

NKORANZA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

**DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2026 –
2029) DRAFT REPORT UNDER THE “RESETTING-GHANA
AGENDA – CREATING JOBS, ENSURING
ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROMOTING SHARED
PROSPERITY”**

JUNE, 2025

FOREWORD

It is with great honour that, I present the 2026 – 2029 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) of Nkoranza North District Assembly to the National Development Planning Commission through the Bono East Regional Coordinating Council.

This Plan has been developed in strict adherence to the National Development Planning Guidelines, which emphasize four critical development dimensions: economic development, social development, environmental and human settlement as well as Institutional Strengthening and Capacity. These dimensions underpin the strategic priorities and interventions that will guide our district's progress over the next four years.

Under the national theme for this planning cycle, **“Resetting-Ghana Agenda – Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity,”** our district's development agenda is to support job creation, strengthen governance and accountability mechanisms, and foster inclusive growth that benefits all segments of our population.

The successful realization of this Plan's objectives will depend substantially on adequate resource mobilization and effective partnerships. We therefore earnestly seek the support and funding of the Government of Ghana, development partners, private sector actors, and stakeholders. Such investment is essential to transform strategic plans into tangible improvements in livelihoods, infrastructure, social services, and environmental management within the Nkoranza North District.

I confidently submit this 2026–2029 DMTDP for approval, with the hope that together, we will bring sustainable development and prosperity to the people of the Nkoranza North District.



.....
HON. PATRICK EFFAH
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Nkoranza North District Assembly (NNDA) wishes to take this opportunity to thank the General Assembly, District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) members, members of the Development Planning Sub-committee, Executive Committee of the Assembly, the four (4) Area Councils (Busunya, Kranka, Dromankese and Yefri) and the Planning Team of the DPCU for their commitment and dedication to ensuring a well-coordinated plan preparation.

We are indeed grateful to the Bono East Regional Coordinating Council (BERCC), National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs (MLGCRA), Office of the Head of the Local Government Service (OHLGS), Ghana Health Service (GHS), Department of Social Welfare and Community Development (SWCD), National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), Ghana Education Service (GES), Department of Agriculture, Religious and Traditional Leaders, individuals and all other organizations that provided the needed support to enable the Assembly execute this essential national exercise.

We are also indebted to our partners and collaborators, notably the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) for their technical support (data supply) for the plan preparation processes.

The Nkoranza North District Assembly also appreciates the contributions of the general public, particularly the Traditional Authorities, Communities, Community Information Centres, all Assembly members and Unit Committee members for ensuring a successful preparation of the 2026 - 2029 Medium-Term Development Plan.



.....
S. AMANKWAH – KORANTENG
DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR

Acronyms/Abbreviations

AAP	Annual Action Plan
ABFA	Annual Budget Funding Amount
APR	Annual Progress Report
BER	Bono East Region
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning and Services
CHW	Community Health Worker
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CoPs	Communities of Practice
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DACF-RFG	District Assembly Common Fund – Responsive Fund Grant
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DEHU	District Environmental Health Unit
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DoFR	Department of Feeder Roads
DoURs	Department of Urban Roads
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPHN	District Public Health Nurse
DPs	Development Partners
DWD	District Works Department
fCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
FSHS	Free Senior High School

GEA	Ghana Enterprise Agency
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPS	Ghana Police Service
GPSNP	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
JHS	Junior High School
K.G	Kindergarten
KMIF	Knowledge Management Implementation Framework
KMLF	Knowledge Management and Learning Framework
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LI	Legislative Instrument
LUSPA	Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MoEng	Ministry of Energy
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NNDA	Nkoranza North District Assembly
OPEX	Operational Expenditure
PERD	Planting for Export and Rural Development

PFJ	Planting for Food and Jobs
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PM	Presiding Member
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PNDCL	Provisional National Defence Council Law
PoA	Programme of Action
PPD	Physical Planning Department
RGN	Registered General Nurse
RPCU	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHS	Senior High School
SWCD	Social Welfare and Community Development
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats
UN	United Nations
VRA	Volta River Authority
YEA	Youth Employment Agency

Table of Content

Contents

Table of Content	7
CHAPTER ONE (1).....	16
1.0 GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF 2026 – 2029 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN	16
1.1 Introduction.....	16
1.2 Vision Statement.....	16
1.3 Mission Statement.....	16
1.4 Core Values	16
1.5 Functions of the Assembly.....	16
1.5.1 Functions under other enactments	17
1.6 Organogram of Nkoranza North District Assembly (Organizational Structure).....	17
1.7 Location Map of Nkoranza North District and Size.....	20
1.8 Structure of the 2026 – 2029 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP, 2026 – 2029)	20
Chapter Two	22
2.0: Situational Analysis of Nkoranza North District	22
2.1 Review of 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan (Agenda for Jobs II).....	22
2.3: Implications for Development	26
2.4: Existing Conditions and Diagnosis.....	27
2.5: Physical Characteristics of Nkoranza North District:	32
Vegetation	36
2.6: Local Economic Development (LED)	39
2.7: Social Amenities/Services	39
2.7.1: Health Service Delivery	39
2.7.2: Education Service Delivery.....	41
Literacy levels in the District	42
2.8: Environment.....	42
2.9: Infrastructure.....	43
2.10: Assets maintenance	43

2.11: Governance	44
2.12: Emergency Preparedness and Response	45
2.13: SWOT Analysis of Nkoranza North District	45
2.14: Harmonized development future needs	53
2.15: Estimated future development needs	54
2.16: Population Projection	54
2.16.1: Implication of the population projection for Development Planning	54
2.17: Projection for Agricultural Needs	55
2.17.1: Projections for Agriculture Extension Agents	55
2.17.2: Projections of food security for 2026 – 2029	55
2.18.0: Projection for water and sanitation	56
2.18.1: Sanitation Facilities	56
2.18.2: Projections for skip containers	56
2.18.3: Projection of Human Excreta Facilities	57
2.18.4: Projection for Water facilities needed	57
2.19.0: Projections of Educational Needs	58
2.19.1: Projection of Teachers	58
2.19.2: Projections of School going age	59
2.19.3: School Enrolment	59
2.19.4: Projections of classroom requirement	60
2.19.5: Projections for furniture	60
2.20.0: Projections for Health Needs	61
2.20.1: Projection for health facilities	61
2.20.2: Projections for health professionals	61
2.21.0: Projection for Security Needs	62
2.21.1: Projections of Police Stations needed for 2026 - 2029	62
2.21.2: Projections for police personnel	63
CHAPTER THREE (3)	64
3.0: KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	64
3.1: Introduction	64
Table 3.2: Prioritization of Key Development Issues Using Pairwise Ranking	68
3.2: Brief Description on Prioritization Conducted	69

CHAPTER FOUR (4)	70
4.0: DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES	70
4.1: Introduction	70
4.2: District Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies under the Four Development Sectors	70
4.3: Objective Analysis for 2026 – 2029	71
4.4: Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programs	72
CHAPTER FIVE	88
5.0: COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	88
5.1: Introduction	88
5.2.0: Assumptions and methodologies used for the costing	88
5.2.1: Assumptions made for 2026 – 2029	88
5.3.0: Costing Methodology used for the formulated programs for 2026 - 2029	88
5.3.1: Cost Estimates of the programs for 2026 - 2029	89
5.3.2: Funding Sources	89
5.4: Conclusion	89
5.6: Program Financing	92
5.7: Strategic Environmental Assessment of formulated Programs for 2026 – 2029	95
CHAPTER SIX	100
6.0: ANNUAL ACTION PLANS	100
6.1: Introduction	100
6.2: Criteria for Phasing of the Development Plan	100
6.3: Benefits/Advantages of Phasing 2026 – 2029 Development Plan into Four-Year Annual Action Plans	101
6.4: Selection of Projects for inclusion in annual action plans	101
6.5: Justification for Selection and Location of projects in Annual Action Plans	102
CHAPTER SEVEN	150
7.0: MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS	150
7.1: Introduction	150
7.2.0: Stakeholder Identification and Analysis	151
7.3: Monitoring Matrix	157
7.4: Evaluation for 2026 – 2029 DMTDP	178
7.5.0: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)	178

7.5.1: Steps/Way forward in Implementing PM&E for 2026 – 2029 DMTDP	178
7.6: Knowledge Management and Learning for 2026 – 2029 fiscal years	179
7.7: Knowledge Mapping Matrix for 2026 – 2029 DMTDP	182
7.8: Competency Matrix for Learning for 2026 – 2029 DMTDP	183
7.9: Sustainability, Accountability, and Lessons Learned in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) for 2026 – 2029 DMTDP	184
CHAPTER EIGHT	189
8.0: DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY	189
8.1: Introduction	189
8.2: Formulating Communication Strategy for 2026 – 2029.....	189
8.3.0: Purpose of the Communication Strategy.....	189
8.3.1: Key Elements in Strategy Formulation	189
8.3.2: Alignment with National Guidelines	190
8.4: Communication Channels for 2026 – 2029.....	190
8.5: CONCLUSION	192

List of Tables

Table 2.2: Financial performance (2022-2025)	26
Table 2.3: Occupational Distribution by Age (15+) and Sex	30
Table 2.4: Level of Exposure to Climate Change Stressors by People and Assets	35
Table 2.5: Prioritized Vulnerability	36
Table 2. 6: Distribution of Health Facilities, 2025	40
Table 2.7: Assets Maintenance Plan for the Period of January, 2022 – December, 2025	44
Table 2.2: SWOT Analysis based on sectors of the economy	46
Table 2.3: Projected Population of the Nkoranza North District	54
Table 2.4: Projections for AEAs for 2026 – 2029	55
Table 2.5: Projections for Food Security FOR 2026 - 2029	56
Table 2.7: Projections of Drop Holes Needed for 2026-2029	57
Table 2.8: Projections of Water Facilities	58
Table 2.9: Projections of Teachers Needed for 2026-2029	59
Table 2.10: Projections of School Going Age Children	59
Table 2.11: Projections of Educational Enrolment 2026 - 2029	59
Table 2.12: Classrooms Needed for 2026-2029	60
Table 2.13: Furniture for Classrooms 2026 – 2029	60
Table 2.14: Health Facilities Needed for 2026 - 2029	61
Table 2.15: Projections for Health Professionals Needed for 2026-2029	62
Table 2.16: Projections for Police Stations needed for 2026 - 2029	63
Table 2.17: Projections for Police Personnel Needed for 2026-2029	63
Table 3.1: Key Development Priorities	64
Table 3.2: Prioritization of Key Development Issues Using Pairwise Ranking	68
Table 3.3: Pair Wise Ranking Results	69
Table 4.1: Goal Compatibility Matrix for 2026 – 2029	71
Table 4.2 Objectives Analysis Matrix for 2026 – 2029	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 4.3: Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programs	73
Table 5.1: Program of Action (PoA) for 2026 – 2029	90
Table 5.2: Program financing	93
Table 6.1: Annual Action Plan for 2026 Fiscal Year	103
Table 7.1: Stakeholder Analysis	153
Table 7.2: Analysis of stakeholder interest, influence, roles, and engagement approaches	156
Table 7.3: Monitoring Matrix for 2026 – 2029 planning period	158
Table 7.3: Monitoring Matrix for 2026 – 2029 planning period	161
Table 7.3: Monitoring Matrix for 2026 – 2029 planning period ..	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 7.3: Monitoring Matrix for 2026 – 2029 planning period ..	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 7.3: Monitoring Matrix for 2026 – 2029 planning period ..	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 7.4: Knowledge Management and Learning Frameworks for 2026 - 2029	182
Table 7.5: Knowledge Mapping Matrix	183
Table 7.6: Competency Matrix for Learning	183
Table 7.7: Sustainability Monitoring	185
Table 7.8: Accountability Monitoring	186

Table 7.9: Lessons Learned Documentation.....	187
Table 7.10: Recommendations and Follow-ups.....	187
Table 8.1: Communication Channels for 2026 – 2029 DMTDP	190
Table 8.2: Communication Activity Matrix.....	191

List of Figures

Figure 1.1: Organogram (Organizational Structure) of Nkoranza North District Assembly (NNDA)	19
Figure 1: Locational Map of Nkoranza North District	20
Figure 2.1: Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities 2025.....	41

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

With the adoption and pursuit of decentralization by the Central Government, District Development Planning has been aimed at addressing specific problems and potentials of Districts without losing the national perspective. It is not only limited to spatial organizations within the District, but also geared towards ensuring that; human, natural and financial resources are harnessed to promote the development of the District.

Background

The vision of Ghana as contained in the long-term national development policy framework is “Resetting-Ghana Agenda – Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity”. The vision is to be accomplished through the formulation and implementation of 4-year medium-term development plans (MTDPs). The Plan is prepared based on the National development policy framework (NDPF). The NDPF (2026-2029) is the framework for the preparation of district and sector plans.

The Current Policy Framework, “The National Development Policy Framework 2026-2029” focuses on policies, strategies and programmes relating to continued macro-economic stability, prioritized private sector-led growth, vigorous human resource development, good governance and civic responsibility that are necessary to propel the economy into higher growth and accelerated poverty reduction. In this regard, Government’s expenditure will be prioritized in favour of policies, programmes and projects namely in areas of agriculture, infrastructure, water and sanitation, health and education.

The District goal “To achieve sustainable growth by reducing poverty within an environment of transparent and accountable Governance”.

In fulfilment of this requirement, the Nkoranza North District Assembly came up with a Medium Term Development Plan for the period 2026-2029 which was also harmonized with the national policies. The Medium Term Development Plan has been prepared in furtherance of the objectives of promoting just, free, and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad based social development. The Plan is based on the guidelines for the preparation of the DMTDP as well as the NDPC National Development Policy Framework (NDPF: 2026-2029).

Methodology

The plan preparation process was facilitated by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU). To ensure the formulation of programs and projects which responds to the needs and aspirations of the people, the planning process ensured effective public participation, relevance to local demands and priorities and in support of achievement of national objectives.

The plan preparation was preceded by a thorough analysis of the constraints, problems and needs of the people by seeking the opinions of key stakeholders through interviews, surveys, fora and community meetings on how these problems would be solved and the needs provided.

The Scope of the Plan

This Medium Term Development Plan, (MTDP, 2026-2029) is in eight chapters;

Chapter 1: General Introduction of 2026 – 2029 District Medium Term Development Plan

Chapter 2: Situational Analysis

Chapter 3: Key Development Priorities

Chapter 4: Development Goals, Objectives Strategies and Programmes

Chapter 5: Composite Development Programmes

Chapter 6: Annual Action Plans

Chapter 7: Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement

Chapter 8: Communication Strategy

Vision

The vision of the District is to improve the standard of living of the people through Human Resource Development, Provision of Social infrastructure and creation of enabling environment for private sector participation in the local economic development

Mission

Nkoranza North District Assembly exists to ensure total socio-economic development at the local level through the coordination with other agencies in the implementation of government policies.

CHAPTER ONE (1)

1.0 GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF 2026 – 2029 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1.1 Introduction

This section provides the background of the Assembly, vision, mission, functions, mandate, core values, organogram (organizational structure), and location map. The chapter also provides a structure of the various chapters of the document.

1.2 Brief Background of Nkoranza North District

The Nkoranza North District (NNDA) is one of the eleven (11) administrative districts in the Bono East Region (BER). The District was created on 1st November, 2007 by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1844 and inaugurated on February 2008 with Busunya as its capital.

1.3 Vision Statement

The vision of the District is to improve the standards of living of the people through Human Resource Development, Provision of Social infrastructural amenities and creation of enabling environment for private sector participation in the local economic development.

1.4 Mission Statement

Nkoranza North District Assembly exists to ensure total socio-economic development at the local level through the coordination with other agencies in the implementation of government policies

1.5 Core Values

The operations of NNDA are guided by the following core values.

- Transparency, probity and accountability
- Regularity and punctuality of staff
- Cordial relationship between staff
- Integration of communities' needs and aspirations in development plans and budget

1.6 Functions of the Assembly

Nkoranza North District Assembly performs the functions conferred on District Assemblies by Section 12 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). These functions include the following:

- Preparation of Development plans of the district to the NDPC for approval;
- Formulate and execute plans, programs and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- Initiate programs for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- Develop, improve and manage human settlements and the environment in the district;
- In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, ensure maintenance of security and public safety in the district;

- Exercise political and administrative authority in the district;
- Provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.
- The Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions.
- Ensures ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice; act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
- Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by Act 936 or any other enactment; and execute approved development plans for the district;
- Guide, encourage and support sub-district local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans;
- Initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans;
- promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans
- Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the district and national economy in accordance with government policy.
- The Assembly co-ordinates, integrates and harmonizes the execution of programs and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programs promoted or carried out by Ministries, Departments, public corporations and other statutory bodies and non-governmental organizations in the district.

1.6.1 Functions under other enactments

The Assembly shall be the authority to carry out and execute the functions under the following enactments within its area of jurisdiction:

- The Auction Sales Act, 1989 (P.N.D.C.L. 230);
- The Liquor Licensing Act, 1970 (Act 331);
- The Control and Prevention of Bushfires Act, 1990 (P.N.D.C.L. 229).
- Section 296 of the Criminal Offences Act, 1960 (Act 29) in respect of throwing rubbish in the street, environmental sanitation, nuisance etc.
- Section 300 of the Criminal Offences Act, 1960 (Act 29) in respect of the management of proceeds from stray cattle.
- Section 185 (4) of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)
- An officer of the Assembly shall be the Licensing Officer under the Liquor Licensing Act, 1970, (Act 331)
- Sections 20, 29, and 40 of the Marriages Act, 1844-1985 (CAP 127)
- An officer of the Assembly discharges the duties of a Medical Officer or Sanitary Inspector under the Public Health Act, 2012 (Act 851)

1.7 Organogram of Nkoranza North District Assembly (Organizational Structure)

The Nkoranza North District Assembly is established with organizational structure like other institutions in the country. This structure help in visualizing and understanding the inner working relationships that goes on in the Assembly.

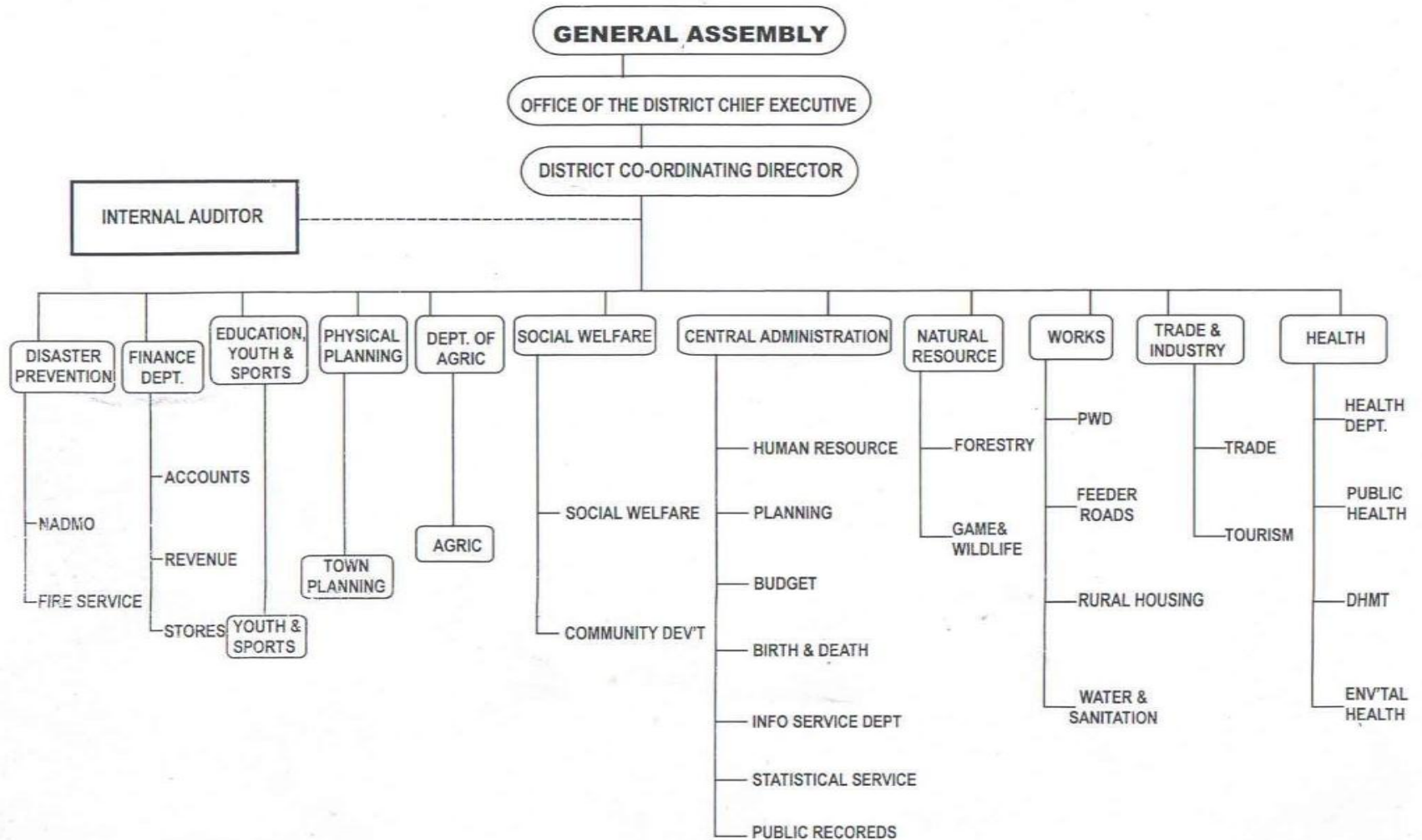
The Political and administrative wing of the Assembly is headed by the District Chief Executive (DCE). In his absence the District Coordinating Director (DCD) who is the administrative head of the Office of the District Assembly with oversight responsibility over heads of decentralized departments and agencies in the district steers the affairs of the DA. All the decentralized departments and units under the DA report to the DCE through the DCD.

With reference to the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) the highest decision-making body of the Assembly is the General Assembly. This constitutes, the Presiding Member (PM), the District Chief Executive (DCE), both Elected and Appointed Assembly Persons and the Member of Parliament for the Constituency with the District Coordinating Director (DCD) as the Secretary.

Next in the hierarchy to the General Assembly is the office of the District Chief Executive. The District Coordinating Director (DCD) is the second in command to the District Chief Executive (DCE). The chain of command then flows from the District Coordinating Director (DCD) to all Departmental Heads at a parallel level followed by their respective Unit Heads. Figure 1 below shows the organizational structure of NNDA.

Figure 1.1: Organogram (Organizational Structure) of Nkoranza North District Assembly (NNDA)

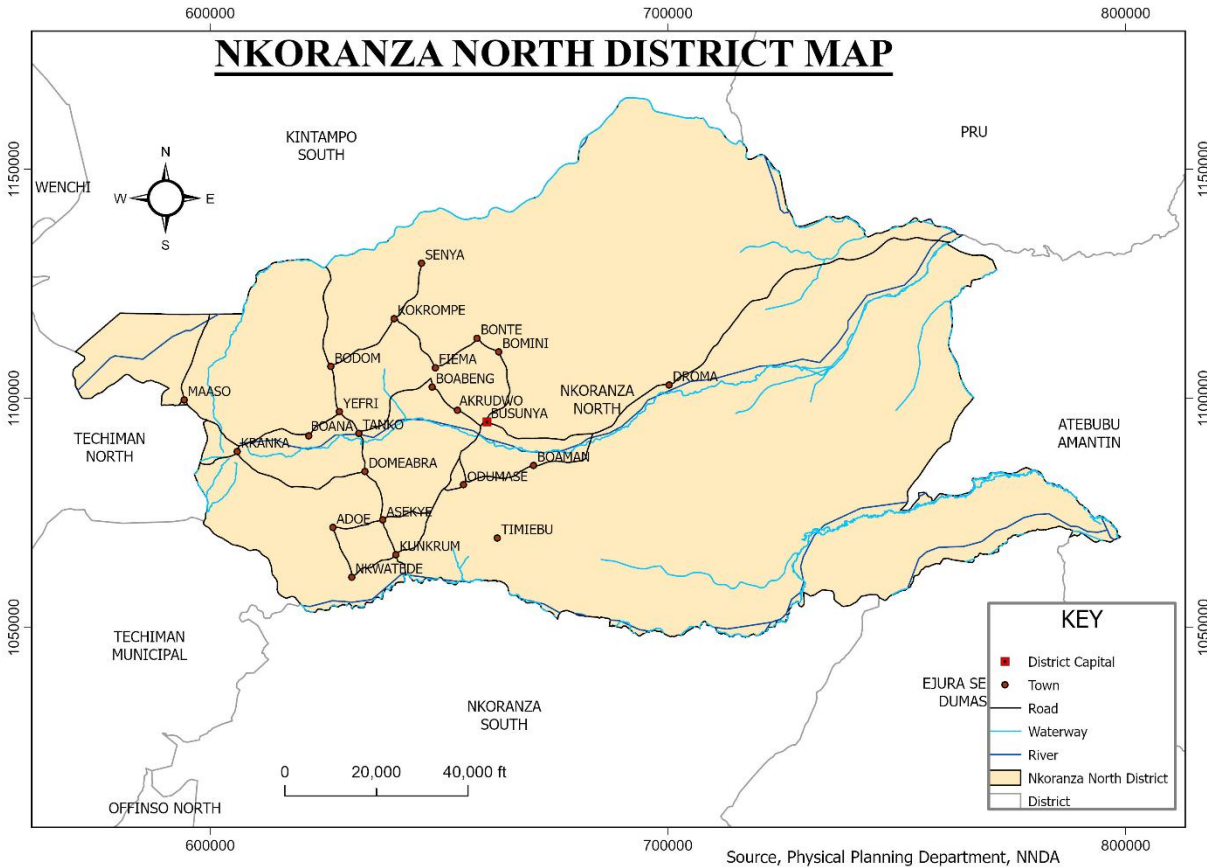
ORGANOGRAM OF THE NKORANZA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



1.8 Location Map of Nkoranza North District and Size

The Nkoranza North District lies within longitudes 1° 10' and 1° 55' West, and latitudes 7° 20' and 7° 55' North. The District covers a land area of about 1,374sq.km. It shares common administrative boundaries with Kintampo South to the North, Nkoranza South to the South, Atebubu-Amantin to the East and Techiman Municipal to the West. Figure 2.1 below shows the exact location and boundaries of the district. The District in both the Regional and National context can be seen at Appendix.

Figure 1.1: Locational Map of Nkoranza North District



1.9 Structure of the 2026 – 2029 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP, 2026 – 2029)

The 2026 – 2029 District Medium Term Development Plan will be structured in eight chapters. Chapter one covers the general introduction of the development plan. This includes the vision, mission, functions, mandate, core values, organogram (organizational structure) and locational map. Chapter two deals with Situational Analysis of Nkoranza North District Assembly (NNDA). In this chapter, the performance on development outcomes of the previous plan (2022-2025 DMTDP), Analysis of financial performance, Analysis of existing conditions with adequate spatial expressions depicted in maps and the use of graphics, List of development issues (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) and Estimated Future Development Needs.

Key Development Priorities’ forms Chapter Three. This include the list of the prioritized development issues and a brief narrative on how prioritization was done. Chapter four comprise

Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies. This chapter comprise Statement of development goals, objectives, strategies and programs linked to national objectives, Assessment of goal compatibility using goal compatibility matrix and an indication of development proposals integrated with spatial plans, through the relevant maps and desired future situation, accompanied with a brief narrative (a spatial representation of proposed goals and objectives).

Chapter five is basically on Composite Development Programs. Specifically, this chapter covers Assumptions and methodologies used for the costing, Matrix on Composite Development Program for the plan period, with the indicative costs, program status, and implementing institutions, Program financing matrix and revenue generation measures and Strategic Environmental Assessment of formulated programs.

To add, Chapter Six is centred on Annual Action Plans for the four-year planning period. It comprises both new and on-going projects with their corresponding costs, timeframe for implementation and implementing agencies. Chapter Seven entails Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements and Chapter Eight is on Development Communication Strategy.

Chapter Two

2.0: Situational Analysis of Nkoranza North District

2.1 Introduction

This Chapter examines the current conditions of the Nkoranza North District by describing its location and size, geology, topography, drainage, climate, soil, and social development. It also includes a performance review of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for 2021-2025, an assessment of financial performance, an identification of key issues, and a medium-term needs assessment. Finally, it discusses the implications of these factors for the district's development.

2.2 Review of 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan (Agenda for Jobs II)

The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) reviewed the performance of the 2022-2025 District Medium Term Development Plan which was prepared and implemented under the 'Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all'. The review was presented by the DPCU which was attended by key stakeholders including Assembly Members, Heads of Decentralized Departments, Area Councils, Representatives of Civil Society Organizations, Faith Based Organizations, Traditional Councils and Development partners.

The purpose of the review of the profile and the performance was to enable the Assembly identify challenges during the period 2022-2025 that may have implications in the 2026-2029 plan period. Lessons learnt were also documented. The chapter ends with the identification of key development issues that need to be addressed among others in 2026-2029.

The performance of the Assembly was reviewed under the appropriate development dimensions, which include:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
- Emergency Planning and Response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)
- Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation

2.3 Brief on performance review and financial performance

Both tables 2.1 and 2.2 below show the performance of the 2022-2025 District Medium Term Development plan of the district. It highlights progress in economic, social, environmental, and governance dimensions against set medium-term targets and financial allocations from various funding sources.

Performance Review Summary

Economic Development:

Significant increases in agricultural outputs—such as maize, cassava, and yam—reflect successful implementation of government policies like Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) and the adoption of new farming technologies. While livestock counts show mixed results, crop productivity notably

improved, as seen with cashew nut yields exceeding targets due to initiatives like GPSNP and PERD. The percentage of arable land under cultivation and internally generated funds (IGF) have increased, though they remain below targets, with remarks highlighting enhanced commercial farming and revenue task force efforts.

Social Development:

Net enrollment ratios in early education (kindergarten, primary, JHS) have increased but remain below the 100% target, supported by policies such as fCUBE and capitation grants. Gender parity indices are close to parity or surpass it. Completion and pass rates across schooling levels are improving, with JHS pass rates achieving a strong 96.4% by 2024 due to effective supervision and exam preparations. Access to healthcare and social services, including NHIS coverage, safe drinking water, and improved sanitation, show marginal improvements with scope for increased coverage.

Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement:

Road conditions and community electricity coverage have substantially improved—65.32% of roads are in good condition, and nearly 70% of communities have electricity, moving closer to the 100% target by 2024. Emergency response is effective, with COVID-19 cases reduced to zero, but the completion of the Agenda 111 Hospital stands at only 19%, indicating a delay.

Governance and Accountability:

Annual action plan implementation improved to 90.83%, reflecting strengthened coordination and monitoring by the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU).

Financial Performance Summary

The total estimated cost of the plan from 2022 to 2025 is approximately GHS 28.1 million, funded by government allocations (GoG), internally generated funds (IGF), District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF and DACF-RFG), Development Partners (DPs), and the Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA).

Significant budget shortfalls exist in government (GoG) funds, with a variance of over GHS 10.6 million. IGF and DACF funds also show funding gaps, although to a lesser extent.

Conversely, Development Partners and ABFA exceeded planned amounts, providing positive variance injections, notably ABFA contributing an additional GHS 4.5 million.

This mixed financial outcome highlights challenges in government fund disbursement but strong external partner support and prudent financial management in leveraging alternative resources for development programs.

Table 2.1: Performance Review (2022 -2025)

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022 – 2025 Medium Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	Total output in agricultural production:					
	Maize	75,000mt	200,000mt	2023	125,490mt	This is achieved as a result of the PFJ & other policies implemented.
	Cassava	90,000mt	210,019.5mt	2023	140,019.5mt	Adoption of new technology by farmers
	Yam	145,000mt	300,009mt	2023	263,009mt	Adoption of new technology by farmers
	Cattle	1,148		2024	7,156	
	Sheep	9,125		2024	8,590	
	Goat	5,259		2024	7,488	
	Pig	2,426		2024	1,405	
	Poultry	32,755		2024	30,266	
	Average productivity of selected crop (mt/ha):					
	Cashew nut	19,126mt	25,000mt	2023	27,122mt	GPSNP, PERD and other policies implementation have resulted to this increased
	Mango	1,000mt	12,000mt	2024	8,255.9mt	Support from Ghana Tree Development Authority
	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	24%	50%	2024	29%	Increase participation in commercial farming due to policies from government and other donors.
Percentage change in IGF	15%	86.45%	2024	36%	Introduction of Revenue Task force and punishment of lazy revenue collectors	
Social Development	Net enrolment ratio:					
	Kindergarten	68.1%	100%	2024	73.0%	fCUBE, GSFP and Capitation grant policies implementation
	Primary	66.5%	100%	2024	68.0%	fCUBE, GSFP and Capitation grant policies implementation
	JHS	54.8%	100%	2024	58.3%	fCUBE, GSFP and Capitation grant policies implementation
	Gender Parity Index:					
	Kindergarten	0.97	1.00	2024	0.98	fCUBE, GSFP and Capitation grant policies implementation
	Primary	1.03	1.00	2024	1.01	fCUBE, GSFP and Capitation grant policies implementation
	JHS	1.00	1.00	2024	1.00	fCUBE, GSFP and Capitation grant policies implementation
	SHS	1.03	1.00	2024	1.3	fCUBE, GSFP and Capitation grant policies implementation
	Completion rate:					
	Kindergarten	88%	100%	2024	95.2%	fCUBE, GSFP and Capitation grant policies implementation
	Primary	68%	100%	2024	73.8%	fCUBE, GSFP and Capitation grant policies implementation
	JHS	61.5%	100%	2024	61.2%	fCUBE, GSFP and Capitation grant policies implementation
SHS	48%	100%	2024	54.6%	FSS policy implementation	

	Pass rate:					
	JHS	44%	100%	2024	96.4%	Effective monitoring and supervision of schools, SPIP, mock exam for candidates and other policies implemented
	SHS	74%	100%	2024	86%	
	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	44,330	70,000	2024	45,233	
	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	46.2%	70%	2024	48.7%	
	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	57.9%	80%	2024	60.9%	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage of road network in good condition	25%	100%	2024	65.32%	
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity	47%	100%	2024	69.96%	
Emergency Planning and Response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)	Proportion of population who have tested positive for covid-19	0.01%	0.00%	2023	0.00%	
	Percentage of completion of Agenda 111 Hospital	0.0%	100.00%	2024	19.0%	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	% of AAP implemented	86.45%	100%	2024	96.87%	
Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation	Percentage of annual action plan implemented	81.40%	100%	2024	90.83%	

Source: DPCU Annual Reports, 2022 – 2024

Table 2.2: Financial performance (2022-2025)

Source of funds	Total estimated cost of plan (A)	Total amount received (B)	Variance (C) = (A-B)
GoG	10,691,810.03	60,338.91	(10,631,471.12)
IGF	2,179,885.78	1,060,383.92	(1,119,501.86)
DACF-RFG	4,437,775.12	3,228,942.75	(1,208,832.37)
DACF	10,481,781.19	7,448,872.75	(3,032,908.44)
DPs	309,779.27	2,696,273.36	2,386,494.09
ABFA	492,820.00	5,000,000.00	4,507,180.00

Source: NDA Annual Financial Statements, 2022 – 2024

2.3: Implications for Development

Table 2.2 above shows that, the 2022 – 2025 DMTDP has suffered financial inadequacies during its implementation period. All targeted development interventions which were drawing funds from GoG, IGF, DACF-RFG and DACF had limited funds for implementation. This implies that, many of the interventions on these funding sources could not be implemented or implemented but uncompleted. However, interventions that were tied to DPs and ABFA funding sources had adequate funds for implementation and may be either completed and handed over or about to be completed.

2.4: Existing Conditions and Diagnosis

Nkoranza North District Assembly has several underlying factors that impacts its total and sustainable development. The existing conditions include but not limited to the following.

