. Strengthen building regulation enforcement by ensuring 100% building permit compliance and conducting monthly inspections in all major settlements by December 2029.

Programme: Human Settlements Development programme

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Prepare development planning schemes in sectors or zones for the communities.	Ekye	X	X	X	X		200,000.00				√		PPD	DA
Carry out regular community visits to check development control	Ekye Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X	10,000.00					√		PPD	DA
Conduct street naming and property addressing	District-wide	X	X	X	X		150,000.00				√		PPD	DA
Prepare site plans for all the markets and assembly projects in the districts.	District-wide	X	X	X	X		56,000.00				√		PPD	DA

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Organize sensitization programs for developers and stakeholders in the district.	District-wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00					√		PPD	DA
Sub Total						15,000.00	406,000.00							

Objective: 1. Reduce the incidence of flooding and bushfires in all high-risk communities through improved prevention, education, and enforcement measures by December 2029

2. Create an attractive, livable, and environmentally sustainable district through improved sanitation, greening, and environmental protection interventions by December 2029.

Programme: Climate Variability and Change programme

Carry out clean up exercise in 3 major markets	Tease, Maamekrobo Ekye Amanfrom	X	X	X	X	25,000.00					√		NADMO	ZOOM LION, EPA,
Beautification of the Assembly frontage	Tease	X	X	X	X			20,366.00			√		DA	DWD
Carry out tree planting exercise	Each zonal director to a community/school	X	X	X	X		100,000.00				√		NADMO	DA

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab	
Create awareness on Bushfire/domestic fire	Across the district	X	X	X	X		5,679.00				√		NADMO	DOA
Formation of five (5) disaster committees in five communities in five zones	Mame krobo, Agyata, Forifori, Fosu, Tease	X	X	X	X	2,567.00					√		NADMO	DA
Procure relief items to support and mitigate disaster of vulnerable	Tease	X	X	X	X		250,000.00				√		NADMO	DA
Enforce relevant environmental byelaws to protect the environment	District Wide	X	X	X	X	25,000.00					√		FORESTRY	DA
Sensitize disaster prone communities on the prevention and early warning signs of disasters	District wide	X	X	X	X			2,500.00			√		NADMO	GFS

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Carry out education in schools, churches, community centers etc. and ensure that people are aware of climate change and its impact	District wide	X	X	X	X	2,500.00					√	NADMO	GFS
Organize Disaster Management Committee meetings	Tease	X	X	X	X	3,500.00					√	NADMO	GFS
Sub Total						58,567.00	355,679.00	22,866.00					GFS

Objective: Achieve full (100%) implementation and operationalization of the Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) across all departments by December 2027.

Programme: Local Governance and Decentralisation programme

Capacity building training for Hon. Assembly Members	Tease						52,000				√	Human Resources	Central Admin.
Conduct training for Unit Committee members	Tease	X	X				56,000				√	Human Resources	Central Admin.

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Conduct Capacity Building training for all on Information Communication Technology	Tease			X			82,000.00				√		Human Resources	Central Admin.
Capacity building training for Revenue collectors	Tease				X		15,000.00				√		Human Resources	Central Admin.
Updating HRMIS	Tease		X	X	X	7,460					√		Human Resources	Central Admin.
Validation of Staff salary monthly	Tease	X	X	X	X	8,000					√		Human Resources	Central Admin.
Preparation of biannual composite promotion schedule with established vacancies	Tease	X	X		X	7,000					√		Human Resources	Central Admin.
Sub Total						22,460.00	205,000.00							

Objective: Improve efficiency and responsiveness of local authority service delivery by 30% through capacity-building, digitalization of key processes, and implementation of service standards by December 2029.

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Programme: Local Governance and Decentralisation programme														
Procurement of sewing machines, hair dryers and motorbikes	Tease	X	X	X	X		300,000.00				√		DA	DWD
Procurement of building materials	Tease	X	X	X	X		250,000.00				√		DA	DWD
Procurement of stationery and printing materials		X	X	X	X		200,000.00	20,000.00			√		PO	DA
Furnishing of the office complex	Tease	X	X	X	X		100,000.00				√		PO	DA
Sub Total							850,000.00	20,000.00						

Objective: Increase public awareness on safety and security issues by conducting regular community sensitization campaigns to reach at least 60% of households by December 2029.

Programme: Security and Public Safety programme													
Projects	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Prepare health emergency preparedness and response plan	Tease	X	X	X	X		65,000.00				√		DPCU	DHD
Surveillance, monitoring and evaluation of Health threats and epidemics and pandemics	District wide	X	X	X	X		57,850.00				√		DHD	DA
Establish a Grievance Redress committee and desk to resolve potential community conflicts before their escalation	Tease	X	X	X	X		2,000.00				√		DA	CA
Carry out training to boost capacity of essential public health nurses to manage emergency response	District wide	X	X	X	X		45,000.00				√		DHD	DA

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Carry out radio programmes to intensify Education and Communications on pandemic prevention and response	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X		10,500.00				√		DPCU	DHD
Sub Total							180,350.00							

Objective: 1. Improve dissemination of government development agenda by strengthening district communication channels and reaching at least 80% of communities through radio discussions, community durbars, and digital platforms by December 2029.

2. Increase citizen demand for accountability by institutionalizing quarterly town hall meetings and expanding community participation platforms to reach at least 70% of electoral areas by December 2029.

Programme: Development Communication programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab	
Carry out quarterly monitoring of projects and programmes	Project specific	X	X	X	X		57,180.00				√		DA	DPCU

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Organize community engagement programmes to educate the public on government policies and programmes	District wide	X	X	X	X			22,500.00			√	DA	NCCE
Organize Budget Implementation and sensitization forum (PFM Template)	Tease	X	X	X	X		20,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
Participatory M&E	Tease	X	X	X	X		10,650.00			√		DPCU	DA
i. Prepare monitoring checklist													
ii. Training the team to carry out the PM&E.													
Disseminating meeting on the PM&E results and acting on the findings and recommendations	Tease	X	X	X	X		8,000.00				√	DPCU	DA

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2027

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Monthly and Quarterly Field Visit to monitor activities of the District Assembly	District wide	X	X	X	X		130,000.00				√	DPCU	DA
Organise site meetings	Project locations	X	X	X	X		30,000.00				√	DWD	DPCU
Quarterly M&E Review Meetings	Tease	X	X	X	X		32,804.00				√	DPCU	DA
Draft Annual Progress Report Review meetings	Tease	X	X	X	X		7,400.00				√	DPCU	DA
Sub Total							296,034.00	22,500.00					
Grand Total						5,611,435.12	24,088,893.38	646,756.00	3,202,600.00				
							33,549,684.50						

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

6.3 Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Table 6.3 Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Objective: Increase the district’s internally generated revenue (IGF) by at least 40% by December 2029													
Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness Development													
Projects	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Construction of 1 No. 20 unit market stores	Ekye Amanfrom	X	X	X	X	0			1,200,000.00	√		PPP	DWD
Update revenue data base	Tease	X	X	X	X			20,000.00			√	DBC	DPCU
Embark on pay your levy campaign	District Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00					√	FIN. DEPT	DBC
Construction of 1 No. 24 hour economy market	Ekye	X	X	X	X		4,200,000.00			√		DWD	DA
Sub Total						10000	4,200,000.00	20,000.00	1,200,000.00				
Objectives: 1. Improve accessibility to key agricultural markets by market infrastructure across the district by December 2029.													
2. Increase decent employment and self-employment in agriculture by 30% through agribusiness development, value chain support, and youth skills training by December 2029.													
3. Increase the coverage and effectiveness of agricultural extension services by ensuring that at least 80% of farming communities receive regular (monthly) extension support and training by December 2029													

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

4. Establish 5 standard warehouses to improve storage and reduce post-harvest losses by December 2029

Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness Development

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Train 10 FBO groups in marketing strategies	District wide	X	X	X	X	3,500.00	2,500.00			√		DoA	KAPSD A
Organize orientation on mechanized farming for 100 farmers in each of the 3 zones in the district	District wide	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	4,000.00			√		DoA	KAPSD A
Train 50 women in soyabean utilization	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	5,000.00			√		DoA	DA
Organize Anti HIV/AIDS & Child protection Campaign in collaboration with Min. of Health & Social Welfare	District wide	X	X	X	X	3,000.00	5,345.00			√		DoA	DA
Train 50 women on food fortification, food safety handling and hygiene	District wide	X	X	X	X	2,000.00	3,000.00			√		DoA	DA

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Conduct on farm training for 30 Farmers on sustainable land management and soil improvement practices	District wide	X	X	X	X			2,000.00		√		DoA	DA
Embark on Field & Home Visits by AEAs	District wide	X	X	X	X	15,500.00	13,500.00			√		DoA	DA
Link 4 women groups/FBOs to market and micro credit facilities	District wide	X	X	X	X	2,000.00	2,000.00			√		DoA	DA
Train 200 farmers on post-harvest handling, nutrition and food safety involving 30% women and 20% youth	District wide	X	X	X	X		6,000.00	12,000.00		√		DoA	DA
Train 400 small ruminant farmers on improve housing	District wide	X	X	X	X	3,500.00	4,000.00			√		VSD/DV O	DA RVO
Implement disease control programs, including vaccination campaigns against major disease like PPR VIRUS, CBPP,RABIES and Newcastle disease	District wide	X	X	X	X	7,000.00				√		VSD/ DVO	DA

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Provide technical guidance, sensitization and support to farmers on animal nutrition and management practices	District wide	X	X	X	X	2,500.00				√		VSD/DVO	RVO
Conduct farm visits and inspections to monitor animal health.	District wide	X	X	X	X	7,000.00				√		VSD/DVO	DA RVO
Provide veterinary care and services to animals in the district, including diagnosis treatment and prevention.	District wide	X	X	X	X	3,000.00				√		DoA	RAD
Implement diseases control programs, including Vaccination campaign against major disease like PPR VIRUS, CBPP, RABIES and Newcastle Disease	District wide	X	X	X	X	7,000.00				√		VSD/DVO	KAPSD/RVO
Establish 18 demonstration of improved crop varieties (maize, rice, pepper and cassava)	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	14,000.00			√		DoA	KAPSD/RVO
Train 50 cashew farmers on agronomy of cashew and bush fire management	District wide	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	12,000.00			√		DoA	

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Support for government flagship programm feed Ghana	District wide	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	15,000.00			√		DoA	KAPSDA
Organized 3 field days on proven technologies demonstrated	Maame krobo, Forifori & Tease	X	X	X	X	7,800.00				√		DoA	KAPSDA
Train 24 staff on irrigation and water management technologies	District wide	X	X	X	X	3,000.00	4,500.00			√		DoA	KAPSDA
Train 60 rice farmers and staff on new technologies in rice production	Tease, Maame krobo	X	X	X	X	3,500	4,500.00			√		DoA	KAPSDA
Train 30 mango farmers and staff on disease management	Odumesua	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	2,500.00				√	DoA	KAPSDA
Train 20 women processors on value addition and marketing	District wide	X	X	X	X		3,000.00			√		DoA	KAPSDA
Facilitate the celebration of Farmers Day	District wide	X	X	X	X		80,500.00				√	DA	DOA
Sub Total						122,500.00	188,000.00	71,000.00	0.00				
Objective: Facilitate equitable youth access to agricultural inputs, financing, machines and equipment to enable greater participation in climate-smart agriculture and the value chain agribusiness by December 2029..													
Programme: Youth Employment in Agribusiness programme													

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Provide subsidised agricultural inputs including improved seeds, fertilizers, and modern farming equipment to support youth engagement in productive and sustainable agriculture	District wide	X	X	X	X		150,000.00			√		DoA	GEA, NGOs, DA
Conduct district-wide youth sensitisation and awareness campaigns on modern agriculture and emerging opportunities across the agricultural value chain.	District wide	X	X	X	X			39,455.00		√		DoA	GEA, NGOs, DA
Support the youth with tricycles "Aboboya" to aid in the transportation of agricultural products to market cent to crate emplyment	District wide	X	X	X	X	125,000.00			585,256.21	√		DoA	GEA, NGOs, DA

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab	
Support the youth with processing machines (Cassava and maize processing machine) to crate emplynment	District wide	X	X	X	X		198,000.00				√		DoA	GEA, NGOs, DA
Sub Total						125,000.00	348,000.00	39,455.00	585,256.21					
Objectives: 1. Achieve at least a 95% attendance rate for both teachers and students across all schools by December 2029.														
2. Increase enrolment at all educational levels by at least 50% by December 2029.														
3. Improve the district literacy rate through strengthened basic education by December 2029.														
4. Improve the quality of teaching and learning through enhanced instructional supervision, provision of learning materials, and teacher capacity development by December 2029.														
Programme: Education and Training programme														
Organize management training for SISOs to strengthen school supervision	District Wide	X	X	X	X		20,000.00				√		GES	DA
Organize SPAM for stakeholders, students Assemblymen etc at circuit level	District Wide	X	X	X	X		12,000.00				√		GES	WORLD VISION /DA

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab	
Organize District Education sector Performance review for the year, presenting it to an annual stakeholder joint annual review for 150 stakeholders	District Wide	X	X	X	X		90,000.00				√		GES	DA
Implement incentive package for teacher in deprived areas	District Wide	X	X	X	X		550,000.00				√		DA	GES
Training of SMCs/PTA on transparency and accountability in all schools	District Wide	X	X	X	X		80,000.00				√		GES	WORLD VISION /DA
District Directors monitoring to all Basic Schools	District Wide	X	X	X	X		65,000.00				√		GES	DA
Resources SISOs and other D.E.O Staff to intensify monitoring and supervision in all schools	District Wide	X	X	X	X		20,000.00				√		GES	DA
Organize orientation for newly recruited/ appointed teacher.	District Wide	X	X	X	X			20,000.00	20,000.00		√		GES	DA
Organize best teacher award for teachers	District Wide	X	X	X	X		450,000.00		150,000.00		√		GES	DA

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Provide funding to support district/ circuit and zonal sporting activities.	District Wide	X	X	X	X		50,000.00				√	GES	DA
Support maintenance of SISOs and other coordinators official motor bikes for effective monitoring	District Wide	X	X	X	X		65,000.00				√	GES	DA
Provide funds for the organization of inter-circuit reading festival	District Wide	X	X	X	X		25,000.00	20,000.00		√		GES	DA
Renovation of Teachers bungalow at Mame Krobo	District Wide	X	X	X	X		450,000.00			√		DA	GES
Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block	Akamakope,	X	X	X	X		920,000.00			√		DA	GES
Construction of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block	Praprabebida	X	X	X	X		1,350,000.00			√		DA	GES
Construction of 1 No. 2 unit classroom block	Bondaso	X	X	X	X		545,900.00			√		DA	GES
Supply of 1,000 pieces of dual desks for primary schools	District wide	X	X	X	X		1,200,000.00			√		DA	GES
Supply of 1,000 pieces of mono desks for JHS schools	District wide	X	X	X	X		1,000,000.00			√		DA	GES

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Supply of 500 Octagonal tables and 6,000 chairs for KG schools	District Wide	X	X	X	X		825,000.00				√		DA	GES
Supply of 500 tables and chairs for basic school teachers	District wide	X	X	X	X		850,000.00				√		DA	GES
Facilitate the celebration of independence day	Tease	X	X	X	X		250,000.00				√		DA	GES
Sub Total						0.00	8,817,900.00	40,000.00	0					

Objectives: 1. Increase the family planning (FP) acceptor rate to at least 30% by 2029.

