



GOVERNMENT OF GHANA



MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, CHIETAINCY AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

A DRAFT REPORT

OF THE

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN UNDER THE RESETTING GHANA

AGENDA: CREATING JOBS, ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AND

SHARED PROSPERITY

(2026-2029)

PREPARED BY:

TAIN DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



OCTOBER, 2025

FOREWORD

FOREWORD

Over the years, there has been the formulation of policies, programs, projects, and activities aimed at generally improving the quality of lives for people within our communities and the country as a whole. The process of making decisions at both the national and local levels that affect the overall development of the country is influenced by the Local Governance Act, Act 936, 2016. This Act emphasizes on active participation and responsiveness in the process of solving developmental problems in Ghana.

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) as the overall planning body in Ghana provides guidelines for periodic preparation of Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) in various MMDA's in Ghana. As such the Tain District Assembly has prepared this document, the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026-2029 under the development policies of the **“Resetting Ghana Agenda: Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Shared Prosperity (2026-2029)”**.

The District Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026-2029 highlights the identification of development gaps, formulation and execution of plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of resources necessary for the overall development of the Tain District through the promotion of participatory processes, empowerment, and democratization. This document is also fully consistent with the nation's current development focus (e.g., National Long-term Plan (Ghana@100), the Ghana Infrastructure Plan, the Ghana Spatial Development Framework as well as regional and global development commitments (e.g., SDGs and AU Agenda 2063) and meets all minimum requirements as expected.

That is why the Tain District Assembly is pleased to acknowledge the strong support of all stakeholders involved in the plan preparation. Our aim is to improve upon the quality of life of the people in the District by implementing and sustaining poverty reduction programmes as partners. Diversity and Unity in development!

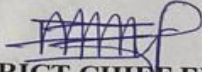

**DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
(HON. IDDISAH SALIA)**

TABLE OF CONTENT

Contents

FOREWORD	i
TABLE OF CONTENT	ii
LIST OF TABLES	v
LIST OF FIGURES	viii
LIST OF ACRONYMS	ix
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xi
Chapter One	1
1.0 General Introduction	1
1.1 Brief Background of Tain District	2
1.2 District Strategic Direction	3
1.2.1 Vision	3
1.2.2 Mission	3
1.2.3 District focus	3
1.2.4 Functions	3
1.2.5 Mandate	3
CHAPTER TWO	6
2.0 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS	6
2.1 PERFORMANCE REVIEW	6

2.1.1 Development Outcomes Achieved	6
2.1.2 Factors that contributed to the attainment of Outcomes	7
2.1.3 Factors that worked against development efforts.....	7
2.1.4 Lessons learned for Development Planning going forward	7
2.2 Dimension-by-Dimension	8
2.2.0 Performance Review 2022-2025.....	8
2.4 EXISTING SITUATIONS AND DIAGNOSIS	21
2.6.1 Economy.....	30
2.7.1 Social Services	34
2.7.5 Gender Analysis	46
2.7.6 Environment.....	50
2.7.9 Climate Change Data Analysis	60
2.9 IDENTIFIED DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	62
2.10 SWOT ANALYSIS	64
CHAPTER THREE	69
3.0 KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES.....	69
3.2 PRIORITIZATION METHOD.....	69
3.3 OUTPUT OF THE PRIORITIZATION EXERCISE.....	69
3.4 PRIORITISED NEEDS.....	70
CHAPTER FOUR.....	72
4.0 DEVELOPMENT OF GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES	72
4.1 Definition of Concepts	72
4.2. Desired Future Conditions of the Planning Period.....	94

4.3. Goal Compatibility Matrix.....	98
CHAPTER FIVE	99
5.0 COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	99
5.2 Costing of Plan	99
5.2.1 Assumptions for Costing	99
5.2.2 Methodologies for Costing	101
5.2 PROGRAMMES.....	102
5.3 PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)	102
5.4 Sustainable Environmental Assessment (SEA) Tool Report	110
CHAPTER SIX	121
6.0 DISTRICT COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLANS	121
6.2 Brief Innovative Measures for Implementation of Projects	121
CHAPTER SEVEN.....	195
7.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT	195
7.2 Purpose of the District Monitoring and Evaluation	195
7.3 Monitoring Matrix	195
7.4 Identification of Stakeholders.....	211
7.7 Evaluation.....	211
7.7.6 Reporting on the Implementation of DMTDP	220
7.7.7 Sustainability, Accountability, and Lessons Learned in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	220
CHAPTER EIGHT	225
8.0 Dissemination and Communication Strategies	225

8.2 Dissemination of the MTDP and Annual Progress Reports	225
8.3 Awareness Creation on the Role of Stakeholders	225
8.4 Promoting Dialogue and Feedback Mechanism.....	226

\

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1.0: STRUCUTURE OF THE PLAN	4
TABLE 2. 1: PERFORMANCE REVIEW	10
TABLE 2. 2: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (2022-2025)	20
TABLE 2. 3: IGF PERFORMANCE.	30
TABLE 2. 4: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT.	35
TABLE 2. 5: SCHOOL ENROLMENT	36
TABLE 2. 6: TOP 10 DISEASES IN THE DISTRICT.	40
TABLE 2. 7: CHILD PROTECTION CASES	42
TABLE 2. 8: SOCIAL INTERVENTION PROGRAMMES	42
TABLE 2. 9: GENDER ROLES AS SOCIALLY DEFINED IN THE DISTRICT	47
TABLE 2. 10: MAJOR SETTLEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT	51
TABLE 2. 11: VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS.	57
TABLE 2. 12: DISASTER-PRONE COMMUNITIES AND THEIR FORMS OF DISASTER (RISKS AND SHOCKS)	61
TABLE 4. 1: GOALS, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, AND PROGRAMMES	73
TABLE 5. 1: COST ASSUMPTIONS	100
TABLE 5. 2: METHODOLOGIES FOR COSTING	101
TABLE 5. 3: PROGRAMME OF ACTION (PoA)	103
TABLE 5. 4: COMPOUND MATRIX (SEA TOOL)	113
TABLE 5. 5: SCALE AND COLOUR CODE	114
TABLE 5. 6: INTERVENTIONS AND THEIR RESPECTIVE BUDGETS	119
TABLE 6. 1: COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2026	123
TABLE 7. 1: MONITORING MATRIX-SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	196
TABLE 7. 2: MONITORING MATRIX- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	200
TABLE 7. 3: MONITORING MATRIX- ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	202
TABLE 7. 4: MONITORING MATRIX-GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	203
TABLE 7. 5: MONITORING AND EVALUATION WORK PLAN	204
TABLE 7. 6: INDICATOR DATA COLLECTION SHEET	206

TABLE 7. 7: KNOWLEDGE MAPPING MATRIX FOR TAIN	208
TABLE 7. 8: COMPETENCY MATRIX FOR LEARNING TAIN DISTRICT	209
TABLE 7. 9: FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATION TERMS OF REFERENCE	212
TABLE 7. 10: EVALUATION QUESTIONS	213
TABLE 7. 11: EVALUATION DESIGN MATRIX FOR TAIN DISTRICT	215
TABLE 7. 12: ROLES OF BENEFICIARIES AND SERVICE PROVIDERS IN PM&E	217
TABLE 7. 13: REPORTING FORMAT	220
TABLE 8. 1: CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION FOR RELEVANT AUDIENCES	227
ANNEX 1: BIBLIOGRAPHY	229
ANNEX 2: PRIORITIZATION MATRIX	230
ANNEX 3: GOAL COMPATIBILITY MATRIX	235
ANNEX 4: MAINTENANCE PLAN	238
ANNEX 5: PUBLIC HEARING REPORT	240

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1.0: TAIN DISTRICT LOCATIONAL MAP	2
FIGURE 1. 1: ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF TAIN DISTRICT	4
FIGURE 2. 1: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF TAIN DISTRICT	22
FIGURE 2. 2: THE MAP OF TAIN DISTRICT IN REGIONAL CONTEXT	26
FIGURE 2. 3: TOPOGRAPHY MAP	27
FIGURE 2. 4: VEGETATION MAP OF TAIN DISTRICT	28
FIGURE 2. 5: GEOLOGY MAP OF TAIN DISTRICT	29
FIGURE 2. 6: TYPES OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS	31
FIGURE 2. 7: ACCESSIBILITY TO EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES	35
FIGURE 2. 8: BECE PERFORMANCE IN THE DISTRICT	37
FIGURE 2. 9: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT	38
FIGURE 2. 10: HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE RATE (%)	41
FIGURE 2. 11: DISTRIBUTION OF WATER AND SANITATION FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT	44
FIGURE 2. 12: DRAINAGE MAP OF TAIN DISTRICT	46
FIGURE 4. 1: FUTURE DESIRED MAP OF TAIN (SDF)	96
FIGURE 4. 2: STRUCTURAL PLAN FOR NSAWKAW	97

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADRA	– Adventist Relief Agency
AIDS	– Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBO	– Community Based Organization
CSO	– Civil Society Organization
DA	– District Assembly
DACF	– District Assembly Common Fund
DEHU	– District Environmental Health Unit
DFR	– Department of Feeder Roads
DFO	– District Finance Office
DPCU	– District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DPMEU	– District Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit
DRMT	– District Response Management Team
EPA	– Environmental Protection Agency
FGM	- Female Genital Mutilation
GAC	– Ghana AIDS Commission
GES	– Ghana Education Service
GHA	– Ghana Highways Authority
GoG	– Government of Ghana
GPRS II	– Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GIZ	– German Technical Co-operation
HBC	– Home Based Care
HIV	– Human Immune-deficiency Virus
ICT	– Information Communication Technology
IGF	– Internally Generated Fund
IPT	– Intermittent Preventive Treatment
ITN	– Intermittent Treated Net
KVIP	– Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit

MDAs	– Ministries, Departments and Agencies
M&E	– Monitoring and Evaluation
MoESS	– Ministry of Education, Science and Sports
MOFA	– Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MoH	– Ministry of Health
MoLGCRA	– Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs
MoRT	– Ministry of Road and Transport
MoWH	– Ministry of Works and Housing
NADMO	– National Disaster Management Organization
NCCE	– National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	– National Development Planning Commission
NGO	– Non-Governmental Organization
OVC	– Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PLWHA	– People Living With HIV/AIDS
PTA	– Parents Teachers Association
RCC	– Regional Co-ordinating Council
RPCU	– Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit
SHEP	– Self Help Electrification Project
SMC	– School Management Committee
TCPD	– Town and Country Planning Department
VCT	– Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VRA	– Volta River Authority
GSGDA	- Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The process of decision making and development is influenced by the Local Governance Act, Act 936, 2016 which places emphasis on participation and responsiveness in the process of solving developmental problems in Ghana. This is a pre-requisite in the National Development Planning System Act, Act 480, 1994 which explains the need for the process of allocating resources and responsibilities to the MMDAs level where they are responsible for identifying Local development problems and strategies to solve them.

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) as the overall planning body in Ghana operationalizes the CPESDPs through medium-term national development policy frameworks. The Policy framework forms the basis for the preparation of development plans by MMDAs. Guidelines on the preparation of these development plans are provided periodically to help MMDAs incorporate their development agenda into the national context to achieve the national goal.

The District Assembly is the central point of development at the local level within the decentralized system of governance adopted by Ghana since 1988. The Assembly is therefore the highest administrative and political authority at the district level with the mandate to initiate development, implement and co-ordinate all developments including community initiated or donor supported projects at the local level.

As such the Tain District Assembly has prepared this document as a development agenda plan to improve the standard of living of the people by encouraging economic, social and rural development through the promotion of genuine participatory process, empowerment and decentralization. The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026-2029 which is estimated to cost **GH¢ 128,883,631.2** for the implementing period under the development policies of the **“Resetting Ghana: Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Shared Prosperity for (2026-2029)”**.

Prior to the commencement of the preparation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (MMTDP), a plan preparation team was formed and inaugurated to include some members of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) tasked to oversee the whole plan preparation process. They include;

District Coordinating Director	-	Chairman
District Planning Officer	-	Secretary
District Finance Officer	-	Member
District Works Engineer	-	Member
District Budget Analyst	-	Member
District Environmental Health Officer	-	Member
District Director, Health	-	Member
District Director, Agric.	-	Member
District Director, Education	-	Member
Head, SW & CD	-	Member
District Physical Planning Officer-		Member
District Officer, Statistical Department-		Member

An orientation workshop was organized for MMDA's by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) in collaboration with Bono Regional Coordinating Council in Wenchi, was aimed at informing participants on the guidelines for the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan.

The guidelines provided by the NDPC specified the Pillars in line with the National Medium-Term Development Framework, which the plans must address. The Pillars are Economic Development, Social Development, Environment and Human Settlements Development, Governance and Institutional Development and International Relation. The content in each thematic area were also specified in the guidelines.

The scope and direction of development programmes for the Tain District over the 2026–2029 MTDP are anchored on the national medium-term policy framework and directly respond to the priority development issues identified through the situational analysis. These programmes aim to accelerate economic transformation, enhance social development, strengthen environmental resilience, and deepen local governance and accountability. The programmes are structured around the NDPC Thematic Areas and are aligned with Programmes.

The participatory process was used in the preparation of this plan. In this light, all departmental heads comprising the DPCU were summoned to a workshop to bring out their inputs into the

preparation of the plan. They were all directed to come along with the department's proposed programmes and projects that would be implemented in the next four years. A five- member committee was set up and tasked to prepare the final DMTDP document. During the preparation of this document some difficulties were encountered of which some were that some departments could not submit their proposed programmes and projects in time to be incorporated into the draft DMTDP. This made the whole process of bringing out the final DMTDP to delay.

Primary data were administered from 7 Town/Area Councils based on the gaps identified. Secondary data were on the other hand gathered from the various Departments, District Assembly Records and the 2020 Population and Housing census. However, heads of the decentralized departments and other stakeholders were co-opted to participate in the planning process from time to time. The outputs were analyzed and presented at public hearing on three (3) occasions.

In the preparation of the plan, the previous plan was reviewed. This was followed by data collection and analysis, identification of district development priorities, formulation of district goal and objectives, outline of district medium term programmes and annual action plan, and development of a monitoring and evaluation framework.

Strategies were developed in line with NDPC's national and sector policy frameworks and reflect stakeholder priorities. Major strategies include:

- Promoting agricultural modernization, irrigation, mechanization and sustainable value-chain development.
- Expanding skills development, TVET, youth employment, and entrepreneurship programmes.
- Improving road networks, bridges, electricity coverage, ICT infrastructure and potable water supply.
- Enhancing primary healthcare, CHPS expansion, disease surveillance, and emergency referral systems.
- Strengthening basic education, teacher deployment, school infrastructure, and learning outcomes.
- Promoting climate-smart agriculture, natural resource conservation, afforestation, and environmental protection.

- Deepening decentralization, participatory governance, digital service delivery and revenue mobilization.

The MTDP translates these strategies into programmes,

The document captures the district development aspirations and focus of the Tain District Assembly from 2026-2029, which is in line with the Government of Ghana's programmes for NMTDF (2026-2029).

Expected Outcomes

By the end of the 2026–2029 MTDP, the Tain District expects:

- Increased agricultural productivity and incomes to 80%.
- Improved access to quality health and education services.
- Expanded rural infrastructure and utilities.
- Strengthened resilience to climate change.
- Enhanced public governance, accountability, and resource mobilization.
- Overall improvement in the quality of life for residents.

Chapter One

Chapter Introduction

This chapter highlights on the vision, mission, functions, Mandate and Core values, organogram, local map and structure of the Plan.

1.0 General Introduction

The Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) is a strategic planning document that guides the development agenda of the Tain District over a four-year period, in line with Ghana's national development planning framework. The preparation of the MTDP is a statutory requirement under the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480), and it aligns with the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP) and the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for 2026-2029.

The Tain District Assembly is mandated to prepare this plan in a participatory and inclusive manner, ensuring that the views and aspirations of all stakeholders; traditional authorities, civil society, private sector actors, youth groups, women, and other marginalized populations are adequately captured. The planning process is intended to promote local economic development, equitable access to social services, improved infrastructure, environmental sustainability, and good governance.

The current MTDP preparation process adopts a results-oriented approach, integrating cross-cutting issues such as climate change, gender, youth empowerment and youth in Agric, digitalization, and sustainable development goals (SDGs). It is informed by a comprehensive situation analysis, review of past plans, community consultations, and alignment with national priorities.

Ultimately, the Tain District MTDP serves as a blueprint for coordinated development efforts, resource mobilization, and performance monitoring, with the goal of improving the quality of life of residents and ensuring sustainable development across the district.

The guidelines provided by the NDPC specified the Pillars in line with the National Medium-Term Development Framework, which the plans must address. The Pillars are Economic Development, Social Development, Environment and Human Settlements Development, Governance and

Institutional Development and International Relation. The content in each thematic area were also specified in the guidelines.

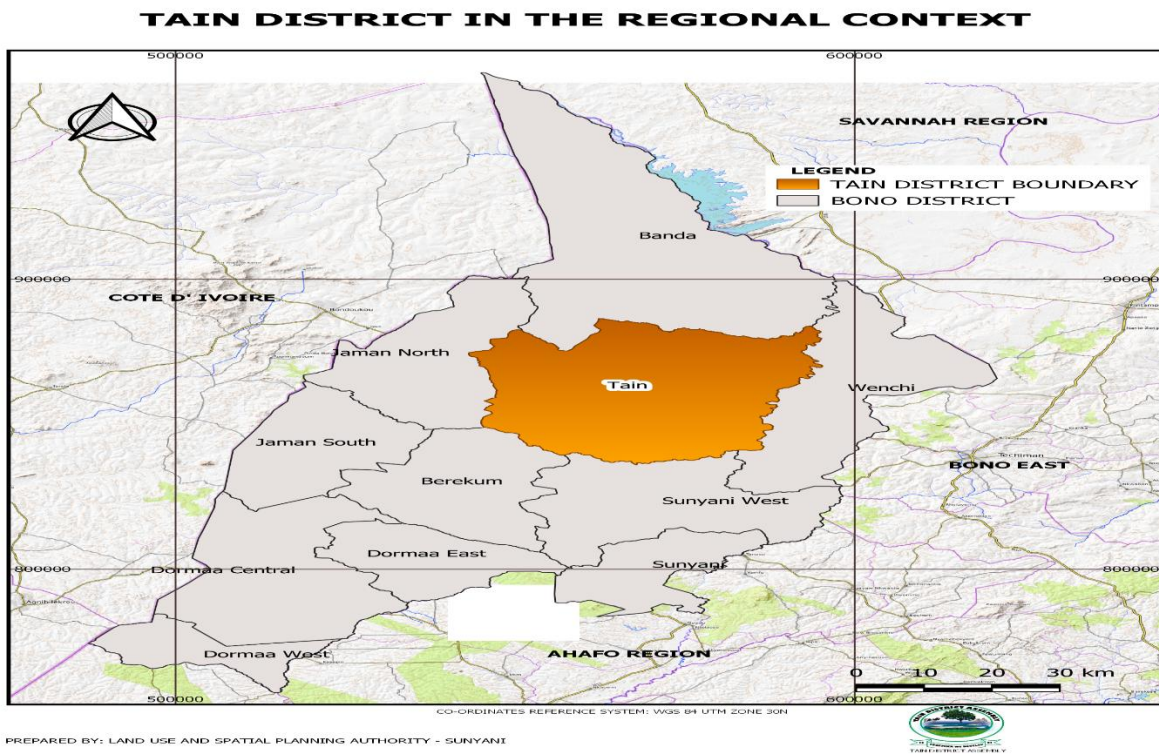
This chapter gives a brief background of the Tain District, strategic direction, vision, mission, mandate and organogram.

1.1 Brief Background of Tain District

Tain District was created in June 2004 by LI 2090, in the erstwhile Brong Ahafo Region. It lies within latitudes $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $8^{\circ}45'$ North and longitudes $2^{\circ}52'$ West and $0^{\circ}28'$ East. In terms of land area, Tain District covers 1,898 km².

The District shares common boundaries with Wenchi District to the East, Jaman North to the West, Sunyani West to the South and Berekum Municipal to the South West. It is also bounded by the Banda District to the North, La Cote d'Ivoire to the North West. Nsawkaw, the District capital is 18 miles from Wenchi, the capital of Wenchi District Assembly which Tain was carved out as indicated in Figure 1.

Figure 1.0: TAIN DISTRICT LOCATIONAL MAP



Source: LUSPA 2025

1.2 District Strategic Direction

This section discusses the strategic direction of the district where the vision, mission and functions of the Assembly as stipulated in Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 are outlined.

1.2.1 Vision

The Tain District Assembly aspires to be a viable, efficient and effective organization, working harmoniously with its development partners to deliver sustainable services to its citizenry.

1.2.2 Mission

The Tain District Assembly exists to improve upon the living standard of the people in the area by harnessing all available resources through effective collaboration with all stakeholders.

1.2.3 District focus

In the Medium Term, the Development Focus of the District is to lay a solid Infrastructural Base that will promote the Growth of SMEs and Rapid Agricultural Modernization within a Sustainable Environment.

1.2.4 Functions

The core functions of the District are mainly deliberative, legislative and executive. These core functions are derived from the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936.

1.2.5 Mandate

The District Assembly is the central point of development at the local level within the decentralized system of governance adopted by Ghana since 1988. The Tain District Assembly is thus mandated by law as a Planning, administrative and political authority at the district level with the mandate to initiate development, implement, monitor, evaluate and co-ordinate all developments including community initiated or donor supported projects at the local level.

Figure 1. 1: Organizational Structure of Tain District

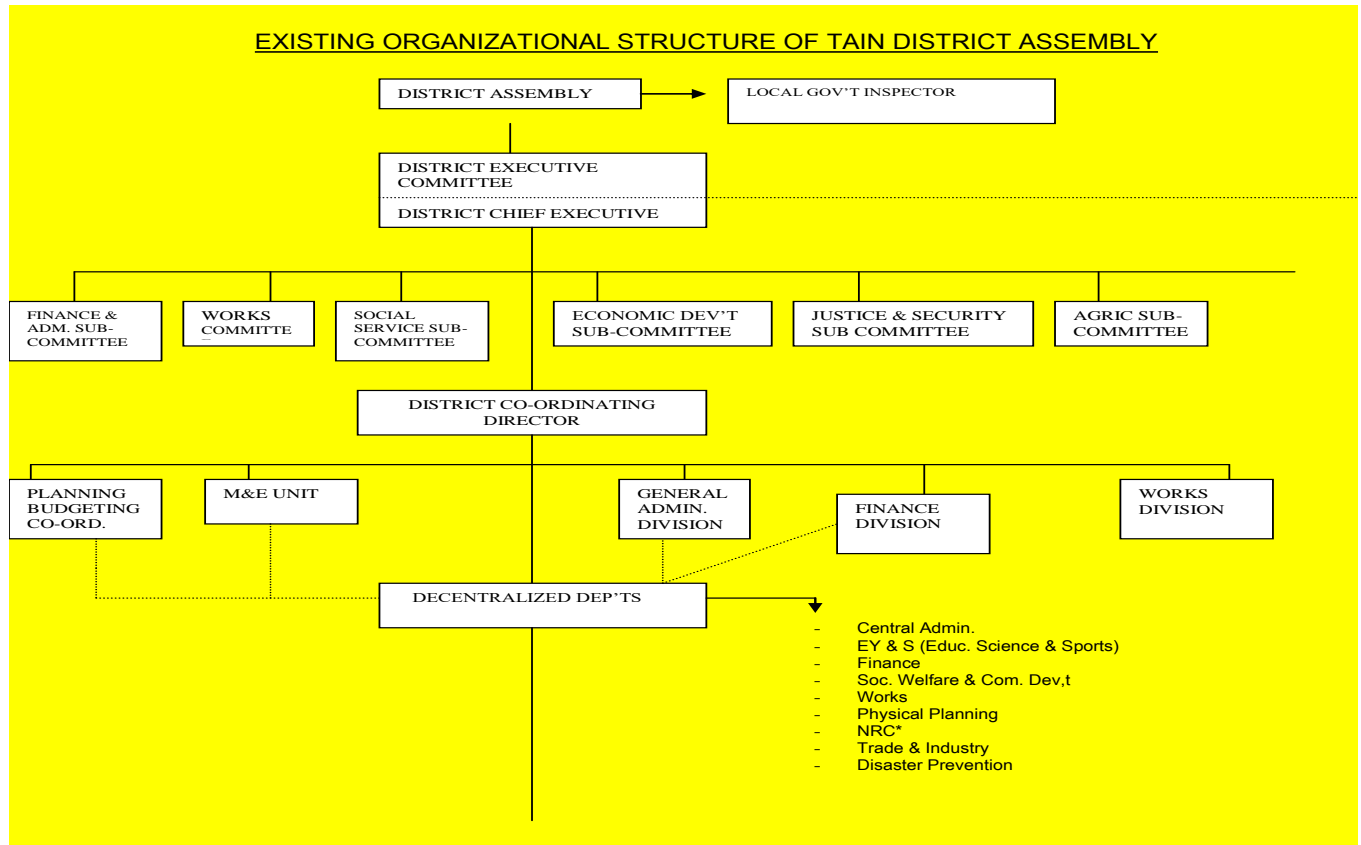


Table 1.0: STRUCTURE OF THE PLAN

Chapter	Chapter Actions	Remarks
Output of Chapter One	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Vision, Mission, Functions, Mandate and Core Values ✓ Organogram - Organizational Structure ✓ Locational Map (where applicable) ✓ Structure of the Plan 	
Output of Chapter Two	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A table of performance on development outcomes ✓ Analysis of existing conditions with adequate spatial expressions depicted in maps and the use of graphics ✓ List of development issues (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) ✓ Estimated future development needs 	

Outputs of Chapter three	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A list of the prioritised development issues ✓ Provide a brief narrative on how Prioritisation was done 	
Outputs of Chapter four	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Statement of development goals, objectives, strategies and programmes linked to national objectives ✓ Assessment of goal compatibility using goal compatibility matrix ✓ Spatial plans, through the relevant maps and future desired situation 	
Outputs of Chapter Five	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Assumptions and methodologies used for the costing ✓ Matrix on Composite Development Programme for the plan period, with the Outputs of Chapter Five: indicative costs, programme status, and implementing institutions. ✓ Matrix on Composite Development Programme for the plan period, with the indicative costs, programme status, and implementing institutions ✓ Programme financing matrix and revenue generation measures ✓ Strategic Environmental Assessment of formulated programmes 	
Outputs of Chapter Six	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Annual Action Plans (for the four-year planning period) 	
Outputs of Chapter Seven	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A brief narrative accompanied with a table on stakeholder analysis ✓ Indicators selected for tracking implementation of MTDP presented in the matrix ✓ A brief narrative on intended evaluation(s) to be conducted over the plan period ✓ A knowledge management and learning framework 	
Outputs of Chapter Eight	<p>A communication strategy with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Defined communication channels for specific targeted audiences ✓ Communication messages for MTDP dissemination 	

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the performance review of the 2022-2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) of the Tain District Assembly. It assesses the extent to which the set development targets were achieved, the outcomes realized, and the factors that either facilitated or hindered progress. The review is guided by the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (Agenda for Jobs II) and informed by findings from the Annual Progress Reports (APRs) prepared during the plan period. The chapter also highlights key lessons learned, which will inform the design and implementation of the 2026-2029 MTDP.

2.1 PERFORMANCE REVIEW

The implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP recorded mixed performance across the economic, social, environmental, and governance dimensions of development.

2.1.1 Development Outcomes Achieved

- Improved educational performance, with BECE pass rates generally rising over the period.
- Expanded access to potable water through the construction of mechanized boreholes.
- Progress in electrification projects, improving the number of communities connected to the national grid.
- Increased access to health services with the establishment and upgrading of CHPs compounds.
- Improved access to Telecommunication.
- Strengthened citizen participation in governance through town hall meetings and budget hearings.

2.1.2 Factors that contributed to the attainment of Outcomes

- Government flagship programmes such as Free SHS, Planting for Food and Jobs, Rural Electrification Project (GIFEC) and Ghana Production Safety Net Project (GPSNP) supported progress in education, agriculture, and employment.
- Effective stakeholder collaboration with traditional authorities, NGOs, and development partners facilitated the delivery of projects.
- Community participation in project implementation enhanced ownership and sustainability of interventions.
- Commitment of Assembly staff and members, including monitoring and evaluation of projects, ensured accountability and guided implementation.

2.1.3 Factors that worked against development efforts

- Inadequate and delayed release of funds from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) and other funds, leading to stalled or uncompleted projects.
- Limited irrigation facilities, underdeveloped Agro-processing and value addition, lack of modern markets hampered economic transformation, and poor road network, especially feeder roads, which constrained accessibility and service delivery.
- Inadequate logistics and infrastructure in schools and health facilities, limiting the full realization of social development outcomes.
- Youth out-migration and unemployment which drained labour from rural communities and reduced agricultural productivity.
- Inadequate staff housing, weak digital infrastructure (inactive Assembly website), and low representation of women in decision-making reduced institutional efficiency and inclusiveness.

2.1.4 Lessons learned for Development Planning going forward

- Strengthening inter-sectoral collaboration and community participation enhances ownership and sustainability of development projects.

- Development outcomes improve significantly when there is strong alignment with national flagship programmes, effective collaboration with stakeholders and accountability mechanisms will strengthen governance and citizen engagement.
- Timely and adequate release of funds is critical for sustaining infrastructure development and completion ongoing projects.
- Addressing youth unemployment and out-migration requires deliberate investment in skills training and job creation beyond.
- Expanding investment in social and economic infrastructure (schools, health facilities, irrigation, markets, and roads) is essential for inclusive economic growth.
- Mainstreaming climate resilience and environmental management into all sector programmes will reduce vulnerability to stochastic shocks.

