



## SEKYERE SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Serial No.: 612420 PIN: 8186

P.O. Box 1, Agona-Ashanti

Digital Address: Az-0030-2138

Kindly quote this number and date on all correspondence

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### SUBMISSION OF SECOND DRAFT OF THE 2026-2029 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR SEKYERE SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

We wish to submit herewith the second draft of the 2026-2029 District Medium Term Development Plan for Sekyere South District Assembly for your attention and further action.

We hope to count on your usual co-operation. Thank you.

**MARGARET OWUSU-MENSAH**  
DISTRICT CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR  
*for:* DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL  
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION  
ACCRA

THROUGH:

THE HONORABLE REGIONAL MINISTER  
ASHANTI REGIONAL CO-ORDINATING COUNCIL  
KUMASI-ASHANTI

CC:

REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING OFFICER  
ARCC-KUMASI

SCAN TO VERIFY LETTER



ASHANTI REGION



Tel: 0244115979 / 0244489258

Email: [info@ssma.gov.gh](mailto:info@ssma.gov.gh)

website: [www.ssda.gov.gh](http://www.ssda.gov.gh)

 : [sekyeresouth.com](https://www.facebook.com/sekyeresouth.com)

# **SEKYERE SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

## **MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**(MTDP 2026-2029)**

SECOND DRAFT

**Resetting-Ghana Agenda – Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability  
and Promoting Shared Prosperity**

**Prepared by: DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT (DPCU)**

## FOREWARD



The Sekyere South District Assembly is proud to present the 2026–2029 Medium Term Development Plan, a strategic framework designed to accelerate inclusive growth, deepen local governance, and improve the quality of life for all residents. This plan reflects our unwavering commitment to sustainable development and aligns with Ghana’s national development agenda.

The District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2026–2029) is the result of extensive stakeholder engagement, incorporating the voices of traditional authorities, youth groups, women’s associations, civil society organizations, and the private sector. Their contributions have shaped a development agenda that is both ambitious and grounded in the realities of our district. The plan prioritizes key sectors such as agriculture, education, health, infrastructure, and environmental management, with a strong emphasis on job creation, digital inclusion, and climate resilience.

For the next four years, the Assembly will focus on enhancing service delivery, expanding economic opportunities, and strengthening institutional capacity. Special attention will be given to empowering vulnerable groups, promoting gender equity, and leveraging technology to improve transparency and accountability. The district is determined to build a home where every citizen can thrive and contribute meaningfully to our shared progress. All stakeholders including government agencies, development partners, community leaders, and residents are invited to actively support the implementation of this plan.

**HON. EVANS AMOH TWUMASI**  
**DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE**  
**SEKYERE SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AATGE	-Affirmative Action Towards Gender Equity
AAP	-Annual Action Plan
BAC	-Business Advisory council
BECE	-Basic Education Certificate Examination
CA	-Central Administration
CBO	-Community Based Organization
CHPS	-Community Health-Based Planning Services
CHAG	-Christian Health Association of Ghana
CHRAJ	-Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CWSA	-Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	-District Assembly
DACF	- District Assemblies' Common Fund
DMTDP	-District Medium Term Development Plan
DoA	-Department of Agriculture
DCD	-District Coordinating Director
DCE	-District Chief Executive
DHD	District Health Directorate
DISC	-District Security Committee
DPCU	-District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DPAT	-District Performance Assessment Tool
DWST	-District Water and Sanitation Team
EPA	-Environmental Protection Agency
FBO -	-Faith Based Organisation
FM	- Frequency Modulation

GES	-Ghana Education Service
GLSS	-Ghana Living Standards Survey
GoG	- Government of Ghana
Ha	-Hectars
HC`	-Health centre
GSGDA	-Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda
ICT	-Information and Communication Technology
IGF	-Internally Generated Funds
JHS	- Junior High School
KG	-Kindergarten
KVIP	-Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP	-Livelihood Empowerment Programme
LI	-Legal Instrument
MASLOC:	Microfinance and Small Loans Center -
M & E	-Monitoring and evaluation
MoH	-Ministry of Health
MOTI	-Ministry of Trade and Industry
MSME	-Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MTDP	-Medium Term Development Plan
NA	-Not Applicable
NCCE	-National Commission for Civic Education
NGO	-Non-Governmental Organization
NDPC	-National Development Planning Commission
OPD	- Out Patients' Department
PFJ	-Planting for Food and Jobs

PHC	-Population and Housing Census
PoA	-Programme of Action
PMTC	-Parent Mother To Child
PPP -	Policies, Plans and Programmes
RADU	-Regional Agricultural Development Unit
RELC	-Research Extension-Farmers Liaison Committee
RPCU	Regional Planning Co-ordination Unit
SDA	-Seventh Day Adventist
SHS	-Senior High School
SME	-Small and Medium Scale Enterprise
SSDA	-Sekyere South District Assembly
STEM	-Science Technology English and Maths
SWCD	-Social Welfare and Community Development
TA	-Traditional Authority
TLMs	-Teaching and Learning Materials
TON	-Tonnage
UC	-Unit Committee
UHC	-Universal Health Coverage
UNDP	-United Nations Development Programme
WASSCE	-West Africa Senior Secondary Certificate Examination
WD	-Works Department
WHO	-World Health Organisation
YEA	-Youth Employment Agency
YES	-Youth Enterprise Support

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan represents the seventh edition of the Development Policy Framework, derived from the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) guidelines. The Plan aims to align the District’s developmental goals with the national agenda and to address the needs of the people in a sustainable and inclusive manner.

The Sekyere South District Assembly, one of the forty-three (43) districts in the Ashanti Region, prepared this Plan in line with the guidelines prepared by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). The 2026-2029 Development Plan. The overarching objectives are to:

- Build a prosperous society,
- Maintain a stable, united, and safe environment,
- Safeguard the natural environment, and
- Create opportunities for all within a resilient built environment.

The plan preparation team was composed of the Honourable DCE, Evans Amoh Twumasi, the Coordinating Director, Margaret Owusu-Mensah, the District Planning officer, Samuel Owusu, Nadia Karen Ohene-Poku (Ass. Planning Officer), Jawula Norman (Finance Officer), Sever Gideon (Environmental Health), Daniel Richmond Appiah (Agricultural Officer), Frank Owusu Amankwah (DSWCD), Solomon Owusu (Ghana Education Service), Foster Agyei Boateng (Physical Planning), Eric Adom Nyarko (Work department), Rabiatu Issah (Budget), and Daniel Yeboah (Ghana Health Service). The team also collaborated with Assembly Members, Area Council Members, Unit Committees, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society representatives, government agencies, corporate bodies and community members to gather the requisite data and inputs for this process.

The Plan is structured into eight chapters:

- Chapter One introduces the Plan and provides an overview of the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Plan, including a situational analysis of the Sekyere South District in relation to sectoral development trends.
- Chapter Two discusses key development issues and situational analysis of the Sekyere South District
- Chapter Three elaborates on the District’s development priorities and projections
- Chapter Four discussed the formation of district goals, objectives, and strategies, formulated based on identified issues and desired development conditions.
- Chapter Five focuses on composite development programmes, sub-programmes, and projects designed to achieve the objectives of the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan.

-chapter Six formulates the activities that are implementable to address existing issues in the form of Action Plans

-chapter Seven focuses on Monitoring and Evaluation of the rolled out activities to ensure successful completion

-chapter Eight discusses the Development Communication Strategies aiding accountability

The total indicative cost of implementing the four-year development plan (2026-2029) is estimated at GH¢45,678,522.89. Projected revenue from every source currently available to the district will be GH¢38,840,146.6, resulting in a financing gap of GH¢6,838,376.20. In order to make up for this gap, there is the need to engage innovative financing mechanisms so as to ensure effective implementation of the plan.

In summary, this Plan serves as a comprehensive roadmap to guide the Sekyere South District's developmental efforts, ensuring alignment with national priorities and fostering sustainable growth and improved living standards for all residents.

## CHAPTER ONE

### GENERAL INTRODUCTION

#### **1.0 Introduction**

The Sekyere South District Assembly, under the provisions of the National Development Planning Systems Act, 1993, (Act 480) and the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) is enjoined to prepare Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the consumption of its internal and external stakeholders. This is to ensure alignment with national development objectives and provides a framework for effective coordination and implementation.

#### **1.1 Background of Sekyere South District**

##### *1.1.1 Mission of the Assembly*

The Assembly exists to create enabling environment for social investment through efficient service delivery in partnership with private sector and other stakeholders.

##### *1.1.2 Vision of the Assembly*

To become a one-stop investment destination District in agro-processing in the country.

##### *1.1.3 Physical and Natural Environment*

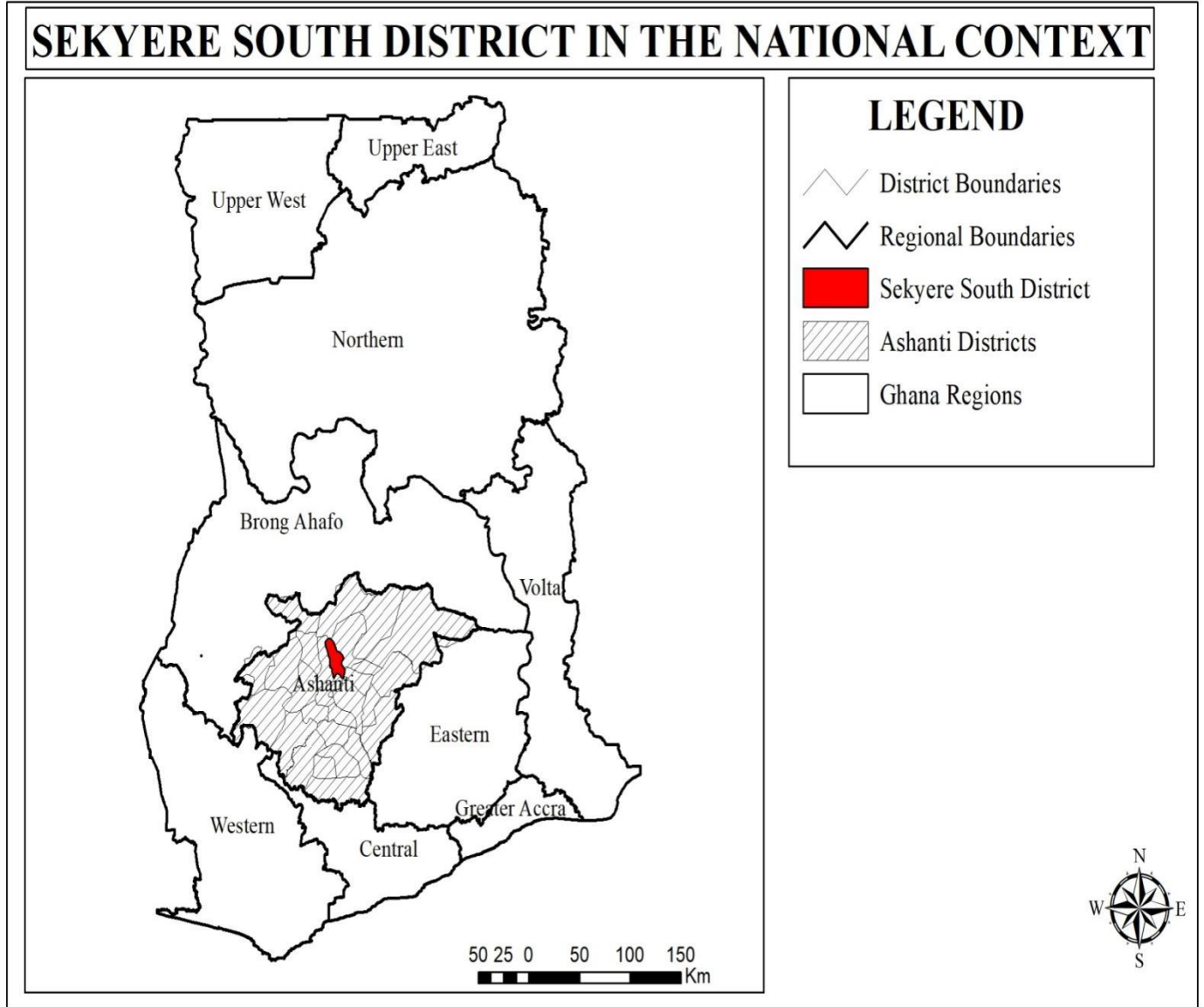
###### *Location and Size*

Sekyere South District is one of the forty-three (43) administrative districts in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. It covers a total land area of approximately **563.8 square kilometers**. The District was originally part of the **Afigya Sekyere District**, which was created in 1988 under Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1988.

On **November 1, 2007**, the western portion of the former Afigya Sekyere District was carved out to form the **Afigya Kwabre District**, while the remaining area became known as the **Sekyere South District**. Since then, the District has maintained this designation within the Ashanti Region. Geographically, Sekyere South lies between **latitude 6°50'N and 7°10'N**, and **longitude 1°00'W and 1°25'W**. It is bounded by Ejura-Sekyedumase Municipal to the north, **Mampong Municipal** to the east, **Sekyere East District** to the west, and **Afigya Kwabre District** to the south.

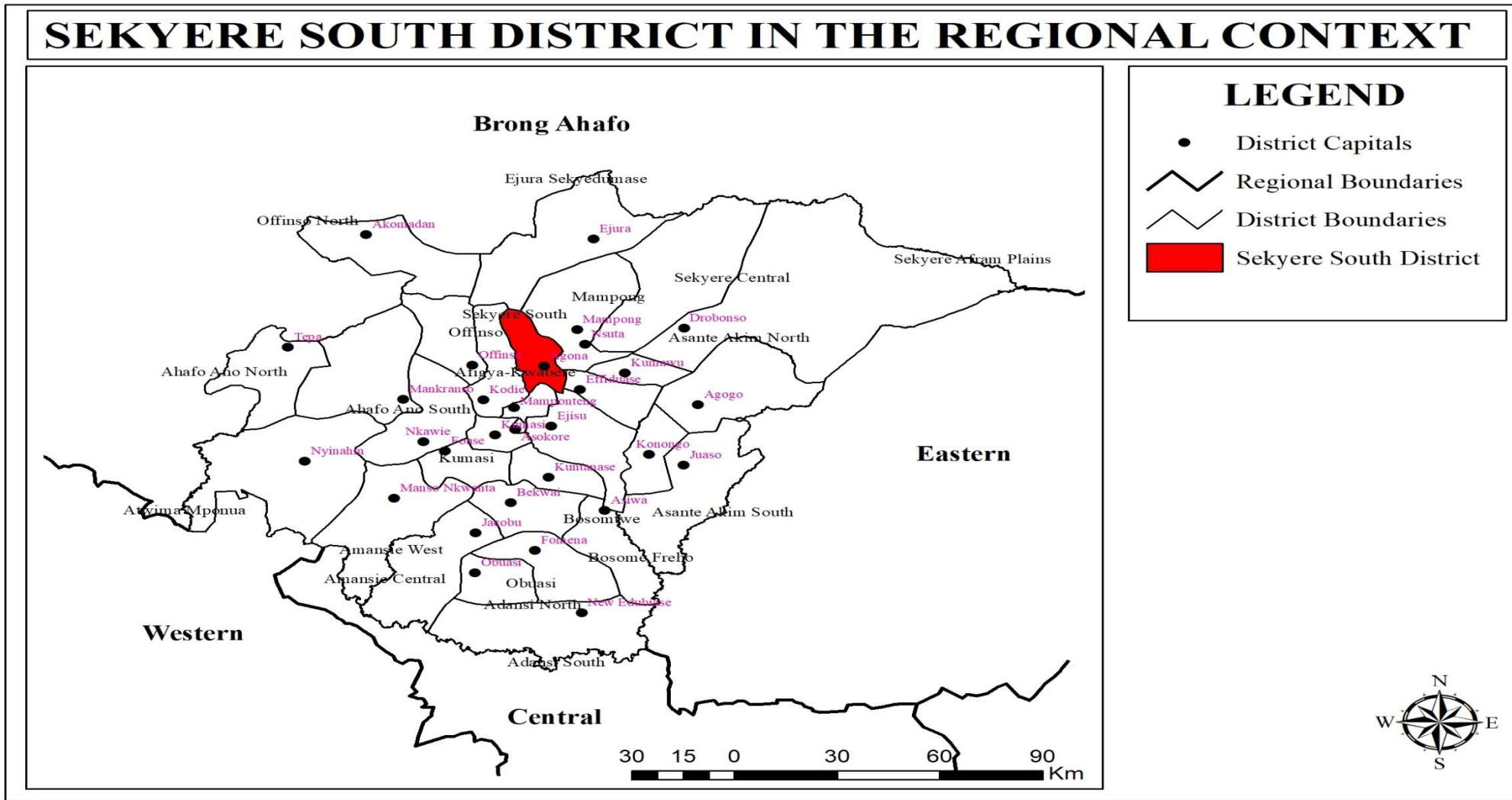
The District represents about **2.4% of the total land area of the Ashanti Region**. It is characterized by an increasing number of human settlements and a growing presence of small- and medium-scale enterprises, especially in its southern parts.

Figure 1.1 Sekyere South District in the National Context



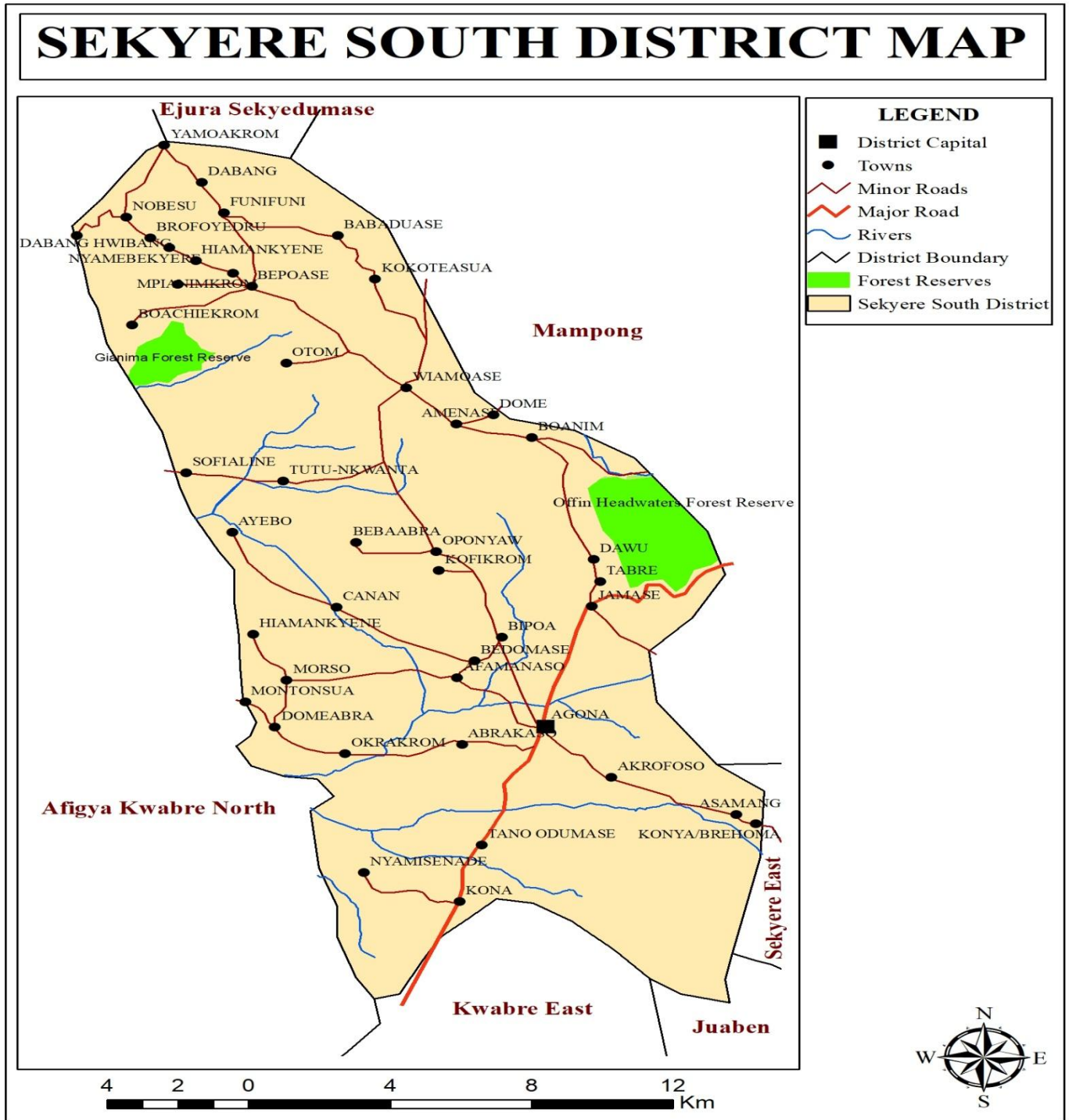
Source: DPCU, SSMA, Agona-2025

Figure 1.2 SEKYERE SOUTH DISTRICT MAP IN THE REGIONAL CONTEXT



Source: DPCU, SSMA, Agona-2024

Figure 1.3 SEKYERE SOUTH DISTRICT MAP



Source: DPCU, SSMA, Agona-2025

### *Relief and Drainage*

The topography of the Sekyere South District is largely undulating, with summit elevations averaging about **800 meters to 1,200 meters above sea level**. The most notable physical feature is the **Mampong Escarpment**, which is prominent within the District and stretches from **Jamasi to Boanim**. This natural feature holds great potential for tourism and could be developed further to enhance the local economy.

Several rivers and streams flow through the District, including the **Offin, Oyon, Kunkum, and Abanko**. However, the volumes of these water bodies reduce significantly during the dry season, with many smaller streams drying up completely. Despite this, the District does not experience annual flooding, which is common in other parts of the country. The limited and seasonal availability of water poses challenges for agricultural activities, especially farming. Furthermore, the heavy rainfall pattern and the terrain make road construction and maintenance difficult and costly. Nonetheless, the existing drainage network and natural resources present opportunities for development,

### *Climate (Temperature and Rainfall)*

The district lies within the equatorial climatic zone characterized by a double maxima rainfall regime and consistently high temperatures throughout the year. Average temperatures range between 25°C and 30°C. The major rainy season occurs between March and July, while the minor rainy season falls between September and November.

These favourable weather conditions support both daily human activities and the cultivation of various tropical crops, including sugarcane, cocoa, cassava, plantain, banana, and many others.

### *Vegetation and Forest Reserve Cover*

Sekyere South District lies within the moist semi-deciduous forest zone of Ghana, which extends across large portions of the **Ashanti, Western, Bono, Ahafo, and Eastern Regions**.

The vegetation of the district can best be described as **semi-deciduous forest** belonging to the **Celtis–Triplochiton association**. Common tree species found in the area include **Wawa, Odum, Mahogany, Sapele, Ceiba, Ofram, and Red Cedar**, among others, which are of high economic value. These species provide timber and other forest resources essential for both local and commercial use.

The natural vegetation cover is influenced by **soil type** and **human activities**. Some tree species shed their leaves during the dry season. The area supports the cultivation of various tropical crops such as **cocoa, coffee, plantain, banana, citrus, cassava, cocoyam, and maize**.

However, there has been a **high level of depletion of the original forest cover**, largely due to **illegal chainsaw operations** and **over-exploitation of timber** by licensed logging firms. In addition, improper farming practices and bushfires have contributed significantly to the loss of forest vegetation.

The negative effects of forest depletion are far-reaching — it reduces rainfall, increases evaporation of surface water, lowers agricultural productivity, and contributes to **climate change**.

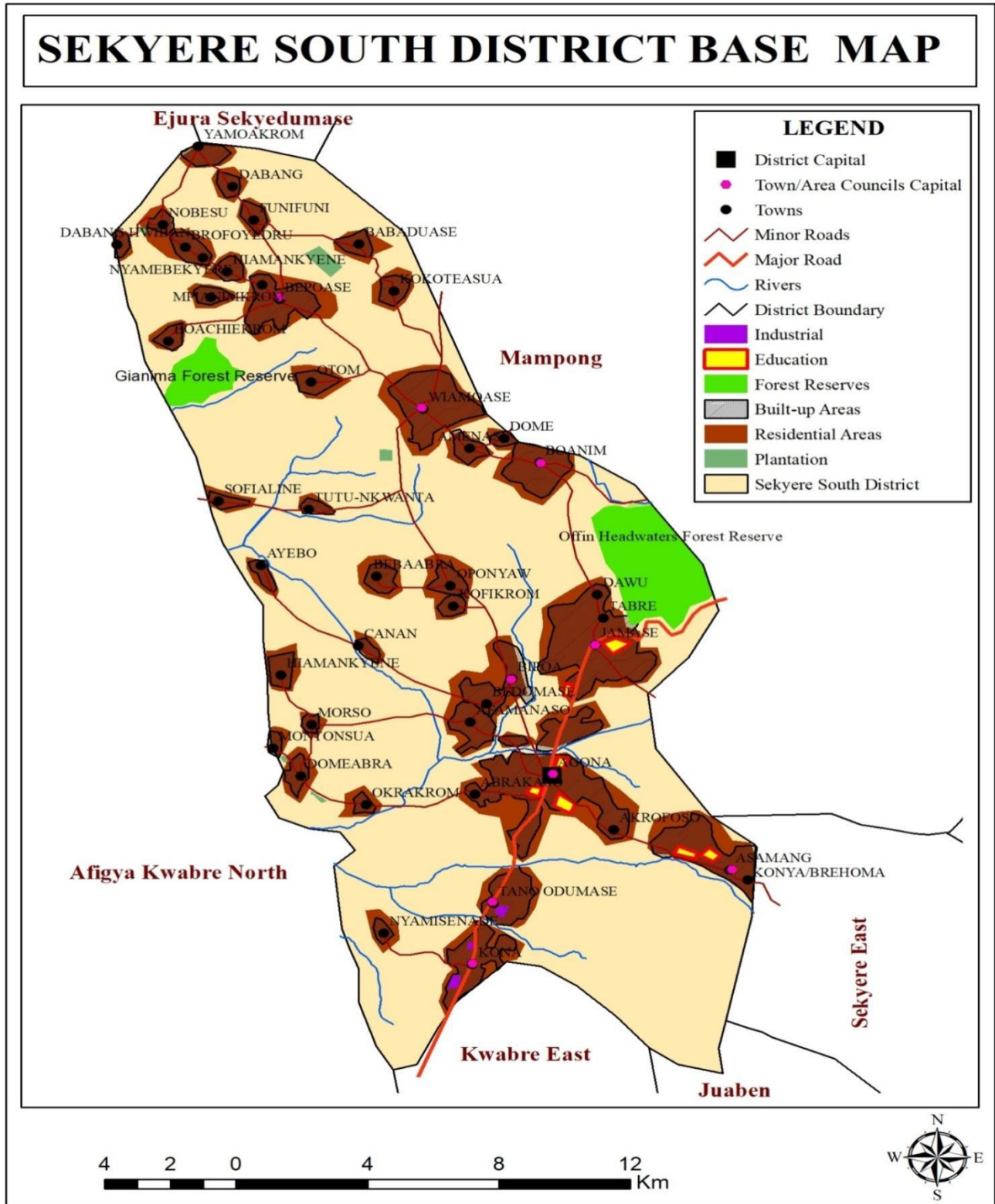
#### *Condition of the Natural Environment*

The natural vegetation cover has largely been replaced by secondary forests across most parts of the District. This is primarily due to the exploitation of timber, unsustainable farming practices, and sand-winning activities. Consequently, deforestation resulting from these activities has become a major environmental concern.

The District also experiences heavy rainfall, which sometimes leads to leaching and erosion of the soil—especially in hilly and sloping areas. This depletes the topsoil of vital nutrients, thereby reducing its fertility and depriving many farmers of the needed humus for increased yields and harvests.

Another significant environmental challenge in the District is the inadequate management and disposal of solid and liquid waste, which has led to the pollution of rivers and other water bodies, particularly near major settlements such as Agona, Wiamoase, Kona, Jamasi, and Asamang, among other communities.

Figure 1.4: SEKYERE SOUTH DISTRICT MAP SHOWING BASE MAP



Source: DPCU, SSMA, Agona-2025

### ***1.1.4 Demographic Characteristics***

This section examines population dynamics (growth, density, projections, etc.) of a District area specifically referencing the Sekyere South District

#### *Population Growth*

According to the Ghana Statistical Service, Sekyere South, the District as of 2021 has a population of 120,076 with annual growth rate of 1.2%. Based on 2021 census the projected population for 2025 is 125,946

The following are the population trend, growth impact of projected population for Sekyere South from 2021-2025;

**Trend:** The population increases steadily, adding roughly 1,400–1,500 people per year, reflecting gradual but consistent growth.

**Growth Impact:** The report notes increased pressure on socio-economic infrastructure and service delivery (health, education, water, etc.).

The growth could be both an opportunity (larger labour pool, increased DACF allocations) and a challenge (resource strain, uneven development).

**Projection Accuracy:**

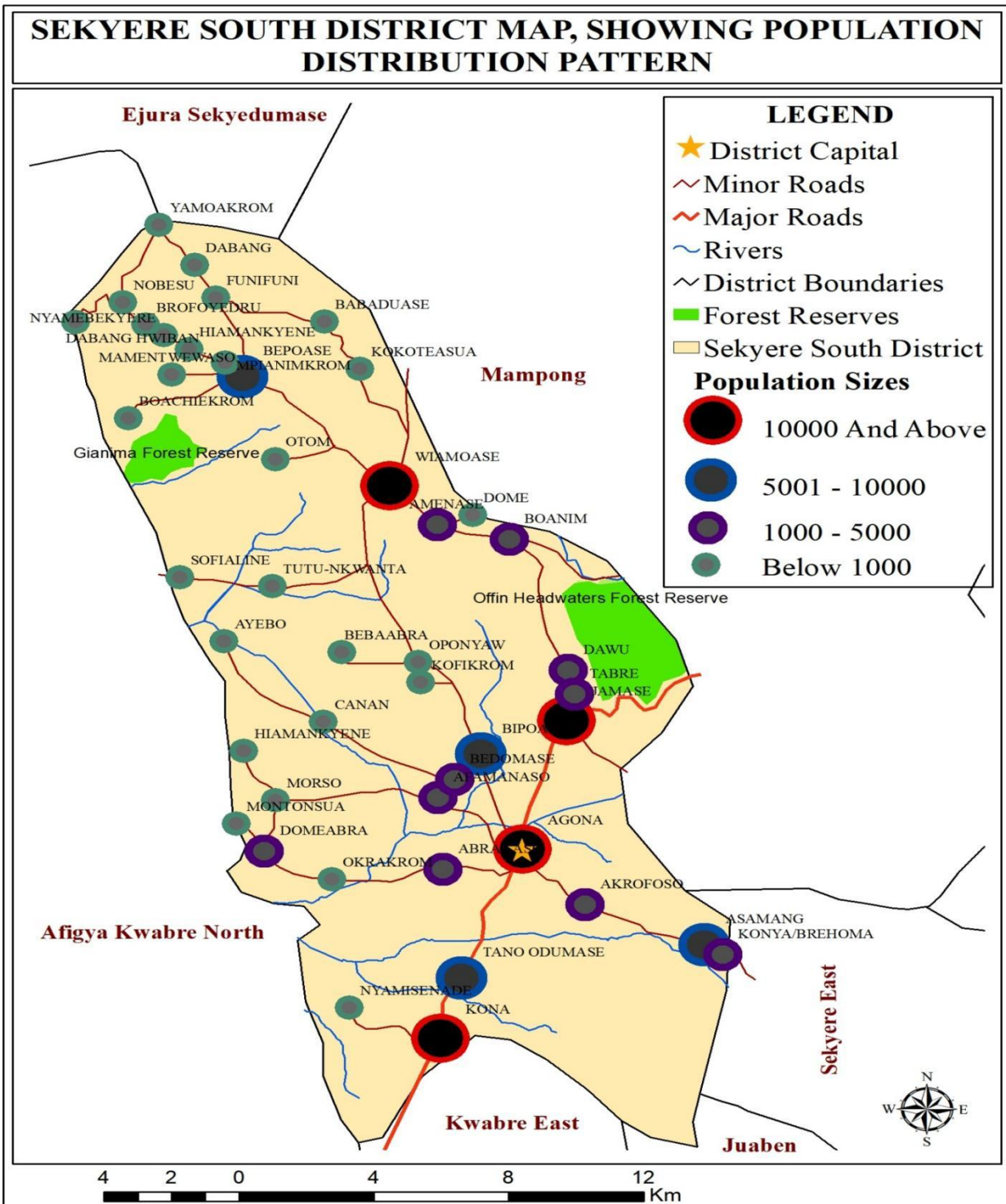
The numbers are precise and align with the compound population growth formula. If extended beyond 2025 (to 2029), the trend continues linearly under the same 1.2% growth assumption (as I calculated earlier).

**Table 1.1 Projected Population of Sekyere South District, 2022 -2025**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>
<b>2022</b>	121,517
<b>2023</b>	122,976
<b>2024</b>	124,452
<b>2025</b>	125,946

Source: DPCU 2025 - Based on 2021 PHC Raw Data

Figure 1.5: SEKYERE SOUTH DISTRICT MAP SHOWING POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PATTERN



Source: DPCU, SSMA, Agona-2025

### *Population Density*

Sekyere South District has a relatively high population density of 440.92 persons per square kilometer. However, based on the 2021 population figure of 120,076, the density translates to approximately 293.4 persons per square kilometer. The settlement pattern within the District is predominantly scattered and dispersed, with over 70% of the settlements being rural and settler-farmer-based.

Along the major Kumasi–Mampong highway, the settlement pattern becomes more linear due to the attraction of improved accessibility and infrastructure. This scattered and dispersed settlement pattern poses challenges to the efficient allocation and provision of essential services such as water supply and sanitation facilities.

The District’s population of 120,076 is spread across the 43 communities with varied distribution and accessibility to socio-economic infrastructure. The distribution of the population and allocation of facilities in space in the District is largely affected by history, culture, politics and environment.