2. Increase access to essential health care services by 30% through expanded service delivery points and outreach programmes by 2029

3. Increase Antenatal Care (ANC) attendance (at least 4 visits) to a minimum of 70% by 2029.

4. Increase skilled delivery coverage to at least 50% by 2029.

5. Increase Vitamin A supplementation coverage among children under five to at least 80% by 2029.

6. Reduce the prevalence of underweight among children under five to less than 2% by 2029.

7. Increase functional CHPS compounds to 100% across the district by 2029.

8. Reduce the stillbirth rate to less than 10 per 1,000 births by 2029.

Programme: Health and Health Services promotion programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab	
							2,890,000.00				√		GHS	

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Construction of 2 No. CHPS compounds	Koranteng Krachi Kwasi Kuma												KAPSD A
Renovation Asanyinso Health Centre	Asanyinso Health	X	X	X	X		1,200,000.00				√		GHS KAPSD A
Conduct immunization service across the district	District wide	X	X	X	X		189,000.87				√		GHS KAPSD A/WV
Organise In-service training for staff customer care	Tease	X	X	X	X		5,000.00		10,000.00	√			GHS KAPSD A
Procurement of Outboard Motor for Ekye Islands	Tease	X	X	X	X		500,000.00				√		GHS KAPSD A
Organise quarterly monitoring and support visit to all facilities	District wide	X	X	X	X		16,000.00	10,000.00		√			GHS KAPSD A, Partners
Organise annual awards ceremony for best performing staff and facilities.	Tease	X	X				20,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	√			GHS KAPSD A, Partners
Provide end of year package for all staff	Tease				X		15,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	√			GHS KAPSD A, Partners
Organise quarterly community durbars	District wide		X	X	X				18,000.00		√		GHS KAPSD A

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Organise quarterly mop up on immunization in hard-to-reach areas	All HTR locations	X	X	X	X		10,000.00		10,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSD A
Organise school health and nutrition services (Infant and young child feeding)	All sub-districts	X	X	X	X			5,000.00			√	GHS	KAPSD A
Organise pregnancy school and food demonstration to reduce the burden of anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies in pregnant women	All communities	X	X	X	X			2,000.00	3,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSD A
Organise food demonstration at various outreach areas to Reduce the growing burden of underweight among children under five years	All communities	X	X	X	X				12,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSD A
Organise orientation for all midwives on ARVs	Tease	X							4,000.00		√	GHS	NACP
Organise Community Engagement and Risk Communication for Health Promotion	All communities in the district	X	X	X	X		5,000.00		5,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSD A

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Organise awareness creation on the prevention of NCDs and create wellness clinics	All sub-districts	X	X	X	X		5,000.00		6,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSD A
Procurement of 10 HB meters	Tease	X					5,000.00			√		GHS	KAPSD A
Procure 5 laptop computers for facilities for NHIS Claims management	Tease	X					35,000.00			√		GHS	KAPSD A
Organize quarterly DRMT meeting	Tease	X	X	X	X		2,660.00			√		FP	DRMT
Organize quarterly DAC meeting	District wide	X	X	X	X		5,320.00			√		FP	DAC
Mobilize Communities for HTS during special events	District wide	X	X	X	X		2,000.00			√		DAC/ Focal Person	DAC
Organize one review meeting with implementing partners and other stakeholders	District wide	X	X	X	X					√		FP/DAC	DAC
Sub Total						-	4,904,980.87	47,000.00	105,000.00				
Objective: Achieve at least 80% Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) coverage among eligible clients by 2029.													

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Programme: Health and Health Services promotion programme														
Organize HIV sensitization and HTS in 3 schools	District wide	X	X	X	X		6,980.00				√		DAC/ Focal Person	DAC
Undertake monitoring visit to IPs, ART and PMTCT sites	District wide	X	X	X	X		2,500.00				√		FP/DRMT	DAC
Carry out HIV sensitization and Know-your-status campaign in 6 communities	District wide	X	X	X	X		25,000.00				√		Focal Person	DAC
Distribution, demonstration and Promotion of condom use in the District	District wide	X	X	X	X		30,000.00				√		FP/GHS	DAC
Organize World AIDS Day Celebration	District wide	X	X	X	X		45,000.00				√		FP/DAC/ GHS	
Support critically needy PLHIV and OVCs	District wide	X	X	X	X		32,500.00				√		Focal Person/ DCE	DCD/D CE
Seek support for benevolent organizations	District wide	X	X	X	X				2,000.00		√		Focal Person/D CD/DCE	DAC
Sub Total						0.00	141,980.00		2,000.00					
Objectives: 1. Increase community and institutional surveillance systems to protect children from violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation by December 2029.														
2. Promote and safeguard the rights and welfare of all children through strengthened social welfare and child protection systems by December 2029.														

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Programme: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction programme													
Projects	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
Extension of case management service to vulnerable persons.	Tease, Somsei, Forifori, Mmradan	X	X	X	X	1,000.00		1,000.00	2,000.00		√	DSWCD	NCCE, GES
Carry out case follow ups on cases recorded on the Social Welfare Information Management System.	Some selected communities	X	X	X	X	1,000.00	10,000.00	1,200.00			√	DSWCD	DA
Organize Advocacy and Awareness Creation on Child and Family Welfare Policy in some Communities	Krobo Nkwanta, Agyata, Bonkrom	X	X	X	X	2,000.00	12,000.00				√	NCCE	DSWCD, GHS, GES
Educate the public on the importance of early childhood care and development	Some selected communities	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		1,200.00		√	DSWCD	NCCE

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Organize sensitization program on Child Abuse, Labour and Trafficking in 5 Communities	Krachi faaso Kwasi kuma Kyeame kissi Bebuso	X	X	X	X	2500	2500	0	2,000.00	0	√	DSWCD	NCCE, GES
Carry out sensitization programmes on gender equality	Dunkro Offinso	X	X	X	X	0	12,500.00	0	1,000.00	0	√	DSWCD	NCCE
Organize sensitization program on Teenage pregnancy and Child Marriage	Tease, Ekye Amanfrom, Maame Krobo, Kwasi Fante and Samanhyia	X	X	X	X	1,500.00			4,500.00		√	DSWCD	NCCE
Sub Total						8,000.00	26,000.00	2,200.00	10,700.00				
Objective: Increase employment opportunities across all socioeconomic groups through skills development, enterprise support, and job creation programmes by December 2029.													
2. Ensure the effective, timely, and transparent disbursement of the 3% DACF allocation for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) annually from 2025–2029.													
3. Implement the CLASS social protection scheme alongside the LEAP cash grant to provide sustainable income-earning opportunities for vulnerable households by December 2029.													

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Programme: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction programme

Assessment of 100 PWD's for Support and Procurement of items	District Wide	X	X	X	X		250,000.00				√	DSWCD	DA
Train and support Thirty (30) women in income generating activities (soap making, gari processing, etc.)	Tease	X	X	X	X			22,000.00			√	DSWCD	GPSN
Identification, Registration and Renewal of 500 OVCs unto the NHIS platform	District wide	X	X	X	X			14,000.00	1,400.00		√	DSWCD	NHIA
Organize bi-monthly LEAP payments in 40 beneficiary communities	40 Beneficiary LEAP Communities	X	X	X	X				1,500.00		√	DSWCD	LMS
Assist six (6) women group in basic business management	Forifori, Ekye	X	X	X	X	2,000.00	10,000.00		1,000.00		√	DSWCD	KAPSD A
Supervised and train ten (10) Day care centers	District wide	X	X	X	X		1,500.00	10,00.00			√	DSWCD	GES
Sub Total						14,500.00	267,500.00	42,200.00	23,600.00				

Objective: 1. Improve the implementation and coverage of gender-related interventions to at least 40% across the district by December 2029.

Programme: Gender Equality programme

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Train women groups in entrepreneurship skills in 20 communities	Tease, Samanhya,	X	X	X	X			5,000.00		√		Gender Desk Officer	Educational Directorate
Carry out Sensitization program on gender equality, equity and inclusiveness in government institutions in the district	Ekye, Tease and Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X			4,500.00		√		Gender Desk Officer	D.A
Build capacity and skills to support career progression and gender mainstreaming in 10 communities	Mmradan, Kwasi Fante, Tease, Odumasua,	X	X	X	X			4,500.00		√		Gender Desk Officer	D.A
Sub Total								14,000.00					

Objectives: 1. Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services to 70% by 2029

2. Increase the proportion of solid waste collected and properly disposed of to 80% by December 2029.

Programme: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Conduct House –to House inspection	District-wide	X	X	X	X			4,500.00		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Manage Solid Waste	District-wide	X	X	X	X		400,000.00	30,000.00		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Manage Liquid Waste.	District-wide	X	X	X	X		400,000.00	20,000.00		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Inspect Eating and Drinking Premises	District-wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00	5,000.00		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Conduct Meat inspection	Ekye Amanfrom, Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X			4,000.00		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Conduct Medical Screening for food and Drink sellers	District-wide	X		X	X			2,000.00		√		ENV.HE ALTH	NGO
Conduct Disinfection and Disinfestations exercise	District-wide		X	X	X		145,000.00	8,000.00		√		ENV.HE ALTH	ZOOM LION
Inspect all water and Sanitation Facilities.	District-wide	X	X	X	X		3,000.00	1,000.00		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Disposal of infectious Dead Bodies	District-wide	X	X	X	X			20,000.00		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Conduct Cemetery Inspection	District wide	X	X	X	X			500		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Conduct Hotel and Guest House inspection.	Tease. Maane Krobo, Ekye-Amanfrom	X	X	X	X			700		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Control of Stray animals	District wide	X	X	X	X			6,000.00		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Conduct School Health Education	District wide	X	X	X	X			800		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Conduct Environmental Health Education	District wide	X	X	X	X			1,500.00		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Construction of slaughter House	Tease	X	X	X	X		660,000.00			√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Fencing of Toilet at Maake Krobo Market	Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X		250,000.00			√		DWD	D.A
Construction of Animal pound	Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X		150,000.00	100,000.00		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Conduct Environmental Sanitation Day	District wide	X	X	X	X		36,000.00	30,000,00		√		ENV.HE ALTH	D.A
Procurement of Sanitary items	Some selected schools	X	X	X	X		30,000.00	20,000.00		√		ENV. HEALTH	DA

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Carry out the formation of C.L.T.S team to supervise CLTS activities	District wide	X	X	X	X		9,500.00	1,500.00	6,000.00	√		ENV.HEALTH	DA/NGO
Procurement of Lap top computer	Tease	X	X	X	X		10,000.00			√		ENV. HEALTH	DA
Pushing, levelling and fumigation of Final Disposal (Landfill) Sites	Tease, Ekye-Amanfrom, Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X		100,000.00				√	DWD	Estate Officer
Dislodgment of liquid waste and other works on Toilet Facilities	Maame Krobo, Tease	X	X	X	X		50,000.00				√	Zoom Lion	DEHO
Carry out the celebration of world toilet day	Selected community	X	X	X	X		2,000.00	1,500.00	4,000.00	√		ENV. HEALTH	DA/NGO
Sub Total							2,246,500.00	227,000.00	10,000.00				
Objectives: 1. Increase access to safe and reliable water supply coverage to 80% by December 2029.													
Programme: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene programme													
Drilling of 10 No. borehole with hand pump	Kwae Kese, Dunkrom, Asanyanso, Nyamebek	X	X	X	X		1,045,000.00			√		DWD	DA

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

	yre, Dimso, Asukese No. 2, Atta Ayigbe, Iddrisu Akura, Takoratwene, Domeabra												
Construction of small water system	Takorakwene, Agyata and Tease	X	X	X	X				650,000.00	√		DWD	DA
Drilling and mechanisation of 5 No boreholes	Selected community	X	X	X	X		750,000.00			√		DWD	DA
Sub Total							1,795,000.00		650,000.00				

Objectives: 1. Increase public and stakeholder knowledge on spatial planning by organizing at least 20 community sensitization and training programmes on land-use and building regulations by December 2029