2.2 Dimension-by-Dimension

2.2.0 Performance Review 2022-2025

2.2.1 Economic Development

During the plan period, the Assembly invested in youth training and entrepreneurship support. By 2024, a total of 272 youths had been trained in entrepreneurial skills against a medium-term target of 800. Initiatives in agriculture, including GPSNP interventions, contributed to the creation of direct jobs in agriculture, which employed a total number of 190 persons in the cashew plantation under the Labour-Intensive Production Work (LIPW). The industry aspect of job creation lagged behind targets. Limited access to credit facilities, inadequate Agro-processing centres, and post-harvest losses remained significant constraints.

2.2.2 Social Development

Education outcomes showed improvement, with BECE performance rising from 78.9% in 2022 to 85% in 2023, before dipping slightly to 80.2% in 2024. The Free SHS Programme continued to ease access to secondary education which saw a total of 4,871 students who benefited from this Programme as at 2024, though infrastructure deficits persisted, particularly shortages of school furniture and teacher accommodation. In health, access expanded with the construction and

upgrading of CHPS compounds, yet coverage gaps remained in remote communities. HIV/AIDS awareness programmes were undertaken, but challenges with stigma and insufficient resources slowed progress in prevention efforts.

2.2.3 Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement

The Assembly prioritized water and road infrastructure. Several mechanized boreholes were underserved. Road reshaping, particularly on the Nsawkaw-Hani stretch, was undertaken, improving accessibility, though road conditions across many rural feeder roads continue to hinder mobility and service delivery. Electrification projects progressed gradually, with the Assembly collaborating with VRA to extend power to mechanized boreholes and deprived communities. However, delays in DACF releases slowed the completion of some projects, leaving a backlog of uncompleted works.

2.2.4 Environment, Infrastructure

Participatory governance processes were strengthened through town hall meetings, budget hearings, and stakeholder consultations. Assembly members and sub-district structures were engaged, though logistical and financial constraints limited their effectiveness. The Assembly also ensured regular monitoring and evaluation of projects, which informed decision making. Despite these efforts, issues of delayed allowances and limited resources for Assembly members constrained their performance.

2.3 Overall Assessment

Overall, the district achieved progress in education outcomes, health infrastructure, and citizen participation. However, persistent challenges such as resource constraints, youth unemployment, incomplete DACF projects, poor road conditions, and inadequate water and school infrastructure slowed full achievement of plan targets. The experiences and lessons from the 2022-2025 MTDP implementation provide a strong foundation for the design of the 2026-2029 MTDP. Table 2.0 below presents the detailed performance review matrix (2022-2025)

Table 2. 1: Performance Review

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievements		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	Jobs created by youth –led businesses	300	800	2025	272	Room for improvement
	Percentage of youth participants who secure employment	10% (GPSNP)	20%	2025	15%	Successful
	Percentage of youth participants who start their own businesses	15%	50%	2025	30%	Successful
	Percentage of new jobs created in service	10%	50%	2025	25%	More can be done
	Percentage of unemployed population benefitting from LED policies and programs	30%	75%	2025	25%	Inadequate resources
	Proportion of modern market structures in the District	2	4	2025	0	Financial constraint
	Percentage of farmers registered under planting for Food and Jobs	46%	80%	2025	56%	Irregular flow of funds
	Proportion of beneficiary farmers for Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)	16%	50%	2025	24%	Financial constraint

	Percentage increase in selected food crops	Maize= 10% 2. Rice= 5% 3. Cassava =8% 4. Plantain= 4%	Maize=40% Rice=10% Cassava=30% Plantain=20%	2025	1. Maize= 10% 2. Rice= 5% 3. Cassava =8% 4. Plantain= 4%	Climate change impact
	Percentage increase in selected livestock	1. Cattle = 40% 2. Goat =60% 3. Sheep = 50% 4. Poultry = 70%	1. Cattle = 60% 2. Goat =80% 3. Sheep = 70% 4. Poultry = 85%	2025	1. Cattle = 40% 2. Goat =60% 3. Sheep = 50% 4. Poultry = 70%	Target not achieved . More extension services needed
	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	35%	45%	2025	38%	Target not met
	Farmer Extension Officer Ration	1:2500	1:2000	2025	1:2500	Room for more staff
	Percentage of raw cashew nuts processed before exportation from District (Value addition)	None	None	2025	None	No processing

	Warehouse coverage	5%	15	2025	20%	More private lead warehouses still required
	Available Tourism Sites	1 site and 4 Potential tourism sites are available)	5	2025	1	Available but not yet developed
	Proportion of Irrigation facilities in the District	1	4	2025	None	Financial Constraint

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievements		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Social Development	Percentage coverage for operational CHPS Compounds	80%	100%	2025	80%	Additional CHPS yet to be operationalized
	Percentage increase in Operational Clinics	20%	50%	2025	30%	Room for improvement
	Proportion of Operational Health Centers	6	10	2025	6	Yet to upgrade some CHPS
	Percentage of communities educated on substance abuse	15	75	2025	15	Irregular flow of funds
	Total number of students benefitting from Free SHS	4871	8000	2025	4871	satisfactory

Net enrolment rate in KG	68.48%	72%	2025	71%	satisfactory
Net enrolment rate in Primary	79.44%	85%	2025	79%	satisfactory
Net enrolment rate in JHS	79.37%	84%	2025	79%	satisfactory
BECE Pass rate	65%	75%	2025	65%	satisfactory
Percentage of PLWDs benefitting from support	70%	90%	2025	70%	satisfactory
Pupil core text books ratio	1:10	1:35	2025	1:15	satisfactory
Percentage of pupils having access to seating places	72%	80%	2025	70%	satisfactory
Percentage of schools needing minor/major repairs	66%	50%	2025	66%	satisfactory
Percentage of schools with drinking water	60%	70%	2025	60%	satisfactory
Percentage of schools with toilet facilities and urinals	75%	80%	2025	71%	satisfactory
Percentage of schools benefitting from Ghana School Feeding Programme	65%	75%	2025	59%	More to cover still
Number of schools under trees	12	2	2025	12	Policy directive require

Number of reported cases of child trafficking	1	-	2025	0	satisfactory
Number of reported cases of child abuse	2	0	2025	1	Improvement
Proportion of approved Gender Based Violence interventions implemented	5	5	2025	3	Improvement
Percentage of LEAP coverage in communities	40.5%	50%	2025	40.5%	Room for improvement
Number of Dedicated Ambulance	1	2	2025	1	Out of commission
Maternal Mortality Ratio	78/100,000	60/100,000	2025	78/100,000	Satisfactory
Malaria Case Fatality	0	0	2025	0	Achieved
Proportion of Population with valid NHIS card	Total=69,325 Indigents= 10,236 informal=13,986, Aged=1,986 Under 18 years=20,325 pregnant women=920	120,000	2025	Total=69,325 Indigents= 10,236 informal=13,986, Aged=1,986 Under 18 years=20,325 pregnant women=920	Need to scale up
Population to Doctor Ratio	1:3211	1:2,211	2025	1:3211	More doctors still require
Population to nurse ratio	1:375	1:250	2025	1:375	More nurses still needed

	Population to Midwife ratio	1:499	1:300	2025	1:499	
	Number of health facilities with mental health unit	1	3	2025	1	No improvement due to poor commitment
	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	1.60	1.70	2025	1.97	More sensitization and mitigation interventions still require

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievements		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	64%	80%	2025	76%	satisfactory
	Percentage increase in Household toilets	70%	76%	2025	53%	satisfactory
	Percentage of Population with sustainable access to safe water source	68%	80%	2025	52%	satisfactory
	Percentage coverage of Food Vendors Medically screen	60%	1,500 food vendors	2025	106.4% (1596)	Targets exceeded for the period
	Percentage of urban road network in good condition	25.75%	60%	2025	25.75%	No improvement

Percentage of rural road network in good conditions	12.87%	30%	2025	12.87%	No improvement
Percentage of total district road network in good conditions	38.62%	70%	2025	38.62%	No improvement
Percentage of rural communities covered by electricity	35%	65%	2025	35%	Satisfactory
Percentage of total communities in the district covered by electricity.	91%	100%	2025	91%	satisfactory
Communities affected by bushfire over the period	2	0	2025	3	Low sensitization and logistical support
Communities affected by flood	3	5	2025	4	Need for improvement
Percentage of Planned activities in AAPs dedicated to Climate change	4.4%	6%	2025	4.4%	Financial constraints
Percentage of Planned climate change activities implemented	4%	6%	2025	5%	satisfactory
Percentage of communities with access to Telecommunication services	40%	60%	2025	50%	Improvement
Number of schools with ICT centers	10	20	2025	9	Financial constraints and poor commitment

	Percentage of Building Permits applications received and approved	25%	50%	2025	35%	satisfactory
	Proportion of communities with Spatial Plans	4.2%	20%	2025	5%	More interventions still needed in this direction
	Proportion of communities with streets named with signage	1	4	2025	0	Policy directive and resources needed

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievements		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Percentage of sub-structures actively functioning	0%	100%	2025	85.7%	Inaugurated to function
	Percentage of Women in Decision making	7.6%	30%	2025	11.5%	There is room for improvement
	Number of Town hall Meetings organized	29	70	2025	17	Due to resource constraint
	Percentage of targeted IGF Mobilized	93%	100%	2025	90.32%	There is room for improvement

Status of implementation of General Assembly Meetings' Decisions	50% of decisions implemented	100%	2025	50% of decisions implemented	Satisfactory
Number of DPCU meetings organized	4	16 (4 per year)	2025	12 meetings	Satisfactory
Percentage of activities in AAPs implemented	93%	97%	2025	92.3%	A lot have been done for non-physical activities. Inadequate funds for physical projects
Departments with permanent offices	11	12	2025	11	More is still require
Percentage of Staff housed	11%	20%	2025	10.81%	Inadequate staff accommodation
Inter service/inter-sectoral collaborations (meetings) for the period	3	12	2025	10	Good
Availability of updated Assembly Website	1	Updated website available	2025	N/A	No, the assembly website has been down for a sometime.
Number of community durbars organized	12	16	2025	11	Very good

	Proportion of functional Police Stations or Posts	3	5	2025	3	In adequate police staff
	Police Citizen Ration	1:3,061	1:2000	2025	1:3061	More police officers needed

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

Source of Funds	Total Estimated Cost of Plan GH¢	Cumulative Amount GH¢ Received 2022-2025	Variance
IGF	2,476,229.59	2,275,157.72	201,071.87
DACF	27,338,824.9	12,661,622.00	14,677,202.9
DACF-RFG	8,116,867.70	2,971,843.65	5,145,024.05
MP's CF	2,667,000.00	2,629,303.3	37,696.7
PWD's CF	1,549,549.99	1,387,522.95	162,027.04
GoG	341,418.00	301,790.48	39,627.52
MAG	235,628.63	-	-
UNICEF	135,000.00	92,625.00	42,375.00
GPSNP	1,499,226.00	380,692.00	1,118,534.00
DRIP	800,000.00	500,000.00	300,000.00
TOTAL	45,159,744.8	23,200,557.1	21,723,559.1

Source: DPCU, 2025

Based on the financial data provided from Table 2.2, the Tain District Assembly faced a significant funding shortfall for the period of implementation, receiving only about 51.9% of its total estimated costs. The total variance was approximately GH¢21 million, with the largest shortfalls in the DACF and DACF-RFG funds. Internal revenue generation could not achieve targets either. The general implication of the District inability to meet its financial targets it does not engender progressive development due to delay in completion of projects and programmes for the plan period 2022-2025.

Despite these financial challenges, the Tain District Assembly implemented successful strategies to boost its internally generated revenue, including a special audit of rentable properties. In response to the financial constraints, the assembly's leadership is implementing measures to

enhance fiscal discipline and improve oversight. The Ghana Audit Service has also issued recommendations for better financial management across all district assemblies which we intend to consider going forward.

2.4 EXISTING SITUATIONS AND DIAGNOSIS

This section of the plan describes the profile of the district in terms of physical and natural Environment, Economic characteristics, Demographic characteristics, Social Services and many others. The updating of the profile helped to unravel the current development needs of the District which were further harmonized with the development gaps from the performance review to get District's development issues for 2026-2029.

2.4.1 Demographic Characteristics

The demographic characteristics of the district are very useful indicators for socio-economic decision-making at all levels of society. These include the population size and growth rate, population density, household characteristics, religious compositions, age and sex composition, occupation distribution, rural-urban split, dependency ratio, etc.

2.4.1.2 Population Size and Growth Rate

According to the GSS 2021, the district population size stands at 115,568, with males being 58,382 (50.5%) and females 57,186 (49.5%). The population growth rate of the district is 2.6%. The district occupies a land size of 1,898 km² with a population density of 61 persons per square kilometer.

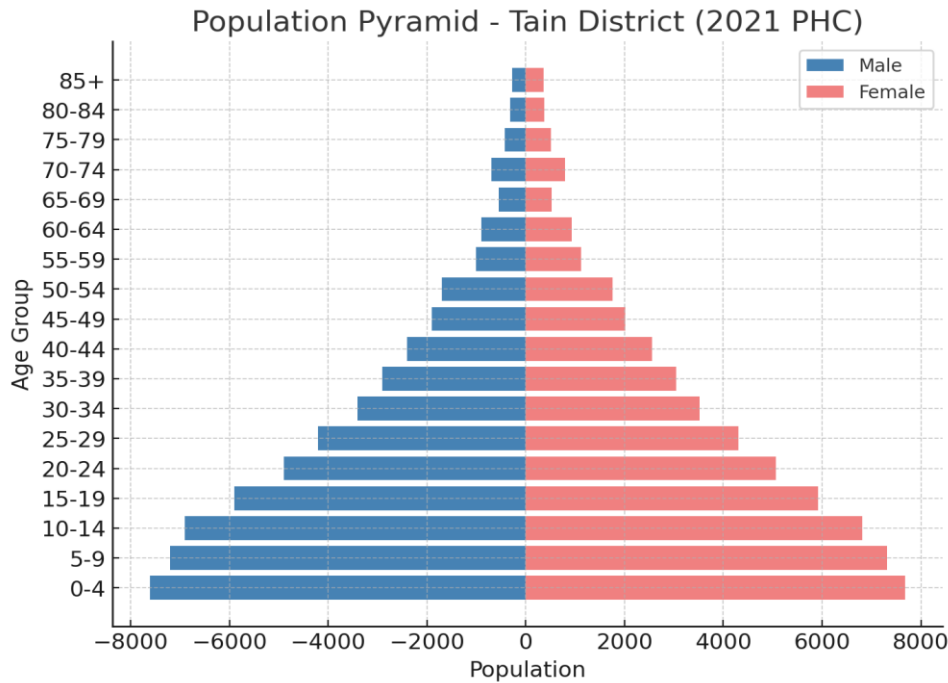
With an estimated population growth rate 2.6%, the population size is expected to increase significantly, reaching approximately 142,173 by 2029. This growth rate may lead to increased demands on resources, infrastructure, and services.

The sparse distribution of the population makes it costly to extend infrastructure such as electricity, roads and water systems to all communities. Remote communities in the western and northern parts of the district, for instance experience longer travel times to access health services.

2.4.1.3 Age & Sex Composition

Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census indicates that the District has a youthful population, as indicated in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2. 1: Age Distribution of Tain District.



From **Figure 2.1**, the age structure reflects a **broad-based pyramid**, indicative of high fertility and potential for continued population growth in the coming years. This underscores the importance of strategic planning in education, health, employment, and social services to harness the district’s youth potential effectively.

The age composition of Tain District confirms a classic demographic profile of a developing area. The youth (0–14 years) and elderly (65+ years) constitute a substantial share (36.7% and 4.7%, respectively), while the majority (58.8%) falls within the working-age bracket (15–64 years).

In terms of sex composition, the district has a sex ratio of 97.7, meaning there are about 98 males for every 100 females. Among children under 15 years, males (50.7%) slightly outnumber females (49.3%), while in the older age categories, females tend to dominate. This pattern highlights both

the youthful nature of the district's population and the gender balance that shapes household and community structures.

The youthful structure means higher demand for education and future job creation. If not managed, this could worsen youth unemployment. Out-migration of young males from rural farming areas to urban centres is evident, leaving women to dominate older age categories in farming communities.

2.4.1.4 Dependency Ratio

The district's overall age dependency ratio is about 85.4% meaning that for every 100 working-age individuals (15-64), there are roughly 85 dependents (children under 15 and elderly). This places considerable economic and social responsibilities on the working population.

High dependency increases household poverty levels, especially in rural areas where economic opportunities are limited. Farming households in communities such as Menji, Badu, and Brohani face the dual challenge of supporting dependents while relying on seasonal agricultural incomes.

2.4.1.5 Occupation Distribution

The economy of the Tain District is overwhelmingly agrarian. The majority of residents are engaged in crop farming and livestock rearing, either as self-employed farmers or contributing family workers. Agriculture provides both food and security and household incomes. A smaller share of the population is engaged in non-agricultural activities such as petty trading, services, and small-scale enterprises, mostly concentrated in Nsawkaw, Seikwa, and other peri-urban areas though these remain secondary compared to farming.

The dominance of agriculture is due to fertile lands and limited industrial or service-sector opportunities. However, this over-reliance makes households vulnerable to climate change, price fluctuations, and seasonal poverty. Urban centres like Nsawkaw are gradually diversifying into trade and services, but this remains limited.

2.4.1.6 Rural-Urban Split

The district is predominantly rural in character. About 70% of the population reside in rural communities, while only 30% live in urban settlements. This rural dominance influences access to services, infrastructure, and livelihood opportunities, and places agriculture at the center of household survival strategies.

The rural majority reflects the district's agrarian economy and explains the low density of infrastructure. Service delivery is more challenging in rural communities, which are dispersed and often difficult to access, especially during the rainy season when roads become unmemorable.

2.4.1.7 Religious Compositions

Religious life in the Tain district is diverse, though Christianity is the dominant faith, accounting for about 71.8% of the population. This is followed by Islam (16%), while Traditionalists (2.9%) and adherents of other beliefs make up smaller proportions. The religious diversity contributes to the peaceful coexistence and cultural richness of the district.

Religious diversity has fostered peaceful coexistence in the district, which is an asset for development planning and social cohesion. Churches and mosques also play supportive roles in education and community mobilization.

2.4.1.8 Household Characteristics

The household profile in Tain District is characterized by relatively large households and strong familial networks, shaped significantly by agrarian livelihoods and traditional family systems. The household population of the District stood at **115,568** as of the 2021 PHC. The national average household size in Ghana is **3.6 persons per household**, according to the 2021 PHC preliminary report.

Household Size & Composition: On average, households comprise 5.2 persons, which exceeds the regional average. A nearly balanced mix of household types exists, with 51.2% being nuclear

families and 48.8% extended families. Notably, 10.1% are single-parent nuclear families, suggesting evolving family dynamics influenced by migration or marital changes.

Household Member Roles: Approximately 22% of household members are heads of households. Children account for 43%, spouses for 11.6%, and extended relations (grandchildren, siblings, etc.) make up 18%, while adopted or foster children are relatively rare at 0.4%.

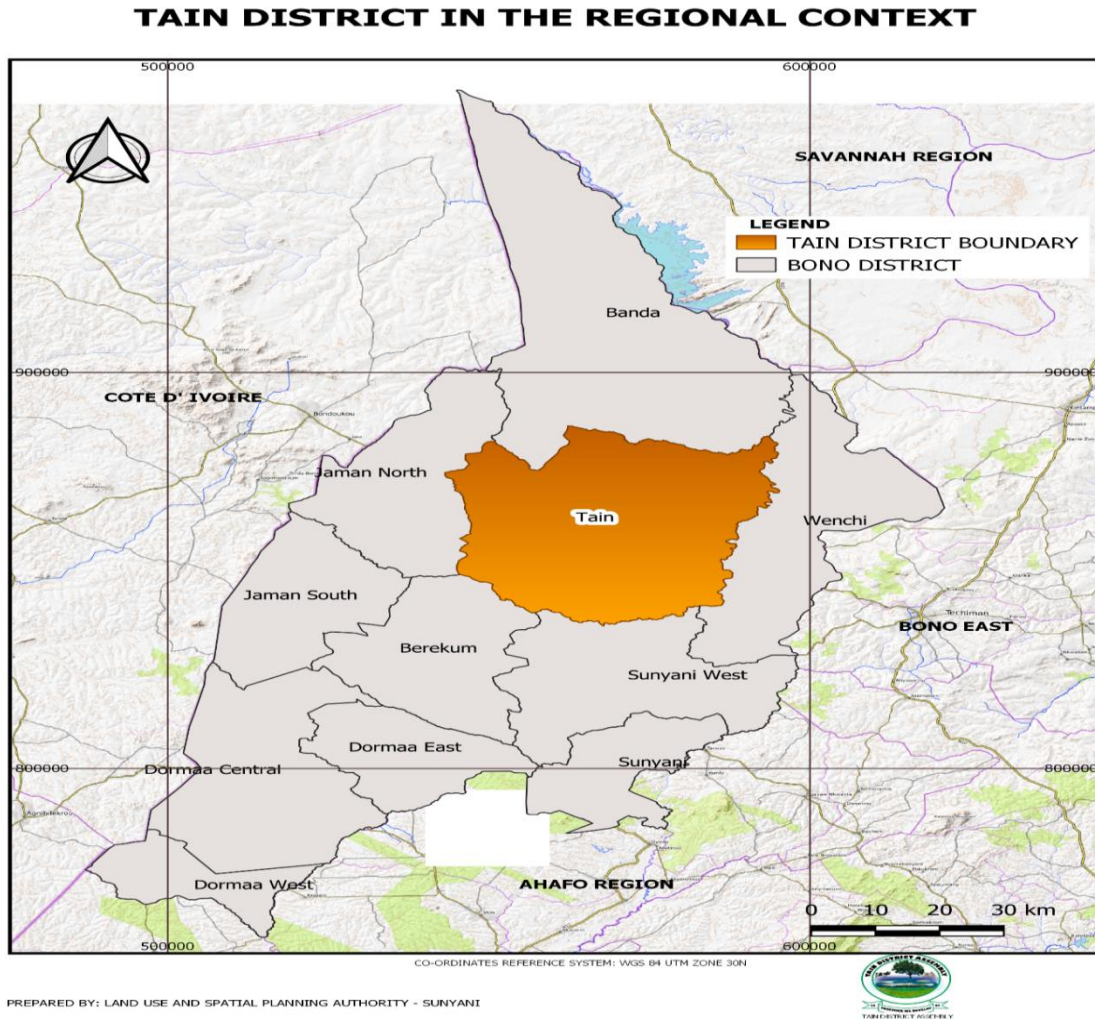
Agricultural Households: Agriculture underpins most livelihoods. Roughly 87.8% of households participate in agricultural activities, including 83.7% of urban and 91.7% of rural households. This underscores the critical role agriculture plays across the district and underscores the potential vulnerability to seasonal and climatic shocks.

Large household sizes are linked to agrarian livelihoods, where family labour is needed for farming. However, they also contribute to higher dependency ratios and place pressure on household incomes, especially where income opportunities are limited.

2.4.1.9 Labour Force

The labour force (persons between 15 and 64 years) constitutes about 54% of the total population. This is strong enough to support the economic activities of both the private and public sectors in the District. However, with a significantly high prevalence of unemployment and underemployment in the District, the economic dependency ratio is higher in reality. The huge dependency population could cause some socio-economic pressure on those who engaged in agriculture, since they would not produce enough to feed more mouths as a result of the rudimentary agriculture.

Figure 2. 2: The Map of Tain District in Regional Context.



Source: LUSPA TDA, 2025

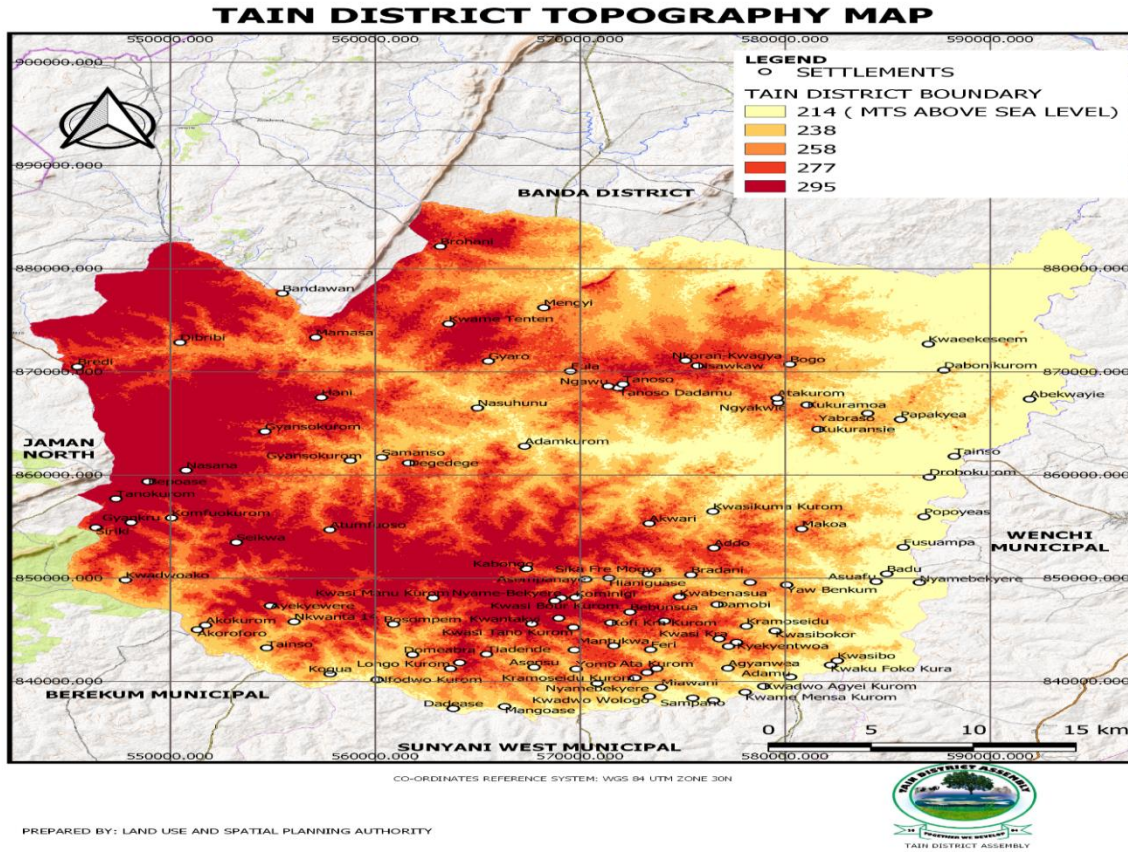
2.5.1.1 Relief and Drainage

The topography is predominantly undulating with gentle slopes of less than 1% inclination. The land generally rises from 30m above sea level to over 61m in the South West, with high elevations of 592.2m occurring around Kwametenten.

The fairly flat nature of the land and the fact that some land is serving as basins for tributaries shows that in future the construction of small towns' water systems in these areas will not be a

problem. The District is mainly drained by the Tain and Nyimpene rivers. **Map 2.3** depict the topography and drainage maps of the Tain District respectively.

Figure 2. 3: Topography Map



Source: Physical Planning Department, TDA, 2025.

2.5.1.2 Vegetation and Climate

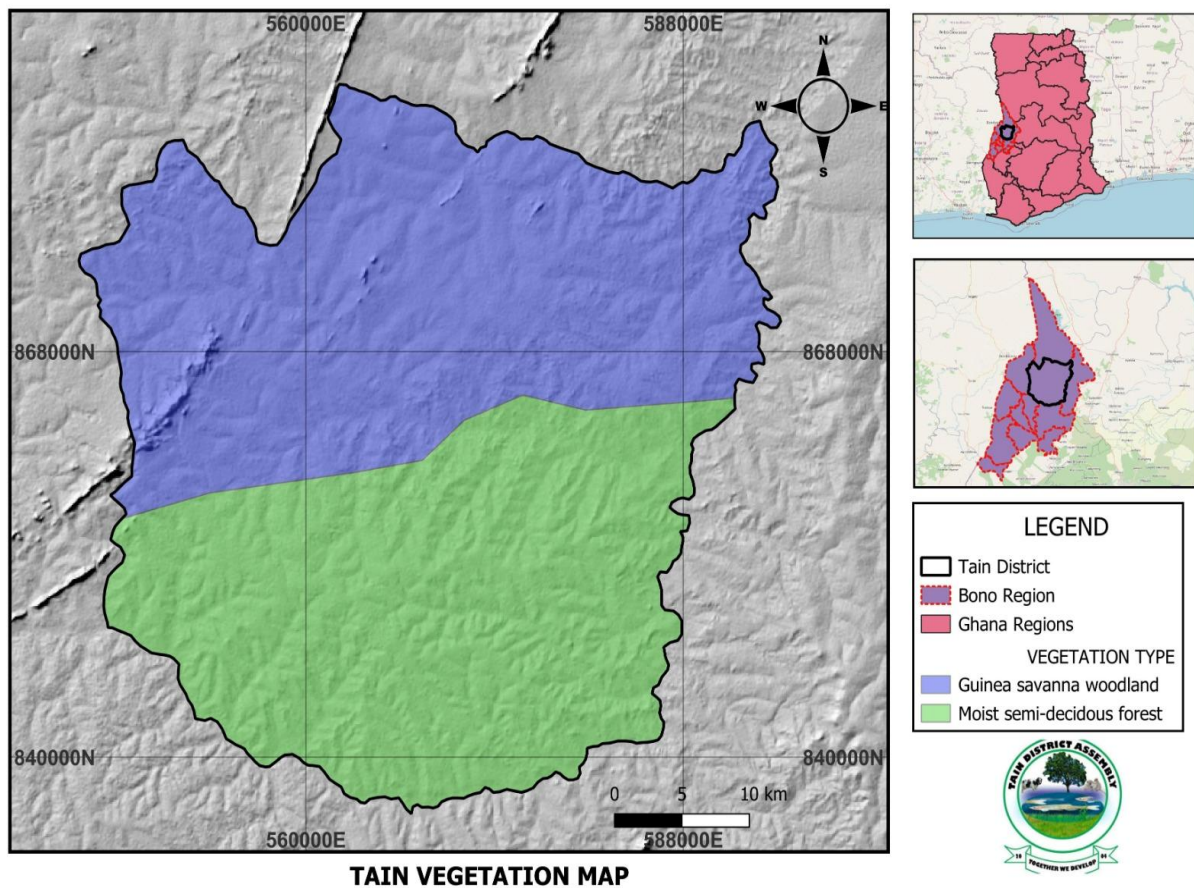
There are two main types of vegetation in the District. These are semi-deciduous forest and savanna woodland. Parts of the original semi-deciduous forest have become a secondary type of vegetation due to extensive lumbering, indiscriminate agricultural fires, logging, and felling of trees for fuel over the years.