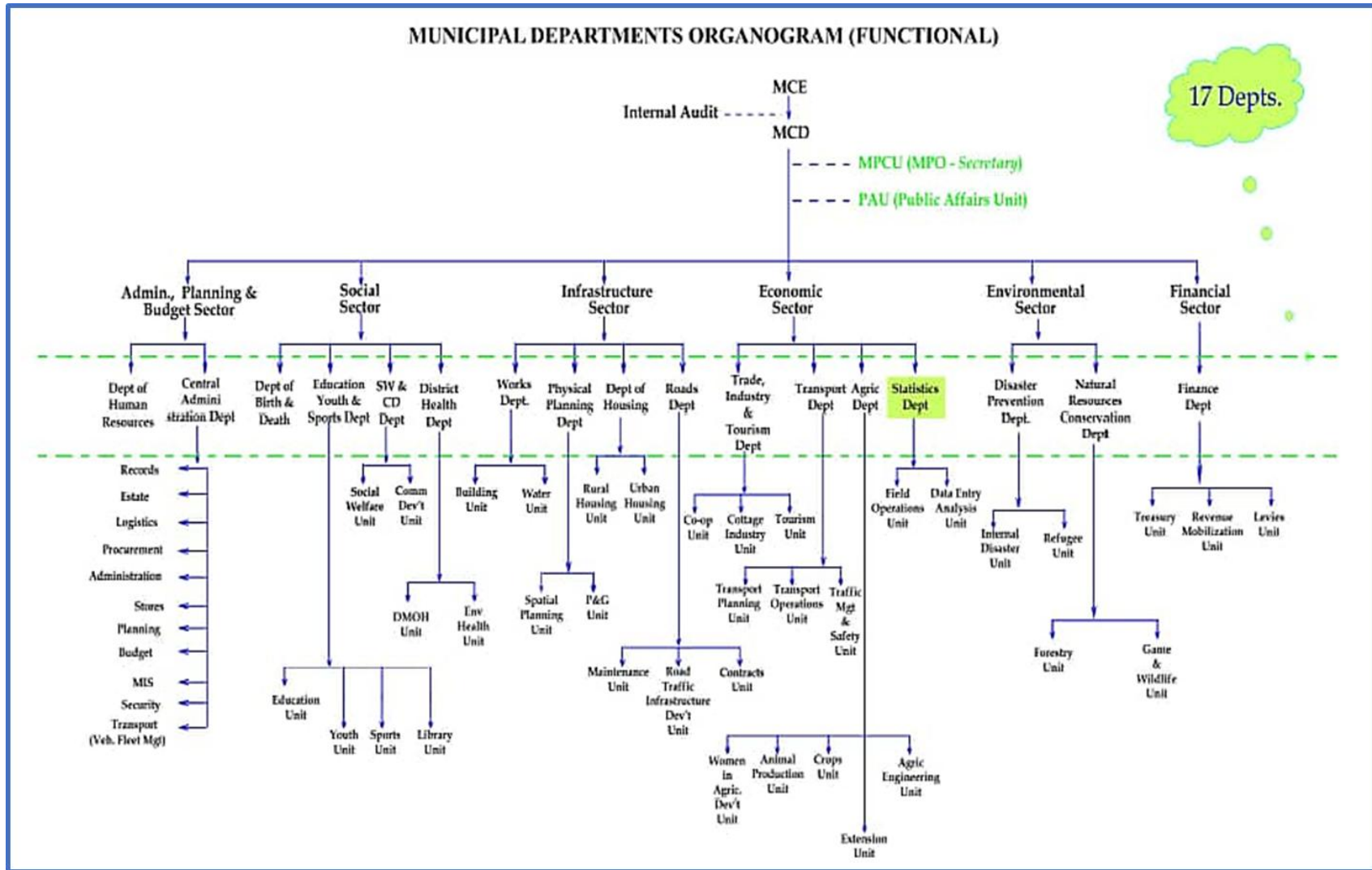
### **1.2 Organisational Structure of Sekyere South District**

There are 16 Decentralized Departments under the Office of the Sekyere South District Assembly. Except the Transport Department, all required categories of departments in a District Assembly are present. The staffing norms as prescribed by the Local Government Service show that the Sekyere South District Assembly lacks the required number of staff in some of its departments. Figure 1.6 shows the organogram of the District Assembly.

### **1.3 Structure of the Plan**

The plan is structured into eight chapters. After the General Introduction in Chapter One, Chapters Two and Three discuss the Situational Analysis and Key Development Priorities, respectively. Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes are presented in Chapter Four. Chapters Five and Six consider the Composite Development Programmes and Annual Action Plans, respectively. The Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements are discussed in Chapter Seven, and the Communication Strategy is presented in the Final Chapter; Chapter eight.

Figure 1.6 shows the organogram of the Sekyere South District Assembly



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

The Sekyere South District Assembly, as the highest political and planning authority in the District, is charged with the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan that would guide the District Development geared towards the goals and aspirations of the people. Such goals and aspirations should also meet the National Development Policy Framework. As has been the practice, the National Development Planning Commission gives directions or guidelines to all Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) every four years to prepare development plans which are grounded on the procedures put in place by the commission. The Plan Implementation of 2022-2025 of the Medium Term Development Framework is being phased out to pave way for 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan.

This chapter aims at highlighting the performance of the previous Medium Term Development Plan of 2022-2025 based on four (4) development dimension namely: Economic Development; Social Development; Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement; Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability. The current profile of the District based on thorough situational analysis of development issues and other relevant features of the District that inform development gaps/issues also needed to be resolved.

#### **2.1 Performance Review (2022-2025)**

The Sekyere South District prepared a four-year MTDP for 2022 to 2025 under the National Development Policy Framework dubbed “An Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All”. To this end, funds were committed to activities in line with the six (6) development dimensions of the MTDP Policy framework. The development dimensions covered in the plan included; Economic Development; Social Development; Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement; Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability; Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation and Emergency Planning and Response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan).

Before the preparation of the 2026 to 2029 MTDP, a performance review of the 2022 to 2025 MTDP was required and this has been done in Table 2.1

**Table 2.1 Performance Review (2022-2025)**

	<b>Development Dimension</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline (2021)</b>	<b>2022-2025 Medium-Term Target</b>	<b>Cumulative Achievement</b>		<b>Remarks</b>
	<b>Economic Development</b>				<b>Year</b>	<b>Data</b>	
1	Promote local businesses and artisans	Reduction in post-harvest losses	25	10	2024	15	Agricultural productivity has significantly improved however, there still issues that need to be addressed
2	Enhance the application of science and technology and innovation	Train farmers on newly improved farming practices to increase production	25	30	2024	25	
3	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Train youth groups in agro-processing such as gari, soya milk etc.	40	50	2024	45	
4	Promote livestock and poultry for food security and income generation	Increase in poultry and livestock production	15	25	2024	20	
	<b>Development Dimension</b>	<b>Indicator (Impact)</b>	<b>Baseline 2021</b>	<b>2022-2025 Medium-Term Target</b>	<b>Cumulative Achievement</b>		
	<b>Social Development</b>				<b>Year</b>	<b>Data</b>	
1	Ensure affordable equitable and easily accessible and universal health coverage (UHC)	Expansion of existing health facilities	30	40	2024	35	Waste management is still poor in the district
2	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels	Establish scholarship scheme for brilliant but needy students	45	50	2024	45	
3	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Register vulnerable children for intervention programmes such as LEAP, NHIS etc	45	50	2024	40	
4	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Facilitate the collection and management of waste by the private sector	30	40	2024	30	
5	Strengthen social protection especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Organise regular panel to handle social issues	30	40	2024	40	

	<b>Development Dimension</b>	<b>Indicator (Impact)</b>	<b>Baseline (2021)</b>	<b>2022-2025 Medium-Term Target</b>	<b>Cumulative Achievement</b>		<b>Remarks</b>
	<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>				<b>Year</b>	<b>Data</b>	
1	Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Sensitise the general public on the importance of tree planting along water bodies	40	50	2024	40	Infrastructure development has significantly improved. Some communities need additional boreholes
2	Improved access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Construct boreholes for rural communities	20	30	2024	30	
3	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Routine maintenance of feeder roads	40	30	2024	30	
4	Expand digital landscape	Facilitate private sector participation in ICT training	50	20	2024	40	
5	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Increase in communities with planning schemes	60	40	2024	40	
	<b>Development Dimension</b>	<b>Indicator (Impact)</b>	<b>Baseline 2021</b>	<b>2022-2025 Medium-Term Target</b>	<b>Development Outcomes</b>		<b>Remarks</b>
	<b>Governance, Corruption and Accountability</b>				<b>Year</b>	<b>Data</b>	
1	Improved decentralised planning	Train DA staff on relevant LIs and Acts to comply with legal provision	30	20	2024	10	Transparency and accountability has improved
2	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Provide office equipment and logistics for efficient administration at the sub-district structure	50	10	2024	10	
3	Improve popular participation at the regional and District levels	Organise community durbar and town hall meetings for accountability	40	30	2024	30	
4	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Monitor projects implementation to ensure quality delivery	60	50	2024	45	

## 2.2 Analysis of Financial Performance (2022-2025 Q3)

This section presents an analysis of the financial performance of the Sekyere South district from 2022 to 2025.

**Table 2.2 Financial Performance 2022-2025 as at October**

<b>SOURCE OF FUND</b>	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PLAN</b>	<b>TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED</b>	<b>VARIANCE</b>
IGF	4,914,000.00	4,165,381.88	748,618.12
GoG	33,226,735.61	32,580,494.48	646,241.13
DACF	38,517,361.13	15,995,511.35	22,521,849.78
DPAT/RFG	7,845,732.39	2,978,411.30	4,867,321.09
OTHERS	280,197.24	328,094.34	47,897.10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>84,784,026.37</b>	<b>56,047,893.35</b>	<b>28,736,133.02</b>

Source: Finance Department-SSMA, DPCU (2025)

From Table 2.2, from 2022 to 2025, the Sekyere South District planned to spend GHS 84,784,026.37 on development initiatives, but only received GHS 56,047,893.35, resulting in a funding shortfall of GHS 28,736,133.02. This 33.9% variance indicates that nearly one-third of the district's planned activities were either delayed, scaled down, or abandoned entirely. The shortfall disrupted critical infrastructure projects such as roads, schools, and health facilities, which are typically capital-intensive and heavily reliant on full budget execution. Operational services such as sanitation, education, and healthcare faced budget cuts, affecting service delivery and community wellbeing.

The district's reliance on central government transfers and donor funds, coupled with limited internally generated funds (IGF) exacerbated the gap. It can be noted that, consistent underfunding erodes public trust in the district's ability to deliver on its development promises. To address this, the Sekyere South district Assembly must improve budget performance by aligning future estimates with historical revenue trends and actual disbursement patterns. Strengthening IGF collection through digitization, community engagement, and enforcement can also help reduce

dependency on external sources. Finally, transparent reporting and stakeholder involvement in project prioritization will be essential to ensure efficient use of limited resources and restore confidence in the district's financial governance.

## **2.3 Existing Conditions in the District**

### **2.3.1 District Economy**

The Sekyere South District is by and large a rural economy, with agriculture and its ancillary activities being the backbone of the people. Agriculture employs 48.5% of the active population. The annual levels of agricultural production and profitability therefore determine household income levels. Thus, it is not unusual to note a remarkable improvement in household incomes and expenditure during the food and cash crops harvest seasons, especially during the cocoa buying seasons of September to February.

The District Assembly, as the Planning Authority, relies heavily on the taxes it collects from rural agricultural producers in generating funds, especially during market days, to service its administrative machinery. The main revenue generating centers are Agona, Jamasi, Wiampoase, Bepoase, Asamang Tano Odumase Kona, Bipoa and Boanim. Other economic activities that serve as employment to the remaining 51.5% of the active labour force include: Mining/Quarrying, Manufacturing, Wholesale/Retail, Hospitality, Public Administration, Commercial, Social Service, Construction, Banking, Transportation and Communication. Moreover, about 44% of those who engage in other occupations other than agriculture still take up agriculture as a minor occupation.

#### ***2.3.1.1 Agriculture***

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the District, employing 50.1% of the economically active population. The District produces agricultural produce such as cocoa, cassava, maize, plantain, rice, yam, cocoyam, and variety of vegetables. Besides crops, livestock rearing is also a major agricultural activity in the District with animals like cattle, sheep, goats, and poultry produced on commercial scale. Table 2.3 indicates some of the major food crops that are grown in the District with their production levels in metric tonnes and land coverage in hectares.

**Table 2.3 Major Food Crops Indicating Land Coverage & Production Levels, 2022-2025**

Crop Year	Plantain		Cassava		Yam		Maize		Rice	
	Ha.	Ton	Ha.	Ton	Ha.	Ton	Ha.	Ton	Ha.	Ton
2022	3450	30015	3852	53157.6	2898	40282.2	780	1404	795	1987.5
2023	3550	34435	3952	54537	2998	47668.2	785	1570	800	2240
2024	3550	35500	3952	55328	2998	44970	785	1727	800	2560
2025										

Source: Department of Agriculture, Sekyere South, 2025

### ***Food and Cash Crops production***

The District produces many food crops as indicated in the Table 1.3.0. Food crop production in the District is heavily linked to the production of cocoa. These crops are inter-planted with cocoa seedlings from the first year until the third when the cocoa tree starts bearing fruits. The production of plantain, cocoyam, yam (kookoase bayer3) and cassava are examples of such farming practices. Cocoa and oil palm are the main cash crops that are produced in large quantities in some parts the District.

### ***Livestock Production***

Livestock is another major source of income for some farmers in the Sekyere South District. Most farmers rear animals on small scale for their own consumption and also for commercial purposes. However, in the Zongo communities, livestock is a full time occupation that produces animals such as: cattle, goats and sheep for commercial purposes. Besides, poultry, grass cutter, snails and pig farms are some of the agricultural occupations in the District. Although, some individual farmers have fish ponds for the production of fish, this practice is not on a large scale in the District. In all there are six (10) fish ponds located in different places in the District.

**Table 2.4 Production Levels of Livestock for Sekyere South District, 2022 - 2025**

LIVESTOCK	2022	2023	2024	2025
GOAT	15438	17700	17800	
POULTRY	31260	35430	37600	
SHEEP	7850	8900	9790	
PIG	3350	3550	3650	
CATTLE	2010	2300	2645	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59908</b>	<b>67880</b>	<b>71485</b>	

Source: Department of Agriculture, Sekyere South District, 2025

### ***2.3.1.2 Manufacturing***

The Sekyere South District is not well known for medium and large-scale manufacturing industries. However, the area possesses significant potential due to the availability of various agricultural products that could serve as raw materials for the establishment of agro-processing industries. Despite this potential, manufacturing activities within the District are dominated by small-scale industries that process mainly agricultural produce for sale within and outside the District. These include the processing of cassava into dough and gari, and the extraction of palm oil. Other small-scale industries include carpentry, dressmaking, and small-scale sawmilling.

Most of these small-scale operators are not well organized and therefore are unable to access institutional credit to expand their productive activities. This lack of organization and financial support limits their ability to grow and diversify their businesses. The weaving industry also plays a vital role in the local economy, engaging a considerable number of people, particularly in Kona, Beposo, and Domeabra. The production of indigenous kente cloth and other traditional artifacts such as umbrellas attracts both local and external buyers. Traders from neighboring countries including Nigeria, Togo, and Benin often visit the District to purchase kente cloths and traditional umbrellas, highlighting the cultural and economic importance of this industry.

### ***2.3.1.3 Tourism/Hospitality***

The Sekyere South is endowed with several natural, cultural, and religious attractions. However, most of these sites remain undeveloped for commercial tourism. The few existing sites have not yet been adequately promoted to attract tourists to the District. With proper development and promotion, these sites could serve as important sources of employment and revenue generation for the Assembly. The District's tourism potential lies in its unique cultural heritage, traditional relics, craft production centers, and religious shrines. The following are some of the major natural, cultural, and religious tourist sites in the district that have potential for development:

- The Jamaa Scarp
- The Kyiraman Shrines
- Tabre Buom (The Cave House)
- Agona Akwafuo's Bigona and the relics of Okomfo Anokye
- Asamang Adanwomase Shrine
- Kente weaving at Kona and Odumase

- Wood carving at Kona

### 2.3.2 Roads

The District has seemingly a good road network but with varied conditions. Most of the roads serving the major communities in the District are tarred. Although not all roads in the District are in good condition, but at least they are all motorable. However, during the rainy season, some roads, especially feeder roads serving the rural communities become muddy and difficult for vehicular traffic.

#### *Highways*

The Sekyere South District has a total of approximately 79 kilometers of highway roads. These highways link major towns within and outside the District, facilitating smooth vehicular movement and trade.

The major highway routes include:

- Jamasi–Agona–Kona
- Agona–Asamang
- Agona–Bipoa–Wiamoase
- Jamasi–Boanim

All these roads are tarred and generally in good condition, allowing for efficient transportation of goods and passengers across the District. The District’s road network is predominantly bitumen-surfaced (67 km), with asphalted sections covering about 22 km. Most of these highways are motorable and in good condition, ensuring effective intra- and inter-community connectivity. The existing network provides a solid foundation for economic activities, especially agriculture, trade, and access to social services. Table 2.5 shows the highway roads network in the District.

**Table 2.5 Highway Roads Network**

DESCRIPTION	Type	LENGTH	CONDITION
Jamasi-Agona-Kona	1 <sup>st</sup> Class	12 km	Asphalt
Agona-Asamang	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class	10 km	Bitumen
Agona-Bipoa-Wiamoase	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class	15 km	Bitumen
Jamasi-Boanim	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class	8 km	Bitumen
Bipoa-Sofialine	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class	5km	Bitumen
Wiamoase-Bepoase-Nobesu	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class	8km	Bitumen

Agona-Afamanaso-Bedomase	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class	5km	Bitumen
Bepoase-Fufuni-Daabang	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class	5km	Bitumen
Agona-Asamang	1 <sup>st</sup> Class	11km	Asphalt
<b>Total</b>		<b>79 km</b>	

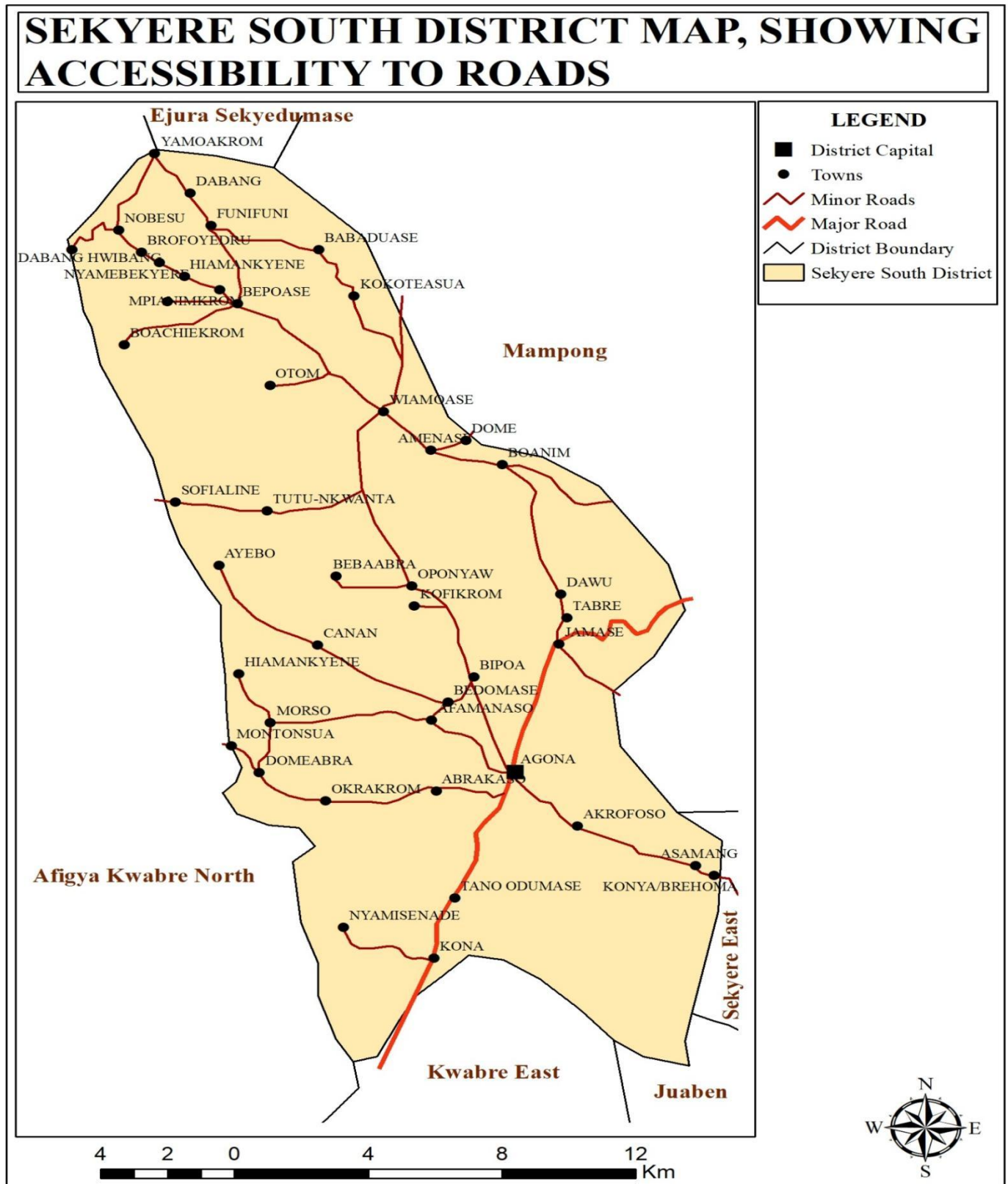
Source: DPCU Data-2025

***Feeder Roads***

The Sekyere South District has a total feeder road network length of approximately 490.1 kilometers, out of which about 394.1 kilometers are tarred, and 61 kilometers have been graveled. Most of these roads are periodically reshaped to enhance accessibility and improve transportation within the District. However, during the rainy seasons, several of these feeder roads become unmotorable, resulting in vehicular breakdowns and minor accidents, which further compound the transportation challenges faced by commuters. The poor condition of some roads also hampers the movement of agricultural produce from farming communities to marketing centers and agro-processing facilities.

This situation leads to post-harvest losses and a reduction in the profit margins of farmers and traders, particularly among already disadvantaged groups within the District. Therefore, regular maintenance, upgrading, and surfacing of feeder roads are essential to ensure efficient transportation, enhance market access, and boost agricultural productivity.

Figure 2.1 MAP SHOWING ACCESSIBILITY TO ROADS



Source: DPCU SSMA, Agona-2025

**Table 2.6 Conditions of Feeder Roads Network, 2025**

<b>NO</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>TYPE OF ROAD</b>	<b>LENGHT</b>	<b>STATUS/ CONDITION</b>
1	Wiamoase- Bepoase	2 <sup>nd</sup> class	5.4km	Bitumen
2	Agona –Afamanaso-Bipoa	2 <sup>nd</sup> class	5.3km	Bitumen
3	Wiamoase –Kofiase	3 <sup>rd</sup> class	12.6km	Bitumen
4	Afamanaso –Morso-Hiamankyene	2 <sup>nd</sup> class	7.3km	Bitumen
5	Domeabra-Morso	2 <sup>nd</sup> class	1.7km	Bitumen
6	Jamasi- Bipoa	3 <sup>rd</sup> class	2.8km	Bitumen
7	Tutunkwantuo Jn-Sofialine	3 <sup>rd</sup> class	7.4km	Bitumen
8	Asamang-Efiduasi	2 <sup>nd</sup> class	8km	Bitumen
9	Bepoase-Nobesu	3 <sup>rd</sup> class	6km	Bitumen
10	Amenase-Wiamoase	2 <sup>nd</sup> class	3km	Bitumen
11	Boanim-Amenase	3 <sup>rd</sup> class	1.3km	Bitumen
12	Agona- Domeabra- Amoako	3 <sup>rd</sup> class	7.0km	Bitumen
13	Amenase-Dome	2 <sup>nd</sup> class	1.0km	Bitumen
14	Ponyaw-Babaabra	3 <sup>rd</sup> class	2km	Bitumen
15	Kykyewere Jn- Yamoakrom	3 <sup>rd</sup> class	2.4km	Bitumen
16	Wiamoase-Kokoteasua	3 <sup>rd</sup> class	3km	Bitumen
17	Bepoase-Funifuni-Dabang	3 <sup>rd</sup> class	5.6km	Laterite
18	Kyeremfa No1 Jn- Kyeremfa No1	3 <sup>rd</sup> class	3.4km	Laterite
19	Hiamankyene- Dabang	3 <sup>rd</sup> class	2.9km	Laterite
20	Kofikrom Jn-Kofikrom	2 <sup>nd</sup> class	1.0km	Laterite
21	Bebaabra Jn- Bebaabra	3 <sup>rd</sup> class	2.5km	Laterite
22	Wiamoase-Akyekesease	3 <sup>rd</sup> class	2.9km	Laterite
23	Kokoteasua Jn-Kokoteasua	3 <sup>rd</sup> class	7.2km	Laterite
24	Bedomase- Canan	3 <sup>rd</sup> class	3.0km	Laterite
25	Bepoase – Mamentwease	3 <sup>rd</sup> class	10km	Laterite
26	Yamoakrom Jn- Yamoakrom	3 <sup>rd</sup> class	2.6km	Laterite
27	Kona-Brofoyedru	3 <sup>rd</sup> class	4.2km	Engineered
28	Kona- Ankaase	3 <sup>rd</sup> class	2.5km	Bitumen
29	Otom Jn- Otom	3 <sup>rd</sup> class		Unengineered
30	Kona- Nantang	3 <sup>rd</sup> class		Unengineered
31	Befoyedu –Edusuogya	3 <sup>rd</sup> class		Unengineered
32s	Ntwonaso-Kyeremfa	3 <sup>rd</sup> class		Unengineered

Source: DPCU Data – 2025

### ***2.3.3 Transport Service and Road Safety Issues***

Public road transport services in the Sekyere South District are mainly provided by the Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU), the Progressive Transport Owners Association (PROTOA), and other splinter transport groups affiliated with the Trades Union Congress (TUC). These unions have branches located in major communities across the District, providing transport services with cargo trucks, mini trucks, buses, and taxis.

The Amanfrom–Ejura Highway, the only first-class road that passes through the District, serves as a key transport route connecting major towns such as Kumasi, Agona, and Jamasi. Despite this, road safety remains a major concern within the district. Challenges such as driver indiscipline, vehicular congestion, and scrambles for passengers and loading spaces at lorry parks have occasionally resulted in minor accidents and traffic inefficiencies.

The District Assembly, in collaboration with the Ghana Police Service and the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA), periodically conducts education and enforcement activities aimed at improving road safety and compliance. These initiatives include campaigns on the wearing of seat belts, possession of valid driver’s licenses, and the use of roadworthy vehicles. To further enhance safety, speed ramps have been constructed at accident-prone areas, and road safety education programs are regularly organized for drivers and transport unions. The Assembly has also intensified its efforts to rehabilitate and maintain trunk and feeder roads to ensure the smooth flow of human and vehicular traffic. With continued collaboration between the Assembly, law enforcement agencies, and transport unions—supported by the Member of Parliament and other stakeholders—the District aims to achieve safer, more reliable, and efficient road transport services for its residents.

### **2.3.4 Social Services**

The Sekyere South District Assembly provides a range of social services aimed at improving the quality of life of its residents. These services focus on addressing key developmental challenges such as rural poverty, human resource development, illiteracy reduction, access to safe water, effective sanitation management, and improved healthcare delivery. Through these interventions, the Assembly seeks to promote social inclusion, enhance living standards, and ensure equitable access to essential services across all communities within the District.

### ***2.3.4.1 Education***

Over the years, the District Assembly has demonstrated a strong commitment to the development of education, recognizing it as a crucial driver of socio-economic progress. It is, therefore, not surprising that a significant portion over 60% of the Assembly’s annual budgetary allocations is dedicated to the education sector. This section presents an overview of the current educational situation in the District, focusing on aspects such as:

- Physical educational infrastructure
- Teaching staff strength and distribution
- Enrolment levels and gender parity
- Academic performance across basic, secondary, and tertiary levels
- Ownership and management of existing educational facilities

#### ***Number and Levels of Educational Institutions and ownership***

The Sekyere South District has a total of 298 educational institutions spanning all levels, from early childhood to tertiary and professional training institutions. Out of this, 215 (72.1%) are public schools, while 84 (27.9%) are privately owned.

This reflects a strong public-sector dominance in the provision of education within the District, particularly at the basic level (Kindergarten to Junior High School).

#### ***Distribution by Educational Level***

##### **a. Basic Education (Kindergarten to JHS)**

- Kindergarten: 105 schools (71 public, 34 private)
- Primary: 105 schools (71 public, 34 private)
- Junior High Schools: 75 schools (62 public, 13 private)
- Total basic-level institutions: 285 schools, representing 95.6% of all educational institutions in the District.
- The private sector plays a complementary role, operating 27–32% of basic schools.

##### **b. Second Cycle and Tertiary Institutions**

- Senior High Schools (SHS): 7 (5 public, 2 private) — shows a fair balance with government dominance.

- TVET: 1 institution, showing public leadership in vocational and skills training.
- College of Education: 1 (public) — indicates access to teacher training within the District.
- Special School: 1 (public) — reflects inclusiveness in education.
- Nursing and Midwifery School: 1 (public) — supports healthcare workforce development.
- University: 1 (private) — provides higher education opportunities locally.

### *Key Observations*

- Strong Public Sector Presence (The public sector runs about three-quarters (72%) of all schools, indicating strong government involvement in education delivery).
- Private Sector Contribution (The private sector plays a significant but smaller role, particularly in Kindergarten and Primary education, which are often community- or faith-based schools).
- Limited TVET Opportunities (The District has only 1 TVET institution, publicly owned — a gap in technical and vocational education that may limit practical skills development for youth).
- Balanced Access to Secondary and Tertiary Education (With 7 SHSs and the presence of a College of Education, Nursing School, and a University, residents have local access to higher learning opportunities).
- Special Education Inclusion (The existence of a Special School ensures that children with disabilities are not excluded from formal education).

### *Implications for Policy and Planning*

- Expansion of TVET Institution: There is a clear need for more public technical and vocational schools to equip youth with employable skills.
- Support for Private Schools: The Assembly could strengthen partnerships with private education providers to enhance quality standards.
- Infrastructure Investment: Although the public sector dominates, many schools may require infrastructure upgrades, especially at the basic level.

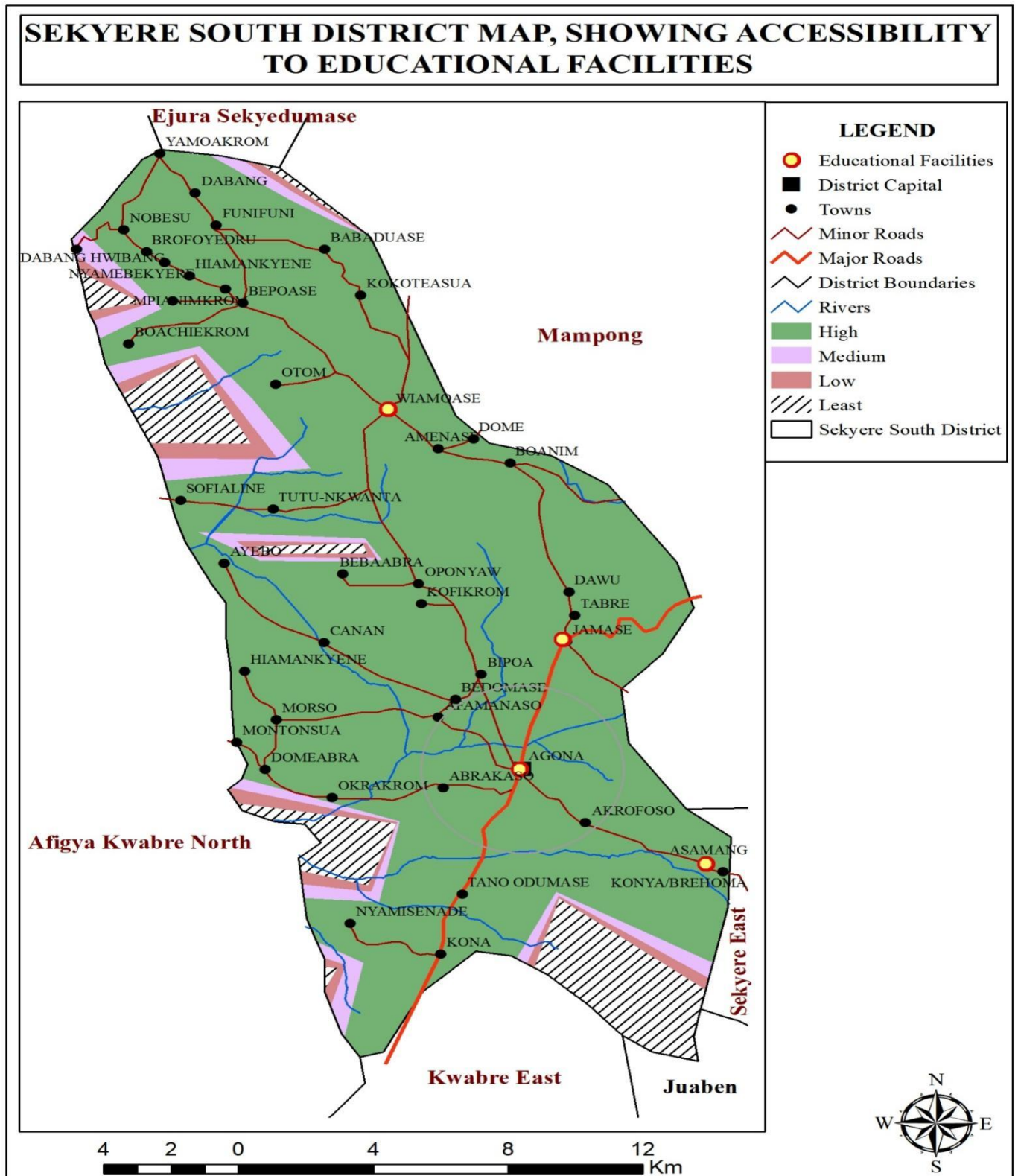
- Teacher Deployment: The large number of public basic schools (204 total) suggests a need for adequate teacher recruitment and distribution.
- Inclusion and Equity: Continued support for special education is essential to ensure no child is left behind.