Demographic Characteristics

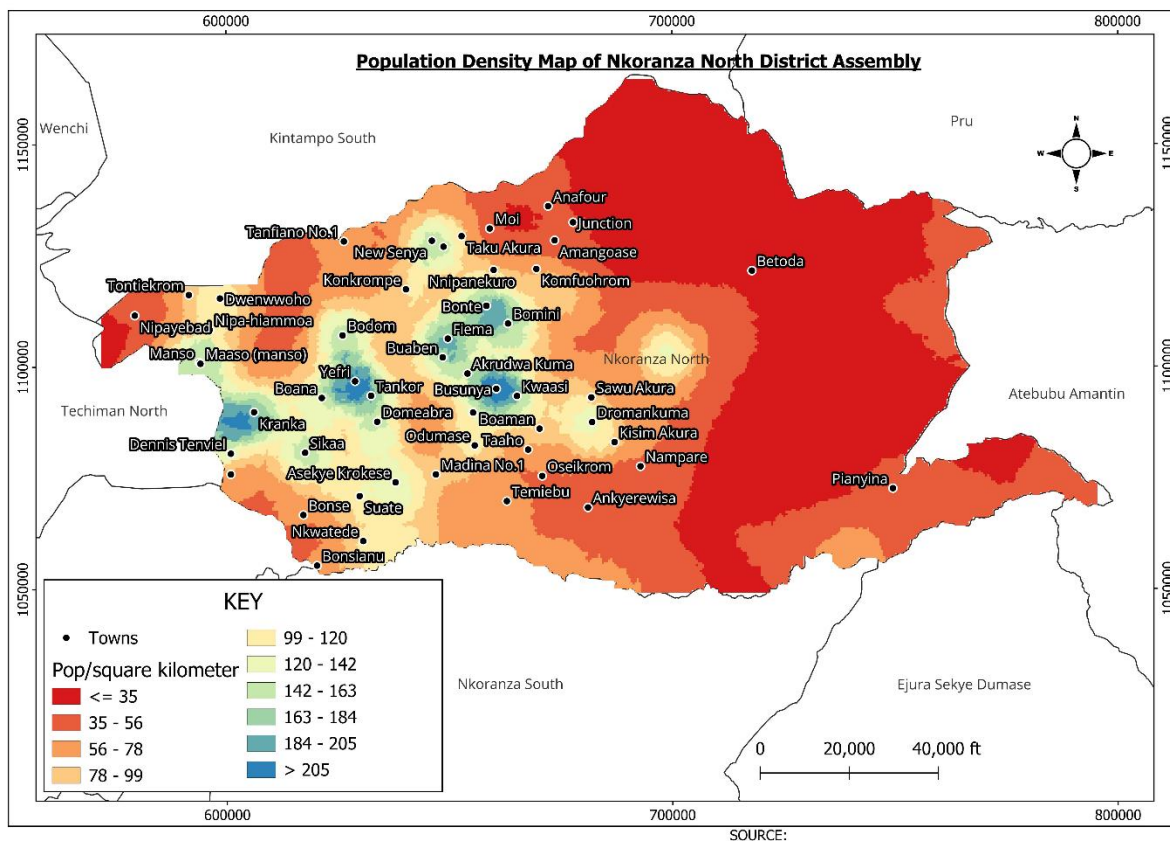
Population size and growth rate

The population of the district stands at 56,468 (Male: 28744 & Females: 27724). The rural areas population stands at 44,293, whilst the urban areas have a population of 12,175(2021, PHC). The concentration of the population in the rural areas can be attributed to the agricultural activities in those areas. This further demonstrates that, the district is agrarian in nature.

Population density

The district has a population density of 41 per 1376 m.sq. This means that, 41 persons occupies every 1,376 metres square land area (2021, PHC). Figure 2.2 below shows a pictorial view of the population density of the district.

Figure 2.1: Population Density Map of the Nkoranza North District



Source: DPCU, 2025

Household characteristics

Nkoranza North District has a total household of 13,857 with average household size of 4. It also has non – household population of 1,041 (2021, PHC).

Religious compositions

The district has all the three main religions in Ghana. The predominant religion of the people in the Nkoranza North District is Christianity with a total followership of 42339 (Male: 20219

& Female: 22120). The Christian religion is made up of the Catholics (12,327), Pentecost (12,673), Protestant (14,537) and Other Churches (2,802).

Islam is the second major religion in the district with a followership of 7186, while the skeptics (those who do not adhere to any religion) made-up of 5,140 as the third force and the Traditional Religion formed the fourth with a population of 1,583.

Age and Sex Composition

The population of the district is made up of children between the ages of 0 – 14 years (21,021), ages 15– 64 years formed 32,412 and ages 65 and above stands at 3,035. This is an indication of a growing population with a broad-based labour force and narrow based aged population.

Occupation Distribution

The district has a total population of 18,832 (male: 10,705 & Female: 8,127) who are currently engaged in some occupations. The occupational distribution is unevenly distributed among different age groups and sectors. Table 2.3 below give details of occupational distribution in the district.

Table 2.3: Occupational Distribution by Age (15+) and Sex

	Sex	All ages	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94
Total	Both sexes	18832	632	1763	2461	2710	2405	2061	1803	1533	1261	995	570	321	175	94	44	4
	Female	8127	231	732	1012	1141	1024	924	870	726	546	443	224	113	80	41	18	2
	Male	10705	401	1031	1449	1569	1381	1137	933	807	715	552	346	208	95	53	26	2
Managers	Both sexes	9	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	7	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professionals	Both sexes	1059	0	70	236	392	185	63	35	21	45	9	2	1	0	0	0	0
	Female	372	0	36	113	136	51	8	6	5	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	687	0	34	123	256	134	55	29	16	29	9	1	1	0	0	0	0
Technicians and associate professionals	Both sexes	102	0	10	42	22	15	5	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	45	0	5	25	11	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	57	0	5	17	11	12	4	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clerical support workers	Both sexes	79	0	11	23	13	13	3	3	3	5	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
	Female	30	0	6	13	5	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	49	0	5	10	8	10	2	3	2	5	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Service and sales workers	Both sexes	1843	67	235	338	263	274	185	171	132	72	53	25	9	11	6	2	0
	Female	1507	52	181	280	213	235	159	144	108	52	43	19	6	8	5	2	0
	Male	336	15	54	58	50	39	26	27	24	20	10	6	3	3	1	0	0
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Both sexes	13628	444	1082	1398	1642	1633	1597	1461	1277	1070	899	528	306	162	85	40	4
	Female	5600	138	371	463	674	661	712	684	602	466	394	203	107	72	36	15	2

	Male	8028	306	711	935	968	972	885	777	675	604	505	325	199	90	49	25	2
Craft and related trades workers	Both sexes	1258	63	230	258	231	168	127	69	56	25	17	6	2	1	3	2	0
	Female	445	39	113	101	83	46	29	22	3	5	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Male	813	24	117	157	148	122	98	47	53	20	14	6	2	1	3	1	0
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Both sexes	521	28	79	110	87	62	55	36	26	24	8	6	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	18	0	6	3	1	2	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	503	28	73	107	86	60	55	32	24	24	8	6	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary occupation workers	Both sexes	331	30	45	55	57	55	26	26	15	13	6	0	2	1	0	0	0
	Female	108	2	14	13	18	23	14	10	5	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	223	28	31	42	39	32	12	16	10	7	3	0	2	1	0	0	0
Other occupations	Both sexes	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: GSS, 2021 PHC

Rural-Urban split

The Nkoranza North District is predominantly rural with majority of its population residing in rural areas (44293) whilst 12175 live in the urban areas (2021, PHC). There are two urban settlements in the district and they are Busunya (District Capital) with a population of 5,556 and Dromankese having a total population figure of 6,619. The remaining communities in the district are considered rural with population less than 5,000 (2021, PHC). A majority population is concentrated in the rural areas as a result of the agricultural activities.

Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio in Nkoranza North District is 43 (42.6), implying that, there are 43 persons in the dependent age bracket. The children of age 0 – 14 years formed 37.2% and the elderly (65 years and above) is 5.37% for every 100 persons in the working age bracket (15 – 64 years).

2.5: Physical Characteristics of Nkoranza North District:

Topography, Drainage and Geology

The Nkoranza North District is characterized by low-lying terrain, generally rising gradually from 153 to 305 meters above sea level. The district is well-drained by numerous rivers and streams, including the Pru, Tankor, Fanku, Abubre, Tanfi, and Agyemfra rivers. These water bodies typically originate in the north-eastern part of the district and flow southward and north-westward.

Notwithstanding, the geology of the District is largely characterized by soils developed over Voltaian sandstones. The district is part of the Voltaian formations, which consist mainly of sandstones, with associated quartzite, shale, mudstones, and conglomerates of pebbly beds. This geological setting influences the soil types in the district, resulting in two main soil categories: one developed under forest vegetation and the other under savanna vegetation. Overall, the geology of Nkoranza North reflects its placement within the Voltaian Basin, influencing soil fertility and agricultural suitability, with a landscape that transitions between savanna and forest vegetation zones. Figures 2. 2, Figure 2.3 and Figure 2.4 below give pictorial view of the nature of topography, drainage and geology of the district.

Figure 2.2: Topographic Map of Nkoranza North District

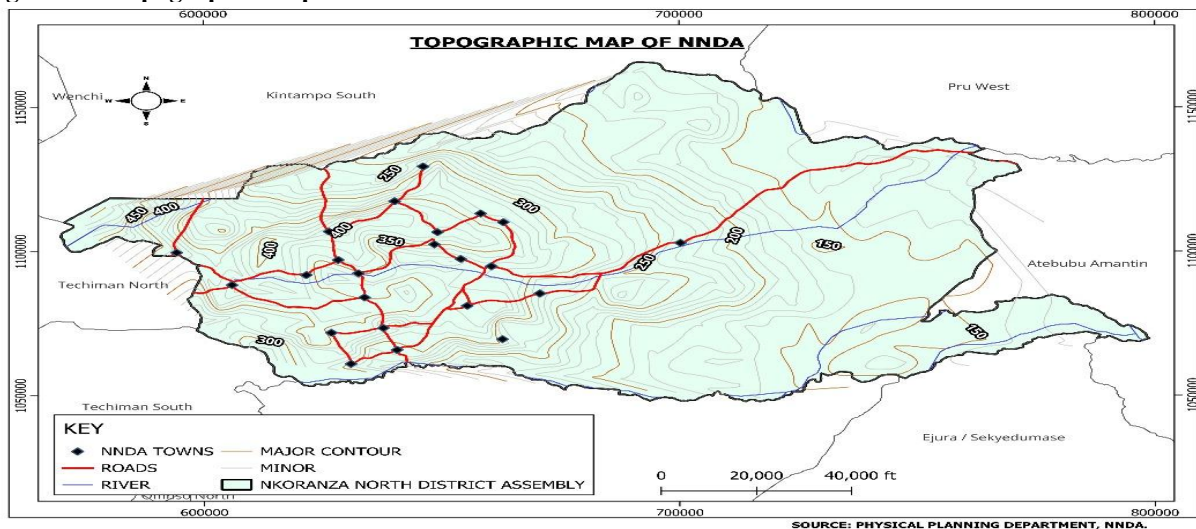


Figure 2.3: Drainage System Map of Nkoranza North District

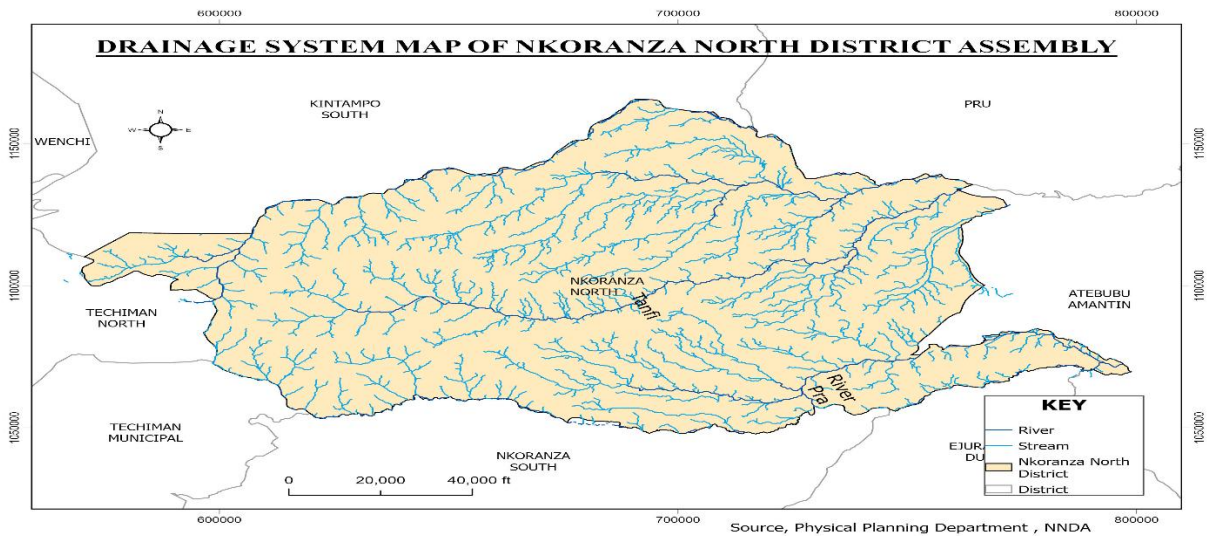
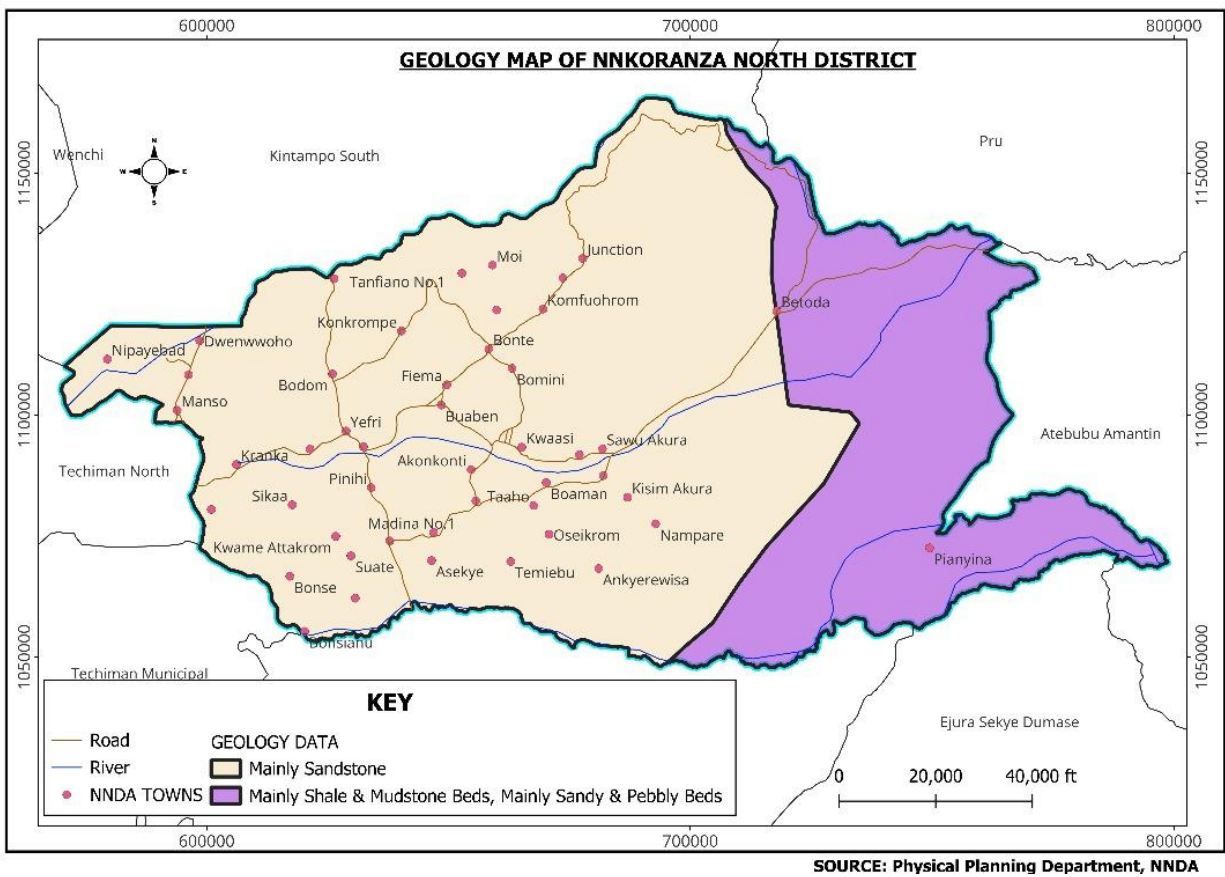


Figure 2.3: Geology Map of Nkoranza North District



Soils

In the Nkoranza North District, soils are largely developed over voltaic sandstones, resulting in two main soil categories: savanna ochrosols and lithosols. The area is also characterized by sandy loam and loamy soils. These soil types, which are generally rich in nutrients, support a variety of crops including cashew, mango, oil palm, maize, yam, and vegetables.

Plant and Animal Life

Nkoranza North District exhibits a diverse plant and animal life, reflecting its location in the transitional zone between savanna woodland and forest belt. The vegetation profile includes savanna woodland, regrowth areas, and remnants of original tree species like silk cotton trees, particularly in the southern expanse. Common crops include maize, cassava, yam, and groundnut, with cashew as a major cash crop. The district also supports a variety of livestock, including cattle, sheep, goats, and poultry.

Water Resources

Nkoranza North District relies on a mix of water sources, including piped water, boreholes, hand-dug wells, and other sources like streams, rivers, dams, and ponds. About 54.5% of the population has access to potable water from various sources, with the remaining accessing water from dams, rivers, streams, and ponds.

Climatic Condition

The Nkoranza North District has a double maxima rainfall pattern, meaning it experiences two rainy seasons. The first rainy season (major season) typically starts in March and continues through June, with peak rainfall in June. The second, minor rainy season, runs from August to November. There's a short dry spell in August. The dry season begins in December and extends until March. The average annual rainfall ranges between 800 mm and 1200 mm. The temperature in the district is generally high with an annual average temperature of 26 °C. Average maximum temperature is 30.9 °C and minimum of 21.2 °C. The hottest months are February, March and April. The prevailing climatic conditions in the district is favourable for agricultural activities.

Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

The aim of this section is to ensure a climate-resilient and climate compatible economy while achieving sustainable development through equitable low-carbon economic growth for the district.

Objectives:

- i. Effective adaptation and mitigation measures
- ii. Social development

Climate Stressors

Consequences of climate change in the district include drought, windstorm, heat, and wildfire, recent influx of Fulani herdsmen and its impacts, among others.

Climate impacts and sensitivities of key resources, economic activities and services

1. Drought affects agricultural activities in the district as such activities predominantly depend on rain and that can affect food security.

2. Storm and wildfires reduce forest productivity and change distribution of tree species and that impacts sustainability of forest resource.
3. Flood and windstorm affect the resilience of infrastructure in the built environment.
4. Excessive heat has health implications. It can cause meningitis and affect productivity of person-hours.
5. Drought affects water resources by drying up streams and rivers; and flood affects land use.
6. Drought affects women who have had to fetch water for the household. If streams dry up, they may have to travel longer distances.
7. Influx of Fulani herdsmen

Impact of non-climate stressors and adaptive capacity

The non-climate stressors in the district include deforestation, erosion, public safety, education, and uncontrolled development/growth. Deforestation degrades land. Erosion weakens the foundation of buildings at residential area and washes away the top soil of farm lands. Wildfires affect public safety, inadequate education fuels bushfire, farming on wetlands and poor green economy. Uncontrolled development promotes flood and exposes infrastructure to windstorm.

Vulnerability assessment

This session assesses people and assets that are exposed to climate change stressor and the extent to which the persons or assets are affected by the exposure.

Table 2.4: Level of Exposure to Climate Change Stressors by People and Assets

Resources	stressors	Level of Exposure		
		High	Medium	Low
Residents	Flood			
	Heat			
	Drought			
Water supply	Drought			
Land use	Flood			
	Wildfires			
Crops	Drought			
Infrastructure	Windstorm			
	Flood			

Informal settlements are more prone to flooding due to poor construction, inadequate drainage system and weak building materials. Office, classroom and residential facilities that have no shady trees are hotter than those surrounded by shady trees. Residents who depend on streams as source of water are badly affected by drought, especially, the women who walk longer distance to fetch water for the household. Streams that have no shady trees are more prone to drought. Wetlands are more susceptible to flooding. Uneducated and unregulated communities are more likely to experience rampant bushfires. Farming methods that do not adopt climate-smart

technology are more vulnerable to drought. Engineered primary road network are more affected by flood. Poorly constructed infrastructure and those constructed with weak building materials are more vulnerable to flood and windstorm.

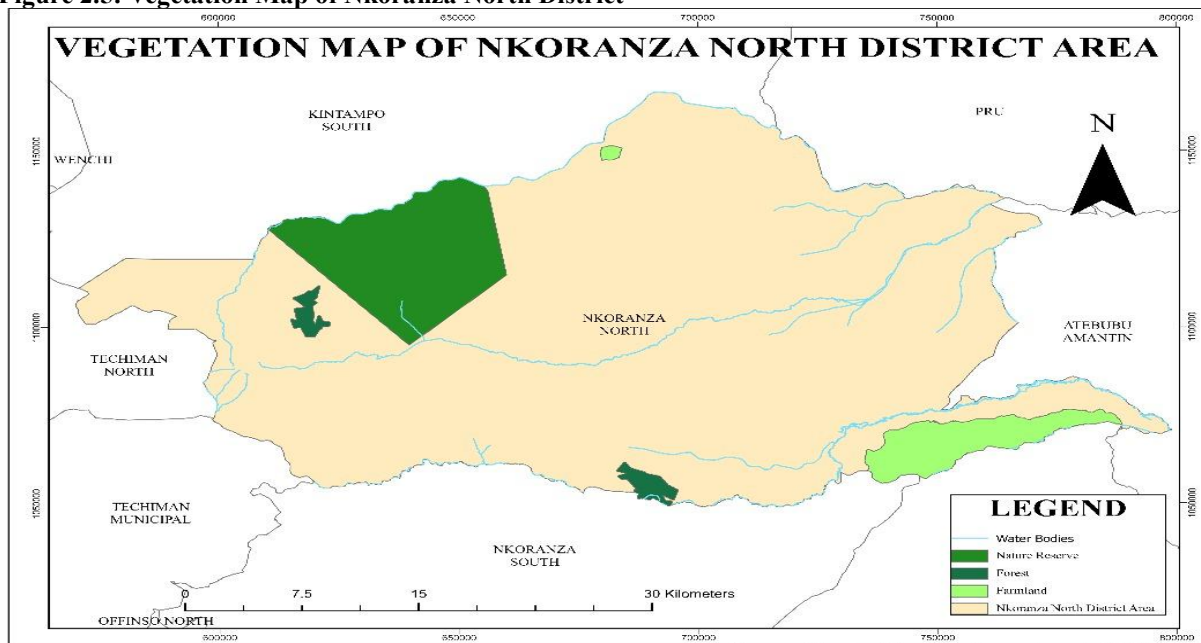
Table 2.5: Prioritized Vulnerability

Vulnerability	Adaptation/ Mitigation Mechanism
Drought	Provide alternative source of water supply, plant trees along streams, adopt climate-smart agricultural technology, rehabilitate degraded land with trees
Wildfires	Educate communities on effects of climate change and the need to control bushfire, establish, train and equip fire volunteers in the communities
Flood	Plan communities, provide drainage system in major communities that are affected by run offs, enforce high standard building codes, avoid farming on wetlands, reshape primary road network
Heat	Initiate and promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities
Windstorm	Enforce standard building code, Develop climate-responsive and resilient infrastructure

Vegetation

In terms of vegetation, Nkoranza North District is part of the transitional zone between the savannah woodland of Northern Ghana and the forest belt of the South. Thus, Savannah woodland, and fewer areas of savannah re-growth largely characterize the eastern part of the district. The Southern part of the district is largely marked by forest re-growth made up of shrubs and grasses with few original tree species, especially silk cotton trees. Figure 2.5 gives an overview of the vegetation of the district.

Figure 2.5: Vegetation Map of Nkoranza North District

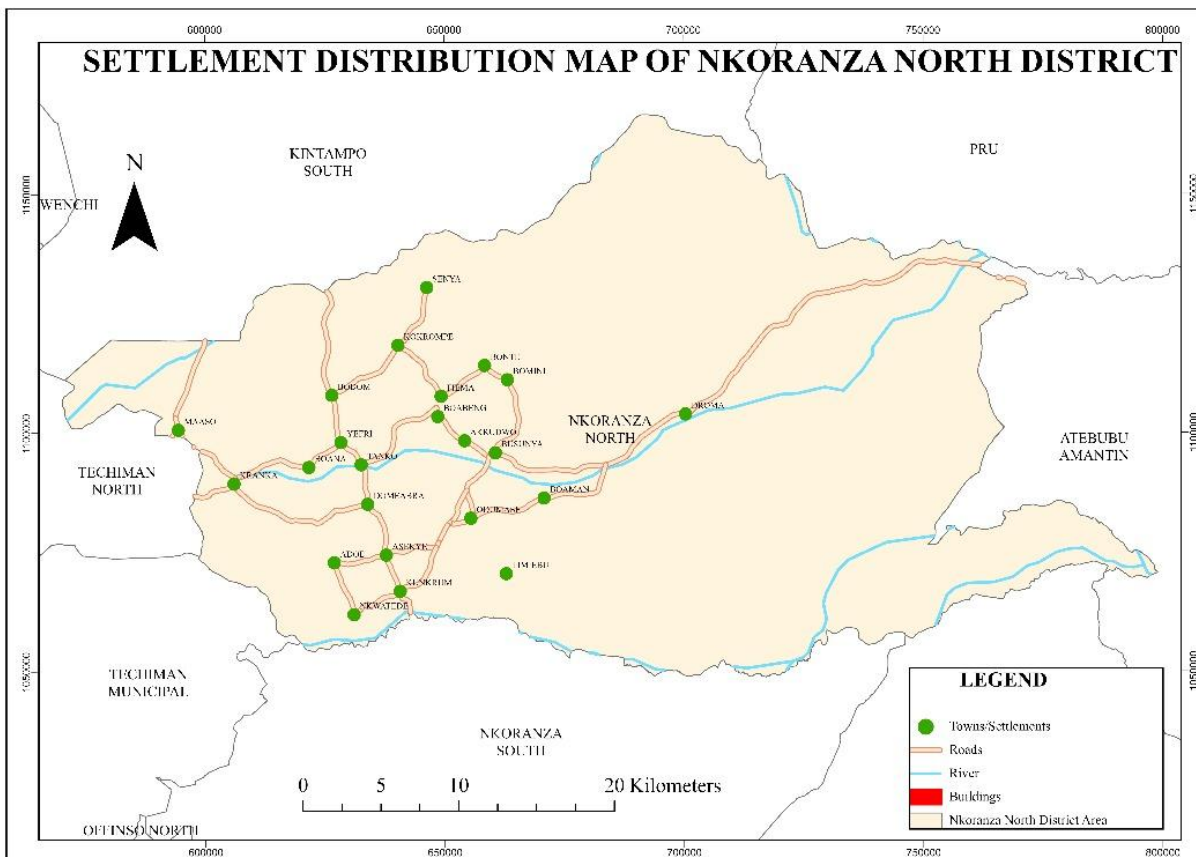


Source. Physical Planning Department. NNDA

Settlement systems

Nkoranza North District settlement system is not different from the three Northern regions in the country. As it is predominately farming communities, it had the dispersed type of settlements which are very far from each other. This affects the equitable distribution of social services and infrastructure. The accessibility of facilities such as health, agriculture extension, banking services, police services, and production and market centers become extremely difficult for majority of the communities. With this challenge, most of the settlements resorted to the use of facilities closer to them across other jurisdiction beyond the district. The figure below shows the pictorial situation of the settlement pattern in the district.

Figure 2. 4: Settlement Distribution Map of Nkoranza North District



Source. Physical Planning Department. NNDA

Nkoranza North District Economy

The economy of the district can be described across several key sub-sectors as follows; Agriculture, Internal Generated Fund (IGF), Local Economic Development, Business/Private sector Development and Employment.

Agriculture Sector

The Nkoranza North District economy is primarily driven by agriculture with a significant population of 13,822 (Male 8,205 & F: 5,617) according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (2021 PHC) report.

Agriculture sector engages over ninety percent (97.5%) of the district's labor force. The crop sub-sector is central, with maize being the major crop followed by cassava, yam, plantain, groundnut, cowpea, tomato, beans, and sorghum. Cashew is the key cash crop. Livestock farming is also significant, with poultry production increasing notably. Challenges include crop diseases and limited access to agricultural extension services. To add, a significant portion of the agricultural sector is engaged in subsistence farming, with low-income levels for many. Programs like Feed Ghana and Fertilizer Subsidy are in place to boost productivity and food security.

Local Economic Development

In Nkoranza North District, Local Economic Development (LED) focuses on leveraging its agricultural base, improving infrastructure, and fostering private sector growth to enhance the local economy. Key aspects include developing market centers such as those in Dromankese and Busunya to facilitate trade, improving road networks and energy access to support businesses and social services, and promoting agro-processing activities. The district also emphasizes human resource development and creating an enabling environment for entrepreneurship. However, challenges such as poor road conditions and limited infrastructure still affect economic activities (trade and Farming) negatively.

Overall, the LED strategy aims to diversify the economy beyond agriculture by improving value chains, boosting market access, and encouraging investment in local enterprises and agro-industries. This approach seeks to stimulate inclusive growth and create employment opportunities within the district.

Employment Sector

Employment is largely anchored in agriculture with minimal industrial or manufacturing employment. The high farmer-to-extension officer ratio (1:2689 compared to national standard 1:500) indicates that many rely on traditional farming methods, limiting modernization and employment diversification. The district aims to strengthen human resource capacity and improve social services to create broader employment opportunities.

Business/Private Sector Development

Private sector development is fostered mainly through agriculture-based business and agro-processing. Market infrastructure improvements like maize markets and agribusiness incubation centers (e.g. at Yefri) reflect efforts to stimulate business activities. Energy and infrastructure development are directed towards creating an environment conducive for private sector growth. Rural electrification and provision of gas cylinders have been priorities to support businesses and households.

Overall, the district economy is rural and agrarian, with development efforts concentrated on improving agriculture, market access, infrastructure, and mobilizing local resources to stimulate inclusive growth and economic diversification

Land Use

There are two major land uses in the district just like other districts in Ghana. This includes; settlements (residential) and agriculture (farming) land uses. As a result of commercial farming,

most farmers are now into tractor mechanization. While others are into slash and burn farming practice, which can lead to land degradation and low crop yields.

Tourism Potentials

The district has potentials for eco-tourism. It has many (known and unknown) tourist sites. The tourists' sites include the Monkey sanctuary at Boabeng - Fiema which is 3 kilometres north of Busunya- the district capital. The monkey sanctuary covers a forest of 4.4 square kilometres and serves as a home for black and white Colobus Mona monkeys. The forest also provides a natural habitat for different species of butterfly.

The rest of the tourist sites include, the Pinihi Amovi Caves (historic underground caves) near Fiema, Bono Manso Waterfalls and Slaves market. The tourist sites can serve as a large potential contributor to the internally generated funds of the district and the national economy when developed fully.

2.6: Local Economic Development (LED)

Nkoranza North District's local economic development focuses on agriculture, with a significant portion of the economically active population employed in this sector. However, challenges exist, including high rates of multidimensional poverty, dependence on slash-and-burn farming, and issues related to bushfires and illegal charcoal production. The agricultural sector is the primary employer in the district, accounting for approximately 64.9% of the economically active population. Food and industrial crop production are major economic activities, with cashew and maize being highlighted for their potential to stimulate industrial response. The other sector of the district's local economy is the service or commercial sector.

2.7: Social Amenities/Services

In the Nkoranza North District, social services primarily focus on education, healthcare, and access to clean water and sanitation. The district assembly's vision is to improve the standard of living through these basic services, along with other initiatives.

2.7.1: Health Service Delivery

In the district, health care delivery is a shared responsibility of Ghana Health Service and all stakeholders who have interest in the sector. They range from orthodox medical delivery systems to traditional systems. The orthodox health delivery system is dominated by health centres, clinics, drug stores and Community Health Planning Systems (CHPS). These systems are either publicly or privately owned but duly accredited to deliver the services to the citizens in the district.

Health according to the world Health Organization is the complete state of the mind and not the mere absence of diseases or infirmity. This therefore means that, the health situation of a population is critical to the Socio-economic development of the district.

Health Infrastructure

The Nkoranza North District is facing a critical need for improved health infrastructure, particularly a district hospital. The health facilities in the district are twenty-five (25); 1 Poly-Clinic, 4 health centres, 1 private facility and 19 CHPS compounds. These facilities do not have

adequate structures and facilities and rely on referrals to neighbouring districts like Nkoranza Municipal, Techiman Metropolitan and Kintampo Municipality for certain critical services. The reliance on referrals creates logistical and financial barriers for patients and their families, potentially leading to delays in receiving necessary care. The over 56,000 residents in the district are heavily reliant on these facilities, highlighting the need for a dedicated district hospital to address the current limitations. Table 2.4 below shows the distribution of health facilities across the district.

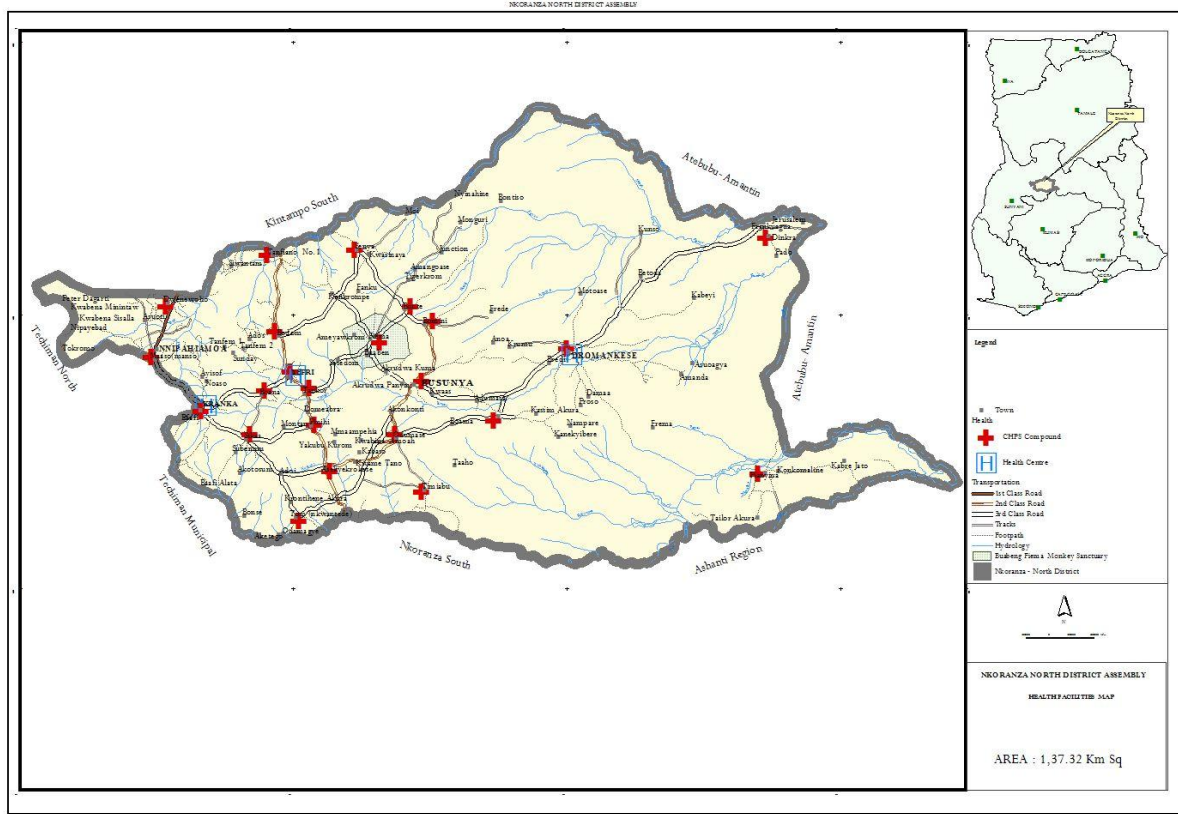
Table 2. 6: Distribution of Health Facilities, 2025

Name of Facility	Ownership	Sub district	Remarks
Poly-Clinic	Government	Busunya	Operational
Kranka Health Centre	Government	Kranka	Operational
Dromankese Health Centre	Government	Dromankese	Operational
Bono Manso Health Centre	Government	Bono Manso	Operational
Yefri Health Centre	Government	Yefri	Operational
Sikaa CHPS	Government	Sikaa	Operational
Baafi CHPS	Government	Baafi	Operational
Fiema/Boabeng CHPS	Government	Fiema/Boabeng	Operational
Pinihin CHPS	Government	Pinihin	Operational
Asekye CHPS	Government	Asekye	Operational
CHPS	Government		Operational
Amoako Clinic	Private	Busunya	Operational
Adoe CHPS	Government	Adoe	Operational
Pienyina CHPS	Government	Pienyina	Not operational
Dwenonewoho CHPS	Government	Dwenewoho	Operational

Source: GHS Annual Report, 2024

The health facilities in the district are spatially distributed all over the district and the figure below shows the geographical location of each health facility and the catchment area in relation to operational limit within the district.