The cumulative effect is that secondary vegetation occurs in cultivated areas. Timber species like Odum, Sapele, Wawa and Mahogany are found in places around the northern part of the District.

In the semi-derived savanna areas, there is an absence of large economic trees as a result of logging, charcoal burning and mechanized farming.

This secondary type of forest consists of shrubs and grasses with few native tree species. The favourable climate, combined with the abundant vegetation, if properly managed, could enhance agricultural productivity and subsequently improve the food security of the district. However, the rapid and emerging changes in the vegetation cover pose a potential threat to the native flora and natural species. Map 2.3 illustrates the vegetation map of the district.

Figure 2. 4: Vegetation Map of Tain District



2.5.1.3 Rainfall, Temperature and Humidity

The District lies within the wet semi-equatorial region, with a mean annual rainfall ranging between 1,200 and 1,780mm, with a double rainfall regime pattern. Its major rainy season occurs

between April and June, while the minor rains set in from September to October. The average annual temperature is about 25°C. The month of August experiences a short dry season, with a prolonged dry period occurring between December and March. Relative humidity is also generally high between 70% and 80% during the rainy season.

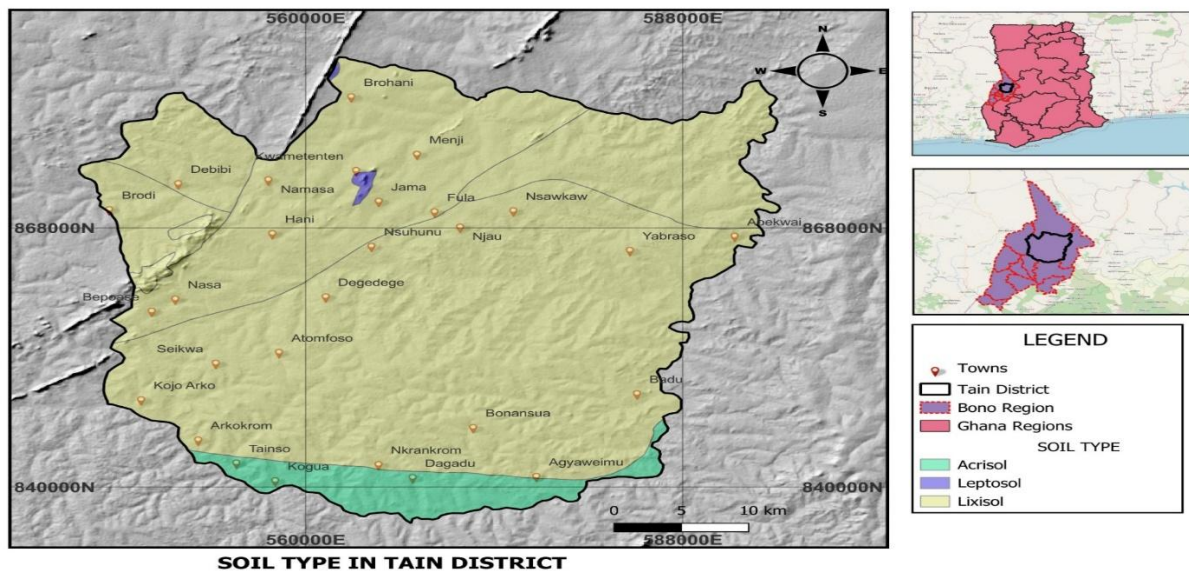
2.5.1.4 Soil, Geology and Minerals.

Geologically, the district is underlain mostly by the Birrimian formation. The area falls under lower Birrimian, which consists of such metamorphosed sediments as phyllite and schist. There are also granite and grano-diorite in the southeast and western parts of the district.

The greatest proportion of the district falls under savanna ochrosol with some lithoso. The land is generally low lying, and most of the soils are sandy loam and, in the valleys, loamy soils exist.

The soils are fairly rich in nutrients and are suitable for the cultivation of crops such as maize, yams and cassava. There are clay deposits for bricks and the soil supports the cultivation of transitional and forest crops like cashew.

Figure 2. 5: Geology Map of Tain District.



Source: Physical Planning Department, TDA, 2025.

The District Assembly, in collaboration with the Traditional Authority, has not issued any concessions. Despite the presence of mineral deposits in the District, mining activities have not yet commenced due to strong resistance from the traditional authorities.

2.5.1.5 Impact of human activities on the physical environment

The livelihood of people depends heavily on their physical environment. Implementation of physical projects aimed at improving the well-being of residents also impacts the district's physical landscape. Human activities such as traditional farming, sand mining, illegal chainsaw operations, and others affect the district's environment. Some notable effects of human activities include frequent land, water, and air pollution, land degradation, climate change, loss of biodiversity, recurrent bush fires, and more. The District Assembly must develop policies to address these issues promptly.

2.6.1 Economy

The structure of the District economy is built around Agriculture. Overall, about 80.2% of households in the District are into agriculture as a full-time means of livelihood. The remaining households attain their livelihood from the other sectors of the economy, such as service, manufacturing /industry and trading.

2.6.1.2 Internally Generated Fund (IGF) Performance

The IGF performance of the District during the planned period was encouraging; however, more efforts should be put into sustaining and improving the performance of IGF Mobilization. Table 1.7 indicates the IGF Performance of the District.

Table 2. 3: IGF Performance.

Year	Projected IGF	Actuals	% Mobilize
2022	442,055.00	389,837.19	88.19
2023	587,374.59	542,332,98	92.33
2024	689,500.00	540,544.93	78.40
2025	757,300,00	326,463,50 (by close of 2025)	43.11

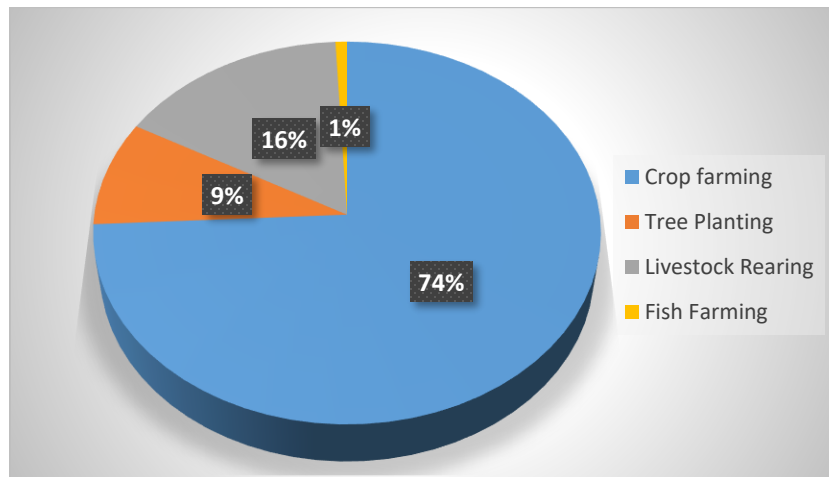
Source: Budget Unit, 2024

In the years under review, the District’s collection has not been consistent. The District needs to improve their collection efforts in order to sustain and increase its revenue collection.

2.6.1.3 Types of agricultural activities undertaken by Households

The District mainly engages in Agriculture as the main source of livelihood. Figure 2.1 shows the main agricultural activities that the 72% (those engage in Agriculture) households engage in as their main economic activity.

Figure 2. 6: Types of agricultural activities of households.



Source: Department of Agric, 2025

Fish farming has the least (only 1% households), which is an indication that limited attention has been given to fish farming activities in the District, especially in the rural areas. Thus, this calls for more interventions and efforts to encourage fish production in the District.

2.6.1.4 Major Crops Produced

The food and vegetable crops, as well as cash crops currently grown in commercial quantities, include Yam, Cassava, chilli pepper, maize, oil palm, cashew, cocoa and plantain. However, cashew production is the major cash crop produced in the District.

2.6.6.4 Major Economic Activities in the District

The District’s economy mainly revolves around three major sectors. These include agriculture, commerce & services and manufacturing sectors. According to the 2010 Population and Housing

Census, 80.8% of the working population engages in Agriculture, 6.2% engage in Commerce & Service, while the remaining 3.9% engage in Manufacturing.

2.6.1.5 Employment Status

According to the District Analytical Report of the 2010 PHC, the economically active population of the District was 81.2% and the economically inactive population was 18.8%. Out of the economically active population, about 98.7% are employed, and only 1.3% are unemployed.

2.6.1.6 Potential Areas of Investment

Investment in the following economic activities can boost Local Economic Development and reduce poverty. These are;

- Banking and financial services
- Pig production
- Livestock production
- Cashew processing
- Tourism
- Cashew Plantation
- Support for SMEs

2.6.1.7 Tourism

The District is one of the endowed districts with tourism potential in Ghana. Nature has created beautiful sites of historic and aesthetic importance. These include – the confluence in Tainso, where rivers Nyimpene and Tain meet, yet the water does not mix but flows along, the Menji crocodile pond, which consists of over fifty (50) species of crocodiles and Begho Museum and archaeological sites. The strategic location of these, when developed, could attract more tourists from both internal and international sources. The pictures below show some of the potential tourist sites in the District.

However, none of these potential tourist sites in the District, apart from the Begho archaeological site, has been developed to attract public attention and grease the economic fortunes of the District.

Even the Begho site still requires more facilities like lodging facilities, restaurants and good roads to function properly.

2.6.1.8 Mining

Gold is located in areas such as Hani and other unconfirmed locations in the District. The Birimian rocks hold the potential for exploitation of gold, diamond and other precious stones. Though these mineral deposits have been identified in the District, mining activities have yet to be undertaken. Illegal mining, popularly called Galamsay, is currently ongoing in Hani. DISEC and the traditional leaders are exploring ways of curbing it since its inception a couple of months ago.

2.6.1.9 Manufacturing Industry

Five percent (5.6%) of the District's workforce is, however, engaged by the manufacturing industry. The sector is at a rudimentary stage and lacks modern forms of technological innovation. It is characterized by small-scale vehicle repairs, scrap works, woodworks, handicrafts, and the manufacturing of rudimentary/ subsistence farm implements. Therefore, the district-level stakeholders need to facilitate the process for the quick establishment of some factories to create employment for youth and enhance the prices of farm produce through value addition. Thus, the twenty-four-hour economy policy must be strengthened in the District to boost manufacturing.

2.6.1.10 Commerce and Services

Commerce in the District is restricted to buying and selling predominantly agricultural produce, locally manufactured items and second-hand items. Commercial activities are high during the weekly market days. There are four weekly markets in the District, namely: Nsawkaw market, Badu market, Seikwa market and Debibi market. Besides these weekly markets, there are stores in other town centres where a wide range of goods are sold. However, the District does not have modern market infrastructures at these market centers. The commerce and service sector in the District is still underdeveloped and needs a major boost to make it more vibrant to serve the changing trends of commerce and distributive trading.

The commercial activities of the district are supported by financial institutions. These include Nkoranman and BACCSOD. These institutions offer financial services to boost commerce in the District.

2.7.1 Social Services

Social services are deliberate interventions provided by the state with the intention of enhancing the citizenry's general well-being and social welfare. These include education and health delivery, as well as water and sanitation provision.

2.7.1.1 Education

The Tain District currently has a total of 290 basic schools (public = 236 and private = 54). This comprises 108 kindergartens, 110 primary schools and 72 junior high schools (JHS) located in eight educational circuits. The District also has 5 senior high schools. However, there is no Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in the District. Table 2.4 shows a summary of educational facilities in the District.

Figure 2. 7: Accessibility to Educational Facilities

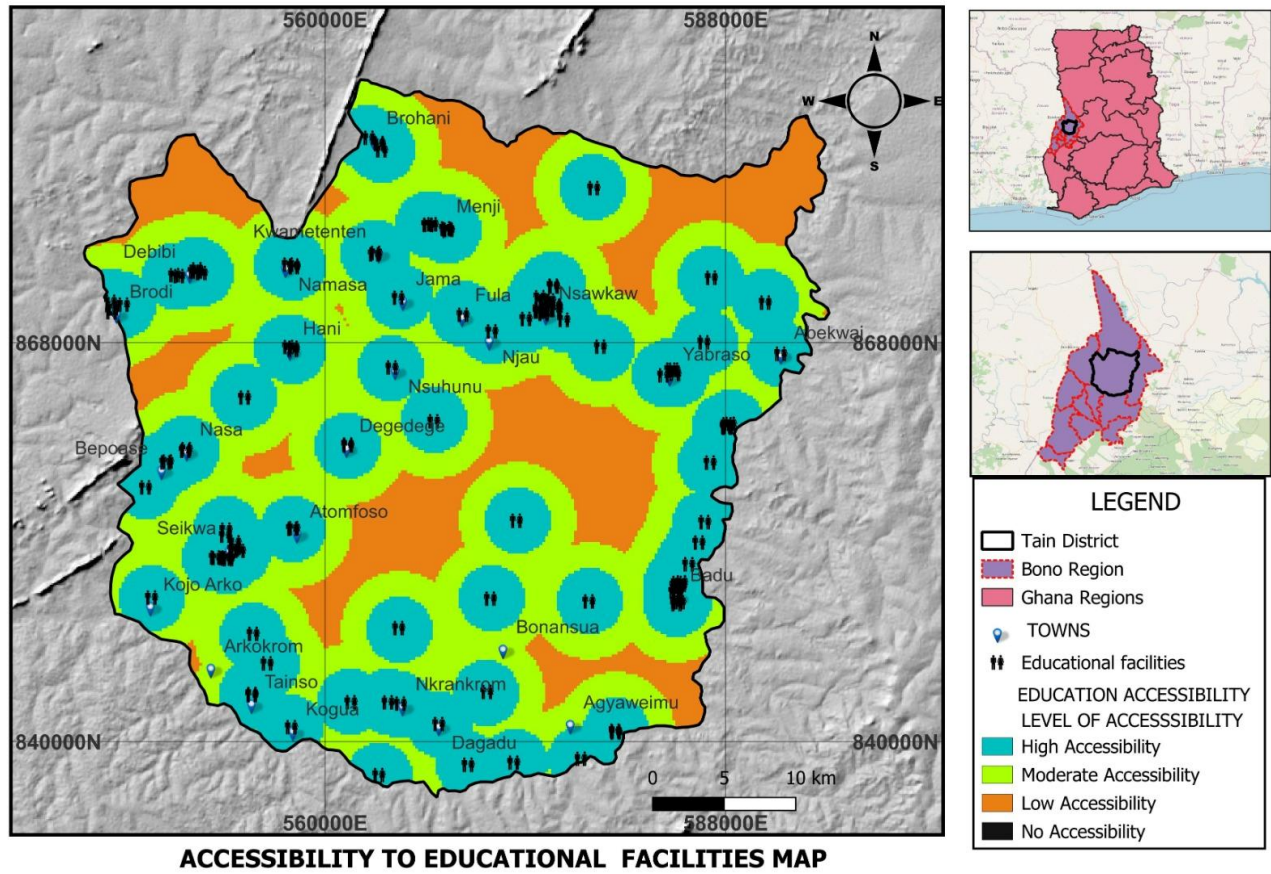


Table 2. 4: Number of Schools in the District

LEVEL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
KG	86	22	108
PRIMARY	88	22	110
JHS	62	10	72
SHS	4	1	5
TOTAL	240	55	295

Source: GES, Nsawkaw, 2024

2.7.1.1.1 School Enrolment

Table 3.5 shows the trend in enrolment from 2022 to 2024 academic years. Total enrolment at the basic level

Table 2. 5: School Enrolment

Year	K. G	Primary	JHS	SHS
2022	7,141	16,244	4,807	
2023	9,162	18,891	5,754	
2024	7,116	17,987	6348	4982

Source: GES, Nsawkaw, 2024

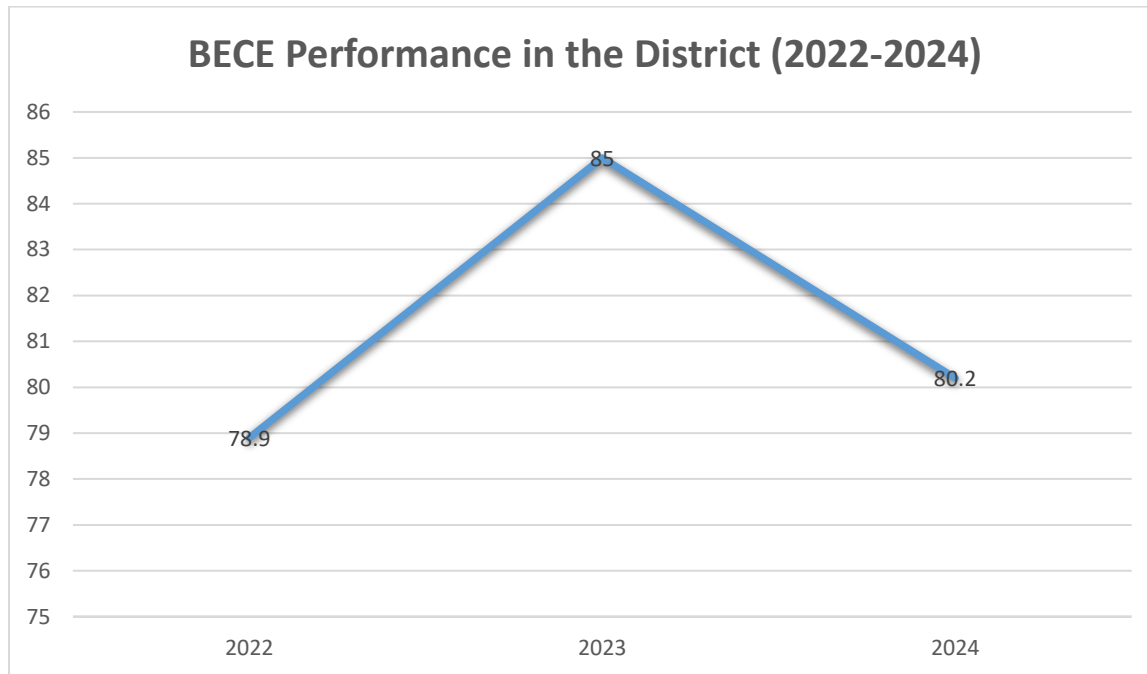
2.7.1.1.2 Teaching Staff in the District

The District has a total number of 1,487 teachers. Out of this, 214 are teaching in the K.G, 607 are teaching in the various Primary schools, 368 are in JHS and the remaining 298 are teaching in the SHSs. However, out of the total 1,487 teachers, 9% (134) are untrained teachers while the remaining 91% (1,353) are trained teachers.

2.7.1.1.3 BECE Performance

The District's BECE results show a consistent increase in the pupil's performance from 2022 to 2024. This is indicated in figure 2.2.

Figure 2. 8: BECE performance in the District.



Source, APR, 2022, 2023, & 2024.

The District recorded a BECE pass rate of **78.9%** in **2022**, which improved significantly to **85.0%** in **2023**, reflecting better performance outcomes. However, in **2024**, the pass rate declined slightly to **80.2%**, though it remained above the 2022 level. This trend indicates progress in educational outcomes, but also highlights the need for sustained interventions to maintain and further improve performance.

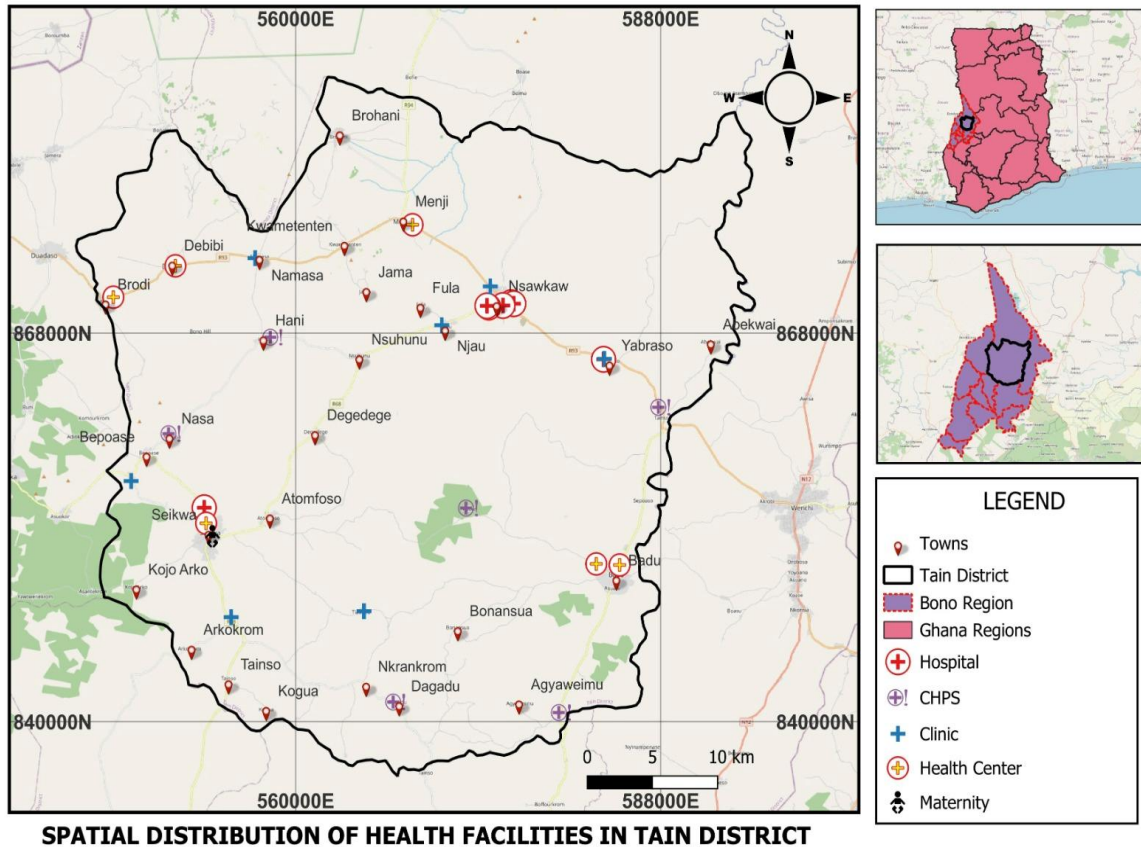
2.7.1.1.4 Major issues affecting education in the district

The following are the main challenges affecting the quality of education delivery in the district:

- Inadequate furniture for basic schools
- Deplorable conditions of educational infrastructures
- Inadequate logistics and materials to carry out educational activities at the Directorate

- Inadequate educational facilities.

Figure 2. 9: Geographical Distribution of Educational Facilities in the District



2.7.2.1 Health Services

Healthcare delivery in the District is premised on the following objectives:

- Ensure Sustainable, Affordable, Equitable and Easily Accessible Health Care Services (UHC)
- Reduce morbidity, disability and mortality and intensify prevention & control of NCDs
- Enhance Efficiency in Governance & Management of Health System
- Intensify Prevention & Control of Communicable Diseases and Ensure the Reduction of New HIV & AIDS/STIs Infections, Especially Among the Vulnerable Groups

All health-related activities in the District are driven by the passion to improve the general health status of the citizens, and the above objectives serve as the fulcrum to achieve that.

2.7.2.1.1 Health infrastructure

The formal health system in the district consists of 1 District hospital, 6 Health Centres, 12 functional CHPS Compounds, and 3 private maternity homes/clinics. There are also 2 CHAG facilities within the District. The District still needs additional CHPS shortly to complement the others to deliver quality services to the people.

2.7.2.1.2 Access to Health Care Facilities

The existing number of facilities in the District indicates that some communities have low access to health care facilities. A look at the number of facilities simply portrays that accessibility to health care facilities is mainly health centres, CHPs and sometimes traditional healers. This is because these facilities are to a very large extent distributed within the major communities in the District. Distance to the major health facility is a huge challenge in the District since the facility is located in the District capital.

2.7.2.1.3 Health Staff Situation in the District

The District continues to suffer from inadequate health workers, especially in rural areas. As of 2024, the population-to-doctor ratio was 1:3,211. The number of Nurses and midwives in the District is comparatively good, but not enough to cater for every locality in the District. The District has a nurse-to-population ratio of 1:375, and that of midwives is 1:499. Other health staff (e.g., Pharmacist, Biomedical scientist, Laboratory Technician, etc) are inadequate.

2.7.2.1.4 Top 10 Diseases in the District

According to the 2024 Annual Progress Report of the District Health Directorate (MHD), Table 3.6 shows the top 10 diseases in the District.

Table 2. 6: Top 10 diseases in the District.

2022		2023		2024	
DISEASES		DISEASES		DISEASES	
Malaria		Malaria		Malaria	
URTI		URTI		URTI	
Diarrhoea		Diarrhoea		Diarrhoea	
Rheumatism & Joint Pains		Rheumatism & Joint Pains		Rheumatism & Joint Pains	
Acute UTI		Acute UTI		Acute UTI	
Skin Diseases		Intestinal worms		Intestinal worms	
Anaemia		Skin Diseases		Skin Diseases	
Intestinal worms		Anaemia		Anaemia	
Acute eye infection		Typhoid Fever		Typhoid Fever	
Otitis media		Acute eye infection		hypertension	

Source: DHD, 2024

Malaria has continued to be the top disease in the District for the past 3 years. Malaria control programmes need to be intensified.

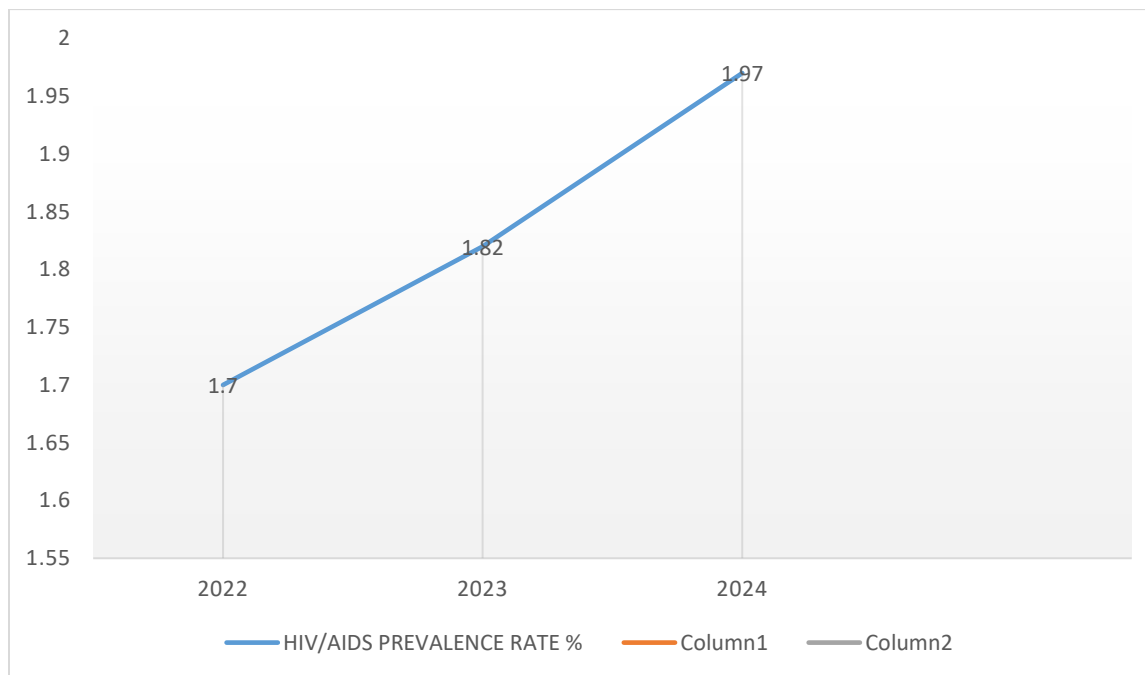
2.7.2.1.5 Maternal and Infant Mortality.

The District, over the years, has implemented programmes to ensure zero maternal death. Ante-natal care and post-natal services have been deepened, but the District recorded one maternal death in 2018 and 2020. The figure is low, but it is not the best to record even a single death during labour. Infant Mortality due to malaria has not been recorded for the past four years.

2.7.2.1.6 HIV/AIDS situation in the District.

The prevalence rate of the pandemic in the District was 1.97% in 2024, which was higher than the national prevalence rate of 1.5%. HIV/AIDS continues to pose health challenges to the citizens, hence HIV/AIDS programmes must be intensified. Figure 1.8 shows the prevalence rate of the disease since 2022.

Figure 2. 10: HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE RATE (%)



Source: DHD 2024

2.7.3.3 Child Protection

This refers to measures and structures to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence affecting children. In Ghana, the Children’s Act, 1998 (Act 560) provides the rights of the child and covers issues of parental duties and responsibilities, maintenance, adoption, etc. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development in the District is responsible

Table 2. 7: Child Protection Cases

S/N	Nature of case recorded	Number of cases	Status of resolution	
			Resolved	Pending
1	Paternity	3	3	0
2	Custody	9	9	0
3	Child abuse	0	0	0
4	Child trafficking	0	0	0
5	Domestic violence	2	2	0
6	Family welfare	27	27	0
7	Maintenance	21	21	0

Source: SW/CD, 2024

All the cases recorded in the district over the period under review were solved amicably by the social welfare and community development department.