Programme: Human Settlements Development programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Embark on building control	District wide	X	X	X	X		59,000.00	10,000.00			√	DWD	PPD, Security
Carry out project inspection and site meetings	Project sites	X	X	X	X			3,000.00			√	DWD	PPD,
Carry out Community Sanitization on building control and permitting	Tease, Ekye, Maame krobo, Semehyia, Dedeso, Forifori	X	X	X	X	5,000.00				√		DWD	DA
Construction of bridge at Abotan	Tease – Abotan- Maame Krobo feeder road	X	X	X	X		500,000.00			√		DWD	DA
Construction of 1 No. District Court	Tease	X	X	X	X		750,000.00			√		DWD	DA
Construction of 1 No. District Court	Tease	X	X	X	X		750,000.00			√		DWD	DA
Construction of 1 No. 2-bedroom Semi-detached Staff bungalow	Tease	X	X	X	X		1,52,000.00			√		DWD	DA
Extension of electricity	District wide	X	X	X	X	3,795,250.00					√	DWD	DA

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab	
Sub Total						3,800,250.00	2,059,000.00	13,000.00						
Objectives: 1. Facilitate creating of access roads and putting major highway in good condition														
Programme: Transport programme														
Construction of 3 No. Culverts	Maame Krobo Samanhyia and Tease	X	X	X	X		450,000.00				√		DWD	DA
Reshaping of feeder roads	District wide	X	X	X	X		800,000.00				√		DWD	DA
Spot Improvement, Reshaping of Feeder Roads and other works	Dome-Hwanyaso, Gador - Ogbodokope, Bonkrom-Gyanibofo, Bomen-	X	X	X	X		1,200,000.00				√		DWD	Estate Officer

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
	Asikam, Forifori Town road, Foso junction- Foso town, Dunkrom- Kwadjo gari, Bunkrom Junction- Krowa Adaso												
Creation of access roads	Odumesua – Tailorkope, Sakabu No. 2- Adzidekope, Tialorkope- Akamakope, Tomefa- Boakye	X	X	X	X		1,200,000.00	20,000.00		√		DWD	DA
Sub Total							1,200,000.00	20,000.00					
Objective: Increase financial allocation for the maintenance of public infrastructure by at least 40% by December 2029.													
Programme: Infrastructure Maintenance programme													

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Servicing and replacement of Vehicles, Motorbikes and machinery parts	Tease	X	X	X	X		800,000.00				√	Transport Officer	DWD
Maintenance of Office and Residential Buildings	Tease	X	X	X	X		850,000.00				√	DWD	Estate Officer
Repairs, servicing, and replacement of Furniture, Fittings, Fixtures and Equipment parts	Tease, Ekye, Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X		360,000.00				√	Estate Officer	DWD
Installation and repair of streetlights	District wide	X	X	X	X		520,000.00				√	Estate Officer	DWD
Maintenance and rehabilitation of existing school buildings	District wide	X	X	X	X		600,000.00	100,000.00			√	DWD	Estate Officer
Maintenance of existing market (Reroofing, gravelling, concrete, woodworks, painting)		X	X	X	X		1,278,482.40				√	DWD	Estate Officer

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Sub Total							3,608,482.40	100,000.00					
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Objective: 1. Prepare, update, and approve all outstanding Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs), Structure Plans (SPs), and Local Plans (LPs) to achieve at least 90% district-wide spatial coverage by December 2029.

2. Strengthen building regulation enforcement by ensuring 100% building permit compliance and conducting monthly inspections in all major settlements by December 2029.

Programme: Human Settlements Development programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Prepare development planning schemes in sectors or zones for the communities.	Ekye	X	X	X	X		200,000.00			√		PPD	DA
Carry out regular community visits to check development control	Ekye Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X	10,000.00					√	PPD	DA
Conduct street naming and property addressing	District-wide	X	X	X	X		150,000.00				√	PPD	DA
Prepare site plans for all the markets and assembly projects in the districts.	District-wide	X	X	X	X		56,000.00				√	PPD	DA

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Organize sensitization programs for developers and stakeholders in the district.	District-wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00					√		PPD	DA
Sub Total						15,000.00	406,000.00							

Objective: 1. Reduce the incidence of flooding and bushfires in all high-risk communities through improved prevention, education, and enforcement measures by December 2029

2. Create an attractive, livable, and environmentally sustainable district through improved sanitation, greening, and environmental protection interventions by December 2029.

Programme: Climate Variability and Change programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab	
Carry out clean up exercise in 3 major markets	Tease, Maamekrobo Ekye Amanfrom	X	X	X	X	25,000.00					√		NADMO	ZOOM LION, EPA,
Beautification of the Assembly frontage	Tease	X	X	X	X			20,366.00		√			DA	DWD
Carry out tree planting exercise	Each zonal director to a community /school	X	X	X	X		100,000.00			√			NADMO	DA
Create awareness on Bushfire/domestic fire	Across the district	X	X	X	X		5,679.00			√			NADMO	DOA

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab	
Formation of five (5) disaster committees in five communities in five zones	Mame krobo, Agyata, Forifori, Fosu, Tease	X	X	X	X	2,567.00					√		NADMO	DA
Procure relief items to support and mitigate disaster of vulnerable	Tease	X	X	X	X		250,000.00				√		NADMO	DA
Enforce relevant environmental byelaws to protect the environment	District Wide	X	X	X	X	25,000.00					√		FOREST RY	DA
Sensitize disaster prone communities on the prevention and early warning signs of disasters	District wide	X	X	X	X			2,500.00			√		NADMO	GFS
Carry out education in schools, churches, community centers etc. and ensure that people are aware of climate change and its impact	District wide	X	X	X	X	2,500.00					√		NADMO	

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Organize Management meetings	Disaster Committee	Tease	X	X	X	X	3,500.00					√	NADMO	
Sub Total						58,567.00	355,679.00	22,866.00						

Objective: Achieve full (100%) implementation and operationalization of the Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) across all departments by December 2028.

Programme: Local Governance and Decentralisation programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Capacity building training for Hon. Assembly Members	Tease						52,000			√		Human Resources	Central Admin.
Conduct training for Unit Committee members	Tease	X	X				56,000			√		Human Resources	Central Admin.
Conduct Capacity Building training for all on Information Communication Technology	Tease			X			82,000.00			√		Human Resources	Central Admin.

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab	
Capacity building training for Revenue collectors	Tease				X		15,000.00				√		Human Resources	Central Admin.
Updating HRMIS	Tease		X	X	X	7,460					√		Human Resources	Central Admin.
Validation of Staff salary monthly	Tease	X	X	X	X	8,000					√		Human Resources	Central Admin.
Preparation of biannual composite promotion schedule with established vacancies	Tease	X	X		X	7,000					√		Human Resources	Central Admin.
Sub Total						22,460.00	205,000.00							

Objective: Improve efficiency and responsiveness of local authority service delivery by 30% through capacity-building, digitalization of key processes, and implementation of service standards by December 2029.

Programme: Local Governance and Decentralisation programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2028	Cost	Project Status	Implementation Institution/
					Department

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Procurement of sewing machines, hair dryers and motorbikes	Tease	X	X	X	X		300,000.00			√		DA	DWD
Procurement of building materials	Tease	X	X	X	X		250,000.00			√		DA	DWD
Procurement of stationery and printing materials		X	X	X	X		200,000.00	20,000.00		√		PO	DA
Furnishing of the office complex	Tease	X	X	X	X		100,000.00			√		PO	DA
Sub Total							850,000.00	20,000.00					

Objective: Increase public awareness on safety and security issues by conducting regular community sensitization campaigns to reach at least 60% of households by December 2029.

Programme: Security and Public Safety programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Prepare health emergency preparedness and response plan	Tease	X	X	X	X		65,000.00			√		DPCU	DHD
Surveillance, monitoring and evaluation of Health threats and epidemics and pandemics	District wide	X	X	X	X		57,850.00			√		DHD	DA
Establish a Grievance Redress committee and desk to resolve potential community conflicts before their escalation	Tease	X	X	X	X		2,000.00			√		DA	CA
Carry out training to boost capacity of essential public health nurses to manage emergency response	District wide	X	X	X	X		45,000.00			√		DHD	DA
Carry out radio programmes to intensify Education and Communications on pandemic prevention and response	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X		10,500.00			√		DPCU	DHD
Sub Total							180,350.00						
<p>Objective: 1. Improve dissemination of government development agenda by strengthening district communication channels and reaching at least 80% of communities through radio discussions, community durbars, and digital platforms by December 2029.</p> <p>2. Increase citizen demand for accountability by institutionalizing quarterly town hall meetings and expanding community participation platforms to reach at least 70% of electoral areas by December 2029.</p>													

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Programme: Development Communication programme													
Projects	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Carry out quarterly monitoring of projects and programmes	Project specific	X	X	X	X		57,180.00				√	DA	DPCU
Organize community engagement programmes to educate the public on government policies and programmes	District wide	X	X	X	X			22,500.00			√	DA	
Organize Budget Implementation and sensitization forum (PFM Template)	Tease	X	X	X	X		20,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
Participatory M&E	Tease	X	X	X	X		10,650.00			√		DPCU	DA
i. Prepare monitoring checklist													

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
ii. Training the team to carry out the PM&E.													
Disseminating meeting on the PM&E results and acting on the findings and recommendations	Tease	X	X	X	X		8,000.00				√	DPCU	DA
Monthly and Quarterly Field Visit to monitor activities of the District Assembly	District wide	X	X	X	X		130,000.00				√	DPCU	DA
Organise site meetings	Project locations	X	X	X	X		30,000.00				√	DWD	DPCU
Quarterly M&E Review Meetings	Tease	X	X	X	X		32,804.00				√	DPCU	DA
Draft Annual Progress Report Review meetings	Tease	X	X	X	X		7,400.00				√	DPCU	DA
Sub Total							296,034.00	22,500.00					
Grand Total						5,611,435.12	29,088,893.38	646,756.00	3,202,600.00				
							38,549,684.50						

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

6.4 Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Table 6.4 Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Objective: Increase the district’s internally generated revenue (IGF) by at least 40% by December 2029													
Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness Development													
Projects	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Construction of 1 No. 20 unit market stores	Ekye Amanfrom	X	X	X	X	0			1,200,000.00	√		PPP	DWD
Update revenue data base	Tease	X	X	X	X			20,000.00			√	DBC	DPCU
Embark on pay your levy campaign	District Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00					√	FIN. DEPT	DBC
Construction of 1 No. 24 hour economy market	Ekye	X	X	X	X		4,200,000.00			√		DWD	DA
Sub Total						10000	4,200,000.00	20,000.00	1,200,000.00				
Objectives: 1. Improve accessibility to key agricultural markets by market infrastructure across the district by December 2029.													

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

2. Increase decent employment and self-employment in agriculture by 30% through agribusiness development, value chain support, and youth skills training by December 2029.

3. Increase the coverage and effectiveness of agricultural extension services by ensuring that at least 80% of farming communities receive regular (monthly) extension support and training by December 2029

4. Establish 5 standard warehouses to improve storage and reduce post-harvest losses by December 2029

Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness Development

Train 10 FBO groups in marketing strategies	District wide	X	X	X	X	3,500.00	2,500.00			√		DoA	KAPSDA
Organize orientation on mechanized farming for 100 farmers in each of the 3 zones in the district	District wide	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	4,000.00			√		DoA	KAPSDA
Train 50 women in soyabean utilization	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	5,000.00			√		DoA	KAPSDA

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Organize Anti HIV/AIDS & Child protection Campaign in collaboration with Min. of Health & Social Welfare	District wide	X	X	X	X	3,000.00	5,345.00				√		DoA	KAPSDA
Train 50 women on food fortification, food safety handling and hygiene	District wide	X	X	X	X	2,000.00	3,000.00				√		DoA	KAPSDA
Conduct on farm training for 30 Farmers on sustainable land management and soil improvement practices	District wide	X	X	X	X			2,000.00			√		DoA	KAPSDA
Embark on Field & Home Visits by AEAs	District wide	X	X	X	X	15,500.00	13,500.00				√		DoA	KAPSDA

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Link 4 women groups/FBOs to market and micro credit facilities	District wide	X	X	X	X	2,000.00	2,000.00			√		DoA	KAPSDA
Train 200 farmers on post-harvest handling, nutrition and food safety involving 30% women and 20% youth	District wide	X	X	X	X		6,000.00	12,000.00		√		DoA	KAPSDA
Train 400 small ruminant farmers on improve housing	District wide	X	X	X	X	3,500.00	4,000.00			√		VSD/DVO	KAPSD/R VO
Implement disease control programs, including vaccination campaigns against major disease like PPR VIRUS, CBPP,RABIES and Newcastle disease	District wide	X	X	X	X	7,000.00				√		VSD/DVO	

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Provide technical guidance, sensitization and support to farmers on animal nutrition and management practices	District wide	X	X	X	X	2,500.00					√		VSD/DVO	
Conduct farm visits and inspections to monitor animal health.	District wide	X	X	X	X	7,000.00					√		VSD/DVO	
Provide veterinary care and services to animals in the district, including diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	District wide	X	X	X	X	3,000.00					√		DoA	RAD
	District wide	X	X	X	X	7,000.00					√		VSD/DVO	

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Implement diseases control programs, including Vaccination campaign against major disease like PPR VIRUS, CBPP, RABIES and Newcastle Disease													KAPSD/R VO
Establish 18 demonstration of improved crop varieties (maize, rice, pepper and cassava)	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	14,000.00			√		DoA	KAPSD/R VO
Train 50 cashew farmers on agronomy of cashew and bush fire management	District wide	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	12,000.00			√		DoA	
Support for government flagship programm feed Ghana	District wide	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	15,000.00			√		DoA	KAPSDA

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Organized 3 field days on proven technologies demonstrated	Maame krobo, Forifori & Tease	X	X	X	X	7,800.00					√		DoA	KAPSDA
Train 24 staff on irrigation and water management technologies	District wide	X	X	X	X	3,000.00	4,500.00				√		DoA	KAPSDA
Train 60 rice farmers and staff on new technologies in rice production	Tease, Maame krobo	X	X	X	X	3,500	4,500.00				√		DoA	KAPSDA
Train 30 mango farmers and staff on disease management	Odumesua	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	2,500.00					√	DoA	KAPSDA
Train 20 women processors on value addition and marketing	District wide	X	X	X	X		3,000.00				√		DoA	KAPSDA
Facilitate the celebration of Farmers Day	District wide	X	X	X	X		80,500.00					√	DA	DOA

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Sub Total						122,500.00	188,000.00	71,000.00	0.00				
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Objective:Facilitate equitable youth access to agricultural inputs, financing, machines and equipment to enable greater participation in climate-smart agriculture and the value chain agribusiness by December 2029..