Figure 2.1: Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities 2025



Source: GHS, 2024 Annual Report

2.7.2: Education Service Delivery

In Nkoranza North District, education service delivery involves a range of public and private institutions at various levels, including Kindergarten, Primary, Junior High, and Senior High Schools. The District Assembly plays a crucial role in formulating plans and strategies for effective resource mobilization for the education sector and the overall district development.

Education is the most treasured legacy any district can give to its residents and also the only means through which development can be propelled. Literacy is by far the most important and/or effective means by which a society can preserve and transmit its culture from one generation to another. The ability to read and write is an essential ingredient in developing the intellectual, moral and practical capacities of the individual, the family and society as a whole. The present literacy rate of the district does not give a good picture of the district’s educational status.

The district is blessed with basic and second cycle institutions except tertiary level educational facility. The district has a total number of 77 educational facilities with 16 being under trees. Out of the 77 educational facilities, 16 (20.8%) schools do not have water facilities while 40 schools representing 51.9 % do not have electricity and 21 schools representing 27.3% do not have toilet facilities. However, all the schools have dustbins. Refer to table 1 and 2 at the appendices for more details.

Literacy levels in the District

Literacy is defined here as the ability to read and write with understanding. In Ghana most people obtain this skill by enrolling in formal educational settings, although some obtain it through informal evening or night classes.

According to the 2021 PHC, the district has literacy rate of 27% (34,138). With this, males constituted 18,382 while females constituted 15,756. This implies that, Females are dominant among the non-literate population in the district. This situation does not auger well for programs such as family planning, basic sanitation, hygiene, child care, nutrition, etc. Generally, a relatively large illiterate population could have adverse effect on civic and political consciousness required for well-functioning participatory democracy.

2.8: Environment

The District environment comprises two categories, namely, the Natural Environment where the majority of the people spend the day to obtain their livelihood and the Built Environment or Human settlement.

Natural Environment

The natural Environmental consist of the natural physical and non-physical elements that support human life. The Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Forest Reserve) has a size of about 4.4 km sq. This forest reserve provides a natural habitat for wildlife, including the Monkeys, Leopard, Antelope and others. The reserve also provides protective cover for streams in the district. The Forest when fully developed it will attract tourists to the area. The district has some number of tourist sites such as the Martin Luther King Jnr Ancestral Park, Bono Manso Waterfalls, Bono Manso Abrewam, Dwabrem slave market and Ayaadasu at Bono Manso. The rest include; Pinihin Amoawi Cave at Pinihin. These sites are human-friendly and is good for family hangouts. It is expected that the development of these tourist sites will bring development to the district.

Also, the other natural resource in the district is land. Only a third of the district's land size is inhabited by human. The rest are available for agricultural production and investment. Indeed, the land could be seen as potential for commercial agriculture.

Built Environment

The built environment comprises the settlements and other infrastructure (drainage system, housing for dwellings, road constructions, settlement plans among others) that support human living. Settlements are dispersed types and most of the houses in the district are constructed with mud or mud bricks, accounting for about 59.7% of dwelling units. The conditions of houses are generally poor which eventually exposes the houses to disasters such as rainstorm, windstorm and roof leakages, especially rainy seasons.

Environmental Pollution

Water bodies in the district are made up of rivers, streams, lagoon, dams and wells. Human activities have affected the quality and quantity of this environment which made the resources

scarce in nature. These include farming activities around water sources, sand winning, charcoal burning, clearing of vegetation for construction and other purposes thereby exposing the water body and the land to the direct rays of the sun. This eventually dries up the water causing soil erosion and rendering the land infertile which lowers agriculture productivity thereby facilitating hunger and food insecurity.

2.9: Infrastructure

The availability of basic infrastructure can propel economic growth being it locally, nationally or internationally. On this note, the District Assembly is canvassing for resources from all sources to provide the essential infrastructure for the growth of the district economy. The available infrastructure includes:

Transportation Network

The district is endowed with one mode of transportation system and that is road transportation network. In terms of the road transportation, the district has a total road network of 387.40 kms of which only 115.30 kms are engineered while 272.10 kms are un-engineered roads. Among the engineered roads, over 75% are not usable during raining season due to potholes on the road and some even need culverts.

Electricity

The availability of electricity in a society or community propels development. It attracts migrants and also facilitates the establishment of businesses to boost the local economy. The Nkoranza North District has only 35 (17.6%) out of over 199 (82.4%) communities connected to the national electricity grid. This is woefully inadequate and therefore causes social unrest since young and abled bodies of the unconnected communities migrate to the urban centres just because of this very essential commodity. Moreover, there are rampant power outages and high cost of electricity billing being experienced by the people of Nkoranza North District.

Telecommunication

Information Communications Technology (ICT) is recognized as an important component of socio-economic development in contemporary times. ICT has been identified as a significant factor to bring about transformation by creating an enabling environment for communication. It is in line with this that the government has been implementing policies and programs to expand access of the population to the use of ICT infrastructure.

The district has access to two main telecommunication network systems. These networks are, Telecel Ghana and MTN Ghana. These two networks are mostly and widely used by residents of the district. Almost all the communities have access to either one or both of the two networks.

2.10: Assets maintenance

Every asset acquired needs to be maintained for sustainable basis. It is against this background that, the Assembly has prepared the maintenance program below to ensure that all infrastructure/assets are properly maintained within their respective jurisdiction. Table 2.7 below provides details of the maintenance program of the Assembly.

Table 2.7: Assets Maintenance Plan for the Period of January, 2022 – December, 2025

Type of Infrastructure/Assets	Type of Maintenance	Schedule of Maintenance (Start date – end date)	Estimated Cost of Maintenance (GHC)	Location	Responsibility
Vehicles, Office Equipment and Fixtures	Repairs, Maintain, Insurance & running expenses of Official Vehicles & other Equipment	Jan. 2022 to Dec 2025	300,000.00	Busunya	DCD, Transport Officer
Transportation Infrastructure	Rehabilitation of urban & feeder roads	Jan. 2022 to Dec 2025	900,000.00	District wide	DPCU, Department of Feeder Roads (DoFR) and Department of Urban Roads (DoURs)
Physical Buildings	Rehabilitate & Maintain DA buildings & structures	Jan.2022 to Dec 2025	2,680,000.00	District Wide	DPCU & Donors
Street lighting systems	Rehabilitation of Streetlights	Jan.2022 to Dec 2025	500,000.00	District Wide	DPCU & VRA

Source: DPCU, 2025

2.11: Governance

Good governance is dependent on the efficient and decentralized management of public policy in which people are empowered to participate and influence the process of decision making on issues that affect their lives. Participatory decision making on poverty reduction and issues of sustainable growth of the economy is therefore critical. The Nkoranza North District was created by LI 1844 of 2007 and inaugurated in 2008. It has 26 Electoral Areas, four Area Councils and 130 Unit Committee members.

The Assembly is the highest deliberative, legislative and executive authority in the district. It is composed of 37 members including 26 elected and 11 appointed by government, a Member of Parliament and a District Chief Executive. The five statutory sub-committees of the Assembly are; the Development Planning sub-committee, Finance and Administration sub-committee, Social Services sub-committee, Works sub-committee and Justice and Security sub-committee. Reports of the 5 statutory sub-committees are submitted to the Executive committee which is presided over by the District Chief Executive.

To achieve subsidiarity, thus the principle that decisions should always be taken at the lowest possible level (local or rural areas) where decisions will have direct effects on humanity, the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1967 establishes sub-district institutions for grass root participation in decision making. In line with this objective, the district has four Area Councils. Out of these four sub-structures, two have permanent office accommodation (Busunya and Yefri Area Councils) while the other two are housed in a temporal structure (Kranka and Dromankese Area Councils). The Busunya and Yefri Area Councils are functional while the Dromankese and Kranka are non-functional. However, management is working to get the non-functional Area Councils to function.

One important feature of decentralized planning and budgeting system especially at the district level is the promotion of participatory approach to the preparation and implementation of district development plans. It is therefore, against this background that the development planning system introduced District Medium Term Development Plans where community participation is seen as an essential and integral part of effective development planning. Sub-districts such as Area Councils and Unit committees therefore provide the lowest possible level at which all persons within the district can take part in decision making and development planning process which directly or indirectly affect them.

Pursuant to this, all the four Area councils in the district were instrumental in the various stages and processes that were employed in the development of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2026 – 2029). Representatives of the Area Councils were involved in the data collection process especially in the community needs assessment and public hearings. The wide spectrum of stakeholders including community members, civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, CBOs, traditional Authorities, educational and health professionals, agricultural extension officers, private sector/business community and other recognized bodies to a large extent enriched the planning process.

2.12: Emergency Preparedness and Response

Nkoranza North District's emergency preparedness and response efforts encompass a range of potential hazards, with a focus on bushfire prevention, flood mitigation, healthcare access, and collaboration with Development partners. The specific aspects of emergency preparedness and response in Nkoranza North District include:

- Bushfire prevention and control:

The district faces challenges from bushfires, which are exacerbated by slash-and-burn farming and illegal chainsaw operations, impacting vegetation and rainfall patterns.

- Flood preparedness:

The district's low-lying topography and river systems make it susceptible to flooding, particularly during the rainy season. The Volta River Authority (VRA) has a formal emergency preparedness plan in place to manage dam spillage, which can lead to flooding in downstream communities.

- Healthcare access and emergency response:

The Development partners support to identify gaps in healthcare access and optimize emergency response strategies, particularly in areas with high road traffic accident rates.

- Sustainable environmental management:

The District Assembly focuses on promoting sustainable environmental management for agriculture development, including improving disaster risk reduction and resilience.

2.13: SWOT Analysis of Nkoranza North District

The district conducted a detailed SWOT analysis on all sectors of the economy and it reveals a mixed picture. From the SWOT analysis and Performance review conducted, several key development issues have been identified and below are the issues linked to their respective sectors of the district economy.

Table 2.2: SWOT Analysis based on sectors of the economy

Health Sector	
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing Health Facilities • Community Engagement • Antenatal Care Coverage • Presence of high qualified personnel 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of Health Professionals • Inadequate Equipment and logistics • Low skilled delivery • Limited Financial Resources • Limited access to social amenities
<p>Opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and NGO Initiatives • Improved Access to Services • Addressing Specific Needs • Community-Based Health Programs 	<p>Threats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty and Limited Resources • Outmigration of Healthcare Professionals • Inadequate Skilled Personnel • Unfavourable Environmental Conditions
Education Sector	
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) • Community Involvement: • Trained Teacher percentage • Existing education facilities • Regular and effective supervision and monitoring of schools 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Teacher-Pupil Ratio • Low BECE Performance • Deprivation Indicators • High dropout rate • Teacher-pupils absenteeism in the hard-to-reach areas. • Inadequate staff residential facilities. • Inadequate/limited social amenities (electricity, water and sanitation facilities). • Inadequate educational infrastructures (schools under trees).
<p>Opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Programs (FSHS, GSFP, Capitation grant, etc) • Support from development partners • Potential Tourist sites development (Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary, Bono Manso waterfalls, etc) 	<p>Threats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher Attrition • Deprivation on the part of parents • Unhealthy competition among schools
Agriculture Sector	
<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertile Soils • Agricultural Workforce • Crop Diversity • Access to Water 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over reliance on subsistence Farming • Traditional Farming Practices • Limited Infrastructure (road networks, storage facilities) • Bushfires • Climate Change Vulnerability

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for Non-Traditional Export Commodities • Available AEAs • Vast agricultural land for commercial farming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfavourable land tenure system
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting Improved Farming Practices • Value-Added Products potential. • Diversifying into Non-Traditional Crops • Strengthening Market Access • Leveraging Agricultural Potential for Food Security. 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Market Fluctuations • Land Degradation (sand winning, felling of trees) • Pest and Disease Outbreaks • Incidence of cattle headmen and farmer conflict.
Water and Sanitation Sector	
<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available diverse Water Sources • Private and NGO Support • Government and District Assembly involvement • Existing sources of potable water supply • Existence of DEHU 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Access to Potable Water • Poor Sanitation Infrastructure (existing public toilets) • Uncompleted public toilet (Middle Belt Projects). • Inadequate household toilet facilities. • Non-functional boreholes • Non-functioning of Water boards/DWST/WASMT committees.
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor supports - Expanding Water and Sanitation Coverage • Government initiatives - CWSA • Public Awareness and Education • Sustainable Maintenance 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Funding challenges • Lack of Sustainable Maintenance
Local Economic Development Sector	
<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse agricultural sector • High agricultural employment • Potential for tourism • Existence of Hospitality services 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over-reliance on subsistence agriculture • Limited access to technology and finance • Inadequate infrastructure • limited diversification • Out-migration among labour force • Drug abuse among youth.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peaceful co-existence among residents 	
Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting tourism Developing local industries Attracting investment Focus on sustainable development 	Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change Global market fluctuations Competition from other districts Inadequate skilled labour. Cattle herdsman and Farmer conflicts.

Summarized output of SWOT Analysis

No.	Development Sectors	Broad Development Issue Identified	Identified Specific challenges
1.	Social Issues	Limited access to education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low Teacher-Pupil Ratio Deprivation Indicators (high poverty rate on the side of parents) High dropout rate Teacher-pupils absenteeism Inadequate staff residential facilities Inadequate classrooms (KG) Lack of Tertiary education level institution
		Healthcare challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of Health Professionals Inadequate Equipment Limited Financial Resources Inadequate health infrastructure (CHPS) Inadequate residential accommodation for health staff
		Inadequate access to basic Social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited Access to Potable Water Poor Sanitation facilities Non-functional boreholes Limited access to electricity Poor communication networks Inadequate market facilities Lack of socialization centres
		Poverty and inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multidimensional Poverty. Incidence of income disparities, Incidence of social exclusion Out-migration among labour force
2.	Governance Issues	Weak institutional capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drug abuse among youth Non-functioning of DWST/WASMT committees

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited capacity of public institutions.
		Poor Community engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited participation or engagement from local communities
		Perceived Corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate of transparency and accountability
3.	Economic Issues	Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High unemployment rates Limited job opportunities
		Limited economic diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over-reliance on agriculture Limited access to technology and finance Subsistence Farming Traditional Farming Practices Limited Infrastructure Bushfires Climate Change Vulnerability Unfavorable land tenure system
		Tourism underdevelopment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate support from the government. Inadequate community engagement/participation Limited local capacity
4.	Environmental Issues	Climate change vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drought Floods High temperatures
		Environmental degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deforestation, Soil erosion or loss of biodiversity Low rainfall pattern
		Natural resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unsustainable use of natural resources Sand winning
5.	Infrastructure Issues	Inadequate infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor roads network, inadequate bridges/coverts Inadequate means of transportation, Inadequate electricity connectivity to national grid
		Poor maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate maintenance or upkeep of existing infrastructure Inadequate resources to do routine maintenance.

List of development issues

Table 2.4 below provides a summary of development issues derived from situational analysis, community needs assessment, and performance review of the 2022 – 2025 MTDP. The Development issues above are varied and wide and are too daunting to be surmounted within the time frame of the Plan.

Table 2.4: List of Development Issues Identified

Development Dimension	Development Priorities
Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate revenue mobilisation 2. Lack of modern transport terminals with ancillary facilities 3. Lack of modern Market centres 4. Poor access to agriculture machinery 5. Lack of storage and processing facilities for agriculture produce 6. Weak financial base especially IGF 7. High cost of agricultural inputs 8. Inadequate tractor services 9. Limited Technical and Entrepreneurial skills 10. Limited access to financial credit by MSMEs 11. Lack of designated Industrial Area 12. Unwillingness of people to pay property rate due to Lack of education 13. Inadequate assessment of impact of economic interventions 14. Limited accessibility to economic data 15. Low domestic saving rate 16. Lack of start up support for youth and women with skill training 17. Inadequate value-chain platforms for cash crops 18. Poor road network linking production points 19. Poor tourism infrastructure 20. Lack of market centre for cashew nuts 21. Increasing number of unskilled youth 22. Lack of irrigation facilities for farming 23. Lack of vegetable processing plants
Social Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor quality of healthcare services 2. Lack of district hospital 3. Stigmatization and societal neglect of mental health patients 4. Inadequate physical access to health infrastructure and services 5. Increasing morbidity, mortality, and disability 6. High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and Discrimination 7. Low PMTCT Testing and ART coverage's 8. Low Skilled delivery

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. No permanent Health Directorate office 10. Poor quality of education at both basic and secondary levels 11. Poor learning outcomes at all levels of education 12. High teacher attrition and absenteeism rates 13. Inadequate practical teaching lessons in schools 14. Inadequate school infrastructure 15. High dropout rate for both adolescent boys and girls 16. Inadequate classroom management skills for remote learning among teachers 17. Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools 18. Inadequate funding for education 19. Inadequate library facilities schools 20. Lack of child protection committees in local communities 21. Prevalence child labor 22. Inadequate alternative care services for children 23. Low participation of women in public and political offices 24. Cultural barriers that hinder involvement of women in governance 25. Lack of patriotism and volunteerism among the youth 26. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection program for vulnerable groups 27. High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth 28. Inadequate entrepreneurial skills and business development services 29. Poor access to potable water 30. Lack of Tertiary Institution 31. Inadequate and poor access to environmental sanitation facilities 32. Inadequate school buildings 33. Dilapidated school buildings 34. Limited coverage of school feeding program 35. Lack of creational centres 36. Inadequate trained health professionals 37. Low BECE pass rate 38. Low WASCE pass rate 39. High teenage pregnancy rate 40. Undeveloped potential tourist sites 41. Inadequate teaching and learning materials 42.
Infrastructure, Environment and Human Settlement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor road network linking communities 2. Poor drainage systems in the communities

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Inadequate access to water services 4. Physical barriers to accessing water supply points by PWDs 5. Poor quality of drinking water form boreholes 6. Poorly managed water systems. 7. No bridge over Tankor River between Dromankese and Amanda 8. No bridge over Tanfe river between Senya and Chirehi 9. Poor attitude towards environmental sanitation 10. High prevalence of open defecation 11. Poor sanitation and waste management 12. Poor hygiene practices 13. Unwillingness of land owners to release land for dumping sites 14. Lack of logistics for layout preparation for development permitting 15. Slow pace in the street naming exercise 16. Weak database for spatial planning and management in MMDAs 17. Poor landscaping 18. High incidence of wildfires 19. Weak collaboration between forestry stakeholder institutions 20. Rising sector GHG emissions 21. Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations 22. Improper management of solid and liquid waste including e-waste 23. Air and noise pollution 24. Inadequate school latrines 25. Inadequate water facilities in schools 26. 24 Communities in the district do not have access to electricity 27. Lack of electricity extension to new sites of major communities 28. Inadequate transformers in some major communities 29. Broken down of electric poles in some communities 30. High rate of firewood usage for cooking, causing deforestation 31. Lack of District Assembly bye- laws on sanitation 32. Poor roads surface condition 33. Inadequate drainage systems 34. Loss of arable land to illegal chain saw operation and Fulani Herdsmen activities 35. Weak enforcement of building regulations
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 36. Weak enforcement of land use planning schemes 37. Lack of irrigation dams 38. Poor condition of bridges 39. Inadequate supply of electricity
Transparency, Accountability and Good Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of Permanent office accommodation for decentralised departments 2. Inadequate staff residential accommodation 3. Low women participation in decision making 4. Inadequate security personnel 5. Lack of land documentation for all public lands 6. Inadequate accommodation for department and unit heads of the DA 7. Inadequate logistics for monitoring and evaluation exercises 8. Inadequate community engagement and social accountability activities 9. High rate of poverty (59% of the population) 10. Poor functioning of the sub-structures 11. Inadequate office accommodation for Sub-structures 12. Inadequate accommodation for security personnel 13. Destruction of crop farms by Fulani headmen 14. Inadequate relief items for disaster victims 15. Women not actively involved in the development planning process 16. Inadequate data on job creation 17. Lack of support for disaster volunteer groups 18. Inadequate walking aid (wheel chairs and crutches) for people with disabilities
EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate capacity 2. Poor early warning systems

DPCU, 2025 Community Development Issue Assessment Report

2.14: Harmonized development future needs

From the above scenario, the future needs of the district can be broadly categorized as below.

- 1. Provision and rehabilitation of education facilities with social amenities, supply of furniture and teaching and learning materials at basic and secondary levels
- 2. Provision and rehabilitation of Health facilities with social amenities and logistics for effective health service delivery
- 3. Provision and Extension of social amenities to all communities
- 4. Promote and Enhance local economic development
- 5. Deepening of public participation in local governance
- 6. Promote Public security, safety and visibility
- 7. Provision and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure

8. Promote public accountability and good governance
9. Promote good environmental practices

2.15: Estimated future development needs

The DPCU in collaboration with other stakeholders estimated the development needs of the district spanning from 2026 to 2029 based on the development issues identified. It helps to know the additional social, economic and infrastructural services that should be provided within the plan period (2026 – 2029) that would contribute to achieving the district development goals and objectives. The additional services required are driven by the projected target population of the district as determined by development standards in the district.

The estimation was done with reference to the projected district population for the plan period (2026 – 2029). Table 2.3 shows the projected population for the period. The District Assembly and its Development partners used the projected district population to forecasts for various development needs particularly the basic needs of the people in the district.

2.16: Population Projection

Having the district projected population for the plan period is vital in furcating the development needs of the people. With this, projected district population for the plan period is projected using the growth rate from the Ghana Statistical Service. During the projection, the following assumptions were made:

- The rate of growth of Nkoranza North District will remain constant at 1.8% for the plan period (2026 – 2029).
- Changes in the trend of migration into Nkoranza North District will be insignificant.
- The components of population change will remain constant
- Life expectancy at birth will be constant.

In view of the above assumptions, the total District population is projected in the table below.

Table 2.3: Projected Population of the Nkoranza North District

GROWTH RATE	AGE GROUP	BASE YEAR (2025)	PROJECTED POPULATION			
			2026	2027	2028	2029
1.8%	0-14 yrs.	22587	22,997	23,414	23,838	24,271
	15-64 yrs.	34827	35,459	36,101	36,756	37,422
	65+ yrs.	3261	3,320	3,380	3,442	3,504
Total		60,676	61,776	62,896	64,036	65,197

Source: DPCU, 2025

2.16.1: Implication of the population projection for Development Planning

Table 2.3 clearly shows that, during the plan period, the population of the Nkoranza North District will increase substantially. It implies, there must be a corresponding match of socio-economic

infrastructure provision for the increasing population in order to enhance the living standard of the residents in the district.

2.17: Projection for Agricultural Needs

It is known fact that, Nkoranza North District economy is an agrarian economy. Therefore, it is vital to provide all kind of supports to the development of agriculture sector in the district. With this, the following are the projections made on agricultural sector development:

2.17.1: Projections for Agriculture Extension Agents

The Extension services is one of the basic services that would enhance agriculture productivity in the district. Therefore, the presence of Agriculture Extension Agents in the district is a pre-requisite for agriculture sector development in the district. The AEA's serve as a technological transfer conduit to the farmers. In view of this, the adequate presence of the AEA's is vital to the speedy and sustainable development of the agriculture sector of the district. In projecting the needed Agricultural Extension Agents for the plan period, the following assumptions were considered.

- That the rate at which the labour force leave the agricultural sector remains unchanged.
- The national standard of Farmer-Agric. Extension Ratio of 1:500 will not change.
- That the average growth rate for farmers in the district is 1.91% will remain constant

Table 2.4: Projections for AEA's for 2026 – 2029

Table 1 Table 2.4: Projections for AEA's for 2026 – 2029

Year	Standard AEA – Farmer Ratio	Projected farmers population	AEA Required	AEA Available	Backlog
2026	1:500	31,358	63	10	53
2027		31,853	64	10	54
2028		32,560	65	10	55
2029		33,179	66	10	56

Source: Department of Agriculture Report, 2025

2.17.2: Projections of food security for 2026 – 2029

The sustainability of human kind on this planet is heavily dependent on food availability. This means that, food is a vital commodity for human survival on earth. Considering this, it presupposes that, life and food are bedfellows. Therefore, food security for human survival must be considered irrespective of the situation. To this, the District projected the food security availability to feed the growing future population for the plan period. In doing so, the following assumptions were considered.

- Total farmers population will change.
- The average farmer growth is 1.91% unchanged
- The average production growth rates for the selected commodities were held constant. Thus, Maize: 9.5%, Rice: 5%, Groundnut: 8%, Yam: 9% & Cassava: 4%

Table 2.5: Projections for Food Security FOR 2026 - 2029

Commodity	2025 (base year)	Projected Produce per year (tones)			
		2026	2027	2028	2029
Maize	55,196.5mt	60,440mt	66,181.8mt	72,469.1mt	79,353.7mt
Local rice	172.5mt	181.1mt	190.2mt	199.7mt	209.7mt
Groundnut	1,269mt	1,360.8mt	1,469.7mt	1,587.3mt	1,714.3mt
Yam	120,222mt	131,042mt	142,836mt	155,691mt	169,703mt
Cassava	150,924mt	156,961mt	163,239mt	171,401mt	178,258mt

Source: Department of Agriculture Report, 2025

2.18.0: Projection for water and sanitation

It is undeniable fact that, a significant proportion of our death is caused by water and sanitation related diseases. Owing to this fact, The District Assembly in collaboration with its development partners critically considered the water and sanitation sectors needs of the district. With this, projections were made in respect to the human excreta disposal facilities refuse disposal, boreholes and other water facilities needed for human survival during then plan period.

2.18.1: Sanitation Facilities

Under this component, there were two facilities considered and projected for the plan period and they include; Projections for skip containers and Toilet facilities (Household and Public).

2.18.2: Projections for skip containers

The skip containers are the facilities to contain solid waste generated by the people in the district. This is a convergence place for onward disposal to the final disposal site. The district currently has only 10 skip containers to solve solid waste generation in the district. The district made a projection for number of containers needed to contain the waste generation over the plan period. On doing this, there a number of assumptions considered and they include the following:

- The project populations for each of the years during the plan period remains unchanged
- The current number of skip containers shall remain unchanged
- The rate of waste generation in the district shall remain constant (0.47%)
- The whole population will prefer using skip container to other methods of solid waste disposal

Table 2.6: Projections of Skip Container

Year	Projected population	Current number of skip containers available	No. Required	Backlog
2026	61,776	10	688	678

2027	62,896	10	709	699
2028	64,036	10	727	717
2029	65,197	10	744	734

Source: DEHU, 2025 Projections

2.18.3: Projection of Human Excreta Facilities

The proper and appropriate disposability of human excreta is one of the channels to prevent poor sanitation related diseases in the district. With this, the district considered the current number of drops for the current population and made projections for the total number of drop holes that will be needed for the growing future population for the plan period (2026-2029). In projecting, prominence was given to construction of household's latrines. The total number of drop holes as at 2025 is 2,119 for household latrines and 506 drop holes for public latrines.

In determining the number of drop holes needed for the growing population for the plan period, some assumptions were made and the assumptions include:

- Total number of drop holes remain unchanged
- Households will understand the need to construct households' latrines
- Number of persons per drop hole is 20 according to WHO standard

Table 2.7: Projections of Drop Holes Needed for 2026-2029

Year	Projected Population	Available drop holes	Required	Backlog
2026	61,776	2,625	3,089	464
2027	62,896	2,625	3,145	520
2028	64,036	2,625	3,202	577
2029	65,197	2,625	3,260	635

Source: DEHU, 2024 Annual Report

Note: The District used 20 persons per drop hole per World Health Organization standard to calculate the number of drops needed per year in relation to the projected population for same year.

2.18.4: Projection for Water facilities needed

The district holds the world view that, water is life. With this view, projections were made to cover the water needs for the plan period (2026 – 2029). During the projection, the District considered Small Town Water Supply Systems, Mechanized Boreholes and Boreholes with hand pumps since these are safe source of drinking water. In an attempt to project the water needs for the plan period, a number of assumptions were made and these include;

- The existing water supply would be maintained throughout the plan period.
- Existing water facilities will not break down within the plan period
- Number of persons per water supply system remains constant

- The backlogs would be regarded as provided annually to add the existing facilities for the subsequent year’s projection

Table 2.8: Projections of Water Facilities

Year	Projected Population	Existing Water Facilities (Type & Number)				Projected Water facilities for each year							
		STPS	LMBH	BHP	HD W	STPS		LMBH		BHP		HDW	
		1	20	129	9	Required	Lag	Required	Lag	Required	Lag	Required	Lag
2026	61,776					<i>12</i>	11	<i>52</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>238</i>
2027	62,896					<i>13</i>	12	<i>51</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>243</i>
2028	64,036					<i>13</i>	12	<i>53</i>	33	<i>214</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>247</i>
2029	65,197					13	12	<i>54</i>	<i>34</i>	217	88	261	252

Source: DEHU, 2024 Annual Report

Note:

The District Assembly and its development partners agreed on specific number of persons per water supply sources with considering the various standards by WHO and CWSA as well as other authentic source documents on water Management in Ghana. Therefore, with STPS (5,000 population), LMBH (1,200 population), BHP (300 population) and HDW (250 population).

2.19.0: Projections of Educational Needs

It is undoubtedly that, education development in every society is crucial for enhancing the socio-economic development of such society. With these projections were made into the educational needs of the district for the plan period (2026 – 2029). In the projections, the following key indicators were considered. Such key indicators are; number of teachers required, children of school going age, furniture requirement, classrooms requirement, enrolment level and gender parity index and others. The overarching assumption in the educational projections is that all children in the school going age will be in school during the plan years.

2.19.1: Projection of Teachers

At the instant of projection of the teaching staff, the following were the **assumptions** made;

- Both trained and untrained teachers’ capacities would be built during the plan period
- All teaching staff would accept postings to every school irrespective of its location
- Children of school going age are all enrolled into schools
- Total number of teachers currently in the district will remain constant
- Growth rate for school enrolment remains constant (1.64%)
- Available classrooms remain the same, and the national standard student/pupil teacher ratio will be used throughout the planned period.

Table 2.9: Projections of Teachers Needed for 2026-2029

Year	Projected pupils' population	Teachers required	Teachers available	Surplus/ Deficit
2025 (current enrolment figure & number of Teachers)	18075	904	812	-92
2026	18435	912	812	-110
2027	18795	930	812	-128
2028	19155	940	812	-146
2029	19515	950	812	-164

Source: GES, Annual Report, 2024

2.19.2: Projections of School going age

Projections for school going age are imperative to inform decision makers in plan preparations. This is to show the total number of children who attain school going age in the plan implementation period and hence fashioned appropriate measures to meet the needs of the children. In computing the projections, there were some assumptions made and they include:

- Components of population change remains constant throughout the plan period
- The growth rate remains unchanged

Table 2.10: Projections of School Going Age Children

Years	Population of children
2025 (Base figure)	2427
2026	2475
2027	2523
2028	2571
2029	2619

Source: GES, 2025 Mid-Year Report

Formula: Classrooms Needed=Population/Class Standard

2.19.3: School Enrolment

The following are the assumptions underlying projections of the enrolment:

- The enrolment growth rate will remain constant throughout the plan period;
- The teacher pupil ratio will correspond to the increasing enrolment pattern
- The current gender parity index (0.98) remains constant throughout the plan period

Table 2.11: Projections of Educational Enrolment 2026 - 2029

Level	2025 base year		2026		2027		2028		2029	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

KG	2,153	2,178	2196	2222	2240	2266	2285	2311	2330	2358
Primary	5,057	5,031	5158	5132	5261	5234	5367	5339	5474	5446
JHS	1,787	1,869	1823	1906	1859	1945	1896	1983	1934	2023
SHS	1,279	1,853	1305	1890	1331	1928	1357	1966	1384	2006
Total	21,207		21632		22064		22505		22955	

Source: GES Mid-year Report, 2025

2.19.4: Projections of classroom requirement

The district made projections for number of classrooms needed to contain the growing school going age children within the plan period. In doing this, the following assumptions were considered;

- Current classrooms remained constant
- Enrolment level for the planned period remains unchanged.
- Schools under trees were taken into consideration during the projections.

Table 2.12: Classrooms Needed for 2026-2029

Years & Level	Existing student/ pupil's population 2025	Existing Classrooms 2025	2026		2027		2028		2029	
			Required	Backlog/Supplus	Required	Backlog/Supplus	Required	Backlog/Supplus	Required	Backlog/Supplus
KG	4,331	82	108	26	113	31	115	33	115	35
Prim.	10,088	288	294	6	300	12	306	18	312	24
JHS	3,656	120	124	4	127	7	129	9	132	12
SHS	3,132	72	107	35	109	37	111	39	113	41

Source: GES, Mid-Year Report, 2025

2.19.5: Projections for furniture

The furniture needed for various projected classrooms were also estimated. This was to make sure children receive the needed learning environment to maximize the use of instructional hours in classrooms.

Assumptions made are:

- The enrollment growth rate (1.64%) remains unchanged
- The available furniture remains unchanged
- Mono-desks for JHS and SHS whiles dual-desks will be supplied for primary and KG

Table 2.13: Furniture for Classrooms 2026 – 2029

		2026	2027	2028	2029
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Years & Level	2025 (enrolled figures)	Required	Backlog/Surpl _{US}	Required	Backlog/Surpl _{US}	Required	Backlog/Surpl _{US}	Required	Backlog/Surpl _{US}
KG	4,331	4418	87	4506	175	4596	265	4688	357
Prim.	10,088	10290	202	10496	408	10706	618	10920	832
JHS	3,656	3729	73	3804	148	3880	224	3958	302
SHS	3,132	3195	63	3259	127	3324	192	3390	258

SOURCE: GES, MID-YEAR REPORT, 2025

2.20.0: Projections for Health Needs

The District Assembly and its Development partners shares the view that, growth and development strives in a healthy society. Hence, projections were made for the Health needs of the people in the district. The needs considered in the projection processes were health facilities and health professions to take charge of the facilities.

2.20.1: Projection for health facilities

In projecting the health facility requirement for the District, the thresholds that guarantee the provision of facilities like Hospitals, Health Centres and CHPS Compound were used under the following assumptions:

- The population growth rate will remain constant throughout the plan period;
- The existing health facilities shall be maintained during the plan period.

Table 2.14: Health Facilities Needed For 2026 - 2029

Facilities	2025 (base year)	2026		2027		2028		2029	
	Available facilities	Required	Backlog	Required	Backlog	Required	Backlog	Required	Backlog
Hospital	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
Health Centre	3	6	3	7	4	7	4	8	5
CHPS Compound	19	23	4	24	5	24	5	27	8
Maternity Home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: GHS, First Quarter Report, 2025

2.20.2: Projections for health professionals

The quest to achieve quality health care depends on the number and quality of health personnel available. The projections and assessment of the health personnel were undertaken based on the following assumptions:

- The existing health personnel shall be maintained during the plan period; and

STAFF	2025 (base year) Number at Post	Projected staff strength			
		2026	2027	2028	2029
Doctors	2	3	5	7	10
Medical/Physician Assistants	5	7	9	12	15
Pharmacist	1	2	3	4	5
Public Health Nurse	2	4	6	7	8
Midwives	49	55	65	80	100
Disease Control	13	15	17	19	21
Nutrition Officers	5	7	9	12	15
Pharm. Technician	3	5	8	12	15
Dispensing Attendants	3	6	10	15	20
Lab. Technology					
Lab. Technician	4	6	10	15	25
Lab. Assistants	3	5	7	9	12
Health Extension (CHW)	0	0	0	0	0
Field Technicians	6	8	10	12	15
Staff Nurse (Psychiatry)	6	6	6	8	10
Staff Nurse (RGN)	46	51	58	65	80
Community Health Nurses	87	97	110	130	150
Enrolled Nurses	100	120	140	150	160

- The backlogs would be regarded as provided annually to add the existing personnel for the subsequent year's projection.