**Table 2.7 Types of Educational Institution and Ownership, 2025**

<b>NO</b>	<b>TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>	<b>TOTAL NUMBER</b>	<b>PUBLIC</b>	<b>PRIVATE</b>
1	Kindergarten	105	71	34
2	Primary School	105	71	34
3	Junior High School	75	62	13
4	Senior High School	9	7	2
5	TVET	1	1	0
6	College of Education	1	1	0
7	Special School	1	1	0
8	Nursing and Midwifery School	1	1	0
9	University	1	0	1
<b>Grand Total</b>		299	215	84

**Source: District Education Directorate, Sekyere South District, 2025**

Figure 2.2 Spatial Distribution of Educational Facilities



Source: DPCU SSDA, Agona- 2025

## *Enrolment*

The data presents Kindergarten enrolment trends in Sekyere South District from 2021/22 to 2024/25 for both public and private schools, disaggregated by gender. Public schools show a modest decline (about 10%), suggesting enrolment has remained relatively stable despite some fluctuations. Private schools, however, experienced a sharp drop (nearly 50%) between 2021/22 and 2024/25, possibly due to:

- Economic hardship following post-pandemic effects,
- Parents shifting children to public schools with free tuition,
- Closure of some private institutions

**Table 2.8 Enrolment Levels of Kindergarten, 2022-2025**

INDICATOR / YEAR	2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Public	8370	7877	16247	9256	8786	18042	8767	8445	<b>17212</b>	8099	7797	<b>15896</b>
Private	2075	2042	4,117	1565	1557	3122	1271	1224	<b>2495</b>	1174	1130	<b>2304</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,445</b>	<b>9,919</b>	<b>20,364</b>	<b>10821</b>	<b>10343</b>	<b>21164</b>	<b>10038</b>	<b>9669</b>	<b>19707</b>	<b>9273</b>	<b>8927</b>	<b>18200</b>

**Table 2.9 Primary School Enrolment Trends, 2022-2025**

INDICATOR / YEAR	2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Public	2884	2843	<b>5727</b>	2856	2229	<b>5085</b>	2522	2475	<b>4997</b>	2617	2558	<b>5175</b>
Private	1041	1009	<b>2050</b>	517	568	<b>1085</b>	504	495	<b>999</b>	524	511	<b>1035</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3925</b>	<b>3852</b>	<b>7777</b>	<b>3373</b>	<b>2797</b>	<b>6170</b>	3026	2970	<b>5996</b>	3141	3069	<b>6210</b>

**Table 2.10 Junior High School Enrolment Trends, 2022-2025**

INDICATOR / YEAR	2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Public	3,794	3611	<b>7405</b>	4094	3871	7965	4014	3841	<b>7855</b>	3888	3800	<b>7688</b>
Private	486	433	<b>919</b>	220	234	454	231	249	480	233	247	480
<b>Total</b>	<b>4280</b>	<b>4044</b>	<b>8,324</b>	<b>4314</b>	<b>4105</b>	<b>8419</b>	<b>4245</b>	<b>4090</b>	<b>8335</b>	<b>4121</b>	<b>4047</b>	<b>8168</b>

Source: District Education Directorate, Sekyere South District, 2025

**Table 2.11 Senior High School Enrolment Trends, 2022-2025**

INDICATOR / YEAR	2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Public	9317	8713	<b>18030</b>	8897	8052	16949	8614	7615	<b>16229</b>	7592	8442	<b>16034</b>
Private	249	302	<b>551</b>	283	401	684	259	358	617	303	397	700
Total	<b>9566</b>	<b>9015</b>	<b>18581</b>	9180	8453	17633	8873	7973	16846	7895	8839	16734

Source: District Education Directorate, Sekyere South District, 2025

**Table 2.12 Special Education Enrolment, 2022-2025 Academic Year**

LEVEL	ENROLMENT		
	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS
Kindergarten	26153	13465	12688
Primary	79435	40577	38858
JHS	33246	16960	16286

Source: District Education Directorate, Sekyere South District, 2025

### *School Performance at the Basic Level*

There has been significant improvement of general performance at the Basic Education Certificate Examinations (BECE) from 2022 to 2025. The district's BECE performance is improving gradually.

Fewer students are scoring poorly (31+). The number of excellent performers (aggregate 6–15) is increasing yearly. Both participation and general performance show positive trends.

**Table 2.13 BECE Performance Level 2021/2022, 2022/2023, 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 Academic Years by Gender**

ACADEMIC YEAR	AGGREGATE 6			AGGREGATE 7-15			AGGREGATE 16-30			AGGREGATE 31+		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2021/2022	1	2	<b>3</b>	90	72	<b>120</b>	775	753	<b>1528</b>	221	212	<b>433</b>
2022/2023	4	3	<b>7</b>	97	63	<b>160</b>	782	512	<b>1,294</b>	158	187	<b>345</b>
2023/2024	8	4	<b>12</b>	145	98	<b>243</b>	760	627	<b>1,387</b>	140	165	<b>305</b>
2024/2025												

Source: District Education Directorate, Sekyere South District, 2025

### ***Staff Strength of Schools***

The staff strength of schools indicates that public educational institutions employ about 87% of all staff in the District, while private institutions employ about 13%. The primary level has the highest proportion of trained staff (98.8%) whilst the Nursing & Midwifery School (55.2%) and College of Education (61.9%) have the lowest proportions of trained staff among public institutions. Generally, the basic levels (KG–JHS) are better staffed with trained teachers than tertiary levels. Overall, public institutions employ the vast majority of teaching staff across all educational levels. Public sector teachers are significantly better trained than those in private institutions. This training gap is especially wide at Kindergarten and Primary levels. The largest concentration of staff (about 70% of all teachers) is in Primary and JHS levels, aligning with the Free Compulsory Basic Education policy. The private sector relies heavily on untrained teachers, especially at the lower levels (KG and Primary), which could affect education quality. Details of staff strength have been shown in Table 2.14.

**Table 2.14 Staff Strength by Ownership**

CATEGORY	TOTAL NUMBER	PUBLIC		PRIVATE	
		TRAINED	UNTRAINED	TRAINED	UNTRAINED
Kindergarten	570	523	47	-	201
Primary	1,521	1,502	19	85	133
JHS	1051	919	12	22	120
SHS	958	735	150	40	29
TVET	42	35	8	-	-
Special Education	73	55	6	-	-
University	71	-	-	40	31
College of education	113	70	43	-	-
Nursing and Midwifery School	58	32	26	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,457</b>	<b>3,871</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>514</b>

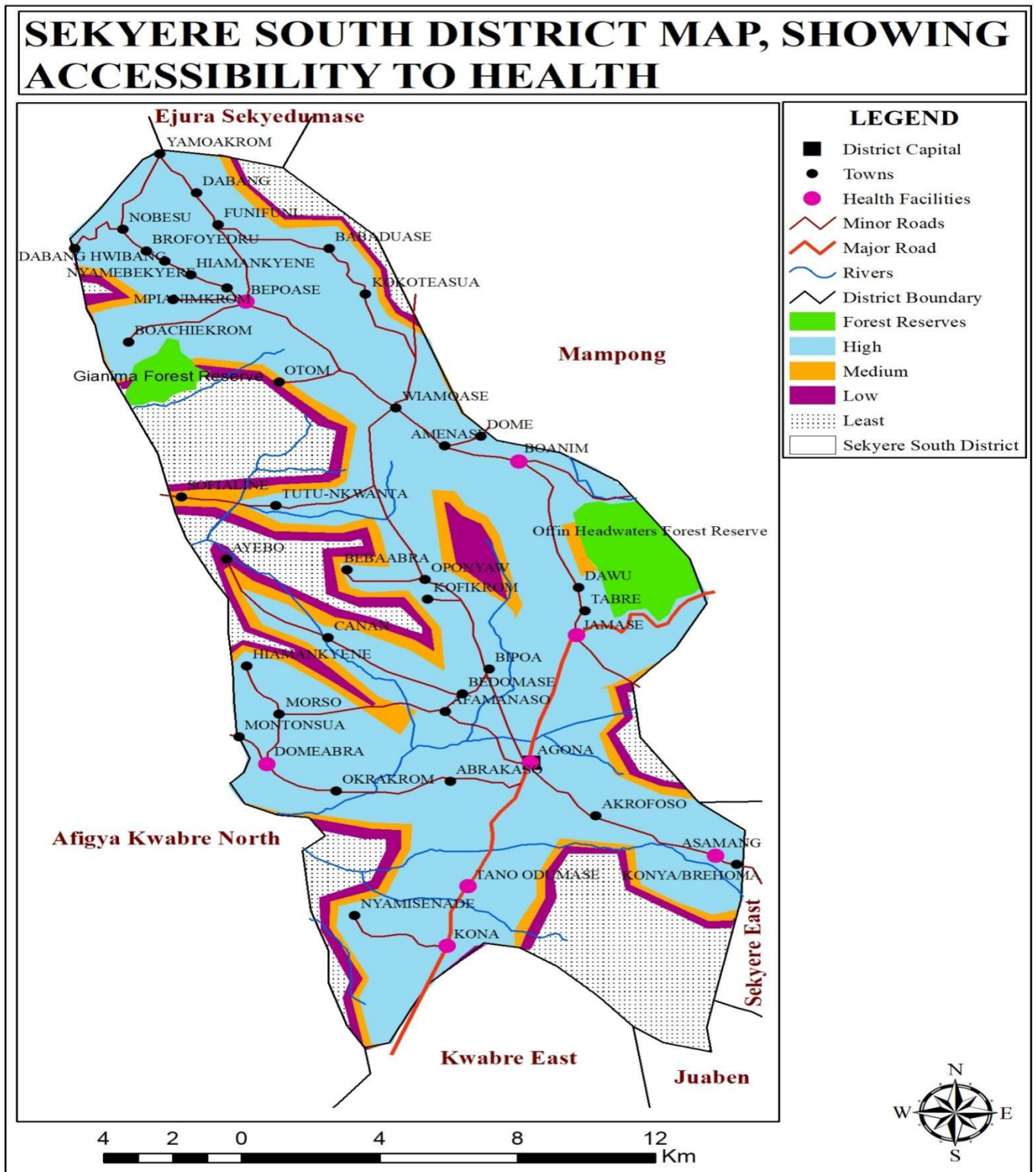
Source: District Education Directorate, Sekyere South District, 2025

### **2.3.4.2 Health Facilities and Coverage**

The District is divided into four health sub-District for effective and efficient service delivery. These are Agona, Jamasi, Kona and Wiemoase. There are three (3) hospitals, six (6) health centers, one CHPS Compound (1) and one (1) maternity clinic delivering levels C, B and A services across

the District. Although the distribution in space seems to skew in favour of the southern part, however, in terms of service population they are equitably distributed. In general, the ten (10) facilities serve a total population of 125,971 people as indicated in the table 2.15. In terms of physical accessibility, the facilities are well distributed in a manner that a patient does not need to travel beyond 5 km to access healthcare. Physical accessibility to medical care has improved tremendously with rehabilitation and tarring of over 79% of the engineered roads in the District within the past four years. The spatial distribution of health facilities have been shown in Figure 2.3.

Figure 2.3 Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities



Source: DPCU, SSMA, Agona- 2025

***Staff Strength of Health Facilities***

The staff strength of both GHS and CHAG hospitals have been displayed in the next page

CADRE	GHS								CHAG							
	DHD	Agona Gov't Hospital	Kona H/C	Jamasi H/C	Boanim H/C	Domeabra Mat Clinic	Eyeyie CHPS Compound	GHS Total	SDA Hospital Asamang	SDA Hospital Wiomoase	Salvation Army H/C	Sacred Heart H/C	Pope John Paul Ii Medical	Divine Favour	CHAG Total	
Administrator	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	5	7
Doctor	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	3	3	0	2	0	15	19
Optometrist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	4
PA/MA	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	6	7	2	5	1	2	1	18	24
PHN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Midwives	0	53	14	7	7	1	4	86	32	13	24	9	14	2	94	180
SN	0	82	18	17	7	1	0	125	72	61	33	32	25	1	224	349
EN	0	38	16	24	8	3	4	93	48	32	58	6	27	3	174	267
DIP CHN	0	4	3	2	0	0	0	9	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	12
CHNs	0	17	8	6	9	4	4	48	10	8	13	2	6	0	39	87
Mental nurse	0	6	4	3	1	0	0	14	1	0	5	0	0	1	7	21
Pharmacist	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	6
Pharm Tech	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	5	3	2	1	2	1	14	18
Biomedical scientist	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	6	7

<b>Lab Tech/Assist</b>	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	6	5	1	6	2	2	1	17	23
<b>AC</b>	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	7	6	6	1	0	1	1	15	22
<b>Int Auditor</b>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
<b>Finance Officer</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	3	2	1	0	16	16
<b>HI/Biost</b>	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	3	1	0	1	0	12	15
<b>DC</b>	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	7
<b>FTs</b>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3
<b>Anaesthetists</b>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	5	6
<b>Nutrition Officer</b>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	5
<b>Health Prom.</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
<b>Adm Mag./EO</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	4	5
<b>Supply officer</b>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	4
<b>Others</b>	10	225	5	10	5	4	0	259	56	35	37	24	57	8	217	476
<b>Total</b>	19	453	72	76	38	13	12	683	278	179	205	80	145	20	907	1590

**Table 2.15 Health Facilities by Type and Ownership – 2025**

<b>TYPE</b>	<b>HOSPITAL</b>	<b>HEALTH CENTRE</b>	<b>MATERNITY CLINIC</b>	<b>CHPS COMPOUND</b>
GOVERNMENT	.Agona Government Hospital	Kona Jamasi Boanim	Domeabra	Tano-Odumase Ebeyeyie CHPS Compound
MISSION	SDA Hospital (Asamang) SDA Hospital (Wiamoase) Pope John Paul II Medical Center The Salvation Army Hospital (Wiamoase)	Sacred Heart (Bepoase)	-	-
PRIVATE	Divine Favor Hospital			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: District Directorate Health, Sekyere South District, 2025

***Availability of Health Personnel***

Health service delivery is very paramount in the District. Presently, there are 6 hospitals in the District, 1 Government hospital, 5 mission hospitals and 1 private hospital. There are also 4 health centres across the District, 3 for government and 1 for mission. There is only 1 government maternity clinic and 1 CHPS compound in the District. Accessibility to proper health care delivery in the District has improved. For now, there are 19 medical doctors practicing in the District with Agona Government hospital having 4 doctors, SDA hospital Asamang has 7 doctors, SDA Wiamoase has 3 doctors, Salvation Army 3 doctors and Pope John Paul II 2 doctors.

### ***Ten Top Causes of OPD Morbidity (2022-2025)***

Table 2.16 presents data from the District Directorate of Health, Sekyere South District (2025) on the top diseases reported at Out-Patient Departments (OPD). It lists each disease, the frequency of reported cases, and its percentage share of the total OPD cases.

#### **Leading Cause of OPD Attendance**

- Uncomplicated Malaria is the most reported disease, accounting for 29.1% of all OPD cases (23,214 cases).
- This means nearly 3 out of every 10 OPD patients are diagnosed with malaria.
- This reflects the endemic nature of malaria in the Districtity and possibly the influence of the local environment (stagnant water, vegetation, or inadequate mosquito control).

#### **Second Major Cause**

- Rheumatism and Joint/Arthritic Conditions rank second (25.0%).
- The high incidence might be related to occupational factors, particularly manual labor, farming, and aging populations.

#### **Respiratory Infections**

- Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTIs) constitute 13.0% of cases.
- This suggests poor air quality, dust exposure, and seasonal cold conditions contribute to morbidity in the area.

#### **Urinary and Anaemic Conditions**

- Acute Urinary Tract Infections (7.0%) and Anaemia (6.1%) are also significant contributors.
- Anaemia may be linked to malaria, nutritional deficiencies, and maternal health challenges.

#### **Other Common but Moderate Conditions**

- Skin Diseases (5.0%) and Pregnancy-Related Complications (4.0%) are moderately prevalent.

- This indicates dermatological hygiene issues and maternal health risks that need attention.

#### Lower Prevalence Diseases

- Diarrhoeal Diseases (3.1%) and Acute Eye Infections (3.5%) show moderate presence — possibly tied to water quality, sanitation, and hygiene conditions.
- Typhoid Fever (1.3%) has the lowest occurrence, possibly due to improved water and sanitation interventions.

The disease burden in Sekyere South District is dominated by communicable and lifestyle-related conditions. Preventive health measures, environmental sanitation, and health education should be strengthened to reduce OPD attendance. Malaria and joint pains alone account for over half (54%) of all OPD cases — clear priorities for District health planning. Below table show top causes of OPD morbidity;

**Table 2.16 Top Causes of OPD Morbidity – (2022-2025)**

<b>DISEASES</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>%</b>
Uncomplicated Malaria Tested Positive	20323	29.1
Rheumatism / Other Joint Pains / Arthritis	18214	25.0
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	10319	15.0
Acute Urinary Tract Infection	8236	7.0
Anaemia	9211	9.1
Acute Eye Infection	5341	3.5
Diarrhoea Diseases	2034	3.1
Pregnancy Related Complications	4213	4.0
Skin Diseases	4132	3.0
Typhoid Fever	2895	1.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80,786</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: District Directorate Health, Sekyere South District

#### ***HIV/AIDS***

The Sekyere South District is not an endemic area however; there has been progressive increase in the number of reported cases between 2022 and 2025 giving cause for critical assessment and adoption of pragmatic interventions. Health Institutions in the District have the capacity to screen blood samples for HIV/AIDS. Since then, the number of people screened positive for the disease keep on increasing. The District’s four main hospitals, namely Agona Government Hospital, the SDA Hospital at Asamang, Pope John Paul Medical Center at Jamase and SDA Hospital at

Wiamoase are the only health institutions with the capacity to screen people for HIV/AIDS. However, PMTCT services are delivered in all facilities in the District. Case detection is mainly through screening of blood of donors, patients, pregnant women and those who request for medical examinations.

### 2.3.5 Water and Sanitation

This section looks at the availability of water and sanitation facilities and links these with the supply standards of the CWSA strategic policy framework and guidelines.

**Table 2.17 Sanitary Facilities by Type 2022- 2025**

FACILITY	NO. IN PLACE	NO. FUNCTIONING	NO. NOT FUNCTIONING
KVIP	38	28	10
Septic Tank	15	10	5
Household Latrine (Pit)	250	240	10
Water Closer	21	21	0
Aqua Privy	2	3	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>25</b>

Source: Environmental Health SSDA, 2025

**Table 2.18 Institutional Access to Toilet Facilities by Educational Level and Type of Ownership**

Level	Total Seats	No. of	Pupil/Student Population Served		Ratio of Seats to Pupils/Students	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Kindergarten	670	178				
Primary	671	168				
JHS	492	171				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1833</b>	<b>517</b>				

Source: Environmental Health SSMA, 2025

**Table 2.19 Institutional Access to Hand Washing Facilities as at 2025**

Level	Total Number of Facility				Pupil/Student Population Served		Ratio of Facility to Pupils/Students			
	Public		Private		Public	Private	Public		Private	
	Hand Wash	Bowl	Hand Wash	Bowl			Hand Wash	Bowl	Hand Wash	Bowl
Kindergarten	215		50							
Primary	233		56							
JHS	193		155							
<b>Total</b>	<b>641</b>		<b>261</b>							

Source: Environmental Health SSMA, 2025

### ***Available Water Facility***

Available safe water sources in the District consist of boreholes, hand-dug wells, mechanized boreholes and small town water system, serving over 87.96% of the total population. These potable sources are supplemented with other non-potable sources such as streams, ponds, springs, rivers and rain water.

**Table 2.20 Current Level of Potable Water Facilities in the District, 2025**

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>NUMBER IN PLACE</b>	<b>NUMBER FUNCTIONING</b>	<b>NUMBER NOT FUNCTIONING</b>	<b>POPULATION SERVED</b>	<b>% OF DISTRICTITY POPULATION SERVED</b>
Boreholes	140	110	30	62,650	49.45%
Mechanized System	15	13	2	17,453	13.78%
Hand-Dug Wells	25	20	5	4,475	3.53%
Small Town System	5	4	1	26,850	21.20%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>111,428</b>	<b>87.96%</b>

Source: DPCU, Compiled from DWST Reports, SSMA, Agona- 2025

### **Total Water Facilities**

- 185 total potable water facilities exist in the District.
- Of these, 147 are functional (79.5% functionality rate), while 38 (20.5%) are not functional.

### **Population Access**

- A total of 111,428 people (87.96%) of the District population have access to potable water.
- About 12.04% of the population (approximately 15,000 people, assuming total population 126,700) rely on unsafe or unimproved water sources.

## Facility Contribution to Water Supply

- Boreholes: The most significant source, serving 49,450 people (44.45%).
- Mechanized Systems: Serve 17,453 people (15.68%), indicating increasing modernization in supply.
- Hand-Dug Wells: Serve 3,953 people (3.55%), showing a declining but still relevant traditional source.
- Small Town Systems: Serve 26,850 people (21.20%), mainly benefiting larger communities or towns.

## Functional Performance

- Mechanized systems have the highest functionality rate (86.7%).
- Small Town Systems follow with 80% functionality.
- Boreholes and Hand-Dug Wells show 78.6% and 80% functionality, respectively.
- Overall, the average functionality rate is 79.5%.

## Community Impact

- 65 out of over 83 communities have access to potable water.
- Boreholes and hand-dug wells supplement mechanized systems, particularly in rural areas.
- 14.8% of the population depend on unsafe sources — this group should be prioritized for intervention.

Although nearly 88% have potable water, some rural settlements still rely on unsafe sources and about 1 in 5 facilities are not operational, indicating maintenance and sustainability gaps. Expanding mechanized and small-town systems could help achieve full coverage and reliability. Boreholes contribute nearly half of the potable water coverage maintaining their functionality is crucial.

## **2.3.6 Social Protection**

### ***2.3.6.1 The Physically Challenged***

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, a total of 872 persons, representing 0.7% of the total District population of 125,971, were reported to have some form of disability in the Sekyere South District. The predominant forms of disabilities recorded in the District include visual impairment, physical disability, hearing impairment, emotional challenges, speech difficulties, and intellectual disabilities. Collectively, these account for 78% of all persons with disabilities in the area. Furthermore, the data shows that females constitute a higher proportion (58.3%) of the disabled population compared to males (41.7%).

### ***2.3.6.2 Rehabilitation Programmes***

The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development implements several rehabilitation programmes for persons with physical disabilities in the District. These programmes are supported by the District Assembly's Common Fund (DACF) and other donor organizations. Through these initiatives, individuals with disabilities are assisted to acquire vocational and technical skills by identifying master craftsmen and sponsoring apprenticeships. Some beneficiaries also receive startup support to enhance their livelihood after training.

### ***2.3.6.3 Partnership Programmes***

The Department of Social Welfare also undertakes a range of partnership projects aimed at promoting the welfare and development of vulnerable groups within the District. These projects focus on the identification, registration, and empowerment of persons with disabilities and other disadvantaged individuals.

The Department works in collaboration with key partners such as the District Assembly, Ghana Education Service, Religious Bodies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and the Ghana Police Service. It also partners with the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) to address issues relating to human rights violations, particularly those affecting women and children.

### ***2.3.6.4 The Elderly***

According to the 2021 Census, the district's total population is 120,076. Of this population, females constitute about 52.5% and males about 47.5%. Nationally in Ghana, persons aged 65 years and above constitute about 4.3% of the total population. While the district-level data

specifically for the age group 65+ for Sekyere South is not explicitly published in the publicly available summary tables, we can provide a reasonable estimate based on national and regional trends.

#### ***2.3.6.5 Women and Children***

Women and children constitute the largest proportion of the excluded and vulnerable population in the District. This situation arises mainly because a large number of women form part of the illiterate population, possess limited employable skills, and have restricted access to adequate nutrition and landed property. These socio-economic constraints, coupled with certain socio-cultural practices, have led to the exclusion of many women from decision-making processes, making them more susceptible to poverty and social vulnerability.

Although conscious efforts have been made to implement the Affirmative Action towards Gender Equity (AATGE) in the District, women remain underrepresented in most spheres of socio-economic and political life. Out of a total General Assembly membership of 48, only five (5) are women, and of these, only one (1) is an elected Assembly Member — representing 6% of the entire Assembly. This shows that women’s participation in governance is still low, though the situation in the District is slightly better than in many other areas.

There are also some harmful cultural and traditional practices that continue to affect the development and well-being of women and children, exposing them to various forms of vulnerability. These include early and forced marriages, widowhood rites, accusations of witchcraft, servitude, child labour, expensive funerals, and unfair traditional inheritance systems. Such practices need to be abolished or reduced to the barest minimum to promote gender equality and social inclusion.

Statistics from the Department of Social Welfare and the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) highlight ongoing advocacy and interventions to protect the rights of women and children and to address issues that threaten their welfare and development.

Tables 2.21 and 2.22 give details on reported cases of social issues that are inimical to women and children.

**Table 2.21 Reported Cases of Lack of Child Maintenance – 2022-2025**

YEAR	NO. OF COMPLAINTS	NO. OF MEN	%	NO. OF WOMEN	%
2022	96	15	15.63	81	84.38
2023	140	39	27.86	101	72.14
2024	88	13	14.77	75	85.23
2025	66	19	28.79	47	71.21

Source: SWCD, SSDA, Agona- 2025

**Table 2.22 Reported Cases of Property Sharing by Divorcees, 2022 - 2025**

YEAR	NO. OF COMPLAINTS	NO. OF MEN	%	NO. OF WOMEN	%
2022	18	5	27.78	13	72.22
2023	35	4	11.43	31	88.57
2024	15	3	20.00	12	80.00
2025	23	4	17.39	19	82.61

Source: SWCD, SSDA, Agona- 2025

The number of reported property-sharing cases fluctuates across the years:

- ✓ 2022: 18 cases
- ✓ 2023: 35 cases (peak)
- ✓ 2024: 15 cases (lowest)
- ✓ 2025: 23 cases

There was a sharp rise from 2022 to 2023 (+94.4%), followed by a decline in 2024, and then a moderate rise in 2025. Women consistently dominate the reported property-sharing cases across all four years. On average, women account for over 80% of all reported cases, while men represent less than 20%. This suggests that women are far more likely to report issues related to property division after divorce. The high proportion of female complainants signals the need for strengthened legal protection for women in marital and property rights. Community sensitization on gender equity, joint property ownership, and legal literacy should continue. Establishing alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms can help reduce the burden on formal systems and promote fairness.

### 2.3.6.6 Child Protection

Child protection in Sekyere South is overseen by the District Assembly through its Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. This office plays a central role in safeguarding children from abuse, neglect, and exploitation, while also promoting their survival, development, and participation in community life. It works in collaboration with schools, health facilities, traditional leaders, and NGOs to ensure that children’s rights are respected and upheld. Despite these efforts, child protection remains a pressing concern in the district, with several challenges affecting the well-being of children.

One of the major child protection issues in Sekyere South is child labor. Many children are engaged in farming, trading, or other forms of work that interfere with their education and expose them to physical harm. From 2022 to 2025, there was an increase in reported cases as shown in Table 2.23. Poverty and limited livelihood opportunities for families often push children into these activities, making them vulnerable to exploitation. Another significant issue is teenage pregnancy, which continues to affect the education and future prospects of many girls. Early pregnancies often lead to school dropouts, health complications, and cycles of poverty. This problem is compounded by limited access to reproductive health education and services, as well as cultural practices that discourage open discussions about sexuality.

**Table 2.23 Recorded Cases Child Protection**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>Recorded cases of child abuse</b>	<b>Recorded cases of teenage pregnancy</b>	<b>Recorded cases of child labour</b>
<b>2022</b>	9	23	32
<b>2023</b>	15	35	56
<b>2024</b>	22	37	52
<b>2025</b>	14	42	78

Source: SWCD, SSDA, Agona- 2025

Child neglect and abuse also pose serious challenges. Cases of physical abuse, emotional neglect, and sometimes sexual exploitation are reported, though many go unaddressed due to stigma or lack of awareness about reporting mechanisms. From 2022 to 2024, there was an increase in reported cases but there was a decrease in 2025 as shown in Table 2.23. Children in conflict with

the law or those living in vulnerable households often lack adequate support systems, leaving them exposed to further harm.

Finally, limited resources and weak coordination among child protection actors hinder effective service delivery. The Social Welfare Department often struggles with inadequate staffing and funding, making it difficult to respond promptly to cases or run sustained awareness campaigns. This gap leaves many children without the protection they need. Several steps are being taken to address these issues.

The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development runs awareness campaigns in schools and communities to educate families about child rights and protection. These campaigns often focus on reducing teenage pregnancy, discouraging child labor, and promoting the importance of education. The district also works with community leaders, churches, and NGOs to identify vulnerable children and provide support. For example, children who drop out of school due to poverty or pregnancy are sometimes assisted with counseling and reintegration programs. In addition, the justice system provides support for children in conflict with the law, ensuring they are treated fairly and rehabilitated rather than punished harshly. The Social Welfare Department collaborates with the police and courts to handle cases of abuse and neglect. At the national level, UNICEF Ghana and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection support districts like Sekyere South by strengthening child protection systems, training social workers, and improving coordination between health, education, and justice services.

### **2.3.7 HIV Report**

This section presents data on the number of people tested for HIV and the number who tested positive across four sub-districts of Sekyere South District — Agona, Jamasi, Kona, and Wiamoase from 2022 to 2024. The number of people tested for HIV dropped steadily: 2022 (9,287), 2023 (6,725) and 2024 (5,277). This represents a 43% decline in total HIV testing between 2022 and 2024. Possible reasons include resource constraints, reduced outreach, or improved screening targeting. HIV-positive cases also declined: 2022 (454), 2023 (288) and 2024 (185). This is a 59% reduction over the three years, a positive sign if due to real reduction in transmission, though it could also reflect lower testing coverage.

The Sub-District breakdown indicates that, the Agona Sub-District consistently recorded the highest number of tests and positive cases, showing it is the epicenter of HIV testing activity and possibly HIV prevalence. Wiamoase consistently had the lowest figures, likely due to a smaller population base or limited testing centers.

#### HIV Positivity Rate (Approximate %)

- ✓ 2022 is 4.9%
- ✓ 2023 is 4.3%
- ✓ 2024 is 3.5%

The positivity rate is steadily declining, suggesting either improved prevention efforts or fewer high-risk individuals being tested.

**Table 2.23 Reported HIV Testing**

SUB DISTRICT	Number Tested for HIV			Number Tested HIV Positive		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Sekyere South	5554	2296	4445	227	188	180
Agona	2398	1089	2358	135	88	97
Jamasi	2756	773	1487	88	78	57
Kona	154	93	69	0	4	3
Wiamoase	246	341	531	4	18	23

**Table 2.24 Antiretroviral Treatment Centers (ART)**

Indicator	2022	2023	2024
Currently on ART	1039	941	1033
Newly on ART	140	125	178
ART clients screened for TB	1258	1469	166
ART clients with adverse clinical events	0	0	0

Number of clients who stopped treatment due to loss to follow up	435	516	294
Number of clients who stopped treatment due to death	3	280	9

The number of clients currently on ART remained fairly stable over the three years:

- ✓ 2022: 1,039
- ✓ 2023: 941
- ✓ 2024: 1,033

This indicates consistent enrolment and retention in treatment.

New Enrolments:

The number of new ART clients fluctuated:

- ✓ 2022: 160
- ✓ 2023: 125
- ✓ 2024: 178

The rise in 2024 suggests renewed HIV testing or re-engagement with care.

TB Screening:

A strong improvement is seen in ART clients screened for TB:

- ✓ 2022: 1,089
- ✓ 2023: 1,469
- ✓ 2024: 1,846

This shows an expanding integration of TB–HIV collaborative services.

Adverse Clinical Events:

Reported adverse events peaked at 516 in 2023 and declined to 294 in 2024, suggesting better clinical monitoring or improved drug tolerance.

Loss to Follow-up:

This indicator shows a dramatic decline:

- ✓ 2022: 435
- ✓ 2023: 280
- ✓ 2024: 9

This indicates significant progress in patient tracking and adherence support.

Deaths:

Deaths remained low, increasing slightly from 3 (2022) to 9 (2024), possibly due to ageing clients or late diagnosis cases.

## **2.3.8 Governance**

### ***2.3.8.1 Organisational Structure of the District***

The Sekyere South District Assembly comprises a total of fifty-one (51) members, made up of thirty-four (34) elected members, fourteen (14) government appointees, one (1) Member of Parliament (MP) representing the area (with no voting rights), and the District Chief Executive (MCE), who serves as both the administrative and political head of the District.

The Assembly operates within one Constituency and has nine (9) Town and Area Councils. For administrative effectiveness, the District also has five (5) Traditional Councils, namely: Effiduase, Asokore, Nsuta, Jamasi, and Agona. Among these, only the Agona Traditional Council serves as the District capital and administrative headquarters.

The Assembly performs its legislative, deliberative, and executive functions through the Executive Committee, which is chaired by the District Chief Executive. The Executive Committee operates through seven (7) Sub-Committees, responsible for specific thematic areas of development. These Sub-Committees deliberate on issues relevant to their sectors, collate ideas, and make recommendations to the General Assembly for consideration and approval. The Sub-Committees of the Assembly include: Development Planning, Social Services, Works, Finance and Administration, Justice and Security, Agriculture and Environmental Management

The District Chief Executive (MCE) is supported by the District Coordinating Director (MCD), who coordinates the activities of the eleven (11) decentralized departments as defined by L.I. 1961. This structure ensures that the Assembly effectively performs its mandated functions of local governance, development planning, and service delivery within the Sekyere South District.

### ***2.3.8.2 Sub-Structures and Functionality***

The nine (9) sub structures of the Assembly have offices respectively in their capitals and are functional as well. To empower these Town and Area Councils to mobilize enough revenue for

effective performance of their duties, the General Assembly of the Sekyere South District has given a green light to the various councils to cede 17 revenue items.

**Table 2.25 Town/Area Councils**

	<b>TOWNS/AREA COUNCIL</b>	<b>CAPITAL</b>
1	Wiamoase Town Council	Wiamoase
2	Jamasi Town Council	Jamasi
3	Agona Town Council	Agona
4	Kona Area Council	Kona
5	Tano Odumase Area Council	Tano Odumase
6	Boanim Area Council	Boanim
7	Bipoa Area Council	Bipoa
8	Bepoase Area Council	<u>Bepoase</u>
9	Asamang Area Council	Asamang

Source: Central Administration, SSMA, Agona - 2025

The District Assembly consists of 34 Electoral Areas and 34 Unit Committees (UCs) as in Table 2.26 below.