Programme: Youth Employment in Agribusiness programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Provide subsidised agricultural inputs including improved seeds, fertilizers, and modern farming equipment to support youth engagement in productive and sustainable agriculture	District wide	X	X	X	X		350,000.00			√		DoA	GEA, NGOs, DA

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Conduct district-wide youth sensitisation and awareness campaigns on modern agriculture and emerging opportunities across the agricultural value chain.	District wide	X	X	X	X			39,455.00		√		DoA	GEA, NGOs, DA
Support the youth with tricycles "Aboboya" to aid in the transportation of agricultural products to market cent to crate employment	District wide	X	X	X	X	125,000.00			585,256.21	√		DoA	GEA, NGOs, DA
Support the youth with processing machines (Cassava and maize processing machine) to crate employment	District wide	X	X	X	X		598,000.00			√		DoA	GEA, NGOs, DA
Sub Total						125,000.00	948,000.00	39,455.00	585,256.21				

Objectives: 1. Achieve at least a 95% attendance rate for both teachers and students across all schools by December 2029.

2. Increase enrolment at all educational levels by at least 50% by December 2029.

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

3. Improve the district literacy rate through strengthened basic education by December 2029.

4. Improve the quality of teaching and learning through enhanced instructional supervision, provision of learning materials, and teacher capacity development by December 2029.

Programme: Education and Training programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Organize management training for SISOs to strengthen school supervision	District Wide	X	X	X	X		40,000.00				√	GES	DA
Organize SPAM for stakeholders, students Assemblymen etc at circuit level	District Wide	X	X	X	X		22,000.00				√	GES	WORLD VISION /DA

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Organize District Education sector Performance review for the year, presenting it to an annual stakeholder joint annual review for 150 stakeholders	District Wide	X	X	X	X		90,000.00				√		GES	DA
Implement incentive package for teacher in deprived areas	District Wide	X	X	X	X		550,000.00				√		DA	GES
Training of SMCs/PTA on transparency and accountability in all schools	District Wide	X	X	X	X		80,000.00				√		GES	WORLD VISION/DA
District Directors monitoring to all Basic Schools	District Wide	X	X	X	X		65,000.00				√		GES	DA
Resources SISOs and other D.E.O Staff to intensify monitoring and supervision in all schools	District Wide	X	X	X	X		20,000.00				√		GES	DA

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Organize orientation for newly recruited/ appointed teacher.	District Wide	X	X	X	X			20,000.00	20,000.00		√	GES	DA
Organize best teacher award for teachers	District Wide	X	X	X	X		450,000.00		150,000.00	√		GES	DA
Provide funding to support district/ circuit and zonal sporting activities.	District Wide	X	X	X	X		50,000.00				√	GES	DA
Support maintenance of SISOs and other coordinators official motor bikes for effective monitoring	District Wide	X	X	X	X		65,000.00				√	GES	DA
Provide funds for the organization of inter-circuit reading festival	District Wide	X	X	X	X		25,000.00	20,000.00		√		GES	DA
Renovation of Teachers bungalow at Mame Krobo	District Wide	X	X	X	X		450,000.00			√		DA	GES

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block	Akamakope,	X	X	X	X		920,000.00			√		DA	GES
Construction of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block	Praprabebida	X	X	X	X		1,350,000.00			√		DA	GES
Construction of 1 No. 2 unit classroom block	Bondaso	X	X	X	X		545,900.00			√		DA	GES
Supply of 1,000 pieces of dual desks for primary schools	District wide	X	X	X	X		1,200,000.00			√		DA	GES
Supply of 1,000 pieces of mono desks for JHS schools	District wide	X	X	X	X		1,000,000.00			√		DA	GES

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Supply of 500 Octagonal tables and 6,000 chairs for KG schools	District Wide	X	X	X	X		825,000.00				√		DA	GES
Supply of 500 tables and chairs for basic school teachers	District wide	X	X	X	X		850,000.00				√		DA	GES
Facilitate the celebration of independence day	Tease	X	X	X	X		250,000.00				√		DA	GES
Sub Total						0.00	8,847,900.00	40,000.00	0					

- Objectives:**
1. Increase the family planning (FP) acceptor rate to at least 30% by 2029.
 2. Increase access to essential health care services by 30% through expanded service delivery points and outreach programmes by 2029
 3. Increase Antenatal Care (ANC) attendance (at least 4 visits) to a minimum of 70% by 2029.
 4. Increase skilled delivery coverage to at least 50% by 2029.
 5. Increase Vitamin A supplementation coverage among children under five to at least 80% by 2029.
 6. Reduce the prevalence of underweight among children under five to less than 2% by 2029.
 7. Increase functional CHPS compounds to 100% across the district by 2029.

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

8. Reduce the stillbirth rate to less than 10 per 1,000 births by 2029.

Programme: Health and Health Services promotion programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Construction of 2 No. CHPS compounds	Bonkrom. Somsei						2,890,000.00				√	GHS	KAPSDA
Construction of Maternity block at Forifori Health Centre	Forifori	X	X	X	X		1,000,000.00				√	GHS	KAPSDA
Conduct immunization service across the district	District wide	X	X	X	X		189,000.87				√	GHS	KAPSDA/ WV
Organise In-service training for staff customer care	Tease	X	X	X	X		5,000.00		10,000.00	√		GHS	KAPSDA

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Procurement of Outboard Motor for Ekye Islands	Tease	X	X	X	X		500,000.00				√	GHS	KAPSDA
Organise quarterly monitoring and support visit to all facilities	District wide	X	X	X	X		16,000.00	10,000.00		√		GHS	KAPSDA, Partners
Organise annual awards ceremony for best performing staff and facilities.	Tease	X	X				20,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	√		GHS	KAPSDA, Partners
Provide end of year package for all staff	Tease				X		15,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	√		GHS	KAPSDA, Partners
Organise quarterly community durbars	District wide		X	X	X				18,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSDA

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Organise quarterly mop up on immunization in hard-to-reach areas	All HTR locations	X	X	X	X		10,000.00		10,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSDA
Organise school health and nutrition services (Infant and young child feeding)	All sub-districts	X	X	X	X			5,000.00			√	GHS	KAPSDA
Organise pregnancy school and food demonstration to reduce the burden of anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies in pregnant women	All communities	X	X	X	X			2,000.00	3,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSDA

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Organise food demonstration at various outreach areas to Reduce the growing burden of underweight among children under five years	All communities	X	X	X	X				12,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSDA
Organise orientation for all midwives on ARVs	Tease	X							4,000.00		√	GHS	NACP
Organise Community Engagement and Risk Communication for Health Promotion	All communities in the district	X	X	X	X		5,000.00		5,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSDA

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location		Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Organise awareness creation on the prevention of NCDs and create wellness clinics	All sub-districts	X	X	X	X		5,000.00		6,000.00		√	GHS	KAPSDA
Procurement of 10 HB meters	Tease	X					5,000.00			√		GHS	KAPSDA
Procure 5 laptop computers for facilities for NHIS Claims management	Tease	X					35,000.00			√		GHS	KAPSDA
Organize quarterly DRMT meeting	Tease	X	X	X	X		2,660.00			√		FP	DRMT
Organize quarterly DAC meeting	District wide	X	X	X	X		5,320.00			√		FP	DAC

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Mobilize Communities for HTS during special events	District wide	X	X	X	X		2,000.00			√		DAC/ Focal Person	DAC
Organize one review meeting with implementing partners and other stakeholders	District wide	X	X	X	X					√		FP/DAC	DAC
Sub Total						-	4,704,980.87	47,000.00	105,000.00				

Objective: Achieve at least 80% Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) coverage among eligible clients by 2029.

Programme: Health and Health Services promotion programme

Organize HIV sensitization and HTS in 3 schools	District wide	X	X	X	X		6,980.00			√		DAC/ Focal Person	DAC
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Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Undertake monitoring visit to IPs, ART and PMTCT sites	District wide	X	X	X	X		2,500.00			√		FP/DRMT	DAC
Carry out HIV sensitization and Know-your-status campaign in 6 communities	District wide	X	X	X	X		25,000.00			√		Focal Person	DAC
Distribution, demonstration and Promotion of condom use in the District	District wide	X	X	X	X		30,000.00			√		FP/GHS	DAC
Organize World AIDS Day Celebration	District wide	X	X	X	X		45,000.00			√		FP/DAC/GHS	
Support critically needy PLHIV and OVCs	District wide	X	X	X	X		32,500.00			√		Focal Person/	DCD/DCE

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Seek support for benevolent organizations	District wide	X	X	X	X				2,000.00	√		Focal Person/DC D/DCE	DAC
Sub Total						0.00	141,980.00		2,000.00				

Objectives: 1. Increase community and institutional surveillance systems to protect children from violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation by December 2029.

2. Promote and safeguard the rights and welfare of all children through strengthened social welfare and child protection systems by December 2029.

Programme: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
Extension of case management service to vulnerable persons.	Tease, Somsei, Forifori, Mmradan	X	X	X	X	1,000.00		1,000.00	2,000.00		√	DSWCD	NCCE, GES

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Carry out case follow ups on cases recorded on the Social Welfare Information Management System.	Some selected communities	X	X	X	X	1,000.00	10,000.00	1,200.00			√	DSWCD	DA
Organize Advocacy and Awareness Creation on Child and Family Welfare Policy in some Communities	Krobo Nkwanta, Agyata, Bonkrom	X	X	X	X	2,000.00	12,000.00				√	NCCE	DSWCD, GHS, GES
Educate the public on the importance of early childhood care and development	Some selected communities	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		1,200.00		√	DSWCD	NCCE

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Organize sensitization program on Child Abuse, Labour and Trafficking in 5 Communities	Some selected communities	X	X	X	X	2500	2500	0	2,000.00	0	√	DSWCD	NCCE, GES
Carry out sensitization programmes on gender equality	Dunkro Offinso	0	X	X	X	0	12,500.00	0	1,000.00	0	√	DSWCD	NCCE
Organize sensitization program on Teenage pregnancy and Child Marriage	Tease, Ekye Amanfrom, Maame Krobo, Kwasi Fante and Samanhyia	X	X	X	X	1,500.00			4,500.00		√	DSWCD	NCCE
Sub Total						8,000.00	26,000.00	2,200.00	10,700.00				

Objective: Increase employment opportunities across all socioeconomic groups through skills development, enterprise support, and job creation programmes by December 2029.

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

2. Ensure the effective, timely, and transparent disbursement of the 3% DACF allocation for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) annually from 2025–2029.

3. Implement the CLASS social protection scheme alongside the LEAP cash grant to provide sustainable income-earning opportunities for vulnerable households by December 2029.

Programme: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction programme

Assessment of 100 PWD's for Support and Procurement of items	District Wide	X	X	X	X		250,000.00				√	DSWCD	DA
Train and support Thirty (30) women in income generating activities (soap making, gari processing, etc.)	Tease	X	X	X	X			22,000.00			√	DSWCD	GPSN

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Identification, Registration and Renewal of 500 OVCs unto the NHIS platform	District wide	X	X	X	X			14,000.00	1,400.00		√	DSWCD	NHIA
Organize bi-monthly LEAP payments in 40 beneficiary communities	40 Beneficiary LEAP Communities	X	X	X	X				1,500.00		√	DSWCD	LMS
Assist six (6) women group in basic business management	Forifori, Ekye	X	X	X	X	2,000.00	10,000.00		1,000.00		√	DSWCD	KAPSDA
Supervised and train ten (10) Day care centers	District wide	X	X	X	X		1,500.00	10,00.00			√	DSWCD	GES
Sub Total						14,500.00	267,500.00	42,200.00	23,600.00				

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Objective: 1. Improve the implementation and coverage of gender-related interventions to at least 40% across the district by December 2029.