Table 2.15: Projections for Health Professionals Needed for 2026-2029

Source: GHS, First Quarter 2025 Report

2.21.0: Projection for Security Needs

The facilities and personnel needed to ensure law and order were also projected to help management plan accordingly.

2.21.1: Projections of Police Stations needed for 2026 - 2029

The need for police station was projected based on the following assumptions

- The available number of police station will not change
- Standard Population serve per police station in Ghana 24,000 – 30, 000 remains constant

Table 2.16: Projections for Police Stations needed for 2026 - 2029

Facility	2025 (base year) Available	Required			
		2026	2027	2028	2029
Police station	4	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2025

2.21.2: Projections for police personnel

The staff strength of the police force was also projected in order sustain security and create enabling environment for socio-economic activities. The assumptions made are:

- The total number of police force shall remain unchanged throughout the plan period.
- The national standard (UN Standard) for police-citizen ratio will be maintained

Table 2.17: Projections for Police Personnel Needed for 2026-2029

Year	Standard Ratio	Population projected	Police Required	Police Available	Backlog
2026	1:500	61,776	124	26	98
2027		62,896	126	26	100
2028		64,036	128	26	102
2029		65,197	130	26	104

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2025

CHAPTER THREE (3)

3.0: KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.1: Introduction

The Development Priorities of the District in the medium term are captured under four development dimensions of the President’s Resetting Agenda. The development priorities are informed by the harmonized development issues that emerged from the situational analysis and community prioritized needs.

The processes of prioritization took into consideration the limited financial and human resource that often hinders the implementation of development plans in the district. Therefore, all key stakeholders in collaboration with the planning team ranked and identified the following goals as the key development priorities for accelerated shared growth and improved socio-economic conditions of the people in the district.

The development priorities identified under the four development sectors of the President’s Resetting Agenda are as follows:

Table 3.1: Key Development Priorities

Development Sectors	Development Priorities
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited job opportunities • Over-reliance on agriculture and Subsistence Farming • Limited access to technology and finance • Menace of Bushfires & cattle herdsman – farmer conflicts • Climate Change Vulnerability • Unfavourable land tenure system • Inadequate support for tourism development from government. • Inadequate community engagement in tourism development • Inadequate revenue mobilisation • Lack of modern transport terminals with ancillary facilities • Lack of modern Market centres • Poor access to agriculture machinery • Inadequate storage and processing facilities for agriculture produce • High cost of agricultural inputs • Limited Technical and Entrepreneurial skills • Lack of value addition to agriculture products • Poor road network linking production points • Poor & limited hospitality services
Social Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor quality of healthcare services

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Stigmatization and societal neglect of mental health patients 3. Inadequate physical access to health infrastructure and services 4. Increasing morbidity 5. High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and Discrimination 6. Low Skilled delivery 7. Poor quality of education at both basic and secondary levels 8. Poor learning outcomes at all levels of education 9. High teacher attrition and absenteeism rates 10. Inadequate teaching and learning materials 11. Inadequate school infrastructure 12. High dropout rate for both boys and girls at basic levels 13. Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools 14. Ineffective child protection committees in communities 15. Inadequate alternative care services for children 16. Low participation of women in public and political offices 17. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection program for vulnerable groups 18. Poor access to potable water 19. Lack of Tertiary Institution 20. Inadequate and poor access to environmental sanitation facilities 21. Limited coverage of school feeding program 22. Lack of recreational centres 23. Inadequate trained health professionals 24. Low BECE pass rate 25. Low WASCE pass rate 26. High teenage pregnancy rate
<p>Environment and Human Settlement Development</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor road network linking communities 2. Poor drainage and bridge systems in the communities 3. Inadequate access to water services 4. Poor management of water systems. 5. Poor attitude towards environmental sanitation 6. Prevalence of open defecation 7. Poor sanitation and waste management 8. Unwillingness of land owners to release land for dumping sites 9. Incomplete Spatial Development Framework 10. Inadequate local plans for communities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Incidence of wildfires 12. Low enforcement of environmental laws and regulations 13. Improper management of solid and liquid waste 14. Inadequate school latrines 15. Lack of electricity extension to new sites of major communities and other communities without electricity connectivity 16. Poor roads surface condition 17. low enforcement of building regulations 18. low enforcement of land use planning schemes
Governance and Institutional Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate staff residential accommodation 2. Low women participation in decision making 3. Inadequate security personnel 4. Lack of land documentation for all public lands 5. Inadequate logistics for monitoring and evaluation exercises 6. Inadequate community engagement and social accountability activities 7. Incidence of multidimensional poverty index 8. Poor functioning of the sub-structures 9. Inadequate office accommodation for Sub-structures 10. Inadequate accommodation for security personnel 11. Incidence of cattle herdsman and Farmer conflict 12. Inadequate relief items for disaster victims 13. Inadequate data on job creation

Source: DPCU, 2025

After the above from the performance review, engagement of the communities during development issues assessment from the four Area Councils as well as inputs from the various departments and units, the identified needs and aspirations have been categorised as follows;

1. Provision and rehabilitation of education facilities with social amenities, supply of furniture and teaching and learning materials at basic and secondary levels
2. Provision and rehabilitation of Health facilities with social amenities and logistics for effective health service delivery
3. Provision and Extension of social amenities to all communities
4. Promote and Enhance local economic development
5. Deepening of public participation in local governance
6. Promote Public security, safety and visibility
7. Provision and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure
8. Promote public accountability and good governance
9. Promote good environmental practices

These needs were further subjected to another prioritisation through some Key stakeholder engagement to establish the most needed first, second, third and up to the last priority need of the District. Tables 3.2 and 3.3 below gives the process of pairing and the outcome/results of the pairwise ranking conducted.

Table 3.2: Prioritization of Key Development Issues Using Pairwise Ranking

	Provision and rehabilitation of education facilities with social amenities, supply of furniture and teaching and learning materials at basic and secondary levels =A	Provision and rehabilitation of Health facilities with social amenities and logistics for effective health service delivery = B	Provision and Extension of social amenities to all communities = C	Promote and Enhance local economic development = D	Deepening of public participation in local governance = E	Promote Public security, safety and visibility = F	Provision and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure = G	Promote public accountability and good governance = H	Promote good environmental practices = I
Provision and rehabilitation of education facilities with social amenities, supply of furniture and teaching and learning materials at basic and secondary levels =A	X	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Provision and rehabilitation of Health facilities with social amenities and logistics for effective health service delivery = B	A	X	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Provision and Extension of social amenities to all communities = C	X	X	X	C	C	C	C	C	C
Promote and Enhance local economic development = D	X	X	X	X	D	D	D	D	D
Deepening of public participation in local governance = E	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	E	E
Promote Public security, safety and visibility = F	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	F	F
Provision and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure = G	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	G
Promote public accountability and good governance = H	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	H
Promote good environmental practices = I	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	I

Table 3.3: Pair Wise Ranking Results

S/No.	Item	Score	Rank
1.	Provision and rehabilitation of education facilities with social amenities, supply of furniture and teaching and learning materials at basic and secondary levels =A	8	1 ST
2.	Provision and rehabilitation of Health facilities with social amenities and logistics for effective health service delivery = B	7	2 ND
3.	Provision and Extension of social amenities to all communities = C	6	3 RD
4.	Promote and Enhance local economic development = D	5	4 TH
5.	Deepening of public participation in local governance = E	4	5 TH
6.	Promote Public security, safety and visibility = F	3	6 TH
7.	Provision and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure = G	2	7 TH
8.	Promote public accountability and good governance = H	1	8 TH
9.	Promote good environmental practices = I	1	8 TH

Source: DPCU, 2025

3.2: Brief Description on Prioritization Conducted

The Nkoranza North District Assembly in collaboration with its development stakeholders (Community members, Decentralized and Non-decentralized Departments of the district, and other Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations) carried out prioritization on the development needs and aspirations of the district. At the prioritization, several factors were considered in the process. The factors that were considered are; meeting basic human needs and rights, severity and diversity of needs and intended benefits, multiplier effects of needs and benefits, opportunity for addressing cross-cutting issues and the ability to enhance spatial sustainability.

Also, the Assembly considered the 2030 SDGs prioritized targets that have strong synergies and strong positive inter-linkages with all the 17 goals.

The method of prioritization was Pairwise Ranking. This method was used to prioritize the needs and aspirations of the district by comparing them against each other. The process involves systematically comparing each development need with every other need, recording the preference in each comparison, and then aggregating these preferences to determine the need with the highest preference or ranking respectively.

CHAPTER FOUR (4)

4.0: DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.1: Introduction

This chapter looks at the development focus for the district within the 4-year period (2026-2029) with the maximum usage of the scarce resources to achieve the district goals, objectives and strategies as contained in the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2026-2029). The goals were formulated to reflect on the needs, priorities and aspirations of the people of the Nkoranza North District.

The analysis of the development challenges of the district led to the identification of many development issues that have drew back the development of the District. This called for the formulation of prudent and pragmatic development goals and objectives which are envisaged to be achieved by the end of the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan spanning from 2026 – 2029. These goals and objectives have been set in line with the four (4) Pillars / Themes of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework, 2026-2029. Furthermore, policies have been formulated to highlight the vision for the District and create the enabling environment within which the plan would be implemented. In addition, specific strategies have been selected from the Policy Framework Matrix, and are expected to be used to achieve the desired policy objectives leading to the attainment of the ultimate goal.

It is the hope of the Assembly that successful implementation of the programs and projects outlined in this plan would yield the desired effect of an improved standard of living in the District by the year 2029.

4.2: District Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies under the Four Development Sectors

Development is driven by policies, goals, objectives and strategies. With this, setting appropriate and realistic goals and objectives to guide the development process is very important. Below are the goals formulated for the plan period, objectives and strategies as stated in the Policy Framework, 2026 – 2029. The goals formulated based on the development dimensions are:

1. Promote sustainable economic growth and development
2. Improve the well-being and quality of life for all citizens in the district
3. Create sustainable and resilient environments for human settlements and natural ecosystems
4. Strengthen governance and institutional capacity for effective service delivery and accountability

Base on the above goals set by the district in respect to the development sectors stated in the guidelines, the District and its development partners conducted goal compatibility matrix shown below.

Table 4.1: Goal Compatibility Matrix for 2026 – 2029

Goals	Promote sustainable economic growth and development	Improve the well-being and quality of life for all citizens in the district	Create sustainable and resilient environments for human settlements and natural ecosystems	Strengthen governance and institutional capacity for effective service delivery and accountability
Promote sustainable economic growth and development	High	High	Medium	Medium
Improve the well-being and quality of life for all citizens in the district	High	High	High	High
Create sustainable and resilient environments for human settlements and natural ecosystems	Medium	High	High	High
Strengthen governance and institutional capacity for effective service delivery and accountability	Medium	High	High	High

Source: NDA, 2025 Own Construct

The matrix above presents the compatibility among the four core development sectors outlined by the National Development Planning Commission of Ghana. It helps identify how each goal supports or interacts with the others, guiding integrated planning and policy coherence.

Compatibility Levels Explained

- **High:** Goals are mutually reinforcing and strongly support each other’s achievement.
- **Medium:** Goals are generally supportive, but may require careful coordination to maximize synergies and minimize trade-offs.

Key Insights

- **Economic growth and well-being** are highly compatible, as improvements in one often drive gains in the other.
- **Environmental sustainability** is closely linked to well-being and governance, but its relationship with economic growth requires balanced approaches to ensure sustainability.
- **Governance and institutional capacity** are foundational, enabling effective delivery across all sectors and enhancing the achievement of each goal.

This matrix can be used as a reference for aligning policies, prioritizing interventions, and fostering integrated development strategies within the district’s 2026–2029 plan.

4.3: Objective Analysis for 2026 – 2029

The **objective analysis** for the 2026–2029 District Medium Term Development Plan is to systematically establish the **means-end relationship** that links the root causes of identified district development issues to their effects. This approach translates the district’s key challenges; such as low agricultural productivity, inadequate social infrastructure, environmental degradation, and weak governance into clear development objectives.

By doing so, the plan creates a logical framework that connects underlying causes (means) to desired outcomes (ends), enabling targeted interventions aimed at resolving these development issues and improving socio-economic conditions. This analysis draws on the district's demographic profile, economic activities, and development priorities. It is to ensure that, the plan's goals are both evidence-based and aligned with local realities and aspirations.

The Assembly, upon carefully analysing the needs and aspirations of the people, the stated objectives in the matrix below were formulated.

4.4: District Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programs

The basic focus of the Assembly is to improve the socio-economic well-being of the people in the district through addressing the broader development goals and objectives based on the aspirations and priorities of the people. Some strategies are adopted from the national development policy matrix which enable the district to generate programs for implementation to achieve the goals that have been aligned with the national development objectives. Table 4.3 below provides the development goals, objectives, strategies and programs that are to be implemented during the four-year period of this development plan (2026 – 2029, DMTDP).

Table 4.3: Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programs

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programs
Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development					
Low Revenue Mobilization	Promote sustainable economic growth and development	<p>Increase the district’s average annual productivity growth by 50% by 2029 through investments in industrialization, agriculture modernization, and supporting small and medium-sized enterprises.</p> <p>Reduce unemployment rate by 20% by December 2029 by implementing skills development programs and supporting entrepreneurship for youth and women.</p> <p>Increase internally generated revenue (IGR) by 30% by 2029 by strengthening revenue collection systems and promoting diversified income sources including tourism and agricultural markets.</p>	1.1.4 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<p>1.1.4.1 Strengthen revenue institutions and administration to eliminate revenue leakages and diversify revenue sources</p> <p>1.1.4.7 Create local economic development units in all MMDAs</p> <p>1.1.4.19 Strengthen fiscal decentralization for local development</p> <p>Value all the properties in the major communities</p> <p>Prepare structure plans in all the major communities to facilitate collection of permit fees</p> <p>Update ratable items database in the district</p> <p>Conduct regular monitoring of revenue collectors</p> <p>Develop and apply software for revenue collection</p>	Revenue mobilization drive program
Inadequate Market Infrastructure	Improve Market infrastructure in the district	To construct 4No. modern market facilities to facilitate	Improve connectivity & reduce transport costs	-construct modern market facilities -Construct 24hour economic Market	Market infrastructure development

		trade by end of December, 2029			
i. High cost of production inputs ii. Lack of standardization in the sale and marketing of agricultural produce iii. Limited access to arable land iv. Inadequate agribusinesses along the value chain v. Over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture vi. Inadequate investments in the agricultural sector	Promote agro-based industrialization and transformation	To improve Agriculture financing in the district by 50% by 2029	1.6.1 Create an enabling agribusiness environment	1.6.1.1 Promote domestic production and supply of inputs 1.6.1.2 Build the capacity of farmer-based organizations and other actors along the value chain in marketing, standards, and other skills development. 1.6.1.3 Develop market support services for horticulture, food (including grains), and industrial crops. 1.6.1.4 Promote the production and utilization of organic inputs to expand organic farming	Agriculture development program
Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth	To promote vocational training	To trained 50% of labour force in handy works by December, 2029	1.3.3 Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	1.3.3.2 Strengthen programs aimed at entrepreneurship development	Entrepreneurship Training Program, Youth empowerment and leadership skills program
Limited stakeholder engagement on sustainable land management	Enhance stakeholder engagement on sustainable land management in the district	To increase stakeholder engagement on land management by 30% by December, 2029 To establish a multi-stakeholder platform for sustainable land management meeting quarterly To achieve 50% of stakeholders adopting sustainable land management practices by December, 2029	1.6.3 Enhance Sustainable and Resilient Food Production System	1.6.3.1 Intensify stakeholders' engagement, particularly extension officers on sustainable agro ecological and industrial production practices and processes 1.6.3.2 Promote secure access to agricultural land by women, youth and migrant farmers 1.6.3.3 Train farmers on sustainable agro-ecology and increase access to improved seed and breed varieties 1.6.3.4 Review and regulate the use of	Agriculture development

Limited incentives for smallholder farmers and funding to practice climate-smart, sustainable farming practices	Promote climate smart sustainable farming practices among smallholder farmers in the district	To provide incentives and funding to 500 smallholder farmers annually to adopt climate smart farming practices To increase the area under climate smart sustainable farming practices by 20% annually To achieve 80% of smallholder farmers adopting climate smart practices by December 2029		agrochemicals in the food production value chain	
High level of postharvest losses Poor storage techniques	To enhance food security in the district	Improvement of road infrastructure by 20% by the end of December, 2029 Construct additional 5No. warehouses in the district by December, 2029	1.6.6 Improve post-harvest management	1.6.6.1 Enhance post-harvest infrastructure and management protocols on storage, transportation, processing, packaging, and distribution of agricultural produce at all levels. 1.6.6.3 Facilitate continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers.	Agriculture Development program
Undeveloped tourist attraction sites and lack of tourist infrastructure Low community participation in tourism development	Develop tourism sector in the District	To promote sustainable tourism by supporting 2No. tourist sites by December 2029	Diversify and expand the tourism industry	1.5.1.6 Improve tourism infrastructure including road networks leading to tourist centres. 1.5.1.7 Develop and disseminate a comprehensive database on all tourist sites. 1.5.1.8 Promote local cuisines on the menus of hotels and other tourist facilities	Tourism Development and promotion programs

				<p>1.5.1.9 Introduce the concept of "Cultural Villages" to showcase Ghana's diverse culture and boost domestic arts and tourism</p> <p>1.5.1.10 Support the commercialization of cultural and artistic goods and services</p> <p>1.5.1.11 Promote safety and security in all tourist sites</p> <p>1.5.1.5 Encourage community initiatives in tourism development and partner with chiefs and other traditional authorities to promote the commercialization of heritage festivals.</p>	
<p>Inadequate credit facilities to farmers and MSMEs</p> <p>High cost of credit</p>	<p>Increase and enhance Private Sector Development</p>	<p>-To improve Agriculture financing in the district by 50% by 2029</p> <p>- To increase MSMEs access to credit by 60%</p> <p>- To register 75% of private businesses in the district</p>	<p>Boost credit access for local traders</p>	<p>Facilitate the provision of financial assistance to farmers and MSMEs to scale-up production levels</p>	<p>Business financing programs</p>

Social Development

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programs
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development – Health					
High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and Discrimination	Reduce the incidence of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	To reduce the HIV prevalence of 0.9% to 0.2% by 2029	2.3.5 Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other	2.3.5.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC)	Health Promotion program

<p>High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young Persons Periodic shortages of HIV and AIDS commodities (ARVs, test kits, condoms)</p>			<p>infections, especially among vulnerable groups</p>	<p>programs (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) 2.3.5.2 Provide easy access to condoms and other preventive measures 2.3.5.3 Sensitize the youth on STIs prevention 2.3.5.4 Strengthen healthcare infrastructure to support HIV prevention and treatment programs 2.3.5.5 Prioritize the promotion of HIV testing services and encourage regular health check-ups and early detection 2.3.5.6 Address stigma and discrimination against KPs and PLHIV 2.3.5.7 Enhanced Domestic Financing for Sustainable HIV Response</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to health infrastructure and services • Poor quality of healthcare services • Inaccessible health facilities to persons with disabilities 	<p>Improve the well-being and quality of life for all citizens in the district by end of December, 2029</p>	<p>Reduce under-five mortality rate by 25% by 2029 through expanded access to primary healthcare and maternal services, particularly in remote areas.</p>	<p>2.3.1 Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p>	<p>2.3.1.1 Strengthen district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 3.8, 16.6) 2.3.1.2 Introduce mobile medical and dental services to serve rural areas, islands, and remote communities to bring specialist care closer to the people 2.3.1.3 Scale Up Community-Based Preventive Care and Health Literacy Programmes 2.3.1.4 Ensure patients' rights are upheld 2.3.1.5 Expand National Health Insurance Coverage to Subsidize</p>	<p>Health Promotion program</p>

				Essential Services and Medicines (scope of services) 2.3.1.6 Enhance disability-friendliness of health care services 2.3.1.7 Make Primary Healthcare free and universally accessible to all Ghanaians in all health facilities	
Inadequate access to regular water supply services High distribution losses Inadequate maintenance of facilities Physical barriers to accessing water supply points by PWDs Poor quality of drinking water Ineffective management of water supply High default rate in payment of water bills	Provision of potable drinking water to all citizens	To increase access to potable drinking from 45% to 98% by 2029	2.5.1 Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	2.5.1.1 Accelerate the implementation of the Water for All Program (SDG Target 6.1) 2.5.1.3 Implement measures to prevent and eliminate system and commercial losses (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.b) 2.5.1.4 Ensure routine maintenance of water infrastructure 2.5.1.5 Ensure the provision of disability friendly water supply system (SDGs Target 6.1, Target 6.1)	Water & Sanitation Improvement program
Poor attitude of citizenry towards environmental sanitation Poor sanitation and waste management Poor hygiene practices Low level of investment in sanitation sector	Provide access and maintenance of all sanitation facilities for all	Increase solid waste facilities from 29% to 80% by 2029 Reduce incidence of open defecation to 20% by 2029	2.5.2 Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	2.5.2.1 Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2) 2.5.2.2 Modernize landfill infrastructure 2.5.2.3 Expand access to waste bins 2.5.2.4 Encourage household waste segregation 2.5.2.5 Launch school programs and media	Water & Sanitation improvement program

<p>Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonization in sanitation and hygiene services delivery</p> <p>Poor implementation of sanitation plans</p> <p>Inadequate access to improved toilet facilities and high prevalence of open defecation</p>				<p>campaigns to shift social norms around waste</p> <p>2.5.2.6 Scale-up sensitization campaigns to promote proper hand washing and hygiene practices particularly among children (SDGs Target 6.2)</p>	
<p>Limited sewerage coverage</p> <p>Poor collection, treatment, and discharge of district and industrial waste water</p> <p>Poor solid waste management</p>	<p>Universal access to waste management facilities to all</p>	<p><i>Increase hygiene practices by 80%</i></p> <p><i>No. of by-laws/regulations promoting green/sustainable enterprises</i></p> <p><i>No. of partnerships with private sector/NGOs on green jobs</i></p> <p><i>% of waste recycled, reused or composted annually</i></p>	<p>2.5.3 Promote efficient and sustainable waste management</p>	<p>2.5.3.1 Develop and implement sewerage masterplans, including faecal sludge management and waste treatment facilities (SDG Targets 6.2, 6.3, 16.6)</p> <p>2.5.3.2 Improve liquid waste management (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 6.b)</p>	<p>Water and sanitation management program</p>
<p>Inadequate child protection committees in local communities</p> <p>Prevalence child labour</p> <p>Increasing child rights violations</p> <p>Limited awareness on child rights and development issues</p> <p>Inadequate alternative care services for children</p>	<p>Prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation</p>	<p>To ensure no child is engage in hazardous activities</p>	<p>2.12.2 Promote the rights and welfare of children</p>	<p>-Institute bye-laws on teenage pregnancy cases</p> <p>2.12.2.9 Enhance the inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development (SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2)</p> <p>2.12.2.10 Scale up and continue the implementation of the Integrated Social Services (ISS) delivery Initiative</p>	<p>Social Protection Program</p>

				<p>for all vulnerable groups (SDG Target 10.2)</p> <p>2.12.2.11 Enforce the implementation of ISS Governance Structure (SDG Target 10.2)</p> <p>2.12.2.1 Implement and enforce comprehensive support mechanisms, including counselling, for victims of domestic violence including child victims (SDGs Target 1.3)</p> <p>2.12.2.2 Promote public-private partnerships in the provision of alternative care services such as foster and kinship care (SDGs Target 1.b)</p> <p>2.12.2.3 Promote Public Awareness Campaigns</p> <p>2.12.2.4 Intensify the implementation of Child Right Conversion</p> <p>2.12.2.5 Promote positive parenting (SDGs Target 1.b)</p> <p>2.12.2.6 Abolish negative cultural systems, traditions and harmful gender norms and practices</p>	
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<p>Inadequate opportunities for PWDs to develop and utilize their potential</p> <p>Non-recognition and support of PWDs' cultural and linguistic identity</p> <p>High unemployment rate among PWDs</p> <p>Inequitable access to socio-economic incentives for PWDs</p> <p>Poor accessibility to physical infrastructure and public spaces</p> <p>Limited access to quality inclusive education for PWDs</p> <p>Inadequate support for specialized education for PWDs</p>	<p>Promote social inclusion for all citizens</p>	<p>To increase PWDs participation in local governance and decision making</p>	<p>2.11.1 Promote the active participation and equal inclusion of PWDs in all dimensions of social and economic development</p> <p>2.11.2 Eliminate discrimination in all forms and protect the rights and entitlements of PWDs</p> <p>2.11.3 Promote special, inclusive, and lifelong education learning for all</p>	<p>2.11.1.2 Promote effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the disbursement of 3% District Assemblies Common Fund to PWDs</p> <p>2.11.1.4 Develop and implement productive social inclusion interventions to empower PWDs</p> <p>2.11.1.5 Promote and integrate the use of sign language and alternative communication</p>	<p>Social Protection program</p>
<p>Prevalence of gender discriminatory socio-cultural practices</p> <p>High incidence of Domestic and Sexual Gender-Based Violence (DSGBV)</p>	<p>Promote positive gender relationship</p>	<p>Reduce gender discrimination by 25% by 2029</p>	<p>2.10.1 Attain gender equality and equity in political and social development</p>	<p>2.10.1.3 Enforce gender related laws (SDG 5.2)</p> <p>2.10.1.8 Increase education and advocacy on DSGBV and other harmful cultural practices in partnership with religious, traditional and community organizations (SDG Targets 4.5, 4.7, 5.c)</p>	<p>Gender promotion program</p>
<p>Limited employment opportunities for youth involvement in national development</p>	<p>Enhance youth employment opportunities</p>	<p>Reduce youth unemployment by 10% by December, 2029</p>	<p>2.13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</p>	<p>2.13.1.6 Strengthen career guidance counselling for the youth (SDG Target 4.4)</p> <p>2.13.1.7 Facilitate access to quality post-basic education skills training to enhance employability of</p>	<p>Youth Development and Employment program</p>

				the youth (SDG Targets 4.3, 4.1)	
				2.13.1.11 Facilitate entrepreneurial and business development training programs	

Environment, Human Settlement and Infrastructure development

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programs
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment, Human Settlement and Infrastructure development - Deforestation, Desertification and soil erosion					
<p>Increasing forest degradation of protected areas</p> <p>Increasing loss of endangered species</p> <p>Insufficient logistics to maintain boundaries of protected areas</p> <p>Illegal logging</p>	<p>Create sustainable and resilient environments for human settlements and natural ecosystems</p>	<p>Restore and safeguard at least 2,000 hectares of degraded land by 2029 via afforestation, sustainable farming techniques, and effective bushfire prevention campaigns.</p> <p>Increase proper solid waste collection and disposal coverage in key towns from current low levels to 85% by 2029 by establishing waste management facilities.</p> <p>Ensure all new public buildings and roads incorporate climate adaptation features by December, 2029</p> <p>Reduce the frequency and impact of bushfires and farmer-herder conflicts by 30% by 2029 through community sensitization, conflict resolution</p>	<p>3.1.1 Safeguard forest and protected areas</p>	<p>3.1.1.3 Intensify the implementation of the Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy (2016-2040) and Ghana REDD+ Strategy (2016-2035) (SDG Target 6.6, 15.2) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1)</p> <p>3.1.1.6 Promote alternative sources of livelihood for forest-fringe communities (SDG Target 15.c) (AU Target A1 G7 P3 T2)</p> <p>3.1.1.10 Ensure restoration of degraded areas within and outside forest reserves</p> <p>Train and empower bush fire volunteers</p> <p>Educate and sensitize the communities</p>	<p>Environmental management program</p>

		frameworks, and early warning systems.			
Pollution of water resources Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality Negative impact of climate variability and change	Create sustainable and resilient environments for human settlements and natural ecosystems	Reduce Environmental Pollution To mainstream climate change intervention programs in the composite budget	3.3.1 Promote sustainable water resources development and management	-Planting of trees -protecting the forest reserved	Environmental management program
Poor road condition and network	Improve road conditions	To reshape all poor roads	3.8.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	3.8.1.1 Expand and maintain road transport infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2) 3.8.1.2 Improve road-based mass transportation system (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2) 3.8.1.6 Enhance maintenance and management practices for all road sectors (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2) Upgrading and reshaping of roads	Infrastructure improvement program
Poor network services and no network services in some communities High cost of data and bundles			3.9.1 Enhance application of ICT in national development To ensure improvement in the network services To reduce cost of data and bundles	3.9.1.2 Improve telecommunications affordability and accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T5)	ICT program
Inadequate spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs) Weak enforcement of building regulations	Create sustainable and resilient environments for human settlements and natural ecosystems	To prepare Structural plans and local plans in all the major communities by December 2029	3.12.1 Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	3.12.1.2 Accelerate the preparation, revision and implementation of Spatial Plans (SDG Targets 11.3,	Infrastructure Delivery and Management

Inadequate knowledge on spatial planning issues Incomplete street naming and property addressing system				11.7, 11.a) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1) 3.12.1.5 Enhance capacity for spatial planning in RCCs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1)	
Unstable power supply High dependence on wood fuel Inadequate power provision/inadequate coverage	Enhance supply of energy to all in the district	To reduce the use of fuel wood as a major source of energy by 20% by 2029 To extend electricity to virgin communities or uncover communities To stop the frequent power outage	3.11.1 Enhance access to clean and affordable energy	3.11.1.6 Expand the provision of mini-grids to hard-to-reach communities (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P6 T2) Encourage the use of LPG Liaise with VRA/ECG	Rural Electrification program

Governance and Institutional Development

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programs
Dimension/Thematic Area: Deepening Democratic Governance					
Limited civic education and public awareness on democratic processes Political polarization Inadequate representation of marginalized groups Perceived corruption in governance and political parties Weaknesses in conflict resolution mechanisms Limited public access to government information	Strengthen governance and institutional capacity for effective service delivery and accountability	Achieve 100% compliance with annual audit recommendations in all district departments by 2029, improving accountability. Implement an electronic Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) system across all departments by 2027, with 100% quarterly reporting compliance by 2029. Increase community participation in planning and budgeting to at least	4.1.1 Strengthen democratic governance	4.1.1.3 Promote dialogue and cooperation among political parties 4.1.1.9 Intensify civic education and democratic literacy at all levels with a focus on youth, marginalized groups, and first-time voters 4.1.1.14 Improve proactive disclosure of public information by Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) in	Enhancement of local governance program

		60% by 2028, ensuring greater inclusivity especially for women and youth. Train 80% of local government staff annually by 2029 in governance, financial management, and inclusive service delivery to boost institutional capacity.		accordance with the Right to Information Act. -Increase Assembly and public engagements -Promote trust between the Assembly and the public	
Thematic Area: Local Governance and Decentralization					
Inadequate accountability mechanisms for MMDCEs Limited public participation in local governance Politicization of local level development Inadequate service delivery by local authorities Ineffective functioning of Sub-structures	Strengthen governance and institutional capacity for effective service delivery and accountability	Ensure functionality of Sub-structures	4.2.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	4.2.1.2 Enhance the capacity and effectiveness of assembly members at the local level 4.2.1.8 Strengthen the People's Assembly concept to encourage citizens to participate in governance 4.2.1.9 Improve efficiency in service delivery	Institutional Capacity and strengthening program
Thematic Area: Public Accountability					
Low trust in the Assembly system	Enhance trust and confidence in the Assembly system through increased transparency, accountability and citizen engagement	To enhance access to information and decision making processes within the Assembly annually To strengthen oversight mechanisms and ensure accountability of assembly members and officials annually	Deepen transparency and public accountability	-increase engagements with the public -organize town hall meetings -sensitization and education	Enhancing transparency and accountability in Assembly system

		<p>To encourage citizen participation and engagement in Assembly activities and decision-making annually</p> <p>To enhance the capacity of Assembly members and officials to effectively serve their communities by December 2029</p>			
Thematic Area: Public Policy Management					
Inadequate Stakeholder engagement in development interventions	Improve effective and efficient stakeholder engagement	To ensure regular engagement of stakeholders in the implementation of development interventions	Improve policy coherence and alignment with national development goals	-Organise regular stakeholder engagement	Public policy management
Focus Area: Security and Public Safety					
Inadequate Police Personnel	Reduce the high Police-Citizen ratio	To increase the number police personnel by 2029	Enhance public safety and security	-Liaise GPS and Ministry of Interior for recruitment of polices	Police visibility and community safety program
Inadequate logistics for patrols	Provide logistics	<p>To supply modern patrol vehicles, equipment and facilities to support effective policing by 2029</p> <p>To increase police presence in communities through regular patrols and community policing initiatives annually</p>	Enhance public safety and security	Procure motor bikes and provide fuel support	Police visibility and community safety program

4.5: Integration of Spatial Plans

The integration of spatial plans into the District Medium Term Development plans are crucial considering the vital role it plays in terms of ensuring sustainable development. The Assembly is currently preparing its Spatial Development Framework (SDF, 2026 – 2046) and the Structural Development Plan (SDP, 2026 – 2041) for all the major communities in the district to accommodate the development goals, objectives and proposals for implementation in the medium term plan.

NB:

The SDF and SP are under preparation and when completed will be inserted here.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0: COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.1: Introduction

Chapter five dealt with composite development programs of the District that will be implemented for the plan period (2026 – 2029). The Development Programs are formulated based on adopted strategies in Chapter Four. These programs are broad and encompasses multiple strategies contributing to the same objective under each program. This facilitates cohesive alignment of strategies. Under this chapter, program of action and program financing are discussed into details. With the program of action, the indicative costs, program status, and implementing institutions are visibly stated. More so, the program financing comprises matrix and revenue generation measure.

The last aspect of this chapter focuses on the Strategic Environmental Assessment of formulated programs stated above by the district.

In developing the programs, the District took cognizance of the coverage areas of MTDP programs as stated in the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) and the accompanying Regulation 31 of L.I. 2378:

- Medium-term costs of new and ongoing programs
- Lifetime, total and medium-term cost of new and ongoing development projects
- Assumptions and methodologies used for the costing.

5.2.0: Assumptions and methodologies used for the costing

The District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) aims to improve the socio-economic well-being of residents in the district. To achieve this, a comprehensive costing exercise was conducted to estimate the financial resources required to implement the plan.

5.2.1: Assumptions made for 2026 – 2029

The district made the following assumptions during the costing of the programs of the plan. The assumptions include:

- The plan spans 4 years, from 2026 to 2029
- The district's population growth rate is 2.5% per annum.
- Inflation rate is estimated at 18% per annum.
- The plan focuses on key areas, including education, health, infrastructure, economic development and good governance.

5.3.0: Costing Methodology used for the formulated programs for 2026 - 2029

In the event of costing the programs, the district used the below methodologies in the costing of the programs. The methodologies were:

- A bottom-up approach was used, where costs were estimated for each program and activity
- Costs were categorized into capital expenditures (CAPEX) and operational expenditures (OPEX)

- Unit costs were estimated based on historical data, market rates, and expert judgment

5.3.1: Cost Estimates of the programs for 2026 - 2029

The total cost estimated for all the programs for the plan period is Gh¢102,412,551.70. The estimated cost (capital expenditures (CAPEX) and operational expenditures (OPEX) is a summation of all the proposed programs enshrined in the development plan for implementation for the four year period.

5.3.2: Funding Sources

The main funding sources for the implementation of this plan are listed below:

- District Assembly's common fund (DACF)
- District Assembly Common Fund – Responsive Factor Grant (DACF – RFG)
- Internal Generated Fund (IGF)
- Government of Ghana
- Development Partners

5.4: Conclusion

The costing exercise provides a comprehensive estimate of the financial resources required to implement the DMTDP. To estimate costs for each program under the 2026-2029 MTDP, the District Assembly typically reviewed the planned project list in each sector, associated capital and recurrent expenditure plans, and factor in inflation plus new strategic priorities. Given the district's economic and demographic context, these costs are aligned proportionally with historical expenditures scaled for the medium term planning horizon. The Assembly would use this estimate to mobilize resources, prioritize programs, and ensure effective implementation of the plan.