2.7.3.4 Social Protection

The Tain District Assembly is implementing some Social Intervention and Poverty Alleviation Programmes aimed at improving the socio-economic lives of the people. These programmes are introduced by the government as a measure to cushion the vulnerable and the poor in the District, in particular, and the country at large. Table 1.6 shows the summary of these development interventions in the District.

Table 2. 8: Social Intervention Programmes

Social Intervention programmes	No. of beneficiaries	
	Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme	20,000	19,142
Capitation Grants	255,164	255,164
National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)	100%	58%
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	1125	1125

National Youth Employment Programme	600	450
One District-One Factory Programme	1	1
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	200	250
Free Senior High School	2,000	1,505

Source: APR, 2024.

The targets for the programmes could not be achieved at the end of the plan period. These interventions need to be strengthened in the next plan period to ensure improvement in the living conditions of the people.

2.7.4.1 Water and Sanitation

A. Access to water

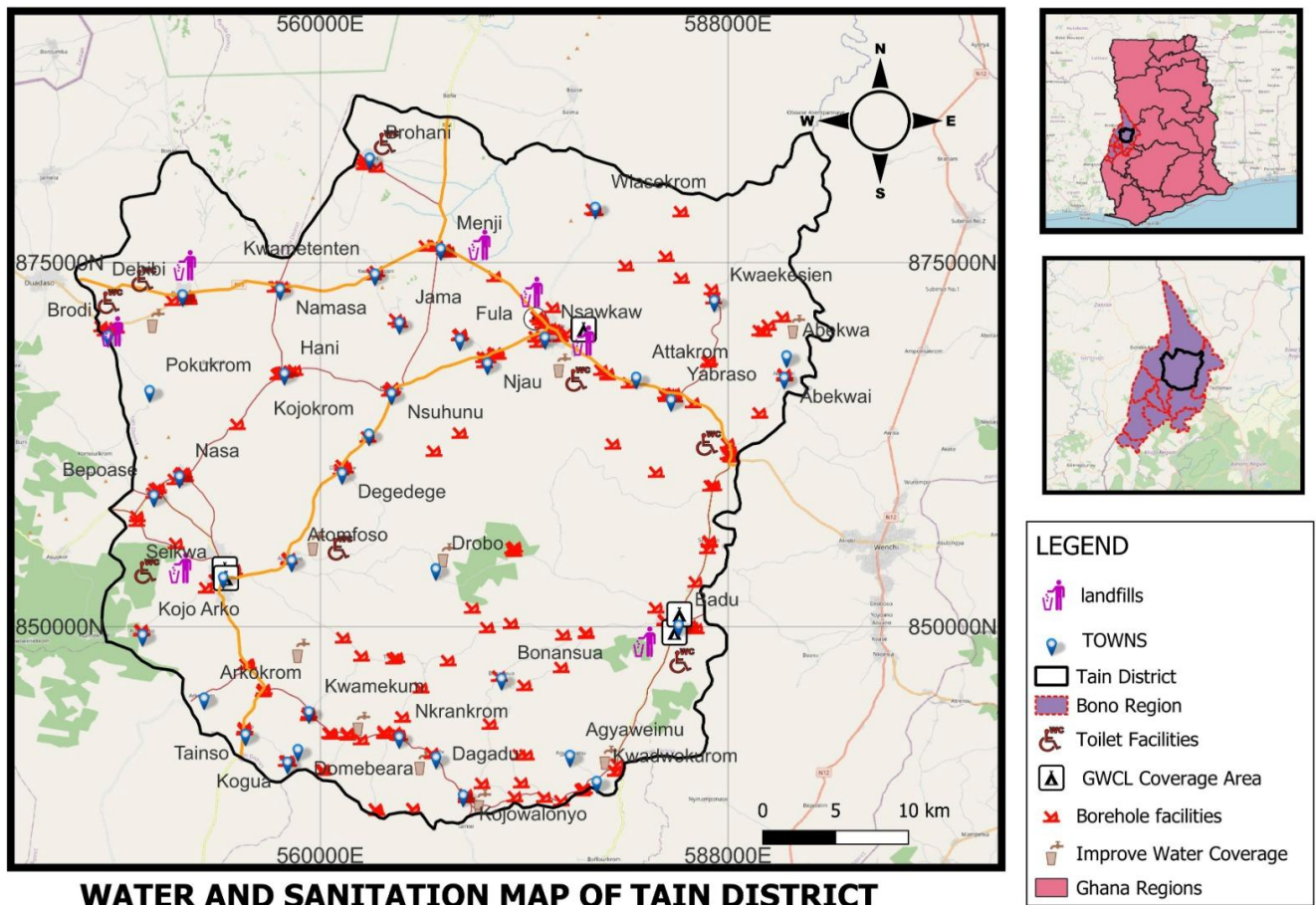
Water is vital for all living beings and must be available in sufficient quantity and quality to sustain life. The degradation of water resources has long been a concern for human society. Proper management of water resources is essential for quality control and the treatment of water systems. An uncontrolled increase in population puts excessive pressure on available water sources, requiring measures to prevent loss of lives and property damage. Some of these control measures include storm drainage systems, flood mitigation structures like dams, and the design of main road culvert systems, among others. Although Earth holds plenty of water, only about 2.5% is fresh, and most of it resides underground as groundwater, making only a small fraction readily accessible for human use. Therefore, ensuring an adequate supply of water for human needs is crucial.

The District is well supplied with water resources. There are two main rivers—the Tain River and the Nyimpene—that dry up during the dry season. Additionally, groundwater is available within the basement complex, which includes crystalline igneous and metamorphic rocks. Overall, the groundwater resource in the District is good, though there are some areas with localized pollution and elevated levels of iron, fluoride, and other minerals.

Some of the activities that threaten the sustainable management of water resources in the District include: Pollution of river bodies, Illegal mining activities, Encroachments around water bodies and Flooding.

The District has about four hundred and sixty-five (465) boreholes, of which Three Hundred and forty-five (345) are functional. There are also Ninety-seven (97) small town water systems that provide portable water to individual households in the District. As of 2024, about 68% of the total population has access to good drinking water.

Figure 2. 11: Distribution of water and sanitation facilities in the District.



B. Solid Waste Disposal

Using the public dumping sites (container and open space) is the main method of solid waste disposal, accounting for 84.1 per cent of the methods used in the district. Dumping indiscriminately is also very high (11.8%) and may serve as a breeding ground for many kinds of ailments in those areas.

A similar pattern is observed in terms of the localities, even though the figures differ in magnitude. For example, a high proportion (18.9%) of the households in the rural communities dispose of their liquid waste indiscriminately

C. Liquid Waste Disposal

Liquid waste is also mostly thrown onto the street by most (48.7%) of the households. An equally high percentage of households (45.4%) also dispose of their liquid waste by throwing it onto the compound outside, which is not hygienic enough. Less than two per cent (1.7%) of the households in the district dispose of their solid waste through a sewerage system. A similar pattern is observed for both rural and urban areas, except that the majority of the households in the rural communities dispose of their waste onto the compound (54.7%).

D. Toilet Facilities

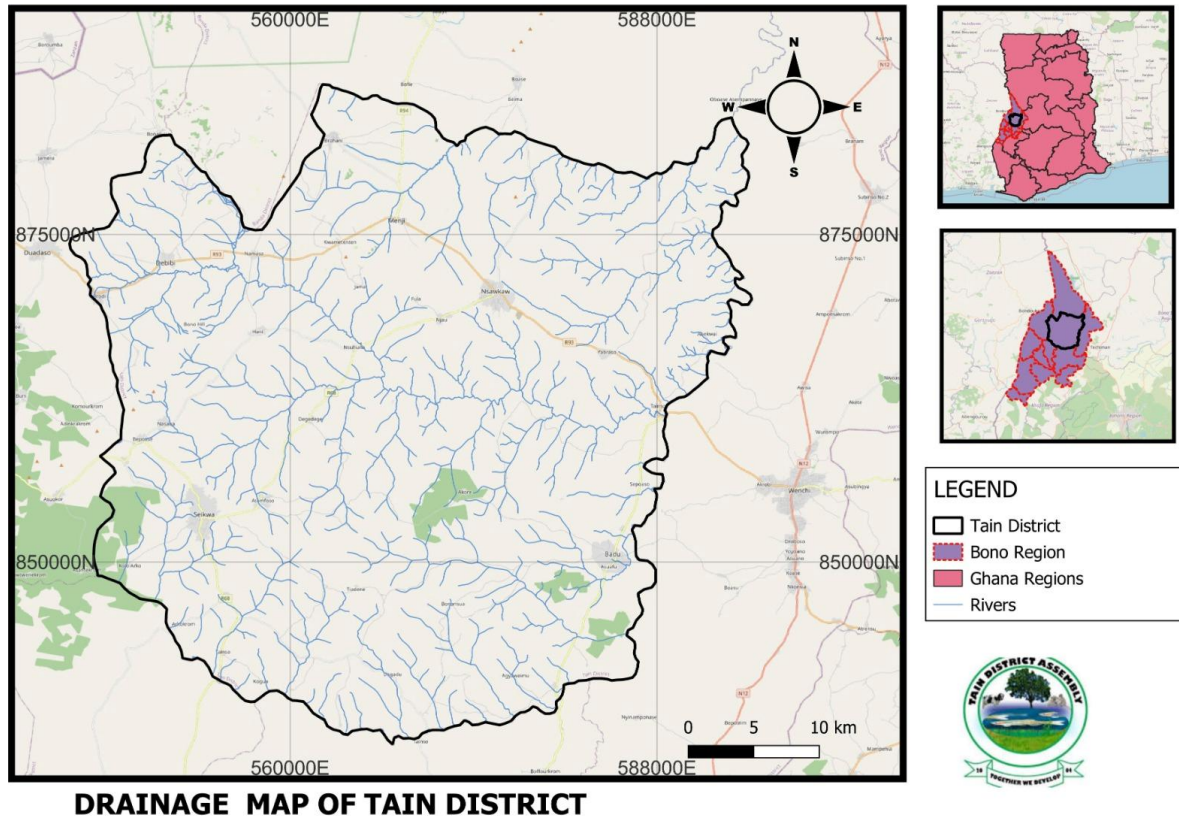
The most common toilet facility used by households in the district is a public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan), representing 44.1%, followed by pit latrine (18.7%). About 30.1% of the population in the district has no toilet facility. About two in ten of households (25.2%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house, while 25.5% own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

The District has about 7,622 households' latrines and 11 Public toilets (septic tanks). About 46.2% of the total population has access to decent toilet facilities. The 2020 Annual Progress Report postulates that 70.4% of the People in the District have access to improved sanitation.

E. Drainage System

Most communities in the District, including the District capital, do not have a proper drainage system. The inadequacy of proper drains has led to the accumulation of stagnant water with offensive smells in and around residential areas. Drains along main roads are choked with filth, giving rise to mosquito breeding, especially during the rainy season.

Figure 2. 12: Drainage Map of Tain District



2.7.5 Gender Analysis

Popular participation in decision-making processes at the local level is vital in the decentralization process of Ghana. However, women and other vulnerable groups, who arguably form the majority of the population, are underrepresented in the Assemblies. Out of the 36 elected Assembly Members, only one is female. The Assembly has 5 female government appointees. So, in all, there are only 6 females out of the total 52 Assembly Members.

2.7.5.1 Societal Roles of Men, Women, Boys and Girls

Gender roles are the different tasks, responsibilities and expectations that society has defined and allocated to men, women, boys and girls. Generally, three (3) major gender roles can be identified: reproductive, productive and community management roles. Table 1.9 shows Gender roles in the District.

Table 2. 9: Gender Roles as Socially Defined in the District

No	Gender Group	Defined Roles and Responsibilities	Needs and Interest	Current Situation (Remarks)
1	Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are often heads of families or households • Provision of accommodation for the family. • Raise monies for the upkeep of their families/households. • Recognized as decision-makers and hence involved in decision-making that affects the development of their communities. Provision of food for the family. • Are often owners of productive resources such as land? • Entirely responsible for the welfare of their families and households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their families and especially their wives submit to their decisions. • Have access to reliable sources of income that enable them to meet the needs of their families. • Are recognized as leaders and given due respect. • They are actively involved in decision making both within the family and in the communities. 	<p>Men are actively involved in decision-making and general development of the district</p>
2	Boys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behave like men and for that matter like the father. • Assist in house chores like pounding fufu and fetching water for the family. • Take over the responsibilities of the father in his absence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are given chance to participate in decision making. • Their basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education and health are provided for. 	<p>Involvement of boys and for that matter the youth in decision making is limited</p>

			•	
3	Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must ensure that there is food on the table • Must back the decision of the men • Nursing and raising of children in the family. • Ensure upkeep of the home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace in family and society. • Are involved in making decisions that affect their lives and families. • Have their children • Proper upbringing of their children • Have happy/successful marriages 	The involvement of women in decision-making and the development process is limited because of marginalization by men and the lack of gender desk officers at the DA to promote gender issues.
4	Girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the mother in all house chores like sweeping, cleaning, washing, cooking and fetching water. • Behave like women, and for that matter, like the mother. • Take over management of the household in the absence of the mother. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education and health are provided for. • Are given a chance to participate in decision-making. 	The involvement of girls, and for that matter, the youth, in decision-making is limited

Housing

Housing in the Tain district is largely traditional, with many households living in compound houses and mud-based structures. Access to improved housing facilities such as durable roofing, sanitation, and water connections remains limited in rural areas.

Low household incomes, reliance on local building materials, and a slow pace of infrastructural modernization are a few causes to the housing systems in the district. Poor housing conditions contribute to overcrowding, health risks (especially malaria and respiratory diseases), and vulnerability to weather conditions.

Housing quality is relatively better in Nsawkaw and Seikwa, where block houses and improved facilities are increasing, compared to peripheral rural communities where traditional housing dominates.

Migration

Migration is a key social feature of the district. Out-migration, particularly among the youth, is common, with many leaving rural farming communities for educational, trading, and employment opportunities in larger urban centers such as Sunyani, Kumasi, Techiman and Accra. Seasonal migration is also observed, especially during the dry season when farming activities reduce.

This situation causes limited non-agricultural job opportunities, poor rural infrastructure, and the attraction of urban livelihoods.

While remittances support household incomes, the departure of able-bodied youth reduces labor for farming activities in rural communities. This has led to increased reliance on women and the elderly in agriculture.

In terms of spatial context, out-migration is most pronounced in communities such as Menji, Brohani, Nsawkaw, and Badu, where youth leave for towns, leaving behind aging populations.

Family life

Family life in the Tain District remains strongly communal, with extended families still prominent. However, pressures from migration, poverty, and modernization are reshaping family structures.

Economic challenges, cultural change, and exposure to urban lifestyles through migration. Family responsibilities are increasingly shifting, with single-parent households and child-headed households becoming more noticeable. Extended family support systems are weakening, which affects child welfare and aged care. These changes are more visible in semi-urban areas such as Nsawkaw, where modern lifestyles influence household structures, while rural areas maintain more traditional extended family patterns, though under economic strain.

Youth

The youth represent the largest demographic group in the district, with strong potential to contribute to economic growth. However, youth unemployment remains major challenges. Limited diversification of the local economy, inadequate vocational training, and mismatch between skills and available opportunities.

The effect of this contributes to rural-urban migration, idleness, and in some cases, vulnerability to social vices such as substance abuse. In towns like Nsawkaw and Seikwa, some youth are engaged in trading and services, while in the rural peripheries, many youth remain underemployed in subsistence farming.

2.7.6 Environment

2.7.6.1 Infrastructures

A. Road network and condition

Roads are a very important means of transport and form an integral part of any process towards the meaningful development of a people. Where there are roads, commerce, social activities, and any form of human endeavor thrives, as both people and goods are carried to various destinations

Generally, most feeder roads in the district are often not motorable during the rainy season due to torrential rains and a lack of periodic maintenance. The affected communities are typically isolated from the rest of the district during the peak rainy season. The affected settlements are unable to access certain facilities such as health, market and education. At the same time, it is often difficult to reach them with development programmes and interventions.

Data from the works department reveals that the total road network in the district stands at 565km, out of which 38km is tarred. The length of the untarred road is 527km, and 89km has been reshaped so far.

To integrate rural economies with urban economies and facilitate productivity in agro-industry, it is necessary to improve overall maintenance of the transport infrastructure and rehabilitate farm-to-market roads in the district.

The reduction of the total length of tarred and reshaped roads implies that the district, especially farmers, face the difficulty of sending their produce to the market centres. Therefore, there should be a concerted effort to improve a larger portion of the road to ease the difficulty of transportation in the district, considering the vast and scattered nature of the District.

B. Settlement Systems

An essential element in the distribution of services and infrastructure across geographic space is the settlement system. Thus, the hierarchy of settlements influences accessibility to services such as health, postal services, agriculture extension, banking, police and others.

- **Human Settlement Patterns**

The settlement pattern of the District can be described as highly rural, except for Badu, Nsawkaw and Seikwa, which are urban by the population criteria. Settlements are fairly distributed in the district, with the major ones along the main road. The scattered nature and small sizes of most settlements in the district pose particular difficulties in the provision of facilities that require a minimum population threshold to make them viable. Table 1.7 shows the major settlements in the District.

Table 2. 10: Major Settlements in the District

S/N	Tain District	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Badu	15,618	16,024	16446	16883	17,336	17,789
2	Seikwa	12,619	12,947	13288	13,641	13,881	14,373
3	Debibi	8,778	9,006	9,243	9,489	9,744	9,998
4	Nsawkaw	7,607	7,805	8,010	8,223	8,444	8,664
5	Brohani	7,323	7,513	7711	7916	8129	8,341
6	Brodi	5,529	5,672	5822	5977	7137	6,298
7	Nasana	5,174	5309	5448	5593	5743	5,893
8	Menji	3,880	3981	4086	4194	4307	4,419
9	Bepoase	3,461	3551	3644	3741	3842	3,942

10	Namasa	3,217	3301	3388	3478	3571	3,664
11	Atomfoso	3,040	3119	3201	3286	3474	3,466
12	Hani	2,399	2461	2526	2593	2663	2,732
13	Asufofo-Badu	2,284	2343	2405	2469	2535	2,601
14	Nkonakwagya	2,104	2158	2216	2274	2335	2,396
15	Kyekyewere	988	1014	1040	1068	1086	1,125
16	TOTAL	128,280	131,615	135,079	138,671	142,391	146, 111

Source: 2021 PHC GSS TDA, DPCU, 2024

C. Energy Services

Information from the 2010 PHC database shows that the main source of lighting for dwelling units in the District is electricity (58.4%). Currently, all the urban communities (100%) are connected to the National Grid. However, about 25% of rural communities are not connected to the national Grid and therefore, cannot use electricity.

D. Telecommunication Services

The District has three telecommunication service providers at the moment. These include: MTN, Telecel, and Airtel/TIGO. Signals are all activated for the reception, but there are some communities in the rural areas of the District which do not receive these signals. In an attempt to solve the situation of poor telecommunication network in the District, the District Assembly, in collaboration with Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication (GIFEC), has erected six communication masts at Tainso-Badu, Yabraso, Namasa, Nsuhunu, Tanokrom and Dagadu.

2.7.7 Governance

Governance refers to the process of decision-making and the process by which these decisions are implemented. The major characteristics of good governance include: participation, consensus building, transparency, responsiveness, effectiveness and efficiency, equity and inclusiveness, reduction in corruption, transparency and accountability and the say of both majority and minority groups.

Under the Local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936), the Tain District Assembly was established by Legislative Instrument (LI) LI 2090 in June 2004. The District is the highest political-administrative and planning authority at the District level and has the sole responsibility of governing and developing the entire District. Under the Act, the Assembly has deliberative, legislative and executive functions, which empower it to discharge its socio-economic development mandate to the people.

2.7.7.1 Composition of the District Assembly

The District Assembly is made up of the following:

- i. The District Chief Executive (DCE)
- ii. 52 Assembly members, made up of 36 elected by universal adult suffrage and 16 other members appointed by the Government in line with the Local Government Act 462, which requires the Government to appoint 30% of the elected Assembly members in consultation with interest groups.
- iii. The Member of Parliament in the District
- iv. The District Chief Executive, who represents the Central Government in the District, chairs the Executive Committee, which is responsible for the execution of administrative and executive functions of the District Assembly.

The Executive Committee of the Assembly has a number of sub-committees performing various functions. These include:

- ❖ Finance and Administration Sub-committee
- ❖ Works Sub-committee
- ❖ Social Services Sub-committee
- ❖ Development Planning Sub-committee
- ❖ Justice and Security Sub-committee
- ❖ Agric and Fishery Sub-committee

❖ Public Relations and complaints committee

The sub-committees have deliberative functions and submit the results of their deliberations to the Executive Committee for action and steps to be taken. Actions taken are submitted /forwarded to the General Assembly for ratification, approval and implementation.

2.7.7.2 Departments of the Assembly

The following Departments are currently operating under Tain District Assembly;

1. Central Administration
2. Finance Department
3. Health Department
4. Department of Education, Youth and Sports
5. Department of Agriculture
6. Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
7. Department of Trade and Industry /Business Advisory Center (BAC)
8. Physical Planning Department
9. Works Department
10. Disaster Prevention and Management Department
11. Department of Birth and Death

2.7.7.3 Sub-Structures of the Assembly

The Assembly is subdivided into (176) Unit Committees members in thirty-nine (36) Electoral Areas grouped into six (6) sub-structures

These include:

- Badu Town Council
- Nsawkaw Area Council
- Seikwa Area Council

- Menji Area Council
- Kyekyewere Area Council
- Bepoase Area Council

2.7.7.4 Traditional Authorities

The District has three paramountcies, namely: Nsawkaw, Badu, Seikwa and Tain Divisional Council. All of them have their sub-chiefs working to safeguard peace and tranquility in the District. However, the longstanding dispute between the two factions in Brodi obstructs development in the Town.

2.7.7.5 Stakeholders Engagement in Decision Making Process

The level of stakeholders' participation in the district varies concerning the subject matter and also several factors like the benefits to be gained (immediate or future) from the issue under discussions, the availability of appropriate mechanism that allows all stakeholders to participate in issues that concern them and their political and religious affiliations. The following stakeholders take part in the following interventions

A. Assembly Members and Unit Committee Members

They take an active role in planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of ongoing development projects in the District the Assembly Members are responsible for the approval of the Annual Plan and Composite Annual Budget for implementation.

B. Non-Governmental/Civil Society Organizations

The role of Non-governmental and civil society organizations in the development of the District cannot be overemphasized. The level of participation by these stakeholders clearly shows that there is good collaboration, partnership and information flow between the Assembly and the Stakeholders. They take part in planning, Monitoring and evaluation of projects as well as taking

part in various sensitization programmes to help citizens stay abreast with contemporary planning and development issues.

The district can boast of three local NGOs and nine Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) operating in HIV/AIDS and other development programmes. The NGOs available are Resource Link Foundation (RLF), Social Development and Improvement Agency (SODIA) in collaboration with Action Aid Ghana, and the Islamic Exposition Centre. The CBOs operating in the district include Menji Abotare Ye Women's Group.

C. Vulnerable and Marginalize

These groups of people include Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), the aged and the children in the various localities. The planning process is participatory and transparent so that the needs of the people are adequately covered. The vulnerable and the marginalized took part in the need's assessment and prioritization of development needs. This was to make sure the plan covers their needs. They also take part in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes.

D. Non-decentralized Departments, state agencies, and other stakeholders

The Assembly works in collaboration with all the departments and other agencies in and outside the District. These departments support the assembly to pursue her development agenda. Examples of these stakeholders include Bono Regional Coordinating Council, Nsawkaw Traditional Council, Badu Town Council, Seikwa Traditional Council, Tain Divisional Council, GPRTU & PROTOA, Tain FM, Banks, Local Council of Churches, The Muslim Community, Ghana Police Service, etc.

E. The General Citizens

Development decisions have never escaped the general citizens who are the ultimate beneficiaries of the projects. Market women, Drivers, Farmers, and other workers have always been engaged in making decisions such as fee fixing resolutions, planning and monitoring projects.

Peace and Security

A. Police Service

At the moment, the District has 2 major police stations at Nsawkaw, and Badu with total staff strength of 31. With an estimated population of 131,615 in 2025, the police-citizen ratio was 1: 4,246 compared to the national figures of 1:1200. This calls for some efforts from stakeholders to increase the staff strength to enhance regular patrols to enhance citizens’ security within the District.

B. The Ghana Fire Service

There is only one fire station at Seikwa manned by 41 staff (Male=26 and Female=15) in the District, whose major responsibility is to combat fire outbreaks and resource operation when accidents occur. The District has one modern fire tender, which aids the activities of the unit. At the moment the sector has a citizen’s ratio of 1: 3860. The service currently lacks the needed financial and logistical support to effectively execute its functions.

2.7.8 Vulnerability Analysis.

Vulnerability is a socio-economic challenge that deprives a group of people in society from realizing their potential in life. A vulnerable person does not reach his/her full potential and cannot contribute effectively to the economic growth and sustainable social development in a country. A person deprived of his/her basic rights and needs is also described as vulnerable. The vulnerability conditions which often exclude some people from participating in very important activities, such as decision-making, are identified in Table 1.8.

Table 2. 11: Vulnerability Analysis

No.	Vulnerable group	Effects of Vulnerability	Intervention
1	The core poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low-income levels. - Limited or no access to means of production, like land. - Generally, have no or a low level of education, are unskilled and cannot easily 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the LEAP in the most deprived communities and cover the core poor. - Adopt labour-intensive technology for the construction of selected community facilities to create employment for the unskilled.

		avail themselves of economic opportunities.	
2	Gender Issues (women and children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discriminated against access to education and general empowerment opportunities. - Subjected to all forms of abuse, like domestic violence and limited access to family/household assets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensify education on the various women and children Acts. - Intensify public education on the need for girl child education. - Build the capacity of women and other vulnerable groups in gari processing, pomade and soap making. - Implement activities and programmes to reduce maternal mortality in the district.
3	Persons with Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limitation to the maximisation of their full potential in terms of occupation. - Subjected to stigmatization and discrimination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and support physically and mentally challenged pupils. - Update data on people with disabilities (PWDs) in the district. - Use part of the PWDs' share of the DACF to support the education of PWDs & their children. - Intensify education on the need to enrol disabled children in schools. - Facilitate implementation of the Disability Act.
4	People affected by risks and shocks: three categories of risks and shocks identified in the District. That is Fire outbreaks,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease in income levels as a result of losing productive hours - Low productivity of farmers who experience floods, bush and domestic fire outbreaks - Deprivation of shelter in case of domestic fire outbreak, floods and rainstorms. - Inability to provide basic needs for households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish and strengthen fire volunteer groups to prevent and control domestic and bush fires. - Implement the LEAP in the most deprived communities and cover the core poor. - Ensure that NHIS registers the vulnerable and excluded. - Support NADMO and the Department of Social Welfare and Comm. Dev't to identify the vulnerable and excluded and support. - Ensure that the School Feeding Programme is implemented in the most deprived communities

	Floods and rainstorms.		to cater for more vulnerable and excluded children.
5	Abused Children (Child Labour)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parental discrimination among children. - Failure to provide the child with necessities of life like food, shelter, health and education. - Subjected to inhuman treatment, like being compelled to marry at a tender age, child labour and domestic violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to rescue and integrate children in WFCL with their families. - Support the Department of Social Welfare to identify, rescue, and support abused children. - Create public awareness of children’s rights and the dangers of child labour. - Intensify the creation of public awareness on children’s rights and the effects of WFCL. - Educate the public on the need to report cases of child abuse to the appropriate agencies for redress. - Provide support to victims of domestic violence.

2.7.8.1 Access to and Control over Resources and Benefits

Gender roles also affect how men and women have access to and control over resources, benefits and decision-making. Having access means having the opportunity to use a resource or influence a decision, but it does not mean having control over it. Resources such as land, equipment, tools, labour, cash/credit, employable/income-earning skills, employment, leadership, education and information, self-confidence and credibility and time are generally critical but scarce for women.

In the District, women have access to most of the resources they use to perform their roles, but no control over them. For instance, women have access to land, food, income, local political processes, but no control over ownership, its allocation, how it can be spent and little influence and control over the nature of issues to be addressed and final decisions.

2.7.9 Climate Change Data Analysis

According to UNEP, the Green Economy is a system of development that results in improved well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.” In recent times, it has been considered a vehicle to deliver sustainable development rather than serve as a destination itself. This means that the vehicle must be driven and balanced by sustainable development indicators.

However, with the current growth paradigm within society, there exist serious doubts about the current growth models being sustainable and meeting District targets. As a result of emerging socio-economic and climate threats in the following patterns are being observed and experienced;

- Unsustainable patterns of production and consumption within and across communities;
- The pattern of growth has not contributed to effective job creation for the population;
- The poor also have less access to resources such as clean and affordable energy, water, and productive land;
- The poor are disproportionately impacted by unsustainable development;
- Growing concerns about climate change and degradation of ecosystems and biodiversity

Therefore, mainstreaming the Green Economy is an opportunity for achieving Sustainable Development in the area. Unfortunately, there is a knowledge gap in the adoption of the concept at the District level. Hence, there is a need for the local key stakeholders to put in place adequate information and approaches on how district assemblies can mainstream green economy issues into the new Medium-Term Development Plans (2026-2029).