Programme: Gender Equality programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Train women groups in entrepreneurship skills in 20 communities	Tease, Samanhyia,	X	X	X	X			5,000.00		√		Gender Desk Officer	Education Directorate
Carry out Sensitization program on gender equality, equity and inclusiveness in government institutions in the district	Ekye, Tease and Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X			4,500.00		√		Gender Desk Officer	D.A

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Build capacity and skills to support career progression and gender mainstreaming in 10 communities	Mmradan, Kwasi Fante, Tease, Odumasua,	X	X	X	X			4,500.00		√		Gender Desk Officer	D.A
Sub Total								14,000.00					

Objectives: 1. Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services to 70% by 2029

2. Increase the proportion of solid waste collected and properly disposed of to 80% by December 2029.

Programme: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Conduct House –to House inspection	District-wide	X	X	X	X			4,500.00		√		ENV.HEA LTH	D.A
Manage Solid Waste	District-wide	X	X	X	X		400,000.00	30,000.00		√		ENV.HEA LTH	D.A

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Manage Liquid Waste.	District-wide	X	X	X	X		400,000.00	20,000.00		√		ENV.HEA LTH	D.A
Inspect Eating and Drinking Premises	District-wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00	5,000.00		√		ENV.HEA LTH	D.A
Conduct Meat inspection	Ekye Amanfrom, Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X			4,000.00		√		ENV.HEA LTH	D.A
Conduct Medical Screening for food and Drink sellers	District-wide	X		X	X			2,000.00		√		ENV.HEA LTH	NGO
Conduct Disinfection and Disinfestations exercise	District-wide		X	X	X		145,000.00	8,000.00		√		ENV.HEA LTH	ZOOM LION
Inspect all water and Sanitation Facilities.	District-wide	X	X	X	X		3,000.00	1,000.00		√		ENV.HEA LTH	D.A
Disposal of infectious Dead Bodies	District-wide	X	X	X	X			20,000.00		√		ENV.HEA LTH	D.A
Conduct Cemetery Inspection	District -wide	X	X	X	X			500		√		ENV.HEA LTH	D.A

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Conduct Hotel and Guest House inspection.	Tease. Maane Krobo, Ekye-Amanfrom	X	X	X	X			700		√		ENV.HEA LTH	D.A
Control of Stray animals	District -wide	X	X	X	X			6,000.00		√		ENV.HEA LTH	D.A
Conduct School Health Education	District -wide	X	X	X	X			800		√		ENV.HEA LTH	D.A
Conduct Environmental Health Education	District -wide	X	X	X	X			1,500.00		√		ENV.HEA LTH	D.A
Construction of slaughter House	Tease	X	X	X	X		660,000.00			√		ENV.HEA LTH	D.A
Fencing of Toilet at Maake Krobo Market	Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X		250,000.00			√		DWD	D.A
Construction of Animal pound	Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X		150,000.00	100,000.00		√		ENV.HEA LTH	D.A

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Conduct Environmental Sanitation Day	District -wide	X	X	X	X		36,000.00	30,000.00		√		ENV.HEA LTH	D.A
Procurement of Sanitary items	Some selected schools	X	X	X	X		30,000.00	20,000.00		√		ENV. HEALTH	DA
Carry out the formation of C.L.T.S team to supervise CLTS activities	District -wide	X	X	X	X		9,500.00	1,500.00	6,000.00	√		ENV.HEA LTH	DA/NGO
Procurement of Lap top computer	Tease	X	X	X	X		10,000.00			√		ENV. HEALTH	DA
Pushing, levelling and fumigation of Final Disposal (Landfill) Sites	Tease, Ekye-Amanfrom, Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X		100,000.00				√	DWD	Estate Officer

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Dislodgment of liquid waste and other works on Toilet Facilities	Maame Krobo, Tease	X	X	X	X		50,000.00				√	Zoom Lion	DEHO
Carry out the celebration of world toilet day	Selected community	X	X	X	X		2,000.00	1,500.00	4,000.00	√		ENV. HEALTH	DA/ NGO
Sub Total							2,246,500.00	227,000.00	10,000.00				

Objectives: 1. Increase access to safe and reliable water supply coverage to 80% by December 2029.

Programme: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene programme

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Drilling of 10 No. borehole with hand pump	Kwae Kese, Dunkrom, Asanyanso, Nyamebekyre, Dimso, Asukese No. 2, Atta Ayigbe, Iddrisu Akura, Takoratwene, Domeabra	X	X	X	X		1,045,000.00				√		DWD	DA
Construction of small water system	Takorakwene, Agyata and Tease	X	X	X	X				650,000.00		√		DWD	DA
Drilling and mechanisation of 5 No boreholes	Selected community	X	X	X	X		750,000.00				√		DWD	DA
Sub Total							1,795,000.00		650,000.00					

Objectives: 1. Increase public and stakeholder knowledge on spatial planning by organizing at least 20 community sensitization and training programmes on land-use and building regulations by December 2029

Programme: Human Settlements Development programme

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Embark on building control	District wide	X	X	X	X		59,000.00	10,000.00			√	DWD	PPD, Security
Carry out project inspection and site meetings	Project sites	X	X	X	X			3,000.00			√	DWD	PPD,
Carry out Community Sanitization on building control and permitting	Tease, Ekye, Maame krobo, Semehyia, Dedeso, Forifori	X	X	X	X	5,000.00				√		DWD	DA
Construction of bridge at Abotan	Tease – Abotan- Maame Krobo feeder road	X	X	X	X		500,000.00			√		DWD	DA
Construction of 1 No. District Court	Tease	X	X	X	X		750,000.00			√		DWD	DA

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Construction of 1 No. District Court	Tease	X	X	X	X		750,000.00			√		DWD	DA
Construction of 1 No. 2-bedroom Semi-detached bungalow Staff	Tease	X	X	X	X		1,52,000.00			√		DWD	DA
Extension of electricity	District wide	X	X	X	X	3,795,250.00					√	DWD	DA
Sub Total						3,800,250.00	2,059,000.00	13,000.00					

Objectives: 1. Facilitate creating of access roads and putting major highway in good condition

Programme: Transport programme

Construction of 3 No. Culverts	Maame Krobo Samanhyia and Tease	X	X	X	X		450,000.00			√		DWD	DA
Reshaping of feeder roads	District wide	X	X	X	X		800,000.00				√	DWD	DA

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Spot Improvement, Reshaping of Feeder Roads and other works	Dome-Hwanyaso, Gador - Ogbodokope, Bonkrom-Gyanibofo, Bomen-Asikam, Forifori Town road, Foso junction-Foso town, Dunkrom-Kwadjo gari, Bunkrom Junction-Krowa Adaso	X	X	X	X		1,200,000.00				√	DWD	Estate Officer
Creation of access roads	Odumesua – Tailorkope, Sakabu No. 2- Adzidekope, Tialorkope-Akamakope, Tomefa-Boakye	X	X	X	X		1,200,000.00	20,000.00		√		DWD	DA

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Sub Total							1,200,000.00	20,000.00					
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Objective: Increase financial allocation for the maintenance of public infrastructure by at least 40% by December 2029.

Programme: Infrastructure Maintenance programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Servicing and replacement of Vehicles, Motorbikes and machinery parts	Tease	X	X	X	X		800,000.00				√	Transport Officer	DWD
Maintenance of Office and Residential Buildings	Tease	X	X	X	X		850,000.00				√	DWD	Estate Officer

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Repairs, servicing, and replacement of Furniture, Fittings, Fixtures and Equipment parts	Tease, Ekye, Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X		360,000.00				√	Estate Officer	DWD
Installation and repair of streetlights	District wide	X	X	X	X		520,000.00				√	Estate Officer	DWD
Maintenance and rehabilitation of existing school buildings	District wide	X	X	X	X		600,000.00	100,000.00			√	DWD	Estate Officer
Maintenance of existing market (Reroofing, gravelling, concrete, woodworks, painting)		X	X	X	X		1,278,482.40				√	DWD	Estate Officer
Sub Total							3,608,482.40	100,000.00					

Objective: 1. Prepare, update, and approve all outstanding Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs), Structure Plans (SPs), and Local Plans (LPs) to achieve at least 90% district-wide spatial coverage by December 2029.

2. Strengthen building regulation enforcement by ensuring 100% building permit compliance and conducting monthly inspections in all major settlements by December 2029.

Programme: Human Settlements Development programme

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Prepare development planning schemes in sectors or zones for the communities.	Ekye	X	X	X	X		200,000.00			√		PPD	DA
Carry out regular community visits to check development control	Ekye Maame Krobo	X	X	X	X	10,000.00					√	PPD	DA
Conduct street naming and property addressing	District-wide	X	X	X	X		150,000.00				√	PPD	DA
Prepare site plans for all the markets and assembly projects in the districts.	District-wide	X	X	X	X		56,000.00				√	PPD	DA

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Organize sensitization programs for developers and stakeholders in the district.	District-wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00					√		PPD	DA
Sub Total						15,000.00	406,000.00							

Objective: 1. Reduce the incidence of flooding and bushfires in all high-risk communities through improved prevention, education, and enforcement measures by December 2029

2. Create an attractive, livable, and environmentally sustainable district through improved sanitation, greening, and environmental protection interventions by December 2029.

Programme: Climate Variability and Change programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab	
Carry out clean up exercise in 3 major markets	Tease, Maamekrobo Ekye Amanfrom	X	X	X	X	25,000.00					√		NADMO	ZOOM LION, EPA,
Beautification of the Assembly frontage	Tease	X	X	X	X			20,366.00		√			DA	DWD

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Carry out tree planting exercise	Each zonal director to a community/school	X	X	X	X		100,000.00			√		NADMO	DA
Create awareness on Bushfire/domestic fire	Across the district	X	X	X	X		5,679.00			√		NADMO	DOA
Formation of five (5) disaster committees in five communities in five zones	Mame krobo, Agyata, Forifori, Fosu, Tease	X	X	X	X	2,567.00				√		NADMO	DA
Procure relief items to support and mitigate disaster of vulnerable	Tease	X	X	X	X		250,000.00				√	NADMO	DA
Enforce relevant environmental byelaws to protect the environment	District Wide	X	X	X	X	25,000.00					√	FORESTRY	DA

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Sensitize disaster prone communities on the prevention and early warning signs of disasters	District wide	X	X	X	X			2,500.00			√	NADMO	GFS
Carry out education in schools, churches, community centers etc. and ensure that people are aware of climate change and its impact	District wide	X	X	X	X	2,500.00					√	NADMO	
Organize Disaster Management Committee meetings	Tease	X	X	X	X	3,500.00					√	NADMO	
Sub Total						58,567.00	355,679.00	22,866.00					

Objective: Achieve full (100%) implementation and operationalization of the Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) across all departments by December 2029.

Programme: Local Governance and Decentralisation programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2029	Cost	Project Status	Implementation Institution/ Department
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Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Capacity building training for Hon. Assembly Members	Tease						52,000			√		Human Resources	Central Admin.
Conduct training for Unit Committee members	Tease	X	X				56,000			√		Human Resources	Central Admin.
Conduct Capacity Building training for all on Information Communication Technology	Tease			X			82,000.00			√		Human Resources	Central Admin.
Capacity building training for Revenue collectors	Tease				X		15,000.00			√		Human Resources	Central Admin.
Updating HRMIS	Tease		X	X	X	7,460				√		Human Resources	Central Admin.
Validation of Staff salary monthly	Tease	X	X	X	X	8,000				√		Human Resources	Central Admin.

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Preparation of biannual composite promotion schedule with established vacancies	Tease	X	X		X	7,000					√		Human Resources	Central Admin.
Sub Total						22,460.00	205,000.00							

Objective: Improve efficiency and responsiveness of local authority service delivery by 30% through capacity-building, digitalization of key processes, and implementation of service standards by December 2029.

Programme: Local Governance and Decentralisation programme

Projects	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab	
Procurement of sewing machines, hair dryers and motorbikes	Tease	X	X	X	X		300,000.00				√		DA	DWD

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Procurement of building materials	Tease	X	X	X	X		250,000.00			√		DA	DWD
Procurement of stationery and printing materials		X	X	X	X		200,000.00	20,000.00		√		PO	DA
Furnishing of the office complex	Tease	X	X	X	X		100,000.00			√		PO	DA
Sub Total							850,000.00	20,000.00					

Objective: Increase public awareness on safety and security issues by conducting regular community sensitization campaigns to reach at least 60% of households by December 2029.

Programme: Security and Public Safety programme

Prepare health emergency preparedness and response plan	Tease	X	X	X	X		65,000.00			√		DPCU	DHD
Surveillance, monitoring and evaluation of Health threats and epidemics and pandemics	District wide	X	X	X	X		57,850.00			√		DHD	DA

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Establish a Grievance Redress committee and desk to resolve potential community conflicts before their escalation	Tease	X	X	X	X		2,000.00			√		DA	CA
Carry out training to boost capacity of essential public health nurses to manage emergency response	District wide	X	X	X	X		45,000.00			√		DHD	DA
Carry out radio programmes to intensify Education and Communications on pandemic prevention and response	Nkawkaw	X	X	X	X		10,500.00			√		DPCU	DHD
Sub Total							180,350.00						

Objective: 1. Improve dissemination of government development agenda by strengthening district communication channels and reaching at least 80% of communities through radio discussions, community durbars, and digital platforms by December 2029.

2. Increase citizen demand for accountability by institutionalizing quarterly town hall meetings and expanding community participation platforms to reach at least 70% of electoral areas by December 2029.

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

Programme: Development Communication programme													
Projects	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
Carry out quarterly monitoring of projects and programmes	Project specific	X	X	X	X		57,180.00				√	DA	DPCU
Organize community engagement programmes to educate the public on government policies and programmes	District wide	X	X	X	X			22,500.00			√	DA	
Organize Budget Implementation and sensitization forum (PFM Template)	Tease	X	X	X	X		20,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
Participatory M&E	Tease	X	X	X	X		10,650.00			√		DPCU	DA
i. Prepare monitoring checklist													

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2029

Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab

ii. Training the team to carry out the PM&E.													
Disseminating meeting on the PM&E results and acting on the findings and recommendations	Tease	X	X	X	X		8,000.00				√	DPCU	DA
Monthly and Quarterly Field Visit to monitor activities of the District Assembly	District wide	X	X	X	X		130,000.00				√	DPCU	DA
Organise site meetings	Project locations	X	X	X	X		30,000.00				√	DWD	DPCU
Quarterly M&E Review Meetings	Tease	X	X	X	X		32,804.00				√	DPCU	DA
Draft Annual Progress Report Review meetings	Tease	X	X	X	X		7,400.00				√	DPCU	DA
Sub Total							296,034.00	22,500.00					
Grand Total						5,611,435.12	35,088,893.38	1,646,756.00	3,202,600.00				
							45,549,684.50						

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

7.0 Introduction

Chapter Seven presents the integrated framework for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (M&E) that supports the effective implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029). It outlines the mechanisms for tracking progress, ensuring accountability, and promoting adaptive management across all sectors. This chapter ensures that results-based management principles guide implementation, with a focus on learning, inclusiveness, and evidence-informed decision-making.