**Table 2.26 Sub- District Structures of the Sekyere South District Assembly**

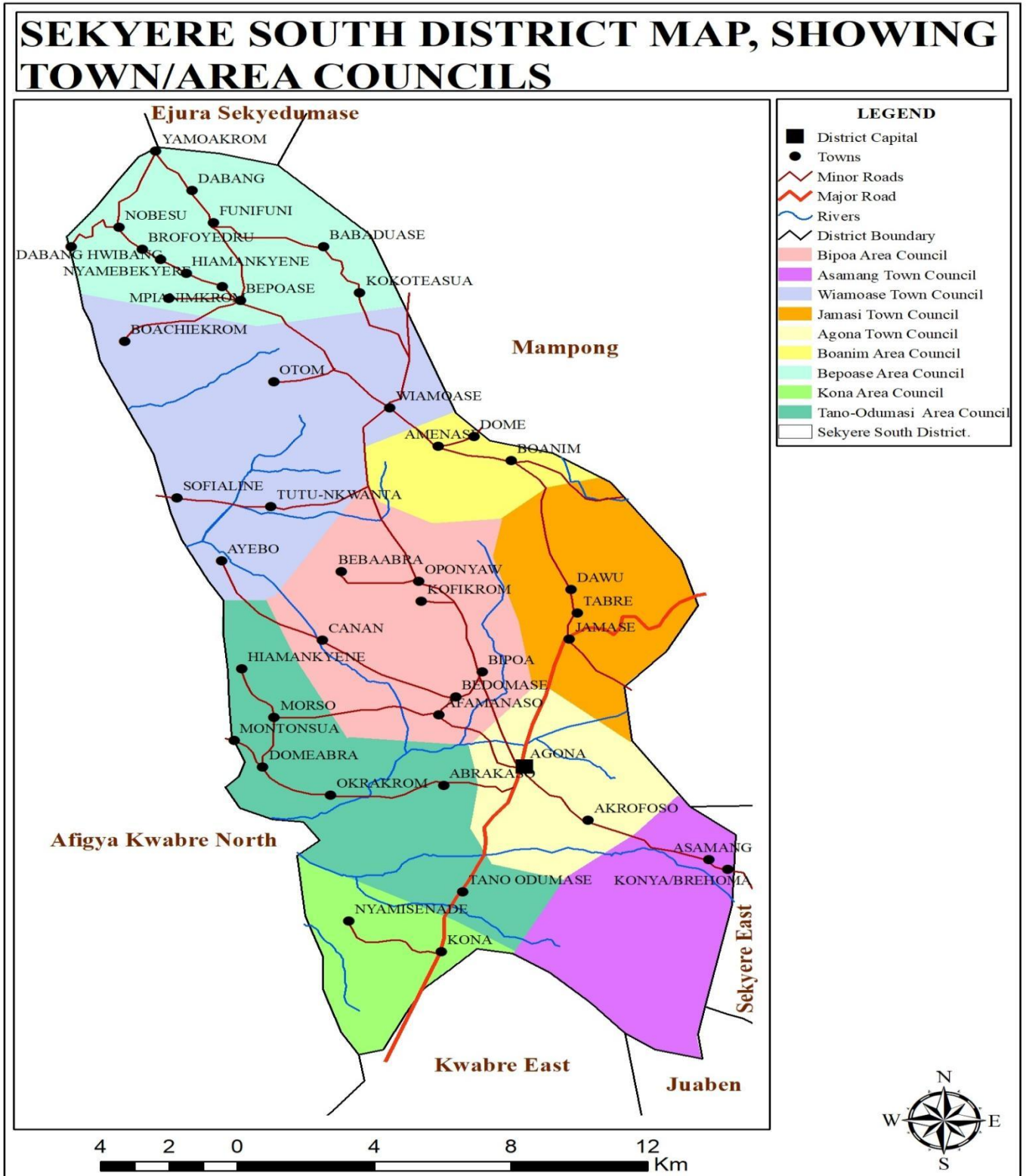
<b>SUB-STRUCTURE</b>	<b>NO. OF UNIT COMMITTEES</b>	<b>NO. OF ELECTORAL AREAS</b>
1. Agona Town Council	5	5
2. Wiamoase Town Council	5	5
3. Kona Town Council	2	2
4. Jamasi Area Council	4	4
5. Tano Odumasi Area Council	4	4
6. Asamang Area Council	4	4
7. Bepoase Area Council	4	4
8. Boanim Area Council	2	2
9. Bipoa Area Council	4	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>

Source: Central Administration, SSMA, Agona- 2025

Each Unit Committee is made up of five (5) elected persons. The functions of Unit Committees include public education, organisation of communal labour, raising of revenue, ensuring environmental cleanliness, implementation and monitoring of self-help projects.

The District Assembly has a nine (9) member Executive Committee headed by the District Chief Executive as established by Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), Section 19 and 20.

Figure 2.4 MAP SHOWING TOWN/AREA COUNCILS



Source: DPCU, SSMA, Agona-2025

### ***2.3.8.3 Accountability***

Accountability and transparency have remained key governance principles of the Sekyere South District Assembly. This is largely due to the strengthening of democratic processes and the promotion of decentralization, which have enhanced civic participation and increased community involvement in local governance.

The Assembly does not operate in isolation but works collaboratively with various stakeholders, including the Member of Parliament, Faith-Based Organizations, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and other community groups. These partnerships support local advocacy, community education, and participatory decision-making processes.

To enhance capacity and efficiency, the Assembly benefits from the District Development Fund and the Capacity Building Fund, which provide resources for training and development programmes for Assembly Members, staff, and other local government officials. These programmes aim to strengthen the administrative, financial, and service delivery capacity of the District Assembly.

In addition, the Assembly organizes Statutory Meetings and Community Fora to promote public accountability. These platforms allow residents to express their views, ask questions, and provide feedback on government performance. During these engagements, Assembly Members and officials report on project implementation, financial management, and service delivery outcomes.

Such interactions foster openness, transparency, and mutual trust between the Assembly and the citizenry, while also enabling the public to hold local authorities accountable. Regular performance reviews and social audits are conducted to ensure that the Assembly continues to deliver effectively and responsibly.

### ***2.3.8.4 Participation of the Citizenry***

For effective development within the District, citizen participation in decision-making and implementation is essential. The Sekyere South District Assembly ensures that community members are actively involved in the formulation, planning, and execution of development initiatives. The Assembly promotes citizen engagement through various participatory platforms such as community durbars, stakeholder consultations, and public forums, where residents are

encouraged to identify local problems and propose strategies to address them. This participatory approach ensures that development priorities reflect the actual needs and aspirations of the people.

In addition, communities often contribute to the implementation of projects by providing counterpart funding, particularly for donor-supported interventions such as water and sanitation projects. Such involvement fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility among residents, which enhances project sustainability. The active participation of citizens enriches the decision-making process of the Assembly. It enables the Assembly to make more informed and inclusive decisions, drawing on diverse community perspectives, experiences, and values. Public participation therefore serves as a vital mechanism for promoting transparency, accountability, and responsive local governance within the District.

### **2.3.9 Hazards**

The District faces a range of hazards that primarily stem from human activities such as sand winning, stone quarry, air pollution, cattle rearing, bush burning, deforestation, and other environmental sanitation issues. These activities often threaten the sustainability of the natural environment, leading to challenges such as land degradation, loss of vegetation cover, changes in rainfall patterns, and increased vulnerability to climate-related risks.

In Sekyere South, indiscriminate sand winning strips away fertile topsoil, undermining agriculture and leaving behind gullies that accelerate erosion, while also contaminating water bodies with silt and debris that affect aquatic life and human use. Similarly, stone quarrying contributes to deforestation, noise and dust pollution, and destabilization of land surfaces, which can trigger landslides and reduce biodiversity. Both activities often leave abandoned pits that become breeding grounds for mosquitoes, increasing the risk of malaria, while the constant blasting and heavy machinery expose residents to respiratory problems and hearing loss. Collectively, these hazards threaten food security, public health, and the long-term sustainability of the environment in Sekyere South.

Seasonal floods often damage farmlands and homes, disrupting livelihoods. Bushfires during the dry season threaten forest reserves. Poor waste management in Agona and surrounding towns leads to sanitation challenges. Deforestation from farming and logging increases soil erosion and land degradation. Outbreaks of diseases such as malaria and cholera remain public health concerns.

Sand winning activities destabilizes the land, making it prone to erosion and landslides, especially during rains. Youth unemployment contributes to social hazards like crime and insecurity. Together, these hazards hinder sustainable development and community well-being in the district

### **2.3.9.1 Disaster**

Disasters in Sekyere South District are both natural (floods, bushfires, and diseases) and human-induced (sand winning, deforestation, accidents). Together, they threaten lives, property, and sustainable development in the district. Although the District has not recorded any major disasters in recent times, it continues to experience localized incidents of bushfires, domestic fires, and floods. To mitigate these risks, the District Police Command, in collaboration with other security agencies and local authorities, has implemented measures to maintain safety and reduce crime within the District.

## **2.4 Development Issues**

This section presents the development issues in the district. It is based on the performance review of 2022-2025, an analysis of the current situation and the community needs assessment conducted with the Area Councils. Table 2.27 shows the list of development issues based on the development dimensions.

**Table 2.27 List of Development Issues**

Development Dimension	Development Issues
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate logistics for revenue mobilization</li> <li>• Inadequate market structures</li> <li>• Limited access to credit by SMEs</li> <li>• Poor packaging of products</li> <li>• Informal nature of businesses</li> <li>• Lack of youth interest in agriculture</li> <li>• Inadequate funds to support agricultural activities</li> <li>• Low agriculture productivity</li> <li>• Post-harvest losses</li> </ul>
Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate educational infrastructure</li> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection interventions</li> <li>• Inadequate CHPS compounds</li> <li>• High incidence of poverty especially among the disadvantaged groups</li> </ul>

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inaccessible streets</li> <li>• Poor sanitation</li> <li>• Inadequate development schemes/layouts for communities in the District</li> <li>• Limited internet facilities and communication coverage</li> <li>• Poor condition of feeder roads</li> <li>• Lack of full electricity coverage</li> <li>• Inadequate potable water supply</li> </ul>
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate capacity building programs for staff</li> <li>• Low level of stakeholders consultations</li> <li>• Apathy of stakeholders on participation of local governance</li> <li>• Low level of accountability</li> <li>• Inadequate staff accommodation</li> <li>• Ineffective and inefficient sub-District structures</li> <li>• Inadequate accommodation for security personnel</li> </ul>
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor implementation of participatory Monitoring and evaluation activities</li> <li>• Weak adherence to implementation of activities in M &amp; E plans</li> </ul>

**2.4.1 Analysis of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) of Development Issues**

The analysis of strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats of the development issues identified has been presented in Table 2.28 shows the SWOT analysis of the development issues

**Table 2.28 SWOT Analysis of Development Issues**

<b>Development Dimension</b>	<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate tool for revenue mobilization</li> <li>• Inadequate market structures</li> <li>• Limited access to credit by SMEs</li> <li>• Poor packaging of products</li> <li>• Informal nature of businesses</li> <li>• Inadequate funds to support agricultural activities</li> <li>• Inadequate funds to support agricultural activities</li> <li>• Low agriculture productivity</li> <li>• Post-harvest losses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fertile land supports diverse agricultural activities.</li> <li>• Informal sector drives local trade and farming.</li> <li>• Youthful population offers energetic labour force.</li> <li>• Strong community ties enable cooperative efforts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SMEs and farmers struggle to access credit.</li> <li>• Poor packaging reduces product marketability.</li> <li>• Market infrastructure is inadequate and inefficient</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government programs can boost agribusiness and farming.</li> <li>• Mobile money expands access to financial services.</li> <li>• Agro-processing can increase value and reduce waste.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change threatens agricultural productivity.</li> <li>• Price fluctuations destabilize farmer incomes</li> </ul>
<b>Social Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate educational infrastructure</li> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection interventions</li> <li>• Inadequate CHPS compounds</li> <li>• High incidence of poverty especially among the disadvantaged groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong community support for education and health initiatives.</li> <li>• Active local leadership committed to development goals.</li> <li>• Presence of basic schools and health posts in some communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational infrastructure is inadequate and poorly maintained.</li> <li>• CHPS compounds are insufficient to meet healthcare needs.</li> <li>• Social protection programs have limited reach and coverage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government and donor support for education and health</li> <li>• Potential to scale up LEAP and NHIS coverage.</li> <li>• Community involvement can enhance service delivery.</li> <li>• Youth-focused programs can reduce poverty and improve outcomes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persistent poverty undermines access to education and healthcare.</li> <li>• Inadequate funding delays infrastructure development.</li> <li>• Health risks increase due to poor service coverage.</li> </ul>
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inaccessible Streets</li> <li>• Poor sanitation</li> <li>• Inadequate development schemes/layouts for communities in the District</li> <li>• Limited internet facilities and communication coverage</li> <li>• Poor condition of feeder roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing road networks connect key communities.</li> <li>• Electricity supply is available in some towns.</li> <li>• Community willingness to support development projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many street roads are inaccessible and poorly maintained.</li> <li>• Refuse containers are inadequate, affecting sanitation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of government initiatives.</li> <li>• Public-private partnerships can improve waste management and road construction.</li> <li>• Digital expansion can boost education and commerce.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor infrastructure limits access to services and markets.</li> <li>• Inadequate water and sanitation pose health risks.</li> <li>• Low ICT coverage hinders</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate electricity coverage</li> <li>• Inadequate potable water supply</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development layouts for communities are poorly planned.</li> <li>• Internet and communication coverage is limited.</li> </ul>		education and business growth.
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate capacity building programs for staff</li> <li>• Low level of stakeholders consultations</li> <li>• Apathy of stakeholders on participation of local governance</li> <li>• Low level of accountability</li> <li>• Inadequate staff accommodation</li> <li>• Ineffective and inefficient sub-District structures</li> <li>• Inadequate accommodation for security personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Assembly staff are committed</li> <li>• Existing sub-district structures provide a foundation for local governance.</li> <li>• Community leaders are accessible and influential at the grassroots level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building programs for staff are inadequate.</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations are limited and often poorly coordinated.</li> <li>• Low accountability and weak citizen engagement in governance.</li> <li>• Staff accommodation and logistics are insufficient</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decentralization policies support local governance reforms.</li> <li>• Civil society and NGOs can enhance stakeholder engagement.</li> <li>• Training programs can improve staff skills and service delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholder apathy</li> <li>• Public mistrust</li> </ul>
<b>Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor implementation of participatory Monitoring and evaluation activities</li> <li>• Weak adherence to implementation of activities in plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District has approved development plans and planning structures.</li> <li>• Staff have basic knowledge of planning and M&amp;E processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participatory monitoring and evaluation activities are poorly implemented.</li> <li>• Weak adherence to planned activities affects development outcomes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building can strengthen M&amp;E and planning compliance.</li> <li>• Stakeholder involvement can enhance transparency and accountability.</li> </ul>	Public mistrust

## 2.5 Medium Term Needs Assessment and Projections

This section presents the medium term needs of the Sekyere South district. The future needs of the different sectors for the period 2026 to 2029 has been estimated and harmonised with the current needs. The aim of the medium term needs assessment was to identify challenges and propose appropriate interventions. Each of the nine area councils were guided to prepare a Community Action Plan (CAP) in line with the Community Action Planning Guidelines of the NDPC. These plans serve as a reflection of the specific needs of the various communities under each area council. Also, this section presents development projections of the different sectors.

### 2.5.1 Development Projections from 2026-2029

#### 2.5.1.1 Population Projections

The 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan uses the 2021 population as the base year, applying an annual growth rate of 1.2%. The relatively high growth rate is mainly attributed to natural factors such as high fertility and low mortality rates—as well as migration driven by the expansion of human settlements along the Kumasi–Mampong highway. The District’s close proximity to Kumasi and its growing economic activities further contribute to this increase.

However, this rapid growth places increasing pressure on social amenities and infrastructure, including health and sanitation facilities, water supply systems, and educational infrastructure.

Table 2.29 shows the population projections for 2022-2029

**Table 2.29 Projected Population of Sekyere South District, 2022 -2029**

YEAR	POPULATION
2022	121,517
2023	122,979
2024	124,453
2025	125,948
2026	127,457
2027	128,978
2028	130,512
2029	132,059

Source: DPCU -2025 - Based on 2025 Population and Housing Census Raw Data

The population shows a consistent annual increase, reflecting a stable growth trend of 1.2% per annum. There are no irregular spikes or declines, indicating a controlled and predictable

demographic pattern. Each year, the population grows by approximately 1,400–1,600 people. This steady rise reflects natural population growth due to birth rates slightly exceeding death rates, combined with possible migration inflows. The population is expected to grow from 120,076 in 2021 to 132,059 in 2029. This represents a total increase of 11,983 people (10% growth over eight years). The steady growth implies increasing demand for housing, health, education, and social amenities.

Local authorities will need to plan for infrastructure expansion, particularly in urban centers such as Agona, Jamasi, Wiemoase, Kona and Asamang. The rise also has implications for land use, waste management, and employment opportunities. These projections serve as a foundation for the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP 2026–2029) and beyond. They help estimate resource allocation, service delivery needs, and infrastructure investment priorities.

### ***2.5.1.2 Educational Projections***

The table presents the projected school enrolment figures, teacher requirements, and teacher availability for various academic levels (KG, Primary, JHS, SHS) in the Sekyere South District for two academic periods:

- 2025/2026 (Base Year)
- 2028/2029 (Projected Year)

It also compares existing teachers with required teachers, identifies surpluses or backlogs, and uses a standard pupil-teacher ratio of 35:1. KG enrolment is projected to rise by about **16%** (from 6,170 to 7,175) by 2029. The number of teachers remains constant at 351, leading to a continued surplus of teachers even by 2029. The Districtity has more than enough KG teachers to handle projected enrolment levels. Primary school enrolment is projected to increase by 8.2% over the period. The teacher surplus declines from 67 to 18, indicating that, while staffing levels are currently adequate, the growing enrolment may soon require additional teachers to maintain the 35:1 ratio.

Junior High School enrolment will increase by 15% by 2029. The number of teachers remains the same (776), resulting in a very large surplus of teachers throughout the period. This suggests an uneven teacher distribution across levels, with more teachers than needed at JHS compared to Primary. Senior High School enrolment is expected to decrease by about 7.4%, possibly due to

completion rates or transition gaps. The teacher shortage in 2025/2026 (–12) turns into a surplus (+27) by 2029 as enrolment declines. Overall, SHS staffing levels are projected to stabilize by 2029. By 2029, the Sekyere South District will experience modest growth in enrolment at the basic level, requiring strategic teacher reallocation rather than large-scale recruitment. The education sector remains generally well-staffed, but efforts should focus on balancing teacher distribution, improving training quality, and sustaining infrastructure expansion to match enrolment growth.

**Table 2.30 Projected School Enrolment in the District from 2026-2029**

Academic Year	Level	Enrolment	Existing Teachers	Standard	Required Teachers	Backlog	Surplus
2025/2026 (base year)	KG	6,170	354	35:1	237		177
	Primary	21,164	665	35:1	605		60
	JHS	8,419	672	35:1	241		431
	SHS	17,633	776	35:1	504		272
2028/2029 (projected plan period)	KG	7,175	405	35:1	148		257
	Primary	22,896	747	35:1	455		292
	JHS	9,688	653	35:1	220		433
	SHS	19,033	692	35:1	459		233

Source: District Directorate of Education, Sekyere South District, 2025

### *Number of Desk Required*

The table presents projections for the number of dual desks required for pupils from Kindergarten (KG) to Senior High School (SHS) in the Sekyere South Districtity.

It assumes:

- Dual desks are used (two pupils per desk).
- Every pupil currently has a desk.
- Projections are made for the years 2024/2025 (base year) and 2028/2029 (projected year)

KG enrolment is expected to increase by 16.3% (from 6,170 to 7,175 pupils). Required desks rise from 3,085 to 3,588, leaving a backlog of over 1,000 desks by 2029 if no additional desks are provided. Despite current availability, classroom furniture will not meet future demand due to enrolment growth. Primary enrolment grows by 8.2%, increasing the required number of desks proportionally. The backlog of 4,483 desks in 2024/25 is projected to reduce to 2,586 by 2029,

possibly through gradual provision. The improvement suggests some investment in desk supply, though not enough to eliminate the deficit completely. JHS enrolment increases by 15% by 2029. There is a consistent surplus of desks throughout the projection period, improving from 137 in 2024/25 to 503 in 2028/29. This indicates that JHS classrooms are better equipped relative to enrolment levels compared to KG and Primary.

SHS enrolment slightly decreases (-7.4%), reducing the number of desks required. However, a significant backlog of desks still exists about 1,033 by 2029. The deficit reduction implies some effort toward improving furniture availability but highlights a continued shortfall in SHS infrastructure. By 2029, the Sekyere South District will need a substantial number of new desks to meet the growing enrolment at lower education levels. While JHS shows a surplus, the KG, Primary, and SHS levels continue to face deficits. Efforts should focus on reallocating surplus desks, increasing procurement, and prioritizing lower levels to achieve equitable access to adequate classroom furniture. Table 2.31 shows the projected number of desk required for 2026-2029;

**Table 2.31 Projected Number of Desk Required for 2026-2029**

Academic Year	Level	Enrolment	Existing	Standard	No. Required	Backlog	Surplus
2024/2025 (Base Year)	KG	6,170	1532	2:1	3085	1553	
	Primary	21,164	6099	2:1	10582	4483	
	JHS	8,419	4662	1:1	8419	3757	
	SHS	17,633	10,703	1:1	17633	6930	
2028/2029 (Projected Year)	KG	7,175	1550	2:1	2586	1033	
	Primary	22,896	6290	2:1	7948	1658	
	JHS	9,688	4905	1:1	7688	2783	
	SHS	19,033	9039	1:1	16033	6994	

Source: District Directorate of Education, Sekyere South District, 2025

Table 2.32 presents the projected classroom requirements for Kindergarten (KG), Primary, and Senior High School (SHS) levels between the base year (2025/2026) and the projected year (2028/2029). It compares enrolment growth, existing classrooms, required classrooms (based on standard ratios), and computes backlog and surplus classrooms. There is a significant rise in SHS enrolment, almost doubling by 2029, indicating strong demand for secondary education. KG and Primary enrolments also show moderate increases, suggesting continuous population growth at the

lower levels. The number of classrooms needed increases at every level by 2029. SHS shows the largest deficit, emphasizing the urgent need for additional infrastructure to meet enrolment projections. The standard ratio used for classroom requirement calculations is 35:1 (pupils per classroom). The total required classrooms in 2028/29 are 1,363, compared to existing 774, leaving a deficit of about 589 classrooms across all levels. Infrastructure expansion should prioritize SHS and Primary to prevent overcrowding.

**Table 2.32 Projected Number of Additional Classrooms Required for 2026-2029**

Academic Year	Level	Enrolment	Existing Classrooms	Standard	Required Number	Backlog	Surplus
2025/2026 (Base Year)	KG	6,170	148	35:1	177	29	0
	Primary	21,164	436	35:1	605	169	
	JHS	8,419	190	35:1	241	51	
	SHS	17,633	275	35:1	504	229	
2028/2029 (Projected Year)	KG	7,175	148	35:1	148	0	0
	Primary	22,896	436	35:1	455	19	
	JHS	9,688	190	35:1	220	30	
	SHS	19,033	275	35:1	459	184	

Source: District Directorate of Education, Sekyere South District, 2025

### 2.5.1.3 Health Projections

#### *Demand for Health Facilities*

The table presents the projected demand for health facilities in the District for the years 2026 and 2029, based on the district's population growth and national standards for population-to-facility ratios.

#### District Population Trends

- 2026: 127,457
- 2029: 132,059

This shows an expected increase of 4,602 persons (approximately 3.6%) between 2026 and 2029. The growing population directly influences the number and type of health facilities required to meet national service delivery standards.

#### *Existing Health Facilities*

As of the base year, the District has:

- 6 Hospital

- 4 Health Centres
- 1 Clinic
- 1 CHPS Compound

These form the current health delivery infrastructure serving the population.

#### *Population-to-Facility Standards*

According to Ghana Health Service norms:

- Hospital: 100,000–300,000 people per facility
- Health Centre: 15,000–40,000 people per facility
- Clinic: 5,000–25,000 people per facility
- CHPS Compound: ≤5,000 people per facility

#### *Required Health Facilities (Projections)*

Based on population projections and national standards, the required facilities are as follows:

- The number of hospitals remains adequate for both years.
- The number of health centres increase from 4 to 5, possibly reflecting the increase of the population
- The number of clinics remain inadequate to serve the community level.
- The demand for CHPS compounds increases from 25 in 2026 to 26 in 2029, indicating continuous pressure at the community level.

#### *Backlog and Surplus*

Hospitals the existing hospital remains sufficient throughout the period, The existing Health Centres are enough for the first three years (2026-2028) but additional health center would be needed to serve the community level in 2029 with no backlog or surplus and a surplus of one clinic appears by 2029. The District faces a backlog of 24 in 2026 and 25 by 2029, highlighting a growing shortfall in community-level healthcare delivery.

The CHPS Compounds show the largest service gap, emphasizing the need for targeted investment at the community level to improve accessibility. Primary healthcare delivery remains under pressure due to population growth and the rural nature of many communities. The current hospital

and health centres can sustain service delivery through 2029, though they may require equipment and staff upgrades and Clinic network remains unstable. To meet projected health service needs by 2029, the District must:

- Construct at least 26 new CHPS Compounds to close the service gap.
- Maintain the existing hospital and health centres, ensuring quality and staff adequacy.
- Enhance outreach and preventive healthcare programs to reduce the burden on limited infrastructure.

Overall, expanding CHPS compounds and strengthening community-level services should be the top priority for ensuring equitable health access across the District. Table 2.33 shows projected demand of health facilities.

**Table 2.33 Projected Demand for Health Facilities from 2026-2029**

Year	Facility	District Population	Existing	Population to be served	Required	Backlog	Surplus
2026	Hospital	127,457	6	100,000-300,000	2	-	4
	Health Center		4	8,000-30,000	4	-	-
	Clinic		1	≤ 5,000	25	24	-
	CHPS-Compound		1	≤ 5,000	25	24	-
2029	Hospital	132,059	6	150,000-400,000	3	-	3
Health Center	4		5,000-25,000	5	1	-	
Clinic	1		≤ 5,000	26	25	-	
CHPS Compound	1		≤ 5,000	26	25	-	

Source: District Directorate, Ghana Health Services, 2025

#### *Projected Demand for Health Workers*

Currently, the doctor-patient ratio stands at 1: 7,476 with existing 19 medical doctors. With expected increase in population every year, there is the need for 20 doctors to maintain the same doctor-patient ratio by 2025. In addition, 692 nurses will be needed to maintain the standard ratio. Currently, there are 690 nurses indicating a backlog of 2 nurses. This means more doctors and nurses will be needed. Table 2.34 indicates a projected demand for doctors and nurses in the District.

**Table 2.34 Demand for Health Workers from 2026-2029**

Year	District Population	Personnel	Standard	Existing	Required	Backlog	Surplus
2025 (Base Year)	125,948	Doctors	1:8000	19	16	-	3
		Nurses	1:500	924	253	-	671
2029(Projected Plan Period)	132,059	Doctors	1:8000	21	17	-	4
		Nurses	1:500	981	262	-	719

Source: District Directorate, Ghana Health Services, 2025

#### 2.5.1.4 Agricultural Projections

The table titled “Projection of Production of Major Crops 2026–2029 (in Metric Tonnes)” presents forecasted agricultural output for six major crops; Maize, Rice, Cassava, Yam, Cocoyam, and Plantain from 2026 to 2029.

**Table 2.35 Projection of Production of Major Crops 2026-2029 (In Metric Tonnes)**

CROP	YEAR			
	2026	2027	2028	2029
Maize	1,730 Mt	1,790 Mt	1,856 Mt	1,868 Mt
Rice	2,650 Mt	2,700 Mt	2,750 Mt	2,800 Mt
Cassava	55,650 Mt	55,700 Mt	55,750 Mt	55,850 Mt
Yam	45,650 Mt	45,700 Mt	45,750 Mt	45,765 Mt
Cocoyam	24,550 Mt	24,550 Mt	24,750 Mt	24,800 Mt
Plantain	35,650 Mt	35,650 Mt	35,650 Mt	35,700 Mt

Source: Department of Agriculture, SSMA, 2025

All crops show positive growth from 2026 to 2029, though the increase is generally small, indicating steady but slow agricultural expansion. Cassava consistently leads production, remaining above 55,000 metric tonnes annually. This suggests it is the dominant staple crop in the area. Maize has the smallest projected volumes (below 2,000 Mt annually). Maize and Rice show the most noticeable relative growth compared to other crops, likely due to increased demand or government interventions in cereal production. Plantain production remains nearly constant at around 35,650–35,700 Mt, suggesting either limited expansion capacity or stable demand.

There is room to boost productivity in crops with minimal growth plantain and cassava through improved farming practices or investment in yield-enhancing technologies.

### ***2.5.1.5 Manufacturing Sector Projections***

Apart from agriculture, which provides employment for the majority of the people, the manufacturing sector is the next major employer in the District. It accounts for about 25.3 percent of the labour force. This sector relies mainly on local raw materials for production. The District has several light industries at Agona and other nearby communities. These include palm oil extraction, alcoholic beverage distilleries, wood carving (banku), and *kente* weaving. The Rural Enterprises Programme, implemented through the Business Advisory Centre (BAC), has been particularly beneficial by providing education, skills development, and training to enhance productivity.

The livestock industry is also expanding rapidly within the District. Sheep and goats are reared in almost every community, though mainly on a small scale. Production levels remain low, however, efforts are being made to promote commercial livestock farming across the District. Measures will be implemented to support the expansion of the livestock industry so that production can take place on a larger commercial scale.

Fish farming is also carried out on a small scale, particularly around Tano Odumase, where several fish ponds are located within the catchment area. Although fish production is currently limited, the District has been identified among those in the Ashanti Region with great potential for fish farming. The favourable climatic conditions make the area suitable for the industry, and more residents are being encouraged to take up fish farming as a means of improving their livelihoods.

### ***2.5.1.6 Employment Sector Projections***

The active labour force especially those of ages between 15 and 60 constitute about 45 percent of the entire population of the District. The District has in abundance vast arable lands for farming. In addition, the introduction of Livelihood Empowerment Programme (LEAP) and National Youth Employment Programmes now Youth Entrepreneurial Agency (YEA) coupled with the springing up of financial institutions in the District bear ample testimony that employment for the people would be increased to 48,121 by 2025.

### ***2.5.1.7 Housing Projections***

Access to decent housing remains a major human need. However, the District continues to face significant accommodation challenges, as the rate of housing delivery lags behind population

growth. The increasing number of houses in major towns such as Agona, Jamasi, Kona, and Odumase has not kept pace with the rising population and the influx of migrant workers, which continue to exert pressure on existing housing facilities.

Most land developers undertake building projects indiscriminately, often without adhering to proper building regulations. With the establishment of the Physical Planning and Development Control Office, more people are now applying for plot registration and building permits before construction. This is a positive step toward ensuring compliance and proper spatial development. Currently, it is difficult for the District to determine an accurate rate of housing growth due to limited data on registered buildings. To project housing needs for 2022–2025, there is an urgent need to strengthen the Physical Planning Department by providing adequate funding to complete local planning activities, as well as to educate and monitor developers. Additionally, the street naming and property addressing exercise, which began a few years ago, should be revisited. This will help identify buildings and properties, facilitate tax collection, and support effective spatial planning across the District.

#### ***2.5.1.8 Disasters and Security***

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 1994 Human Development Report introduced the concept of human security, which has since gained prominence in international policy discussions. This concept emphasizes securing and protecting individuals rather than focusing solely on national security. The establishment of the Commission on Human Security in 2003 further reinforced this alternative, people-centered approach. In the Sekyere South District, some roads have been identified as key development priorities, including the Kumasi–Jamasi road, the Agona–Effiduase road, and the Wiemoase road. These routes are considered flagship projects for enhancing mobility and access within the District.

However, climate change characterized by long-term shifts in temperature and weather patterns has had adverse effects on both the District and the nation as a whole. These changes may occur naturally, but human activities have been the primary driving force behind recent climate trends, mainly due to the burning of fossil fuels such as gas, oil, and coal, which emit heat-trapping gases. The resulting impacts include rising global temperatures, increased droughts, severe storms, ocean warming, loss of biodiversity, food insecurity, and heightened health risks. These effects often

exacerbate poverty and displacement, posing significant challenges to human security within the District.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

Synchronisation of community necessities and aspirations form the basis of the Medium Term Development Plan. Having identified and harmonised the District's community needs and aspirations, there is the need to connect these with the issues that came out relating to 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan. In a bid to get the District's goals to be consistent with and to define harmony with the National goals, community needs and aspirations that emerged should be subjected to compatibility analysis with the Development Dimensions of 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Policy Framework. This chapter seeks to give a comprehensive picture of the harmonisation process of the community needs and aspirations of 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Policy Framework.

#### **3.1 Prioritisation of Adopted Issues**

Essentially, the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Policy Framework centers on five (5) development dimensions namely:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

These development dimensions areas are being used to identify key development problems and gaps as a means to address them. All the key development problems that have been identified are enormous. To ensure optimal benefits and the proper utilisation of the minute resources at the disposal of the Assembly; each of the identified development problems/issues was analysed based on the prioritisation criteria provided within the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Policy Framework guidelines. A strong linkage was symbolized as 3, a moderate as 2, a weak 1, and no linkage as 0. Identified development problems/issues with very high priority scored 6, high scored 5, medium scored 4, and low scored 3.