Table 5.1: Program of Action (PoA) for 2026 – 2029

Development Program	Time Frame				Cost				Program Status		Implementation Institutions	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Entrepreneurship Training Program					2,000,000	3,000,000	5,000	2,500,000	-	√	GEA	DA
Agriculture Development Program					1,000,000	1,500,000	-	1,995,000	-	√	DA	DoA & DPs
Tourism Development Program					1,000,000	70,000	1,000	345,000	-	√	DPs	DA & Ghana Tourism Authority
Women empowerment program					120,000	400,000		1,000,000	-	√	GEA	DA & DPs
Youth empowerment and leadership skills program					2,000,000	100,000	1,000	3,000,000	√		GEA & YEA	DPs & DA
Health promotion program					1,500,000	500,000	-	2,500,000		√	Ghana Health Service (GHS)	DPs & DA
Gender protection Program					-	30,000	-	500,000		√	GES	DPs & DA
Social Protection Program					-	300,000	-	600,000		√	SWCD	DPs & DA
Education Development program					1,000,000	2,000,000	-	3,000,000		√	Ghana Education Service (GES)	DPs & DA
Waste Management Program						1,000,000	6,000	2,000,000		√	Dist, Env'tal Hralth Umit/ District Assembly	Zoom-Lion Ghana limited

Development Program	Time Frame				Cost				Program Status		Implementation Institutions	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Environmental management and sustainability Program					235,000	100,000	-	1,000,000		√	DA/ DoA/ NADMO	DPs
Settlement Planning and Development					-	200,000	-	-	√		DA/DPP	LUSPA
Citizen Engagement Program					-	200,000	75,000	-		√	DA/	DPs
Institutional Capacity and strengthening program					-	70,000	30,000	200,000		√	DA/	DPs
Infrastructure Development program					2,000,000	1,670,000	200,000	4,000,000		√	DA	DPs

5.6: Program Financing

Under this section, the district focused on the indicative financial strategy for the development programs formulated for the entire plan period (2026-2029). At this point, assessment was conducted to unearth the potential resources available to finance the implementation of the planned programs for the period (2026 – 2029). Table 5.2 below give details in assessing the potential resources available for executing all programs throughout the planning period.

Table 5.2: Program financing

Development Program	Program cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (C) = (B-A)
		GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	OTHERS		
Entrepreneurship Training Program	7,505,000	250,000	833.33	100,000	300,000	-	3,000,000	-	3,650,833.33	(3,854,166.6)
Agricultural Development	4,495,000	2,500,000	-	200,000	500,000	-	1,000,000	-	4,200,000	(295,000)
Tourism Development Program	1,416,000	-	50,000	200,000	450,000	-	600,000	16,000	1,316,000	(100,000)
Women empowerment program	1,520,000	-	-	30,000	280,000	-	675,000	85,000	1,070,000	(450,000)
Youth empowerment and leadership skills program	5,101,000	170,000	-	470,000	821,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	415,000	3,876,000	(1,225,000)
Health promotion program	4,500,000	600,000	115,000	723,000	497,000	1,230,000	798,155	98,000	4,061,155	(438,845)
Gender protection Program	530,000	-	15,000	157,100	237,000	-	110,000	10,900	530,000	-
Social Protection Program	900,000	75,000	-	138,000	98,000	-	450,000	-	761,000	(139,000)
Education Development program	6,000,000	100,000	-	1,050,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,750,000	300,000	5,700,000	(300,000)
Waste Management Program	3,006,000	-	30,000	1,000,000	567,000	-	1,217,000	100,000	2,914,000	(92,000)
Environmental management and sustainability Program	1,335,000	-	-	187,189	281,000	-	810,000		1,278,189	(56,811)
Development Program	Program cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (C) = (B-A)
		GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	OTHERS		
Settlement Planning and Infrastructure Development	200,000	-	5,000	95,000	-	-	100,000		200,000	-

Citizen Engagement Program	275,000	-	7,000	45,000	18,000		105,000	10,000	185,000	(90,000)
Institutional Capacity and strengthening program	3,000,000	10,000	21,000	567,000	823,000	792,481	613,000	-	2,826,481	(173,519)
Infrastructure Development program	7,870,000	3500,000	40,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	300,000	-	7,340,000	(530,000)

NOTE:

The Assembly would fill the program financing gaps through proposals writing and PPP arrangement. Also, the rows with yellow are under some reviews by the team members.

5.7: Strategic Environmental Assessment of formulated Programs for 2026 – 2029

This Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) provides a comprehensive technical and formal evaluation of the environmental and social implications of the Programs proposed under the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) for 2026–2029. The DMTDP, 2026 - 2029 aims to promote socio-economic development in the district.

On this note, the assessment ensures the integration of environmental sustainability, social inclusion, and economic development in line with Ghana’s legal and policy frameworks. The SEA covers all major programs in the DMTDP, including economic development, infrastructure, social services, and environmental management, among others.

In closed observation, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is increasingly emerging as a major comprehensive framework for evaluating the environmental, social, economic, and governance implications of formulated programs. This ensures that they adequately mainstream the concept of sustainability and thereby respond to the need for balancing socio-economic development with the requirement for conserving and enhancing the natural capital on which all lives depend.

The SEA uses various tools such as Compound matrices, Compatibility matrices and Sustainability Test to subject the various programs to determine the implications of development programs and projects on the natural environment. For the purpose of the 2026 – 2029 DMTDP, the Compound Matrix tool is highlighted as shown in Table 17, as it gives a clear and summarized picture.

Key Environmental Concerns

- ❖ Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste which leads to pollution of water bodies and the environment in general.
- ❖ Frequent bush burning leading to loss of fertile lands
- ❖ Inadequate proper dumping sites in most parts of the district
- ❖ Pollution of the air in the environment
- ❖ Lack of slaughter house

Sustainability Objectives of the District Natural Resources

- To protect and preserve wetlands and water sources by December 2029
- To avoid degraded land and enhance degraded areas by December 2029
- To encourage efficient use of energy and maximize use of renewable resources rather than fossil fuel by December 2029
- To minimize discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere by December 2029
- To retain water bodies in their natural character by 2029
- To maintain and conserve our forest cover by 2029

Compound Matrix (Poverty and Environmental Dimensions) using the Adopted Objectives Criteria.

Compound Matrix Criteria

No.	Criteria	Labelling	Explanation
1	Conditions are likely to be positive	+ (green)	
2	Conditions are likely to be negative	- (red)	
3	Conditions are likely to be neutral	0 (yellow)	
4	Conditions are uncertain	? (Olive green)	

Base on the above narrative, the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was conducted to identify potential environmental impacts of the plan's programs and ensure sustainable development. The programs assessed include:

- Entrepreneurship Training Program
- Agricultural Development
- Tourism Development Program
- Skills Training and Job Placement
- Socio-economic empowerment program
- Youth empowerment and leadership skills program
- Health Promotion Program
- Gender Protection Program
- Social Protection Program
- Education Development program
- Waste management program
- Environmental sustainability and Sanitation management Program
- Settlement Planning and Development
- Citizen Engagement Program
- Institutional Capacity and strengthening program
- Infrastructure development program

The results of the SEA conducted on the above programs are shown in appendix.

Table 5.6: Strategic Environmental Assessment Matrix on Programs of 2026 – 2029

Poverty Dimensions	Livelihood / Human Resource				Health					Vulnerability					Institutional		
POAs	Access to water	Access to land	Indiscriminate cutting of trees	Wildlife	Water quality	Poor Sanitation/waste management	Air quality	Food quality	Medicinal Plants	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation / deforestation	Crises & Conflicts (Fulani Herdsmen)	Grassroot participation	Domestic Violence	Access to mass information
Entrepreneurship Training Program	+	?	-	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	-	0	-	?	?	0	?
Agricultural Development	+	?	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tourism Development Program	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skills Training and Job Placement	+	0	?	?	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0
Women socio-economic empowerment program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Youth empowerment and leadership skills program	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
Health Promotion Program	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?
Gender Protection Program	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social Protection Program	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
Education Development program	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Waste management program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental management and sustainability Program	+	0	0	0	?	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0
Settlement Planning and Development	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Institutional Capacity and strengthening program																	
Infrastructure development program																	

CHAPTER SIX

6.0: ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.1: Introduction

The Annual Action Plans outlined in this chapter provide a detailed roadmap for implementing the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) for the period 2026-2029. These plans are designed to translate the district's strategic objectives into tangible actions, ensuring that progress is made towards achieving the broader development goals.

The annual action plans are structured around the four key thematic areas of the DMTDP:

- Promoting sustainable economic growth and development,
- Improving the well-being and quality of life for all citizens,
- Creating sustainable and resilient environments, and
- Strengthening governance and institutional capacity.

Each annual plan includes specific interventions, targets, and budget allocations, aligned with the district's resource envelope and priorities. The plans are intended to guide the district's efforts in delivering essential services, implementing projects, and achieving key performance indicators.

Through these annual action plans, the district aims to make steady progress towards its development objectives, address emerging challenges, and improve the lives of its citizens. Effective implementation of these plans will require collaboration, commitment, and active participation from all stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society, the private sector, and the community at large.

6.2: Criteria for Phasing of the Development Plan

The Criteria for Phasing of the Development Plan provide a framework for breaking down a long-term development plan into manageable annual action plans. These criteria ensure that each annual plan is aligned with the district's strategic objectives, prioritized based on urgency and feasibility, and resourced accordingly. By applying these criteria, the district can develop effective annual plans that contribute to achieving its broader development goals and improve the lives of its citizens.

The criteria considered in phasing the 2026 – 2029 District Medium Term Development plan into four-year annual action plans include the following:

- Align annual plans with the district's strategic objectives, ensuring that each year's plan contributes to achieving the broader development goals.
- Prioritize interventions and projects based on urgency, feasibility, and potential impact, ensuring that the most critical and achievable goals are addressed first.
- Consider the availability of resources, including funding, personnel, and infrastructure, to ensure that annual plans are realistic and achievable.
- Phase implementation of large-scale projects or programs over multiple years, ensuring that each year's plan builds on previous achievements and sets the stage for future progress.

- Incorporate monitoring and evaluation frameworks into each annual plan, enabling the district to track progress, identify challenges, and make adjustments as needed.
- Engage stakeholders, including community members, civil society, and the private sector, in the development of annual plans to ensure that their needs and priorities are reflected.
- Build flexibility into annual plans to accommodate changing circumstances, emerging priorities, and new opportunities.
- Ensure that annual plans are aligned with the district's budget, including revenue projections and expenditure allocations.
- Incorporate capacity-building initiatives into annual plans to enhance the skills and abilities of district staff and other stakeholders.
- Identify potential risks and develop mitigation strategies for each annual plan, ensuring that the district is prepared to address challenges and minimize their impact.

6.3: Benefits/Advantages of Phasing 2026 – 2029 Development Plan into Four-Year Annual Action Plans

Phasing a development plan into four-year annual action plans offers several benefits, including:

- **Improved planning and management:** Breaking down a long-term plan into manageable annual plans enables more effective planning and management.
- **Enhanced accountability:** Annual plans provide a clear framework for accountability, enabling the district to track progress and hold stakeholders responsible for achievements.
- **Increased flexibility:** Annual plans allow for adjustments to be made in response to changing circumstances or emerging priorities.
- **Better resource allocation:** Phasing a development plan enables more effective resource allocation, ensuring that resources are allocated to the most critical and achievable goals.

By applying these criteria, the district can develop effective annual action plans that contribute to achieving its broader development objectives.

6.4: Selection of Projects for inclusion in annual action plans

The criteria for selecting projects for inclusion in annual action plans under the Development Plan 2026-2029 ensure that chosen projects align with the district's strategic objectives, address community needs, and are feasible, sustainable, and impactful. These criteria guide the district in prioritizing projects that provide value for money, leverage partnerships, and contribute to achieving the plan's goals, ultimately enhancing the lives of citizens.

The selection of projects/programs for implementation within the four-year period (2022-2025) was based on agreed criteria notably:

- Completion of on-going projects
- Projects/ programs which fall in line with priorities under the national and district goals
- Projects/programs which provide the necessary conditions and infrastructure for other direct productive activities to take off
- Emergency programs /projects to quickly alleviate the suffering of the people
- Programs/projects that will address cross-cutting issues such as gender, environment, HIV/AIDs, Social Protection, local economic development, maternal health, vulnerable groups and other pro—poor interventions into the development process.

6.5: Justification for Selection and Location of projects in Annual Action Plans

The selection and location of projects in Annual Action Plans are justified based on their alignment with development goals, addressing community needs, potential impact, and feasibility. This ensures that resources are allocated efficiently and effectively to projects that will have the greatest benefit for the community, promoting transparency, accountability, and sustainable development.

Table 6.1: Annual Action Plan for 2026 Fiscal Year

Objective: Access health service delivery to all citizens in the District by December, 2029													
Program: Health promotion													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Construction of 1No. CHPS compound with male and female ward, 2-unit WC, Residential Accommodation and mechanized Borehole at Bonte.	Bonte					3,000,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GHS
Continuation and completion of 2No. maternity wards	Yefri & Fiema					1,000,000	-	-	-		√	DPs	DPCU
Continuation and completion of 1No. CHPS compound with mechanized borehole and Nurses Quarters	Tom					300,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	GHS
Continuation and completion of Agenda 111 Hospital	Busunya-Akonkonti					-	-	-	11,000,000		√	DPs	DPCU
Upgrading of 1No. CHPS compounds to Health Centre	Bono Manso					350,000	-	-	500,000	√		DPCU	GHS
Continuation of construction of 2No. CHPS Compounds	Asekye & Boana					1,200,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GHS
Drilling and mechanization of 11 No. boreholes	Adoe, Saah, Yayagya, Nipahiam oa, Baafi, Asekye, Dwenewo ho					560,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	CWSA
Continuation and completion of Drilling, Construction and Mechanization of 8No. boreholes	Akokonti Yefri Kranka Habitat Domebra Asekye Boana Tanko Pinihin					1,125,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	CWSA

Continuation and completion of Drilling and Construction of 6No. Boreholes with Hand Pumps	Amyawkr om Kunsu Sunday Asouti Yaayaga Adoosi Wanasam kuraa					490,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	CWSA
Repair and maintenance of 7No. broken down boreholes	Mangoase Bonte Akrudwa 2 Bomini Adumasa Odumasi Boana					200,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	DWST
Construction and Drilling of 3No. Boreholes with hand pumps	Selected communities					300,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	DWST
Objective: Improve infrastructure condition of 80% of district by 2029													
Program: Infrastructure development program													
		Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Extension of electricity to new households and underserved areas in selected communities	Adumasa, Bono Manso, Tankor, Yefri, Baafi					-	2,000,000		5,000,000	√		DPCU	NEDCo/ VRA
Facilitate the Installation/upgrading of transformers and street bulbs of selected communities	Bodom, Senya, Bono Manso					-	-	5,000	-	√		NEDCo/ VRA	DPCU
Maintenance of street lights in the major communities	Busunya Dromankes Yefri Kranka Bono Manso & others					100,000	-	=	-	√		NEDCo/ VRA	DPCU

Procurement of solar system to rural communities						-	-		5,000,000	√		NEDCo/VRA	DPCU
Facilitate the promotion of sports	District wide					1,000,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Rehabilitate and maintenance of spot improvement on Asekye-Atebubu Highway	Asekye – Atebubu High way					-	98,000	-	-	√		DPCU	GHA
Facilitate and guide the construction of speed ramps in selected communities	Dwenewo ho, Nipahiam oa							5,000			√	DPCU	GHA
Construction and upgrading of selected feeder roads	Timiabu – Odumasi, Konkrompe-Bodom, Bonte – Bomini & Dromankuma – Dromankuma Junction & others					300,000	450,000	-	-	√		DPCU	DFRs
Open and shaping of selected feeder roads and rehabilitation of community roads	Asouti feeder road, Betoda/Kunsu Feeder road & Sikaa-Baafi feeder road & Others					270,000	420,000	-	-	√		DPCU	DFRs
Rehabilitate and maintenance of selected feeder roads	Busunya-(Bomini-Busunya, Fiema					150,000	250,000	-	-	√		DPCU	DFRs
Construct drainage and gutter systems in selected communities	Bono Manso,					450,000	150,000	-	-	√		DPCU	DFRs

	Bomini, Bonte & others												
Facilitate the construction and continuation of town roads in selected communities	Busunya, Yefri, Dromakese, Bono Manso & Others					-	-	70,000	-	√		DPCU	DFRs
<p>Objectives: Increase classroom coverage from 46% to 90% by 2029 To increase furniture coverage from 30% to 80% by 2029 Increase rural staff accommodation by 10% Increase pass rate from 76% to 90% by 2029</p>													
Program: Education Development													
Project Description	Location	Time Frame				Funding Sources				Status		Implem. Agencies	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block, office, store, staff common room, 4 seater water closet toilet facility at Tanfiano	Tanfiano					1,450,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block, office, store, staff common room, 4 seater water closet toilet facility at Kranka Islamic B JHS	Kranka					800,000	2,000,000	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Completion of 3unit Classroom block with office, store, staff common room and 4-seater W/C for both boys and girls for Fiema Anglican school	Fiema					700,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Renovation of 6-unit Anglican Primary and 3 unit classroom for RC JHS block at Busunya	Busunya					400,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Facilitate support to students within the district	District wide					1,000,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Establishment of Teacher Award Scheme	District wide					-	-	80,000	-	√		DPCU	GES
Provision of 1157 furniture	Domebra DA					500,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES

	Nipahiamoa DA Primary School Bono Manso DA Primary School												
Organize mock examination for BECE Candidates in the district	District wide					-	-	10,000	-	√		DPCU	GES
Completion of 2No. 2-unit KG block with washroom, mechanized borehole	Bono Manso Boana					500,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Continuation of 2No. 3 – units classroom block with office, store, computer laboratory, washrooms, WC toilet facility, electricity connectivity and library	Domeabra JHS Nipahiamoa DA primary School					1,650,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Continuation and completion of 2no. 6 – unit classroom block with facilities	Tanfiano Konkome					859,999				√		DPCU	GES
Objective: Increase agriculture productivity by 70% by 2029 To increase food security by 60% by 2029													
Program: Agriculture Development													
Project Description	Location	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Facilitate the establishment of agriculture mechanization centres at the four area councils	Dromanke se, Busunya, Yefri & Kranka					500,000	-	-		√		DPCU	DDA
Facilitate the supply of affordable and ready available farm inputs	All communities					-	-	5,000		√		DPCU	DDA

Support women in agriculture	All communities					5,000	-	-	250,000	√		DPCU	DDA
Facilitate the acquisition of credit facilities for farmers	All communities					-	-	5,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Facilitate the establishing of standardized weighing scales and pricing for stable crop produce	All Communities					-	-	5,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Provide Extension services to farmers	All Communities					5,000	-	6,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Facilitate market linkages between farmers and buyers	All Communities					-	-	7,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Objective: To promote local economic development by 20% by 2029													
Program: Socio-economic empowerment program													
Facilitate the operationalization of 1No. market with WC Toilet facility and electricity connection	Asekye					-	-	5,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Design & construction of 24 HR Module Market at Bono Manso	Bono Manso					250,000	250,000	-		√		DPCU	DWD
Renovation of Dromankese Market	Dromanke se					150,000	200,000	-		√		DPCU	DWD
Continuation and Completion of 4No. 32-unit market stalls at Busunya	Busunya					221,233.08		-		√		DPCU	DWD
Completion of renovated 3No. Community Warehouse	Asekye Fiema Bonte					100,000		-		√		DPCU	DWD
Continuation and Completion of 1 No. 6-seater Urinal at Busunya Market	Busunya					70,000		-		√		DPCU	DWD
Facilitate and Support the establishment of Cashew Board at Area Council	Bono Manso, Busunya, Dromakese & Yefri					-	-	70,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Objectives: Promote 3 tourism sites in the district by 2029 Increase marketing of local tourists by 10% by 2029													
Program: Tourism Development													

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Facilitate and Support the establishment of Ecotourism Board at new tourist sites	Dwenewo ho, Pinihin, Bono Manso					-	-	80,000	-	√		DPCU	DWD
Construction of fence wall, entrance gate with office and store, completion of changing rooms and 6-urinal for male and female at Bono-Manso waterfall	Bono-Manso					700,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	DWD
Facilitate support to farmers in the district	District wide					-	-	10,000	-		√	DPCU	DWD
Facilitate and support the establishment of community durbar grounds	Sikaa & Odumasi					100,000	-	70,000		√		DPCU	DWD
Objectives: Increase potable water coverage from 47% to 90% by 2029 Reduction in incidence of breakdown of water facility to 10% by 2029 Increase solid waste facilities from 29% to 80% by 2029 Reduce incidence of open defecation to 20% by 2029 Increase hygiene practices by 80%													
Programs: Waste management program Environmental sustainability and Sanitation management Program													
Conduct hygiene screening for food vendors and butchers	District wide							2,000		√		DPCU	DEHU
Dislodgement of 3No. public toilet at selected communities	Yefri Bono Manso Dromanke se					300,000	√	-	-		√	DEHU	DPCU
Completion of 1 No. 10-seater water closet toilet facility at Dromankuma by the Middle Belt Authority	Dromakuman					333,827.13		-		√		DPCU	DWD
Organize Sanitation Improvement activities	District wide					270,000	-	-	-		√	DEHU	DPCU
Organize District wide fumigation /disinfection exercise	District wide					400,000	-	-	-		√	DEHU	DPCU

Provision of waste containers at selected communities facilities	Adumasa, Tanfiano & Boana					350,000	-	-			√		DPCU	DEHU
Facilitate and support the CLTS in the district	All communities					-	-	5,000			√		DPCU	DEHU
Procurement of final disposal sites	Odumasi & Akonkonti					500,000	-	-			√		DPCU	DEHU
Evacuation and collection of refuse to disposal sites	Yefri, Asekye, Sikaa and Kranka					450,000	-	-			√		DPCU	DEHU
Organize 12No, sanitation day celebrations	Selected communities					400,000	-	100,000			√		DPCU	DEHU
Purchasing of sanitary tools and cleaning materials	Busunya					1,000,000					√		DPCU	DEHU
Procurement of 4No. Motorbikes for Daily inspection of households sanitation activities	All stationed officers					800,000	-	-			√		DPCU	DEHU
Conduct hygiene screening for food vendors and butchers	District wide							2,000			✓		DPCU	DEHU
Facilitate the planting of Trees	District wide							2,000			✓		NADMO	DPCU
Organize public education on Bush fire menace	10 communities							2,000			✓		NADMO	DPCU
Organize public sensitization on sand winning	Selected communities							1,000			√		NADMO	DPCU
Facilitate the establishment and management of GPSNP CCMI subprojects	Selected communities							5,000			√		Dept. A	DPCU
Control and arrest of stray animals	All communities					-	-	5,000			√		DPCU	DEHU
Facilitate the addressing conflicts between cattle herdsmen and Farmers	Bodom, Dromanke, Dinkra, Betoda					-	-	5,000			√		DPCU	DEHU

Facilitate establishment of Rural telecommunication networks with solar systems	All selected communities					-	-	70,000		√		DPCU	DWD
Continuation and completion of Town roads	Busunya					450,000	-	-		√		DPCU	DWD
Objective: Increase social protection programmes for vulnerable groups by 80% by 2029													
Program: Social Protection													
Organize sensitization exercise in 10 communities on Child Maintenance	Selected communities					-	-	5,000	-	√		SWCD	DPCU
Facilitate the payment of LEAP Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Communities								1,500	√		SWCD	DPCU
Register new and update PWDs album	All Communities					6,000				√		SWCD	DPCU
Facilitate the registration of LEAP beneficiaries on NHIS	Beneficiary Communities					-	-	-	1,000	√		SWCD	DPCU
Support PWDs with income generation activities	Selected Communities					100,000	-	-	-	√		SWCD	DPCU
Objective:													
To increase popular participation by 80% of communities by December 2029													
To increase security visibility by 20% by December 2029													
Programs: Institutional Capacity and strengthening program Citizen Engagement Program													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Operations and Maintenance of Assembly Assets and overheads cost	Busunya					461,370.31	-	-	-	√		DA	DPCU
Continuation of renovation of Assembly Assets Bungalow	Busunya					628,000	-	-	-		√	DA	DPCU
Strengthening and refurbishment of sub-structures	Yefri , Busunya, Kranka & Dromanke se					86,891.25	-	-	-	√		DA	DPCU TAs

Conduct quarterly, monthly and mid-year plan and budget review and statutory meetings	District wide					70,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	DA TAs RCC DPCU MLGRD
Conduct Monitoring & Evaluation of Development projects	District					80,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	DA
Procure stationary and office equipment for administrative activities	Busunya					120,000	-	-	-	√		DA	DPCU
Conduct 4 Quarterly Town Hall Meetings	District wide					100,000	-	-	-	√		DA	DPCU TAs
Organize training for Assembly members on annual action plan and Budget preparation	Busunya					5,000	-	-	-	√		CA	DPCU
Organize training for staff on Staff Appraisal System, Staffing Norms, Service Delivery Standards and Performance Management Systemetc.	Busunya					10,000.00	-	-	-	√		HR Dept.	RCC
Procurement of Office table, Laptop and Printer for Environmental Health Unit	Busunya					20,000	-	-	-	√		DA	DPCU
Preparation of Annual Action Plan, Budget and Revenue Improvement action plan (RIAP)	Busunya					20,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	Other Departm ents
Organize quarterly and monthly statutory meetings (DPCU, DAC, Sub-committees, Executive Committee, General Assembly, Budget Committee, DISEC, Technical sub-committee, Spatial Planning Committee, DEOC, Mgt/HoD, Quarterly Area Council Meetings)	District wide					70,000				√		DPCU	DA TAs RCC DPCU MLGRD
Provision of Protocol services	District wide					200,000				√		DA	DPCU
Provision of support for community self-help projects/initiatives	District wide					150,000				√		DA	DPCU
Facilitate DCE community engagement	All Area Councils					15,000				√		Area Councils	DPCU
Provision of counterpart funding for Donor initiatives	District wide					300,000				√		DA	DPCU
Organize a 2 day's training for two client service officers	Busunya					30,000			x		√	DA	HRM Dept.

Organize one day training on building technology and the use of drone machine	Busunya					10,000				x	v		DA	HRM Dept. & DPP
Organize two day training on effective revenue mobilization	4 Area Councils					20,000				x		v	DA	HRM Dept. & Dept. of finance
Support to staff to attend trainings and workshops	Busunya					100,000					v		DA	DPCU
Rehabilitation of police stations	Yefri, Kranka, Bono Manso					300,000	-	-			v		DPCU	DWD
Establishment of 3No. police post	Dinkra, Fiema & Bono Manso					350,000	-	-			v		DPCU	DWD
Objectives: Prepare and implement spatial plans (SDFs, SPs and 40 Local Plans) by December, 2029														
Program: Settlement Planning and Development														
Completion of the Spatial Development Framework preparation	District wide					200,000	-	-	-			v	PPD	DPCU
Facilitate the preparation of 5No. local plans	5 selected communities							5,000				v	PPD	DPCU

**Table 6.2: Annual Action Plan for 2027 Fiscal Year
Annual Action Plan for 2026 Fiscal Year**

Objective: Access health service delivery to all citizens in the District by December, 2029													
Program: Health promotion													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Construction of 1No. CHPS compound with male and female ward, 2-unit WC, Residential Accommodation and mechanized Borehole at Bonte.	Bonte					3,000,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GHS
Continuation and completion of 2No. maternity wards	Yefri & Fiema					1,000,000	-	-	-		√	DPs	DPCU
Continuation and completion of 1No. CHPS compound with mechanized borehole and Nurses Quarters	Tom					300,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	GHS
Continuation and completion of Agenda 111 Hospital	Busunya-Akonkonti					-	-	-	11,000,000		√	DPs	DPCU
Upgrading of 1No. CHPS compounds to Health Centre	Bono Manso					350,000	-	-	500,000	√		DPCU	GHS
Continuation of construction of 2No. CHPS Compounds	Asekye & Boana					1,200,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GHS
Drilling and mechanization of 11 No. boreholes	Adoe, Saah, Yayagya, Nipahiam oa, Baafi, Asekye, Dwenewo ho					560,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	CWSA
Continuation and completion of Drilling, Construction and Mechanization of 8No. boreholes	Akokonti Yefri Kranka Habitat Domebra Asekye Boana Tanko Pinihin					1,125,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	CWSA

Continuation and completion of Drilling and Construction of 6No. Boreholes with Hand Pumps	Amyawkr om Kunsu Sunday Asouti Yaayaga Adoosi Wanasam kuraa					490,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	CWSA
Repair and maintenance of 7No. broken down boreholes	Mangoase Bonte Akrudwa 2 Bomini Adumasa Odumasi Boana					200,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	DWST
Construction and Drilling of 3No. Boreholes with hand pumps	Selected communities					300,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	DWST
Objective: Improve infrastructure condition of 80% of district by 2029													
Program: Infrastructure development program													
		Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Extension of electricity to new households and underserved areas in selected communities	Adumasa, Bono Manso, Tankor, Yefri, Baafi					-	2,000,000		5,000,000	√		DPCU	NEDCo/ VRA
Facilitate the Installation/upgrading of transformers and street bulbs of selected communities	Bodom, Senya, Bono Manso					-	-	5,000	-	√		NEDCo/ VRA	DPCU
Maintenance of street lights in the major communities	Busunya Dromankes Yefri Kranka Bono Manso & others					100,000	-	=	-	√		NEDCo/ VRA	DPCU

Procurement of solar system to rural communities						-	-		5,000,000	√		NEDCo/VRA	DPCU
Facilitate the promotion of sports	District wide					1,000,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Rehabilitate and maintenance of spot improvement on Asekye-Atebubu Highway	Asekye – Atebubu High way					-	98,000	-	-	√		DPCU	GHA
Facilitate and guide the construction of speed ramps in selected communities	Dwenewo ho, Nipahiam oa							5,000			√	DPCU	GHA
Construction and upgrading of selected feeder roads	Timiabu – Odumasi, Konkrompe-Bodom, Bonte – Bomini & Dromankuma – Dromankuma Junction & others					300,000	450,000	-	-	√		DPCU	DFRs
Open and shaping of selected feeder roads and rehabilitation of community roads	Asouti feeder road, Betoda/Kunsu Feeder road & Sikaa-Baafi feeder road & Others					270,000	420,000	-	-	√		DPCU	DFRs
Rehabilitate and maintenance of selected feeder roads	Busunya-(Bomini-Busunya, Fiema					150,000	250,000	-	-	√		DPCU	DFRs
Construct drainage and gutter systems in selected communities	Bono Manso,					450,000	150,000	-	-	√		DPCU	DFRs

	Bomini, Bonte & others												
Facilitate the construction and continuation of town roads in selected communities	Busunya, Yefri, Dromakese, Bono Manso & Others					-	-	70,000	-	√		DPCU	DFRs
<p>Objectives: Increase classroom coverage from 46% to 90% by 2029 To increase furniture coverage from 30% to 80% by 2029 Increase rural staff accommodation by 10% Increase pass rate from 76% to 90% by 2029</p>													
Program: Education Development													
Project Description	Location	Time Frame				Funding Sources				Status		Implem. Agencies	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block, office, store, staff common room, 4 seater water closet toilet facility at Tanfiano	Tanfiano					1,450,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block, office, store, staff common room, 4 seater water closet toilet facility at Kranka Islamic B JHS	Kranka					800,000	2,000,000	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Completion of 3unit Classroom block with office, store, staff common room and 4-seater W/C for both boys and girls for Fiema Anglican school	Fiema					700,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Renovation of 6-unit Anglican Primary and 3 unit classroom for RC JHS block at Busunya	Busunya					400,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Facilitate support to students within the district	District wide					1,000,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Establishment of Teacher Award Scheme	District wide					-	-	80,000	-	√		DPCU	GES
Provision of 1157 furniture	Domebra DA					500,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES

	Nipahiamo DA Primary School Bono Manso DA Primary School												
Organize mock examination for BECE Candidates in the district	District wide					-	-	10,000	-	√		DPCU	GES
Completion of 2No. 2-unit KG block with washroom, mechanized borehole	Bono Manso Boana					500,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Continuation of 2No. 3 – units classroom block with office, store, computer laboratory, washrooms, WC toilet facility, electricity connectivity and library	Domeabra JHS Nipahiamo DA primary School					1,650,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Continuation and completion of 2no. 6 – unit classroom block with facilities	Tanfiano Konkompe					859,999				√		DPCU	GES
Objective: Increase agriculture productivity by 70% by 2029 To increase food security by 60% by 2029													
Program: Agriculture Development													
Project Description	Location	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Facilitate the establishment of agriculture mechanization centres at the four area councils	Dromanke se, Busunya, Yefri & Kranka					500,000	-	-		√		DPCU	DDA
Facilitate the supply of affordable and ready available farm inputs	All communities					-	-	5,000		√		DPCU	DDA

Support women in agriculture	All communities					5,000	-	-	250,000	√		DPCU	DDA
Facilitate the acquisition of credit facilities for farmers	All communities					-	-	5,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Facilitate the establishing of standardized weighing scales and pricing for stable crop produce	All Communities					-	-	5,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Provide Extension services to farmers	All Communities					5,000	-	6,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Facilitate market linkages between farmers and buyers	All Communities					-	-	7,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Objective: To promote local economic development by 20% by 2029													
Program: Socio-economic empowerment program													
Facilitate the operationalization of 1No. market with WC Toilet facility and electricity connection	Asekye					-	-	5,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Design & construction of 24 HR Module Market at Bono Manso	Bono Manso					250,000	250,000	-		√		DPCU	DWD
Renovation of Dromankese Market	Dromanke se					150,000	200,000	-		√		DPCU	DWD
Continuation and Completion of 4No. 32-unit market stalls at Busunya	Busunya					221,233.08		-		√		DPCU	DWD
Completion of renovated 3No. Community Warehouse	Asekye Fiema Bonte					100,000		-		√		DPCU	DWD
Continuation and Completion of 1 No. 6-seater Urinal at Busunya Market	Busunya					70,000		-		√		DPCU	DWD
Facilitate and Support the establishment of Cashew Board at Area Council	Bono Manso, Busunya, Dromakese & Yefri					-	-	70,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Objectives: Promote 3 tourism sites in the district by 2029 Increase marketing of local tourists by 10% by 2029													
Program: Tourism Development													

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Facilitate and Support the establishment of Ecotourism Board at new tourist sites	Dwenewo ho, Pinihin, Bono Manso					-	-	80,000	-	√		DPCU	DWD
Construction of fence wall, entrance gate with office and store, completion of changing rooms and 6-urinal for male and female at Bono-Manso waterfall	Bono-Manso					700,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	DWD
Facilitate support to farmers in the district	District wide					-	-	10,000	-		√	DPCU	DWD
Facilitate and support the establishment of community durbar grounds	Sikaa & Odumasi					100,000	-	70,000		√		DPCU	DWD
Objectives:													
Increase potable water coverage from 47% to 90% by 2029													
Reduction in incidence of breakdown of water facility to 10% by 2029													
Increase solid waste facilities from 29% to 80% by 2029													
Reduce incidence of open defecation to 20% by 2029													
Increase hygiene practices by 80%													
Programs:													
Waste management program													
Environmental sustainability and Sanitation management Program													
Conduct hygiene screening for food vendors and butchers	District wide							2,000		√		DPCU	DEHU
Dislodgement of 3No. public toilet at selected communities	Yefri Bono Manso Dromanke se					300,000	√	-	-		√	DEHU	DPCU
Completion of 1 No. 10-seater water closet toilet facility at Dromankuma by the Middle Belt Authority	Dromakuman					333,827.13		-		√		DPCU	DWD
Organize Sanitation Improvement activities	District wide					270,000	-	-	-		√	DEHU	DPCU
Organize District wide fumigation /disinfection exercise	District wide					400,000	-	-	-		√	DEHU	DPCU

Provision of waste containers at selected communities facilities	Adumasa, Tanfiano & Boana					350,000	-	-			√		DPCU	DEHU
Facilitate and support the CLTS in the district	All communities					-	-	5,000			√		DPCU	DEHU
Procurement of final disposal sites	Odumasi & Akonkonti					500,000	-	-			√		DPCU	DEHU
Evacuation and collection of refuse to disposal sites	Yefri, Asekye, Sikaa and Kranka					450,000	-	-			√		DPCU	DEHU
Organize 12No, sanitation day celebrations	Selected communities					400,000	-	100,000			√		DPCU	DEHU
Purchasing of sanitary tools and cleaning materials	Busunya					1,000,000					√		DPCU	DEHU
Procurement of 4No. Motorbikes for Daily inspection of households sanitation activities	All stationed officers					800,000	-	-			√		DPCU	DEHU
Conduct hygiene screening for food vendors and butchers	District wide							2,000			✓		DPCU	DEHU
Facilitate the planting of Trees	District wide							2,000			✓		NADMO	DPCU
Organize public education on Bush fire menace	10 communities							2,000			✓		NADMO	DPCU
Organize public sensitization on sand winning	Selected communities							1,000			√		NADMO	DPCU
Facilitate the establishment and management of GPSNP CCMI subprojects	Selected communities							5,000			√		Dept. A	DPCU
Control and arrest of stray animals	All communities					-	-	5,000			√		DPCU	DEHU
Facilitate the addressing conflicts between cattle herdsmen and Farmers	Bodom, Dromanke, Dinkra, Betoda					-	-	5,000			√		DPCU	DEHU

Facilitate establishment of Rural telecommunication networks with solar systems	All selected communities					-	-	70,000		v		DPCU	DWD
Continuation and completion of Town roads	Busunya					450,000	-	-		v		DPCU	DWD
Objective: Increase social protection programmes for vulnerable groups by 80% by 2029													
Program: Social Protection													
Organize sensitization exercise in 10 communities on Child Maintenance	Selected communities					-	-	5,000	-	v		SWCD	DPCU
Facilitate the payment of LEAP Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Communities								1,500	v		SWCD	DPCU
Register new and update PWDs album	All Communities					6,000				v		SWCD	DPCU
Facilitate the registration of LEAP beneficiaries on NHIS	Beneficiary Communities					-	-	-	1,000	v		SWCD	DPCU
Support PWDs with income generation activities	Selected Communities					100,000	-	-	-	v		SWCD	DPCU
Objective:													
To increase popular participation by 80% of communities by December 2029													
To increase security visibility by 20% by December 2029													
Programs: Institutional Capacity and strengthening program Citizen Engagement Program													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Operations and Maintenance of Assembly Assets and overheads cost	Busunya					461,370.31	-	-	-	v		DA	DPCU
Continuation of renovation of Assembly Assets Bungalow	Busunya					628,000	-	-	-		v	DA	DPCU
Strengthening and refurbishment of sub-structures	Yefri , Busunya, Kranka & Dromanke se					86,891.25	-	-	-	v		DA	DPCU TAs

Conduct quarterly, monthly and mid-year plan and budget review and statutory meetings	District wide					70,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	DA TAs RCC DPCU MLGRD
Conduct Monitoring & Evaluation of Development projects	District					80,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	DA
Procure stationary and office equipment for administrative activities	Busunya					120,000	-	-	-	√		DA	DPCU
Conduct 4 Quarterly Town Hall Meetings	District wide					100,000	-	-	-	√		DA	DPCU TAs
Organize training for Assembly members on annual action plan and Budget preparation	Busunya					5,000	-	-	-	√		CA	DPCU
Organize training for staff on Staff Appraisal System, Staffing Norms, Service Delivery Standards and Performance Management Systemetc.	Busunya					10,000.00	-	-	-	√		HR Dept.	RCC
Procurement of Office table, Laptop and Printer for Environmental Health Unit	Busunya					20,000	-	-	-	√		DA	DPCU
Preparation of Annual Action Plan, Budget and Revenue Improvement action plan (RIAP)	Busunya					20,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	Other Departm ents
Organize quarterly and monthly statutory meetings (DPCU, DAC, Sub-committees, Executive Committee, General Assembly, Budget Committee, DISEC, Technical sub-committee, Spatial Planning Committee, DEOC, Mgt/HoD, Quarterly Area Council Meetings)	District wide					70,000				√		DPCU	DA TAs RCC DPCU MLGRD
Provision of Protocol services	District wide					200,000				√		DA	DPCU
Provision of support for community self-help projects/initiatives	District wide					150,000				√		DA	DPCU
Facilitate DCE community engagement	All Area Councils					15,000						Area Councils	DPCU
Provision of counterpart funding for Donor initiatives	District wide					300,000				√		DA	DPCU
Organize a 2 day's training for two client service officers	Busunya					30,000			x			DA	HRM Dept.