7.1 Stakeholder Analysis

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly has recognized a broad and diverse range of stakeholders engaged at multiple levels in the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) process. Each stakeholder group brings unique interests, roles, and capabilities that shape how M&E activities are designed, implemented, and utilized. Coordinated engagement among these actors is critical to ensuring transparency, accountability, learning, and improved development outcomes.

Stakeholders have been categorized into four main groups:

- Project and programme beneficiaries at the community level
- Intermediary organizations, including NGOs, CBOs, and CSOs
- Development partners and the private sector
- Government and quasi-government institutions across all administrative levels

Table 7.1 below outlines the key stakeholders and highlights their respective roles and levels of involvement in the M&E process.

Table 7.1: Stakeholder Analysis

M&E STAKEHOLDERS	INTERESTS/NEEDS	STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT IN M&E ACTIVITIES
DPCU	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Needs Assessment, 2. Data collection, Collation and Analysis 3. Preparation & Co-ordination of DMTDP & M&E Plan 4. M&E Plan Implementation 5. Information Dissemination 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess the needs of the people in the district 2. Collect, Collate and Analyse data for M&E 3. Prepare and Co-ordinate DMTP & M&E Plan 4. Implement M&E Plan 5. Disseminate Information on M&E
DA Sub-structures (ACs, Unit Committees)/ Assembly members	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information Dissemination 2. Data Collection 3. Monitoring 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disseminate Information 2. Assist in Collection of Data 3. Monitor on-going Projects/ Programmes in their localities
Departments & Agencies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advocacy 2. Capacity building 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build the Capacity of DA 2. Collect and collate data.

MP	1. Information Dissemination 2. Advocacy 3. Transparency & Accountability	1. Disseminate Information 2. Play Advocacy role
Development Partners NGOs (World Vision, Plan Ghana and APDO)	1. Transparency & Accountability 2. Capacity building 3. Logistics and financial support 4. Monitoring	1. Support in building capacity of DA staff on monitoring issues 2. Provide Logistics and financial support for monitoring 3. Monitor their funded Projects/ Programmes
Financial Institutions Religious Bodies	1. Individuals and Groups identification 2. Monitoring	Monitor and Evaluate credit facilities given to individuals and groups in the district
Development Partners (World Bank, EU, DANIDA, etc.)	1. Human Resource Development Research inputs 2. Funding	1. Development Human resource 2. Support in providing Research inputs 3. Funding of projects and programmes
Communities	1. Needs identification 2. Data collection 3. Monitoring	1. Assist in identification of community needs 2. Assist in Data collection for monitoring 3. Monitor on going projects/Programmes in their communities
Community Based Organisations (CBOs)	1. Provide data 2. Information dissemination 3. Advocacy	1. Provide data for M&E 2. Disseminate information on M&E 3. Advocacy role
Small Business Associations (E.g. Garages Assoc., GPRTU, Market Women Ass., Dress Makers Ass.)	Transparency & Accountability	1. Provide data for M&E 2. Disseminate information on M&E 3. Assist in identification of association needs
Civil Society Organisations (e.g. Youth Associations)	1. Transparency & Accountability 2. Advocacy 3. Monitoring and Evaluation	1. Advocacy role 2. Monitor and Evaluate the performance of the DA

7.2 Indicators & Targets

To ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026–2029, a comprehensive set of performance indicators has been developed. These indicators were carefully formulated based on the objectives outlined in the Plan of Action (PoA) and Annual Action Plans (AAPs), with a strong focus on aligning with national development priorities, sector-specific targets, and relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The indicator framework is structured across three key result levels:

- **Outputs** – the direct deliverables and immediate results of programmes and projects;

- **Outcomes** – the medium-term changes and benefits arising from the outputs; and
- **Impacts** – the long-term, transformative improvements in social, economic, and environmental conditions.

In designing these indicators, attention was given to the following principles:

Measurability – using indicators that are quantifiable and supported by accessible or collectable data;

Relevance – ensuring a clear link to specific development objectives and expected results;

Disaggregation – allowing for analysis by gender, age, community, and other relevant categories to promote equity and inclusiveness;

Feasibility – reflecting the district’s capacity to collect, report, and use data effectively.

Beyond the adoption of national and core indicators set by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), the district also identified context-specific indicators through a participatory stakeholder workshop. These locally derived indicators were tailored to address unique development challenges and priorities within the district. Each indicator includes detailed information on:

Disaggregation dimensions (e.g., gender, age, community)

Data sources and responsible institutions

Frequency of monitoring

Baseline values and targets set for the MTDP period

This indicator framework forms the backbone of a results-based monitoring and evaluation system, enabling stakeholders to systematically track progress, identify implementation gaps, ensure accountability, and support evidence-based decision-making throughout the plan’s lifecycle.

7.3 M&E Matrix

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) matrix serves as a practical tool for tracking the implementation and performance of programmes and projects under the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2026–2029. It provides a comprehensive summary of how each development objective will be monitored and evaluated, ensuring a clear pathway from output to long-term impacts.

Each DMTDP objective was linked to corresponding activities, expected results, and performance indicators, thereby enhancing coherence, accountability, and results-based management.

Additionally, the matrix highlights the data collection methods and sources to be used; the responsible institutions for each activity; the frequency of monitoring; and the alignment of district interventions with national policy goals and development frameworks.

By consolidating all key components of the M&E plan into a single reference table, the matrix ensures that stakeholders can systematically monitor progress, assess effectiveness, and make informed adjustments throughout the implementation period. Table 7.2 below presents the M&E matrix for the DMTDP.

Table 7.2: Monitoring Matrix

Goal 1: Build a Modern, Resilient, and Prosperous Agricultural Economy										
Objectives: Increase the district’s internally generated revenue (IGF) by at least 40% by December 2029										
Programme : Economic development programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
% increase on IGF mobilisation	Measures increase in IFG collection	outcome		10%	20%	30%	40%	Urban/ Rural	Quarterly	DFO, DBA, IAU
% increase in MSMEs registered annually	Rate of new micro/small businesses formally registered	Outcome		100	200	300	400	Sector, Sex of Owner	Annual	DFO, DBA
% contribution of local industries to district revenue	Local revenue generated from agro-processing	Impact		22%	25%	28%	32%	Sector	Annual	District Finance Office, BAC
Goal 1: Build a Modern, Resilient, and Prosperous Agricultural Economy										
Objectives: Improve accessibility to key agricultural markets by upgrading feeder roads and market infrastructure across the district by December 2029										
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Promote a vibrant ecotourism industry by upgrading tourism sites by December 2029. 3. Increase decent employment and self-employment in agriculture by 30% through agribusiness development, value chain support, and youth skills training by December 2029 4. Increase the coverage and effectiveness of agricultural extension services by ensuring that at least 80% of farming communities receive regular (monthly) extension support and training by December 2029 										
Programme : Agriculture and Agribusiness Development										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			

% increase in employment in agriculture	Measures rise in people employed in agriculture (formal/informal)	Impact	40%	43%	45%	47%	50%	Sex, Age	Annual	Agric Dept., DDA
% of trained farmers adopting improved practices	Farmers using modern practices after training	Outcome	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	Sex, Zone	Bi-annual	Agric Dept.

Goal 2: Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All

Objective: Achieve at least a 95% attendance rate for both teachers and students across all

2. Increase enrolment at all educational levels by at least 50% by December 2029.
3. Improve the district literacy rate through strengthened basic education by December 2029.
4. Strengthen monitoring and tracking mechanisms for teacher deployment, attendance, and performance across all schools by December 2029.
5. Improve the quality of teaching and learning through enhanced instructional supervision, provision of learning materials, and teacher capacity development by December 2029.

Programme: Education and Training programme

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
BECE pass rate	Measures the total no. pupils passed over the total no. of pupils registered	Outcome		20%	20%	10%	10%	Male / Female	Annually	GES
Literacy rate among basic school graduates	% of pupils who can read and write at expected level	Impact		68%	72%	75%	80%	Sex, Level	Annual	GES, District Assembly
KG										
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Measures the No. of pupils	Outcome		73%	83%	88%	95%	Male / Female	Annually	GES

	enrolled over the total population of school going age									
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Measures the no. of pupils in school age range over the population of the same age group	Outcome		10%	10%	20%	20%	Male / Female	Anually	GES
Gender Parity Index (GPI)	Measures the gross enrolment ratio of females over the gross enrolment of males	Outcome		0.85	0.90	0.95	0.98	Male / Female	Anually	GES
Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	Measures the no. of pupils over the no. of trained teachers	Outcome		20%	20%	20%	20%	Male / Female	Anually	GES
PRIMARY										
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Measures the No. of pupils enrolled over the total population of school going age	Outcome		10%	10%	20%	20%	Male / Female	Anually	GES
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Measures the no. of pupils in school age range over the population of the same age group	Outcome		10%	10%	20%	20%	Male / Female	Anually	GES
Gender Parity Index (GPI)	Measures the gross enrolment ratio of females over the gross	Outcome		20%	20%	20%	20%	Male / Female	Anually	GES

	enrolment of males									
Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	Measures the no. of pupils over the no. of trained teachers	Outcome		20%	20%	20%	20%	Male / Female	Anually	GES
JHS										
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Measures the No. of pupils enrolled over the total population of school going age	Outcome		10%	10%	20%	20%	Male / Female	Anually	GES
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Measures the no. of pupils in school age range over the population of the same age group	Outcome		10%	10%	20%	20%	Male / Female	Anually	GES
Gender Parity Index (GPI)	Measures the gross enrolment ratio of females over the gross enrolment of males	Outcome		20%	20%	20%	20%	Male / Female	Anually	GES
Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	Measures the no. of pupils over the no. of trained teachers	Outcome		20%	20%	20%	20%	Male / Female	Anually	GES

Goal 2: Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All

Objective: Increase the family planning (FP) acceptor rate to at least 30% by 2029.

2. Increase access to essential health care services by 30% through expanded service delivery points and outreach programmes by 2029

3. Increase Antenatal Care (ANC) attendance (at least 4 visits) to a minimum of 70% by 2029.

4. Increase skilled delivery coverage to at least 50% by 2029.

5. Reduce the stillbirth rate to less than 10 per 1,000 births by 2029.

6. Increase functional CHPS compounds to 100% across the district by 2029.
7. Increase OPD per capita from 0.62 to 0.80 by 2029.
8. Improve quality of care and enhance staff and patient safety in all health facilities by 2029.
9. Achieve at least 95% immunization coverage for all antigens by 2029.

Programme : Health and Health Services promotion

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
% of skilled delivery	Births attended by trained personnel	Outcome	65%	35%	40%	45%	50%	Facility Type	Quarterly	Health Directorate
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	Impact	125/100,000	5	3	2	0	Facility, Sub district	Quarterly	Health Directorate
Family Planning acceptor rate	Measures the total of persons practicing family planning over the total adult population	Outcome	40%	10%	20%	30%	40%	Urban / Rural	Quarterly	GHS
Measles Rubella 1		Outcome	≥ 95%	10%	20%	30%	40%	Male / Female	Quarterly	GHS
Children Underweight		Outcome	3.8%	10%	20%	30%	40%	Male / Female	Quarterly	GHS

Goal 2: Create a Safe and Sustainable Natural and Built Environment

Objectives: Increase access to safe and reliable water supply coverage to 80% by December 2029.

2. Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services to 70% by December 2029.

3. Increase the proportion of solid waste collected and properly disposed of to 80% by December 2029.

Programme: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene programme

% of population with access to potable water	People using safe drinking water	Impact		65%	70%	75%	80%	Area, Sex	Annual	CWSA, EHU
% of households with improved toilet facilities	Households using hygienic toilets	Outcome		40%	50%	60%	70%	Urban/Rural	Annual	EHSD, NGOs

Goal 2: Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All

Objective: 1. Ensure the effective, timely, and transparent disbursement of the 3% DACF allocation for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) annually from 2025–2029.

Programme : Disability-Inclusive Development programme

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Improved wellbeing score of PWDs	Composite index measuring inclusion and livelihood of PWDs	Impact	45	50	55	60	70	Gender, Disability Type	Bi-annual	Social Welfare Dept.
% DACF disbursed to PWDs	Share of DACF allocated to PWDs disbursed	Outcome		70%	80%	90%	100%	Disability Category	Quarterly	Social Welfare Dept., Finance

Goal 2: Create an Inclusive, Empowered, and Equitable Society for All

Objective: 1. Increase employment opportunities across all socioeconomic groups through skills development, enterprise support, and job creation programmes by December 2029

2. Implement the CLASS social protection scheme alongside the LEAP cash grant to provide sustainable income-earning opportunities for vulnerable households by December 2029

Programme : Social Protection and Poverty Reduction programme

Youth employment rate (18–35 years)	Proportion of youth engaged in formal or	Impact		55%	60%	65%	70%	Sex, Age	Annual	BAC, NYA, GES
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	informal employment									
% of youth trained under entrepreneurship programmes	Share of targeted youth trained in business/skills development	Outcome		30%	40%	50%	60%	Sex, Programme Type	Bi-annual	NYA, BAC, NGOs

Goal 3: Create a Safe and Sustainable Natural and Built Environment

Objectives: 1. Reduce the incidence of flooding and bushfires in all high-risk communities through improved prevention, education, and enforcement measures by December 2029
2. Create an attractive, livable, and environmentally sustainable district through improved sanitation, greening, and environmental protection interventions by December 2029.

Programme : Climate Variability and Change programme

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Basel in 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
No of communities with disaster preparedness plans	Number of communities with climate-resilient/disaster plans in place	Outcome		10	15	20	25	Sub district	Annual	NADMO, DPCU
% of flood-prone areas mapped and protected	Share of vulnerable areas identified and protected	Impact		25%	35%	45%	60%	Area	Annual	NADMO, Physical Planning Unit
Percentage of communities covered by electricity	Measures the total no. of communities with access to electricity over the total no. of communities	Outcome		10%	20%	30%	40%	Urban / Rural	Quarterly	District Work Dept.

	within the district									
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Goal 4: Develop Smart, Resilient, and Well-Integrated Human Settlements

Objectives: 1. Prepare, update, and approve all outstanding Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs), Structure Plans (SPs), and Local Plans (LPs) to achieve at least 90% district-wide spatial coverage by December 2029.