### 3.1.1 Criteria for Prioritising the Adopted Issues

The identified issues were appraised after the consensus and stakeholders forums gave five priority issues guided by the criteria. Among these are:

- Effect of inaccessible street roads
- Addressing socio-economic and environmental problems
- Effect on the Local Economy- job creation, income and investors
- Sustainable Spatial Development

**Table 3.1 Key for Prioritising**

<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Strong Linkage	3
Moderate Linkage	2
Weak Linkage	1
No Linkage	0
Negative Linkage	-1

### 3.2 List of Key Development Issues

1. Inadequate logistics for revenue mobilization
2. Inadequate market structures
3. Limited access to credit by SMEs
4. Poor packaging of products
5. Informal nature of businesses
6. Lack of youth interest in agriculture
7. Inadequate funds to support agricultural activities
8. Low agriculture productivity
9. Post-harvest losses
10. Inadequate educational infrastructure
11. Limited coverage of social protection interventions
12. Inadequate CHPS compounds
13. High incidence of poverty especially among the disadvantaged groups
14. Inaccessible streets

15. Poor sanitation
16. Inadequate development schemes/layouts for communities in the District
17. Limited internet facilities and communication coverage
18. Poor condition of feeder roads
19. Lack of electricity coverage
20. Inadequate potable water supply
21. Inadequate capacity building programs for staff
22. Low level of stakeholders' consultations
23. Apathy of stakeholders on participation of local governance
24. Low level of accountability
25. Inadequate staff accommodation
26. Ineffective and inefficient sub-District structures
27. Inadequate accommodation for security personnel
28. Poor implementation of participatory Monitoring and evaluation activities
29. Weak adherence to implementation of activities in M & E plans

The following is a summary of the results ranked by priority in table 3.2

<b>Criteria</b> <b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Addressing Socio-Economic and Environmental Problems</b>	<b>Effect on the Local Economy i.e Job Creation, Income and Growth</b>	<b>Effect on Basic Human Needs and Rights</b>	<b>Sustainable Spatial Development</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Ranking</b>
<b>Economic Development</b> Inadequate logistic for revenue mobilization	3	3	3	3	12	1 <sup>st</sup>
Inadequate market structures	3	3	2	2	10	4 <sup>th</sup>
Limited access to credit by SMEs	3	3	2	0	8	12 <sup>th</sup>
Poor packaging of SMEs products	1	1	2	0	4	24 <sup>th</sup>
Informal nature of SMEs	3	3	2	1	9	7 <sup>th</sup>
Lack of youth interest in agriculture	2	3	2	0	7	17 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate funds to support agricultural	2	3	2	0	7	17 <sup>th</sup>
Low agriculture productivity	3	3	3	3	7	17 <sup>th</sup>
Post-harvest losses	3	3	3	1	10	4 <sup>th</sup>

<b>Criteria</b> <b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Addressing Socio-Economic and Environmental Problems</b>	<b>Effect on the Local Economy i.e Job Creation, Income and Growth</b>	<b>Effect on Basic Human Needs and Rights</b>	<b>Sustainable Spatial Development</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Ranking</b>
<b>Social Development</b> Inadequate educational infrastructure	2	3	3	2	10	4 <sup>th</sup>
Limited coverage of social protection interventions	2	3	3	0	8	12 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate CHPS compounds	2	3	3	1	9	7 <sup>th</sup>
High incidence of poverty especially among the disadvantaged groups	2	3	3	0	8	12 <sup>th</sup>

<b>Criteria</b> <b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Addressing Socio-Economic and Environmental Problems</b>	<b>Effect on the Local Economy i.e Job Creation, Income and Growth</b>	<b>Effect on Basic Human Needs and Rights</b>	<b>Sustainable Spatial Development</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Ranking</b>
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>						
Inaccessible Streets	3	3	2	3	11	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Poor sanitation	3	1	2	3	9	7 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate development schemes	2	3	1	3	9	7 <sup>th</sup>
Limited internet facilities and communication coverage	2	3	2	0	7	17 <sup>th</sup>
Poor condition of feeder roads	3	1	1	3	8	12 <sup>th</sup>
Lack of full electricity coverage	3	3	1	2	9	7 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate potable water supply	3	3	3	3	12	1 <sup>st</sup>

<b>Criteria</b> <b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Addressing Socio-Economic and Environmental Problems</b>	<b>Effect on the Local Economy i.e Job Creation, Income and Growth</b>	<b>Effect on Basic Human Needs and Rights</b>	<b>Sustainable Spatial Development</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Ranking</b>
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>						
• Inadequate capacity building programs for staff	0	3	1	0	4	24 <sup>th</sup>
• Low level of stakeholders consultations	0	2	3	0	5	22 <sup>nd</sup>
• Apathy of stakeholders on participation of local governance	0	2	2	0	4	24 <sup>th</sup>
• Low level of accountability	0	2	3	0	5	22 <sup>nd</sup>
• Inadequate staff accommodation	1	0	1	2	4	24 <sup>th</sup>
• Ineffective sub-District structures	1	2	2	2	7	17 <sup>th</sup>
• Inadequate accommodation for security personnel	1	2	3	2	8	12 <sup>th</sup>

<b>Criteria</b> <b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Addressing Socio-Economic and Environmental Problems</b>	<b>Effect on the Local Economy i.e Job Creation, Income and Growth</b>	<b>Effect on Basic Human Needs and Rights</b>	<b>Sustainable Spatial Development</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Ranking</b>
<b>Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor implementation of participatory Monitoring and evaluation activities</li> </ul>	0	1	1	2	4	24 <sup>th</sup>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak adherence to implementation of activities in M &amp; E plans</li> </ul>	1	0	1	1	3	29 <sup>th</sup>

### **3.3 Summary of Prioritised Needs**

Inadequate logistic for revenue mobilization

Inadequate potable water supply

Inaccessible Streets

Inadequate educational infrastructure

Inadequate market structures

Post-harvest losses

Inadequate CHPS compounds

Informal nature of SMEs

Poor sanitation

Inadequate development schemes

Lack of full electricity coverage

Limited access to credit by SMEs

Limited coverage of social protection interventions

High incidence of poverty especially among the disadvantaged groups

Poor condition of feeder roads

Inadequate accommodation for security personnel

Lack of youth interest in agriculture

Inadequate funds to support agricultural

Low agriculture productivity

Limited internet facilities and communication coverage

Ineffective sub-District structures

Low level of stakeholder consultations

Low level of accountability

Poor packaging of SMEs products

Inadequate capacity building programs for staff

Apathy of stakeholders on participation of local governance

Inadequate staff accommodation

Poor implementation of participatory Monitoring and evaluation activities

Weak adherence to implementation of activities in M &E plans

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

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

#### **4.0 Introduction**

This chapter contains the formulated development goals, objectives and strategies which are based on the prioritized issues in the previous chapter. A goal compatibility matrix to ensure there are no conflicts in goals have been presented. A spatial development framework has also been presented at the last section of the chapter.

Community members, under the leadership of their respective Unit Committees, were brought together to form community fora. The purpose of these fora was to assess the current development situation of each community. Through the participatory discussions, the issues and problems identified were analyzed and prioritized based on agreed criteria.

From these assessments, the principal development goal and broad strategies for the period 2026–2029 were derived, taking into consideration the national Medium-Term Development Policy Framework. All inputs for the preparation of the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan were compiled by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), with active collaboration from Heads of Departments, Assembly and Area Council Members, and other opinion leaders. The identified problems were subsequently disaggregated and aligned with the District’s development goals and objectives.

#### **4.1 Formulation of Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies**

Prioritised community issues were used to formulate goals, objective sand strategies. Prioritised are problems identified through community participation (community needs assessments) that have been ranked highest in importance and urgency for intervention. Prioritisation was done through:

- Community engagement (meetings, focus groups, participatory rural appraisal)
- Problem listing (community members identify all major issues)
- Ranking criteria – based on: Severity of impact; Number of people affected; Urgency; Feasibility of addressing them

Goals of prioritized issues are the broad development intentions or desired outcomes the community or district aims to achieve in response to its most pressing problems.

Each prioritized issue is linked to national objective that provides clear direction for planning and action. Objectives for Sekyere South district's prioritized issues are specific, measurable steps that guide actions toward achieving the broader development goals. Strategies are the specific actions put in place to solve or reduce those issues identified during the community needs assessment in all the Nine Area councils. The matrix on goals, objectives and strategies have been shown in Table 4.1

**Table 4.1: Development goals, objectives and strategies matrix**

<b>DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA; Economic Development</b>				
<b>Prioritized Issues</b>	<b>Goal</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Link to National Objective</b>
Inadequate logistic for revenue mobilization	Build a Prosperous Society	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability by 70% by end of 2029	Digitize revenue collection	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability
Inadequate market structures	Build a Prosperous Society	Increase the number of market structures by 60% by end of 2029	Construct and renovate market sheds	Enhance domestic trade
Poor packaging of products	Build a Prosperous Society	Train 50% of SMEs in value addition by end of 2026	Organize training in packaging, branding, and marketing	Boost local production through improved access to quality raw materials
Informal nature of businesses	Build a Prosperous Society	Train 50% of SMEs on business registration and tax education by end of 2026	Facilitate business registration drives; provide tax education	Boost local production through improved access to quality raw materials
Lack of youth interest in agriculture	Boost agricultural productivity	Support 20% of youth to secure start-up capital for agricultural activities by end of 2026	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation
Inadequate funds to support agricultural activities	Boost agricultural productivity	Increase support for agriculture activities by 80% by 2029	Facilitate access to credit; support farmers' cooperatives	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation
Limited access to credit by SMEs	Build a Prosperous Society	Increase the number of SMEs with access to credit by 60% by 2029	Linking the SMEs to financial institution for support	Boost local production through improved access to quality raw materials
Low agriculture productivity	Boost agricultural productivity	Increase agriculture productivity by 80% by 2029	Promote use of improved technologies; provide training and extension support	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation
Post-harvest losses	Boost agricultural productivity	Decrease post-harvest losses by 10% by 2029	Promote storage facilities; train farmers on processing and preservation	Implement commodities centres across all MMDAs by focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers

<b>DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA; Social Development</b>				
<b>Prioritized Issues</b>	<b>Goal</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Link to National Objective</b>
Inadequate educational infrastructure	Improve quality of education	Increase the number of educational infrastructure by 20% by 2029; increase availability of educational resources by 70% by 2029	Construct and renovate schools; supply furniture, IT infrastructure	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels
Limited coverage of social protection interventions	Reduce Poverty and Inequality	Increase coverage of social protection activities by 50% by 2029	Register eligible persons in LEAP and NHIS; support livelihood programmes	Prevent and protect children from all form of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation
Inadequate CHPS compounds	Ensure Accessible and Effective Healthcare	Increase the number of CHPS compound to from 1 to 10 by end of 2029; Rehabilitate the existing facility by end of 2029	Construct new facilities and renovate the existing CHPS compound	Strengthen healthcare delivery system as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare system
High incidence of poverty especially among the disadvantaged groups	Reduce Poverty and Inequality	Minimize poverty inequalities by 60% by end of 2029	Implement livelihood empowerment programmes; support youth employment	Reduce disparities in poverty within and across socioeconomic groups and geo-graphical areas
<b>DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA; Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>				
<b>Prioritized Issues</b>	<b>Goal</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Link to National Objective</b>
Inaccessible Streets	Enhance Mobility and Transportation	To increase access to streets in communities by 80% by the end of 2029	Rehabilitate and open community access roads; engage local contractors and youth groups	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services
Poor sanitation	Promote Sustainable waste management	To increase the number of refuse containers from 11 to 50 by the end of 2029 To provide 1 toilet facility for each community without toilet by end of 2029	Provide tricycles for door to door refuse collection; engage the services of sanitation guards, procure refuse containers; enforce sanitation bye-laws; build and maintain toilet facilities	Reduce environmental pollution

Inadequate development schemes/layouts for communities in the District	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development	To increase the number of spatial planning schemes from 5 to 30 by 2029	Prepare and enforce land use schemes and layouts	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements
Limited internet facilities and communication coverage	Advance Digital Inclusion and Connectivity	To increase digital inclusion by 50% by the end of 2029	Facilitate installation of internet masts; promote ICT centers	Enhance application of ICT in national development
Poor condition of feeder roads	Enhance Mobility and Transportation	To improve road condition by 50% by 2029	Rehabilitate major and feeder roads; routine maintenance	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services
Lack of full electricity coverage	Expand Access to Basic Services	To increase electricity coverage by 50% by the end of 2029	Extend national grid to unserved areas; promote solar mini-grids	Promote reliable and efficient power transmission and distribution system
Inadequate potable water supply	Expand Access to Basic Services	To increase access to potable water by 70% by 2029	Drill boreholes; rehabilitate old ones; promote small-town water systems	Promote sustainable water resources development and management
<b>DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>				
<b>Prioritized Issues</b>	<b>Goal</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Link to National Objective</b>
Inadequate capacity building programs for staff	Strengthen Governance and Institutions	To conduct at least 1 capacity building workshop every quarter by end of 2029	Conduct periodic training and workshops for staff	Strengthen the effectiveness, accountability and efficiency of public institutions
Low level of stakeholders consultations	Promote Transparency and Civic Engagement	To increase participation of stakeholders by 50% by end of 2026	Organize regular stakeholder forums and community meetings	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation
Apathy of stakeholders on participation of local governance	Promote Transparency and Civic Engagement	To increase civic engagement by 40% by end of 2029	Conduct sensitization campaigns on local governance importance	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation
Low level of accountability	Promote transparency and accountability, Strengthen Internal control mechanisms	To increase public engagements by 60% by end of 2029	Conduct participatory M&E, town hall meetings and public fora	Strengthen the effectiveness, accountability and efficiency of public institutions
Inadequate staff accommodation	Promote transparency and accountability	To increase the number of staff quarters by 2 by end of 2029; Rehabilitate 5 old quarters by end of 2029	Construct and rehabilitate staff quarters	Strengthen the effectiveness, accountability and efficiency of public institutions

Ineffective sub-District structures	Strengthen Governance and Institutions	To increase ceded revenue collection by 70% by end of 2029; to increase sub structure offices from 3 to 9 by end of 2029	Renovate existing officers and construct new ones; Enforce compliance through DCE directives and Assembly resolutions	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation
Inadequate accommodation for security personnel	Enhance peace and safety	To increase the number security personnel accommodation from 3 to 5 by end of 2029	Build bungalows for security personnel	Strengthen the effectiveness, accountability and efficiency of public institutions
<b>DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: Implementation, Coordination, monitoring and evaluation</b>				
Poor implementation of participatory Monitoring and evaluation activities	Promote Transparency and Civic Engagement	To increase participation of communities in M&E from 10% to 50% by end of 2029	Boost public interest and participation in governance; Improve commitment to funding M&E	Improve policy coherence and alignment with national development goals
Weak adherence to implementation of activities in M & E plans	Promote transparency and accountability	Strictly conduct M&E quarterly by end of 2029	Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels	Improve policy coherence and alignment with national development goals

## **4.2 Assessment of Goal Compatibility**

Based on the goals formulated for each of the development priorities of the district, a goal compatibility assessment was done. This was done by doing a matrix of the goals against each other to ensure internal consistency. This matrix as shown in Table 4.2 highlights synergies, helping prioritize interconnected goals for efficient implementation.

The scale used for compatibility is as follows:

H- high consistency, M-medium consistency, L-low consistency

### **List of Goals**

1. Build a Prosperous Society
2. Boost agricultural productivity
3. Improve Quality Education
4. Ensure Accessible and Effective Healthcare
5. Reduce Poverty and Inequality
6. Enhance Mobility and Transportation
7. Expand Access to Basic Services
8. Promote Sustainable waste management
9. Promote sustainable spatially integrated development
10. Advance Digital Inclusion and Connectivity
11. Increase Efficiency across Sectors
12. Strengthen Governance and Institutions
13. Promote Transparency and Civic Engagement
14. Ensure Peace and Safety

**Table 4.2 Goal Compatibility Matrix**

GOALS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Build a Prosperous Society		H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
2. Boost agricultural productivity			M	M	H	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
3. Improve Quality Education				H	H	M	M	M	H	H	H	H	M	M
4. Ensure Accessible and Effective Healthcare					H	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	H
5. Reduce Poverty and Inequality						M	H	M	M	M	H	H	H	H
6. Enhance Mobility and Transportation							H	H	M	H	M	M	M	M
7. Expand Access to Basic Services								M	M	M	M	M	M	M
8. Promote Sustainable waste management									H	H	M	M	M	M
9. Promote sustainable spatially integrated development										H	M	H	M	M
10. Advance Digital Inclusion and Connectivity											M	H	M	M
11. Increase Efficiency across Sectors												H	M	M
12. Strengthen Governance and Institutions													H	H
13. Promote Transparency and Civic Engagement														H
14. Ensure Peace and Safety														

Source; DPCU SSDA (2025)

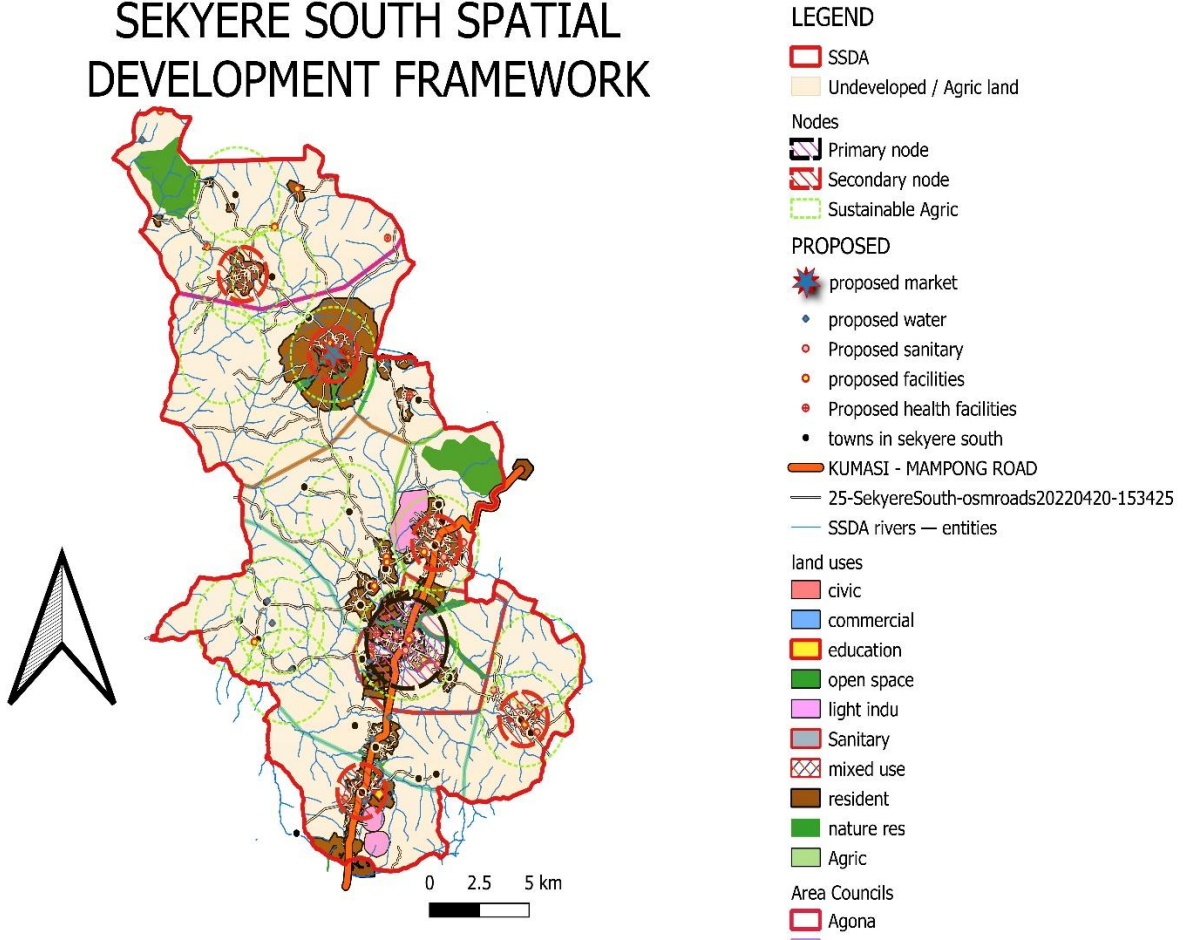
From Table 4.2, the goal compatibility matrix revealed strong relationships between prosperity, education, healthcare, and governance. It can be concluded that, the goals support and strengthen each other, especially around prosperity, education, and good governance. Some goals were found to be boosters, helping others move faster and these include digital inclusion and efficiency. There was no conflict identified between the goals. Altogether, they form a solid, well-aligned foundation for building the district.

### 4.3 Spatial Development Framework and Structure Plan

An SDF showing a composite map of development proposals over a 20 year period has been presented in Figure 4.1 and structure Plans for urban areas (Agona, Wiamoase and Kona) have been shown in Figure 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4

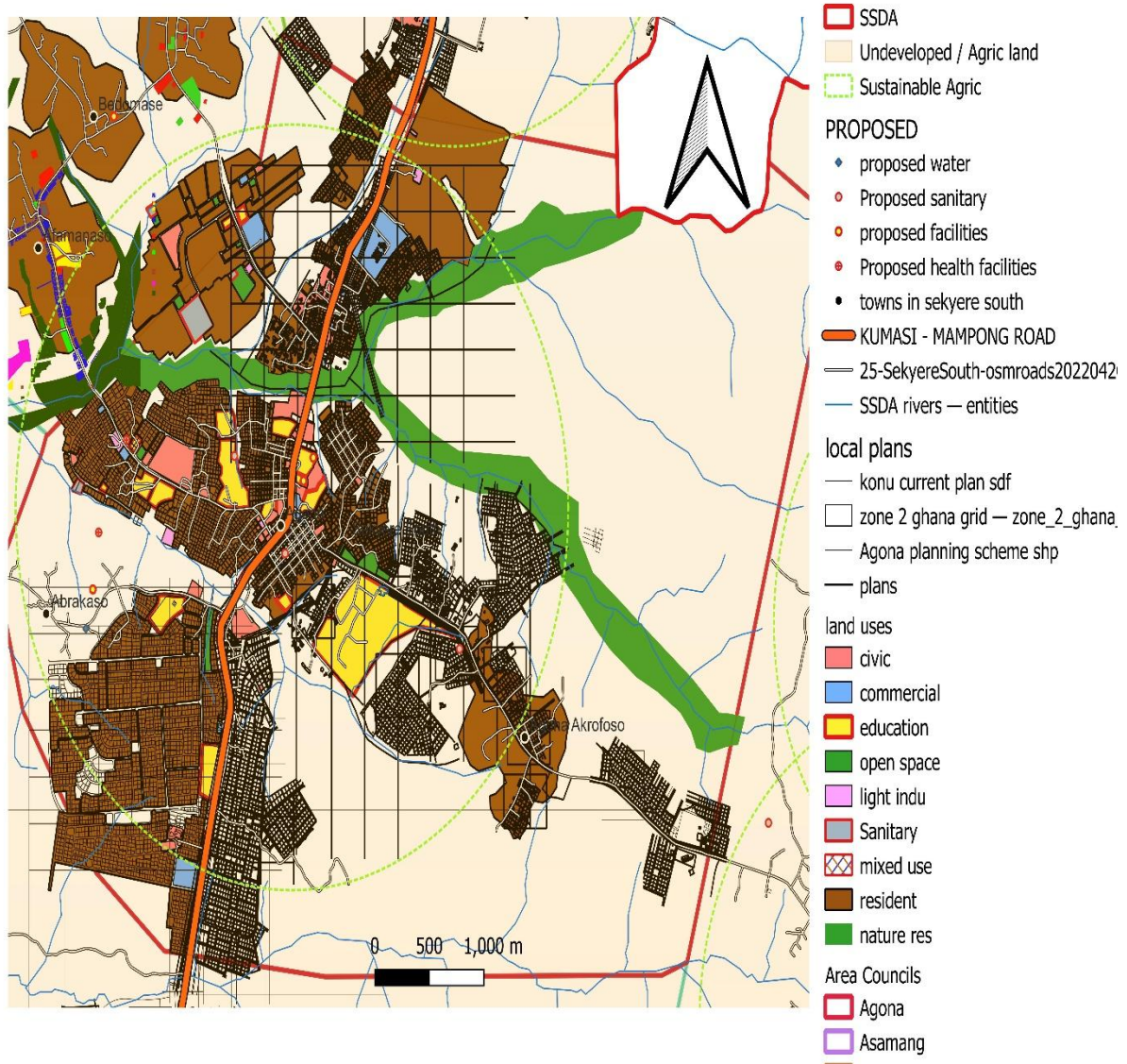
FIGURE 4.1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

## SEKYERE SOUTH SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK



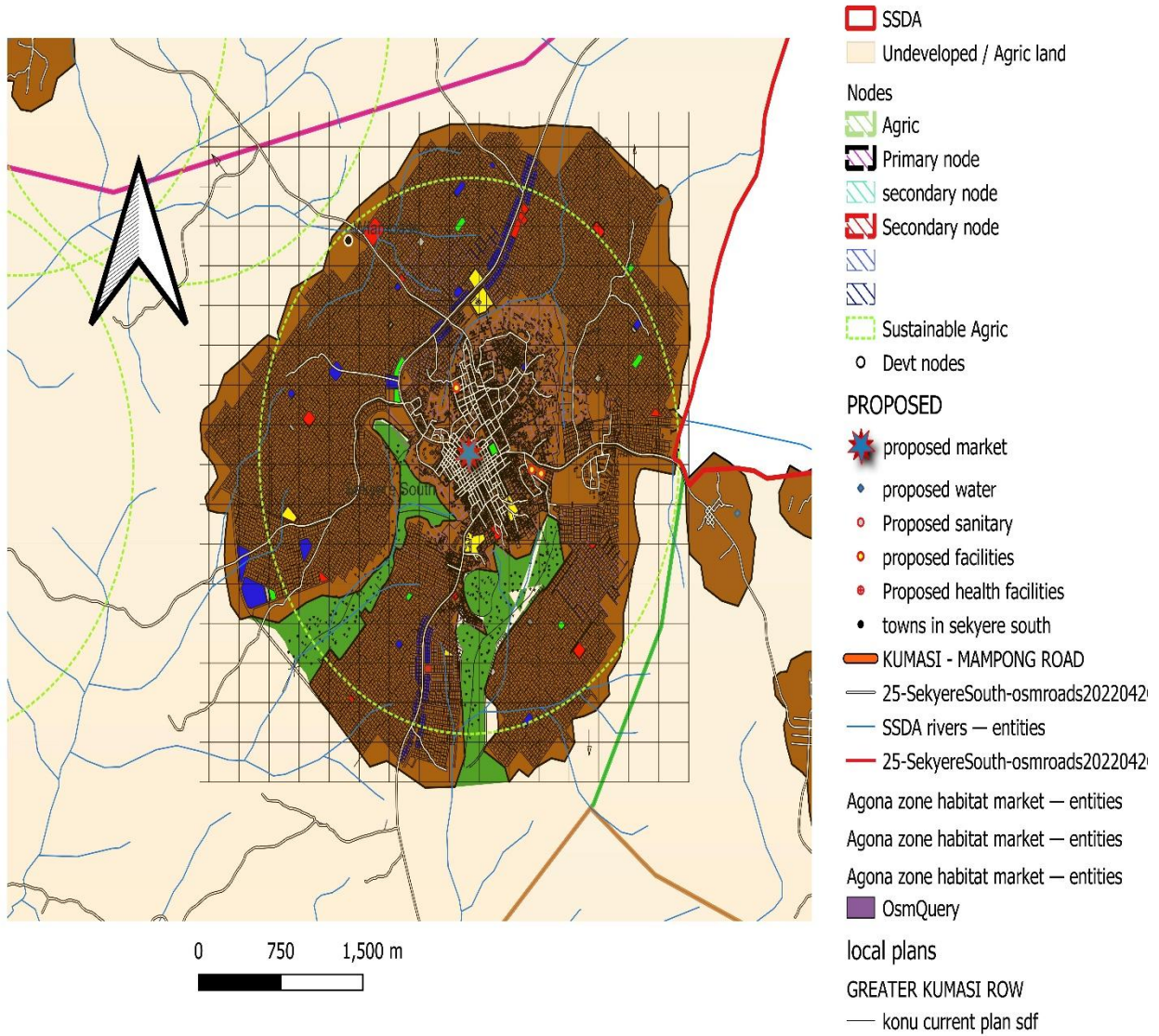
Source: Physical Planning Department, SSDA (2025)

FIGURE 4.2 STRUCTURE PLAN FOR AGONA



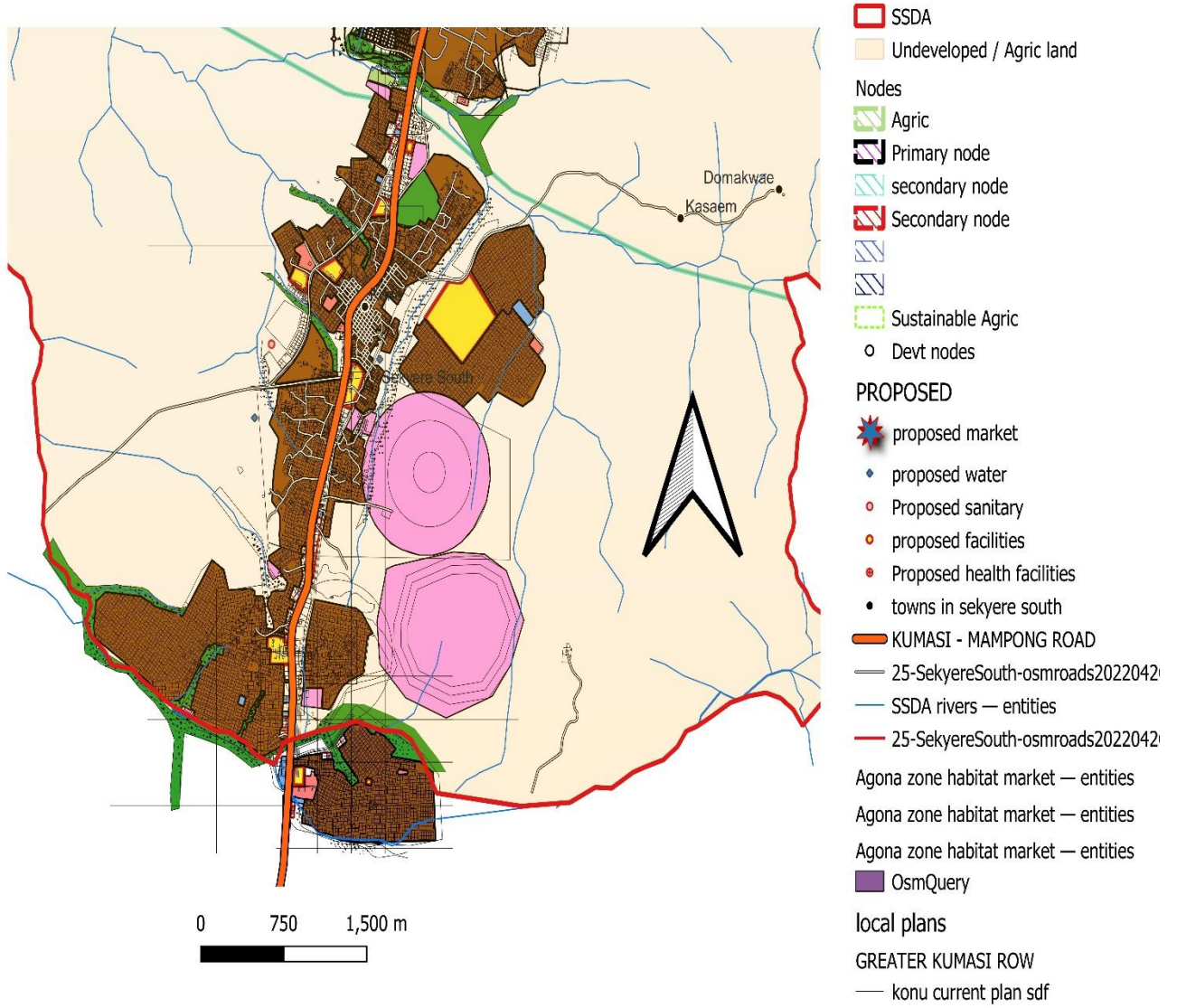
Source: Physical Planning Department, SSDA (2025)

FIGURE 4.3 STRUCTURE PLAN FOR WIAMOASE



Source: Physical Planning Department, SSSA (2025)

FIGURE 4.2 STRUCTURE PLAN FOR KONA



Source: Physical Planning Department, SSDA (2025)

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This section focuses on the development programmes whose implementation will facilitate the realisation of the objectives of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Policy Framework. Development programmes are carefully phased out, within the four-year period with their period for completion, cost, agency responsible for implementation and the status of implementation. The four-year Investment Programme is grouped under the six key development dimensions of NMTDP 2026-2029. It also, highlights programmes and activities of new and rolled over projects in a matrix form. In addition, it captures costing, maintenance and spatial structure plan with strategic environmental assessment for programmes and projects for the period. The programmes include measures for maintaining assets within the District. The annual budgets for the District would be based on the programmes.

The maintenance plan serves as an attachment to the Medium Term Development Plan. The Composite Programmes of Action specify the cost of new and on-going programmes and projects. The programme financing matrix is used to analyse the resources available for implementing all programmes during the planning period. Where resources gap are identified, strategies to mobilise additional resources are identified and included in this chapter. These projects were selected with the active participation of the District Assembly/Area Councils, Sector Departments and Organisations, NGOs/CBOs and private Sector.

#### **5.1 Assumptions and Methodologies**

The costing is based on economic, social, demographic and other standard indicators consistent with the NDPF and within the constraint of medium term fiscal framework. Below are some considerations underlying the costing of programmes:

- It was assumed that programmes and projects will be completed within the allocated time frames
- Cost of services was based on the prevailing market rate by inviting quotations from three vendors who provide similar services.

- When historical expenditures need to be used, cost was adjusted for inflation to arrive at a reasonable estimation of costs. This happens when quotations cannot be invited due to confidentiality and other reasons.
- It was assumed that all resources needed will be delivered on time

## **5.2 Programme of Action**

Programme of Action (PoA) are activities and programmes with an intended focus that will be executed purposely to achieve planned objectives and strategies for the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Policy Framework. The programme of Action will also be linked to the appropriate programmes and departments or units that will lead their implementation. Besides, indicators to measure the outcome and impacts of the stated projects and objectives are clearly defined. The matrix for the Programme of Action 2026-2029 has been displayed in Table 5.1.

**Table 5.1 PROGRAMME OF ACTION (2026-2029)**

Development Programmes	Time Frame				GoG	Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Department/Institution	
	2026	2027	2028	2029		DACF	IGF	Others/ Donors	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
Revenue mobilisation Programme						1,000,000.00	54,402.00		X		Finance, Budget & Revenue	ISD, Police Service, Central Administration
Trade, Market Infrastructure and Investment						3,000,000.40		4,379,002.00		X	BRC	Central Administration
Agriculture and Agribusiness					300,000	600,000		200,000.00		X	Department of Agriculture	Development Partners, BRC
SME development					500,000			100,000.00	X		Department of Agriculture, BRC	Central Administration
Education and Training						5,368,709.02		5,000,000		X	Education directorate	Central Administration
Health Service Delivery						5,000,000.00		300,000		X	Health Directorate	Central Administration,

												Development Partners
Social Protection and Empowerment					500,000.00	500,000.00		326,123.99		X	Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	Central Administration
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene					300,000.00	5,126,875.06	100,150.10			X	Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit	Development partners
Sustainable spatially integrated development					200,000.00	700,000.00		35,000.00		X	Physical Planning	Finance Department
Infrastructure Development							5,000,000.00			X	Works Department	Finance, Central Administration
Digital Inclusion and Connectivity					50,000.00	50,000.00		250,000.00	X		Telecomm companies MIS department	Central Administration
Local Governance and Decentralisation Strengthening						2,135,493	250,000.06	320,000.00		X	Central Administration	Area Councils
Implementation, Co-ordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation						161,276.96				X	Central Administration	Area Councils
Security and Public Safety						205,000.00		205,000.00	X		Police Service	Central Administration, Area Councils

### **5.3 Programme Financing**

This section contains the indicative financial strategy for financing the development programmes from 2026 to 2029. The sources of funds include District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), the DACF Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), Government of Ghana (GoG) budgetary allocations, Internally Generated Funds (IGF), and donor support from development partners. Table 5.2 shows the Programme financing matrix for 2026 to 2029 plan period.