2.8 Emergency Preparedness and Response

2.8.1 Hazards and Disaster

Hazard and disasters, such as fire, flooding, earthquakes, storms, drought, etc., should be analyzed to determine their potential threats and impact on the development of the District. Some communities in the District have experienced disasters in the form of natural and man-made

disasters. As discussed before, the disasters have impacted negatively on the socio-economic development of the District. They are presented in the table below.

Table 2. 12: Disaster-Prone Communities and their Forms of Disaster (Risks and Shocks)

No	Type of Disaster	Communities Susceptible	Reasons	Impacts on society
1	Flooding	Seikwa-Gedenge , Nsawkaw, Nkonakwagya	Appropriate measures are not put in place Building in lowland areas	people suffered some degrees of economic lost
2	Bush Fire	Tainso-Badu, Menji, Brohani,Bopoase, Degedege, Atomfourso, Tadiékura-Nsk, Kujeri-Nsk, Namasa, Badu, Nkona-Kwaaja, Nsawkwa,Seikwa	Knowledge of disasters is low	Properties were destroyed by wildfires
3	Rainstorm	Debibi, Jaro, Yabraso, Kwame-Tenten, Adamu, Nasana, Njau-Tanoso, Kumorkrom, Badu, Namaso, Akore, Kyekyewere, Atomfourso, Nsawkaw, Menji	The geographical location of some communities	Individual properties were destroyed as a result of rainstorms

Source: NADMO TDA, 2024

2.8.2 Risks and Shocks

The risks and Shocks faced by households in the District range from natural events (which cannot be predicted and give no warning for their occurrence) to man-made (that is, conflicts, policy-induced, terms of trade shocks, illness and death). These risks and shocks are;

- Bushfire and Drought leading to low production in Agricultural produce
- Rainstorm

- Flooding
- Food insecurity
- Human insecurity
- Job insecurity

2.8.3 Mitigation Measures

To address the challenges associated with Hazards and Disasters in the District, the following mitigation measures are recommended;

- I. Continuous education of the citizens in the Disaster-prone areas (rainstorm) to plant trees around their houses to serve as windbreaks
- II. Organization of Disaster Risk Reduction programmes in all the communities susceptible to disasters. For example, Climate change sensitization programmes on FM stations and Information Centers
- III. Alerting the people to early warning signals of disasters so that they will be on guard.
- IV. Conducting baseline assessment on the causes of some disasters and finding appropriate solutions.
- V. Equipping the NADMO department with the needed skills and materials to fight Disasters and Hazards in the District.

2.9 IDENTIFIED DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

After Performance Review and updating of the District Profile, various issues were identified at each stage and after harmonization, the following are the District Development Issues to be addressed in the planning period 2026-2029;

1. Lack of access roads in urban town
2. Inadequate Internally Generated Funds
3. Inadequate water facilities
4. Inadequate educational infrastructure
5. Poor Rural and Urban road network
6. Poor drainage system
7. Inadequate teacher's bungalows

8. Inadequate toilet facilities
9. Inadequate health facilities
10. Inadequate modern market structures
11. Limited coverage of electricity in some communities
12. Lack of electricity in some communities
13. Inadequate durbar grounds
14. Poor implementation of the street naming and property addressing system
15. Limited coverage of the School Feeding Programme
16. Lack of I.C.T centres in communities and schools
17. Inadequate recreational facilities
18. Inadequate street lights in some communities
19. Inadequate police stations and posts
20. Inadequate furniture for schools
21. Non-functioning of District's Sub-Structures
22. Inadequate sanitation infrastructure and equipment
23. Piled refuse in some communities
24. Inadequate community libraries
25. Deteriorated school infrastructures
26. Inadequate spatial plans for urban communities
27. Inadequate low-tension poles and street bulbs
28. High incidence of disaster (Bush fire and rainstorm)
29. Inadequate office spaces for D/A Departments and Units
30. Inadequate logistics, stationary and materials for DA office use
31. Inadequate funds to implement planned projects and programmes
32. Inadequate bungalows for D/A staff
33. Fast depletion of green spaces
34. Youth unemployment due to inadequate jobs

35. Lack of developed tourism sites
36. Inadequate warehouses
37. Lack of irrigation facilities for farmers
38. Low production in food crops and livestock
39. Incidence of HIV/AIDS
40. Existence of Maternal Mortality cases
41. Inadequate TLMs for basic schools
42. A low percentage of PWDs benefitting from support
43. Child abuse and Domestic Violence
44. Poor Telecommunication Network in some Rural communities

2.10 SWOT ANALYSIS

Introduction

A **SWOT analysis** is a strategic planning tool used to identify the **Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats** related to a specific area, organization, or project. In the context of **Tain District** a district in the Bono Region of Ghana this analysis helps assess internal and external factors that impact its development.

- **Strengths** refer to the internal advantages the district possesses, such as natural resources, fertile land, or cultural heritage.
- **Weaknesses** are internal challenges like inadequate infrastructure, limited access to healthcare, or low literacy rates.
- **Opportunities** are external factors the district can leverage, such as government development programs, tourism potential, or agricultural investments.
- **Threats** include external risks or challenges like climate change, rural-urban migration, or economic instability.

By conducting a SWOT analysis, stakeholders in Tain District—such as local authorities, development partners, and residents—can make informed decisions, prioritize interventions, and enhance sustainable development strategies.

SWOT Analysis – *ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT*

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tain has fairly rich soils. • Good climate (bimodal rainfall, reasonable average annual rainfall 1,140-1,270 mm). <p>A large land area (4,125 km²) giving potential for large scale agriculture, agroforestry, livestock,</p> <p>Presence of rivers (e.g., the Tain, Black Volta) that flow year-round and offer potential for irrigation.</p> <p>There are natural attractions and sites that could be developed; fish farming potential has also been pointed out, Hani Archeological site, Menji crocodile pond.</p> <p>Predominantly rural population (70%) with high labour force for agric.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Many roads are not tarred; feeder roads are in bad condition, which limits access to markets, increases transport costs, and reduces competitiveness. ▪ Indiscriminate bush fires, slash-and-burn agriculture, logging, and fuel wood collection. ▪ Low Value Added and Market Access ▪ Water Management / Seasonal Limitations ▪ The economy is heavily reliant on agriculture; other sectors (manufacturing, services, tourism) are under-exploited
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Irrigation & Dry Season Farming ▪ Agro-processing and Value Chain Development ▪ Tourism Development (ecotourism, cultural tourism among others) ▪ Alternative Livelihoods and Crop Diversification ▪ Climate Smart Agriculture / Natural Resource Management ▪ Access to External Funding and Partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Market Access and Price Volatility ▪ Weak enforcement of environmental laws, lack of strong institutional structures for climate change, limited budgetary commitment by local government. ▪ Climate Variability and Environmental Degradation ▪ Illegal/Illicit Activities

SWOT Analysis SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing health infrastructure ▪ Improving education access ▪ Support from external projects ▪ Growing awareness of climate change and institutional recognition ▪ Active NGO / Civil Society Engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor road infrastructure ▪ Teacher quality, shortages, and educational infrastructure gaps ▪ Waste management and sanitation issues ▪ High rurality and dispersed settlements ▪ Low budgetary commitment & weak institutional structures for certain challenges ▪ Youth idleness and social vices
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ External funding and partnerships ▪ Youth skills development / alternative livelihoods ▪ Leveraging Government Policies & Programmes ▪ Health Service Expansion & Preventive Care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Risk of Corruption / Weak Accountability ▪ Cultural / Social Barriers ▪ Environmental / Health Hazards ▪ Limited Funding & Resource Constraints

SWOT Analysis – ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Favourable Soil and Topography for Agriculture & Buildings ▪ Natural Water Resources ▪ Population Spread & Rural Communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degradation of Vegetation & Forests ▪ Water Management Problems ▪ Poor Waste Management & Infrastructure in Settlements ▪ Climate Change Integration Gaps ▪ Population Pressure & Migration
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tourism & Natural Attractions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ External Shocks ▪ Budget & Institutional Constraints

- Agricultural Diversification & Value-Addition
 - Improving Urban Planning & Infrastructure Investment
 - Policy & Funding Mobilization
 - Waste Management Innovations
 - Environmental Degradation & Climate Change Risks
 - Health and Sanitation Issues
-

SWOT Analysis – *GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT*

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Established Institutional Structure Natural Water Resources ▪ Public Participation Mechanisms ▪ Natural & Agro-Ecological Potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited Budgetary Commitment & Financial Resources ▪ Gaps in Institutional Structures for Emerging Issues ▪ Limited Accessibility & Transparency in Information Dissemination ▪ Human & Capacity Constraints ▪ Weak Stakeholder Coordination for Some Issues
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhancing Local Revenue Mobilization & Fiscal Decentralization ▪ Leveraging Public Participation & Accountability for Better Governance ▪ Capacity Building & Professionalization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Political Interference & Weak Enforcement of Policies ▪ Corruption, Lack of Trust & Weak Accountability ▪ Low Awareness or Engagement in Rural Areas

Key Implications & Recommendations

- Prioritize setting up or strengthening institutional structures for emerging and cross-cutting issues (climate change, environment and corruption) with defined mandates, staffing, and budget.
- Improve budget planning to ensure allocations for transparency, environmental governance, and public participation.
- Develop outreach strategies to disseminate information beyond the district office (e.g., mobile forums, community radio and local gatherings).

- Enhance capacity building for both elected officials and civil servants in areas of modern governance (financial management, monitoring and evaluation, stakeholder engagement).
- Expand female and minority participation in governance bodies.
- Strengthen own-revenue generation, possibly with legislative support and better management systems, to reduce dependency on external or irregular funding.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Prioritization is making the best use of your limited time and resources when demands are seemingly limitless. Juxtaposing the limited resources with the tall list of development issues identified from the situational analysis, it is likely impossible to address all the issues within the stipulated plan period. Therefore, in order of their importance, the issues were prioritized and this chapter talks about the prioritization process and the output of the prioritization.

3.2 PRIORITIZATION METHOD

Several tools are available for the prioritization of development issues. For example, POCC analysis, Impact assessment tool, Toolkit on Migration, etc. however, the District considered “*Impact Assessment*” to prioritize the development issues. This is because, the “*Impact Assessment*” had indicators to measure how addressing the identified issues can deepen the fortunes of the citizens socially, economically, and environmentally as well as addressing their basic needs and rights.

In light of this, the prioritization was done based on the following development indicators;

- I. Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits (social, economic, environmental etc.) of addressing it.
- II. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- III. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights.
- IV. Significant effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors.

3.3 OUTPUT OF THE PRIORITIZATION EXERCISE

A matrix was designed which contained all the 41 development issues and the indicators for the prioritization. A prioritization scale was agreed on as follows;

3=High, 2=Medium and 1=Low. The prioritization Matrix is shown in Annex 3.1.

3.4 PRIORITISED NEEDS

Weak IGF base

1. Poor Road network and inadequate access to urban roads
2. Inadequate teacher's Accommodation
3. Inadequate community libraries
4. Inadequate modern market structures
5. Lack of I.C.T centres in communities and schools
6. Inadequate developed tourist sites
7. Inadequate educational infrastructure
8. Inadequate spatial plans for communities
9. Inadequate office spaces for D/A Departments and Units
10. Inadequate Mechanization services
11. Prevalence of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)
12. Prevalence of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD)
13. Lack of irrigation facilities for farmers
14. Inadequate logistics, stationery and materials for D/A office use
15. Inadequate health facilities
16. High incidence of disasters (bushfires and rainstorm)
17. Low production in food crops and livestock
18. Limited coverage of the School Feeding Programme
19. Inadequate furniture for schools
20. Piled refuse in some communities
21. Deteriorated educational infrastructures
22. Inadequate bungalows for D/A staff
23. Inadequate warehouses
24. Inadequate TLMs for basic
25. Poor Telecommunication Network in some Rural communities
26. Limited entrepreneurship skills among SMEs
27. Inadequate water facilities
28. Poor drainage system
29. Limited coverage of electricity in some communities
30. Inadequate recreational facilities
31. Inadequate police stations and posts
32. Inadequate sanitation infrastructure and equipment
33. Youth unemployment due to inadequate jobs

34. Incidence of HIV/AIDS
35. Poor implementation of the street naming and property addressing system
36. Inadequate durbar grounds and information centres
37. . Inadequate street lights in some communities
38. Non-functioning of District's Sub-Structures
39. Inadequate funds to implement planned projects and programmes
40. Fast depletion of green spaces
41. Existence of Maternal Mortality cases
42. Low percentage of PWDs benefitting from support
43. Child abuse and Domestic Violence

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DEVELOPMENT OF GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The planning process is futuristic and aims at reducing uncertainties. This chapter discusses the Goals, Objectives, and Strategies formulated based on the prioritised development needs. These were based on the five broad development dimensions, namely Economic Development, Social Development, Environment and Human Settlement Development, Governance and Institutional Development, and International Relations, as stipulated by the National Medium-Term Development Plan Policy Framework (NMTDPF) for the 2026–2029 MTDP.

4.1 Definition of Concepts

To understand the content of this chapter better and appreciate how the identified development issues can be addressed within the framework of the national development policies, the key concepts of the chapter are explained below;

A. Goal: It is the long-term result that an intervention seeks to achieve, which may be contributed to by factors outside the intervention.

B. Objective: The intended results of an intervention can be split by levels of increasing significance, for example, outputs, outcomes, and goals.

C. Strategy: This identifies what is needed to achieve a policy goal. They are specific and measurable targets for accomplishing a goal. They mark interim steps towards achieving an agency's long-term mission and goals.

Table 4.1 below outlines the goals, objectives, and strategies proposed to achieve the prioritised development issues identified in the district from 2026 to 2029.

Table 4. 1: Goals, Objectives, Strategies, and programmes

Development Dimension: Economic Development					
Focus Area 1: Strong and Resilient Economy					
Prioritised Issues	Goal (s)	Objectives	Aligned National Objective	Strategies	Development Programme
Weak tax base	Build a Strong and Prosperous District	1. Improve IGF mobilization by expanding the tax base in the District by 2029	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	1. Strengthen revenue mobilisation and administration to eliminate revenue leakages and diversify revenue sources (SDG Target 16.6, SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1, SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3) 2. Prepare and implement the IGF improvement Action Plan (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)	Revenue Mobilization and Management Services

Focus Area 2: Private Sector Development

<p>Inadequate modern market structures</p>	<p>Build a Strong and Prosperous District</p>	<p>2. Improve Domestic Trade by 40% by 2029</p>	<p>Building a 24-hour modern market infrastructure in each district of Ghana</p>	<p>1. Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every community to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15)</p> <p>2. Accelerate the implementation of the National Trade Policy (SDG Targets 17.13, 17.14, 17.15)</p>	<p>Tourism, local Trade and Industrial Development</p>
<p>Limited entrepreneurship skills among SMEs</p>		<p>3. Support the development of 300 entrepreneurs and MSMEs by 2029</p>	<p>Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development</p>	<p>1. Encourage the formation of cooperatives and associations to facilitate easy access to credit.</p> <p>2. Optimise the provision and management of resources, including infrastructure and facilities, for entrepreneurship training and business development services (SDG Target 8.6, 8.3, 9.3)</p>	<p>Tourism, local Trade and Industrial Development</p>

Focus Area 3: Tourism and Creative Industry Development					
Underdeveloped tourism sites	Build a Strong and Prosperous District	4. Invest in the tourism industry for economic development in the District by 2029	1. Diversify and expand the tourism industry 2. Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and the pursuit of service excellence	1. Develop available and potential sites to meet national and international standards and promote local tourism (SDG Target 8.9) 2. Promote public-private partnerships for investment in tourism (SDG Target 17.17)	Tourism, local Trade and Industrial Development
Focus Area 4: Agriculture and Rural Development					
1. Low production in food crops and livestock 2. Inadequate irrigation facilities for farmers 3. Inadequate storage facilities 4. Lack of mechanisation services 5. Insufficient access to modern processing technologies and	Build a Strong and Prosperous District	5. Modernize and enhance agricultural production systems in the District by 2029	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation	1. Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro-inputs (SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a) 2. Increase investments in research and development of soil testing and analysis; climate resilient, high-yielding, disease and pest-resistant, short-duration crop varieties, considering	Agricultural and Agro-based industries Development

<p>inadequate infrastructure</p> <p>6. Limited incentives for smallholder farmers and funding to practice climate-smart, sustainable farming practices</p>				<p>consumer health and safety (SDG Targets 2.1, 2. a, 2.4)</p> <p>3. Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)</p> <p>4. Invest to expand irrigation infrastructure, including dams and dugouts (SDG Targets 2.4, 17.17, Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 1., 2. a, 17.3)</p> <p>5. Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information (SDG Target 12.8)</p> <p>6. Partner with private investors to put up warehouses and agro-processing facilities to promote value addition and reduce post-harvest losses (SDG 9.a)</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--

Development Dimension: Social Development

Focus Area 1: Education and Training

Identified Development Issues	Goal (s)	Objectives	Aligned National Objective	Strategies	Development Programme
<p>1. Deteriorated school infrastructures</p> <p>2. Inadequate furniture for schools</p> <p>3. Inadequate educational infrastructure</p> <p>4. Inadequate teachers’ accommodation</p> <p>5. Limited coverage of the School Feeding Programme</p> <p>6. Inadequate TLMs for basic schools</p>	<p>Create educational opportunities for all school-going children.</p>	<p>1. Enhance equitable access to, and participation in, quality education at all levels in the district by 2029</p> <p>2. Strengthen school management systems in the District by 2029</p>	<p>Increase inclusive and equitable access to quality education at all levels, improve teaching and learning quality (including STEM and life skills), and ensure sustainable, efficient management and financing of the education system.</p>	<p>1. Continue implementation of free SHS to include TVET for all children in the District (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.3, 4.a)</p> <p>2. Enhance quality of teaching and learning environment at all levels (SDG Targets 4.1,4.2, 4.6, 4.c)</p> <p>3. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4. a, 4.c)</p> <p>4. Accelerate the campaign on early childhood education through implementation of the Ghana School Feeding Programme (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2)</p>	<p>Education, youth and sports management Services</p> <p>Education, youth and sports management Services</p>

				<p>5. Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.2, 4.c)</p> <p>6. Strengthen supervision, management, and accountability at all levels of education</p>	
Inadequate community libraries		3. Promote literacy and lifelong learning in the District by 2029	Strengthen inter-sectoral links to ensure lifelong learning opportunities for non-formal graduates (SDG Target 4.4, 4.6)	Increase access to school and public library facilities (SDG Target 4.6, 4.a)	Education, youth and sports management Services
Focus Area 2: Health and Health Services					
Inadequate health facilities	Create opportunities for all citizens in the District to access quality healthcare and services.	1. Ensure accessible and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for all in the District by 2029	Strengthen district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 3.8, 16.6)	<p>1. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.c, 16.6)</p> <p>2. Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme</p>	Health Services Development

				(NHIS) (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.c)	
Existence of Maternal Mortality cases		2. Reduce maternal mortality from 1 in 2025 to 0 in 2029	To achieve a maternal mortality ratio (MMR) of less than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births (SDG 3)	<p>1. Strengthen maternal, newborn care, child, and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)</p> <p>2. Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)</p>	Health Services Development
High Incidence of HIV/AIDS		3. Reduce the incidence of new HIV, AIDS/STIs from 1.97% in 2024 to 0.5% in 2029, and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	<p>1. Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>2. Strengthen implementation of HIV/AIDS, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>3. Increase health promotion to reduce poor health choices and exposure, especially</p>	Health Services Development
Prevalence of Neglected Tropical Diseases and Non-Communicable Diseases					

among vulnerable groups
(SDG Targets 3.4, 3.5)

Focus Area 3: Employment and Decent Work

Youth unemployment due to inadequate jobs

Establish a convenient environment for Job creation and access to all.

Create decent jobs for 2000 unemployed youth in the District by 2029

Improve human capital development and management

1. Strengthen and promote schemes that support skills training, internship, and modern apprenticeship (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.6)
2. Facilitate the creation of decent jobs

Employment Creation and skills development

Focus Area 4: Disability-Inclusive Development

Low percentage of PWDs benefitting from support

Develop modalities to enhance the quality of life for vulnerable individuals.

Promote opportunities for 50% of Persons with Disabilities in social and economic development in the district by 2029

Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable

1. Provide PWDs with improved range, quality, and standard of free or affordable health care and programmes (SDGs Target 3.8)
2. Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for persons with disabilities (SDG Target 4.5)

Social Welfare and Community Development Services

				3. Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for persons with disabilities (SDG Target 8.3)	
--	--	--	--	--	--

Focus Area 5: Child Protection and Development

<p>1. Child Abuse and Domestic Violence</p> <p>2. Limited awareness of child rights and development issues</p>	<p>Develop modalities to enhance the quality of life among vulnerable populations.</p>	<p>2. Prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation in the district by 2029</p>	<p>Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable</p>	<p>1. Increase awareness of the effects of child labour</p> <p>2. Institute child protection committees in all communities</p> <p>3. Implement and enforce the comprehensive support mechanisms for victims of domestic violence, including child victims.</p> <p>4. Promote positive parenting (SDGs Target 1.b)</p> <p>5. Promote Public Awareness Campaigns</p>	<p>Social Welfare and Community Development Services</p>
--	--	---	--	--	--

Focus Area 6: Water and Environmental Sanitation

<p>1. Inadequate water facilities</p> <p>2. Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p> <p>3. Poor quality of drinking water</p>	<p>Ensure the availability, reliability, and sustainability of quality water and sanitation services</p>	<p>1. Improve access to safe, reliable, and sustainable water supply services from 86% in 2025 to 98% by 2029</p>	<p>Accelerate the implementation of the Water for All Programme (SDG Target 6.1)</p>	<p>1. Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems to unserved areas (SDGs Target 6.1, Target 6.1)</p>	<p>Environmental Health and sanitation Services Development</p>
---	--	---	--	---	---

				<p>2. Expand safe water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.4, 6.5)</p> <p>3. Ensure routine maintenance of water infrastructure</p> <p>4. Develop and implement District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) (SDG Targets 6.1, 16.6)</p> <p>5. Implement a comprehensive water treatment and monitoring system (SDG Target 6.1)</p>	
<p>1. Inadequate sanitation infrastructure and equipment</p> <p>2. Inadequate toilet facilities</p> <p>3. Piled refuse in some communities</p>		<p>2. Enhance the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services from 70.4% to 95% by 2029</p>	<p>Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services</p>	<p>1. Enforce building regulations (including accessibility standards for PWDs) on the provision of toilet facilities in all homes</p>	<p>Environmental Health and sanitation Services Development</p>

<p>4. Poor attitude of the citizenry towards environmental sanitation</p>				<p>2. Implement and Monitor District Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan (DESSAP) (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>3. Scale-up sensitisation campaigns to promote proper handwashing and hygiene practices, particularly among children (SDGs Target 6.2)</p> <p>4. Launch school programmes and media campaigns to shift social norms around waste</p>	
---	--	--	--	---	--

Focus Area 7: Sports and Recreation

<p>Inadequate recreational facilities</p>	<p>Regular access to sports and recreational services for all.</p>	<p>Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure for all in the District by 2029</p>	<p>Support the development of infrastructure and spaces such as community parks to facilitate physical activities and foster a fitness culture</p>	<p>Promote partnerships with the private sector in the development of sports and recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)</p>	<p>Infrastructure and Transport Services Development</p>
---	--	---	--	---	--

Development Dimension: Environment and Human Settlement Development

Focus Area 1: Protected Areas

Identified Development Issues	Goal (s)	Objectives	Aligned National Objective	Strategies	Development Programme
1. Fast depletion of green spaces	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	1. Ensure the sustainability of forests and protected areas by 2029	Strengthen environmental governance, including enforcement of relevant legislation to protect and maintain the integrity of forests, wetlands, and biodiversity hotspots (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1-6)	1. Maintain the integrity of forest conservation areas through protection and law enforcement 2. Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and protected areas (SDG Targets 6. a, 6b) 3. Strengthen the implementation of the	Disaster prevention and Natural Resources Management Services

2. High incidence of disasters (bushfires and rainstorms)				Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas in the district	
		2. Enhance climate change resilience in the District by 2029	Ensure restoration of degraded areas within and outside forest reserves (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2)	<p>1. Initiate the Green Ghana campaign with traditional authorities, civil society, religious bodies, and other recognized groups (SDG Target 13.3)</p> <p>2. Enhance knowledge on climate change to minimize its impacts</p> <p>3. Strengthen the community campaign against bushfires</p>	Disaster prevention and Natural Resources Management Services

Focus Area 2: Transportation: Road

1. Poor Rural and Urban Road network	Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	3. Ensure improvement in the District's road network from 59% good in 2025 to 80% by 2029	Expand and maintain road transport infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2)	1. Expand and maintain the District road network	Infrastructure and Transport Services Development
--------------------------------------	--	---	---	--	---

<p>2. Inadequate access roads in urban towns</p> <p>3. Inadequate street lights in some communities</p> <p>4. Poor road maintenance/rehabilitation culture</p>				<p>2. Create access roads in urban centers</p> <p>3. Improve street lighting, road markings, and road signage</p> <p>4. Enhance maintenance and management practices for all feeder roads in the district (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--

Focus Area 3: Information Communication Technology Development

<p>1. Poor Telecommunication Network in some Rural communities</p> <p>2. Lack of ICT centers in communities and schools</p>	<p>Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</p>	<p>4. Enhance the application of ICT from 20% to 80% in the District development by 2029</p>	<p>Improve telecommunications affordability and accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T5)</p>	<p>1. Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth, and speed of connections, municipal-wide (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>2. Improve the security of access and use of ICT infrastructure and services</p>	<p>General Administration and Management</p>
---	---	--	--	---	--

Focus Area 4: Energy

<p>1. Limited coverage of electricity in some communities</p> <p>2. Lack of electricity in some communities</p> <p>3. Inadequate low-tension poles and street bulbs</p> <p>4. High dependence on wood fuel</p>	<p>Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</p>	<p>5. Ensure an improvement in electricity coverage from 88.3% in 2025 to 95% in 2029</p>	<p>Enhance access to clean and affordable energy</p>	<p>1. Expand the distribution and transmission of energy to underserved communities and new sites of expanding communities (SDG Target 7.b)</p> <p>2. Maintain energy infrastructures in the district</p> <p>3. Promote the use of gas and other clean energies in homes</p>	<p>General Administration and Management</p>
--	---	---	--	--	--

Focus Area 5: Human Settlements Development and Housing

<p>1. Poor implementation of the street naming and property addressing system</p> <p>2. Inadequate spatial plans for urban communities</p>	<p>Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</p>	<p>6. Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements in the District to 80% by 2029</p>	<p>Facilitate the preparation and implementation of human settlement policy (SDG Targets 11. a, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1)</p>	<p>1. Ensure preparation of Structure Plans and Local Plans for Communities (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a)</p> <p>2. Undertake regular monitoring and</p>	<p>Land use and Spatial Planning Development Services</p>
--	---	--	---	---	---

3. Weak database for spatial planning and management				sensitization on spatial planning and management	
4. Weak enforcement of building regulations				3. Intensify the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) in spatial/land use planning at all levels	

Focus Area 6: Drainage and Flood Control

Poor drainage system	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	7. Address recurrent devastating floods in the District by 2029	Develop and implement disaster prevention and mitigation plans (SDGs Target 11.5) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1) (SDGs Target 11.5, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)	1. Promote the construction of storm drains in towns (SDG Targets 9. a, 11.3) 2. Ensure adherence to zoning policies and building regulations	Disaster prevention and Natural Resources Management Services
----------------------	--	---	--	--	---

Development Dimension: Governance and Institutional Development

Focus Area 1: Local Governance and Decentralization

Identified Development Issues	Goal (s)	Objectives	Aligned National Objective	Strategies	Development Programme
-------------------------------	----------	------------	----------------------------	------------	-----------------------

<p>1. Inadequate funds to implement planned projects and programmes</p> <p>2. Inadequate office spaces for D/A Departments and Units</p> <p>3. Inadequate bungalows for D/A staff</p> <p>4. Non-functioning of District Sub-Structures</p> <p>5. Inadequate logistics, stationery, and materials for the MA office use</p>	<p>Maintain a stable, united, and safe society</p>	<p>1. Deepen political, financial, and administrative decentralization in the District by 2029</p> <p>2. Strengthen Planning and Budgeting procedures in the District by 2029</p> <p>3. Improve popular participation at the community levels in the District by 2029</p>	<p>Improve decentralized planning in the District</p>	<p>1. Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16.a)</p> <p>2. Ensure effective inter-sectoral and inter-departmental collaboration and cooperation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p> <p>3. Complete the establishment of all the departments of the District (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p> <p>4. Create an enabling environment for effective administrative activities of the Municipal Assembly.</p>	<p>General Administration and Management Services</p>
				<p>1. Strengthen the implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016</p>	<p>Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation</p>

				(Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)	
				2. Provide continuous in-service training for District Assembly staff and Assembly Members	
				1. Strengthen the People's Assemblies Concept to encourage citizens to participate in government (SDG Target 16.7)	General Administration and Management Services
				2. Promote the ownership of the development process and transparency at the local level (SDG Target 16.6,7)	
		4. Strengthen fiscal decentralization in the District by close of 2029		1. Strengthen revenue collection unit and administration to eliminate revenue leakages and diversify revenue sources (SDG Target 16.6, SDG	General Administration and Management Services

Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1,
SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)

2. Develop and implement
an IGF Improve (SDG
Targets 17.1, 17.3)

3. Digitize and harmonize
automation of revenue
mobilization and collection
at the MMDA level

Focus Area 2: Law and Order

<p>1. Inadequate police stations and posts</p> <p>2. Police-citizen ratio below UN standards</p>	<p>Maintain a stable, united, and safe society</p>	<p>5. Ensure effective enforcement of law and order in the District by 2029</p>	<p>Enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of law enforcement, the judiciary, and the legal system</p>	<p>1. Establish and rehabilitate police stations and posts in communities to control crime-related activities.</p> <p>2. Strengthen the operations of the security agencies</p> <p>3. Lobby for more security personnel to be posted in the district</p>	<p>Legislative Oversight Services</p>
<p>Focus Area 3: Culture for National Development</p>					
<p>1. Inadequate durbar grounds</p> <p>2. Chieftaincy disputes</p>	<p>Maintain a stable, united, and safe society</p>	<p>6. Promote culture in the development process in the District by 2029</p>	<p>Enhance cultural heritage preservation</p>	<p>1. Provide cultural centers (theatres and durbar grounds) in communities (SDG Targets 8.9, 16.6)</p> <p>2. Promote stability in traditional governance</p>	<p>Tourism local Trades and industrial services</p>

The Tain District Assembly's development plans are formulated to align with Ghana's broad **national development agenda**, particularly “The Resetting Ghana Agenda: Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Shared Prosperity “, which includes the Sustainable

Development Goals (SDGs). These objectives and strategies are structured around the five key dimensions of the national policy framework

4.2. Desired Future Conditions of the Planning Period

The 2026-2029 MTDP contains many projects and programmes intended to address the social, economic, physical, and environmental needs of the people in the Tain District. Every project has spatio-temporal manifestation and therefore, successful implementation of the programmes and projects will change the present spatial design of the District's landscape. A map showing the expected landscape design of the District at the end of the plan period is displayed in this section.