Organize one day training on building technology and the use of drone machine	Busunya					10,000				x			DA	HRM Dept. & DPP
Organize two day training on effective revenue mobilization	4 Area Councils					20,000				x			DA	HRM Dept. & Dept. of finance
Support to staff to attend trainings and workshops	Busunya					100,000						√	DA	DPCU
Rehabilitation of police stations	Yefri, Kranka, Bono Manso					300,000	-	-				√	DPCU	DWD
Establishment of 3No. police post	Dinkra, Fiema & Bono Manso					350,000	-	-				√	DPCU	DWD
Objectives: Prepare and implement spatial plans (SDFs, SPs and 40 Local Plans) by December, 2029														
Program: Settlement Planning and Development														
Completion of the Spatial Development Framework preparation	District wide					200,000	-	-	-			√	PPD	DPCU
Facilitate the preparation of 5No. local plans	5 selected communities							5,000				√	PPD	DPCU

Table 6.3 Annual Action Plan for 2028 Fiscal Year

Objective: Access health service delivery to all citizens in the District by December, 2029													
Program: Health promotion													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Construction of 1No. CHPS compound with male and female ward, 2-unit WC, Residential Accommodation and mechanized Borehole at Bonte.	Domeabra					3,000,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GHS
Continuation and completion of 2No. maternity wards	Yefri & Fiema					1,000,000	-	-	-		√	DPs	DPCU
Continuation and completion of 1No. CHPS compound with mechanized borehole and Nurses Quarters	Tom					300,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	GHS
Continuation and completion of Agenda 111 Hospital	Busunya-Akonkonti					-	-	-	11,000,000		√	DPs	DPCU
Upgrading of 1No. CHPS compounds to Health Centre	Bono Manso					350,000	-	-	500,000	√		DPCU	GHS
Continuation of construction of 2No. CHPS Compounds	Asekye & Boana					1,200,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GHS
Drilling and mechanization of 11 No. boreholes	Adoe, Saah, Yayagya, Nipahiam oa, Baafi, Asekye, Dwenewo ho					560,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	CWSA
Continuation and completion of Drilling, Construction and Mechanization of 8No. boreholes	Akokonti Yefri Kranka Habitat Domebra Asekye Boana Tanko Pinihin					1,125,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	CWSA

Continuation and completion of Drilling and Construction of 6No. Boreholes with Hand Pumps	Amyawkr om Kunsu Sunday Asouti Yaayaga Adoosi Wanasam kuraa					490,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	CWSA
Repair and maintenance of 7No. broken down boreholes	Mangoase Bonte Akrudwa 2 Bomini Adumasa Odumasi Boana					200,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	DWST
Construction and Drilling of 3No. Boreholes with hand pumps	Selected communities					300,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	DWST
Objective: Improve infrastructure condition of 80% of district by 2029													
Program: Infrastructure development program													
		Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Extension of electricity to new households and underserved areas in selected communities	Adumasa, Bono Manso, Tankor, Yefri, Baafi					-	2,000,000		5,000,000	√		DPCU	NEDCo/ VRA
Facilitate the Installation/upgrading of transformers and street bulbs of selected communities	Bodom, Senya, Bono Manso					-	-	5,000	-	√		NEDCo/ VRA	DPCU
Maintenance of street lights in the major communities	Busunya Dromankes Yefri Kranka Bono Manso & others					100,000	-	=	-	√		NEDCo/ VRA	DPCU

Procurement of solar system to rural communities						-	-		5,000,000	√		NEDCo/VRA	DPCU
Facilitate the promotion of sports	District wide					1,000,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Rehabilitate and maintenance of spot improvement on Asekye-Atebubu Highway	Asekye – Atebubu High way					-	98,000	-	-	√		DPCU	GHA
Facilitate and guide the construction of speed ramps in selected communities	Dwenewo ho, Nipahiam oa							5,000			√	DPCU	GHA
Construction and upgrading of selected feeder roads	Timiabu – Odumasi, Konkrompe-Bodom, Bonte – Bomini & Dromankuma – Dromankuma Junction & others					300,000	450,000	-	-	√		DPCU	DFRs
Open and shaping of selected feeder roads and rehabilitation of community roads	Asouti feeder road, Betoda/Kunsu Feeder road & Sikaa-Baafi feeder road & Others					270,000	420,000	-	-	√		DPCU	DFRs
Rehabilitate and maintenance of selected feeder roads	Busunya-(Bomini-Busunya, Fiema					150,000	250,000	-	-	√		DPCU	DFRs
Construct drainage and gutter systems in selected communities	Bono Manso,					450,000	150,000	-	-	√		DPCU	DFRs

	Bomini, Bonte & others												
Facilitate the construction and continuation of town roads in selected communities	Busunya, Yefri, Dromakese, Bono Manso & Others					-	-	70,000	-	√		DPCU	DFRs
<p>Objectives: Increase classroom coverage from 46% to 90% by 2029 To increase furniture coverage from 30% to 80% by 2029 Increase rural staff accommodation by 10% Increase pass rate from 76% to 90% by 2029</p>													
Program: Education Development													
Project Description	Location	Time Frame				Funding Sources				Status		Implem. Agencies	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block, office, store, staff common room, 4 seater water closet toilet facility at Tanfiano	Tanfiano					1,450,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block, office, store, staff common room, 4 seater water closet toilet facility at Kranka Islamic B JHS	Kranka					800,000	2,000,000	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Completion of 3unit Classroom block with office, store, staff common room and 4-seater W/C for both boys and girls for Fiema Anglican school	Fiema					700,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Renovation of 6-unit Anglican Primary and 3 unit classroom for RC JHS block at Busunya	Busunya					400,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Facilitate support to students within the district	District wide					1,000,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Establishment of Teacher Award Scheme	District wide					-	-	80,000	-	√		DPCU	GES
Provision of 1157 furniture	Domebra DA					500,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES

	Nipahiamo DA Primary School Bono Manso DA Primary School												
Organize mock examination for BECE Candidates in the district	District wide					-	-	10,000	-	√		DPCU	GES
Completion of 2No. 2-unit KG block with washroom, mechanized borehole	Bono Manso Boana					500,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Continuation of 2No. 3 – units classroom block with office, store, computer laboratory, washrooms, WC toilet facility, electricity connectivity and library	Domeabra JHS Nipahiamo DA primary School					1,650,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Continuation and completion of 2no. 6 – unit classroom block withal facilities	Tanfiano Konkompe					859,999				√		DPCU	GES
Objective: Increase agriculture productivity by 70% by 2029 To increase food security by 60% by 2029													
Program: Agriculture Development													
Project Description	Location	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Facilitate the establishment of agriculture mechanization centres at the four area councils	Dromanke se, Busunya, Yefri & Kranka					500,000	-	-		√		DPCU	DDA
Facilitate the supply of affordable and ready available farm inputs	All communities					-	-	5,000		√		DPCU	DDA

Support women in agriculture	All communities					5,000	-	-	250,000	√		DPCU	DDA
Facilitate the acquisition of credit facilities for farmers	All communities					-	-	5,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Facilitate the establishing of standardized weighing scales and pricing for stable crop produce	All Communities					-	-	5,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Provide Extension services to farmers	All Communities					5,000	-	6,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Facilitate market linkages between farmers and buyers	All Communities					-	-	7,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Objective: To promote local economic development by 20% by 2029													
Program: Socio-economic empowerment program													
Facilitate the operationalization of 1No. market with WC Toilet facility and electricity connection	Asekye					-	-	5,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Design & construction of 24 HR Module Market at Bono Manso	Bono Manso					250,000	250,000	-		√		DPCU	DWD
Renovation of Dromankese Market	Dromanke se					150,000	200,000	-		√		DPCU	DWD
Continuation and Completion of 4No. 32-unit market stalls at Busunya	Busunya					221,233.08		-		√		DPCU	DWD
Completion of renovated 3No. Community Warehouse	Asekye Fiema Bonte					100,000		-		√		DPCU	DWD
Continuation and Completion of 1 No. 6-seater Urinal at Busunya Market	Busunya					70,000		-		√		DPCU	DWD
Facilitate and Support the establishment of Cashew Board at Area Council	Bono Manso, Busunya, Dromakese & Yefri					-	-	70,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Objectives: Promote 3 tourism sites in the district by 2029 Increase marketing of local tourists by 10% by 2029													
Program: Tourism Development													

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Facilitate and Support the establishment of Ecotourism Board at new tourist sites	Dwenewo ho, Pinihin, Bono Manso					-	-	80,000	-	√		DPCU	DWD
Construction of fence wall, entrance gate with office and store, completion of changing rooms and 6-urinal for male and female at Bono-Manso waterfall	Bono-Manso					700,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	DWD
Facilitate support to farmers in the district	District wide					-	-	10,000	-		√	DPCU	DWD
Facilitate and support the establishment of community durbar grounds	Sikaa & Odumasi					100,000	-	70,000		√		DPCU	DWD
Objectives:													
Increase potable water coverage from 47% to 90% by 2029													
Reduction in incidence of breakdown of water facility to 10% by 2029													
Increase solid waste facilities from 29% to 80% by 2029													
Reduce incidence of open defecation to 20% by 2029													
Increase hygiene practices by 80%													
Programs:													
Waste management program													
Environmental sustainability and Sanitation management Program													
Conduct hygiene screening for food vendors and butchers	District wide							2,000		√		DPCU	DEHU
Dislodgement of 3No. public toilet at selected communities	Yefri Bono Manso Dromanke se					300,000	√	-	-		√	DEHU	DPCU
Completion of 1 No. 10-seater water closet toilet facility at Dromankuma by the Middle Belt Authority	Dromakuman					333,827.13		-		√		DPCU	DWD
Organize Sanitation Improvement activities	District wide					270,000	-	-	-		√	DEHU	DPCU
Organize District wide fumigation /disinfection exercise	District wide					400,000	-	-	-		√	DEHU	DPCU

Provision of waste containers at selected communities facilities	Adumasa, Tanfiano & Boana					350,000	-	-			√		DPCU	DEHU
Facilitate and support the CLTS in the district	All communities					-	-	5,000			√		DPCU	DEHU
Procurement of final disposal sites	Odumasi & Akonkonti					500,000	-	-			√		DPCU	DEHU
Evacuation and collection of refuse to disposal sites	Yefri, Asekye, Sikaa and Kranka					450,000	-	-			√		DPCU	DEHU
Organize 12No, sanitation day celebrations	Selected communities					400,000	-	100,000			√		DPCU	DEHU
Purchasing of sanitary tools and cleaning materials	Busunya					1,000,000					√		DPCU	DEHU
Procurement of 4No. Motorbikes for Daily inspection of households sanitation activities	All stationed officers					800,000	-	-			√		DPCU	DEHU
Conduct hygiene screening for food vendors and butchers	District wide							2,000			✓		DPCU	DEHU
Facilitate the planting of Trees	District wide							2,000			✓		NADMO	DPCU
Organize public education on Bush fire menace	10 communities							2,000			✓		NADMO	DPCU
Organize public sensitization on sand winning	Selected communities							1,000			√		NADMO	DPCU
Facilitate the establishment and management of GPSNP CCMI subprojects	Selected communities							5,000			√		Dept. A	DPCU
Control and arrest of stray animals	All communities					-	-	5,000			√		DPCU	DEHU
Facilitate the addressing conflicts between cattle herdsmen and Farmers	Bodom, Dromanke, Dinkra, Betoda					-	-	5,000			√		DPCU	DEHU

Facilitate establishment of Rural telecommunication networks with solar systems	All selected communities					-	-	70,000		v		DPCU	DWD
Continuation and completion of Town roads	Busunya					450,000	-	-		v		DPCU	DWD
Objective: Increase social protection programmes for vulnerable groups by 80% by 2029													
Program: Social Protection													
Organize sensitization exercise in 10 communities on Child Maintenance	Selected communities					-	-	5,000	-	v		SWCD	DPCU
Facilitate the payment of LEAP Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Communities								1,500	v		SWCD	DPCU
Register new and update PWDs album	All Communities					6,000				v		SWCD	DPCU
Facilitate the registration of LEAP beneficiaries on NHIS	Beneficiary Communities					-	-	-	1,000	v		SWCD	DPCU
Support PWDs with income generation activities	Selected Communities					100,000	-	-	-	v		SWCD	DPCU
Objective:													
To increase popular participation by 80% of communities by December 2029													
To increase security visibility by 20% by December 2029													
Programs: Institutional Capacity and strengthening program Citizen Engagement Program													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Operations and Maintenance of Assembly Assets and overheads cost	Busunya					461,370.31	-	-	-	v		DA	DPCU
Continuation of renovation of Assembly Assets Bungalow	Busunya					628,000	-	-	-		v	DA	DPCU
Strengthening and refurbishment of sub-structures	Yefri , Busunya, Kranka & Dromanke se					86,891.25	-	-	-	v		DA	DPCU TAs

Conduct quarterly, monthly and mid-year plan and budget review and statutory meetings	District wide					70,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	DA TAs RCC DPCU MLGRD
Conduct Monitoring & Evaluation of Development projects	District					80,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	DA
Procure stationary and office equipment for administrative activities	Busunya					120,000	-	-	-	√		DA	DPCU
Conduct 4 Quarterly Town Hall Meetings	District wide					100,000	-	-	-	√		DA	DPCU TAs
Organize training for Assembly members on annual action plan and Budget preparation	Busunya					5,000	-	-	-	√		CA	DPCU
Organize training for staff on Staff Appraisal System, Staffing Norms, Service Delivery Standards and Performance Management Systemetc.	Busunya					10,000.00	-	-	-	√		HR Dept.	RCC
Procurement of Office table, Laptop and Printer for Environmental Health Unit	Busunya					20,000	-	-	-	√		DA	DPCU
Preparation of Annual Action Plan, Budget and Revenue Improvement action plan (RIAP)	Busunya					20,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	Other Departm ents
Organize quarterly and monthly statutory meetings (DPCU, DAC, Sub-committees, Executive Committee, General Assembly, Budget Committee, DISEC, Technical sub-committee, Spatial Planning Committee, DEOC, Mgt/HoD, Quarterly Area Council Meetings)	District wide					70,000				√		DPCU	DA TAs RCC DPCU MLGRD
Provision of Protocol services	District wide					200,000				√		DA	DPCU
Provision of support for community self-help projects/initiatives	District wide					150,000				√		DA	DPCU
Facilitate DCE community engagement	All Area Councils					15,000						Area Councils	DPCU
Provision of counterpart funding for Donor initiatives	District wide					300,000				√		DA	DPCU
Organize a 2 day's training for two client service officers	Busunya					30,000			x	√		DA	HRM Dept.

Organize one day training on building technology and the use of drone machine	Busunya					10,000				x	√		DA	HRM Dept. & DPP
Organize two day training on effective revenue mobilization	4 Area Councils					20,000				x		√	DA	HRM Dept. & Dept. of finance
Support to staff to attend trainings and workshops	Busunya					100,000					x		DA	DPCU
Rehabilitation of police stations	Yefri, Kranka, Bono Manso					300,000	-	-			√		DPCU	DWD
Establishment of 3No. police post	Dinkra, Fiema & Bono Manso					350,000	-	-			√		DPCU	DWD
Objectives: Prepare and implement spatial plans (SDFs, SPs and 40 Local Plans) by December, 2029														
Program: Settlement Planning and Development														
Completion of the Spatial Development Framework preparation	District wide					200,000	-	-	-			√	PPD	DPCU
Facilitate the preparation of 5No. local plans	5 selected communities							5,000				√	PPD	DPCU

Table 6.4: Annual Action Plan for 2029 Fiscal Year

Objective: Access health service delivery to all citizens in the District by December, 2029														
Program: Health promotion														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.	
Construction of 1No. CHPS compound with male and female ward, 2-unit WC, Residential Accommodation and mechanized Borehole at Bonte.	Baafi					3,000,000	-	-	-		√		DPCU	GHS

Continuation and completion of 2No. maternity wards	Yefri & Fiema					1,000,000	-	-	-		√	DPs	DPCU
Continuation and completion of 1No. CHPS compound with mechanized borehole and Nurses Quarters	Tom					300,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	GHS
Continuation and completion of Agenda 111 Hospital	Busunya-Akonkonti					-	-	-	11,000,000		√	DPs	DPCU
Upgrading of 1No. CHPS compounds to Health Centre	Bono Manso					350,000	-	-	500,000	√		DPCU	GHS
Continuation of construction of 2No. CHPS Compounds	Asekye & Boana					1,200,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GHS
Drilling and mechanization of 11 No. boreholes	Adoe, Saah, Yayagya, Nipahiam oa, Baafi, Asekye, Dwenewo ho					560,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	CWSA
Continuation and completion of Drilling, Construction and Mechanization of 8No. boreholes	Akokonti Yefri Kranka Habitat Domebra Asekye Boana Tanko Pinihin					1,125,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	CWSA
Continuation and completion of Drilling and Construction of 6No. Boreholes with Hand Pumps	Amyawkr om Kunsu Sunday Asouti Yaayaga Adoosi Wanasam kuraa					490,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	CWSA
Repair and maintenance of 7No. broken down boreholes	Mangoase Bonte Akrudwa 2 Bomini Adumasa					200,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	DWST

	Odumasi Boana												
Construction and Drilling of 3No. Boreholes with hand pumps	Selected communities					300,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	DWST
Objective: Improve infrastructure condition of 80% of district by 2029													
Program: Infrastructure development program													
		Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Extension of electricity to new households and underserved areas in selected communities	Adumasa, Bono Manso, Tankor, Yefri, Baafi					-	2,000,000		5,000,000	√		DPCU	NEDCo/VRA
Facilitate the Installation/upgrading of transformers and street bulbs of selected communities	Bodom, Senya, Bono Manso					-	-	5,000	-	√		NEDCo/VRA	DPCU
Maintenance of street lights in the major communities	Busunya Dromankes Yefri Kranka Bono Manso & others					100,000	-	=	-	√		NEDCo/VRA	DPCU
Procurement of solar system to rural communities						-	-		5,000,000	√		NEDCo/VRA	DPCU
Facilitate the promotion of sports	District wide					1,000,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Rehabilitate and maintenance of spot improvement on Asekye-Atebubu Highway	Asekye – Atebubu Highway					-	98,000	-	-	√		DPCU	GHA
Facilitate and guide the construction of speed ramps in selected communities	Dwenewo ho, Nipahiam oa							5,000			√	DPCU	GHA
Construction and upgrading of selected feeder roads	Timiabu – Odumasi, Konkrom					300,000	450,000	-	-	√		DPCU	DFRs

	pe-Bodom, Bonte – Bomini & Dromankuma – Dromankuma Junction & others											
Open and shaping of selected feeder roads and rehabilitation of community roads	Asouti feeder road, Betoda/Kunsu Feeder road & Sikaa-Baafi feeder road & Others				270,000	420,000	-	-	√		DPCU	DFRs
Rehabilitate and maintenance of selected feeder roads	Busunya-(Bomini-Busunya, Fiema				150,000	250,000	-	-	√		DPCU	DFRs
Construct drainage and gutter systems in selected communities	Bono Manso, Bomini, Bonte & others				450,000	150,000	-	-	√		DPCU	DFRs
Facilitate the construction and continuation of town roads in selected communities	Busunya, Yefri, Dromakese, Bono Manso & Others				-	-	70,000	-	√		DPCU	DFRs
<p>Objectives:</p> <p>Increase classroom coverage from 46% to 90% by 2029</p> <p>To increase furniture coverage from 30% to 80% by 2029</p> <p>Increase rural staff accommodation by 10%</p> <p>Increase pass rate from 76% to 90% by 2029</p>												
Program: Education Development												

Project Description	Location	Time Frame				Funding Sources				Status		Implem. Agencies	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block, office, store, staff common room, 4 seater water closet toilet facility at Tanfiano	Tanfiano					1,450,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block, office, store, staff common room, 4 seater water closet toilet facility at Kranka Islamic B JHS	Kranka					800,000	2,000,000	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Completion of 3unit Classroom block with office, store, staff common room and 4-seater W/C for both boys and girls for Fiema Anglican school	Fiema					700,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Renovation of 6-unit Anglican Primary and 3 unit classroom for RC JHS block at Busunya	Busunya					400,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Facilitate support to students within the district	District wide					1,000,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Establishment of Teacher Award Scheme	District wide					-	-	80,000	-	√		DPCU	GES
Provision of 1157 furniture	Domebra DA Nipahiam oa DA Primary School Bono Manso DA Primary School					500,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Organize mock examination for BECE Candidates in the district	District wide					-	-	10,000	-	√		DPCU	GES
Completion of 2No. 2-unit KG block with washroom, mechanized borehole	Bono Manso Boana					500,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES
Continuation of 2No. 3 – units classroom block with office, store,	Domeabra JHS					1,650,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	GES

computer laboratory, washrooms, WC toilet facility, electricity connectivity and library	Nipahiam oa DA primary School												
Continuation and completion of 2no. 6 – unit classroom block withal facilities	Tanfiano Konkomp e					859,999				✓		DPCU	GES
Objective: Increase agriculture productivity by 70% by 2029 To increase food security by 60% by 2029													
Program: Agriculture Development													
Project Description	Location	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Facilitate the establishment of agriculture mechanization centres at the four area councils	Dromanke se, Busunya, Yefri & Kranka					500,000	-	-		√		DPCU	DDA
Facilitate the supply of affordable and ready available farm inputs	All communities					-	-	5,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Support women in agriculture	All communities					5,000	-	-	250,000	√		DPCU	DDA
Facilitate the acquisition of credit facilities for farmers	All communities					-	-	5,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Facilitate the establishing of standardized weighing scales and pricing for stable crop produce	All Communities					-	-	5,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Provide Extension services to farmers	All Communities					5,000	-	6,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Facilitate market linkages between farmers and buyers	All Communities					-	-	7,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Objective: To promote local economic development by 20% by 2029													
Program: Socio-economic empowerment program													
Facilitate the operationalization of 1No. market with WC Toilet facility and electricity connection	Asekye					-	-	5,000		√		DPCU	DDA
Design & construction of 24 HR Module Market at Bono Manso	Bono Manso					250,000	250,000	-		√		DPCU	DWD
Renovation of Dromankese Market	Dromanke se					150,000	200,000	-		√		DPCU	DWD

Continuation and Completion of 4No. 32-unit market stalls at Busunya	Busunya					221,233.08		-			√		DPCU	DWD
Completion of renovated 3No. Community Warehouse	Asekye Fiema Bonte					100,000		-			√		DPCU	DWD
Continuation and Completion of 1 No. 6-seater Urinal at Busunya Market	Busunya					70,000		-			√		DPCU	DWD
Facilitate and Support the establishment of Cashew Board at Area Council	Bono Manso, Busunya, Dromakese & Yefri					-	-	70,000			√		DPCU	DDA
Objectives:														
Promote 3 tourism sites in the district by 2029														
Increase marketing of local tourists by 10% by 2029														
Program: Tourism Development														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.	
Facilitate and Support the establishment of Ecotourism Board at new tourist sites	Dwenewo ho, Pinihin, Bono Manso					-	-	80,000	-		√		DPCU	DWD
Construction of fence wall, entrance gate with office and store, completion of changing rooms and 6-urinal for male and female at Bono-Manso waterfall	Bono-Manso					700,000	-	-	-		√		DPCU	DWD
Facilitate support to farmers in the district	District wide					-	-	10,000	-		√		DPCU	DWD
Facilitate and support the establishment of community durbar grounds	Sikaa & Odumasi					100,000	-	70,000			√		DPCU	DWD
Objectives:														
Increase potable water coverage from 47% to 90% by 2029														
Reduction in incidence of breakdown of water facility to 10% by 2029														
Increase solid waste facilities from 29% to 80% by 2029														
Reduce incidence of open defecation to 20% by 2029														
Increase hygiene practices by 80%														
Programs:														
Waste management program														

Environmental sustainability and Sanitation management Program														
Conduct hygiene screening for food vendors and butchers	District wide							2,000			✓		DPCU	DEHU
Dislodgement of 3No. public toilet at selected communities	Yefri Bono Manso Dromanke se					300,000	√	-	-		√		DEHU	DPCU
Completion of 1 No. 10-seater water closet toilet facility at Dromankuma by the Middle Belt Authority	Dromakuman					333,827.13		-		√			DPCU	DWD
Organize Sanitation Improvement activities	District wide					270,000	-	-	-		√		DEHU	DPCU
Organize District wide fumigation /disinfection exercise	District wide					400,000	-	-	-		√		DEHU	DPCU
Provision of waste containers at selected communities facilities	Adumasa, Tanfiano & Boana					350,000	-	-		√			DPCU	DEHU
Facilitate and support the CLTS in the district	All communities					-	-	5,000		√			DPCU	DEHU
Procurement of final disposal sites	Odumasi & Akonkonti					500,000	-	-		√			DPCU	DEHU
Evacuation and collection of refuse to disposal sites	Yefri, Asekye, Sikaa and Kranka					450,000	-	-		√			DPCU	DEHU
Organize 12No, sanitation day celebrations	Selected communities					400,000	-	100,000		√			DPCU	DEHU
Purchasing of sanitary tools and cleaning materials	Busunya					1,000,000				√			DPCU	DEHU
Procurement of 4No. Motorbikes for Daily inspection of households sanitation activities	All stationed officers					800,000	-	-		√			DPCU	DEHU
Conduct hygiene screening for food vendors and butchers	District wide							2,000		✓			DPCU	DEHU
Facilitate the planting of Trees	District wide							2,000		✓			NADMO	DPCU
Organize public education on Bush fire menace	10 communities							2,000		✓			NADMO	DPCU

Organize public sensitization on sand winning	Selected communities							1,000		√		NADMO	DPCU
Facilitate the establishment and management of GPSNP CCMI subprojects	Selected communities							5,000			√	Dept. A	DPCU
Control and arrest of stray animals	All communities					-	-	5,000		√		DPCU	DEHU
Facilitate the addressing conflicts between cattle herdsman and Farmers	Bodom, Dromanke se, Dinkra, Betoda					-	-	5,000		√		DPCU	DEHU
Facilitate establishment of Rural telecommunication networks with solar systems	All selected communities					-	-	70,000		√		DPCU	DWD
Continuation and completion of Town roads	Busunya					450,000	-	-		√		DPCU	DWD
Objective: Increase social protection programmes for vulnerable groups by 80% by 2029													
Program: Social Protection													
Organize sensitization exercise in 10 communities on Child Maintenance	Selected communities					-	-	5,000	-		√	SWCD	DPCU
Facilitate the payment of LEAP Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Communities								1,500		√	SWCD	DPCU
Register new and update PWDs album	All Communities					6,000					√	SWCD	DPCU
Facilitate the registration of LEAP beneficiaries on NHIS	Beneficiary Communities					-	-	-	1,000		√	SWCD	DPCU
Support PWDs with income generation activities	Selected Communities					100,000	-	-	-		√	SWCD	DPCU
Objective: To increase popular participation by 80% of communities by December 2029 To increase security visibility by 20% by December 2029													
Programs: Institutional Capacity and strengthening program Citizen Engagement Program													

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	DACF	DACF-RFG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Operations and Maintenance of Assembly Assets and overheads cost	Busunya					461,370.31	-	-	-	√		DA	DPCU
Continuation of renovation of Assembly Assets Bungalow	Busunya					628,000	-	-	-		√	DA	DPCU
Strengthening and refurbishment of sub-structures	Yefri , Busunya, Kranka & Dromanke se					86,891.25	-	-	-	√		DA	DPCU TAs
Conduct quarterly, monthly and mid-year plan and budget review and statutory meetings	District wide					70,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	DA TAs RCC DPCU MLGRD
Conduct Monitoring & Evaluation of Development projects	District					80,000	-	-	-		√	DPCU	DA
Procure stationary and office equipment for administrative activities	Busunya					120,000	-	-	-	√		DA	DPCU
Conduct 4 Quarterly Town Hall Meetings	District wide					100,000	-	-	-	√		DA	DPCU TAs
Organize training for Assembly members on annual action plan and Budget preparation	Busunya					5,000	-	-	-	√		CA	DPCU
Organize training for staff on Staff Appraisal System, Staffing Norms, Service Delivery Standards and Performance Management Systemetc.	Busunya					10,000.00	-	-	-	√		HR Dept.	RCC
Procurement of Office table, Laptop and Printer for Environmental Health Unit	Busunya					20,000	-	-	-	√		DA	DPCU
Preparation of Annual Action Plan, Budget and Revenue Improvement action plan (RIAP)	Busunya					20,000	-	-	-	√		DPCU	Other Departments
Organize quarterly and monthly statutory meetings (DPCU, DAC, Sub-committees, Executive Committee, General Assembly, Budget Committee, DISEC, Technical sub-committee, Spatial	District wide					70,000				√		DPCU	DA TAs RCC DPCU MLGRD

Planning Committee, DEOC, Mgt/HoD, Quarterly Area Council Meetings)												
Provision of Protocol services	District wide				200,000				√		DA	DPCU
Provision of support for community self-help projects/initiatives	District wide				150,000				√		DA	DPCU
Facilitate DCE community engagement	All Area Councils				15,000					√	Area Councils	DPCU
Provision of counterpart funding for Donor initiatives	District wide				300,000				√		DA	DPCU
Organize a 2 day's training for two client service officers	Busunya				30,000			x		√	DA	HRM Dept.
Organize one day training on building technology and the use of drone machine	Busunya				10,000			x		√	DA	HRM Dept. & DPP
Organize two day training on effective revenue mobilization	4 Area Councils				20,000			x	√		DA	HRM Dept. & Dept. of finance
Support to staff to attend trainings and workshops	Busunya				100,000					√	DA	DPCU
Rehabilitation of police stations	Yefri, Kranka, Bono Manso				300,000	-	-		√		DPCU	DWD
Establishment of 3No. police post	Dinkra, Fiema & Bono Manso				350,000	-	-		√		DPCU	DWD
Objectives: Prepare and implement spatial plans (SDFs, SPs and 40 Local Plans) by December, 2029												
Program: Settlement Planning and Development												
Completion of the Spatial Development Framework preparation	District wide				200,000	-	-	-		√	PPD	DPCU
Facilitate the preparation of 5No. local plans	5 selected communities						5,000			√	PPD	DPCU

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0: MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1: Introduction

This chapter outlines the mechanisms and systems established to track progress, assess performance, and ensure accountability throughout the implementation of the development agenda over the four-year period (2026 – 2029). The primary purpose of the M&E arrangements is to facilitate timely and evidence-based decision-making by continuously measuring the extent to which planned objectives, strategies, and projects are being met.

The chapter typically covers:

- The legal and institutional framework mandating M&E activities, as governed by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) under the Constitution of Ghana and the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480).
- The roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders including government Ministries, Departments, Agencies (MDAs), Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs), Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), civil society organizations, and development partners in the M&E processes.
- The methods and tools for performance monitoring such as monitoring matrices, participatory monitoring, annual reviews, mid-term and end-of-term evaluations.
- Accountability and learning mechanisms designed to promote transparency and continuous improvement of development programs.
- A communication strategy for disseminating M&E findings to enhance ownership and public engagement.

The arrangements serve to ensure that, the MTDP implementation is on course and aligns with national and global development goals, supporting evidence-based adjustments where necessary to optimize development outcomes.

This chapter also outlines the Indicators to track the implementation of programs and projects as contained in the program of action (PoA) and annual action plan (AAP) in the plan (DMTDP, 2026 – 2029). The indicators comprise both the district and national level indicators as defined by the NDPC.

The ultimate goal of M&E is to monitor and evaluate the outcomes and impacts of programs and projects being implemented in reducing multi-dimensional poverty on a sustainable basis. To achieve this, it is envisaged that all stakeholders and institutions are strengthened

and empowered to lead the process and sustain the system with continuous flow of timely, reliable, accurate and relevant information that will be used to track progress.

The main goal of the 2026 – 2029 DMTDP is to develop the district into a spatially homogeneous entity, offering wider opportunities for socio-economic development and the general welfare of its inhabitants within an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity.

However, the objectives of the DMTDP are grouped under the various development sectors of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework 2026-2029 namely;

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment and Human Settlements Development
- Governance and Institutional Development

7.2.0: Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

The section involves a systematic process to recognize all key individuals, groups, or organizations that have an interest or role in the development plan's implementation and outcomes. This process categorizes stakeholders based on their level of interest, influence, and potential impact on the plan's success, enabling targeted engagement strategies.

7.2.1: Stakeholder Identification

Specifically, stakeholder identification entails mapping out the various stakeholders, including government agencies, development partners, civil society, private sector, and affected communities, to understand their roles and interests.