From Table 5.2, the total indicative cost of implementing the four-year development plan (2026-2029) is estimated at GH¢45,678,522.89. Projected revenue from every source currently available to the district will be GH¢38,840,146.6, resulting in a financing gap of GH¢6,838,376.20. In order to make up for this gap, there is the need to engage innovative financing mechanisms so as to ensure effective implementation of the plan.

#### **5.3.1 Revenue Mobilisation Strategies**

The following recommendations were made to address the financing gap over the period:

- To boost internally generated funds, the district can improve property rate collection by updating valuation rolls and enforcing payments. Market tolls, business permits, and sanitation levies should be digitized for transparency.
- Community sensitization will help increase compliance and trust. Public-private partnerships offer a practical way to develop infrastructure without upfront costs. The district can lease land for agro-processing, transport terminals, or hostels under Build-Operate-Transfer models. These projects generate fees and create jobs locally.
- Agriculture remains a key revenue source. The district can support farmer cooperatives and lease land for commercial farming. Regulating sand winning activities in the district can also yield royalties and environmental fees.
- There is the need to improve revenue administration is essential considering the challenges faced. A dedicated task force should monitor collections, audit leakages, and maintain a database of ratepayers. Mobile money and e-receipts will reduce corruption and boost efficiency as well.
- External funding is another lifeline that can be explored. The district should actively apply for grants from NGOs and development partners. Strong proposals and IGF performance improve chances of success.

**Table 5.2 PROGRAMME FINANCING 2026-2029**

Development Programme	Programme cost (A)	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	UDG	DPs	ABF A	Others	Total (B)	Gap (B-A)
Revenue mobilisation Programme	1,054,402.00	0	0	1,54,402.00	0	0	0	0	0	1,054,402.00	0
Trade, Market Infrastructure and Investment	7,450,643.40	0	0	3,000,000.40	0	0	0	0	4,379,002.00	7,450,643.40	0
Agriculture and Agribusiness	1,100,000.00	100,000.00	0	453,797.66	0	0	0	0	0	553,797.66	-546,203.66
SME development	600,000.00	0	0	49,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	49,000.00	-551,000
Education and Training	10,368,709.02	0	0	5,368,709.02	2,000,000.00	0	0	0	3,000,000	10,368,709.02	0
Health Service Delivery	5,300,000.00	1,000,000.00	0	1,077,000.00	1,100,857.35	0	0	0	0	3,177,857.35	-2,122,142.65
Social Protection and Empowerment	1,326,123.29	500,000.00	0	500,000.00	0	0	0	0	326,123.99	1,326,123.29	0
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	6,276,875.16	0	100,150.10	5,126,875.06	0	0	0	0	0	6,276,875.16	0

Promote sustainable spatially integrated development	935,000.00	0	50,177.00	146,100.12	0	0	0	0	0	196,277.12	-738,722.88
Infrastructure Development	5,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,164,691.58	-835,309.58
Digital Inclusion and Connectivity	350,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150,000.00	150,000.00	-250,000
Local Governance and Decentralisation Strengthening	3,705,493.06	0	250,000.06	2,135,493	320,000.00	0	0	0	1,000,000.00	3,705,493.06	0
Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation and Accountability	161,276.96	0	0	161,276.96	0	0	0	0	0	161,276.96	0
Security and Public Safety	205,0000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205,000.00	0
	45,678,522.89	1,600,000	400,327.16	18,459,252.22	3,420,857.35	0	0	0	8,855,125.99	38,840,146.6	-6,838,376.20

#### 5.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of Programmes

The application of SEA to development programmes is a way of planning, managing and evaluating of programmes and activities in order to improve or maintain their outcomes. The SEA process sought to evaluate the potential environmental and social implications of the development programmes. This would help to identify suitable mitigation and enhancement measures where required. A comprehensive sustainability test using four sustainability test criteria including economic, environmental, social and good governance has been conducted in this section. Economic sustainability assesses whether the programme delivers value for money and stimulate economic growth; Social sustainability borders on whether it reduces inequality and promote inclusion; Environmental criteria examines whether it protects or enhances the environment and Governance assesses whether it promotes transparency, accountability, and participation.

In the Sustainability Matrix outlined in Table 5.3, stakeholders identified the extent to which the development programmes contribute to the achievement of the four aforementioned criteria using the scale 0 to 5, where:

Scale	Effect	Colour representation
0	No contribution	Black
1	Very low contribution	Red
2	Low contribution	Orange
3	Moderate contribution	Yellow
4	High contribution	Light Green
5	Very high contribution	Dark Green

**Table 5.3 Sustainability Test Matrix**

	Economic	Environmental	Social	Governance
Revenue mobilisation Programme	4	2	2	3
Trade, Market Infrastructure and Investment	5	3	3	3
Agriculture and Agribusiness	4	4	4	3
SME development	4	4	3	3
Education and Training	3	5	2	4
Health Service Delivery	3	5	3	4
Social Protection and Empowerment	2	5	2	4
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	3	4	5	4
Promote sustainable spatially integrated development	4	5	5	4
Infrastructure Development	5	3	2	3
Digital Inclusion and Connectivity	4	4	2	4
Local Governance and Decentralisation Strengthening	2	4	3	5
Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation and Accountability	2	3	3	5
Security and Public Safety	3	3	2	4

Source: DPCU (2025)

### 5.5.1 Summary of the Strategic Environmental Assessment

#### *Economic Sustainability*

From Table 5.3, majority of the programmes showed strong potential to boost the economy. Revenue Mobilisation, Trade, and SME Development stand out for their ability to generate income, create jobs, and attract investment. For instance, digital tax systems and business-friendly policies can increase government revenue and support entrepreneurs. Agriculture and Infrastructure also contribute significantly by improving food production and transport networks. However, social-focused programmes like Social Protection may need stronger links to economic opportunities.

#### *Environmental Sustainability*

Environmental impact varies across the programmes. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Sustainable Spatial Development score highest for promoting clean environments and climate resilience. Examples include clean water projects and better land use planning. On the other hand, sectors like Infrastructure and Agriculture need to manage risks such as pollution and land degradation. Digital and trade-related programmes have limited environmental focus and could

benefit from greener practices. To ensure long-term sustainability, all programmes should integrate environmental safeguards and climate-smart approaches.

### *Social Sustainability*

The social benefits of these programmes are clear and far-reaching. Education, Health, WASH, and Social Protection are especially strong in improving people's lives. Programmes like school feeding, universal healthcare, and clean water access directly support vulnerable communities. SME and Agriculture initiatives also help by creating jobs and improving food security. However, economic and infrastructure programmes should ensure they do not widen social gaps. In general, the social dimension is well covered, but continued focus on equity and inclusion is essential.

### *Governance Sustainability*

Governance is a strong point in this strategy. Programmes like Local Governance, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Education promote transparency, accountability, and citizen involvement. For example, decentralisation reforms and school management systems help bring decision-making closer to communities. Digital Inclusion also supports better access to public services. While Trade and Infrastructure could improve in regulatory oversight, most sectors show a commitment to good governance. Strengthening coordination and building institutional capacity will be key to long-term success.

In essence, the Sustainability Test Matrix reveals a diverse performance across programme areas, highlighting both strengths and areas for improvement. Programmes like Education, Health, and Social Protection score high on social equity and governance, reflecting strong inclusion and accountability. Agriculture, WASH, and Spatial Development demonstrate solid environmental soundness, supporting long-term ecological resilience. Economic efficiency is strongest in Trade, Infrastructure, and SME Development, indicating robust growth potential. However, some areas show lower environmental or equity scores, suggesting a need for more balanced planning. Governance indicators are generally positive, but decentralisation and monitoring require further strengthening. The matrix serves as a strategic lens to align development goals with sustainability principles. It encourages evidence-based prioritisation and resource allocation. By addressing gaps and reinforcing synergies, the matrix supports more integrated and resilient programming. Ultimately, it empowers decision-makers to pursue inclusive, green, and accountable development.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **ANNUAL ACTION PLANS**

#### **6.0. Introduction**

The District's Annual Action Plan forms one of the core issues of the Medium Term Development Plan which basically deals with the implementation of various projects and programmes including roles, procedures that would translate them into real actions to achieve the set objectives.

**Table 6.1 Annual Action Plan for 2026**

<b>Objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Revenue mobilisation Programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Compensations (GOG Paid Salaries)	Agona					11,268,151.44				✓		Finance Dept	Central Administration
Commissions Other Allowances	Agona						98,000.00			✓		Finance Dept	Central Administration
Purchase of value books	Agona						90,000.00			✓		Finance Dept	Central Administration
Valuation of Properties and Revenue Mobilization exercise and Data Update	District Wide						80,000.00			✓		Finance Dept	Central Administration
Train and bond revenue collectors on revenue mobilization	District Wide							7,000.00		✓		Finance Dept	Central Administration
<b>Total</b>						<b>11,268,151.44</b>	<b>268,000.00</b>	<b>7,000.00</b>					
<b>Objective: Support entrepreneurship and SME development by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Trade, Market Infrastructure and Investment &amp; SME development</b>													
Training in soap making	District Wide							8,000.00		✓		BAC	MA

Soft Skill Training – Business Accounting							8,700.00			✓		BAC	Agona CDVTI
Loan Recovery exercise							12,000.00			✓		BAC	MA
Capacity building for artisans							9,000.00			✓		BAC	Agona CDVTI
Hold quarterly meetings by District LED Team							9,000.00			✓		BAC	HTDA
Conduct training on value chain commodities							10,000.00			✓		BAC	MA
Training on ruminant and livestock rearing							11,000.00			✓		BAC	MA
Conduct survey on businesses							5,400.00			✓		BAC	MA
Support for the conduct of exams in NVTI								<b>21,000.00</b>		✓		BAC	Agona CDVTI
Collection of feedback on You Start programme							6,000.00			✓		BAC	HTDA
Conduct video documentary for GEA CAPBuSS Beneficiaries.							1,500.00	<b>8,000.00</b>		✓		BAC	MA

Support GEA/MasterCard Foundation A2E beneficiaries with Start-up Kits										81,000.00	✓		BAC	MA
Monitoring of beneficiaries of GEA/MasterCard Foundation A2E Start-up										6,200.00	✓		BAC	MA
Total									86,000.00	110,000.00				

<b>Objectives: Increase agriculture productivity by 2029</b>															
<b>Ensure food security</b>															
<b>Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth</b>															
<b>Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness</b>															
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
Organize District Framers Day Celebration	Selected community								97,000.00			✓		MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU, RADU
Organize two TEDMAG training on FBO formation, value chain and marketing for staff	District-wide					3,000.00						✓		MAD/ MA	CIDA
Train 200 women on how to prepare rice banku	Selected Communities					12,000.00		3,000.00	5,000.00			✓		MAD/ MA	RS/PS
Establish 40 demonstrations plots on maize, rice production	Selected Communities							41,000.00				✓			

Train 100 Farmers on soil conservation using cover crops (maize intercrop with cowpea)	Agona						4,000.00			✓		MAD	DONORS/ PS
Train 30 staff on child labour and HIV/AIDS .	District-wide				37,000.00					✓		MAD	HIV Focal Person
Conduct farm and home visit by 13 AEAs and 4 DAOs to monitor FEED GHANA and PERD beneficiaries	District-wide						11,000.00			✓		MAD	SSMA
Conduct Management meetings, 4 technical review meetings to discuss issues	Agona						12,000.00			✓		MAD	SSMA
Train farmers on Lining & Pegging of economic trees (PERD)	District-wide						60,000.00			✓		MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU,
Conduct training on the preparation of liquid soap (WIAD)	District-wide									✓		MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU,
Train 50 rice farmers on water management rice production	District wide						3500.00			✓		MAD/ MA	
Support 200 farmers with tree crops (coconut and oil palm)	District-wide						98,000.00			✓		MAD/ MA	CIDA
Conduct training on the preparation of hand sanitizers	District wide						4200.00			✓		MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU, RADU
Support 200 farmers with tree crops (coconut and oil palm)	District-wide						89,000.00			✓		MAD/ MA	CIDA
Sensitization and introduction of improved varieties of cereals and legumes to farmers	District wide						4,000.00			✓		MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU, RADU
Train 200 farmers on proper application of organic fertilizer	District wide						8,000.00				✓	MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU, RADU
<b>Sub-Total GHS</b>					<b>52,000.00</b>		<b>84,500.00</b>	<b>357,200.00</b>					

<b>Objective: Increase the number of educational infrastructure by 2029 increase availability of educational resources by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Education and Training</b>														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Provide for STME activities	District Wide								60,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Provide for sports, recreational and culture development	District Wide								30,000.00		✓			
Supply of mono and dual desks, tables and chairs for teachers	Selected Communities								3000,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Conduct Ghana's Independence Day Celebration	Agona								70,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Construction of 1no. Model KG block with Lecture Theatre at Agona SDA Training College	Agona								900,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Procure 1016 No. Metal Dual Desks for Primary	Selected Schools								90,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Procure 1000No. Metal Mono Desks for Junior and Senior High schools	Selected Schools								1,500,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Construction of 1no. 6 unit classroom block for Agona SDA primary School B	Agona								600,000.00			✓	GES	MA
Completion of 1No. 3 Unit classroom at Domeabra D/A Primary School	Domeabra								500,000.00			✓	GES	MA
Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block JHS for Yamoakrom	Yamoakrom								400,000.00		✓		GES	
Monitor B.E.C.E and W.A.S.S.C.E	District Wide								20,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Support My First Day @ School activities	District Wide								8,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Construction of 1 No 3 unit classroom block (SDA)	Jamasi								400,000.00			✓	GES	MA
Rehabilitation of 1No. 6-unit Classroom Block at Abrakaso D/A Primary	Abrakaso								900,000.00			✓	GES	MA

Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom for Methodist Primary Wiamoase	Wiamoase							988,000.00			✓	GES	MA
Completion of 1no. 6 Unit classroom block with office, store, library & staff room Methodist Primary Wiamoase	Wiamoase							920,000.00			✓	GES	MA
Provide support and scholarship/bursary for brilliant but needy students	District Wide						40,000.00	90,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Construction of 1no. 3 Unit classroom block with office and store at Bipoa	Bipoa							400,000.00			✓	GES	MA
Complete the Construction of ICT Center at Bipoa	Bipoa							450,000.00			✓	GES	MA
Completion of 1no. 6 Unit classroom block with office, store, library & staff room @ Gyedim	Wiamoase					920,000.00		820,000.00			✓	GES	MA
Construction of 1no. 3 Unit Classroom Block for Asamang	Asamang					148166.22					✓	GES	MA
Construction of 1no. 6-Unit Classroom Block for Kona D/A Primary	Kona					836,900.05					✓	GES	MA
Construction of 1no. 6-Unit Classroom Block for Fofiekrom	Fofiekrom					174918.49					✓	GES	MA
Construction on 1No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with 3 Teachers Table and Chairs and 45 dual desk	Bedomase					400,000.00					✓	GES	MA
Completion of 1no. 6-unit classroom block at Kyeremfa	Kyeremfa							400,000.00			✓	GES	MA
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>						<b>2,310,000.00</b>	<b>40,000.00</b>	<b>4,796,000.00</b>					

**Objectives: Increase the number of CHPS compound by end of 2029**  
**Rehabilitate existing facilities by end of 2029**

Programme: Health Service Delivery														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Provide support for HIV/AIDS activities	District-Wide								35,000.00		✓		GHS	HIV Focal Person
Provide for emergency response (Cholera)	District-Wide								81,000.00		✓		GHS	MA
Construction of 1no. 9unit Offices with Store, Conference Hall, Reception And 6units Washroom Block including External Works for Health Directorate	Agona						434,134.00					✓	GHS	MA
Construction of 1no. Chps Compound and furnishing with 4e unit Staff Accommodation at Hiamankyene	Hiamankyen								1,065,000.00		✓		GHS	MA
Construction of 1no. CHPs Compound and furnishing with 4-unit Staff Accommodation at Kokoteasua (KKT)	Kokoteasua								1,065,000.00		✓		GHS	MA
Rehabilitation of Boanim Health Center	Boanim								400,000		✓		GHS	MA
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>							<b>434,134.00</b>		<b>2,646,000.00</b>					

**Objective: To promote proper waste disposal practices by 50% by the end of 2029**

Programme: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene															
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
Hygiene Education in First and Second Cycle Schools	DistrictWide							7,000.00				✓		EHSU	SHEP (GES)
Form community level Environmental Health Management teams	DistrictWide								120,000.00			✓		MA	EHSU
Premises Inspection	DistrictWide							8,000.00				✓		EHSU	MA
Monitoring/Inspection of public toilets	DistrictWide							5,000.00				✓		EHSU	MA
Food vendor/handlers screening exercise and education	DistrictWide							10,000.00				✓		EHSU	MA
Refuse Evacuation/Levelling	DistrictWide								200,000.00			✓		EHSU	MA
Formation of Sanitation gangs	DistrictWide								30,000.00				✓		
Rehabilitation of Public Place of Convenience	DistrictWide								80,000.00			✓		MA	MA
Disinfection of public places	DistrictWide								50,000.00			✓		EHSU	MA
Construction of 20 seater water closet toilet	Jamasi								300,000.00				✓	EHSU	MA
Sanitation Improvement Package	DistrictWide								400,000.00			✓		EHSU	MA
National Sanitation Day	DistrictWide								60,000.00			✓		EHSU	MA
Purchase of tools for sanitation	Agona								50,000.00			✓		EHSU	MA
Purchase of 4 Skip Containers	Agona								90,000.00			✓		EHSU	MA
Rehabilitation of public toilet	owuoso, agona, Kona, ayawoase, jamasi tunsuom, jamasi abenadwase, agona sabo zongo,asamang								250,000.00			✓		EHSU	MA

	aburaso,bedomase, konyabrehoma, dist. Assembly													
Construction of 6-seater toilet facility at Asamang Ahenbronum	Asamang									180,000.00		✓		
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>										<b>32,500.00</b>	<b>635,000.00</b>			

<b>Objectives: Provide safety net for vulnerable groups by 2029</b>															
<b>Minimize poverty inequalities across social and geo-graphic groups by 2029</b>															
<b>Programme: Social Protection and Empowerment</b>															
<b>Projects</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>				<b>Cost</b>					<b>Project Status</b>		<b>Implementing Agencies</b>		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
To monitor 30 day care centers in the District	District Wide					4200.00						✓		SWU	
To perform hospital welfare services at 4 Hospitals in the District	Selected Communities					3000.00						✓		SWU	GHS
To perform 20 Social enquiries on children in conflict with the law in the District	District Wide							2000.00				✓		SWU	District Magistrate Court
To educate and sensitize students/pupils/parents on teenage pregnancy, Drug Abuse and Child Labour in the District	District Wide								3100.00			✓		SWU/GES	OL, Assembly Members
To adjudicate 20 cases involving Child custody, family welfare/reconciliation, and paternity in the District	District Wide								5000.00			✓		SDD	MA
To monitor 200 PWDs activities in the District	District Wide							3200.00				✓		SWU	MA

To monitor all water and sanitation facilities in the District	District Wide								7000.00		✓		SWU	MA
To organize 50 mass meetings in the District	District Wide							6000.00			✓		SWU	MA
To train 8 widowhood groups on soap and detergents making in the District	District Wide								21,000.00		✓		CDU	MA
To assist all gender-based violence victims in the District	District Wide								54,000.00		✓		SWU	MA
To sensitize communities on Gender Based Violence in the District	District Wide								8,000.00		✓		SWU	DA
To monitor all LEAP beneficiaries in the District	District Wide								10,000.00			✓	SWU	MA
To successfully manage 25 Gender Base Violence cases in the district	District Wide								4,000.00		✓		SWU	CDU/SWU
Purchase of Electicals equipment for People with Disability-PWD								300,000.00			✓			
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>								<b>7200.00</b>	<b>11,200.00</b>	<b>112,100.00</b>				

<b>Objective: To increase public engagements by 60% by end of 2029</b>															
<b>To ensure every development follow spatial plans by 2029</b>															
<b>Programme: Sustainable spatially integrated development; Local Governance and Decentralisation Strengthening</b>															
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
Undertake Tree Planting Exercise	District Wide								70,000,00				✓	NADMO	MA
Public Education On Disasters	District Wide								8,000.00				✓	NADMO	MA
Mobilization, Capacity building for disaster clubs, DVG's and reactivating dormant DVG's.	District Wide								6,000.00			✓		NADMO	MA
Clean- up Exercises /Desilting Works	District Wide								9,000.00				✓	NADMO	

Anti-Bush/Domestic Fire and Campaign on any disease outbreak.	District Wide							4500.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Procure relief items for disaster victims	District Wide							90,000.00		✓			
Visit/Inspection of Flood Prone Areas/Projects wrongly and improperly sited. River bodies	District Wide							7800.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Inspection of Quarry Sites and fuel Filling stations.	District Wide							6100.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Formation and Inauguration of Volunteer Clubs in 1st, 2nd and Tertiary Institutions. Assessing the safety of our schools and for Green Ghana Agenda (Tree Planting Exercise)	District Wide							7300.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Conducting Performance Appraisals for Staff (Monitoring and Evaluation)	District Wide						4,000.00			✓		NADMO	MA
Public Education and Sensitization on Road Safety	District Wide							5100.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Mediating and Resolving Conflicts	District Wide							5,000.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Celebration of International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDR)	District Wide							10,000.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Inspection of Market Centres and other Commercial Establishment, and Government Institutions for their fire preparedness	District Wide						5,000.00			✓		NADMO	MA
Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation (DRR & CCA) Advocacy	District Wide					11,100.00				✓		NADMO	MA
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>						<b>11,100.00</b>		<b>18,000.00</b>	<b>144,800,000.00</b>				

<b>Objective: To ensure every development follow spatial plans by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Sustainable spatially integrated development</b>														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Internal management of the physical planning department	District Wide							15,000.00			✓		PPD	CA
Stationery and Logistics for physical planning Dept.	District-Wide					60,000.00					✓		PPD	CA
Prepare Spatial Development Framework (SDF), Structure Plans (SP) and local Plans	District wide								88,000.00			✓	PPD	
Undertake monthly Technical Sub-committee and Statutory Planning Committee meetings	District Wide							27,000.00			✓		PPD	
Embark on the implementation of the Street naming and Property Addressing system	District Wide							45,000.00				✓	PPD	MA
Embark on routine site inspection and development control	District Wide					7,000.00					✓		PPD	MA
Issuance of Building Permits schools and communities	District Wide					9,000.00					✓		PPD	MA
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>						<b>37,000.00</b>		<b>120,000.00</b>						

**Objectives: To increase access to streets in communities by 80% by the end of 2029**  
**To increase the number of staff quarters and rehabilitate old quarters**  
**To increase electricity coverage by 50% by the end of 2029**  
**To increase access to potable water by 70% by 2029**  
**To improve road condition by 50% by 2029**  
**To increase digital inclusion by 50% by the end of 2029**

**Programme: Infrastructure Development**

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Undertake routine maintenance work of Assembly offices	Affected offices								75,000.00			✓	MWD	PRIVATE SCTTOR
Undertake routine maintenance of Assembly bungalows / flats	District Wide							10,000.00	75,000.00			✓	MWD	PRIVATE SCTTOR
Drill 10No. boreholes	Kona, Tano-Odumase, Domeabra, Abrakaso, Amenase, Krakrom, Mmontosua, Morso, Dome, Nobesu								2,543,677.00		✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCTTOR
Undertake routine maintenance of broken down boreholes	District wide								400,000.00		✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCTTOR
Procure and maintain Street lights and accessories	Affected communities								25,000.00		✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCTTOR
Construction of Speed Rumps	Agona								60,500.00		✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCTTOR
Erection of Road Sign Posts	Tabre								60,000.00		✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCTTOR
Provide for MP's capital projects	District Wide								1,000,000.00		✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCTTOR

Rehabilitation of MCE, MCD & MFO offices	Agona							200,000.00		✓		MWD	MA
Rehabilitation of MCE'S Bungalow	Agona							90,000.00		✓		MWD	MA
Reshaping of roads in the District (DRIP)	District Wide							300,000.00		✓		MWD	DRIP
Construction 1No 20-seater water closet toilet with mechanized borehole at Jamasi	Jamase							220,000.00			✓	MWD	MA
Construction of 24 -hour Model Market at Wiamoase	Wiamoase							6,000,000.00		✓		MWD	MA
Rehabilitation of Old Fire Station	Agona							31,000.00			✓	MWD	MA
Completion the construction of Fire and Ambulance office block at Agona	Agona							31,000.00			✓	MWD	MA
Construction of 6 unit urinal at Agona Market	Agona							70,000.00		✓			
Construction of 20no. mechanised and hand pump Borehole	Funifuni, Sofialine, Boanim, Yamoakrom, Brehoma, Kona, Daabang, Hiamakyene, Tabre, Konya, Wiamoase, Tano-Odumase,							3,000,000.00		✓		MWD	MA

	Asamang, Amenase, Asamang-Ahenbronu, Agona Zongo, Akrofonso													
<b>Sub-Total</b>							70,000.0 0	10,000.00	3,218,500. 00					

<b>Objective: To conduct capacity building workshops every quarter</b> <b>To increase participation of stakeholders by 50% by end of 2026</b> <b>To increase civic engagement by 40% by end of 2029</b> <b>To increase ceded revenue collection by 70% by end of 2029</b>															
<b>Programme: Local Governance and Decentralisation Strengthening</b>															
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	PPP	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
Provide for staff welfare expenses	District Wide							50,000.00			✓			MFD	MA
Provide for emergency security	District Wide									10,000.00	✓			MFD	MA
Conduct stakeholder engagements on progress of activities and planned activities	District Wide							8,000.00		30,000.00	✓			MU	MA, Communities
Support for the inspection of projects before payments are made	District Wide									25,000.00	✓			MU	DA and Contractors
Provide for firefighting accessories	District Wide									70,000.00	✓			MFD	
Capacity building for staff	District Wide						70,000.0 0				✓			MFD	MA
Provide for contingency expenses in the year	District									30,000.00	✓			MFD	MA

Provide for the preparation of 2026-2029 MTDP	Agona						50,000.00	100,000.00	✓			DPC U	MA
Provide for the review of 2026 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Agona							10,000.00	✓			DPC U	MA
Provide for the for the preparation of 2027 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Agona						3,000.00	50,000.00	✓			MFD	MA
Develop Tourist Sites	Dawu-Tabre					3,000,000.00	5,000.00	1,000,000.00	✓			MFD	MA
Advertise developed tourist sites	Selected Communities						70,000.00		✓			MFD	MA
Gazetting fee-fixing resolution	District Wide							20,000.00	✓			MFD	MA
Provide for the payment of utilities on official transactions	District Wide						15,000.00	80,000.00	✓			MFD	MA
Provide for the procurement/purchase of goods and services	District Wide							2,000,000.00	✓			MFD	MA
Provide for capacity building of staff and Honorable Assembly members	District Wide							80,000.00	✓			MFD	MA
Provide for Member of Parliament Common Fund supported activities	District Wide							1,000,000.00	✓			MFD	MA
Support sub-district structures activities	District Wide							40,000.00	✓			MFD	MA
Provide for monitoring and evaluation of projects	District Wide							35,000.00	✓			MFD	MA
Maintenance and repairs of official vehicles	District wide							1000,000.00	✓			MFD	MA
Total						3000000	70000	161000					

**Table 6.2 Annual Action Plan for 2027**

<b>Objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Revenue mobilisation Programme</b>														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Compensations (GOG Paid Salaries)	Agona					11,468,131.22					✓		FINANCE DEPARTMENT	SSMA
Commissions Other Allowances	Agona								99,000.00		✓		REVENUE UNIT	SSMA
Purchase of value books	Agona								92,000.00		✓		FINANCE DEPARTMENT	SSMA
Valuation of Properties and Revenue Mobilization exercise and Data Update	Agona								85,000.00			✓	FINANCE DEPARTMENT	SSMA
Train and bond revenue collectors on revenue mobilization	District Wide							8,000.00			✓		REVENUE UNIT	SSMA
<b>Sub-totals</b>						11,468,131.22		<b>8,000.00</b>	<b>276,000.00</b>					
<b>Objective: Support entrepreneurship and SME development by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Trade, Market Infrastructure and Investment &amp; SME development</b>														
Training in detergents making	District- wide							9,000.00			✓		BAC	MA

Soft Skill Training – Business Accounting	District- wide							8,800.00			✓		BAC	Agona CDVTI
Capacity building for artisans	District- wide							10,000.00			✓		BAC	MA
Conduct training on value chain commodities	District- wide							10,000.00			✓		BAC	MA
Conduct survey on businesses	District- wide							5,600.00			✓		BAC	MA
Support for the conduct of exams in NVTI	District- wide									21,000.00	✓		BAC	MA
Collection of feedback on You Start programme	District- wide							6,000.00			✓		BAC	MA
Support GEA/MasterCard Foundation A2E beneficiaries with Start-up Kits	District- wide									89,000.00	✓		BAC	MA
Monitoring of beneficiaries of GEA/MasterCard Foundation A2E Start-up	District- wide							6,200.00			✓		BAC	MA
<b>Sub-Total GHS</b>								<b>55,600.00</b>		<b>110,000.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Increase the number of educational infrastructure by 2029 increase availability of educational resources by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Education and Training</b>														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Provide for STME activities	District Wide								60,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Provide for sports, recreational and culture development	District Wide								30,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Supply of mono and dual desks, tables and chairs for teachers	Selected Communities								3000,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Conduct Ghana's Independence Day Celebration	Agona								70,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Construction of 1no. Auditorium for Asamang Nursing and Midwifery School	Asamang								900,000.00		✓		GHS	MA

Objective 16: Increase the Number of CHPS compounds by end of 2029										90,000.00		✓		GES	MA	
Primary Rehabilitate existing facilities Schools																
Programme: Health Service Delivery Selected Schools										1,500,000.00		✓		GES	MA	
Projects	Location	Time Frame				GoG	DDF	IGF	DACE	Donor	Project Status		Implementing Agencies			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						New	Old	Lead	Collab.		
Construction of 1no. 3 unit classroom block for Agona Methodist primary School	Agona								400,000.00					GES	MA	
Construction of Fence Wall for Bepoise D/A, Wiamboase Dm	Bepoise, Islamic, Wiamboase, Presbyterian School, Agona Jubilee & Agona								500,000.00			✓		GES	MA	
Provide support for HIV/AIDS activities	District-Wide								35,000.00			✓		GHS	HIV Focal Person	
Provide for emergency response (Cholera)	Agona Interbetting School								81,000.00			✓		GHS	MA	
Rehabilitation of 1No. Teacher's Bungalow	Bepoise Agona						434,134.00		400,000.00			✓		GES	MA	
Health Center	Bepoise								20,000.00			✓		GHS	MA	
Completion of 1no. CHPS Compound and furnishing with 4 unit Staff Accommodation at Akrofonso	Akrofonso								1,065,000.00			✓		GHS	MA	
Support My First Day @ School activities	District Wide								80,000.00			✓		GES	MA	
Purchase of Marker Boards for Rehabilitation of Kona Health Center	Selected Schools								400,000.00			✓		GHS	MA	
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>							<b>434,134.00</b>		<b>2,646,000.00</b>							
Construction of 2 Storey 12-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities for Agona Vocational Institute	Agona								1,211,000.00			✓		GES	MA	
Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom with 3 Teachers Table and Chairs and 45 dual desk for Funfuni JHS	Funfuni								600,000.00			✓		GES	MA	
Provide support and scholarship/bursary for brilliant but needy students	District Wide							40,000.00	90,000.00			✓		GES	MA	
Construction on 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for Asamang D/A KG	Asamang								600,000.00			✓		EHS	MA	
Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities with 3 Teachers Table and Chairs and 45 dual desk for Amenase JHS	Amenase								600,000.00			✓				
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>								<b>40,000.00</b>	<b>8,970,000.00</b>							

Objective: To promote proper waste disposal practices by 50% by the end of 2029														
Programme: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Hygiene Education in First and Second Cycle Schools	DistrictWide							7,000.00			✓		EHSU	SHEP (GES)
Premises Inspection	DistrictWide							8,000.00			✓		EHSU	MA
Monitoring/Inspection of public toilets	DistrictWide							5,000.00			✓		EHSU	MA
Food vendor/handlers screening exercise and education	DistrictWide							10,000.00			✓		EHSU	MA
Refuse Evacuation/Levelling	Wiamoase, Agona, Asamang, Afamanso, Kona								1,200,000.00		✓		EHSU	MA
Rehabilitation of Public Place of Convenience	DistrictWide								80,000.00		✓		MA	MA
Disinfection of public places	DistrictWide								50,000.00		✓		EHSU	MA
Construction of 20 seater water closet toilet	Jamasi								300,000.00		✓		EHSU	MA
Construction on 1No. 10 Seater Toilet Facility for Asamang D/A Primary	Asamang								120,000.00		✓		EHSU	MA
Construction of 10-Seater water closet toilet at Bepoase Zongo	Bepoase										✓			
Construction of 10-Seater water closet toilet at Jamasi Zongo	Jamase								120,000.00		✓			
Construction of 20-Seater water closet toilet at Kona	Kona										✓			
National Sanitation Day	DistrictWide								12,000.00		✓		EHSU	MA
Purchase of tools for sanitation	Agona, Wiamoase,								50,000.00		✓		EHSU	MA

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Old	Lead	Collab.	
<b>Objectives: Provide safety net for vulnerable groups by 2029</b>															
<b>Minimize poverty inequalities across social and geo-graphic groups by 2029</b>															
<b>Programme: Social Protection and Empowerment</b>															
<b>Sub Totals</b>															
To monitor 30 day care centers in the District	Kona, Asamang, Bipoa, Akrofonso, Owuoso, Afamanaso, Agona Zongo					4200.00						✓		SWU	
To perform hospital welfare services at 4 Hospitals in the District	owuoso, agona, Kona, ayawoase, jamasi, tunsuom, jamasi					3000.00						✓		SWU	MA, GHS
To perform 20 Social enquiries on children in conflict with the law in District	abena, agona zongo, aburaso, bedoma							2000.00				✓		SWU	District Magistrate Court
To educate and sensitize students/pupils/parents on teenage pregnancy, Drug Abuse and Child	se, brehoma, Assembly								3100.00			✓		SWU/GES	OL, Assembly Members
To adjudicate 20 cases involving Child custody, family welfare/reconciliation, and paternity in the District	District Wide								5000.00			✓		SDD	MA
To monitor 200 PWDs activities in the District	District Wide							3200.00				✓		SWU	MA
To monitor all water and sanitation facilities in the District	District Wide							7000.00				✓		SWU	MA
To organize 50 mass meetings in the District	District Wide							6000.00				✓		SWU	MA
To train 8 widowhood groups on soap and detergents making in the District	District Wide							21,000.00				✓		CDU	MA
To assist all gender-based violence victims in the District	District Wide							54,000.00				✓		SWU	MA
To sensitize communities on Gender Based Violence in the District	District Wide							8,000.00				✓		SWU	DA
To monitor all LEAP beneficiaries in the District	District Wide							10,000.00				✓		SWU	MA
<b>Sub Totals</b>															
<b>32,500.00 695,000.00</b>															

To successfully manage 25 Gender Base Violence cases in the district containers	District Wide								4,000.00		✓		SWU	CDU/SWU
Purchase of Electicals equipment for People with Disability-PWD									300,000.00		✓			
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>									<b>7200.00</b>					
									<b>11,200.00</b>					
									<b>112,100.00</b>					

<b>Objective: To increase public engagements by 60% by end of 2029</b>														
<b>To ensure every development follow spatial plans by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Sustainable spatially integrated development; Local Governance and Decentralisation Strengthening</b>														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Old	Lead	Collab.
Undertake Tree Planting Exercise	District Wide								70,000.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Public Education On Disasters	District Wide								8,000.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Mobilization, Capacity building for disaster clubs, DVG's and reactivating dormant DVG's.	District Wide								6,000.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Clean- up Exercises /Desilting Works	District Wide							9,000.00			✓		NADMO	
Anti-Bush/Domestic Fire and Campaign on any disease outbreak.	District Wide								4500.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Procure relief items for disaster victims	District Wide								90,000.00		✓			
Visit/Inspection of Flood Prone Areas/Projects wrongly and improperly sited. River bodies	District Wide								7800.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Inspection of Quarry Sites and fuel Filling stations.	District Wide								6100.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Formation and Inauguration of Volunteer Clubs in 1st, 2nd and Tertiary Institutions. Assessing the safety of our	District Wide								7300.00		✓		NADMO	MA

schools and for Green Ghana Agenda (Tree Planting Exercise)													
Conducting Performance Appraisals for Staff (Monitoring and Evaluation)	District Wide						4,000.00			✓		NADMO	MA
Public Education and Sensitization on Road Safety	District Wide							5100.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Mediating and Resolving Conflicts	District Wide							5.000.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Celebration of International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDR)	District Wide							10,000.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Inspection of Market Centres and other Commercial Establishment, and Government Institutions for their fire preparedness	District Wide						5,000.00			✓		NADMO	MA
Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation (DRR & CCA) Advocacy	District Wide					11,100.00				✓		NADMO	MA
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>						<b>11,100.00</b>	<b>18,000.00</b>	<b>144,800,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective: To ensure every development follow spatial plans by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Sustainable spatially integrated development</b>														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	old	Lead	Collab.