These proposals aim to guide the physical and socioeconomic transformation of the Tain District, moving towards a more structured and resilient future in line with national development objectives.

Key proposals for development in the SDF include:

1. Local Economic Development

- **Agricultural Modernization and Agro-based industrialization:** Promote the use of modern farming techniques and link farmers to financial institutions for loans. Revamp and invest in agro-processing factories, especially for key cash crops like cashew, and promote the value chain for maize, groundnuts, cassava, and yam.
- **SME Growth:** Create a conducive infrastructural environment to support the growth of local SMEs.

2. Infrastructure and Human Settlements

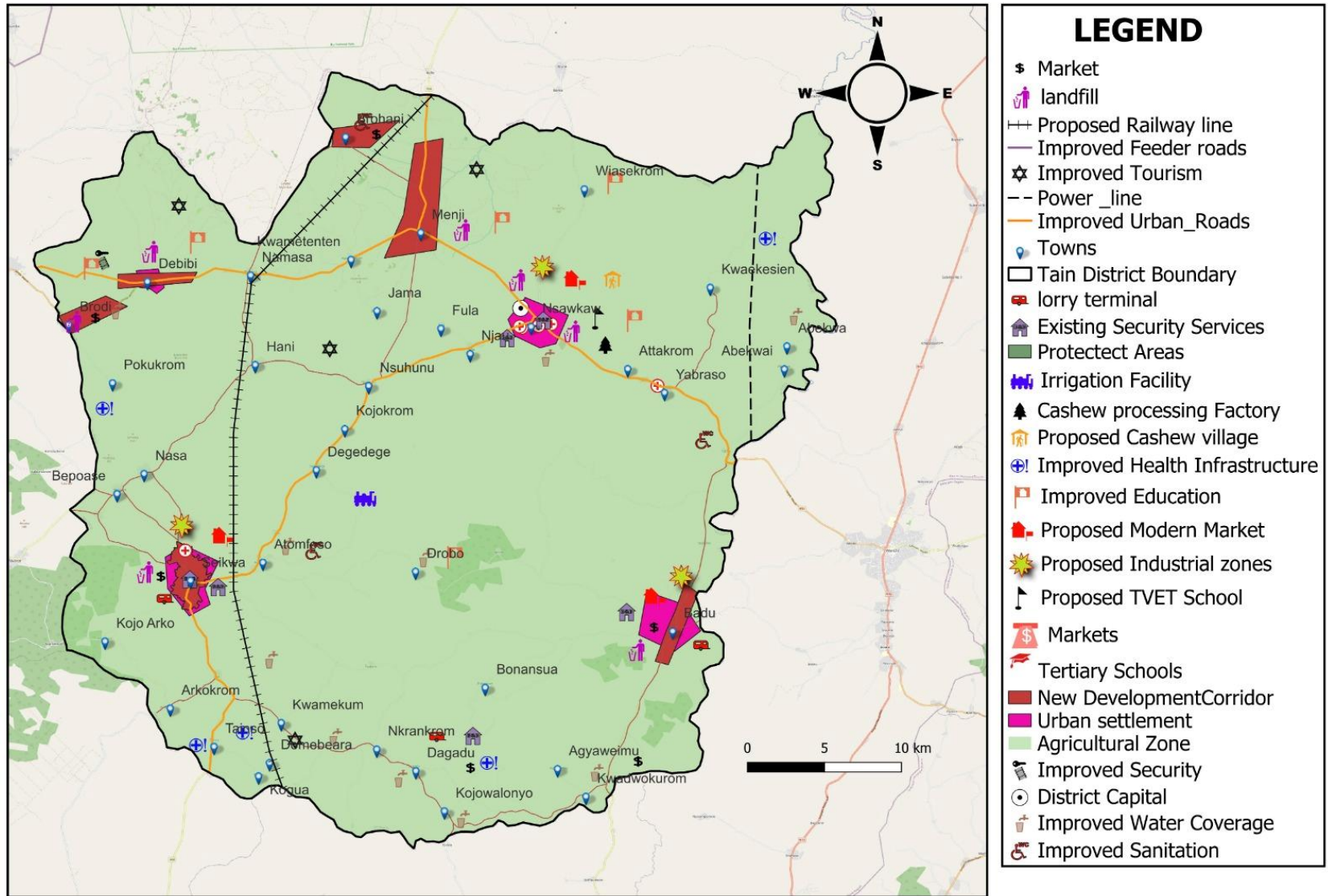
- **Road Networks:** Improve the road network, including specific projects like the Debibi to Sampa road, to facilitate the transport of farm produce to market centers.

- **Water and Sanitation:** Implement sustainable rural water and sanitation projects (SRWSP) in communities to ensure access to clean water and improve hygiene.
- **Essential Facilities:** Develop and maintain essential infrastructure such as market centers, school blocks, clinics, and community centers in various settlements.
- **Electricity:** Extend electricity access to more communities to support economic activities and improve living standards.

3. Environmental and Social Sustainability

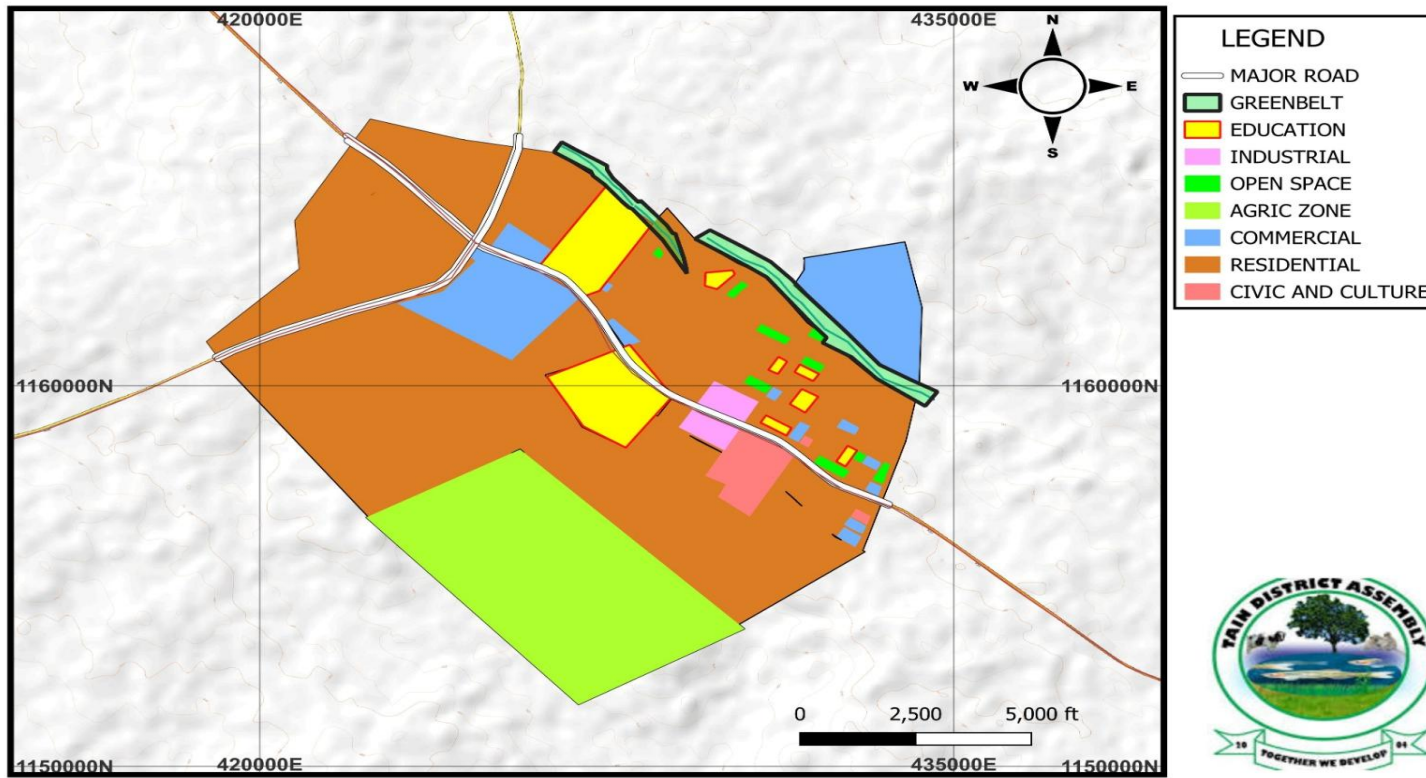
- **Sustainable Land Management:** The SDF aims to ensure sustainable land use management, addressing issues like deforestation in forest reserves by integrating climate change concerns into the planning process and promoting sustainable natural resource management practices.
- **Climate Change Adaptation:** Advance alternative livelihood strategies and implement integrated water and soil management practices to build resilience to climate change impacts.
- **Social Equity:** Ensure the equitable distribution of social amenities (health centers, schools) across urban and rural settlements (e.g., Badu, Seikwa, Nsawkaw, Brohani, and Debibi) to address the rural-urban gap in service provision.
- **Stakeholder Involvement:** Emphasize inclusive planning processes, involving traditional leaders, local government, and community members to ensure the plans are realized and

Figure 4. 1: Future Desired Map of Tain (SDF)



FUTURE DESIRED MAP OF TAIN DISTRICT (2026-2029)

Figure 4. 2: STRUCTURAL PLAN FOR NSAWKAW



Summary of Existing Situation

The existing situation of the spatial development framework for the Tain District is characterized by a predominantly rural, agrarian landscape undergoing increasing pressure from settlement expansion and economic activities, particularly along major transport routes and near water sources. The District Assembly is mandated to prepare and implement a spatial plan, but challenges exist in managing the physical development and ensuring sustainability.

Key Features of the Existing Spatial Situation

- **Settlement Pattern:** The district has 143 settlements, including 22 towns and 121 villages, indicating a largely dispersed population. The district capital is Nsawkaw.
- **Land Use Dominance:** The economy is overwhelmingly agrarian, with agriculture accounting for about 87.7% of employment. Major crops like cashew, maize, and rice influence land use patterns. The presence of the Black Volta river and its tributaries provides potential for water systems and settlement but also poses challenges in the dry season.

4.3. Goal Compatibility Matrix

A Goal Compatibility Matrix (GCM) is highly relevant in planning, especially for a District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) like that of Tain District, because it helps planners understand how different development goals interact. This improves coordination among departments, reduces conflicts, and increases the effectiveness of implementation.

Annex 3, is a matrix showing the compatibility between each pair of goals. “High” means they strongly support each other; “Medium”, some synergy but also possible trade-offs; “Low / Tension”, potential conflict or need careful balancing.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Identified development issues need to be addressed to bring holistic development. These can be done by forming programmes to be implemented. All these programmes and the financial strategies are indicated in this section of the plan.

5.2 Costing of Plan

Implementation of any government program or strategy requires adequate resources and costs money. To implement programs and strategies effectively, responsible institutions must know the costs associated with their implementation. In addition, the government requires reliable cost information to estimate strategies' financial impact on budget and ensure efficient management of public funds.

As part of the costing process are the assumptions and methodologies used for costing all new and on-going projects and programmes to be implemented by the Tain District Assembly.

5.2.1 Assumptions for Costing

Cost calculations are usually done under certain assumptions such as those on availability of specific resources, inflation trends, implementation and financing options etc., and these need to be realistic and explicitly stated. This will enable better understanding of cost information by decision makers and facilitate future revisions of cost calculations.

Table 5.1 shows the assumptions used by Tain District Assembly for costing projects, programmes, and Consultancy services based on the assumptions of economic, social, demographic, and other standard indicators.

Table 5. 1: Cost Assumptions

Cost item	Cost indicator	Assumptions for costing
Capital Project	Economic, Demographic Social,	1. Source of Funding
		2. Project Type
		3. Area of Work (Health, Education, General Public Services Etc.)
		4. Budget User
		5. Inflation trends
		6. Material Costs
		7. Cost of Capital Assets
		8. Safety and Security
		9. Impact Population
		10. Location
		11. Exchange rate
Programmes	Economic, Demographic Social,	1. Source of Funding,
		2. Expected Impact
		3. Safety and Security
		4. Programme Type
		5. Area of Work (Health, Education, General Public Services Etc.),
		6. Budget User
		7. Impact Population
		8. Location
		9. Historical cost technical characteristics of similar programmes
Services/Consultancy		1. Source of Funding
		2. Expected Impact
		3. Service Costs
		4. Service type
		5. Area of Work
		6. Historical cost technical characteristics of similar programmes

5.2.2 Methodologies for Costing

Methods of costing programs are based on the level of detail, accuracy and their intended use. There are several methods or approaches used for costing government programs and strategies, each involving a different level of accuracy and details.

The table below outlines the costing methods used by the Tain District Assembly in costing all new and on-going programs.

Table 5. 2: Methodologies for costing

Costing Method	Definition
Bottom-up costing	It is based on detailed analysis of resources requirements (labor, materials, capital items etc.) and their cost to determine the estimated cost of project or program.
Top-down/parametric costing	Cost of new program or project is estimated based on historical cost and technical characteristics (e.g., number of participants and institution, geographic coverage, complexity of training) of similar programs.
Analogy costing	<p>It is an estimate by analogy where estimated costs of projects or programs are based on actual costs of similar project by adjusting the differences between requirements.</p> <p>For example, if the previous project in an amount of GHC 50,000 involved the construction of 100m² building and the new project involves construction similar structure of 150m², the cost of the new project can be roughly estimated as $GHC\ 50,000/100 \times 150 = GHC75,000$, assuming linear relationship between project.</p>
Expert opinion	It is not a really calculated technique.

	The cost analysts in this case the DA interviewed several experts independently, reviewed results and combined them into a single estimate.
--	---

The programmes, their time frame, indicative budget, indicators for monitoring, source of funding being it IGF or GoG or Others, and implementing agencies (leading and collaborating) for the five pillars are indicated in the tables below:

5.2 PROGRAMMES

Programmes may refer to a set of related activities that cut across several major sectors. It may refer to a grouped set of capital investment activities (e.g. a school construction programme), or a specific initiative (e.g. a school feeding programme). Table 5.3 shows the programmes of the District.

5.3 PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

The Programme of Action for 2026-2029, which is guided by the four development dimensions of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) is shown in table 5.3.

Table 5. 3: Programme of Action (PoA)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost				Programme status		Implementing Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Revenue Mobilization and Management Services					40,000.00		2,000,000.00		X		DA Finance Dept.	MoF, MLGCRA, RCC
Tourism local Trades and industrial Development					200,000.00	330,000.00	50,000.00	400,000.00	X		BAC DA	MoF, MLGCRA, RCC
Agricultural and Agro-based industries Development					1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	200,000.00	80,000.00	X		DA	MoFA FBOs MoF

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Development Programme	Time Frame				GoG	Cost			Programme status		Implementing Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029		DACF	IGF	Others Specify	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Education, youth and sports management Services					1,500,000.00	4,000,000.00	300,000.00			X	DA GES	MoE MLGCRA PTA RCC
Employment Creation and skills development					900,000.00	50,000.00	80,000.00	50,000.00	X		DA GEA	MoTI MLGCRA PTA RCC
Social Welfare and Community Development Service					100,000.00	1,000,000.00	400,000.00	80,000.00		X	SW&CD DA	MoH MGCS RCC
Health Services Development					680,000.00	440,000.00	20,000.00	100,000.00		X	DHD DA	MoH GHS

												RCC
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT

Development Programme	Time Frame				GoG	Cost			Programme status		Implementing Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029		DACF	IGF	Others Specify	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Environmental Health and sanitation Services					200,000.00	400,000	20,000.00	-	X		DA TA	Forestry MLNR MLGCRA MoFA
Infrastructure and Transport Services Development					600,000.00	6,000,000.00	440,000	3,500,000.00	X		DA	GES GIFEC MESTI
Land use and Spatial Planning Development Services					80,000.00		110,000.00	80,000		X	DA PPD	MLGCRA TAs MLNR LUSPA
Disaster prevention and Natural					380,000.00	100,000.00	30,000	500,000.00	X			NADMO,GNFS, MOFA,TAs, FC, MLGCRA

Resources Management Services												
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost				Programme status		Implementing Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others Specify	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
General Administration and management						800,000.00	200,000.00			X	DA	MLGCRA RCC MoF
Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation						800,000.00	200,000.00	-		X	DPCU	DA NDPC MoF MLGCRA
Legislative Oversight Services						80,000.00	40,000.00	20,000	X		DA	GPS TAs MLGCRA

PROGRAMME FINANCING

		Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding	Total (B)	
--	--	--	------------------	--

Development Programme	Programme cost(A) (GH¢)	GoG	IGF	DACF	D A C F – RFG	AB FA	DPs	Oth ers (specify)		Gap (C)=(B-A)
Revenue Mobilization and Management Services	5,800,000.00	9,756,328.71	541,282.85	19,657,898.4	449,288.48	-	496,652.3	-	30,901,450.7	25,101,450.7
Tourism, Local Trades and Industries Development	7,000,000.00	-	500,000.00	8,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	-	-	-	10,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Agricultural and Agro-based Industries Development	8,000,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,800,000.00	6,600,000.00	-	-	2,400,000.00	-	12,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
Education, youth and sports management Services	9,700,000.00	26,061,876.6	1,443,420.92	52,421,062.4	1,198,102.61	-	1,324,406.14	-	82,403,868.7	72,703,868.7
Employment Creation and skills development	5,000,000.00	-	900,000.00	2,400,000.00	-	-	2,700,000.00	-	6,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Social Welfare and Community Development Services	12,440,000.00	19,512,657.4	1,082,565.69	39,315,796.8	898,576.96	-	993,304.61	-	61,802,901.5	49,362,901.5

Health Services Development	10,000,000.00	-	3,000,000.00	9,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	12,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Environmental Health and sanitation Services	4,000,000.00	-	750,000.00	2,750,000.00	1,500,000.00	-	-	-	5,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Infrastructure Development and Transport services	18,000,000.00	2,100,000.00	5,250,000.00	10,500,000.00	3,150,000.00	-	-	-	21,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Land use and Spatial Planning Development Services	5,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	6,000,000.00	500,000.00
Disaster prevention and Natural resource Management Services	3,500,000.00	-	900,000.00	-	-	-	-	3,600,000.00	4,500,000.00	1,000,000.00
General Administration and management Services	2,140,000.00	9,756,328.71	541,282.85	19,657,898.4	449,288.48	-	496,652.3	-	30,901,450.7	28,761,450.7
Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	2,000,000.00	-	375,000.00	2,125,000.00	-	-	-	-	2,500,000.00	500,000.00

Total	93,080,000.00	72,887,191 .4	18,583, 552.3	16,256,6 15.42	9,145,25 6.53	-	8,411,0 15.35	3,6 00, 000 .00	128,883,631.2	35,803,631 .2
--------------	----------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------	----------	--------------------------	------------------------------------	----------------------	--------------------------

5.4 Sustainable Environmental Assessment (SEA) Tool Report

Sustainability objectives of the district Sustainable development is a pattern of resource use that aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for generations to come. It means resolving the conflict between the various competing goals, and involves the simultaneous pursuit of economic prosperity, environmental quality, social equity, cultural preservation and institutional strengthening. In order to achieve these pillars of sustainability, objectives have to be set to address the various negative issues that impede the pillars.

The SEA tools used in subjecting the various programmes of the district were the Compound and Compatibility Matrices as well as the Sustainability Test Tool. For the purpose of this report and space, the Compound Matrix tool is highlighted as shown in Table 5.4, as it gives a clear and summarized picture.

In pursuit of sustainable development, the following objectives were set:

Natural Resources

Objective 1: To reduce the bush fire and deforestation in the district by 2029.

Objectives 2: To ensure flood prone areas are avoided in all activities by 2029.

Objective 3: To mitigate the impacts caused by climate variability and change by 2029.

Objective 4: To reduce the rate of soil degradation.

Socio-Cultural

Objective 1: To reduce incidence of PLHIVs stigmatization in the district by 2029.

Objective 2: To increase and retain school enrolment at all levels of education by 2029.

Objective 3: To reduce malaria infection and death in the district by 2029.

Objective 4: To promote the construction of sanitation facilities in the District by 2029.

Objective 5: To reduce the incidence of crime in the district by 2029.

Economic

Objective 1: To facilitated the creation of employment opportunities by 2029.

Objective 2: To increase crop productivity in the district.

Objective 3: To facilitate the construction of irrigation facilities

Objective 4: To improve and maintain the existing road network in the district by 2029.

Institutional

Objective 1: To promote the growth and expansion of local businesses by 2029.

Objective 2: To mitigate the impacts caused by delay in the release of DACF by 2029.

Objective 3: To promote gender empowerment to participate in governance women to be unresolved properly by 2029.

Objective 4: To attract and retain police personnel into the district.

For each criterion and indicator, a scale of 0-5 with appropriate colour code is used to reflect the extent to which the activity supports, is neutral to, or works against the sustainability aim. The scale and colour code are as indicated in Table 5.5 below.

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

Criteria

Conditions are likely to be positive + (green)

Conditions are likely to be negative - (red)

Conditions are likely to be neutral 0 (yellow)

Conditions are uncertain ?

Poverty Dimensions	Livelihood / Human Resource				Health					Vulnerability				Institutional			
	Access to water	Access to land	Indiscriminate cutting of trees	Wildlife	Water quality	Poor Sanitation/waste	Air quality	Food quality	Medicinal Plants	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation / deforestation	Crises & Conflicts (Fulani Herdsmen)	Grassroot participation	Domestic Violence	Access to mass information
Major Environmental Components POAs																	
Improve Internally generated Revenue base and diversification	+	?	-	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	-	0	-	?	?	0	?
Improved road network	+	?	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Improve access to potable water	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Improve sanitation conditions	+	0	?	?	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0
Improve teaching and learning environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Improve working environment	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
Improve tourism development	+	+	-	+	+	-	0	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+

Create more jobs and employable skills	0	+	-	+	0	-	?	0	+	-	0	-	0	0	+	-	+
Improve disaster-preparedness	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
Enhance Electricity coverage	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Improve road infrastructure and road safety services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enhance adherence to development controls	+	0	0	0	?	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0
Improve knowledge on child protection issues	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Enhance security services and infrastructure	0	0	+	0	?	+	?	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	0

Table 5. 4: Compound Matrix (SEA TOOL)

Table 5. 5: Scale and Colour Code

Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects	Not relevant	Works strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effect on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour						

Sustainability Test

The Sustainability Appraisal Test was used mainly on the activities. The purpose is to subject each activity to a simple test of the overall sustainability of the plan. It is different from an impact assessment matrix in that it gives equal weight to socio-cultural, economic, natural resources and institutional issues which are the four components of sustainability. The individual Matrices for the activities and their Record Sheets are attached as Appendix 5.4. A summary of the performance of individual Activities against the Sustainability Test are also outlined below;

1. Connect households to electricity.

The activity is highly favourable with all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on natural resources and the economy. It obviously works against the components of the natural resources and economy thereby weakening its sustainability. However, there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

2. Reshape 150 KM of road networks in the district

The activity is favourable with respect to all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on the natural resources. However, there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

3. Drill. Boreholes

The activity is favourable with respect to all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on the natural resources. However, there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

4. Organize tree planting exercises

The activity is favourable with respect to all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on the economy. However, there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

5. Construct 5 irrigation dams

The activity is highly favourable with all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on natural resources and socio-cultural conditions. It obviously works against the components of the natural resources and economy thereby weakening its sustainability. However, there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

6. Construct 3 storage facilities

The activity is favourable with respect to all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on the natural resources. However, there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

7. Construct 10 classroom blocks wit ancillary facilities

The activity is highly favourable with all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on natural resources and the economy. It obviously works against the components of the natural resources and economy thereby weakening its sustainability. However, there could be

interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

8. Undertake 8 spraying exercises to control mosquitoes

The activity is very sustainable in all the four criteria areas.

9. Construct CHPS Compounds

The activity is highly favourable with all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on natural resources and the economy. It obviously works against the components of the natural resources and economy thereby weakening its sustainability. However, there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

10. Develop 2 tourism sites in the district

The activity is favourable with respect to all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on the natural resources and the economy. However, there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

11. Construct 4 police posts

The activity is highly favourable with all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on natural resources and the economy. It obviously works against the components of the natural resources and economy thereby weakening its sustainability. However, there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

14. Construct 30 institutional latrines

The activity is favourable with respect to all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on the natural resources. However, there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

15. Facilitate establishment of cashew processing factory and Cashew Village

The activity is highly favourable with all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on natural resources and the economy. It obviously works against the components of the natural resources and economy thereby weakening its sustainability. However, there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

Measures to Address Impacts

SEA is concerned with the both direct and indirect impacts. The impacts of the DMTDP on the environmental components are normally indirect. That is, the plan is designed to bring about changes in social and economic behaviour. These social and economic changes may in turn lead to potential direct and indirect impacts on the environment. It is as result that measures that avoid reduce, remediate or compensate for the negative impacts of the activities should be set.

Mostly, all constructional activities would cause deforestation, flooding, soil degradation and also work against climate change adaptation as trees would have to be cut to put up structures and also in some situations, projects sites are selected by non-technical men who do not have any engineering background and this results in projects being constructed in flood prone areas. As mitigation measure, there would be provisional figure as part of contract sum to promote reforestation and strict monitoring of its appropriate use. Strict monitoring would be done periodically to ensure contractors really utilize the funds appropriately. When the issue of deforestation is managed, it is believed climate change adaptation and reclaiming of soil fertility would be achieved. Concerning the flooding issue, qualified engineers and the local people would always be engaged to select sites for projects, making selection of sites participatory.

Soil degradation is also one concern for the people of the district. This issue results in loss of soil fertility and its resultant effect on crop productivity. In order to avoid the problem, there would be the management of deforestation and flood prevention. The strategies to manage deforestation and prevent flooding have been dealt with earlier. To resolve the issue of low crop yield as result of soil degradation in the short run, nine (9) intensive educational workshops would be organized for farmers on the proper use of fertilizers.

It is known fact that the development of tourism sites and establishment of SMEs bring in their wake influx of people into the district. For that matter, there could be outbreak of all sorts of infections with the notable one being HIV/AIDS. It as a result of this that the District Assembly in collaboration with other NGOs would organize 9 fora in each Area Council to educate people about HIV/AIDS and distribute condoms. In addition, day-to-day monitoring would be undertaken to make sure HIV/AIDS component of every contract sum is used appropriately by the contractors. In addition, as more people migrate to the district as result of tourism sites and establishment of SMEs for trading purposes, there could be infections and diseases. To mitigate this, the District Assembly would sponsor seven (7) nurses per year in order to increase the nurse -patient ratio and also 5 CHPS Compounds would be constructed every year.

In order to attract and retain more police personnel into the district, there would be the construction police accommodation to motivate police officers and establishment of District Court. These are needed as there the district would be hit with high crime rate as more people throng into the district.

Bush fire has become rampant especially during the dry season when farmers try to clear bush for crop planting and also people hunt for animals. These activities are done with the notion of increasing agriculture productivity. To mitigate this, anti-bush fire campaigns would be organized each year and penalize those who are caught in the act severely. Additionally, in the quest of increasing crop produce, farmers may over cut trees in order to get space for planting crops. To forestall this, three (3) educational campaigns would be organized for farmers on the importance of trees to the soil. Farmers may also be involved in sending their children to farms during school hours. The Children Act (Act 560) would therefore be enforced.

Incorporating construction of culverts in the design of roads that block water courses is one way of controlling flooding in the district. When roads are constructed without taken into consideration water courses, flooding may result. In addition to controlling flooding, three (3) exercises would be undertaken to pull down buildings without permits and which are built in flood prone areas. The road network in the district is very poor and in order not to degrade it further, some measures have to be put on the ground to mitigate the bad effects the activities would have on it. From the sustainability matrix, it is seen that the constructional activities would cause the roads to worsen

when trucks carrying building materials ply on it. It is as a result that periodic reshaping has to be undertaken by the grader in order to maintain the shape. Also an agreement would be reached between the District Assembly and the contractors for them to adhere to axle load regulations. Barriers would be mounted at strategic locations to check this.

One other activity which is sustainable in itself, but would have negative effects on crop productivity is tree planting exercise. Even though tree planting is important, it tends to cover arable land space which hitherto would be used to plant crops. This would result in limited land space to plant crops. The mitigation measure would be to introduce farmers to high-yielding seeds and modern methods of farming. This is intended to increase crop productivity in the face of limited land space.