7.2.2: Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder analysis then assesses their capacity, influence, and how they are likely to be affected by or contribute to the implementation and monitoring of the MTDP. This analysis helps in prioritizing stakeholders, determining the appropriate level and mode of engagement, and ensuring that stakeholder inputs are integrated into monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes.

This structured approach facilitates **effective coordination, transparent communication, and accountability**, fostering collaboration among all actors involved and enhancing the overall efficiency and effectiveness of monitoring and evaluation functions within the 2026-2029 planning cycle in Ghana.

At this point, the DPCU assessed stakeholder interest responsibilities and needs in term of their potential influence or impacts on the interventions so as determine their magnitude on the successful implementation of M & E plan. The result of the analysis is spelt out in tables 7.1 and 7.2 below.

Table 7.1: Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholders	Needs/Interest/Responsibilities	Involvement	Potential Effects
Regional Coordinating Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the availability of accurate, reliable and timely data from the districts for effective decision-making • Harmonize and coordinate regional M&E progress reports • Provide feedback on M&E reports to districts • Ensure accountability & transparency • Disseminate M&E Results • Support capacity building & training in M&E • Supervise District M&E activities • Receive district M&E reports, • Use M&E results for evidence-based policy formulation and decision-making • Create demand for M&E results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in M&E workshops, seminars and meetings • Harmonization and coordination of M&E reports • Dissemination and communication of M&E Results • Preparation and revision of M&E documents • M&E orientations, feedback and capacity building • Inspection of projects • Participation in evaluations • Participation in PM&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanctions • Withdrawal of support in respect of M & E
Decentralised/Non-decentralised Departments/Agencies at the district level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and evaluate DMTDP • Provide feedback on M&E reports • Ensure accountability and transparency • Conduct PM&E • Ensure prudent use and management of resources • Monitor the use of funds flow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection and validation • Preparation of M&E plan • Project inspection and monitoring • Participation in PM&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Withdrawal of services • Unwilling to provide input for M&E preparation and data for monitoring
Beneficiary communities & Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand and use M&E reports or results for advocacy • Sharing development information • Demand quality, reliable and affordable services • Ensure transparency and accountability • Timely completion of projects and programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination and communication of M&E Results • Participation in M&E workshops, seminars and meetings • Inspection of projects • Participation in evaluations • Participation in PM&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Withdrawal of cooperation in PM&E
Area Councils and Unit Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand transparency and accountability • Demand and use M&E reports or results for advocacy • Status of implementation of DMTDP • Monitor project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project monitoring and inspection • Participation in PM&E • Participation in M&E orientations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe intermediary role between communities and DA
Intermediary organizations (NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure transparency and accountability • Ensure quality and efficient goods and services delivery • Demand and use M&E data or results for advocacy • Disseminate M&E results • Conduct PM&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in M&E workshops, seminars and meetings • Dissemination and communication of M&E Results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Withdrawal of key services

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation and revision of M&E documents • Data collection and validation 	
Donor agencies/Development partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide funds, logistics and technical assistance for M&E • Demand for M&E results • Ensure accountability and transparency • Ensure quality and efficient goods and services delivery • Support evaluation capacity building • Use M&E results for evidence-based policy dialogue and decision-making • Create demand for M&E results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in M&E workshops, seminars and meetings • Data validation • Preparation and revision of M&E documents • Dissemination and communication of M&E Results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Withdrawal of funds and logistics for M&E
The Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand and use M&E results • Demand quality, reliable and affordable services • Ensure transparency and accountability • Monitor and report on projects and programs • Disseminate M&E results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in M&E workshops, seminars and meetings • Dissemination and communication of M&E Results • Inspection of projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of inaccurate information about development interventions to the public
NDPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor, evaluate and coordinate development policies, plans and strategies • Provide evidence-based policy advice to the President, Parliament and other stakeholders • Support M&E capacity building & training at all levels • Demand and harmonize progress reports from all MDAs and MMDAs • Provide feedback on M&E results • Ensure incentives are provided for effective M&E at all levels • Ensure that a functional M&E system exists at all levels • Prepare M&E Guidelines for sectors and districts • Prepare national M&E Plan • Prepare M&E manual for reference and training at all levels • Conduct PM&E • Conduct evaluations • Prepare sector M&E Plan • Monitor and Evaluate the SMTDP • Apply M&E rewards and sanctions • Use M&E results for policy formulation and decision-making • Provide feedback on M&E reports and backstopping to districts and sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection of projects • Data collection, validation and analysis • Revision and collation of M&E results from MDAs, MMDAs, CSOs, etc. • Dissemination and communication of M&E results • Organization of M&E orientations and training workshops • Organization of M&E workshops, seminars, meetings and conferences • Preparation and revision of M&E documents • Preparation of district and sector M&E Guidelines • Organization of PM&E • Commission and participation in evaluations and specific studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay the release of M & E guidelines • Fail in organizing PM& E • Delay in delivering feedback to MMDAs • Refusal in organizing capacity building on M&E for technical staff of MMDAs

Political Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand transparency and accountability • Track M&E results to evaluate performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in M&E seminars • Project monitoring and inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of inaccurate information on development interventions
Traders and farmers Associations/Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure delivery of efficient goods and services • Demand for timely delivery of programs and projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in M&E seminars • Project monitoring and inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Withdrawal of services • Dissemination of inaccurate information on development interventions
Nkoranza North District Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare district M&E Plan • Ensure the availability of accurate, reliable and timely data for evidence-based policy formulation and decision-making • Monitor and evaluate DMTDPs • Produce M&E Reports (Quarterly and Annually) • Ensure accountability and transparency • Provide feedback on M&E Reports • Disseminate M&E Results • Support M&E capacity building and training • Create demand for M&E results • Use M&E to enhance ownership and partnership in local development • Conduct PM&E • Conduct evaluations • Use M&E results for evidence-based policy formulation and decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection and validation • Participation in M&E workshops, seminars and meetings • Preparation and revision of M&E documents • M&E orientations, feedback and capacity building • Inspection of projects • Participation in evaluations • Participation in PM&E • Dissemination and communication of M&E Results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor delivery of outputs and targets • Dissemination of inaccurate information and communication on development interventions
Private Sector Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure transparency and accountability • Ensure quality and efficient goods and services delivery • Demand and use M&E data or results • Disseminate M&E results • Share development information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection and validation • Dissemination and communication of M&E Results • Preparation and revision of M&E documents • Inspection of projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refusal in tax payment • Withdrawal of services • Publication of false information on interventions

Sources: (2022 – 2025 DMTDP) M & E Plan & NDPC M&E Plan (2010-13)

Table 7.2: Analysis of stakeholder interest, influence, roles, and engagement approaches

Stakeholder	Role/Function	Level of Interest	Level of Influence	Engagement Strategy	Responsibilities in M&E
Government Ministries & Agencies	Policy formulation and implementation	High	High	Regular coordination meetings	Data collection, progress reporting
Local Government (MMDAs)	Local plan execution and service delivery	High	Medium	Capacity building and reporting	Monitoring local indicators, feedback loops
Development Partners	Funding and technical support	Medium	High	Partnership forums, technical reviews	Provide resources and expertise for M&E
Civil Society Organizations	Advocacy and community mobilization	High	Medium	Public consultations and workshops	Community-level monitoring and reporting
Private Sector	Investment and service provision	Medium	Medium	Public-private dialogue platforms	Reporting on private sector projects
Academia and Research Bodies	Research and validation	Low	Low	Research collaborations	Data analysis and evaluation support
Media	Information dissemination	Medium	Medium	Engagement through press briefings	Dissemination of M&E findings to the public

Source: DPCU own Construct, 2025

The above tables help to identify stakeholders' interests and influence concerning the MTDP's monitoring and evaluation, guiding the approach to their involvement and responsibilities to ensure the plan's successful implementation.

This helps in ensuring effective coordination, transparency, and accountability in monitoring and evaluation arrangements, allowing for timely feedback and improvement toward achieving the 2026-2029 development objectives in the District.

7.3: Monitoring Matrix

The Monitoring Matrix forms a crucial part of this section of the plan which will address the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements within the 2026–2029 District Medium-Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) of the district. The Monitoring Matrix serves as a structured tool for systematically tracking the implementation progress of set development objectives, strategies, programs, and projects outlined in the DMTDP. Table 7.3 shows the monitoring matrix for the medium-term (2026 – 2029).

Table 7.3: Monitoring Matrix for 2026 – 2029 planning period

Goal: Promote sustainable economic growth and development										
Objective: To create decent life for all										
Program: Agriculture Development										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops	Annual increase in yields of selected crops: a. Maize	Outcome	55,196.5 mt	60,441	66,181.6	72,469	79,353.7	Urban & Rural	Annual	Department of Agric
	b. Cassava		70,020mt	150,924	156,961.6	163,231	171,401			
	c. Yam		102,301.3	120,222	131,042	1587.3	155,691			
	d. Groundnut		1,260mt	1360.8	1460.7	1587.3	1714.3			
	e. Rice		172.5mt	181.1	190.2	199.7	209.7			
	Annual increase in yield of cash crops: a. Cashew	Outcome	17,159.3 mt	18,703.3	20,247.3	21,791.6	23,235.9			
	b. Mango		8,255.9mt	8,669	8669	9,557.1	10,035			
	Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected livestock	Annual increase in yields of selected livestock and fish:	Outcome							
a. Cattle		7,156		7,514	7899	8294	8709			
b. Sheep		8,590		9020	9471	9945	10442			
c. Goat		7,488		7862	8255	8668	9101			
d. Pigs		1,405		1475	1549	1626	1704			
e. Poultry		30,266		31779	33368	35036	36778			

Rate of farmers adopting agriculture technologies	The speed or percentage at which farmers integrate new technologies into their farming practices	Outcome	27,2	27%	27%	27%	27%	Urban & Rural	Annual/Planting season	Department of Agric
Percentage of farmers accessing extension services	The proportion of farmers who receive support, guidance, and resources from extension services.	Outcome	40%	41%	42%	43.3%	44.6%	Male & Female	Monthly	Department of Agric
AEA – Farmer ratio	Number of AEAs per farmer or per unit of farmland	Outcome	1.2564	1.2602	1.2641	1.2681	2721	Male & Female	Annual	Department of Agric
Goal: Promote sustainable economic growth and development										
Objective: To increase youth employment by 20% by December 2029										
Program: Youth empowerment and employment										
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	How many unemployed youth undergone or going entrepreneurial training	Outcome	20%	30%	40%	50%	70%	Male & Female	Annually	BAC
Total amount of internally generated revenue % increase in tourist arrivals	An amount of funds generated internally	Outcome	Nil	10%	20%	30%	40%	N/A	Annually	Tourist Sites
Number of trained youth owned businesses still operational for 6 months after training	Number of businesses established and sustained	Outcome	45	80	120	200	280	Male & Female	Annually	BAC/ SWCD/ DoA

Goal: Promote sustainable economic growth and development										
Objective: To increase decent livelihood for all										
Program: Enterprise Development										
Percentage increase in new businesses establishment	How many businesses created within a year	Outcome	Nil	5%	10%	15%	20%	N/A	Annually	BAC
Rate of local economic development	The growth and nature of the local economy	Outcome	N/A	10%	20%	30%	40%	N/A	Annually	BAC
Proportion of economic data use	How often does economic data put into use	Outcome	5%	15%	20%	25%	30%	N/A	Annually	BAC

Table 7.3: Monitoring Matrix for 2026 – 2029 planning period

Goal: Improve the well-being and quality of life for all citizens in the district										
Objective: Increase classroom coverage from 46% to 90% by 2029 To increase furniture coverage from 30% to 80% by 2029 Increase rural staff accommodation by 10% Increase pass rate from 76% to 90% by 2029										
Program: Education Development										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Gross Enrolment Rate: KG Primary JHS SHS	Indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling- regardless of age- as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group: KG Primary JHS SHS	Output	118%	115%	110%	105%	100%	Male & Female	Termly	GES Planning/Statistics
			82%	83%	85%	88%	90%			
			81%	83%	86%	90%	95%			
			88%	90%	91%	92%	95%			
Pupil – Teacher ratio	Number of students/pupils per teacher in a school: KG Primary JHS SHS	Input	23:21	25:1	26:1	28:1	30:1	Male & Female	Termly	GES
			29:1	30:1	33:1	35:1	35:1			
			13:1	18:1	19:1	22:1	25:1			
			18:1	20:1	22:1	23:1	25:1			
% of reduction in Teacher absenteeism	Decrease in the no. of teachers absent from	outcome						Male & Females	Yearly	GES/MOE

	school, often expressed as a % change from a baseline: KG		1:22	1:22	1:22	1:22	1:22			
	Primary		1:28	1:28	1:28	1:28	1:28			
	JHS		1:20	1:20	1:20	1:20	1:20			
	SHS		1:19	1:19	1:19	1:19	1:19			
Percentage of JHS graduates accessing free SHS education	Proportion of JHS graduates who enroll in SHS under a government funded program that covers tuition fees	Outcome/ Access	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Male & Females	Yearly	GES/MOE
Net Enrolment Ratio: KG Primary JHS	Number of children of official school going age in school over total population of children of official school going age:	Outcome						Male & Female	Termly	GES Planning/Statistics
	KG		73%	75%	77%	79%	81%			
	Prim.		68.%	70%	73%	75%	77%			
	JHS		59%	61%	63%	65%	67%			
Gender Parity Index	The ratio of female – to – male enrolment, attendance and completion rate: KG	Equity	0.98	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Male & Female	Termly	GES Planning/Statistics
	Prim.		1.01	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			

	JHS		1.00	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			
	SHS		1.02	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			
Completion rate	Measure the percentage of students who complete a specific level of education: KG	Outcome	95.2%	96%	97%	98%	99%	Male & Female	Termly	GES Planning/Statistics
	Prim.		73.8%	76%	77%	78%	80%			
	JHS		78%	80%	82%	83%	85%			
	SHS		65%	67%	70%	75%	80%			
Pass rate	Measures a percentage of students who achieve a passing grade or score on an examination, assessment or evaluation: JHS	outcome	70%	80%	90%	95%	100%	Male & Female	Yearly	GES Planning/Statistics
	JHS		78%	80%	85%	90%	95%			
	SHS									
Goal: Improve the well-being and quality of life for all citizens in the district										
Objective: Universal access to health service for all										
Program: Health sector Development										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Proportion of health facilities that are functional:	The percentage of health facilities that are operational, fully equipped, and providing essential health services to the population: CHPS Compound	Access	20	22	25	27	30	Rural & Urban	Quarterly	DDHS District CHPS Coordinator
	Clinic		1	2	2	3	3			

	Health Centre		3	4	5	7	9				
	Polyclinic		1	2	2	3	4				
	Hospital		0	1	1	1	1				
Prevalence of malnutrition (institutional)	The proportion of a population that suffers from malnutrition which can manifest as under nutrition or over nutrition: Wasting	Outcome							Male & Female	Bi-Annuals	District Nutrition Officer
	Underweight		0.40	0.35	0.30	0.25	0.20				
	Stunting		0.60	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.20				
	Overweight		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	The number of deaths among pregnant women or within a specified period after delivery or termination of pregnancy per 100,000 live births	outcome	0/100.000	0/100.000	0/100.000	0/100.000	0/100.000		Female	Quarterly	District Public Health Nurse
Prevalence of anemia in pregnant women at 36 weeks of gestation	% of pregnant women at 36 weeks of gestation with HB <11 gm	Outcome	13.37%	11.5%	10.0%	8.0%	6.0%		Male & Female	Quarterly	District Midwives DPHN
Proportion of deliveries attended by trained health workers	% of the annual target delivered by trained health workers	Outcome	40.88%	50.2%	55%	60%	65%		Male & Female	Bi-Annual	DPHN District Midwives
Children under five years who are underweight	% of children under five years who are underweight	Outcome	0	0	0	0	0		Male & Female	Bi-Annual	District Nutrition Officer

TB Case notification rate	% of TB cases detected out of district target	Outcome	33%	40%	45%	50%	60%	Male & Female	Quarterly	Dist. Focal Person
Doctor – Patient Ration	No. of patients to a Doctor	Outcome	1:31543	1:2918	1:25650	1:21950	1:1856	Male & Female	Annual	DPHN DDHS
Nurse – Patient Ration	No. of patients to a Nurse at a given time	Performance/ Quality	1:261	1:250	1:210	1:180	1:150	Male & Female	Annual	DPHN DDHS
Under-five mortality rate	(Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	Outcome	2/1000	0/1000	0/1000	0/1000	0/1000	Male & Female	Bi-Annual	DDHS DPHN Clinical Coordinator
Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	The proportion of deaths among confirmed malaria cases in health care facility: District total	outcome	0	0	0	0	0	Male & Female	Annual	Clinical Coordinator DDHS DPHN
	Under five years		0	0	0	0	0			
	Women between 15-49		0	0	0	0	0			
Proportion of population with valid NHIS cards	The percentage of people in a population who have active and valid health insurance coverage: District Total	Access	45,233	50,000	55,000	60,000	65,000	Male & female	Annual	GHS & NHIA
	Indigents		11,618	12,000	12,500	13,000	13,500			
	Informal		12,790	13,000	13,500	14,000	14,500			
	Aged		1,300	1,350	1400	1450	1500			
	Under 18 years		17,285	18,000	18,500	19,000	19,500			
	Pregnant Women		2,240	2,540	3,000	3,540	4,000			

Number of births and deaths registered Birth (sex) Death (sex, age group)	The count of live births and deaths that have been officially recorded with the relevant authorities (Department of Birth and Death registry): Births: Male Female Death: Male Female	Process						Male & Female	Quarterly	Registry of Birth & Death
			N/A	20%	40%	60%	80%			
			N/A	30%	50%	70%	90%			
			N/A	5%	10%	15%	20%			
			N/A	2%	4%	6%	10%			
Recorded cases of child abuse	The documented instances of child abuse that have been reported, investigated and registered by relevant authorities (GPS, SWCD, GHS, CHRAJ): Child trafficking Child labour Sexual abuse, Emotional abuse Neglect. Early marriage Female genital mutilation Family-child separation	Outcome	N/A	0	0	0	0	Male & Female	Monthly	DSWCD GPS GHS
			3	3	3	2	1			
			10	8	6	4	3			
			20	15	10	5	5			
			10	7	5	3	3			
			5	3	3	1	0			
			1	1	1	1	1			
			10	10	8	5	5			
Reported cases of crime	The number of incidents or offences that have been officially reported to law enforcement agencies (GPS): Rape	Surveillance						Male & Female		DWSCD GHS GPS
			N/A	0	0	0	0			

	Armed robbery		N/A	0	0	0	0		Weekly	
	Defilement		2	2	1	1	1			
	Murder		N/A	0	0	0	0			
	Drug trafficking & Peddling		N/A	0	0	0	0			
	Drug abuse		N/A	0	0	0	0			
	Domestic violence		5	3	2	2	2			
% of PWDs who have access to income generating activities	Proportion of PWDs having access to Income Generating Activities	Outcome	45%	60%	75%	90%	100%	Male & Female	Quarterly	DSWCD
% increase in communities reporting suspected child abuse cases	The increase in community reporting child abuse	Outcome	N/A	5%	19%	15%	20%	All communities	Quarterly	DSWCD
% increase in LEAP beneficiary households with improved food security and nutrition	This measures the positive change in LEAP households having enough nutritious food	Outcome	370	450	500	550	600	All communities	Quarterly	DSWCD
% of indigents on NHIS	Proportion of Indigents of NHIS	Outcome	8,500	10,000	12,000	13,000	15,000	All communities	Quarterly	DSWCD
% of LEAP beneficiaries on NHIS	Proportion of LEAP on NHIS	outcome	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	All communities	Quarterly	DSWCD
Goal: Enhance Infrastructure and human settlement										
Objective: Improve infrastructure condition of 80% of district by 2029										
Program: Infrastructure Development										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of communities affected by disaster	The count of communities that have been impacted by a disaster: Bushfire Domestic fire	Impact						N/A	Quarterly	NADMO
			2	1	1	0	0			
			3	2	1	0	0			

	Floods		0	0	0	0	0			
	Wind/Rain Storm		3	2	1	0	0			
Percentage of communities covered by electricity	The proportion of communities that have access to electricity, either through a grid connection or off-grid solution: District Total	Outcome/Access	54.03%	57.81%	61.80%	66.19%	70.82%	Urban & Rural	VRA/NEDCo & MoEng.	DPCU
	Rural		45.0%	47.25%	49.61%	52.09%	54.70%			
	Urban		50.0%	53.50%	57.25%	61.25%	65.54%			
% change in number of households with access to electricity	Proportion of household with access to electricity	Impact	31.11%	40.79%	53.48%	70.11%	91.93%	Urban & Rural	VRA/NEDCo & MoEng.	DPCU
Proportion/length of roads maintained/ Rehabilitated	Level of maintenance of Trunk roads (km)	Impact	40.14	41.75	43.42	45.15	46.96	Urban & Rural	DWD	DPCU
	Urban Roads (in km)		65.32	71.85	79.03	86.94	95.63			
	Feeder Roads (in km)		55.88	61.46	67.61	74.37	81.81			
Proportion of settlements with approved settlement plans	Proportion of communities with settlement plans	Outcome	7.41	7.98	8.55	9.12	9.96	Urban & Rural	PPD	DPCU
Percent of land developers with approved permits	Proportion of land developers with permits	Outcome	5%	5.25%	5.46%	5.68	5.91%	Urban & Rural	PPD	DWD
% reduction of bush fires	Bush fire reduction rate	outcome	66.66%	33.33%	0	0	0	N/A	Yearly	NADMO
Rate of regulating illegal logging	How often does illegal logging prevented	outcome	N/A	10%	15%	20%	25%	All logging activities	Quarterly	NADMO
% Decrease in domestic fire occurrences	Level of domestic fire reduction	Outcome	42.85%	28.57%	14.28%	0	0	Rural & Urban	Quarterly	NADMO

% increase in disaster prone areas identification	How quick does disaster prone areas identified	Outcome	53.33%	66.66%	80%	86.66%	93.33%	NA	Quarterly	NADMO
% of reduction in wind storm	Reduction of wind storm	outcome	30.43%	21.73%	17.39%	13.04%	8.69%	NA	Yearly	NADMO
Proportion of Disaster victims supported	Number of disaster victims supported	Outcome	300	250	200	150	100	Male Female	Quarterly	NADMO
Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored: a. Forest	How many degraded lands rehabilitated:	outcome	137ha	25ha	25ha	25ha	25ha	Urban & Rural	Monthly	Dept. of Agriculture
Number of trees planted		Outcome	11447	12000	12500	13000	14000	Urban & Rural	Annual	NADMO FORESTRY COMMISSION
% of increase in tree planting	Increase in tree planting	Outcome	10.20%	95.39%	96%	96.15%	92.86%	Urban & Rural	Annual	NADMO FORESTRY COMMISSION
Proportion of environmental management laws offenders prosecuted	How many offenders of environmental management laws prosecuted	outcome	0%	5%	3%	2%	1%	All category of offenders	Quarterly	DEHU
Number of waste final dumping sites	How many waste dumping site created and manage	impact	1	1	2	2	3	Urban & Rural	Yearly	DEHU
Percent of population with access to safe water source	Number of people with access to safe water source	Outcome	61.23%	67%	74%	85%	98%	Male Female	Yearly	DEHU
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation facilities	Number of people with access to improved sanitation facilities	Outcome	19.4%	21%	23.3%	26.7%	32.1%	Male Female	Yearly	DEHU
EHO-N0. of HHD Ration	Average household per Environmental Health Officer for visitation	outcome	1:3765	1:3500	1:3250	1:2800	1:2350	Male & Female	Yearly	DEHU

% Decrease in environmental polluted related diseases	The reduction in the number of illnesses caused by pollution in the environment	Impact	10%	8%	6%	4%	2%	Male Female	Yearly	DEHU
Proportion of food vendors with Certification from DEHU	Number of food vendors with Certification from DEHU	Outcome	82.5%	85%	90%	95%	100%	Male Female	Yearly	DEHU
Proportion of Communities with Approved Final Dumping Site	Number of Communities with Approved Final Dumping Site	Outcome	0%	10%	15%	20%	25%	Urban & Rural	Yearly	DEHU
Proportion of Communities with Approved Cemetery	Number of Communities with Approved Cemetery	outcome	0%	20%	60%	65%	85%	Urban & Rural	Yearly	DEHU
Proportion of working boreholes	Number of working boreholes	Outcome	40.8%	50%	75%	95%	100%	Urban & Rural	Yearly	DEHU
Goal: Deepen Local Governance and Accountability										
Objective: To increase popular participation by 80% of communities by December 2029 To increase security visibility by 20% by December 2029										
Programs: Institutional Capacity and strengthening program Citizen Engagement Program										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Proportion of Sub-district structures functioning	Functional Area Councils	Outcome	0	4	4	4	4	-	Quarterly	Central Administration
Percentage of Assembly's Expenditure within the DMTDP budget	Out of the total budget of the plan, how much have been spent on its implementation	Outcome	0	25%	50%	75%	100%	-	Yearly	DPCU
Frequency of Information sharing with public on	Number of time public receive development	Outcome	0	4	4	4	4	Urban & Rural	Quarterly	Central Administration/ PRCC

development intervention	information from Assembly									
Police – Citizen Ratio	Number of people to be serve by a police officer	Outcome	1: 5,188	1:5000	1:4,500	1:4000	1:3500	Male & Female	Quarterly	GPS and DPCU
DISEC Functionality	Operations of DISEC	Impact	12 monthly meetings per year	12	12	12	12	Male & Female	Monthly	Central Administration

7.4: MONITORING AND EVALUATION CALENDAR/WORKPLAN AND BUDGET

7.4.1 Introduction

A vital component of the M&E Plan is an M&E Calendar or Work Plan. The calendar which was developed in a participatory manner indicates the time frame and a budget relating to each activity and the actors (who should do what and when). The table below gives the details of the M&E calendar/work plan for monitoring implementation of the DMTDP.

Table 7.4: Monitoring & Evaluation Calendar And Budget

Activities	Time Frame (2022 – 2025)	Actors	Budget (GH¢)
Data collection and review meetings			
Quarterly field visits/Monitoring	3 rd Tuesdays in March, June, September and December	DPCU, Community Leaders, Project Beneficiaries, CSOs, Contractors, Consultants & Financiers	33,720
Quarterly review meetings	3 rd Thursday in March, June, September and December	DPCU, heads of units and CSOs	18,900
Preparation of quarterly reports	Before 15 th of April, July, October and January	DPCU/DPO	38,320
Submission of quarterly reports to RPCU/NDPC	By 15 th of April, July, October and January	DCD/DPO	7,200
Total Budget for Data collection and review meetings			57,272.00
Annual Progress Report (APR) preparation and dissemination			
Data collation	From 15 th Jan. annually	DPCU and heads of units	2,040
Draft District APR prepared	31 st Jan. annually	DPCU	4,440
Draft APR review workshop	15 th February annually	DPCU, Heads of Units, RPCU, Assembly Members, Opinion Leaders, CSOs & Development Partners	15,560
Final APR submitted to RPCU/NDPC	By 28 th Feb. annually	DCD/DPO	3,280
Dissemination of District APR	15 th March annually	DPCU	17,000.00
Total Budget for Annual Progress Report (APR) preparation and dissemination			57,744.00
District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) Evaluations			
Mid-term Evaluation	Start 15 th March 2020	DPCU, Heads of Units, RPCU, NDPC, Assembly Members, Opinion Leaders, CSOs & Development Partners	15,510
Terminal Evaluation	Start 15 th March 2021	DPCU, Heads of Units, RPCU, NDPC, Assembly Members, Opinion Leaders, CSOs, Consultant & Development Partners	40,510
Participatory M&E	Start 25 th April bi-annually	DPCU, DCE, PM, MP, RPCU, Assembly Members, Community Leaders, Project Beneficiaries, CSOs, Contractors, Consultants & Financiers	8,160.00
Total Budget for District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) Evaluations			56,020
Total Budget for the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan			190,000.00

7.5: DETAILED MONITORING AND EVALUATION BUDGET

7.5.1 Introduction

A vital component of the M&E Plan is the M&E Budget which will translate the plan into action. The M&E budget provides in detailed the resources and the funds required for effective implementation of the M&E plan. It is therefore hoped that the District Assembly will annually consult the budget and incorporate it into its annual budgets and ensure timely releases of funds for implementation of the plan.

Table 46: Monitoring & Evaluation Calendar And Budget

Activities	Time Frame (2026 – 2029)	Actors	Budget (GH¢)
Data collection and review meetings			
Quarterly field visits/Monitoring	3 rd Tuesdays in March, June, September and December	DPCU, Community Leaders, Project Beneficiaries, CSOs, Contractors, Consultants & Financiers	Fuel: ¢1,320x16 21,120
			Allowance: ¢600x21 12,600
			Sub-Total 33,720
Quarterly review meetings	3 rd Thursday in March, June, September and December	DPCU, heads of units and CSOs	Feeding: 15x20x21 6,300
			Allowance: 30x20x21 12,600
			Sub-Total 18,900
Preparation of quarterly reports	Before 15 th of April, July, October and January	DPCU/DPO	Stationery 4 reams @ ¢60 240
			Allowance 16x@ ¢100 @21ple 33,600
			Printer Toner 4years @ ¢1,000 4,000
			Bidding 10x48 480
			Sub-Total 38,320
Submission of quarterly reports to RPCU/NDPC	By 15 th of April, July, October and January	DCD/DPO	Report submission: ¢450 @16times 7,200
Total Budget for Data collection and review meetings			98,140
Data collation	From 15 th Jan. annually	DPCU and heads of units	Stationery: 4 reams @ ¢60 240
			Allowance: ¢30@4times@15ple 1,800
			Sub-total 2,040
Draft District APR prepared	31 st Jan. annually	DPCU	Stationery: 4 reams @ ¢60 240
			Allowance: 21ple@2x@¢100 4,200
			Sub-total 4,440
Draft APR review workshop	15 th February annually	DPCU, Heads of Units, RPCU, Assembly Members, Opinion Leaders, CSOs & Development Partners	Stationery (60 participants): 60@4x@¢8 1,920
			Flip chart papers 8pcs@¢30 240
			T&T(10 pple outside Busunya) 10x15x4 600
			Allowance (60 participants) 60x30x4 7,200
			Feeding (Snack & lunch): 60@4x@¢20 4,800
			Facilitators allowance: 2ple@4x@¢100 800
			Sub-total 15,560

			Bidding 10x48	480
			APR submission 4x450	1,800
			Sub-total	3,280
Dissemination of District APR	15 th Feb. annually	DPCU	Air time (30 minutes) 2x@4500	1000
			Area councils Fora (4ACs@4x@1,000)	16,000
			Sub-total	17,000
Total Budget for Annual Progress Report (APR) preparation and dissemination				35,840
District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) Evaluations				
Mid-term Evaluation	Start 15 th March 2027	DPCU, Heads of Units, RPCU, NDPC, Assembly Members, Opinion Leaders, CSOs & Development Partners	Stationery (60 participants): 60@4x@8	1,920
			Flip chart papers 8pcs@30	240
			T&T(10 pple outside Busunya) 10x15x4	600
			Allowance (60 participants) 60x30x4	7,200
			Feeding (Snack & lunch): 60@4x@20	4,800
			Report Preparation	400
			Report Submission	350
		Sub-total	15,510	
Terminal Evaluation	Start 15 th March 2029	DPCU, Heads of Units, RPCU, NDPC, Assembly Members, Opinion Leaders, CSOs, Consultant & Development Partners	Consultant fee	25,000
			Stationery (60 participants): 60@4x@8	1,920
			Flip chart papers 8pcs@30	240
			T&T(10 pple outside Busunya) 10x15x4	600
			Allowance (60 participants) 60x30x4	7,200
			Feeding (Snack & lunch): 60@4x@20	4,800
			Report Preparation	400
			Report Submission	350
		Sub-total	40,510	
Total Budget for District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) Evaluations				56,020
Total Budget for the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan				190,000.00

7.4: Evaluation for 2026 – 2029 DMTDP

This section is basically focused on assessing the effectiveness and impact of development interventions that are to be implemented from the 2026 – 2029 DMTDP. It focuses on reviewing the outcomes achieved, identifying factors that contributed to or hindered these outcomes, and drawing lessons to inform future planning. The principal aim of an evaluation is to improve decision-making, resource allocation and accountability. It helps to ascertain the impacts of a particular development intervention within a geographical location.

7.5.0: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

For effective and efficient execution of the 2026 – 2029 DMTDP, the District Assembly and its stakeholders adopted the use of participatory monitoring and evaluation as one of the mechanism to assess the level of implementation of the plan in lieu of the benefits to the communities. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) is embedded in this plan to promote inclusivity, accountability, and transparency by actively involving stakeholders in all planning, implementation and assessment phases of the plan. PM&E is a valuable tool to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met its expectations, especially of the poor and vulnerable in society. It is broad-based and encourages the participation of the beneficiary communities and other stakeholders (CBO's, NGO', CSO's, Traditional Authorities etc).

In view of this, the District Assembly and its stakeholders would use the following components of the PM&E throughout the plan implementation cycle. There are:

- Community scorecards: Use community scorecards to assess the performance of the district in implementing the 2026 – 2029 DMTDP.
- Citizen-led monitoring: Empower citizens to monitor the implementation of the 2026 – 2029 DMTDPs and provide feedback to the District Assembly and its Development partners.
- Regular stakeholder meetings: Hold regular meetings with stakeholders to discuss progress, challenges, and lessons learned.
- Data collection and analysis: Collect and analyze data on the progress and impact of the DMTDP on the citizens.

7.5.1: Steps/Way forward in Implementing PM&E for 2026 – 2029 DMTDP

Nkoranza North District Assembly and its development partners decided to adopt the below steps to ensure a very successful PM&E implementation during the four-year plan (2026 - 2029). These steps include:

- Identification and selection of local NGO's and CBO's. These are organizations that are already on the ground and understand the communities. Their identification and involvement in the entire process is therefore very important.
- Training of local NGO's and CBO's in PM&E methods and approaches. It is very important for these local organizations that will serve as facilitators in the process to receive training. The essence of this is to upgrade the skills of the facilitators so that they can function effectively and efficiently.
- Provision of the necessary equipment to facilitate the operations of the CBO's and NGOs. The DPCU believes that these organizations can only function properly when they are equipped and motivated enough. It would also be necessary to use the following PM&E tools and methodologies for social analysis and participatory impact assessment. This would instil social accountability in the task bearers as well as beneficiaries.

- Educating local communities in PM&E methods. It is also important to explain to the local communities what their roles will be in the entire process. This training programs will be facilitated by the NGOs and CBOs and monitored by DPCU.
- The use of focus group discussions, Community score cards and Citizen report cards will be used to create the avenue for data collection. It is easier to measure poverty levels by interacting with the local people rather than just depend on reports of DAs. The data collected will however be checked against the records of DAs.

7.6: Types of evaluation to be conducted on 2026 – 2029 DMTDP

The evaluation type for the program will be process and impact evaluation. The Process evaluation occurs once program implementation has begun, and it measures how effective your program’s procedures are. The data it generates is useful in identifying inefficiencies and streamlining processes, and portrays the program’s status to external parties. However, impact evaluation studies the entire programme from beginning to end (or at whatever stage the program is at), and looks to quantify whether or not it has been successful. Focused on the long-term impact, impact evaluation is useful for measuring sustained changes brought about by the programme or making policy changes or modifications to the program.