Internal management of the physical planning department	District Wide						15,000.00				✓		PPD	CA
Stationery and Logistics for physical planning Dept.	District-Wide					60,000.00					✓		PPD	CA
Prepare Spatial Development Framework (SDF), Structure Plans (SP) and local Plans	District wide							88,000.00				✓	PPD	
Undertake monthly Technical Sub-committee and Statutory Planning Committee meetings	District Wide						27,000.00				✓		PPD	
Embark on the implementation of the Street naming and Property Addressing system	District Wide						45,000.00					✓	PPD	MA
Embark on routine site inspection and development control	District Wide					7,000.00					✓		PPD	MA
Issuance of Building Permits schools and communities	District Wide					9,000.00					✓		PPD	MA
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>						<b>37,000.00</b>		<b>120,000.00</b>						

**Objectives:** To increase access to streets in communities by 80% by the end of 2029  
To increase the number of staff quarters and rehabilitate old quarters  
To increase electricity coverage by 50% by the end of 2029  
To increase access to potable water by 70% by 2029  
To improve road condition by 50% by 2029  
To increase digital inclusion by 50% by the end of 2029

Programme: Infrastructure Development															
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
Undertake routine maintenance work of Assembly offices	Affected offices								75,000.00			✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCTOR
Undertake routine maintenance of Assembly bungalows / flats	District Wide							10,000.00	75,000.00			✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCTOR
Undertake routine maintenance of broken down boreholes	District wide								400,000.00			✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCTOR
Procure and maintain Street lights and accessories	Affected communities								25,000.00			✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCTOR
Construction of Speed Rumps	Wiamoase								60,500.00			✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCTOR
Erection of Road Sign Posts	Bipoa								60,000.00			✓		MWD	PRIVATE SECTOR
Provide for MP's capital projects	District Wide								1,000,000.00			✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCETTOR
Reshaping of roads in the District (DRIP)	District Wide								300,000.00			✓		MWD	DRIP
<b>Sub-Total</b>								<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>1,995,500.00</b>						

<b>Objectives: Increase agriculture productivity by 2029</b>							
<b>Ensure food security</b>							
<b>Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth</b>							
<b>Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness</b>							
Projects	Location	Time Frame	Cost			Project Status	Implementing Agencies

		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Organize District Framers Day Celebration	Selected community								97,000.00		✓		MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU, RADU
Establishment of District Farm (Plantain and Banana Sucker Multiplication)	Dawu								1000,000.00		✓			
Training on ruminant and livestock rearing	Agona								6,000.00		✓			
Organize two TEDMAG training on FBO formation, value chain and marketing for staff	District-wide					3,000.00					✓		MAD/ MA	CIDA
Train 200 women on how to prepare local dish	Selected Communities					12,000.00		3,000.00	5,000.00		✓		MAD/ MA	RS/PS
Establish 40 demonstrations plots on maize, rice production	Selected Communities							41,000.00			✓			
Train 100 Farmers on soil conservation using cover crops (maize intercrop with cowpea)	Agona								4,000.00		✓		MAD	DONOR S/PS
Train 30 staff on child labour and HIV/AIDS .	District-wide					37,000.00					✓		MAD	HIV Focal Person
Conduct farm and home visit by 13 AEAs and 4 DAOs to monitor FEED GHANA and PERD beneficiaries	District-wide							11,000.00			✓		MAD	SSMA
Conduct Management meetings, 4 technical review meetings to discuss issues	Agona							12,000.00			✓		MAD	SSMA
Train farmers on Lining & Pegging of economic trees (PERD)	District-wide								60,000.00		✓		MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU,
Conduct training on the preparation of liquid soap (WIAD)	District-wide										✓		MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU,
Train 50 rice farmers on water management rice production	District wide							3500.00			✓		MAD/ MA	
Support 200 farmers with tree crops (coconut and oil palm)	District-wide								98,000.00		✓		MAD/ MA	CIDA
Conduct training on the preparation of hand sanitizers	District wide								4200.00		✓		MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU, RADU

Support 200 farmers with tree crops (coconut and oil palm)	District-wide								89,000.00			✓		MAD/ MA	CIDA	
Sensitization and introduction of improved varieties of cereals and legumes to farmers	District wide								4,000.00			✓		MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU, RADU	
Train 200 farmers on proper application of organic fertilizer	District wide								8,000.00			✓		MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU, RADU	
<b>Sub-Total GHS</b>									<b>52,000.00</b>						<b>84,500.00</b>	<b>1,363,200.00</b>

<b>Objectives: To conduct capacity building workshops every quarter</b>															
<b>To increase participation of stakeholders by 50% by end of 2026</b>															
<b>To increase civic engagement by 40% by end of 2029</b>															
<b>To increase ceded revenue collection by 70% by end of 2029</b>															
<b>Programme: Local Governance and Decentralisation Strengthening</b>															
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	PPP	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	ongoing	lead	Collab	
Provide for staff welfare expenses	District Wide							50,000.00				✓		MFD	MA
Provide for emergency security	District Wide									10,000.00		✓		MFD	MA
Conduct stakeholder engagements on progress of activities and planned activities	District Wide							8,000.00		30,000.00		✓		MU	MA, Communities
Support for the inspection of projects before payments are made	District Wide									25,000.00		✓		MU	DA and Contractors
Provide for firefighting accessories	District Wide									70,000.00		✓		MFD	

Capacity building for staff	District Wide					70,000.00				✓		MFD	MA
Provide for contingency expenses in the year	District							30,000.00		✓		MFD	MA
Provide for the preparation of 2028 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Agona						10,000.00	50,000.00		✓		MFD	MA
Provide for the reviewed of 2027 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Agona						3,000.00	10,000.00		✓		MFD	MA
Develop Tourist Sites	Dawu-Tabre					3,000,000.00	5,000.00	1,000,000.00		✓		MFD	MA
Advertise developed tourist sites	Selected Communities						70,000.00			✓		MFD	MA
Gazetting fee-fixing resolution	District Wide							20,000.00		✓		MFD	MA
Provide for the payment of utilities on official transactions	District Wide						15,000.00	80,000.00		✓		MFD	MA
Provide for the procurement/purchase of goods and services	District Wide							2,000,000.00		✓		MFD	MA
Provide for capacity building of staff and Honorable Assembly members	District Wide							80,000.00		✓		MFD	MA
Provide for Member of Parliament Common Fund supported activities	District Wide							1,000,000.00		✓		MFD	MA
Support sub-district structures activities	District Wide							40,000.00		✓		MFD	MA
Provide for monitoring and evaluation of projects	District Wide							35,000.00		✓		MFD	MA
Maintenance and repairs of official vehicles	District wide							1,000,000.00		✓		MFD	MA
Hold quarterly meetings by District LED Team	Agona									✓			
<b>Total</b>								4,450,000.00					

**Table 6.3 Annual Action Plan for 2028**

<b>Objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability by 2029</b>
<b>Programme: Revenue mobilisation Programme</b>

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Compensations (GOG Paid Salaries)	Agona					11,468,131.22					✓		FINANCE DEPARTMENT	SSMA
Commissions Other Allowances	Agona								99,000.00		✓		REVENUE UNIT	SSMA
Purchase of value books	Agona								92,000.00		✓		FINANCE DEPARTMENT	SSMA
Valuation of Properties and Revenue Mobilization exercise and Data Update	Agona								85,000.00			✓	FINANCE DEPARTMENT	SSMA
Train and bond revenue collectors on revenue mobilization	District Wide							8,000.00			✓		REVENUE UNIT	SSMA
<b>Sub-totals</b>						11,468,131.22		<b>8,000.00</b>	<b>276,000.00</b>					
<b>Objective: Support entrepreneurship and SME development by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Trade, Market Infrastructure and Investment &amp; SME development</b>														
Training in detergents making	District- wide							9,000.00			✓		BAC	MA
Soft Skill Training – Business Accounting	District- wide							8,800.00			✓		BAC	Agona CDVTI
Capacity building for artisans	District- wide							10,000.00			✓		BAC	MA
Conduct training on value chain commodities	District- wide							10,000.00			✓		BAC	MA
Conduct survey on businesses	District- wide							5,600.00			✓		BAC	MA

Support for the conduct of exams in NVTI	District- wide									21,000.00	✓		BAC	MA
Collection of feedback on You Start programme	District- wide								6,000.00		✓		BAC	MA
Support GEA/MasterCard Foundation A2E beneficiaries with Start-up Kits	District- wide									89,000.00	✓		BAC	MA
Monitoring of beneficiaries of GEA/MasterCard Foundation A2E Start-up	District- wide								6,200.00		✓		BAC	MA
<b>Sub-Total GHS</b>									<b>55,600.00</b>					

<b>Objective: Increase the number of educational infrastructure by 2029 increase availability of educational resources by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Education and Training</b>														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Provide for STME activities	District Wide								60,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Provide for sports, recreational and culture development	District Wide								30,000.00		✓			
Supply of mono and dual desks, tables and chairs for teachers	Selected Communities								3000,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Conduct Ghana's Independence Day Celebration	Agona								70,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Construction of 1no. Auditorium for Asamang Nursing and Midwifery School	Asamang								900,000.00		✓		GHS	MA
Procure 1016 No. Metal Dual Desks for Primary	Selected Schools								90,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Procure 1000No. Metal Mono Desks for Junior and Senior High schools	Selected Schools								1,500,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Construction of 1no. 3 unit classroom block for Agona Methodist primary School	Agona								400,000.00		✓		GES	MA

Construction of Fence Wall for Bepoase D/A, Wiemoase Din Islamic, Presbyterian School, Agona Jubilee & Agona Interbeting School	Bepoase, Wiemoase, Agona							500,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Completion of 1No. Teacher's Bungalow	Bepoase							400,000.00		✓		GES	
Monitor B.E.C.E and W.A.S.S.C.E	District Wide							20,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Support My First Day @ School activities	District Wide							8,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Purchase of Marker Boards for JHS Schools	Selected Schools							100,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Construction of 2 Storey 12-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities for Agona Vocational Institute	Agona							1,211,00.00 0.00		✓		GES	MA
Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom with 3 Teachers Table and Chairs and 45 dual desk for Funfuni JHS	Funfuni							600,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Provide support and scholarship/bursary for brilliant but needy students	District Wide						40,000.00	90,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Construction on 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for Asamang D/A KG	Asamang							600,000.00		✓		EHS	MA
Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities with 3 Teachers Table and Chairs and 45 dual desk for Amenase JHS	Amenase							600,000.00		✓			
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>							<b>40,000.00</b>	<b>8,970,00.00</b>					

<b>Objectives: Increase the number of CHPS compound by end of 2029</b>					
<b>Rehabilitate existing facilities by end of 2029</b>					
<b>Programme: Health Service Delivery</b>					
<b>Projects</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Project Status</b>	<b>Implementing Agencies</b>

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Old	Lead	Collab.
Provide support for HIV/AIDS activities	District-Wide								35,000.00		✓		GHS	HIV Focal Person
Provide for emergency response (Cholera)	District-Wide								81,000.00		✓		GHS	MA
Rehabilitation of Tano-Odumase Health Center	Agona						434,134.00				✓		GHS	MA
Completion of 1no. CHPS Compound and furnishing with 4 unit Staff Accommodation at Akrofonso	Akrofonso								1,065,000.00		✓		GHS	MA
Rehabilitation of Kona Health Center	Kona								400,000		✓		GHS	MA
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>							<b>434,134.00</b>		<b>2,646,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective: To promote proper waste disposal practices by 50% by the end of 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Hygiene Education in First and Second Cycle Schools	DistrictWide							7,000.00			✓		EHSU	SHEP (GES)
Premises Inspection	DistrictWide							8,000.00			✓		EHSU	MA
Monitoring/Inspection of public toilets	DistrictWide							5,000.00			✓		EHSU	MA
Food vendor/handlers screening exercise and education	DistrictWide							10,000.00			✓		EHSU	MA
Refuse Evacuation/Levelling	Wiamoase, Agona, Asamang, Afamanso, Kona								1,200,000.00		✓		EHSU	MA
Rehabilitation of Public Place of Convenience	DistrictWide								80,000.00		✓		MA	MA

Disinfection of public places	DistrictWide							50,000.00		✓		EHSU	MA
Construction of 20 seater water closet toilet	Jamasi							300,000.00		✓		EHSU	MA
Construction on 1No. 10 Seater Toilet Facility for Asamang D/A Primary	Asamang							120,000.00		✓		EHSU	MA
Construction of 10-Seater water closet toilet at Bepoase Zongo	Bepoase									✓			
Construction of 10-Seater water closet toilet at Jamasi Zongo	Jamase							120,000.00		✓			
Construction of 20-Seater water closet toilet at Kona	Kona									✓			
National Sanitation Day	DistrictWide							12,000.00		✓		EHSU	MA
Purchase of tools for sanitation	Agona, Wiamoase, Kona, Asamang, Jamase							50,000.00		✓		EHSU	MA
Purchase of 10 Skip Containers	Asamang, Kona, Wiamoase, Jamase, Boanim, Bipoa, Akrofonso, Owu oso, Afamanaso, Agona Zongo							500,000.00		✓		EHSU	MA
Rehabilitation of public toilet	owuoso, agona, Kona, ayawoase, jamasi tunsuom, jamasi abenadwase, agona sabo zongo, asamang aburaso, bedomase, konya brehoma, dist. Assembly							250,000.00		✓		EHSU	MA
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>								<b>32,500.00</b>	<b>695,000.00</b>				

<b>Objectives: Provide safety net for vulnerable groups by 2029</b>															
<b>Minimize poverty inequalities across social and geo-graphic groups by 2029</b>															
<b>Programme: Social Protection and Empowerment</b>															
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Old	Lead	Collab.	
To monitor 30 day care centers in the District	District Wide					4200.00						✓		SWU	
To perform hospital welfare services at 4 Hospitals in the District	Selected Communities					3000.00						✓		SWU	GHS
To perform 20 Social enquiries on children in conflict with the law in the District	District Wide							2000.00				✓		SWU	District Magistrate Court
To educate and sensitize students/pupils/parents on teenage pregnancy, Drug Abuse and Child Labour in the District	District Wide								3100.00			✓		SWU/GES	OL, Assembly Members
To adjudicate 20 cases involving Child custody, family welfare/reconciliation, and paternity in the District	District Wide								5000.00			✓		SDD	MA
To monitor 200 PWDs activities in the District	District Wide							3200.00				✓		SWU	MA
To monitor all water and sanitation facilities in the District	District Wide								7000.00			✓		SWU	MA
To organize 50 mass meetings in the District	District Wide							6000.00				✓		SWU	MA
To train 8 widowhood groups on soap and detergents making in the District	District Wide								21,000.00			✓		CDU	MA
To assist all gender-based violence victims in the District	District Wide								54,000.00			✓		SWU	MA
To sensitize communities on Gender Based Violence in the District	District Wide								8,000.00			✓		SWU	DA
To monitor all LEAP beneficiaries in the District	District Wide								10,000.00			✓		SWU	MA

To successfully manage 25 Gender Base Violence cases in the district containers	District Wide								4,000.00		✓		SWU	CDU/SWU
Purchase of Electicals equipment for People with Disability-PWD									300,000.00		✓			
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>									<b>7200.00</b>	<b>11,200.00</b>	<b>112,100.00</b>	<b>0</b>		

<b>Objective: To increase public engagements by 60% by end of 2029</b>														
<b>To ensure every development follow spatial plans by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Sustainable spatially integrated development; Local Governance and Decentralisation Strengthening</b>														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Old	Lead	Collab.
Undertake Tree Planting Exercise	District Wide								70,000.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Public Education On Disasters	District Wide								8,000.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Mobilization, Capacity building for disaster clubs, DVG's and reactivating dormant DVG's.	District Wide								6,000.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Clean- up Exercises /Desilting Works	District Wide							9,000.00			✓		NADMO	
Anti-Bush/Domestic Fire and Campaign on any disease outbreak.	District Wide								4500.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Procure relief items for disaster victims	District Wide								90,000.00		✓			
Visit/Inspection of Flood Prone Areas/Projects wrongly and improperly sited. River bodies	District Wide								7800.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Inspection of Quarry Sites and fuel Filling stations.	District Wide								6100.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Formation and Inauguration of Volunteer Clubs in 1st, 2nd and Tertiary Institutions. Assessing the safety of our	District Wide								7300.00		✓		NADMO	MA

schools and for Green Ghana Agenda (Tree Planting Exercise)													
Conducting Performance Appraisals for Staff (Monitoring and Evaluation)	District Wide						4,000.00			✓		NADMO	MA
Public Education and Sensitization on Road Safety	District Wide							5100.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Mediating and Resolving Conflicts	District Wide							5.000.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Celebration of International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDR)	District Wide							10,000.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Inspection of Market Centres and other Commercial Establishment, and Government Institutions for their fire preparedness	District Wide						5,000.00			✓		NADMO	MA
Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation (DRR & CCA) Advocacy	District Wide					11,100.00				✓		NADMO	MA
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>						<b>11,100.00</b>	<b>18,000.00</b>	<b>144,800,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective: To ensure every development follow spatial plans by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Sustainable spatially integrated development</b>														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	old	Lead	Collab.

Internal management of the physical planning department	District Wide						15,000.00			✓		PPD	CA
Stationery and Logistics for physical planning Dept.	District-Wide					60,000.00				✓		PPD	CA
Prepare Spatial Development Framework (SDF), Structure Plans (SP) and local Plans	District wide							88,000.00			✓	PPD	
Undertake monthly Technical Subcommittee and Statutory Planning Committee meetings	District Wide						27,000.00			✓		PPD	
Embark on the implementation of the Street naming and Property Addressing system	District Wide						45,000.00				✓	PPD	MA
Embark on routine site inspection and development control	District Wide					7,000.00				✓		PPD	MA
Issuance of Building Permits schools and communities	District Wide					9,000.00				✓		PPD	MA
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>						<b>37,000.00</b>		<b>120,000.00</b>					

**Objectives:** To increase access to streets in communities by 80% by the end of 2029  
To increase the number of staff quarters and rehabilitate old quarters  
To increase electricity coverage by 50% by the end of 2029  
To increase access to potable water by 70% by 2029  
To improve road condition by 50% by 2029  
To increase digital inclusion by 50% by the end of 2029

Programme: Infrastructure Development															
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
Undertake routine maintenance work of Assembly offices	Affected offices								75,000.00			✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCTOR
Undertake routine maintenance of Assembly bungalows / flats	District Wide							10,000.00	75,000.00			✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCTOR
Undertake routine maintenance of broken down boreholes	District wide								400,000.00			✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCTOR
Procure and maintain Street lights and accessories	Affected communities								25,000.00			✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCTOR
Construction of Speed Rumps	Wiamoase								60,500.00			✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCTOR
Erection of Road Sign Posts	Bipoa								60,000.00			✓		MWD	PRIVATE SECTOR
Provide for MP's capital projects	District Wide								1,000,000.00			✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCETTOR
Reshaping of roads in the District (DRIP)	District Wide								300,000.00			✓		MWD	DRIP
<b>Sub-Total</b>								<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>1,995,500.00</b>						

Objectives: Increase agriculture productivity by 2029 Ensure food security Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth														
Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.

Organize District Framers Day Celebration	Selected community						97,000.00			✓		MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU, RADU
Establishment of District Farm (Plantain and Banana Sucker Multiplication)	Dawu						1000,000.00			✓			
Training on ruminant and livestock rearing	Agona						6,000.00			✓			
Organize two TEDMAG training on FBO formation, value chain and marketing for staff	District-wide					3,000.00				✓		MAD/ MA	CIDA
Train 200 women on how to prepare local dish	Selected Communities					12,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00		✓		MAD/ MA	RS/PS
Establish 40 demonstrations plots on maize, rice production	Selected Communities						41,000.00			✓			
Train 100 Farmers on soil conservation using cover crops (maize intercrop with cowpea)	Agona							4,000.00		✓		MAD	DONOR S/PS
Train 30 staff on child labour and HIV/AIDS .	District-wide					37,000.00				✓		MAD	HIV Focal Person
Conduct farm and home visit by 13 AEAs and 4 DAOs to monitor FEED GHANA and PERD beneficiaries	District-wide						11,000.00			✓		MAD	SSMA
Conduct Management meetings, 4 technical review meetings to discuss issues	Agona						12,000.00			✓		MAD	SSMA
Train farmers on Lining & Pegging of economic trees (PERD)	District-wide							60,000.00		✓		MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU,
Conduct training on the preparation of liquid soap (WIAD)	District-wide									✓		MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU,
Train 50 rice farmers on water management rice production	District wide						3500.00			✓		MAD/ MA	
Support 200 farmers with tree crops (coconut and oil palm)	District-wide							98,000.00		✓		MAD/ MA	CIDA
Conduct training on the preparation of hand sanitizers	District wide							4200.00		✓		MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU, RADU

Support 200 farmers with tree crops (coconut and oil palm)	District-wide							89,000.00			✓		MAD/ MA	CIDA
Sensitization and introduction of improved varieties of cereals and legumes to farmers	District wide							4,000.00			✓		MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU, RADU
Train 200 farmers on proper application of organic fertilizer	District wide							8,000.00			✓		MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU, RADU
<b>Sub-Total GHS</b>								<b>52,000.00</b>						
								<b>84,500.00</b>	<b>1,363,200.00</b>					

<b>Objective: To conduct capacity building workshops every quarter</b>														
<b>To increase participation of stakeholders by 50% by end of 2026</b>														
<b>To increase civic engagement by 40% by end of 2029</b>														
<b>To increase ceded revenue collection by 70% by end of 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Local Governance and Decentralisation Strengthening</b>														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	PPP	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	ongoing	lead	Collab
Provide for staff welfare expenses	District Wide							50,000.00			✓		MFD	MA
Provide for emergency security	District Wide									10,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Conduct stakeholder engagements on progress of activities and planned activities	District Wide							8,000.00		30,000.00	✓		MU	MA, Communities
Support for the inspection of projects before payments are made	District Wide									25,000.00	✓		MU	DA and Contractors
Provide for firefighting accessories	District Wide									70,000.00	✓		MFD	
Capacity building for staff	District Wide							70,000.00			✓		MFD	MA

Provide for contingency expenses in the year	District							30,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Provide for the preparation of 2029 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Agona						10,000.00	50,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Provide for the reviewed of 2028 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Agona						3,000.00	10,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Develop Tourist Sites	Dawu-Tabre					3,000,000.00	5,000.00	1,000,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Advertise developed tourist sites	Selected Communities						70,000.00		✓		MFD	MA
Gazetting fee-fixing resolution	District Wide							20,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Provide for the payment of utilities on official transactions	District Wide						15,000.00	80,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Provide for the procurement/purchase of goods and services	District Wide							2,000,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Provide for capacity building of staff and Honorable Assembly members	District Wide							80,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Provide for Member of Parliament Common Fund supported activities	District Wide							1,000,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Support sub-district structures activities	District Wide							40,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Provide for monitoring and evaluation of projects	District Wide							35,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Maintenance and repairs of official vehicles	District wide							1000,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Hold quarterly meetings by District LED Team	Agona								✓			
<b>Total</b>								4,450,000.00				

**Table 6.4 Annual Action Plan for 2029**

<b>Objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability by 2029</b>					
<b>Programme: Revenue mobilisation Programme</b>					
<b>Projects</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Project Status</b>	<b>Implementing Agencies</b>

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Compensations (GOG Paid Salaries)	Agona					11,468,131.22					✓		FINANCE DEPARTMENT	SSMA
Commissions Other Allowances	Agona								99,000.00		✓		REVENUE UNIT	SSMA
Purchase of value books	Agona								92,000.00		✓		FINANCE DEPARTMENT	SSMA
Valuation of Properties and Revenue Mobilization exercise and Data Update	Agona								85,000.00			✓	FINANCE DEPARTMENT	SSMA
Train and bond revenue collectors on revenue mobilization	District Wide							8,000.00			✓		REVENUE UNIT	SSMA
<b>Sub-totals</b>						11,468,131.22		<b>8,000.00</b>	<b>276,000.00</b>					
<b>Objective: Support entrepreneurship and SME development by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Trade, Market Infrastructure and Investment &amp; SME development</b>														
Training in detergents making	District- wide							9,000.00			✓		BAC	MA
Soft Skill Training – Business Accounting	District- wide							8,800.00			✓		BAC	Agona CDVTI
Capacity building for artisans	District- wide							10,000.00			✓		BAC	MA
Conduct training on value chain commodities	District- wide							10,000.00			✓		BAC	MA
Conduct survey on businesses	District- wide							5,600.00			✓		BAC	MA
Support for the conduct of exams in NVTI	District- wide									21,000.00	✓		BAC	MA

Collection of feedback on You Start programme	District- wide							6,000.00			✓		BAC	MA
Support GEA/MasterCard Foundation A2E beneficiaries with Start-up Kits	District- wide									89,000.00	✓		BAC	MA
Monitoring of beneficiaries of GEA/MasterCard Foundation A2E Start-up	District- wide							6,200.00			✓		BAC	MA
<b>Sub-Total GHS</b>								<b>55,600.00</b>		<b>110,000.00</b>				

<b>Objective: Increase the number of educational infrastructure by 2029 increase availability of educational resources by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Education and Training</b>														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Provide for STME activities	District Wide								60,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Provide for sports, recreational and culture development	District Wide								30,000.00		✓			
Supply of mono and dual desks, tables and chairs for teachers	Selected Communities								3000,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Conduct Ghana's Independence Day Celebration	Agona								70,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Construction of 1no. Auditorium for Asamang Nursing and Midwifery School	Asamang								900,000.00		✓		GHS	MA
Procure 1016 No. Metal Dual Desks for Primary	Selected Schools								90,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Procure 1000No. Metal Mono Desks for Junior and Senior High schools	Selected Schools								1,500,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Construction of 1no. 3 unit classroom block for Agona Methodist primary School	Agona								400,000.00		✓		GES	MA
Construction of Fence Wall for Bepoase D/A, Wiamoase Din Islamic, Agona	Bepoase, Wiamoase, Agona								500,000.00		✓		GES	MA

Presbyterian School, Agona Jubilee & Agona Interbeting School															
Completion of 1No. Teacher's Bungalow	Beपोase							400,000.00		✓			GES		
Monitor B.E.C.E and W.A.S.S.C.E	District Wide							20,000.00		✓			GES	MA	
Support My First Day @ School activities	District Wide							8,000.00		✓			GES	MA	
Purchase of Marker Boards for JHS Schools	Selected Schools							100,000.00		✓			GES	MA	
Construction of 2 Storey 12-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities for Agona Vocational Institute	Agona							1,211,00.00 0.00		✓			GES	MA	
Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom with 3 Teachers Table and Chairs and 45 dual desk for Funfuni JHS	Funfuni							600,000.00		✓			GES	MA	
Provide support and scholarship/bursary for brilliant but needy students	District Wide						40,000.00	90,000.00		✓			GES	MA	
Construction on 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for Asamang D/A KG	Asamang							600,000.00		✓			EHS	MA	
Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities with 3 Teachers Table and Chairs and 45 dual desk for Amenase JHS	Amenase							600,000.00		✓					
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>							<b>40,000.00</b>	<b>8,970,00.00</b>							

<b>Objectives: Increase the number of CHPS compound by end of 2029</b>														
<b>Rehabilitate existing facilities by end of 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Health Service Delivery</b>														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Old	Lead	Collab.

Provide support for HIV/AIDS activities	District-Wide								35,000.00		✓		GHS	HIV Focal Person
Provide for emergency response (Cholera)	District-Wide								81,000.00		✓		GHS	MA
Rehabilitation of Tano-Odumase Health Center	Agona							434,134.00			✓		GHS	MA
Completion of 1no. CHPS Compound and furnishing with 4 unit Staff Accommodation at Akrofonso	Akrofonso								1,065,000.00		✓		GHS	MA
Rehabilitation of Kona Health Center	Kona								400,000		✓		GHS	MA
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>								<b>434,134.00</b>	<b>2,646,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective: To promote proper waste disposal practices by 50% by the end of 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Hygiene Education in First and Second Cycle Schools	DistrictWide							7,000.00			✓		EHSU	SHEP (GES)
Premises Inspection	DistrictWide							8,000.00			✓		EHSU	MA
Monitoring/Inspection of public toilets	DistrictWide							5,000.00			✓		EHSU	MA
Food vendor/handlers screening exercise and education	DistrictWide							10,000.00			✓		EHSU	MA
Refuse Evacuation/Levelling	Wiamoase, Agona, Asamang, Afamanso, Kona								1,200,000.00		✓		EHSU	MA
Rehabilitation of Public Place of Convenience	DistrictWide								80,000.00		✓		MA	MA
Disinfection of public places	DistrictWide								50,000.00		✓		EHSU	MA

Construction of 20 seater water closet toilet	Jamasi							300,000.00		✓		EHSU	MA
Construction on 1No. 10 Seater Toilet Facility for Asamang D/A Primary	Asamang							120,000.00		✓		EHSU	MA
Construction of 10-Seater water closet toilet at Bepoase Zongo	Bepoase									✓			
Construction of 10-Seater water closet toilet at Jamasi Zongo	Jamase							120,000.00		✓			
Construction of 20-Seater water closet toilet at Kona	Kona									✓			
National Sanitation Day	DistrictWide							12,000.00		✓		EHSU	MA
Purchase of tools for sanitation	Agona, Wiamoase, Kona, Asamang, Jamase							50,000.00		✓		EHSU	MA
Purchase of 10 Skip Containers	Asamang, Kona, Wiamoase, Jamase, Boanim, Bipoa, Akrofonso, Owu oso, Afamanaso, Agona Zongo							500,000.00		✓		EHSU	MA
Rehabilitation of public toilet	owuoso, agona, Kona, ayawoase, jamasi tunsuom, jamasi abenadwase, agona sabo zongo, asamang aburaso, bedomase, konya brehoma, dist. Assembly							250,000.00		✓		EHSU	MA
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>								<b>32,500.00</b>	<b>695,000.00</b>				

<b>Objectives: Provide safety net for vulnerable groups by 2029</b>															
<b>Minimize poverty inequalities across social and geo-graphic groups by 2029</b>															
<b>Programme: Social Protection and Empowerment</b>															
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Old	Lead	Collab.	
To monitor 30 day care centers in the District	District Wide					4200.00						✓		SWU	
To perform hospital welfare services at 4 Hospitals in the District	Selected Communities					3000.00						✓		SWU	GHS
To perform 20 Social enquiries on children in conflict with the law in the District	District Wide							2000.00				✓		SWU	District Magistrate Court
To educate and sensitize students/pupils/parents on teenage pregnancy, Drug Abuse and Child Labour in the District	District Wide								3100.00			✓		SWU/GES	OL, Assembly Members
To adjudicate 20 cases involving Child custody, family welfare/reconciliation, and paternity in the District	District Wide								5000.00			✓		SDD	MA
To monitor 200 PWDs activities in the District	District Wide							3200.00				✓		SWU	MA
To monitor all water and sanitation facilities in the District	District Wide								7000.00			✓		SWU	MA
To organize 50 mass meetings in the District	District Wide							6000.00				✓		SWU	MA
To train 8 widowhood groups on soap and detergents making in the District	District Wide								21,000.00			✓		CDU	MA
To assist all gender-based violence victims in the District	District Wide								54,000.00			✓		SWU	MA
To sensitize communities on Gender Based Violence in the District	District Wide								8,000.00			✓		SWU	DA
To monitor all LEAP beneficiaries in the District	District Wide								10,000.00			✓		SWU	MA

To successfully manage 25 Gender Base Violence cases in the district containers	District Wide								4,000.00		✓		SWU	CDU/SWU
Purchase of Electicals equipment for People with Disability-PWD									300,000.00		✓			
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>									<b>7200.00</b>	<b>11,200.00</b>	<b>112,100.00</b>	<b>0</b>		

<b>Objective: To increase public engagements by 60% by end of 2029</b>														
<b>To ensure every development follow spatial plans by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Sustainable spatially integrated development; Local Governance and Decentralisation Strengthening</b>														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Old	Lead	Collab.
Undertake Tree Planting Exercise	District Wide								70,000.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Public Education On Disasters	District Wide								8,000.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Mobilization, Capacity building for disaster clubs, DVG's and reactivating dormant DVG's.	District Wide								6,000.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Clean- up Exercises /Desilting Works	District Wide							9,000.00			✓		NADMO	
Anti-Bush/Domestic Fire and Campaign on any disease outbreak.	District Wide								4500.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Procure relief items for disaster victims	District Wide								90,000.00		✓			
Visit/Inspection of Flood Prone Areas/Projects wrongly and improperly sited. River bodies	District Wide								7800.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Inspection of Quarry Sites and fuel Filling stations.	District Wide								6100.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Formation and Inauguration of Volunteer Clubs in 1st, 2nd and Tertiary Institutions. Assessing the safety of our	District Wide								7300.00		✓		NADMO	MA

schools and for Green Ghana Agenda (Tree Planting Exercise)													
Conducting Performance Appraisals for Staff (Monitoring and Evaluation)	District Wide						4,000.00			✓		NADMO	MA
Public Education and Sensitization on Road Safety	District Wide							5100.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Mediating and Resolving Conflicts	District Wide							5.000.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Celebration of International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDR)	District Wide							10,000.00		✓		NADMO	MA
Inspection of Market Centres and other Commercial Establishment, and Government Institutions for their fire preparedness	District Wide						5,000.00			✓		NADMO	MA
Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation (DRR & CCA) Advocacy	District Wide					11,100.00				✓		NADMO	MA
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>						<b>11,100.00</b>	<b>18,000.00</b>	<b>144,800,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective: To ensure every development follow spatial plans by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Sustainable spatially integrated development</b>														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	old	Lead	Collab.