2. Increase public and stakeholder knowledge on spatial planning by organizing at least 20 community sensitization and training programmes on land-use and building regulations by December 2029

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
No of Street named	Measures the total no. of street named	Output		100	150	250	300	Urban / Rural	Annually	PHD
No of property addressed	Measures the no. of properties addressed within the district	Output		500	1500	2500	4500	Urban / Rural	Annually	PHD

Goal 5: Promote Effective, Transparent, and Accountable Governance

Objectives: 1. Improve efficiency and responsiveness of local authority service delivery by 30% through capacity-building, digitalization of key processes, and implementation of service standards by December 2029.

2. Increase citizen demand for accountability by institutionalizing quarterly town hall meetings and expanding community participation platforms to reach at least 70% of electoral areas by December 2029.

3. Improve dissemination of government development agenda by strengthening district communication channels and reaching at least 80% of communities through radio discussions, community durbars, and digital platforms by December 2029

Programme: Local Governance and Decentralisation programme

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			

% of citizens participating in town hall meetings	Share of population attending district-level planning/feedback sessions	Outcome	25%	30%	35%	40%	50%	Sex, Age, Location	Annual	DPCU, District Assembly
% of DMTDP activities implemented based on community inputs	Proportion of implemented activities sourced from community priorities	Impact	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	Electoral Area	Bi-annual	DPCU, Assembly Members

Goal 5: Promote Effective, Transparent, and Accountable Governance

Objective: Increase public awareness on safety and security issues by conducting regular community sensitization campaigns to reach at least 60% of households by December 2029.

Programme: Security and Public Safety programme

Reported cases of crime	Measures the no. of crime cases reported							District	Quarterly	GPS
Men		Outcome		0	0	0	0	Urban / Rual	Quarterly	GPS
Women		Outcome		0	0	0	0	Urban / Rual	Quarterly	GPS
Children		Outcome		0	0	0	0	Urban / Rual	Quarterly	GPS

7.4 Evaluation Processes

Evaluation is a vital component of results-based management, offering critical insights that inform policy direction, strategic planning, and the efficient allocation of resources. To effectively assess the implementation and performance of programmes and projects within the Plan of Action (PoA) and Annual Action Plans (AAPs), three key types of evaluations are recommended at different stages of the project lifecycle:

1. Ex-ante Evaluation

Conducted before implementation begins, the ex-ante evaluation would be used to assess the relevance, feasibility, and potential impact of proposed interventions. This would ensure that planned programmes and projects are well-designed, aligned with policy objectives, and have a strong likelihood of achieving their intended results.

2. Mid-term Evaluation

Planned for July 2027, the mid-term evaluation will be conducted midway through the implementation period. Its purpose is to assess progress toward achieving planned outcomes, identify any implementation challenges, and recommend adjustments to improve effectiveness. Even though the plan period will still be ongoing, this evaluation is crucial to determine whether key impact indicators set for the mid-term have been met. Planned activities during this phase will include:

A comprehensive review of quarterly and annual progress reports

Focus group discussions with beneficiary communities

Field data collection to evaluate the short-term effects of completed projects

3. Terminal (End-of-Term) Evaluation

The final evaluation is scheduled for June 2029, at the end of the DMTDP period. The terminal evaluation will assess the overall impact, effectiveness, and sustainability of the development interventions implemented over the plan cycle. It will also evaluate the performance of specific projects and their outcomes in target communities, and document lessons learned and best practices to guide future planning.

Participatory Approaches and Use of Findings

All evaluations will incorporate participatory methods to ensure inclusiveness, transparency, and stakeholder ownership of findings. The results of each evaluation phase will feed directly into the district's decision-making processes, thereby promoting evidence-based planning and continuous improvement in programme delivery.

7.5 Participatory M&E (PM&E)

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) is a valuable tool for assessing whether development interventions are meeting the expectations and needs of beneficiaries—particularly the poor and vulnerable. It is a broad-based, inclusive process, that promotes active engagement from community members and key local stakeholders, including NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, beneficiary groups, and Zonal Council members.

To ensure the successful implementation of the PM&E process, the District Assembly plans to adopt the following steps:

1. Identification, Selection, and Training of Local NGOs and CBOs

Local NGOs and CBOs already operating within communities possess vital contextual knowledge and established relationships with residents. Their involvement would be essential. The Assembly will identify, select, and build the capacity of these organisations to lead and support the PM&E process effectively.

2. Provision of Logistics and Operational Support

To ensure these organisations function optimally, the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) will provide them with the necessary tools, logistics, and resources. This support aims to motivate and enable CBOs and NGOs to carry out their roles with commitment and efficiency.

3. Community Education and Engagement

Local communities will be educated on the purpose and process of PM&E, including their specific roles and responsibilities. This sensitization and training will be facilitated by the selected NGOs and CBOs, with oversight and support from the DPCU. The aim is to foster ownership and ensure community members actively participate in evaluating development outcomes.

4. Use of Focus Group Discussions for Data Collection

Focus group discussions will be used as a primary method of data collection during the PM&E process. These discussions will provide a platform for community members to express their experiences, perceptions, and feedback. The qualitative data will be instrumental in assessing poverty levels, project relevance, and local impact.

The participatory approach would enhance transparency, empower beneficiaries, and generate grassroots-level insights that will help the Assembly make better-informed, inclusive, and responsive development decisions.

7.6 Knowledge Management and Learning

Effective knowledge management plays a critical role in enhancing development planning, evidence-based decision-making, implementation efficiency, and accurate reporting. As part of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026–2029, the District will adopt a comprehensive Knowledge Management and Learning (KML) framework to ensure that lessons learned, best practices, and relevant data are systematically collected, shared, and applied to inform continuous improvement.

The core aim of this framework is to promote a culture of learning and adaptive management across all levels of implementation. It ensures that insights generated through monitoring and evaluation are not only documented, but also translated into actionable knowledge that informs policy adjustments, programme redesign, and improved service delivery.

To operationalize this framework, a set of targeted interventions will be integrated into both the Programme of Action (PoA) and Annual Action Plans (AAPs).

The key interventions adopted by the district include:

1. Establishment of Knowledge Repositories

Digital and physical platforms such as databases, dashboards, and knowledge banks will be developed to house project reports, case studies, success stories, evaluation findings, and community feedback for easy access and reference.

2. Routine Learning and Reflection Sessions

Institutionalized learning mechanisms, including M&E review meetings, learning forums, and mid-year reflection sessions, will provide regular opportunities to analyse implementation experiences and adapt strategies where necessary.

3. Documentation and Dissemination of Best Practices

Successful approaches, innovations, and locally effective solutions will be systematically captured and shared with relevant stakeholders to encourage replication and scale-up.

4. Capacity Building for Knowledge Utilization

Capacity-strengthening activities will be conducted for Assembly staff, sector officers, and local partners, focusing on how to gather, analyse, and apply knowledge for improved planning and decision-making.

5. Stakeholder Knowledge Exchange Platforms

Platforms such as workshops, peer learning events, and multi-stakeholder dialogues will be established to facilitate the exchange of experiences, learning, and collaboration across sectors and institutions.

By mainstreaming these interventions into the district's PoA and AAPs, knowledge management becomes an integrated and continuous process—not a one-time activity. This will enhance institutional learning, accountability, and adaptive capacity, ultimately improving development outcomes across the MTDP period. The **Appendix 4** identifies key knowledge areas relevant to the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), along with knowledge holders, sources, and gaps.

7.7 Sustainability, Accountability, and Lessons Learned in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The following outlines the key processes required to achieve these three critical outcomes in Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly:

1. Sustainability in M&E

The following processes would be used:

- i. Embed M&E functions within the core operations of the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) and sector departments, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities.
- ii. Regularly train assembly staff, stakeholders, and community actors on M&E tools, data collection, analysis, and reporting techniques to reduce dependency on external consultants.
- iii. Allocate dedicated budget lines for M&E activities in the PoA and AAPs to ensure consistent funding for monitoring, evaluation, and learning processes.

Utilize digital tools and management information systems (e.g., GIS, dashboards, mobile data collection apps) to streamline M&E processes and ensure institutional memory.

2. Accountability in M&E

Processes to achieve this include:

Publish and disseminate progress reports, evaluation findings, and audit results through accessible platforms such as websites, community meetings, and notice boards.

Involve communities, CSOs, and other stakeholders in data collection, validation, and feedback processes to enhance transparency and shared responsibility.

Use public expenditure tracking surveys (PETS), citizen scorecards, and performance audits to assess the effectiveness and integrity of service delivery.

Establish channels for collecting and responding to community feedback, complaints, and suggestions to improve responsiveness and corrective action.

3. Lessons Learned in M&E

This would be achieved through:

- Conduct reviews of completed projects to assess what worked, what did not, and why documenting insights for future planning cycles.

- Organize learning forums, reflection sessions, and inter-district exchanges to share successes, challenges, and innovations.
- Develop case studies, learning briefs, and knowledge products that highlight key findings from M&E activities and make them accessible to decision-makers.
- Ensure that insights and evidence from M&E are fed directly into the formulation of new policies, programmes, and budgets.

By adopting these processes, the district will build a robust, inclusive, and forward-looking M&E system that supports continuous improvement, transparency, and long-term development sustainability.

CHAPTER EIGHT

DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.0 Introduction

The chapter outlines the strategy for disseminating the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District to all relevant stakeholders. The strategy aims to raise awareness of the District’s development agenda under the National Medium-Term Policy Framework (2026–2029), enhance stakeholder participation, and promote transparency and accountability in implementation. It also seeks to strengthen collaboration and coordination among all actors involved in the decentralization process.

8.1 Objectives of the Communication Strategy

The primary objectives of the communication strategy are to:

- a. Raise awareness and eliminate misinformation surrounding decentralization and development efforts in the District.
- b. Effectively, communicate the mission, goals, and objectives of the Decentralization Policy and the District's MTDP.
- c. Encourage stakeholder participation, consultation, and collaboration in the implementation process.
- d. Promote donor alignment, support, and coordination.
- e. Build the knowledge, skills, and attitudes of organizational participants to enhance implementation and service delivery.

8.2 Target Groups

The strategy identifies specific stakeholder groups based on their roles in legislation, policy formulation, funding, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. These include:

- Parliamentarians and relevant parliamentary sub-committees
- Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs)
- Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs)
- District Assemblies and Sub-District Structures
- Traditional and Opinion Leaders
- Development Partners
- NGOs/CSOs
- The Private Sector
- Academia and Research Institutions
- General Public

8.3 Communication Messages for MTDP Dissemination

The MTDP communication messages will be tailored to inform, educate, mobilize, and engage each stakeholder group as follows:

Table 8.1: Communication Strategy

Target Institutions	Target Stakeholders	Basic Objective of Communication
Parliament	MPs and Select Committees	Build political goodwill, secure legislative backing, and ensure resource allocation.
MDAs	Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Directors	Create an enabling policy environment and develop administrative cooperation.

RCCs	Regional Ministers and Heads of Departments	Promote ownership, readiness, and adequate capacity for plan implementation.
District Assemblies	DCEs, Assembly Members, Heads of Departments	Equip stakeholders with skills and knowledge for successful implementation.
Sub-District Councils	Traditional Authorities, Community Leaders	Foster grassroots support, engagement, and public ownership of the MTDP.
Civil Society / NGOs	Leadership of organizations	Facilitate advocacy, collaboration, and community-level training.
Development Partners	Donor agencies, NGOs	Inform on progress and attract technical and financial support.
Academia / Institutes	Researchers, Trainers	Enhance data sharing, feedback mechanisms, and capacity building.
Private Sector	Entrepreneurs, Investors	Highlight private sector roles and opportunities in service delivery.

8.4 Communication Channels for Targeted Audiences

The communication channels and approaches as shown in table 8.2 will combine mass media, interactive forums, printed materials, and digital platforms. These were tailored to suit the needs and preferences of each stakeholder group:

Table 8.2 Communication Channels for Targeted Audiences

Target Institutions	Stakeholders	Communication Channels / Approaches
Parliament	MPs, Committees	Seminars, Policy Fora, Consultative Meetings
MDAs	Ministers, Directors	Seminars, Workshops, Follow-ups
RCCs	Regional Leaders	Seminars, Consultative Meetings, Follow-ups
District Assemblies	DCEs, Assembly Members	Training Workshops, Seminars, Field Visits
Sub-District Structures	Traditional Leaders, Citizens	Durbars, Radio Call-ins, Focus Group Discussions
Civil Society / NGOs	NGO/CSO Leaders	Seminars, Stakeholder Meetings, Reports
Development Partners	Bilateral/Multilateral Agencies	Progress Briefings, Consultative Workshops
Academic Institutions	Researchers	Conferences, Roundtables, Knowledge Sharing Platforms

8.5 Implementation Timeline (2026–2029)

To operationalize the strategies outline in the Medium Term Development Plan, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Quarterly meetings with decentralized departments to define roles, functions, and resource needs.
- Stakeholder consultations to enhance awareness and engagement.

- Inter-Service Working Committees to improve inter-agency communication.
- Monthly policy dialogues to promote common understanding and transparency.
- Quarterly public-private-CSO interfaces for multi-stakeholder collaboration.

8.6 Recommendation / Way Forward

Based on the assessment of development needs, stakeholder consultations, and strategic priorities identified in the MTDP (2026–2029), the following recommendations were made to ensure successful implementation:

1. Strengthen Institutional Capacity:

Build the technical and human resource capacity of the District Assembly, decentralized departments, and sub-district structures to ensure efficient service delivery and effective plan execution.