Table 7.4: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Goals and Objectives	Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Question	Sub Question				
Relevance	Were needs analysis carried out before the plan preparation ?	Did the interventions take into account the livelihood and capacities of the target group?	<p>Goal:</p> <p>To widen the safety net of the vulnerable and excluded</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the contribution of the program to poverty reduction 	Number of community needs implemented	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Progress reports</p> <p>Monitoring and inspection reports</p>	<p>Field visits</p> <p>Review of secondary data</p> <p>Interviews</p> <p>FGDs</p>
Efficiency	Is the relationship between input of resources and results achieved appropriate and justifiable? What is the cost-benefit ratio?	To what extent have individual resources been used economically?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish error of inclusion/exclusion (if any) and the way forward 	Cost per Program/project/Activity	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Progress reports</p> <p>Monitoring and inspection reports</p>	<p>Field visits</p> <p>Review of secondary data</p> <p>Interviews</p> <p>FGDs</p>
Effectiveness	To what extent will the objectives of the intervention be (most	To what extent is the target group reached?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ascertain its impact on poverty reduction 	<p>Percentage of activities Implemented</p> <p>Coverage rate of</p>	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Progress reports</p>	<p>Field visits</p> <p>Review of secondary data</p>

	likely) achieved?		outcomes in beneficiary schools	implemented activities	Monitoring and inspection reports	Interviews FGDs
Impact	What has happened as a result of the program or project? What real difference has the activities made to the beneficiaries?	How many people have been affected?		Number of Communities benefited Percentage of change in living conditions	Project reports Progress reports Monitoring and inspection reports	Field visits Review of secondary data Interviews FGDs
Sustainability	To what extent will activities, results and effects of the plan be expected to continue after intervention has ended?	To what extent does the intervention reflect on and take into account factors which have a major influence on economic, ecological, social and cultural aspects?		Poverty levels Health status Food security levels Crime rate	Project reports Progress reports Monitoring and inspection reports	Field visits Review of secondary data Interviews FGDs
Others	What goes right and wrong in implementing the plan?	How was it implemented?		Number of successful projects implemented Number of projects failed	Project reports Progress reports Monitoring and inspection reports	Field visits Review of secondary data Interviews FGDs

7.8: Knowledge Management and Learning for 2026 – 2029 fiscal years

The **Knowledge Management and Learning component** of the 2026–2029 DMTDP shall focused on institutionalizing mechanisms to capture, share, and utilize lessons learned from development initiatives to enhance planning and implementation effectiveness. This component is critical to ensuring continuous improvement, accountability, and adaptation in addressing local development priorities.

The **knowledge management and learning frameworks (KMLF) to be used for the 2026-2029 DMTDP implementation** will emphasize on systematic documentation, sharing, and utilization of lessons learned to enhance development outcomes. The KMLFs for the 2026-2029 DMTDP implementation period, would primarily focus on structured processes that enhance planning, decision-making, implementation, and continuous learning across all governance levels within the District.

Nkoranza North District Assembly in collaboration with its development partners agreed to adopt the following KMLFs during the implementation of the 2026 – 2029 DMTDP. The KMLFs include:

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Frameworks

Systematic use of MEL tools to track progress, evaluate outcomes, and generate lessons for adaptive management throughout the plan period.

Stakeholder Engagement and Participatory Learning

Public hearings, popular participation, and collaboration with civil society, private sector, and development partners to incorporate diverse knowledge and feedback into planning and implementation.

Institutionalized Knowledge Sharing Platforms

Platforms and forums for sharing lessons, good practices, and challenges among MDAs, RCCs, and MMDAs to harmonize development actions and improve coordination.

Capacity Building Initiatives

Strengthening the competencies of institutions and personnel in knowledge management, M&E, and reporting through training and technical support, often facilitated by development partners such as GIZ Ghana.

Integration with National Development Frameworks

Alignment of knowledge management and learning frameworks with Ghana's Vision 2057, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Medium-Term National Development Policy Frameworks ensures coherence and strategic focus.

Establishment of Communities of Practice (CoPs) within the district

To promote collaboration, learning, and knowledge sharing among employees working on similar tasks, or projects.

Establishment of Knowledge Sharing Platforms (digital or offline) such as intranets, online forums, and collaboration tools that can facilitate the sharing and dissemination of knowledge.

Development of systems for capturing, documenting, and sharing lessons learned from past projects and initiatives to avoid repeating mistakes, improve decision-making, and enhance performance. This includes conducting post-project reviews, and knowledge exchange sessions.

Designing and implementing robust data management systems, information repositories, and knowledge bases to support the district in organizing, storing, and accessing data and information relevant to development planning and decision-making.

Additionally, a relevant **proposed Ghana-specific Knowledge Management Implementation Framework (Guribie-Tengan KMIF)**. Though this is developed for the construction sector, it offers insights applicable to the DMTDP context. This framework emphasizes on:

- Prioritizing KM as a strategic objective;
- Following core KM processes: knowledge creation, capture, sharing, application, and new knowledge creation;
- Creating an enabling KM environment with culture, infrastructure, technology, and periodic assessment.

In summary, the 2026-2029 DMTDP knowledge management and learning frameworks comprise a combination of the following tabled below.

Table 7.4: Knowledge Management and Learning Frameworks for 2026 - 2029

Framework Components	Description
Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL)	Systematic tracking and assessment of plan implementation
Participatory and Inclusive Engagement	Public hearings and stakeholder inputs for continuous learning
Collaborative Knowledge Sharing Platforms	Institutional mechanisms for exchanging lessons and best practices
Capacity Building and Technical Support	Training and strengthening competencies for KM and M&E
Alignment with National Policies & SDGs	Ensuring coherence with broader national development goals

When the above mentioned frameworks implemented would collectively facilitate **continuous learning, evidence-based decision-making, and adaptive management** to strengthen the success of the 2026-2029 DMTDP implementation.

7.7: Knowledge Mapping Matrix for 2026 – 2029 DMTDP

The Knowledge Mapping Matrix is an essential tool integrated into the 2026–2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) to systematically identify, organize, and leverage key knowledge assets within planning authorities. Serving as a foundational framework, the matrix enables planning teams to map out what knowledge is required, where it resides, how it flows, and which gaps must be addressed to achieve the strategic objectives of the DMTDP. To this point, Knowledge Mapping Matrix is as an essential tool to guide the monitoring, evaluation, knowledge management, and learning aspects of the development plan (2026 – 2029).

The Key features of the Knowledge Mapping Matrix include:

- **Identifying Critical Knowledge**

The matrix pinpoints core areas of expertise, resources, and competencies that are vital for effective development planning and implementation.

- **Facilitating Knowledge Flow**

By highlighting how information is created, shared, and accessed throughout the organization, it improves coordination among departments, authorities, and stakeholders.

- **Addressing Knowledge Gaps**

The matrix enables a gap analysis, ensuring that missing or at-risk knowledge is recognized and actions can be taken to build capacity or acquire necessary information.

Table 7.5: Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps/Capacity Building Needs
Development Planning	Abdulai Ibrahim Alhassan	Planning books & DMTDP preparation guidelines	Understanding of the DMTDP framework and guidelines
Participatory Planning	Abdulai Ibrahim Alhassan	Planning books and manuals	Knowledge of participatory approaches to development planning
Monitoring and Evaluation	Abdulai Ibrahim Alhassan	M & E Manuals & Tools	Understanding of M&E frameworks and tools
Data-Driven Decision Making	John Mensah	Data Reports, Software	Ability to use data for informed decision-making
Stakeholder Engagement	Abdulai Ibrahim Alhassan	Project Manuals, Training	Skills in engaging with stakeholders, including community members, government officials, and development partners
Project Management	Abdulai Ibrahim Alhassan	Project Manuals, Training	New Tools Needed
Data Analysis	John Mensah	Data Reports, Software	Advanced Methods and Ability to collect, analyze, and interpret data for development planning

Source: NDPC Planning Guideline, 2026 – 2029

7.8: Competency Matrix for Learning for 2026 – 2029 DMTDP

The Assembly would develop a competency matrix to facilitate the M & E activities in this plan. The competency matrix would serve as a framework for measuring employee performance. The matrix helps you understand exactly what skills each role requires and how your employees are doing in each area.

Table 7.6: Competency Matrix for Learning

Competency	Training Program	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Report writing	Technical report writing skills workshop	Feedback from Participants	Improve technical writing skills
Data analysis and interpretation	Workshop on data collection tools and management	Performance assessment	Enhance Data collection techniques, analysis and Interpretation

Communication	Effective communication skills workshop	Peer Feedback	Improve Oral Presentation Skills
Results oriented habit	Results-based management workshop	Performance assessment	Enhance results-based reporting skills
Leadership	Leadership development program	360- degree feedback	Develop team management skills
Indicator setting	Training workshop on smart indicator settings	Performance assessment	Improve realistic indicator settings
Evaluation	Workshop on conducting evaluations	Performance assessment and participants feedback	Enhance skills in conducting evaluation on interventions

Source: NDPC Planning Guideline, 2026 - 2029

7.9: Sustainability, Accountability, and Lessons Learned in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) for 2026 – 2029 DMTDP

Monitoring & Evaluation processes ought be sustainable and accountable and generate valuable lessons learned to inform future programming and decision-making. On this note, the **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework** for the 2026–2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) in Nkoranza North District incorporates **sustainability, accountability, and lessons learned** to ensure effective and impactful development outcomes. Tables 7.7 to table 7.10 gives details of strategies to ensure Sustainability, Accountability and lessons learned in conducting M & E on 2026 – 2029 DMTDP.

Table 7.7: Sustainability Monitoring

Indicator	Data Source & Methods	Baseline	Target	Actual	Progress (%)	Comments (including risks & mitigation)
Level of community engagement and ownership (% participation in planning or M&E meetings)	Attendance records, focus group discussions, meeting minutes	15%	75%			Risk: Meeting fatigue during lean Mitigation: Schedule meetings after harvest & provide small transport stipends via VSLA.
Adoption of environmentally sustainable practices (% of farmers practicing agroforestry)	Field surveys, observation reports	8%	70%			Risk: Initial seedling shortage Mitigation: Second –year nursery expansion with two additional schools
Capacity-building sessions conducted (number and topics)	Training reports and attendance registers	0	60			Targeting 15 number per year if there is funds
Functionality of community-based structures involved in project (e.g., WATSAN committees)	Committee reports, verification by field visits	20%	80%			New “Farm-Forest” committees added; 2 still lack female execs – to be corrected by Q4
Availability and uptake of local resources or partnerships to sustain interventions	Financial records, partner reports	0	50,000			Early stage; 3 private off-takers signed MoUs (Cashew & poultry feed). Need more input-stockist buy-in

Implementation Notes on Sustainability Monitoring

The "Actual" and "Progress (%)" columns would be populated annually using DPCU verification, with progress calculated as (Actual/Target × 100). An updates would be submitted to NDPC via RCCs for tracking.

Accountability Monitoring

The table below outlines key accountability indicators for the 2026-2029 DMTDP, aligned with guidelines emphasizing participatory monitoring, financial transparency, and citizen engagement in Chapter Seven (Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements). These indicators use CREAM criteria (Clear, Relevant, Economic, Adequate, and Monitorable) for measurability, with data sources and methods drawn from standard report logs, audits, and feedback forms. Baselines and targets are filled based on typical district-level starting points (2025 data) and realistic 4-year goals per NDPC's focus on sustainability, accountability, and lessons learned.

Table 7.8: Accountability Monitoring

Indicator	Data Source & Methods	Baseline	Target	Actual	Progress (%)	Comments (e.g., grievances addressed, procurement oversight)
Timeliness and completeness of public progress reports dissemination (number and formats)	Report logs, community feedback	2 quarterly reports (PDF only)	4 quarterly + 1 annual (PDF, radio, town halls)	-	-	Ensure 100% on-time posting on assembly website; track grievances via hotline.
Level of citizen participation and feedback submitted	Feedback forms, community meetings records	20% participation rate (100 attendees/year)	60% participation rate (500 attendees/year)	-	-	Conduct 12 durbars/year; resolve 90% feedback within 30 days per PM&E guidelines.
Financial tracking reports produced and compliance status	Audits, financial reports	70% compliance (2/3 reports on time)	100% compliance (all IGF/DACF reports quarterly)	-	-	Align with PFM Act; oversight via quarterly audits noting procurement variances.
Number of project implementation delays or abandonment cases	Monitoring reports, field verification	5 delays, 2 abandonments	0 delays/abandonments	-	-	Use risk matrix for early alerts; reallocate funds for stalled projects.
Use of digital or mobile monitoring tools for real-time reporting	System analytics, data logs	0% adoption	80% projects tracked via app/USSD	-	-	Train DPCU on tools; monitor uptime and user feedback for transparency.

Implementation Notes on Accountability Monitoring

The "Actual" and "Progress (%)" columns would be populated annually using DPCU verification, with progress calculated as (Actual/Target × 100). The comments would be in reference to specific actions like grievance logs or procurement audits to support lessons learned and sustainability reporting. In view of this, the District Assembly would submit updates to NDPC via RCCs for certification, ensuring linkage to AAPs and PoA.

Table 7.9: Lessons Learned Documentation

Lesson/Learning Identified	Source (e.g., review workshop, community feedback)	Application / Action Taken	Responsible Unit	Date Recorded	Status/Remarks
E.g., Community involvement critical to sustainability	Annual review meeting, 2027	Strengthened community sensitization plans	DPCU		Ongoing implementation
Regular capacity building improves data quality	Training evaluation reports	Scheduled quarterly training sessions	DPCU		Completed for Q1 2026; ongoing
Public dissemination builds trust and accountability	Community radio feedback	Instituted monthly radio updates	Communication Unit		Positive feedback received; continue

Table 7.10: Recommendations and Follow-ups

Recommendation Description	Follow-Up Action Required	Responsible Person/Unit	Target Date	Status / Comments
Increase local resource mobilization efforts	Develop proposal for local funding	District Finance Dept.		
Improve grievance handling mechanism	Establish hotline and grievance desk	District Assembly		

Section 6: Monitoring Summary and Feedback Template

No.	Key Performance Indicator	Remarks/Description/Narration
1.	Key successes this period	
2	Challenges encountered	
3	Recommendations for next period	
4	Signature of Monitoring Team Lead	
5	Date	

Short explanations:

1. **Key successes this period** - Summarize key areas where sustainability and accountability improved and lessons effectively applied
2. **Challenges encountered** - Summarize barriers to sustainability, gaps in accountability, and hurdles in knowledge capture
3. **Recommendations for next period** - Action points to address challenges and optimize M&E processes
4. **Signature of Monitoring Team Lead** – the sign and stamp of team leader
5. **Date** – the day on which the monitoring took place

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0: DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.1: Introduction

This Chapter outlines the **Development Communication Strategy**, a critical framework designed to ensure effective information dissemination and stakeholder engagement in the district's development process. This strategy is developed to facilitate **transparent, timely, and targeted communication** of the district's plans, projects, and progress to various internal and external stakeholders including local communities, Assembly Members, Government Agencies, and Development Partners. It also highlights the expected roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and other principal action agents as well as collaborating agencies in the implementation and strategies for promoting dialogue to generate feedback from the public.

In essence, this chapter presents a **dynamic communication approach**, fostering active citizen engagement and enhancing the implementation and monitoring of developmental interventions for Nkoranza North District's sustainable growth and development over the medium term.

8.2: Formulating Communication Strategy for 2026 – 2029

A well-developed communication strategy is essential for the effective implementation of the 2026–2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) in the Nkoranza North District. This section of the plan focuses on establishing clear frameworks to ensure all stakeholders are informed, engaged, and participate actively throughout the development process. In the development of society, communication is a key measure for creating a sustainable demand for monitoring & evaluation results. This offers stakeholders the opportunity to access progress of implementation of the DMTP and respond to initial findings on outputs, constraints and solutions. The first step in respect of the communication findings will involve implementing stakeholder's discussions on the draft findings in order to solicit feedback on the way forward. When findings are accepted this will be communicated to the DCE, heads of Department, CSOs, Area Council members, Assembly members RPCU, NDPC and development partners.

8.3.0: Purpose of the Communication Strategy

The prime purpose of the communication strategy for the 2026 – 2029 DMTDP are stated below:

- **Promote Awareness:** Ensure all district citizens, civil society, and partners understand the development goals, activities, and expected outcomes of the DMTDP.
- **Foster Participation:** Create channels for inclusive public engagement, enabling feedback and contributions from diverse groups, including women, youth, and vulnerable populations.
- **Enhance Accountability and Transparency:** Provide regular updates, progress reports, and opportunities for public scrutiny to build trust in district activities.

8.3.1: Key Elements in Strategy Formulation

In this section, the key elements in the communication strategy formulation include the following:

- **Stakeholder Mapping:** Identify all key actors—district officials, traditional leaders, local committees, media, and external partners—critical to the plan's success.
- **Selection of Communication Channels:** Use a mix of formal meetings, community forums, local media (radio, announcements), and digital platforms to reach varied audiences.

- **Feedback Mechanisms:** Incorporate suggestions from public hearings, electronic platforms, and direct community interactions. These mechanisms help adapt strategies to local needs and challenges.
- **Documentation and Reporting:** Maintain clear records of communication activities and public input to inform decision-making and future strategies.

8.3.2: Alignment with National Guidelines

This approach follows the national guidelines for medium-term district planning, which emphasize the importance of effective communication for aligning local development efforts with regional and national objectives. The strategy also adheres to legislative requirements for public participation and stakeholder consultation in the planning and policy-making process. By prioritizing strategic communication, the district aims to build consensus, stimulate community ownership, and enhance the implementation and monitoring of its medium-term goals.

8.4: Communication Channels for 2026 – 2029

The Nkoranza North District and its development partners would focus on using a variety of methods to engage stakeholders effectively, ensuring inclusivity and responsiveness in the 2026–2029 DMTDP implementation. These channels are tailored to reach different groups such as local communities, youth, women, traditional leaders, and partner organizations. This would be harness through the use of the tabulated channels below:

Table 8.1: Communication Channels for 2026 – 2029 DMTDP

No.	Identified Channel	Target Audience	Mode/
1.	Community Forum & Durbars	Beneficiary communities	Regular town hall meetings and durbars facilitate direct interaction with citizens, especially in rural areas, fostering public education and allowing dialogue on development initiatives.
2.	Community Information Centres/Local Radio FM station	Beneficiary communities	Leveraging popular local FM radio stations is vital for statewide information dissemination, raising awareness about district plans, public health campaigns, and rural development programs.
3.	Town Hall meetings	Beneficiary Communities	Face to face interaction and presentation of development interventions and policies to the ordinary citizens of the district
4.	Workshops/Seminar	Key stakeholders and opinion leaders of the society	Making formal presentations on development issues to stakeholders who are affected in the quest of implementing the interventions
5.	Emails and phone calls	Key stakeholders and opinion leaders of the society	Frequent sharing of information on status of development interventions via emails and phone calls to specific and key stakeholders allow some form of dialogue and sustainability of interventions

Table 8.2: Communication Activity Matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility	Deliverables
Community sensitization and town hall meetings	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional Authorities, Area council members,	Community durbar, drama role model, announcement	Quarterly	DCD, DPO, DBO, Chairman of Dev. Planning sub-committee	Reports on town hall meetings on community participation on DMTDP implementation status
Mid and annual review meetings of DPCU	Review of action plan and progress reports	Key Stakeholders, Area Councils, MDAs, TAs, NGOS/CBOs, PS, Communities	Comments, Contributions, Memos	3 rd Week after 2 nd and 4 th Quarter of the year	DPCU	Reviewed Action Plan and Progress reports
General Assembly Meetings	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP	DCE, Presiding Member, MP, Assembly members	Meetings with audio visuals	Quarterly	PM/DPCU/Chairmen of Sub-committees, Assembly Members	Sub-committees and Executive committee reports, Correction of previous minutes and DCE sessional address
DPCU meetings	To solicit feedback as inputs to review	Key Stakeholders, Area Councils, Departments, TAs, NGOs/CBOs, PS, Communities	Community durbars,	Mid-year	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Devt. Planning Sub-committee	Progress reports presentation and discussion
Submission of Progress Reports	Timely issue of APR and Quarterly reports	RPCU, NDPC, HODs, Devt. Partners, CSOs	Power point presentations,	Quarterly	DPCU	Projects and programs implementation status reports
Radio Panel Discussions	Regular discussion on status of implementation of DMTDP using local FM stations with Panel members, HODs	General Public	Radio Discussion	Quarterly	DCE/DPCU, and Complaints Unit	Reaction to specific topic in discussion
Internet	Posting of M&E reports and feedback on Assembly's website	RPCU, Donors, NDPC	Electronic communication	Quarterly	DPCU	All Kind of reports in relation to development of the district

8.5: CONCLUSION

As a product of broad stakeholder consultations, this plan provides adequate directions towards expanding opportunities for the socio-economic empowerment of the people. It reviews the performance of the District in the previous plan period, analyses the current situation of the District and provides clear steps toward realising the District's development focus. It will therefore consolidate and improve upon the gains made in the previous plan periods.

Again, the MTDP tailors the development goals, objectives, strategies, programs and projects of the District along the Resetting agenda policies 2026 – 2029 and the Regional Development Strategy in order to ensure the achievement of both District and broad national development goals. It must also be emphasized that, the plan preparation process was highly participatory in order to ensure stakeholder ownership and commitment. This MTDP is therefore a compilation of stakeholder ideas, needs and aspirations and harmonized with national and regional development priorities. Hence this development document with all its components simply seeks to reduce poverty, create wealth and sustain the local economy for the socio-economic development of the District.

In view of the effort put in place to prepare the Medium-Term Plan (2026-2029), the success of its implementation to a large extent depends on the inflows of funds both internally and externally. Effort would therefore be made to attract the needed funds for the programs and projects implementation.

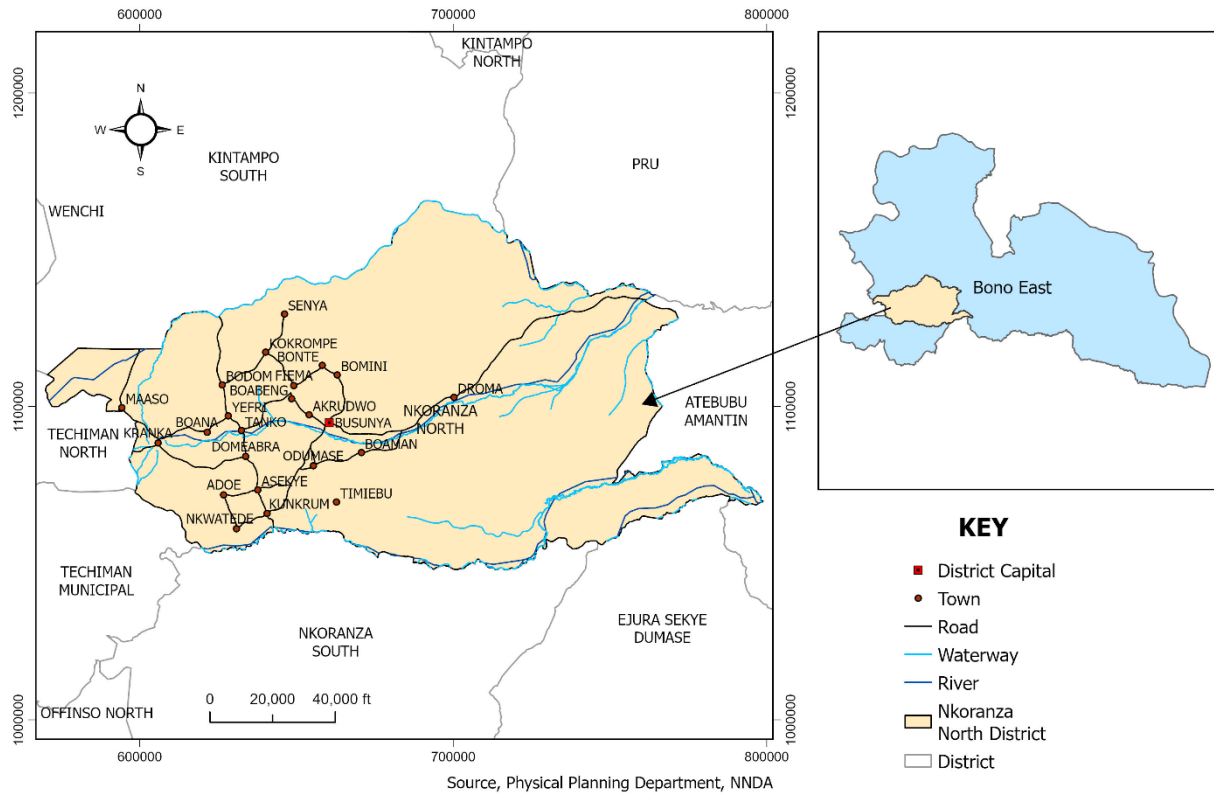
The Assembly also expects full and effective participation of all stakeholders, including decentralized departments and Agencies, NGO's, CBO's, Private Sectors and other institutions responsible for development in the District. The Assembly anticipates that, due to resource constraints, adequate resources may not be available from its traditional sources to implement all the projects and programs outlined in this policy document.

In this regard, the Nkoranza North District Assembly as part of its resources mobilization strategy will solicit funds from other development partners who are willing to contribute or support our development efforts of reducing poverty and maintaining a well balance resource human development.

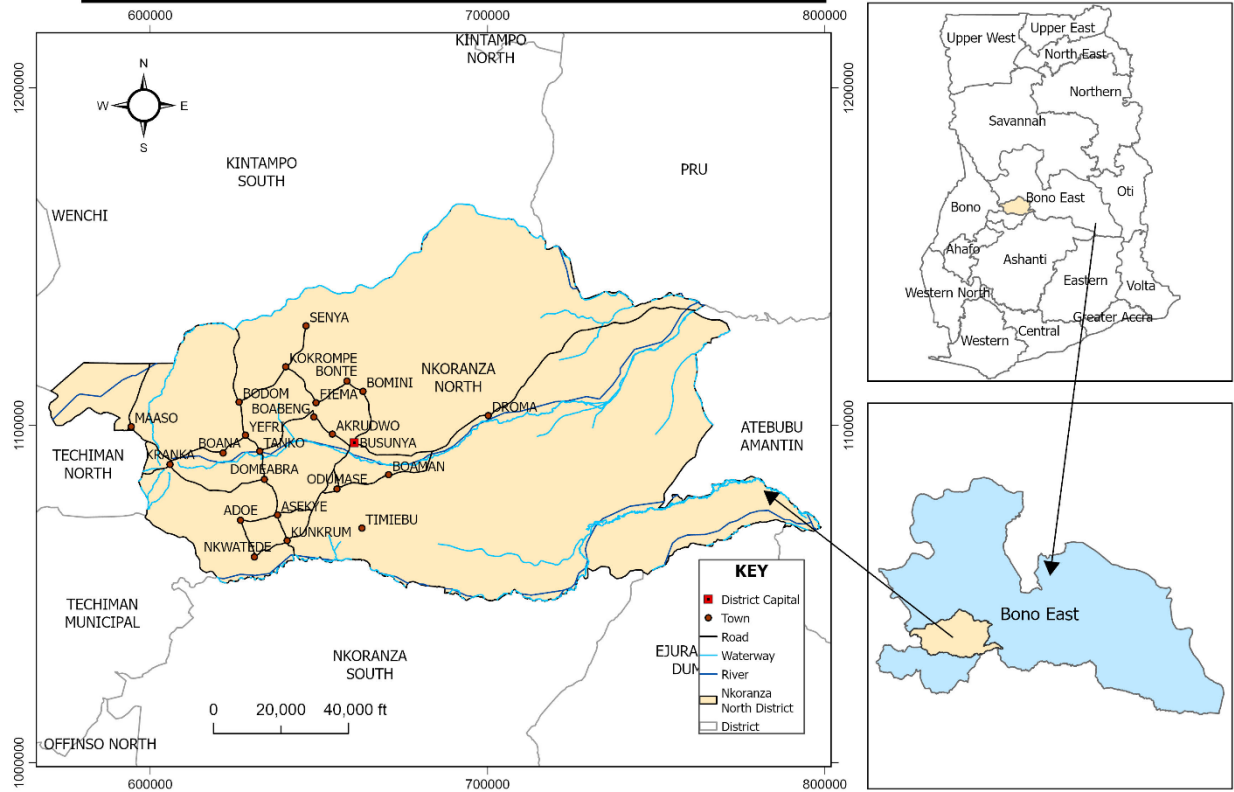
The Assembly in partnership with Traditional Authorities and the entire people of the district fully pledge their support towards the successful implementations of this policy document. It is the hope of the Nkoranza North District Assembly that, the DMTD Plan, when fully implemented will help to improve the quality of life of the people and also realized the goals and objectives of the Assembly in reducing poverty and creation of wealth for Sustainable Local Economic Development (LED).

Appendix

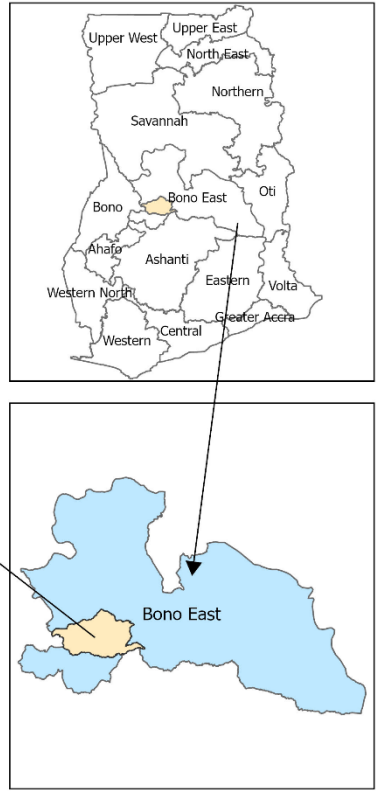
NKORANZA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY MAP



NKORANZA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY MAP



Source, Physical Planning Department, NNDA



**REPORT ON PUBLIC HEARING ON THE 2026-2029 DISTRICT
MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF THE NKORANZA
NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY HELD ON WEDNESDAY 22ND
OCTOBER, 2025**

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Section 3 of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480), Section 88 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), and the guidelines of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), the Nkoranza North District Assembly organized a public hearing to solicit views and inputs for the preparation of the 2026–2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP). The hearing aimed to ensure inclusive and participatory planning that reflects the aspirations of the people. The meeting was held on October 22, 2025, at the District Assembly Hall, Busunya.

PROGRAM LOCATION.

The Public Hearing was held at the Nkoranza North District Assembly Hall on October 22, 2025.

MEDIUM OF INVITATIONS

- Issuing Official letters to all relevant stakeholders (departments, institutions, Traditional Authorities, Representatives of Groups and Associations)
- WhatsApp, SMS messages and calls as reminders to all stakeholders.

Interest Groups and Individuals Invited

To ensure popular participation and massive representation of the various associations/groups during the Public Hearing, the following stakeholders were invited;

- THE CHAIRPERSON, RPCU-2
- ALL ASSEMBLY MEMBERS AND ONE UNIT COMMITTEE MEMBER FROM EACH ELECTORAL AREA
- ALL DPCU MEMBERS
- ALL HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, UNITS AND AGENCIES
- ALL PLANNING TEAM MEMBERS
- THE TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY REPRESENTATIVE, DROMANKESE, FIEMA, PINIHIN, ASEKYE, BUSUNYA, AND BOABENG-1 PERSON EACH
- GHANA FEDERATION OF PWDs-2
- GPRTU-2
- MARKET WOMEN ASSOCIATIONS-2
- REPRESENTATIVE OF LOCAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES -2
- REPRESENTATIVE OF MUSLIMS-2
- REPRESENTATIVE OF POLITICAL PARTIES: NDC, NPP, CPP & PNC
- GHANA NATIONAL DRESSMAKERS AND TAILORS ASSOCIATION - 2
- HAIRDRESSERS AND BEAUTICIANS ASSOCIATION-2
- ARTISANS ASSOCIATION-2
- QUEST CREW AT BONO MANSO WATERFALLS
- BOABENG-FIEMA MONKEY SANCTUARY MANAGEMENT
- FORESTRY COMMISSION, NKORANZA NORTH

otal Number of Persons at the Hearing

In all, there were 215 persons at the Public Hearing.

Gender Representation

Out of the 215 participants at the hearing, 129 males were males and 86 females.

The table below depicts the sex disaggregation of members present for the Public Hearing from each of the 4 Area Councils respectively in the Nkoranza North District.

Disaggregated Data of Attendance based on Sex from respective Area Councils

Gender (Sex)	Busunya Area Council	Dromankese Area Council	Yefri Area Council	Kranka Area Council
Male	46	25	26	32
Female	27	17	23	19
Total	73	42	49	51

Languages Used

English and Twi were the languages used at the event.

Mode of Presentations

Following a PowerPoint presentation, time was allotted for open forum, discussions, and Questions and Answers (Q&A) in order to ensure that the process was participatory.

Open Remarks by the District Coordinating Director (DCD)

The DCD welcomed and expressed his gratitude to all members for honouring the invitation. He emphasized the need for the Public Hearing on the 2026 - 2029 Medium Term Development Plan and therefore solicited members' participation through concerns, issues and suggestions to be included in the plan.

Welcome Address by the District Chief Executive (DCE)

The Hon. DCE welcomed members and stressed on the resetting agenda of the government. He emphasized on the theme of the 2026 - 2029 Medium Term Development Plan under the **“Resetting - Ghana Agenda - Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity”**. He called for collaborative efforts and participation of all representatives and stakeholders to achieve the targeted goals, objectives, strategies and associated benefits for implementing the plan.

Implementation Status of the 2022 - 2025 DMTDP

The District Planning Officer (DPO) stated that, the 2022 - 2025 DMTDP would end in December, 2025. However, emphasis was placed on the achievements of the District in implementing the 2022 - 2025 DMTDP under the various development dimensions and indicators under review.

Performance review was done on Economic Development, Social Development, Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability, Emergency Response including COVID 19, Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation with key focus on the estimates and actuals on all indicators.

Major Issues/Concerns at the Public Hearing

- Control of Cattle Rearing in the District
- Extension of Electricity to unnerved communities in the District
- Establishment of a Police Headquarters in the District
- Land Arrangement on the Timiabu Teak plantation against felling of trees and sale of land
- Establishment of vibrant markets in the District

- Operationalization of Asekye Market and barrier
- Implementable strategies towards achieving a 100% BECE pass rate
- Setting of Examination questions by Teachers to improve pupils' performance
- Supply of Farm inputs to farmers (e.g. Fertilizers)
- Construction of the District Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) building and staff quarters
- Construction of Car parks/lorry station
- Allocation of Asekye as vantage point for collection of taxi tolls
- Extension of electricity at Bonte
- Construction of a Warehouse for Cashew buyers and companies
- Public Education on self-dug, constructed household toilet facility in the District
- Encouraging the ranching of farm animals in the District
- Encouraging class assessments and assignments for pupils to improve exam performance
- Encouraging tree planting for charcoal production
- Rehabilitation of degraded areas (e.g. sand wining areas)
- Increase support for tourism development to increase revenue generation (Road linkages)
- Preparation of Community/Town layouts across the District by Physical Planning Department
- Involvement/Engagement of Nananom in the Monitoring and Evaluation of development projects/programs in the District
- Establishment of Tertiary Institution in the District
- Construction of a District Court
- Repairs and maintenance of Streetlights in the District
- Facilitate issuance of electric meters
- Termination of the Dromankese Road contract and re-awarding to a new capable contractor
- Re-introduction of Emancipation Day at the Bono Manso tourism development
- Facilitate the establishment of a Yam market
- Inclusion of Sports Infrastructure and Development in the Plan
- Compilation of data on cashew farm land size

- Facilitate the registration of lands at the Administrator of Stool Lands
- Division of some Electoral Areas and creating new ones (Tom, Adoe)
- Control of erosion, road construction of (Tom-Adoe-Sikaa-Bono Manso) to Nkoranza road as an alternative road linkage to Nkoranza.
- Protection of Forest Reserves of Fiema Boabeng and across the District against bush fires and wildlife extinction with bye-laws
- Facilitate the establishment of lorry terminals in major neighbouring towns
- Rubbish dumping site at Dromankese causing stench.
- Construction of speed ramps on Bono Manso, Dwenewoho and Nipahiamoa Road
- Spot Improvement on Dromankese Road
- Renovation of Dromankese GNPC Public Toilet

General Level of Participation

Participation was active and diverse, with strong representation from Traditional Authorities, Political Parties, Civil Society, Head of Units/Departments of Institutions, and Associations/Groups in the District.

The open forum allowed for discussions, concerns and suggestions, and participants who did not speak were permitted to submit written suggestions.

Gender Analysis

There was a relatively lower attendance, participation and contributions of women with 86 members present as compared to 129 males present representing 40% and 60% respectively during the Public Hearing.

Closing Remarks by the Chairman

The Chairman thanked members for their participation, and assured that, all concerns, issues and suggestions would be considered in the District Medium Term Development Plan.

Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

Hon. Effah Patrick
(District Chief Executive)



Mr. S. Amankwah-Koranteng
(Dist. Co-ord. Director)



Hon. Baada Kofi John
(Presiding Member)



Mr. Abdulai Ibrahim Alhassan
(District Planning Officer)



Reference

1. Nkoranza North District 2022 – 2025 DMTDP
2. GSS 2021 Population and Housing Census Report of Nkoranza North District
3. NDPC Plan Preparation Guidelines, DMTDP 2026 – 2029
4. District Annual Progress Report, 2024