Internal management of the physical planning department	District Wide						15,000.00			✓		PPD	CA
Stationery and Logistics for physical planning Dept.	District-Wide					60,000.00				✓		PPD	CA
Prepare Spatial Development Framework (SDF), Structure Plans (SP) and local Plans	District wide							88,000.00			✓	PPD	
Undertake monthly Technical Sub-committee and Statutory Planning Committee meetings	District Wide						27,000.00			✓		PPD	
Embark on the implementation of the Street naming and Property Addressing system	District Wide						45,000.00				✓	PPD	MA
Embark on routine site inspection and development control	District Wide					7,000.00				✓		PPD	MA
Issuance of Building Permits schools and communities	District Wide					9,000.00				✓		PPD	MA
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>						<b>37,000.00</b>		<b>120,000.00</b>					

**Objectives:** To increase access to streets in communities by 80% by the end of 2029  
To increase the number of staff quarters and rehabilitate old quarters  
To increase electricity coverage by 50% by the end of 2029  
To increase access to potable water by 70% by 2029  
To improve road condition by 50% by 2029  
To increase digital inclusion by 50% by the end of 2029

Programme: Infrastructure Development															
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
Undertake routine maintenance work of Assembly offices	Affected offices								75,000.00			✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCTOR
Undertake routine maintenance of Assembly bungalows / flats	District Wide							10,000.00	75,000.00			✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCTOR
Undertake routine maintenance of broken down boreholes	District wide								400,000.00			✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCTOR
Procure and maintain Street lights and accessories	Affected communities								25,000.00			✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCTOR
Construction of Speed Rumps	Wiamoase								60,500.00			✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCTOR
Erection of Road Sign Posts	Bipoa								60,000.00			✓		MWD	PRIVATE SECTOR
Provide for MP's capital projects	District Wide								1,000,000.00			✓		MWD	PRIVATE SCETTOR
Reshaping of roads in the District (DRIP)	District Wide								300,000.00			✓		MWD	DRIP
<b>Sub-Total</b>								<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>1,995,500.00</b>						

Objectives: Increase agriculture productivity by 2029 Ensure food security Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth														
Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.

Organize District Framers Day Celebration	Selected community							97,000.00		✓		MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU, RADU
Establishment of District Farm (Plantain and Banana Sucker Multiplication)	Dawu							1000,000.00		✓			
Training on ruminant and livestock rearing	Agona							6,000.00		✓			
Organize two TEDMAG training on FBO formation, value chain and marketing for staff	District-wide					3,000.00				✓		MAD/ MA	CIDA
Train 200 women on how to prepare local dish	Selected Communities					12,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00		✓		MAD/ MA	RS/PS
Establish 40 demonstrations plots on maize, rice production	Selected Communities						41,000.00			✓			
Train 100 Farmers on soil conservation using cover crops (maize intercrop with cowpea)	Agona							4,000.00		✓		MAD	DONOR S/PS
Train 30 staff on child labour and HIV/AIDS .	District-wide					37,000.00				✓		MAD	HIV Focal Person
Conduct farm and home visit by 13 AEAs and 4 DAOs to monitor FEED GHANA and PERD beneficiaries	District-wide						11,000.00			✓		MAD	SSMA
Conduct Management meetings, 4 technical review meetings to discuss issues	Agona						12,000.00			✓		MAD	SSMA
Train farmers on Lining & Pegging of economic trees (PERD)	District-wide							60,000.00		✓		MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU,
Conduct training on the preparation of liquid soap (WIAD)	District-wide									✓		MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU,
Train 50 rice farmers on water management rice production	District wide						3500.00			✓		MAD/ MA	
Support 200 farmers with tree crops (coconut and oil palm)	District-wide							98,000.00		✓		MAD/ MA	CIDA
Conduct training on the preparation of hand sanitizers	District wide							4200.00		✓		MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU, RADU

Support 200 farmers with tree crops (coconut and oil palm)	District-wide									89,000.00			✓		MAD/ MA	CIDA
Sensitization and introduction of improved varieties of cereals and legumes to farmers	District wide									4,000.00			✓		MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU, RADU
Train 200 farmers on proper application of organic fertilizer	District wide									8,000.00			✓		MAD/ MA	SSMA, DADU, RADU
<b>Sub-Total GHS</b>										<b>52,000.00</b>						
										<b>84,500.00</b>	<b>1,363,200.00</b>					

<b>Objective: To conduct capacity building workshops every quarter</b>															
<b>To increase participation of stakeholders by 50% by end of 2026</b>															
<b>To increase civic engagement by 40% by end of 2029</b>															
<b>To increase ceded revenue collection by 70% by end of 2029</b>															
<b>Programme: Local Governance and Decentralisation Strengthening</b>															
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	PPP	DDF	IGF	DACF	Donor	New	ongoing	lead	Collab	
Provide for staff welfare expenses	District Wide							50,000.00				✓		MFD	MA
Provide for emergency security	District Wide									10,000.00		✓		MFD	MA
Conduct stakeholder engagements on progress of activities and planned activities	District Wide							8,000.00		30,000.00		✓		MU	MA, Communities
Support for the inspection of projects before payments are made	District Wide									25,000.00		✓		MU	DA and Contractors
Provide for firefighting accessories	District Wide									70,000.00		✓		MFD	
Capacity building for staff	District Wide							70,000.00				✓		MFD	MA

Provide for the for the preparation of 2030-2033 Medium Term Development Plan	Agona						200,000.00		✓			
Provide for contingency expenses in the year	District							30,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Provide for the preparation of 2030 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Agona						10,000.00	50,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Provide for the reviewed of 2029 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Agona						3,000.00	10,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Develop Tourist Sites	Dawu-Tabre					3,000,000.00	5,000.00	1,000,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Advertise developed tourist sites	Selected Communities						70,000.00		✓		MFD	MA
Gazetting fee-fixing resolution	District Wide							20,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Provide for the payment of utilities on official transactions	District Wide						15,000.00	80,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Provide for the procurement/purchase of goods and services	District Wide							2,000,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Provide for capacity building of staff and Honorable Assembly members	District Wide							80,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Provide for Member of Parliament Common Fund supported activities	District Wide							1,000,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Support sub-district structures activities	District Wide							40,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Provide for monitoring and evaluation of projects	District Wide							35,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Maintenance and repairs of official vehicles	District wide							1000,000.00	✓		MFD	MA
Hold quarterly meetings by District LED Team	Agona								✓			
<b>Total</b>								4,450,000.00				



## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS**

#### **7.0 Introduction**

This chapter outlines Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements in relation to the 2026-2029 District's Medium Term Development Plan. The focus here is to achieve the desired results and also aimed at improving upon existing undesirable or unwanted situations. The end results should bring about change and improve the well-being of the target people. To effect change, there is the need to adopt Monitoring and Evaluation procedure. The purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation is a sure way of checking or observing and ascertaining the effects of Policies, Programmes and Plans during the implementation period. Under Monitoring and Evaluation, stakeholder analysis are also used to enable the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) to identify all stakeholders involved and the roles each play in achieving the set- targets.

Among some of the aims and objectives of monitoring and evaluations of the 2026-2029 District Medium Term Development Policy Framework are to:

- Assess whether targets set in the Plan are being met
- Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the programme and project designs to achieve better impact
- Provide quarterly reports on effective co-ordination of District development programmes and projects to the Regional level for onward transmission to the National Development Planning Commission
- Provide authorities in the District, the Government, development partners, community project management teams and the general public with better means for learning from past experience and
- Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the District and demonstrate results as part of accountability and transparency to stakeholders.

#### **7.1 Stakeholder Analysis**

Stakeholders include people or teams who will affect or be affected by the district programmes and projects. In this section, the plan preparation team identified these groups of people and

institutions, classifications, influence, involvement and responsibilities. There are primary and secondary stakeholders in the pursuit of the development agenda of the District Assembly. Table 7.1 shows stakeholders analysis

**Table 7.1 Stakeholder Analysis**

List of stakeholders	Classification	Interest/Responsibility	Involvement in M&E
DPCU	Primary	Policy direction/data collection	High
Decentralised depts	Primary	Policy direction/data collection	High
Zonal councils	Primary	Data collection	High
Traditional Authority	Primary	Beneficiaries	High
Assembly members	Primary	Data collection	High
CSOs	Secondary	Policy direction	Low
CBOs	secondary	beneficiaries	Low
Community members	Secondary	beneficiaries	Medium
Socio-economic groups	Secondary	beneficiaries	Low
NGOs	Secondary	Policy direction	Low
NDPC	Secondary	Policy direction	High
RCC	Secondary	Policy direction	high

Source: DPCU (2025)

## 7.2 Monitoring Matrix

The Monitoring matrix is a method of outlining all indicators, inputs, output, outcomes and impacts in relation to the corresponding programmes activities for each of the District Medium Term Development Policy objectives. It outlines the overall monitoring and evaluation plan by including the list of methods to be used in collecting the data. The monitoring matrix of the plan period 2026 to 2029 has been shown in Table 7.2

Table 7.2 Monitoring Matrix

<b>Goal: Build a prosperous society</b>										
<b>Objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability by 2029</b>										
<b>Programme: Revenue Mobilisation Programme</b>										
indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Sensitisation of rate payers	Primary and secondary	Output	4	7	10	13	15	Finance & Budget Units	Quarterly	Finance & Budget Units
-Prosecution of revenue payment defaulters		Outcome	4	6	9	12	15	Finance & Budget Units		
-Training of revenue collectors		Input	4	7	10	13	15	Finance & Budget Units		
-Preparation of revenue mobilisation strategic plan with reliable database		Input	4	6	9	12	17	Finance & Budget Units		
<b>Goal: Build a Prosperous Society</b>										
<b>Objectives: Improve trading conditions; Promote value added products</b>										
<b>Programme: Trade, Market Infrastructure and investment</b>										
Construction of BAC workshop for skills training	Primary and secondary	Output	10	20	30	20	50	BAC/MoTI	Quarterly	BAC/DA
-Training of SMEs to expand their businesses		Input	10	20	30	40	50	BAC/MoTI		
-Training of organised groups to acquire employable skills		Outcome	10	20	30	40	50	BAC/MoTI		

<b>Goal: Boost agricultural productivity</b>										
<b>Objective: Increase support for agriculture activities by 2029</b>										
<b>Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness</b>										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
-Reshaping of selected farm roads to ease transportation of farm produce  -Train farmers on simple storage methods	Primary and secondary	Output	4	7	10	13	15	Finance & Budget Units	Quarterly	Finance & Budget Units
		Outcome	4	6	9	12	15	Finance & Budget Units		
Support the youth to engage in the planting for food and jobs programme  -Train youth groups in agro-processing such as gari, soya milk, plantain chips etc.  -Assist youth to access credit	Primary and secondary	Output	10	20	30	20	50	BAC/MoTI	Quarterly	BAC/DA
		Input	10	20	30	40	50	BAC/MoTI		
		Outcome	10	20	30	40	50	BAC/MoTI		
<b>Goal: Build a Prosperous Society</b>										
<b>Objective: Support entrepreneurship and SME development by 2029</b>										
<b>Programme: SME development</b>										
Construction of BAC workshop for skills training	Primary and secondary	Output	10	20	30	20	50	BAC/MoTI	Quarterly	BAC/DA

-Training of SMEs to expand their businesses		Input	10	20	30	40	50	BAC/MoTI		
-Training of organised groups to acquire employable skills		Outcome	10	20	30	40	50	BAC/MoTI		

**Goal: Ensure Accessible and Effective Healthcare**

**Objective: Increase the number of CHPS compound by end of 2029; Rehabilitate existing facilities by end of 2029**

**Programme: Health Service Delivery**

indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Construction of CHPS Compound	Primary and secondary	Output	30	40	50	60	70	District Health Directorate	Annually	District Health Directorate/DPCU
-Expansion of existing health facilities		Output	30	35	45	55	70	District Health Directorate	Quarterly	District Health Directorate/DPCU
-Provide logistics and equipment to expand outreach programmes		Outcome	30	40	50	60	70	District Health Directorate	Quarterly	District Health Directorate/DPCU

**Goal: Improve quality of education**

**Objective: Increase the number of educational infrastructure by 2029; increase availability of educational resources by 2029**

**Programme 2: Education and Training**

-Promotion of boy and girl child education	Primary and secondary	Outcome	40	50	60	70	80	District Directorate of Education	Annually	District Directorate of Education/DA
-Establish scholarship for brilliant but needy students		Outcome	40	45	55	65	80	District Directorate of Education	Annually	District Directorate of Education/DA

-Promote extracurricular activities		Outcome	40	50	60	70	80	District Directorate of Education	Annually	District Directorate of Education/DA
Construction and Renovation of classroom blocks	- Primary and secondary	Output	40	50	60	70	80	District Directorate of Education	<b>Quarterly</b>	District Directorate of Education/DPCU
-Construction of teachers' bungalows		Output	40	45	55	65	80	District Directorate of Education		District Directorate of Education/DPCU

**Goal: Reduce Poverty and Inequality**

**Objective: Provide safety net for vulnerable groups by 2029; Minimize poverty inequalities across social and geo-graphic groups by 2029**

**Programme: Social Protection and Empowerment**

Organise hospital welfare services to assist people in critical need	Primary and secondary	Outcome	20	25	35	40	50	Community Development & Social Welfare	Quarterly	Community Development & Social Welfare/DPCU
-Enforce decisions of the various panels to ensure justice		Output	20	25	30	40	50	Community Development & Social Welfare		Community Development & Social Welfare/DPCU
-Monitor the activities of day care centres		Input	20	30	35	45	50	Community Development & Social Welfare		Community Development & Social Welfare/DPCU
- Train and assist Persons with Disability to start micro-business		outcome	30 people	50 people	60 people	70 people	80 people	Community Development & Social Welfare		Community Development & Social Welfare/DPCU

<b>Goal: Promote Sustainable waste management</b>										
<b>Objective: To promote proper waste disposal practices by 50% by the end of 2029</b>										
<b>Programme: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicators Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Construction of toilet facilities	-	Output	20%	30%	35%	40%	50%	Env. Health	Quarterly	DPCU/Env. Health
-Construction of boreholes		Outcome	20%	25%	30%	40%	50%	DWST	Quarterly	DPCU/DWST
-Monitor collection of waste disposal & Sensitise the general public on proper management of liquid and solid waste		Outcome	20%	30%	40%	45%	50%	Env. Health	Quarterly	DPCU/Env. Health
- Enforce sanitation by-laws to ensure compliance and sanity		Output	20%	30%	40%	40%	50%	Env. Health	Annually	DPCU/Env. Health
-Monitor health & educational institutions on sanitation activities		Output	20%	30%	30%	40%	50%	Env. Health	Quarterly	DPCU/Env. Health
-Train existing water and sanitation team to function efficiently		Outcome	20	25	30	35	40	DWST	Quarterly	DPCU/DWST

<b>Goal: Enhance Mobility and Transportation</b>										
<b>Objective: To improve road condition by 50% by 2029</b>										
<b>Programme: Infrastructure Development</b>										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicators Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Construction of cocoa roads	Primary and secondary	Output	60km	10.5km	10.5km	15km	15km	Works Department	Quarterly	DPCU/ Works Department
Routine maintenance of feeder roads		Output	150km	20km	40km	40km	30km	Dept. Feeder Roads	Quarterly	DPCU/ Works Department
Construction and rehabilitation of street roads in major towns in the district		Output	40%	45%	55%	70%	80%	Works Department	Quarterly	DPCU/ Works Department
Construction of drains		Output	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	Works Department	Annually	DPCU/ Works Department
<b>Goal: Promote sustainable spatially integrated development</b>										
<b>Objective: To ensure every development follow spatial plans by 2029</b>										
<b>Programme: Sustainable spatially integrated development</b>										
-Sensitise the public on the land use and spatial planning act (Act 925)	Primary and secondary	Outcome	10.5	15	19.8	25	30	Physical Planning	Quarterly	Physical Planning/DPCU
-Partner with the chiefs to prepare planning schemes for major communities		Input	10	15	20	25	30	Physical Planning	Annually	Physical Planning/DPCU
-Monitor spatial development to ensure compliance		Input	5.5	10	14.8	25	30	Physical Planning	Quarterly	Physical Planning/DPCU
Monitor the activities of legally registered logging operators		Outcome	100	90	80	70	60		Quarterly	DA/DPCU

-Monitor the activities of stone quarry and sand winning  -Facilitate reclamation of sand winning and stone quarry sites by operators	Primary and secondary	Outcome	100	90	85	80	70	District Forestry Office	Quarterly	DA/DPCU
		Input	100	95	80	75	70	Physical Planning		
<b>Goal: Advance Digital Inclusion and Connectivity</b>										
<b>Objective: To increase digital inclusion by 50% by the end of 2029</b>										
<b>Programme: Digital Inclusion and Connectivity</b>										
Provide ICT centres for basic schools Connect communities without network connectivity	- Primary and secondary	Input	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	Telecommunication Companies	Annually	DPCU/Works Department

<b>Goal: Strengthen Governance and Institutions, Promote Transparency and Civic Engagement</b>										
<b>Objective: To conduct capacity building workshops every quarter; To increase participation of stakeholders by 50% by end of 2026; To increase civic engagement by 40% by end of 2029</b>										
<b>Programme: Local Governance and Decentralisation Strengthening</b>										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicators Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
-Train Area/Town Council members in planning and budgeting	Primary and secondary	Outcome	20 members	10	10	5	5	Sub district structures	Annually	HR/DA
-Train DA staff on relevant LIs and Acts to comply with legal provision		Outcome	80	30	20	30	20			
-Train Sub-District executives and identified stakeholders at the local level in Local Governance		Outcome	100 participants	20	40	20	30	Central Administration	Annually	HR/DA
-Provide office equipment and logistics for efficient administration at the Sub-District structures		Outcome	30	20	15	10		Central Administration	Annually	HR/DPCU
-Organise community durbars and town hall meetings		Input	300	300	200	300	150	Central Administration	Quarterly	DA

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
-Organise capacity building training for Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members and other stakeholders	Primary and secondary	Input	50%	10%	20%	30%	50%	Central Administration	Annually	HR/DPCU
-Monitor projects to ensure quality delivery		Input	100%	40%	60%	80%	100%	DPCU	Quarterly	DPCU
-Provide logistics for project monitoring and evaluation		Output	100%	-	-	-	100%	PO	Annually	PO/MGT
-Co-ordinate the activities of all departments by DPCU secretariat		Output	100%	-	-	-	100%	DPCU	Quarterly	DPCU
-Promote community self-help projects		Input	100%	40%	60%	80%	100%	DPCU	Annually	DA/DPCU

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
-Monitor projects to ensure quality delivery	Primary and secondary	Output	70%	-		-	100%	DPCU	Quarterly	DPCU
-Provide logistics for project monitoring and evaluation		Output	50%	-		-	100%	PO	Annually	PO/MGT
-Promote community participation in monitoring of projects		Input	30%	40%		60%	80%	DPCU	Quarterly	DPCU

### 7.3 Evaluation

To ensure successful implementation of programmes and projects, there will be the need to evaluate the implemented programmes and projects. This is done to ensure implementation is according to planned procedures for the achievement of targeted results. For the period under review. It entails the objective collection and analysis of data to determine effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, sustainability, and impact on stakeholders. The types of evaluation have been explained below:

- **Ex-ante Evaluation:** conducted before a project begins to assess its viability and rationale. This includes analyses such as cost–benefit studies, environmental impact assessments, feasibility evaluations, and identifying stakeholder needs.
- **Mid-term Evaluation:** performed halfway through the project to evaluate its progress, effectiveness, and any emerging issues. The insights gained help guide necessary adjustments and improvements.
- **Final or Terminal Evaluation:** executed at the conclusion of the project to review overall accomplishments, challenges faced, and lessons learned. These findings inform future policy decisions and planning efforts.
- **Ex-post Evaluation:** carried out after the project has ended to examine its long-term effects and sustainability. This often involves impact assessments and feedback from beneficiaries

For the 2026-2029 plan period, the Sekyere South DPCU will conduct **mid-term evaluation and terminal evaluation**. A mid-term evaluation will be conducted, focusing on assessing achievements against set targets in key sectors such as education, health, infrastructure, and governance. Data will be collected through departmental reports, community surveys, and stakeholder consultations, while performance indicators will be compared with baseline values. Stakeholder forums will be organized to validate findings, ensuring transparency and inclusiveness. The mid-term review will highlight gaps and challenges, guiding adjustments in strategies and resource allocation for the remaining years of the plan.

At the end of the plan cycle in 2029, a terminal evaluation will be carried out to measure the overall impact, sustainability, and alignment of the district’s interventions with national development goals. Independent evaluators will collaborate with district staff to ensure objectivity and

credibility of the process. The evaluation will analyze outcomes, lessons learned, and best practices, while also assessing the long-term benefits to communities. Findings will be documented, published, and shared with stakeholders, serving as a foundation for designing the next Medium-Term Development Plan. This approach ensures accountability, continuous improvement, and effective delivery of development priorities in the district. Reporting on these evaluations will include name of evaluation, policy, project or programme involved, consultant or resource person involved, methodology used, findings and recommendations.

#### **7.4 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation**

This section of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) deals with activities that will be undertaken by the District Assembly that require involvement of the people. The Sekyere South District Assembly undertakes several activities that involve the people or their representatives as required by law and guidelines for effective operations of the District. Over the plan period 2026-2029, the district will conduct quarterly Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation by using Community Score Card. To ensure inclusive Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation, diversity and balanced participation, stakeholders will be invited from recognized institutions and organized groups such as Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members, Religious Organization, Area/Town Councils Members, Unit Committee Members, Women Groupings, Traders Associations and Opinion Leaders.

#### **7.5 Knowledge Management and Learning Framework**

Knowledge Management and Learning (KML) refers to the systematic process of creating, capturing, sharing, and effectively utilizing knowledge to improve decision making, performance, and innovation across planning and development projects. KML is important as it contributes to sustainability and undertaking continuous improvements to our work. In order to strengthen KML in the Sekyere South district, the following recommendation have been made:

- Investing in digital infrastructure for data storage and access.
- Establishing district-level knowledge hubs to centralize planning resources.
- Encouraging cross-sector learning between government, NGOs, and academia
- Monitoring and evaluating learning outcomes to refine planning approaches.

**Table 7.3 Knowledge Mapping Matrix**

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holder	Knowledge Source	Gaps Identified
Agricultural production data	District Agriculture Office	Office archives, MoFA MIS	Limited digitization, seasonal gaps
Education performance stats	District Education Directorate	GES portal, hard copies	Infrequent updates, poor disaggregation
Health service delivery	District Health Directorate	Online DHIMS, facility logs	Low community-level detail
Local revenue and budgeting	Finance and Budget Unit	Financial reports	Weak linkage to development priorities
Infrastructure status	Works Department	Inspection reports	No centralized digital repository

Source: DPCU (2025)

**Table 7.4 Competence Matrix for Learning**

Competency Area	Required Skill	Target Group	Learning Strategy
Data Collection & Analysis	Survey design, data entry, analysis	Planning Unit, M&E Officer	Partner with GSS for training, peer learning
Participatory Planning	Facilitation, inclusive engagement	Assembly staff, Unit Committee	Community-based workshops, role-play sessions
ICT for Knowledge Sharing	Use of MIS, digital tools	All departments	Digital literacy programs, e-learning
Documentation & Reporting	Writing, archiving, knowledge capture	All departments	Mentorship, report writing clinics
Monitoring & Evaluation	Indicator tracking, adaptive learning	DPCU	Certification programs, field-based learning

Source: DPCU (2025)



## **CHAPTER EIGHT**

### **DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

#### **8.0 Introduction**

This chapter focuses on how the plan will be communicated to the various stakeholders after its preparation. The strategies by which the Medium-Term Development Plan is communicated to the stakeholders is discussed in this chapter. Specifically, the goals of communication, target audience including gender and vulnerable groups, key messages tailored to targeted audience, best channels to reach target audience and indicators to assess the effectiveness of communication strategy.

#### **8.1 Overview of Communication Strategy**

The communication strategy of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan requires the dissemination of information vis-avis programmes, projects, activities and progress reports to inform or create awareness among the beneficiaries (communities and user agencies). Every programme and activity should be result- oriented. It is therefore important to the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit to relay all the necessary information to the stakeholders. This can be achieved by:

- Creating awareness on the roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation of the District’s programmes and projects to improve the living condition for the people
- Promoting dialogue and generate feedback on the performance of the District and
- Promoting access and manage expectations of the public concerning the activities of the District.

To ensure responsibility, commitment and value for money, the District Assembly is going to form a Development Communication Committee. The committee shall include:

- The Presiding Member - Chairman
- Information Officer - Secretary
- Planning Officer - Member
- An Assistant Director - Member
- Head of Works - Member
- Representatives from Sub- Committees - Members

The committee will report to the District Chief Executive through the District Co-ordinating Director.

The main functions of the committee are to:

- organise workshops/meetings and brief the stakeholders on issues on board and
- review and include if any, the necessary information or otherwise during plan implementation period.

**Table 8.1 Communication Strategies for the 2026 – 2029 Plan Implementation Period**

<b>PRODUCTS OF COMMUNICATION</b>	<b>TARGET STAKEHOLDERS</b>	<b>MEANS OF COMMUNICATION</b>	<b>PERIOD</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY</b>
<b>Medium-Term Development Plan</b>	NDPC, RCC, General Assembly, DPCU, Subcommittees, District Departments And Agencies, Town and area Councils, Traditional Councils, Donors, NGOs, Development Partners and General Public	public hearings; Hard copy presentation ;workshops/seminars presentation; meetings; consultative Meetings; websites; visuals, reviews; client service.	Annually	Planning unit, DPCU
<b>Medium-Term Development Plan</b>	NDPC, RCC, General Assembly, DPCU Subcommittees, District Departments and Agencies, Town and Area Councils, Traditional Councils, Donors, NGOs, Development Partners And General Public	public hearings; workshops/seminars presentation; meetings; consultative Meetings; websites;	Annually	Planning unit, DPCU
<b>Annual Action Plans</b>	NDPC, RCC, DPCU, Decentralised Departments, Traditional Councils, Town and Area Councils, General Assembly, Donors, NGOs and General Public	Public Hearing; Hard copy presentation	Bi-annually	Planningunit, DPCU
<b>Annual Progress Reports</b>	NDPC, RCC, DPCU, Decentralised Departments, Traditional Councils, Town and Area Councils, General Assembly, Donors, NGOs and General Public	Public Hearings; Hardcopy presentation	Annually	Planningunit, DPCU
<b>Quarterly Progress Reports</b>	NDPC, RCC, DPCU, Decentralised Departments, Traditional Councils, Town and Area Councils, General Assembly, Donors, NGOs and General Public	Public Hearings; Hardcopy presentation	Quarterly	Planningunit, DPCU
<b>Monitoring Report</b>	NDPC, RCC, DPCU, Decentralised Departments, Donors, NGOs and General Public	Public Hearings; Workshops presentations; Hardcopy presentation;	Quarterly	Planning unit, DPCU
<b>Financial Reports</b>	MoF, Controller and Accountants’ General Department, RCC, DPCU, Management, General Assembly, F&A Sub Committee, Internal and External Audit	Hard copy presentation; Websites; Public hearings	Monthly	Finance Department
<b>Composite Budget And Fee Fixing</b>	MoF, RCC, General Assembly, Management, DPCU, F&A, Budget Committee, General Public	Hard copy presentation; Notice boards; Public hearings; Website	Annually	Budget committee, Budget Unit

Source: DPCU-SSDA (2025)

## ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1: REFERENCES

GSS. (2021). *Population and Housing Census (2021)*. Accra: Ghana Statistical Service.

MTNDPF. (2025). *National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework*. National development Planning Commission.

N.D.P.C. (2024). *Community Action Planning Guidelines*. National Development Planning Commission.

NDPC. (2016). *National Development Planning Systems Regulation. Legislative Instrument 2232*. National Development Planning Commission.

NDPC. (2025). *Guidelines for Preparing Sector and District Medium-Term Development Plans (2026-2029) Planning Cycle*. Accra: National Development Planning Commission.

Republic of Ghana. (2016). *Local Governance Act (Act 936)*. Republic of Ghana.

## **REPORT FOR FINAL PUBLIC HEARING**

**DISTRICT:** SEKYERE SOUTH DISTRICT

**REGION:** ASHANTI

**VENUE:** DISTRICT ASSEMBLY HALL, AGONA

**DATE:** OCTOBER 17, 2025

**MEDIUM OF INVITATIONS:** The medium of invitation was through invitation letters, information centres throughout the District.

**SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS INVITED:** Special interest groups invited for the public hearings were the District Chief Executive who was the chair for the occasion, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society Organisations, Heads of Department and Decentralised Departments, Assembly and Area Council Members.

**IDENTIFIABLE REPRESENTATION:** There were other identifiable people representing the Chiefs in the various divisional areas.

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS AT THE HEARING:** There were a total of Seventy one (71) people at the final public hearing including Thirty (29) men and Forty Four (42) women

**LANGUAGE USED:** Twi was the main language used during the public hearing since the District falls within the Twi speaking area and for that matter Ashanti Region.

**MAJOR ISSUES AT THE PUBLIC HEARING:** The main topical issues discussed during the presentation were the performance of 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan, identified gaps and problems encountered during the plan implementation period. The discussion also touched on the development focus of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan. All harmonised inputs from community action plans were all highlighted and then again the Annual Action Plan.

**MAIN CONTROVERSIES AND MAJOR AREAS OF COMPLAINTS:** Few complaints emerged from the Assembly Members. Some claimed their needs were not factored into the plan. They also raised concern about abandoned projects and the way the Assembly was going to the people were made to understand that not all their needs were captured in the plan. All the inputs

collated were harmonised and prioritised. Although the assumption was as if some of the needs of some communities were not captured, but looking at them critically, some activities and programmes were made District Wide. This meant that they encompassed all the communities.

**UNRESOLVED QUESTIONS OR QUERIES:** Most queries that came up from the participants were resolved.

**AT WHAT LEVEL ARE THESE UNRESOLVED PROBLEMS GOING TO BE RESOLVED AND WHY?**

All unresolved issues were deferred to the mid-year review performance. This was because time was running out and participants had to travel back to their various destinations. The District Chief Executive instructed the Planning Officer to take note of all the concerns of the participants so that they would be address during the mid-year review.

**A BRIEF COMMENT ON GENERAL LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION**

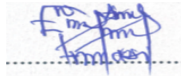
In all, the level of participation of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan has been overwhelmed. Starting from preparatory stages to the final stages, those who have a role to play did what was expected of them especially the DPCU members and the departmental heads. Releasing of funds to support the preparation of the plan was a bit of a challenge. However, the preparation team was able to take the pain to address those challenges to see to it that the plan was prepared. A lot of thanks go to the community members especially the Assembly and Unit Committee members who were very instrumental during the gathering of community needs.

**ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:**

*Signature of:*

**HON. EVANS AMOH TWUMASI**

**DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

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**MARGARET OWUSU - MENSAH**

**DISTRICT CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR**

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**HON. HAYFORD PEPRAH**

**PRESIDING MEMBER**

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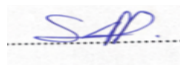
**HON. MARTIN MENSAH**

**DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SUBCOMMITTEE CONVENER**

Handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Martin Mensah', positioned above a horizontal dotted line.

**SAMUEL OWUSU**

**DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER**

Handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Samuel Owusu', positioned above a horizontal dotted line.

## ANNEX 2: ASSET MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME

Type of infrastructure/ Assets	Type of maintenance	Schedule of maintenance	Estimated cost of maintenance	Location	responsibility
Buildings	Inspecting and cleaning	Quarterly	100,000.00	District wide	DWD
Markets	Inspection and cleaning	weekly	100,000.00	District wide	DWD/DEHO
Roads	Re-shaping Re-surfacing	Quarterly	1,000,000.00	District wide	DWD/Private sector