2. Improve Resource Mobilization:

Enhance Internally Generated Funds (IGF) through improved revenue collection systems, public education, and enforcement, while also intensifying efforts to attract external funding and private sector investment.

3. Deepen Stakeholder Participation:

Institutionalize regular engagement platforms with traditional leaders, youth, women groups, CSOs, and development partners to build consensus and ensure inclusiveness in decision-making and implementation.

4. Promote Transparency and Accountability:

Establish robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks, quarterly progress reviews, and public reporting mechanisms to foster transparency and build public trust.

5. Accelerate Infrastructure Development:

Prioritize investments in roads, health, education, and water and sanitation infrastructure, particularly in underserved communities, to reduce inequality and promote inclusive development.

6. Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues:

Ensure that gender, climate change, disability, youth employment, and ICT are integrated across all development programmes and interventions.

7. Enhance Data and Information Systems:

Improve data collection, storage, and usage at the district level for planning, monitoring, evaluation, and evidence-based decision-making.

To operationalize the MTDP and deliver results that align with the national development agenda, the following strategic actions would be pursued:

Develop Annual Action Plans (AAPs): Translate the MTDP into annual, costed action plans with clear responsibilities and timelines.

Establish Functional Implementation Teams: The District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) would be the working group to coordinate and track implementation progress.

Forge Stronger Partnerships: Deepen collaboration with private sector actors, NGOs, donor partners, and academic institutions to leverage technical and financial resources.

Institutionalize Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL): Create an M&E system with baseline data, key performance indicators, and periodic evaluations to guide adaptive implementation.

Conduct Mid-Term and End-of-Term Reviews: Carry out reviews to assess performance, identify challenges, and inform future planning cycles.

8.7 Conclusion

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029) is a strategic blueprint aimed at transforming the socio-economic landscape of the District. It reflects the aspirations of the people and aligns with the national policy agenda.

Successful implementation of the MTDP requires commitment from all stakeholders - government agencies, traditional authorities, development partners, private sector, civil society organizations, and the general public. With inclusive planning, effective communication, strong leadership, and adequate resourcing, the District would be well-positioned to make significant strides in improving livelihoods, reducing poverty, and promoting sustainable development.

By adhering to the recommended strategies and maintaining transparency, the Kwahu Afram Plains South District can achieve its vision of inclusive, equitable, and resilient development for its entire people.

Appendix1 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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National Development Planning Commission, (2020) “Guidelines for Preparing Sector and District Medium-Term Development Plans 2022-2025 Planning Cycle”

Local Governance Act, (2016) Act 936

National Development Planning Commission, (2014) Monitoring and Evaluation Manual

<http://www.ndpc.gov.gh/>

Appendix 2 Definition of the Compatibility Ratings

DEFINITION SCORE	SCORE
Strongly Compatible – Goals strongly reinforce each other	2
Compatible – Goals are mutually supportive	1
Neutral – Goals neither support nor hinder each other	0
Somewhat Conflicting – Goals may occasionally interfere	-1
Conflicting – Goals are likely to work against each other	-2

Appendix 2: Goal Compatibility Matrix

GOAL	GOAL 1: Modernized agriculture to create a stable and flourishing economy	GOAL 2: Develop Tourism to Strengthen Economic Stability and Growth	GOAL 3: Create a more equitable and inclusive society	GOAL 4: Create an Attractive, Livable & Sustainable Environment	GOAL 5 Promote smart, equitable and vibrant human settlements.	GOAL 6 Promote Transparent and Accountable Governance	GOAL 7 Promote Sustainable Youth Employment and Economic Empowerment in Agriculture
GOAL 1: Modernized agriculture to create a stable and flourishing economy		1	1	1	1	0	2
GOAL 2: Develop Tourism to Strengthen Economic Stability and Growth	1		1	2	1	0	0
GOAL 3: Create a more equitable and inclusive society	1	1		2	2	2	0
GOAL 4: Create an Attractive, Livable & Sustainable Environment	1	2	2		2	1	1
GOAL 5 Promote smart, equitable and vibrant human settlements.	1	1	2	2		1	1
GOAL 6 Promote Transparent and Accountable Governance	0	0	2	1	1		0
GOAL 7	2	0	1	1	1		

Promote Sustainable Youth Employment and Economic Empowerment in Agriculture								
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Appendix 3 Sustainability analysis of the Programmes (internal consistency/compatibility)

1. Sustainability Test: 1

Programme: Economic Development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climat Change : Avoid /minimise emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid /minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic 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
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 2

Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness Development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas – (birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and water: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety hazards.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic 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
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 3

Programme: Education and Training		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic 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
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		0 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 4

Programme: : Health and Health Services promotion		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;		
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic 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
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 5

Programme: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas – (installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and water: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety hazards.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic 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
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		0 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 6

Programme: Gender Equality Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic 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
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		0 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 7

Programme: Disability-Inclusive Development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and water: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic 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
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		0 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 8

Programme: Child Protection and Development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxides.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, dust, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety hazards.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic 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
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		0 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 9

Programme: Youth Development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas – (birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and water: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic 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
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 10

Programme: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas – (birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and water: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety hazards.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Economic 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
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		0 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 11

Programme: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas – (birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and water: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety hazards.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic 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
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		0 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 12

Programme: Transport: Road, Rail, Air and Water		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas – (birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and water: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety hazards.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic 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
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		0 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 13

Programme: Infrastructure Maintenance		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas – (birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and water: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety hazards.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic 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

Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		0 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 14

Programme: Human Settlements Development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		

Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas – (birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and water: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety hazards.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic 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
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		0 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 15

Programme: Disaster Prevention & Climate Variability and Change		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and water: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety hazards.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic 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
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 16

Programme: Local Governance and Decentralisation		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas – (birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and water: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety hazards.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic 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
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 17

Programme: Development Communication		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas – (birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instill sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and water: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety hazards.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic 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

Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		0 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 18

Programme: Public Accountability		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas – (birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and water: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety hazards.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic 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
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		0 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Appendix 4 Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Project Planning & Management	District Planning Officer, Sector Heads, Development Partners	Project manuals, NDPC guidelines, training workshops	Limited exposure to adaptive planning and risk management tools
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	DPCU, M&E Officers, NGO representatives	M&E framework, Progress Reports, NDPC tools, training materials	Need for training in impact evaluation and real-time data analysis
Data Collection & Analysis	MIS Officers, Statisticians, NGOs, CSOs	Surveys, census data, sector-specific reports, GIS tools	Limited use of digital tools; lack of training in advanced analytics
Community Engagement	Assembly Members, Traditional Leaders, CBOs	Community meetings, participatory reports, PM&E sessions	Gaps in effective feedback mechanisms and stakeholder mapping
Climate Change & Environmental Management	Environmental Officers, Agric Extension Agents	Environmental assessment reports, MoFA bulletins, donor resources	Low awareness of climate-resilient planning tools
Public Financial Management	Finance Officers, Budget Analysts, Internal Auditors	Budget guidelines, financial reports, Auditor-General's reports	Limited understanding of programme-based budgeting and costing
Knowledge Management Systems	DPCU, IT Officers, Sector Desk Officers	File storage systems, digital repositories, meeting records	No centralized platform for storing and sharing knowledge
Policy Alignment & Reporting	DPCU, NDPC Focal Persons, MDA Representatives	National Policy Frameworks, SDG indicators, APRs	Gaps in linking local actions to national/international targets
Gender & Social Inclusion	Gender Desk Officer, Social Welfare, Women's Groups	Gender mainstreaming manuals, CSO reports, community dialogue sessions	Limited data disaggregation and analysis of gender-specific needs

Appendix 5 Competency Matrix for Learning

Competency	Training Program	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Communication	Effective Communication Workshop	Peer Feedback	Improve Oral Presentation Skills
Leadership	Leadership Development Programme	360-Degree Feedback	Develop Team Management Skills
Technical Skills	Advanced-Data Analysis Training	Performance Assessment	Enhance Data Interpretation
Competency	Training Program	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Strategic Planning	Strategic Development Planning Workshop	Pre/post-assessment, facilitator feedback	Strengthen capacity in results-based and participatory planning
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	M&E Tools and Data Management Training	Simulation exercises, fieldwork evaluations	Improve skills in tracking, measuring, and reporting project outcomes
Data Collection & Analysis	GIS & Statistical Software Training (e.g., Excel, SPSS)	Hands-on assignments, data interpretation tasks	Enhance capacity in data accuracy, visualization, and interpretation
Community Engagement & PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Social Accountability Training	Stakeholder feedback, role-play exercises	Build competencies in facilitating community-driven feedback processes
Gender & Social Inclusion	Gender Mainstreaming in Planning & Budgeting Workshop	Gender-sensitive project review, case studies	Increase knowledge on integrating gender and equity in development
Project Management	Project Cycle Management & Risk Analysis Training	Group presentations, project simulations	Strengthen skills in budgeting, scheduling, and risk mitigation
Leadership & Team Coordination	Leadership and Team-Building Programme	360-degree feedback, team performance evaluation	Improve coordination, communication, and decision-making skills

Communication & Report Writing	Technical Writing & Public Communication Workshop	Peer review, sample report evaluations	Develop clear, structured writing and oral presentation skills
Financial Management & Budgeting	Programme-Based Budgeting and Expenditure Tracking Training	Budget simulations, expenditure tracking review	Enhance fiscal discipline and efficiency in budget implementation
Knowledge Management	Digital Tools & Knowledge Sharing Practices Workshop	Knowledge sharing platform usage audit	Strengthen use of tools for capturing, storing, and sharing learning

Annex 1: Public Hearing Report

FINAL PUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON THE DRAFT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2026 – 2029 (MTDP 2026 – 2029)

Name of the District: Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly

REGION: Eastern Region

Name of town: Tease

Venue: Assembly Hall, District Assembly

Date: 23rd September 2025

Medium of invitation: Letters, Phone calls and Public announcement

Names of special/interest groups and individuals invited: District chief executive, District coordinating Director, Member of Parliament for Kwahu Afram Palins South, All assembly members, Chairpersons of the area councils, five area council members each, chairpersons of the unit committees, DPCU members, HODs of the District Assembly, Tease chief and opinion leaders, the clergy from all churches, Chief Imam, District Police Commander, Forifori prisons commander, District Fire commander, Director of ECG, General manager Afram rural bank, market queen mother, Tease Youth chairman, chairman of Onuado women farmers association, chairman of Nhyira Nkabofo Co-operative society Tease, chairman of PWD, NDC chairman, NPP chairman, CPP chairman, Director of APDO, Director of World Vision, Director of Plan Ghana International, and the Regional Economic Planning Officer

Total Number of persons present: The total number of persons at the hearing was 153. Out of this, 129 were males representing 82% and 25 were females representing 18%.

Languages used: Twi and English

Major issues:

The major issues discussed at the public hearing were the Highlight of National Medium Term Development Policy Framework; Development Challenges, Potentials and Opportunities in the district, the adopted goals, objectives and strategies, Development programmes and projects for 2026-2029, Spatial Distribution of development Programmes and Projects, Estimated cost of development programmes and projects, sources of funding and measures to address the gaps and the Role of stakeholders in project implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Main controversies and major areas of complaints:

- Revenue leakages (Zonal team should be transferred to avoid leakages of revenue and ensure professionalism)
- Construction of more boreholes (Agyata, Ahiatroga, and ladekorpe)
- List all communities where electricity would be extended to in the district
- Construct a police station at Tease
- Consider how to make the Area councils operational and the tenure of office of the area council members

Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:

- Regarding revenue leakages, the zonal teams would be reshuffled and trained to ensure professionalism. Also, Revenue check point would be constricted at Takoratwene
- With respect to the construction of more boreholes, the participants were informed that the Planning Unit has a register of all communities without safe drinking water. However, proposals would be written to institutions and NGOs such as Safe Water, Afram Plains Development Organization to help in that regard.
- The Area Councils would to be resourced with logistics and National Service Personnel to assist them in their administrative work.

Unresolved questions or queries: All questions were duly addressed

At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why: there were no outstanding issues to be resolved

The general observation of the public hearing was very interactive and participatory.

Annex 2: Glossary

Term	Definition
Activities	The collection of tasks to be carried out in order to achieve an output.
Assumption	Positively-stated external factors which are important for the success of the intervention, are probable (not certain/unlikely) to happen, and are beyond its control.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the biophysical, social and other relevant effects of proposed projects and physical activities prior to major decisions and commitments being made
Evaluation	The systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, programme or policy, its design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfillment of objectives, developmental efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.
Goal	The long-term result that an intervention seeks to achieve, which may be contributed to by factors outside the intervention.
Impact	Positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.
Indicator	A unit of measurement that helps determine what progress is being made towards the achievement of an intended result (objective).
Monitoring	The routine collection and analysis of information in order to track progress, check compliance and make informed decisions for project/programme management
Objective	The intended results of an intervention which can split by levels of increasing significance, for example outputs, outcomes and goal.
Outputs	These are goods and services to be produced in given period in order to achieve stated objectives.
Policy	A general course of action or proposed overall direction that a government

	or other institution is, or would be, pursuing and which guides ongoing decision making.
Problem	An existing negative situation
Programme	A coherent, organised policy framework or schedule of commitments, proposals, instruments and/or activities that elaborates and implements policy, eventually comprising several projects.
Project	A proposed capital undertaking, typically involving the planning, design and implementation of specified activities.
Stakeholder	A functional category of actors with a direct dependency on certain environmental resources, in terms of their use and management for specific goals. In many cases the stakeholder is also the ‘primary actor’
Strategy	This identifies what is needed to achieve a policy goal. They are specific and measurable targets for accomplishing a goal. They mark interim steps towards achieving an agency’s long-term mission and goal
Sub-Programme	A distinct grouping of services of activities that fall within the framework of a budget programme