The construction of irrigation dams could cause flooding when the dams over flow their banks and also serve as bleeding place for mosquitoes. To avoid such situation, modern irrigation dams would be designed and constructed with the issue of flooding all incorporated in the design. With regards to causing malaria infection, there would be educational campaigns in nearby communities on the need to use Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN).

Implications of the Measures for the Budget and Institutional Capacities

Interventions identified to mitigate impacts from the implementation of the activities will certainly involve additional cost outlay. Besides, the Assembly in order to carry out effective implementation of the interventions, institutional capacities must be developed. These will require training of personnel from the Environmental Health and Sanitation unit, Works Department and the DPCU. The Assembly must therefore take steps to develop the requisite commitment to environmental issues so as to minimize any impacts that will be associated with the implementation of the DMTDP.

Table 5. 6: Interventions and their respective Budgets

INTERVENTIONS	BUDGET (GH¢)	Implementing agency
Provisional figure as part of contract sum to promote reforestation and strict monitoring of its appropriate use	50,000.00	DA

Monitor the use of funds for HIV/AIDS activities by contractors	8,000.00	DA
Sponsor seven (7) nurses per year to manage diseases and infections	10,000.00	DA
Organize 9 educational workshop for Farmers on importance of trees on the soil and fertilizer application	5,000.00	MoFA/DA
Construct 8 CHPS Compound to manage infections an disease	12,000,000.00	DA
Construct Police accommodation to attract police personnel	120,000.00	DA
Establish 24-hour markets	1,000,000.00	DA/MoJ
Organize 2 anti-bush fire campaigns each year	5,000.00	DA/NADMO
Incorporate culverts in the design of roads that meet water course	300,000.00	Feeder Roads /DA
Organise 8 training workshops for farmers annually on modern methods of farming and introduce them to high-yielding seeds	25,000.00	DA/MoFA
Organise 8 sensitisation fora for communities close to irrigation dams on the use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN)	5,000.00	DA/GHS
Undertake periodic maintenance of roads and Mount Barriers to check axle load	15,000.00	DA/Contractors
Enforce bye-law on acquiring permit before putting up structure	10,000.00	Works Dep't
Organise 4 training workshop for staff of Environmental Health Unit and Works Department on SEA	15,000.00	DA
Enforce the Children Act (Act 560) to prevent school children being used as farm labourers	10,000.00	GES/DA
Organise quarterly DPCU workshop to undertake monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of the mitigation measures	24,000.00	DA
TOTAL	13,594,008.00	

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 DISTRICT COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.1 Introduction

The L.I. 2232 NDP Systems Regulation 2016 allows has the guidelines that allows for the preparation of District Composite Action Plans. In this section, the Composite Annual Plan indicates action to be taken by both public and private sectors, including Non-Governmental Organizations and the Community in the implementation of projects earmarked for the years 2026-2029, of the four-year Medium-Term Development Programme for 2026 – 2029. The Composite Annual Budget needs to be implemented on the bases of the Composite Annual Action Plans of the District Assembly.

The Annual Plans indicates the activities/projects to be implemented from 2026-2029, when each project should begin and end, the responsible implementing agencies, both leading and collaborating, and individual projects cost being local or external. Parameters used in the selection of annual projects include:

- Projects which require immediate awareness creation through public education.
- Projects which satisfy the immediate needs of the people
- On-going projects in the district
- Projects whose costs could be accommodated within the year.

Projects which will have immediate impact on poverty reduction, good governance, employment generation and growth

6.2 Brief Innovative Measures for Implementation of Projects

Some of the brief innovative measures the District intends to use to mobilize resources (Human and Capital) for the implementation of the projects includes:

- Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)
- Community-Based Resource Mobilization
- Diaspora Engagement Strategy
- Strategic Partnerships with NGOs/Donors (proposal writing taskforce could be constituted at the Tain District Assembly)

- Youth Engagement & Volunteerism e.g. District youth corps and internship agreement with universities
- District Investment Promotion Desk: Establish a desk within the Assembly to identify viable investment opportunities in tourism, agriculture, renewable energy, and real estate—then market them to investors via business fairs and promotional materials.

Table 6. 1: COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2026

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Objective	Ensure improved Fiscal Performance and Sustainability in the District by 2029													
Programme	Revenue Mobilization and Management Services													
Project/Activities	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF		Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
1. Organise Capacity building workshops for revenue collectors and sensitize the public on the need to pay tax	Nsawkaw					10,000.00		5,000.00				X	Finance Dept.	DA TAs GRA
2. Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Nsawkaw							8,000.00				X	DA	DPCU Plng Unit
3. Prepare revenue database	Nsawkaw					50,000.00		60,000.00		-	X		DA	MoF, MLGRD, MoTI
4. Provide compensation for casual workers and commission collectors	Nsawkaw						30,000	80,000.00				X	DA	DA TAs GRA
5. Procure logistics for account office	Nsawkaw							60,000.00			X		DA	DA

& revenue collectors													
6. Construction of 1no. 24hr Economy model markets at Nsawkaw	Nsawkaw					4,694,832.14				X		DA	MoT, MLGRD
7. Train the youth in bee keeping, mushroom production and batik tie and dye	Nsawkaw					-	10,000.00	20,000.00		X		BAC DA	MoF, NBSSI
8. Support local apprentice with start-up capital for business development	Nsawkaw					100,000.00				X		BAC DA	MoTI, NBSSI
9. Organize 3no. Business forum and stakeholder engagements	Nsawkaw					10,000.00	15,000	20,000.00			X	BAC	MoTI, NBSSI
10. Sensitize and register FBOs on Feed Ghana programme	District - wide						20,000		360,000.00	X		DA, BAC, Agric	MoTI, NBSSI MLGDRD
11. Train farmers on soya beans and cassava processing and their value chain	District - wide						39,000		280,000.00		X	DPCU	MLGDRD, MoFA, MGCSP, TA etc
12. Form 10No. farmer-based organization	District Wide					20,000.00				X		DADU	DA MoFA MAG
13. Organize training for 80	District Wide						40,000		210,771.10	X		DA WD	MoFA MLGDRD,

farmers on climate smart Agriculture practice													
14. Train 60 cashew farmers on diseases and pest control	District - wide					50,000			516,441.00		X	Depart. of Agric. /BAC	DA MoFA MLGRD
15. Carry out 1.N0 census on livestock	District - wide					142,800.00					X	Depart. of Agric.	DA MoFA MAG
16. Development proposed Tourist Sites	Menji					-		10,000.00	-		X	DA	GTA MoT
Sub-Total						190,000.00	4,896,632.14	253,000.00	1,387,212.10				

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE	Enhance equitable access to Quality Education, Health and Social Welfare services in the District by 2029												
PROGRAMME	Education, Health , Social Welfare and Community Development Services												
Project/Activities	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
17. Support GES on the organization of Mock, My First Day at School, STEM, etc...	Nsawkaw					57,000.00		3,000.00			X	DA GES	MoE MLGDRD

18. Promote and develop sports in basic and second cycle institutions	District-Wide					29,000.00	40,000.00			X		DA GES	MoE MLGDRD
19. Complete 1No 3unit Classroom Block at Kwametenten	Kwametenten						15,000.00				X	DA WD	MoE GES MLGRD
20. Complete and furnish 1no. 3-unit Classroom blk at Badu-Drobo	Bad- Drobo						542,644.28				X	DA	MoE GES MLGDRD
21. Complete and furnish 1no, 6-unit class room blk at Seikwa Adadease	Adadease						992,644.28				X	DA	MoE GES MLGDRD
22. Complete and furnish 2-unit KG Classroom blk at Dagadu	Dagadu						342,644.28			X		DA	MoE GES MLGDRD
23. Supply of 2500No. Mono desks and 2500No. dual desks to basic schools	District-wide						1,877,932.85			X		DA	MoE GES MLGDRD
24. Construct 3.No. 3 – units classroom blk	Ohianinguae, Abourso & Wiasekrom						1,500,000.00			X		DA WD	MoE GES MLGDRD
25. Intensify education on	District-wide					20,000.00	93,896.64				X	DA DHD	MoH GHS MLGRD

mental health, NTDs, NCDs and HIV/AIDS to reduce stigmatization													
26. Support NID and Malaria roll back campaign	District-wide					30,000.00				X		DA DHD	MoH GHS MLGRD
27. Construct and furnish 1No. CHPS Compound	Arkokrom						1,400,000.00			X		DA WD	MoH GHS MLGRD
28. Construct and furnish 2no. CHPS Compounds	Pokukrom & Kwaekesiem						1,877,932.86			X		DA	MoH, GHS MLGRD
29. Construct and furnish 2No. Maternity blks	Dagadu and Debibi						2,200,000.00			X		DA WD	MoH GHS MLGRD
30. Register and support persons with Disabilities.	Nsawkaw					20,000.00				X		DA WD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
31. Intensify public education on gender-based violence & counsel victims.	Nsawkaw					40,000.00		20,000.00		X		DA WD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
32. Sensitize the public on Child abuse (child labour, trafficking.) & child right	District-wide					10,000.00			20,000.00	X		DA WD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
33. Support social	Nsawkaw					100,000.00				X		DA WD	MoGSP

intervention programmes (LEAP & school feeding)												SW&CD MLGRD
34. Enroll 100 PWDs on NHIS	Nsawkaw					10,000.00				X		DA WD MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
35. Sensitize the public on early girl child marriages, hygiene and force marriages	Nsawkaw							8,000.00		X		DA GD MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
36. Organize Workshop on unpaid care work	Nsawkaw					10,000.00					X	DA GD MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
37. Undertake 4no Fumigation exercise	Badu, Nsawkaw, Seikwa and Zone four					20,000.00	366,275.00				X	DA EHD MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
38. Sensitize the Community on Open Defecation	District Wide					3,000.00		10,000.00			X	DA WD MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
39. Provide for Sanitation Improvement Package	Nsawkaw						387,205.00		20,000		X	DA EHU MLGRD MoS
40. Screen Food & drink vendor on communicable diseases.	Nsawkaw							30,000.00			X	DA EHU MoS MLGRD
41. Evacuation of 5no. Refuse Sites District-wide	District-wide					20,000.00	1,027,932.85				X	DA EHU MLGRD MoS

42. Procurement of Logistic for Environmental Health operations District-wide	District-wide					96,520.00			X		DA EHU	MLGRD MoSWR
43. Construct 20-seater toilet facility	Menji					400,000.00			X		DA EHU	MLGRD MoSWR
44. Drill and mechanize 10No. borehole	District-wide					1,000,000.00			X		DA EHU	MLGRD MoSWR
45. Drilling and mechanization of 7no. boreholes district-wide	District-wide					600, 000.00				X	DA Works	MLGRD MoSWR
46. Drill 10no. boreholes with hand pumps District-wide	District-wide							800,000.00		X	DA Works	MLGRD MoSWR
Sub-total						369,000.00	14,760,628.04	71,000.00	840,000.00			

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Objective	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services in the District by 2029												
Programme	Infrastructure and Transport Services Development												
Project/Activities	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
47. Enact and enforce bye-laws on forest reservation	District wide					6,000.00	20,000	15,000.00			X	DA	Forestry MLNR MLGRD
48. Organize tree plantation Exercise in the Communities (afforestation)	District wide							12,000.00		X		Dept. of Agric	DA Agric. Dept
49. Educate farmers on the need to plant cover crops and legumes as a form of biodiversity conservation	District wide							8,000.00		X		Agric. Dept	DA Forestry MLNR
50. Reshape existing feeder roads within the District	District-wide					300,000.00	800,000			X		WD	DA PPD Feeder roads
51. Sensitize the public on road	District-wide					3,000.00		2,000.00		X		GPRTU	DA NRSA, GP

signs and their usage on the road.													
52. Sensitize the motorist public on the important of using crush helmet	District-wide				4,000.00		1,000.00		X		DA,GPRTU	DA NRSA, GP, DVLA	
53. Prepare 5No. Local plans for five communities.	Debibi, Menji, Yabraso, Brohani, Brodi,						40,000.00			X	PPD	MLGRD RCC, LUSPA, TA etc	
54. Prepare Structure Plans for Seikwa, Nsawkaw, Badu	Seikwa,Badu, Nsawkaw						30,000.00			X	PPD	MLGRD RCC, LUSPA, TA etc	
55. Street naming and property addressing system	District Wide						60,000.00			X	PPD	MLGRD RCC, LUSPA, TA etc	
56. Sensitize of communities on settlement planning issues and the impact of uncontrolled development	Nsawkaw, Badu, Seikwa Debibi, Menji, Yabraso, Brohani, Brodi,						20,000.00		X		PPD	MLGRD RCC, LUSPA, TA etc	
57. Organize 12No. technical sub-committee and Spatial Planning Committee meetings	Nsawkaw				4,000.00		60,000.00		X		PPD	MLGRD RCC, LUSPA, TA etc	

58. Carry out Building inspectorate monitoring activities	District –wide						40,000.00			X	WD	DA PPD Feeder roads
59. Maintain and Install Streetlights to enhance security	Districtwide					40,000.00	500,000			X	WD	DA PPD Feeder roads
60. Reshape and Maintain 20km Feeder Roads	Districtwide					150,000.00	400,000			X	WD	DA PPD Feeder roads
61. Implement the Operational and Maintenance action Plan	Nsawkaw						70,000.00			X	WD	DA PPD Feeder roads
62. Support Rural Electrification and Extension of electricity to under serve communities	District wide					50,000	100,000.00			X	WD	DA MoE Feeder roads
63. Rehabilitation of social infrastructures	District wide					250,000.00				X	MP	District Assembly
64.. Implementation of DRIP	District wide							1,000,000.00		X	CA	Works, MRH
65. Completion of 10no. legacy projects	Nsawkaw, Yabraso, Seikwa, Donkorkrom, Menji, Atomfourso,						3,755,865.71			X	DA	Works, MLGRD

	Brohani, Kojo Arko, Kwame Tenten												
66. Provide relief items for NADMO to manage disaster situation	District – wide					100,000.00		30,000	20,000	X		NDAMO DA	MLGCRA EPA
67. Collaborate with GNFS, Agric. and NADMO to educate the public on the dangers of bush fires on climate change	District – wide							20,000.00		X		NDAMO DA	MLGCRA EPA
68. Sensitize Communities on tree planting and climate change impact	District - wide							4000.00		X		NDAMO DA	MLGCRA EPA
69. Training for fire volunteers to curb bushfire activities	District – wide							15,000.00		X		NDAMO DA	MLGCRA EPA
Sub-total						907,000	5,645,865.71	1,357,000.00	20,000.00				

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective	Deepen political, financial, and administrative decentralization in the District by 2029												
Programme	General Administration and Management Services												
Project/ Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
70. Provide for Self Help Projects	Badu, Nsawkaw, Seikwa, Menji					40,000.00	30000	20000		X		DA	MLGRD RCC SW/CD
71. Strengthening of substructures to function well with gender inclusion	Badu, Nsawkaw, Seikwa, Menji						34,975.94	40,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs
72. Procure logistics and office consumables	Nsawkaw						70,000.00	40,000.00			X	DA	TAs WD MLGRD
73. Provide for Conferences/Seminars and Workshops/ Meetings	Nsawkaw					100,000.00	40,000.00	50,000			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs
74. Provide for National Days Celebration programmes (6 TH	Nsawkaw						60,000.00	150,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs

march, farmers' day etc...)													
75. Provide for Courtesies, Protocols and Donations	Nsawkaw					30,000.00	15,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs	
76. Provide for Travels and Transport and Night Allowance	Nsawkaw					40,000.00	50,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs	
77. Maintain and Repair Official Vehicles of the Assembly	Nsawkaw					50,000.00	70,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs	
78. Organize 4No General Assembly Meetings	Nsawkaw				50,000,00	80,000	80,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs	
79. Provide Fuel for Running of official vehicles	Nsawkaw					60,000.00	20,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs	
80. Provide the Payment of Utilities for office accommodation.	Nsawkaw				10,000.00		90,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs	
81. Provide for Security Operations	Nsawkaw				50,000.00	80000	20,000.00	30,000.00		X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs	
82. Organize Statutory DA meetings (Audit Committee, DPCU,	Nsawkaw					50,000.00	60,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs	

AAP Review, Budget Committee and Entity Tender Committee)													
83. Undertake quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation of projects in the District	District Wide					120,000	30,000.00	20,000.00		X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs	
84. Preparation of 2027 CAAP and Budget/Stakeholder engagements	Nsawkaw					15,000	20000		X		CA	DA RCC Media TAs	
85. M&E Communication	Nsawkaw					50,000.00	10,000		X		CA	DA NDPC RCC Media TAs	
86. Provide for statutory DA meetings DPCU, Budget committee, tender committee meeting etc.	Nsawkaw					40,000.00	20,000.00		X		CA	DA RCC Media TAs	
87. Train staff on basic M&E, planning and reporting	Nsawkaw				20,000.00				X		CA	DA RCC Media TAs	
88. Train staff on Client Service protocols	Nsawkaw						30,000.00		X		CA	DA RCC Media TAs	

89. Train staff in procurement and contract management and needs assessment	Nsawkaw					40,000.00					X		CA	DA RCC Media TAs
91. Completion of durbar ground at Nsawkaw	Nsawkaw							70,000.00			X		CA	DA RCC Media TAs
90. Operation and Maintenance of office complex Block	Nsawkaw						60,000.00	40,000			X		CA	DA
91. Provide for NALAG Activities	District-wide					80,000.00	20,000		60,093.85		X		CA	DA, MLGRD
92. Undertake dissemination and Communication activities on MTDP and APR activities	District-wide						80,000	40,000			X		CA	DA, DPCU, RCC, MEDIA, TAs
Sub-total						390,000.00	899,975.94	905,000.00	110,093.85					
GRAND TOTAL 2026 PLAN						33,002,407.8								

SOURCE: DPCU REPORT 2025

2027 ACTION PLAN

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Objective	Ensure improved Fiscal Performance and Sustainability in the District by 2029												
Programme	Revenue Mobilization and Management Services												
Project/ Activities	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Departmen t	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoi ng	Lead	Collab.
1.Organise Capacity building workshops for revenue collectors and sensitize the public on the need to pay tax	Nsawkaw					10,000.00		5,000.00			X	DOF	DA TAs GRA
2. Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Nsawkaw							8,000.00			X	DA, DoF	DPCU Plng Unit, DBU

3. Prepare revenue database	DA					50,000.00		60,000.00	-	X		DA, DOF	MoF, MLGRD, MoTI
4. Provide compensation for casual workers and commission collectors	DA							80,000.00		X		DA, DOF, DBU	DA TAs GRA
5. Procure logistics for account office & revenue collectors	DA							60,000.00		X		CA	DOF,
6. Construction of 1no. 24hr Economy model markets at Nsawkaw	Nsawkaw						4,694,832.14			X		DA	MoT, MLGCRA
7. Train the youth in bee keeping, mushroom production and batik tie and dye	Nsawkaw					-		10,000.00	20,000.00	X		BAC DA	MoF, NBSSI

8. Support local apprentice with start-up capital for business development	Nsawkaw					100,000.00				X		BAC DA	MoTI, NBSSI
9. Organize 3no. Business forum and stakeholder engagements	Nsawkaw					10,000.00		20,000.00			X	BAC	MoTI, NBSSI
10. Sensitize and register FBOs on Feed Ghana programme	District - wide						20,000.00		360,000.00	X		DA, BAC,Agri c	MoTI, NBSSI MLGDRD
11 Train farmers on soya beans and cassava processing and their value chain	District - wide						39,000.00		280,000.00		X	DPCU	MLGDRD , MoFA, MGCSP, TA etc
12. Form 10No. farmer-	District Wide					20,000.00				X		DADU	DA MoFA MAG

based organization													
13. Organize training for 80 farmers on climate smart Agriculture practice	District Wide							210,771.10	X			DA WD	MoFA MLGDRD
14. Train 60 cashew farmers on diseases and pest control	District - wide							516,441.00		X		Depart. of Agric. /BAC	DA MoFA MLGRD
15. Carry out 1.N0 census on livestock	District - wide						142,800.00			X		Depart. of Agric.	DA MoFA MAG
16. Development proposed Tourist Sites	Menji					-		10,000.00	-	X		DA	GTA MoT
Sub Total GH¢						190,000.00	4,896,632.14	253,000.00	1,387,212.10				

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective		Enhance equitable access to Education, Health and Social Welfare services in the District by 2029												
Programme		Education, Health and Social Welfare and Community Development Services												
Project/ Activities	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
17. Support GES on the organization of Mock, My First Day at School, STEM, etc...	Nsawkaw					57,000.00		3,000.00				X	DA GES	MoE MLGDRD
18. Promote and develop sports in basic and second cycle institutions	District-Wide					29,000.00	40,000.00				X		DA GES	MoE MLGDRD
19. Complete 1No 3unit Classroom Block at Kwametenten	Kwametenten						15,000.00				X		DA WD	MoE GES MLGRD
20. Complete and furnish 1no. 3-unit Classroom blk at Badu- Drobo	Bad- Drobo						542,644.28					X	DA WD	MoE GES MLGDRD
21. Complete and furnish 1no, 6-unit class room blk at Seikwa Adadease	Adadease						992,644.28					X	DA WD	MoE GES MLGDRD
22. Complete and furnish 2-unit KG	Dagadu						342,644.28					X	DA, WD	MoE GES MLGDRD

Classroom blk at Dagadu												
23. Supply of 2500No. Mono desks and 2500No. dual desks to basic schools	District-wide					1,877,932.85			X	DA	MoE GES MLGDRD	
24. Construct 3.No. 3 – units classroom blk	Ohianinguase, Abourso & Wiasekrom					1,500,000.00		X		DA WD	MoE GES MLGDRD	
25. Intensify education on mental health, NTDs, NCDs and HIV/AIDS to reduce stigmatization	District-wide				20,000.00	93,896.64			X	DA WD	MoH GHS MLGRD	
26. Support NID and Malaria roll back campaign	District-wide				30,000.00				X	DA WD	MoH GHS MLGRD	
27. Construct and furnish 1No. CHPS Compound	Arkokrom					1,400,000.00		X		DA WD	MoH GHS MLGRD	
28. Construct and furnish 2no. CHPS Compounds	Pokukrom & Kwaekesiem					1,877,932.86		X		DA	MoH, GHS MLGRD	
29. Construct and furnish 2No. Maternity bulks	Dagadu and Debibi					2,200,000.00		X		DA WD	MoH GHS MLGRD	
30. Register and support persons with Disabilities.	Nsawkaw				20,000.00			X		DA WD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD	
31. Intensify public education on gender-based violence & counsel victims.	Nsawkaw				40,000.00		20,000.00	X		DA WD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD	

32. .Sensitize the public on Child abuse (child labour, trafficking.) & child right	District-wide					10,000.00			20,000.00	X		DA WD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
33. Support social intervention programmes (LEAP & school feeding)	Nsawkaw					100,000.00				X		DA WD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
34. Enroll 100 PWDs on NHIS	Nsawkaw					10,000.00				X		DA WD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
35. Sensitize the public on early girl child marriages, hygiene and force marriages	Nsawkaw							8,000.00		X		DA GD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
36. Organize Workshop on unpaid care work	Nsawkaw					10,000.00				X		DA GD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
37. Undertake 4no Fumigation exercise	Badu, Nsawkaw, Seikwa and Zone four					20,000.00	366,275.00			X		DA EHD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
38. Sensitize the Community on Open Defecation	District Wide					3,000.00		10,000.00		X		DA WD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
39. Provide for Sanitation Improvement Package	Nsawkaw						387,205.00		20,000.00	X		DA EHU	MLGRD MoS
40. Screen Food & drink vendor on communicable diseases.	Nsawkaw							30,000.00		X		DA EHU	MoS MLGRD

41. Evacuation of 5no. Refuse Sites District-wide	District-wide					20,000.00	1,027,932.85				X	DA EHU	MLGRD MoS
42. Procurement of Logistic for Environmental Health operations District-wide	District-wide						96,520.00			X		DA EHU	MLGRD MoSWR
43. Construct of 2no. 20-seater toilet facility at Menji and Yabraso	Menji, Yabraso						400,000.00			X		DA EHU	MLGRD MoSWR
44. Drill and mechanize 10No. borehole	District-wide						1,000,000.00			X		DA EHU	MLGRD MoSWR
45. Drilling and mechanization of 7no. boreholes district-wide	District-wide						600,000.00				X	DA EHU	MLGRD MoSWR
46. Drill 10no. boreholes with hand pumps District-wide	District-wide								800,000.00		X	DA EHU	MLGRD MoSWR
SUB-TOTAL						369,000.00	14,760,628.04	71,000.00	840,000.00				

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Objective		Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services in the District by 2029											
Programme		Infrastructure and Transport Services Development											
Project/Activities	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
47. Enact and enforce bye-laws on forest reservation	District wide					6,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00			X	DA	Forestry MLNR MLGRD
48. Organize tree plantation Exercise in the Communities (afforestation)	District wide							12,000.00		X		Dept. of Agric	DA Agric. Dept
49. Educate farmers on the need to plant cover crops and	District wide							8,000.00		X		Agric. Dept	DA Forestry MLNR

legumes as a form of biodiversity conservation												
50. Reshape existing feeder roads within the District	District-wide					300,000.00	800,000.00			X		WD DA PPD Feeder roads
51. Sensitize the public on road signs and their usage on the road.	District-wide					3,000.00		2,000.00		X		GPRTU DA NRSA, GP
52. Sensitize the motorist public on the important of using crush helmet	District-wide					4,000.00		1,000.00		X		DA/GPRTU DA NRSA, GP
53. Prepare 5No. Planning schemes for five communities .	Debibi, Menji, Yabraso, Brohani, Brodi, and other parts of Nsawkaw							40,000.00			X	PPD MLGRD RCC, LUSPA, TA etc
54. Prepare Structure and local Plans	District Wide							30,000.00			X	PPD MLGRD RCC, LUSPA, TA etc
55. Prepare of DSDF	District Wide							60,000.00			X	PPD MLGRD

												RCC, LUSPA, TA etc
56. Sensitize of communities on settlement planning issues and the impact of uncontrolled development	Nsawkaw						20,000.00		X		PPD	MLGRD RCC, LUSPA, TA etc
57. Organize 12No. technical planning committee and Spatial Planning Committee meetings	Badu & Seikwa				4,000.00		60,000.00		X		PPD	MLGRD RCC, LUSPA, TA etc
58. Maintain and Install Streetlights to enhance security	District –wide				40,000.00	500,000.00	40,000.00			X	WD	DA PPD Feeder roads
59. Reshape and Maintain 20km Feeder Roads	Districtwide				150,000.00	400,000.00				X	WD	DA PPD Feeder roads
60. Implement the Operational and	Districtwide					70,000.00				X	WD	DA PPD Feeder roads

Maintenance action Plan												
61. Support the Construction of 1No. football pitch	Nsawkaw								X		WD	DA PPD Feeder roads
62. Support Rural Electrification and Extension of electricity to under serve communities	District wide					50,000.00	100,000.00		X		WD	DA MoE Feeder roads
63. Rehabilitation of social infrastructures	District wide					250,000.00			X		MP	District Assembly
64. Implementation of DRIP	District wide						1,000,000.00		X		CA	Works, MRH
65. Completion of 10no. legacy projects	Nsawkaw, Yabraso, Seikwa, Donkorkrom, Menji, Atomfourso, Brohani, Kojo Arko, Kwame Tenten						3,755,865.71		X		DA	Works, MLGRD
66. Provide relief items for NADMO to manage	District – wide					100,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	X		NDAMO DA	MLGCRA EPA

disaster situation												
67. Collaborate with GNFS, Agric. and NADMO to educate the public on the dangers of bush fires on climate change	District – wide						20,000.00			X	NDAMO DA	MLGCRA EPA
68. Sensitize Communities on tree planting and climate change impact	District – wide						4000.00			X	NDAMO DA	MLGCRA EPA
69. Training for fire volunteers to curb bushfire activities	District – wide						5,000.00			X	NDAMO DA	MLGCRA EPA
SUB-TOTAL					907,000	5,645,865.71	1,357,000.00	20,000.00				

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective	Deepen political, financial, and administrative decentralization in the District by 2029												
Programme	General Administration and Management Services												
Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
70. Provide for Self Help Projects	Badu, Nsawkaw, Seikwa, Menji					40,000.00				X		DA	MLGRD RCC SW/CD
71. Strengthening of substructures to function well	Badu, Nsawkaw, Seikwa, Menji						34,975.94	40,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs
72. Procure logistics and office consumables	Nsawkaw						70,000.00	40,000.00			X	DA	TAs WD MLGRD
73. Provide for Conferences/Seminars and Workshops/Meetings	Nsawkaw					100,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs
74. Provide for National Days Celebration programmes (6 TH march, farmers' day etc...)	Nsawkaw						60,000.00	150,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs

75. Provide for Courtesies, Protocols and Donations	Nsawkaw						30,000.00	15,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs
76. Provide for Travels and Transport and Night Allowance	Nsawkaw						40,000.00	50,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs
77. Maintain and Repair Official Vehicles of the Assembly	Nsawkaw						50,000.00	70,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs
78. Organize 4No General Assembly Meetings	Nsawkaw					50,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs
79. Provide Fuel for Running of official vehicles	Nsawkaw						60,000.00	20,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs
80. Provide the Payment of Utilities for office accommodation.	Nsawkaw					10,000.00		90,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs
81. Provide for Security Operations	Nsawkaw					50,000.00	80,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00		X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs
82. Organize Statutory DA meetings (Audit Committee, DPCU, AAP Review, Budget Committee and Entity Tender Committee)	Nsawkaw						50,000.00	60,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs
83. Undertake quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation of projects in the District	District Wide						120,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00		X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs

84. Preparation of 2028 CAAP and Budget/Stakeholder engagements	Nsawkaw					15,000.00	20,000.00		X		CA	DA RCC Media TAs
85. M&E Communication	Nsawkaw					50,000.00	10,000	60,000.00	X		CA	DA NDPC RCC Media TAs
86. Provide for statutory DA meetings DPCU, Budget committee, tender committee meeting etc.	Nsawkaw					40,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00	X		CA	DA RCC Media TAs
87. Train staff on basic M&E, planning and reporting	Nsawkaw				20,000.00				X		CA	DA RCC Media TAs
88. Train staff on Client Service protocols	Nsawkaw						30,000.00		X		CA	DA RCC Media TAs
89. Train staff in procurement and contract management and needs assessment	Nsawkaw				40,000.00				X		CA	DA RCC Media TAs
90. Completion of durbar ground	Nsawkaw						70,000.00		X		CA	DA RCC Media TAs
91. Operation and Maintenance of office complex Block	Nsawkaw					60,000.00	40,000		X		CA	DA
92. Provide for NALAG Activities	District-wide				80,000.00	20,000.00		60,093.85	X		CA	DA, MLGRD
93. Undertake dissemination and	District-wide					80,000	40,000		X		CA	DA, DPCU, RCC,

Communication activities on MTDP and APR activities													MEDIA, TAs
SUB-TOTAL					390,000.00	899,975.94	905,000.00	110,093.85					
GRAND TOTAL FOR 2027					33,002,407.8								

2028 ACTION PLAN

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Objective	Ensure improved Fiscal Performance and Sustainability in the District by 2029													
Programme	Revenue Mobilization and Management Services													
Project/Activities	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
1. Organise Capacity building workshops for revenue collectors and sensitize the public on the need to pay tax	Nsawkaw					10,000.00		5,000.00				X	Finance Dept.	DA TAs GRA
2. Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Nsawkaw							8,000.00				X	DFD	DPCU RCC
3. Prepare revenue database	DA					500,000.00		60,000.00	-		X		CA	MoF, MLGRD, MoTI
4. Provide compensation for casual workers and commission collectors	DA					15,000.00					X		DFD	DA TAs GRA

5. Procure logistics for account office & revenue collectors	DA							80,000.00		X		DFD	DA
6. Construction of 1no. 24hr Economy model markets at Nsawkaw	Nsawkaw								4,694,832.14			DA	MoT, MLGRD
7. Train the youth in bee keeping, mushroom production and batik tie and dye	Nsawkaw					-		10,000.00	20,000.00	X		GEA DA	MoF, NBSSI
8. Support local apprentice with start-up capital for business development	Nsawkaw									X		GEA DA	MoTI, NBSSI RCC
9. Organize 3no. Business forum and stakeholder engagements	Nsawkaw					10,000.00					X	GEA	MoTI, NBSSI RCC
10. Sensitize and register FBOs on Feed Ghana programme	District - wide								360,000.00	X		DA, BAC,Agric	MoTI, NBSSI MLGDR D
11 Train farmers on soya beans and cassava	District - wide								280,000.00		X	DPCU	MLGDR D, MoFA,

processing and their value chain												MGCSP, TA etc
12. Form 10No. farmer-based organization	District Wide				15,000.00				X		DADU	DA MoFA MAG
13. Organize training for 80 farmers on climate smart Agriculture practice	District Wide						210,771.10		X		DA WD	MoFA MLGDR D,
14. Train 60 cashew farmers on diseases and pest control	District - wide						516,441.00			X	Depart. of Agric. /BAC	DA MoFA MLGRD
15. Carry out 1.N0 census on livestock	District - wide						142,800.00			X	Depart. of Agric.	DA MoFA MAG
16. Development proposed Tourist Sites	Menji				-	10,000.00	-		X		DA	GTA MoT
Sub Total GH¢					550,00.00	173,000.00	6,224,844.24					

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective	Enhance equitable access to Education, Health and Social Welfare services in the District by 2029												
Programme	Improvement in Education, Health and Social Welfare and Community Development Services												
Project/Activities	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
17. Support GES on the organization of Mock, My First Day at School, STEM, etc...	Nsawkaw						57,000.00	3,000.00	40,000		X	DA GES	MoE MLGDRD
18. Promote and develop sports in basic and second cycle institutions	District-Wide					29,000.00	20,000		40,000.00	X		DA GES	MoE MLGDRD
19. Complete 1No 3unit Classroom Block at Kwametenten	Kwametenten						15,000.00				X	DA WD	MoE GES MLGRD
20. Complete and furnish	Bad- Drobo						542,644.28				X	DA, WD	MoE GES MLGDRD

Ino. 3-unit Classroom blk at Badu-Drobo												
21. Complete and furnish 1no, 6-unit class room blk at Seikwa Adadease	Adadease					992,644.28				X	DA WD	MoE GES MLGDRD
22. Complete and furnish 2-unit KG Classroom blk at Dagadu	Dagadu					342,644.28				X	DA WD	MoE GES MLGDRD
23. Supply of 2500No. mono desks and 2500No. dual desks to basic schools	District-wide					1,877,932.85				X	DA WD	MoE GES MLGDRD
24. Construct 3.No. 3 – units classroom blk	Ohianinguase, Abourso & Wiasekrom					1,500,000.00			X		DA WD	MoE GES MLGCRA
25. Intensify education on mental	District-wide				20,000.00	50,000		93,896.64		X	DA WD	MoH GHS MLGRD

health, NTDs, NCDs and HIV/AIDS to reduce stigmatization												
26. Support NID and Malaria roll back campaign	District-wide					30,000.00				X	DA WD	MoH GHS MLGRD
27. Construct and furnish 1No. CHPS Compound	Arkokrom					100,000		37,000.00	X		DA WD	MoH GHS MLGRD
28. Construct and furnish 2no. CHPS Compounds	Pokukrom & Kwaekesiem					1,877,932.86			X		DA	MoH, GHS MLGRD
29. Construct and furnish 2No. Maternity blks	Dagadu and Debibi					10,000.00	2,500,000		X		DA WD	MoH GHS MLGRD
30. Register and support persons with Disabilities.	Nsawkaw					20,000.00			X		DA WD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD

31. Intensify public education on gender-based violence & counsel victims.	Nsawkaw							20,000.00	40,000.00	X		DA WD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
32. Sensitize the public on Child abuse (child labour, trafficking.) & child right	District-wide					10,000.00			20,000	X		DA WD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
33. Support social intervention programmes (LEAP & school feeding)	Nsawkaw					100,000.00	50,000			X		DA WD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
34. Enroll 100 PWDs on NHIS	Nsawkaw					5,000.00			30,000	X		DA WD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
35. Sensitize the public on early girl child marriages, hygiene and	Nsawkaw							4,000.00	25,000	X		DA GD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD

force marriages													
36. Organize Workshop on unpaid care work	Nsawkaw					10,000.00					X	DA GD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
37. Undertake 4no Fumigation exercise	Badu, Nsawkaw, Seikwa and Zone four					20,000.00	366,275.00		50,000		X	DA EHD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
38. Sensitize the Community on Open Defecation	District Wide					3,000.00		10,000.00	40,000		X	DA WD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
39. Provide for Sanitation Improvement Package	Nsawkaw						387,205.00				X	DA EHU	MLGRD MoS
40. Screen Food & drink vendor on communicable diseases.	Nsawkaw							40,000.00			X	DA EHU	MoS MLGRD
41. Evacuation of 5no. Refuse Sites District-wide	District-wide					20,000.00	1,027,932.85				X	DA EHU	MLGRD MoS

42. Procurement of Logistic for Environmental Health operations District-wide	District-wide					96,520.00	20,000		X		DA EHU	MLGRD MoSWR
43. Construct of 2no. 20-seater toilet facility at Menji and Yabraso	Menji, Yabraso					1,000,000			X		DA EHU	MLGRD MoSWR
44. Drill and mechanize 10No. borehole	District-wide					1,000,000.00			X		DA EHU	MLGRD MoSWR
45. Drilling and mechanization of 7no. boreholes district-wide	District-wide					600,000.00				X	DA EHU	MLGRD MoSWR
46. Drill 10no. boreholes with hand pumps District-wide	District-wide					800,000.00				X	DA EHU	MLGRD MoSWR

SUB-TOTAL						277,000.0 0	13,205 ,731.4	97,000.0 0	415,896. 64				
------------------	--	--	--	--	--	----------------	------------------	---------------	----------------	--	--	--	--

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Objective	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services in the District by 2029												
Programme	Infrastructure and Transport Services Development												
Project/ Activities	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	Ne w	Ongo ing	Lead	Collab.
47. Enact and enforce bye-laws on forest reservation	District wide					6,000.00		4,000.00			X	DA	Forestry MLNR MLGRD
48. Organize tree plantation Exercise in the Communities (afforestation)	District wide						10,000	12,000.0 0	40,000	X		Dept. of Agric	DA Agric. Dept
49. Educate farmers on the need to plant cover crops and legumes as a form of	District wide						10,000	8,000.00		X		Agric. Dept	DA Forestry MLNR

biodiversity conservation												
50. Reshape existing feeder roads within the District	District-wide					300,000.00			X		WD	DA PPD Feeder roads
51. Sensitize the public on road signs and their usage on the road.	District-wide					12,000.00	2,000.00		X		GPRTU	DA NRSA, GP
52. Sensitize the motorist public on the important of using crush helmet	District-wide				4,000.00		3,000.00		X		DA,GP RTU	DA NRSA, GP, DVLA
53. Prepare 5No. Planning schemes for five communities.	Debibi, Menji, Yabraso, Brohani, Brodi, and other parts of Nsawkaw						40,000.00			X	PPD	MLGRD RCC, LUSPA, TA etc
54. Prepare Structure and local Plans	District Wide						30,000.00			X	PPD	MLGRD RCC, LUSPA, TA etc
55. Prepare of DSDF	District Wide						60,000.00			X	PPD	MLGRD RCC, LUSPA, TA etc
56. Sensitize of communities	Nsawkaw						5,000.00		X		PPD	MLGRD

on settlement planning issues and the impact of uncontrolled development												RCC, LUSPA, TA etc
57. Organize 12No. technical planning committee and Spatial Planning Committee meetings	Badu & Seikwa					60,000.00			X		PPD	MLGRD RCC, LUSPA, TA etc
58. Maintain and Install Streetlights to enhance security	District –wide				40,000.00					X	WD	DA PPD Feeder roads
59. Reshape and Maintain 20km Feeder Roads	Districtwide				150,000.00	800,000				X	WD	DA PPD Feeder roads
60. Implement the Operational and Maintenance action Plan	Districtwide					70,000.00				X	WD	DA PPD Feeder roads
61. Support the Construction	Nsawkaw					30,000.00	1,000,000			X	WD	DA PPD Feeder roads

of 1No. football pitch												
62. Support Rural Electrification and Extension of electricity to under serve communities	District wide					100,000.00			X		WD	DA MoE Feeder roads
63. Rehabilitation of social infrastructure	District wide				250,000.00	100,000			X		MP	District Assembly
64.. Implementation of DRIP	District wide				1,000,000.00				X		CA	Works, MRH
65. Completion of 10no. legacy projects	Nsawkaw, Yabraso, Seikwa, Donkorkrom, Menji, Atomfourso, Brohani, Kojo Arko, Kwame Tenten					3,755,865.71			X		DA	Works, MLGRD
66. Provide relief items for NADMO to manage disaster situation	District – wide				100,000.00		50,000		X		NDAMO DA	MLGCRA EPA
67. Collaborate with GNFS, Agric. and	District – wide						20,000.00			X	NDAMO DA	MLGCRA EPA

NADMO to educate the public on the dangers of bush fires on climate change												
68. Sensitize Communities on tree planting and climate change impact	District – wide						4,000.00	50,000		X	NDAMO DA	MLGCRA EPA
69. Training for fire volunteers to curb bushfire activities	District – wide					10,000	5,000.00			X	NDAMO DA	MLGCRA EPA
SUB-TOTAL						1,510,000.00	5,207,865.71	333,000.00	1,090,000.00			

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective	Deepen political, financial, and administrative decentralization in the District by 2029													
Programme	General Administration and Management Services													
Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
70. Provide for Self Help Projects	Badu, Nsawkaw, Seikwa, Menji					40,000.00					X		DA	MLGRD RCC SW/CD
71. Strengthening of substructures to function well	Badu, Nsawkaw, Seikwa, Menji						34,975.94	40,000.00				X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs
72. Procure logistics and office consumables	Nsawkaw						70,000.00	40,000.00				X	DA	TAs WD MLGRD
73. Provide for Conferences/Seminars and Workshops/ Meetings	Nsawkaw					100,000.00	40,000.00					X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs
74. Provide for National Days	Nsawkaw						60,000.00	150,000.00				X	CA	DA RCC

Celebration programmes (6 TH march, farmers' day etc...)													Media TAs
75. Provide for Courtesies, Protocols and Donations	Nsawkaw					80,000.00	15,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs	
76. Provide for Travels and Transport and Night Allowance	Nsawkaw					40,000.00	50,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs	
77. Maintain and Repair Official Vehicles of the Assembly	Nsawkaw					60,000.00	70,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs	
78. Organize 4No General Assembly Meetings	Nsawkaw					80,000.00	50,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs	
79. Provide Fuel for Running of official vehicles	Nsawkaw					60,000.00	20,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs	
80. Provide the Payment of Utilities for office accommodation.	Nsawkaw				10,000.00		90,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs	
81. Provide for Security Operations	Nsawkaw				20,000.00	50,000	20,000.00	30,000.00		X	CA	DA RCC Media	

													TAs
82. Complete and furnish 3No. police stations	Menji. Debibi & Seikwa					200,000	20,000			X		DA	GPS, MLGCRA
83. Organize Statutory DA meetings (Audit Committee, DPCU, AAP Review, Budget Committee and Entity Tender Committee)	Nsawkaw					50,000.00	60,000.00			X		CA	DA RCC Media TAs
84. Undertake quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation of projects in the District	District Wide					50,000.00	30,000.00			X		CA	DA RCC Media TAs
85. Preparation of 2026 CAAP and Budget/Stakeholder engagements	Nsawkaw					30,000	20,000		X			CA	DA RCC Media TAs
86. M&E Communication	District-wide					60,000.00	20,000		X			CA	DA NDPC RCC Media TAs
87. Provide for statutory DA	Nsawkaw					40,000.00	20,000.00		X			CA	DA RCC

meetings DPCU, Budget committee, tender committee meeting etc.													Media TAs
88. Train staff on basic M&E, planning and reporting	Nsawkaw					20,000.00	30,000			X		CA	DA RCC Media TAs
89. Train staff on Client Service protocols	Nsawkaw						20,000	30,000.00		X		CA	DA RCC Media TAs
90. Train staff in procurement and contract management and needs assessment	Nsawkaw						25,000.00			X		CA	DA RCC Media TAs
91. Completion of durbar ground	Nsawkaw							70,000.00		X		CA	DA RCC Media TAs
92. Operation and Maintenance of office complex Block	Nsawkaw						60,000.00	40,000		X		CA	DA
93. Provide for NALAG Activities	District-wide					80,000.00			60,093.85	X		CA	DA, MLGRD
94. Undertake dissemination and	District-wide						80,000	40,000		X		CA	DA, DPCU, RCC,

Communication activities on MTDP and APR activities																				MEDIA, TAs
SUB-TOTAL						270,000.00	1,139,975.94	855,000.00	90,093.85											
GRAND TOTAL FOR 2028						31,439,407.8														

2029 ACTION PLAN

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Objective	Ensure improved Fiscal Performance and Sustainability in the District by 2029													
Programme	Revenue Mobilization and Management Services													
Project/Activities	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
1. Organise Capacity building workshops for revenue collectors and sensitize the public on the need to pay tax	Nsawkaw					10,000.00		5,000.00				X	Finance Dept.	DA TAs GRA
2. Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Nsawkaw							8,000.00				X	DA	DPCU Plng Unit
3. Prepare revenue database	DA					500,000.00		60,000.00	-		X		DA	MoF, MLGRD, MoTI
4. Provide compensation for casual	DA					15,00.00					X		DA	DA TAs GRA

workers and commission collectors													
5. Procure logistics for account office & revenue collectors	DA						80,000.00		X			DA	DA
6. Construction of 1no. 24hr Economy model markets at Nsawkaw	Nsawkaw							4,694,832.14				DA	MoT, MLGRD
7. Train the youth in bee keeping, mushroom production and batik tie and dye	Nsawkaw					-	10,000.00	20,000.00	X			BAC DA	MoF, NBSSI
8. Support local apprentice with start-up capital for business development	District-wide						50,000	100,000.00	X			GEA	MoTI, NBSSI
9. Organize 3no. Business forum and stakeholder engagements	Nsawkaw					10,000.00		30,000		X		GEA	MoTI, NBSSI

10. sensitize and register FBOs on Feed Ghana programme	District – wide							360,000.00	X		DA, BAC, Agric	MoTI, NBSSI MLGDR D
11 Train farmers on soya beans and cassava processing and their value chain	District – wide					20000		280,000.00		X	DAD	MLGDR D, MoFA, MGCSP, TA etc
12. Form 10No. farmer-based organization	District Wide					15,000.00			X		DAD	DA MoFA MAG
13. organize training for 80 farmers on climate smart Agriculture practice	District Wide					10000		210,771.10	X		DA WD	MoFA MLGDR D,
14. train 60 cashew farmers on diseases and pest control	District – wide							516,441.00		X	Depart. of Agric. /BAC	DA MoFA MLGRD
15. carry out 1.N0 census on livestock	District - wide							142,800.00		X	Depart. of Agric.	DA MoFA MAG
16. Development proposed Tourist Sites	Menji					-	10,000.00	-	X		DA	GTA MoT

Sub Total GH¢						550,00. 00		173,00 0.00	6,224,844. 24				
------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	-----------------------	--	------------------------	--------------------------	--	--	--	--

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective		Enhance equitable access to quality Education, Health and Social Welfare services in the District by 2029											
Programme		Education, Health and Social Welfare and Community Development Services											
Project/ Activities	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
17. Support GES on the organization of Mock, My First Day at School, STEM, etc...	Nsawkaw						57,000.00	3,000.00	40,000		X	DA GES	MoE MLGDRD
18. Promote and develop sports in	District-Wide					29,000.00	20,000		40,000.00	X		DA GES	MoE MLGDRD

basic and second cycle institutions												
19. Complete 1No 3unit Classroom Block at Kwametenten	Kwamete nten					15.000 .00			X		DA WD	MoE GES MLGRD
20. Complete and furnish 1no. 3-unit Classroom blk at Badu-Drobo	Bad-Drobo					542,64 4.28				X	DA	MoE GES MLGDRD
21. Complete and furnish 1no, 6-unit classroom blk at Seikwa Adadease	Adadease					992,64 4.28				X	DA	MoE GES MLGDRD
22. Complete and furnish 2-unit KG Classroom	Dagadu					342,64 4.28				X	DA	MoE GES MLGDRD

blk at Dagadu												
23. Supply of 2500No. mono desks and 2500No. dual desks to basic schools	District-wide					1,877.932.85				X	DA	MoE GES MLGDRD
24. Construct 3.No. 3 – units classroom blk	Ohianinguse, Abourso & Wiasekro m					1,500,000.00			X		DA WD	MoE GES MLGDRD
25. Intensify education on mental health, NTDs, NCDs and HIV/AIDS to reduce stigmatization	District-wide				20,000.00	50000		93,896.64		X	DA WD	MoH GHS MLGRD
26. Support NID and Malaria roll	District-wide				30,000.00					X	DA WD	MoH GHS MLGRD

back campaign												
27. Construct and furnish 1No. CHPS Compound	Arkokrom					10000 0		37,000.0 0	X		DA WD	MoH GHS MLGRD
28. Construct and furnish 2no. CHPS Compounds	Pokukrom & Kwaekesiem					1,877, 932.86					DA	MoH, GHS MLGRD
29. Construct and furnish 2No. Maternity blks	Dagadu and Debibi				10,000.00	2,500, 000			X		DA WD	MoH GHS MLGRD
30. Register and support persons with Disabilities.	Nsawkaw				20,000.00				X		DA WD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
31. Intensify public education on gender-based violence &	Nsawkaw						20,000.0 0	40,000.0 0	X		DA WD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD

counsel victims.												
32. Sensitize the public on Child abuse (child labour, trafficking.) & child right	District-wide					10,000.00			20000	X		SW&CD MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD DA
33. .support social intervention programmes (LEAP & school feeding)	Nsawkaw					100,000.00	50000			X		DA WD MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
34. Enroll 100 PWDs on NHIS	Nsawkaw					5,000.00			30000	X		DA WD MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
35. Sensitize the public on early girl child marriages, hygiene and force marriages	Nsawkaw							4,000.00	25000	X		DA GD MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD

36. Organize Workshop on unpaid care work	Nsawkaw					10,000.00					X	DA GD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
37. Undertake 4no Fumigation exercise	Badu, Nsawkaw, Seikwa and Zone four					20,000.00	366,275.00		50000		X	DA EHD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
38. Sensitize the Community on Open Defecation	District Wide					3,000.00		10,000.00	40000		X	DA WD	MoGSP SW&CD MLGRD
39. Provide for Sanitation Improvement Package	Nsawkaw						387,205.00				X	DA EHU	MLGRD MoS
40. Screen Food & drink vendor on communicable diseases.	Nsawkaw							40,000.00			X	DA EHU	MoS MLGRD
41. Evacuation of 5no.	District-wide					20,000.00	1,027,932.85				X	DA EHU	MLGRD MoS

Refuse Sites District-wide												
42. Procurement of Logistic for Environmental Health operations District-wide	District-wide					96,520.00	20000		X		DA EHU	MLGRD MoSWR
43. Construct of 2no. 20-seater toilet facility at Menji and Yabraso	Menji, Yabraso					1,000,000			X		DA EHU	MLGRD MoSWR
44. Drill and mechanize 10No. borehole	District-wide					1,000,000.00			X		DA EHU	MLGRD MoSWR
45. Drilling and mechanization of 7no. boreholes	District-wide					600,000.00				X	DA, EHD,	MLGRD MoSWR

district-wide												
46. Drill 10no. boreholes with hand pumps District-wide	District-wide						800,000.00				X	DA, EHD, MLGRD MoSWR
SUB-TOTAL						277,000.00	13,205,731.4	97,000.00	415,896.64			

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Objective	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services in the District by 2029												
Programme	Infrastructure and Transport Services Development												
Project/Activities	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
47. Enact and enforce bye-laws on forest reservation	District wide					6,000.00		4,000.00			X	DA	Forestry MLNR MLGRD
48. Organize tree	District wide						10,000	12,000.00	40,000	X		Dept. of Agric	DA

plantation Exercise in the Communities (afforestation)												Agric. Dept
49. Educate farmers on the need to plant cover crops and legumes as a form of biodiversity conservation	District wide					10,000	8,000.00		X		Agric. Dept	DA Forestry MLNR
50. Reshape existing feeder roads within the District	District-wide					300,00 0.00				X	WD	DA PPD Feeder roads
51. Sensitize the public on road signs and their usage on the road.	District-wide					12,000. 00	2,000.00		X		GPRTU	DA NRSA, GP
52. Sensitize the motorist public on the important of	District-wide				4,000.00		3,000.00		X		DA	DA NRSA, GP DVLA

using crush helmet												
53. Prepare 5No. Planning schemes for five communities.	Debibi, Menji, Yabraso, Brohani, Brodi, and other parts of Nsawkaw					40,000.00			X	PPD	MLGRD RCC, LUSPA, TA etc	
54. Prepare Structure and local Plans	District Wide					30,000.00			X	PPD	MLGRD RCC, LUSPA, TA etc	
55. Prepare of DSDF	District Wide					60,000.00			X	PPD	MLGRD RCC, LUSPA, TA etc	
56. Sensitize of communities on settlement planning issues and the impact of uncontrolled development	Nsawkaw					5,000.00		X		PPD	MLGRD RCC, LUSPA, TA etc	
57. Organize 12No. technical planning committee and Spatial	Badu & Seikwa					60,000.00		X		PPD	MLGRD RCC, LUSPA, TA etc	

Planning Committee meetings												
58. Maintain and Install Streetlights to enhance security	District –wide					40,000.00				X	WD	DA PPD Feeder roads
59. Reshape and Maintain 20km Feeder Roads	Districtwide				150,000.00	800000				X	WD	DA PPD Feeder roads
60. Implement the Operational and Maintenance action Plan	Districtwide					70,000.00				X	WD	DA PPD Feeder roads
61. Support the Construction of 1No. football pitch	Nsawkaw						30,000.00	1,000,000		X	WD	DA PPD Feeder roads
62. Support Rural Electrification and Extension of electricity to	District wide					100,000.00			X		WD	DA MoE Feeder roads

under serve communities												
63. Rehabilitation of social infrastructure	District wide				250,000.00	100000			X		MP	District Assembly
64. Implementation of DRIP	District wide				1,000,000.00				X		CA	Works, MRH
65. Completion of 10no. legacy projects	Nsawkaw, Yabraso, Seikwa, Donkorkrom, Menji, Atomfourso, Brohani, Kojo Arko, Kwame Tenten					3,755,865.71			X		DA	Works, MLGRD
66. Provide relief items for NADMO to manage disaster situation	District – wide				100,000.00		50000		X		NDAMO DA	MLGCRA EPA
67. Collaborate with GNFS, Agric. and NADMO to educate the public on the	District – wide						20,000.00			X	NDAMO DA	MLGCRA EPA

dangers of bush fires on climate change												
68. Sensitize Communities on tree planting and climate change impact	District – wide						4000.00	50000		X	NDAMO DA	MLGCRA EPA
69. Training for fire volunteers to curb bushfire activities	District – wide					10000	5,000.00			X	NDAMO DA	MLGCRA EPA
SUB-TOTAL					1,510,000.00	5,207,865.71	333,000.00	1,090,000.00				

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective	Deepen political, financial, and administrative decentralization in the District by 2029													
Programme	General Administration and Management													
Broad Activities	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
70. Provide for Self Help Projects	Badu, Nsawkaw, Seikwa, Menji					40,000.00					X		DA	MLGRD RCC SW/CD
71. Strengthening of substructures to function well	Badu, Nsawkaw, Seikwa, Menji						34,975.94	40,000.00				X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs
72. Procure logistics and office consumables	Nsawkaw						70,000.00	40,000.00				X	DA	TAs WD MLGRD
73. Provide for Conferences/Seminars and Workshops/Meetings	Nsawkaw					100,000.00	40,000.00					X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs
74. Provide for National Days	Nsawkaw						60,000.00	150,000.00				X	CA	DA RCC

Celebration programmes (6 TH march, farmers' day etc...)													Media TAs
75. Provide for Courtesies, Protocols and Donations	Nsawkaw					80,000.00	15,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs	
76. Provide for Travels and Transport and Night Allowance	Nsawkaw					40,000.00	50,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs	
77. Maintain and Repair Official Vehicles of the Assembly	Nsawkaw					60,000.00	70,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs	
78. Organize 4No General Assembly Meetings	Nsawkaw					80,000.00	50,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs	
79. Provide Fuel for Running of official vehicles	Nsawkaw					60,000.00	20,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs	
80. Provide the Payment of Utilities for office accommodation.	Nsawkaw				10,000.00		90,000.00			X	CA	DA RCC Media TAs	
81. Provide for Security Operations	Nsawkaw				20,000.00	50000	20,000.00	30,000.00		X	CA	DA RCC Media	

													TAs
82. Complete and furnish 3No. police stations	Menji. Debibi & Seikwa					200000	20000		X				
83. Organize Statutory DA meetings (Audit Committee, DPCU, AAP Review, Budget Committee and Entity Tender Committee)	Nsawkaw					50,000.00	60,000.00			X	CA		DA RCC Media TAs
84. Undertake quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation of projects in the District	District Wide					50,000.00	30,000.00			X	CA		DA RCC Media TAs
85. Preparation of 2026 CAAP and Budget/Stakeholder engagements	Nsawkaw					30000	20000		X		CA		DA RCC Media TAs
86. M&E Communication	District-wide					60,000.00	20,000		X		CA		DA NDPC RCC Media TAs
87. Provide for statutory DA	Nsawkaw					40,000.00	20,000.00		X		CA		DA RCC

meetings DPCU, Budget committee, tender committee meeting etc.													Media TAs
88. Train staff on basic M&E, planning and reporting	Nsawka w					20,000.00	30000			X		CA	DA RCC Media TAs
89. Train staff on Client Service protocols	Nsawka w						20000	30,000.00		X		CA	DA RCC Media TAs
90. Train staff in procurement and contract management and needs assessment	Nsawka w						25,000.00			X		CA	DA RCC Media TAs
91. Completion of durbar ground	Nsawka w							70,000.00		X		CA	DA RCC Media TAs
92. Operation and Maintenance of office complex Block	Nsawka w						60,000.00	40,000		X		CA	DA
93. Provide for NALAG Activities	District-wide					80,000.00			60,093.85	X		CA	DA, MLGRD
SUB-TOTAL						270,000.00	1,139,975.94	855,000.00	90,093.85				

GRAND TOTAL FOR 2029						31,439,407.8				
-------------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	---------------------	--	--	--	--

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT

7.1 Introduction

Monitoring and evaluation are separate practices dedicated to the assessment of overall performance. Monitoring is a systematic and long-term process that gathers information in regards to the progress made by an implementation of the DMTDP (2026-2029). Evaluation is time specific and it is performed to judge whether a project has reached its goals and delivered what expected according to its original plan. First of all, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are important for the DPCU to assess that the DMTDP is achieving the set targets

This chapter covers how the DMTDP would be monitored and evaluated. In this regard, it highlights the monitoring and evaluation plan of the district.

7.2 Purpose of the District Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring is very important in project planning and implementation.

It is like watching where you are going while riding a bicycle; you can adjust as you go along and ensure that you are on the right track.

Monitoring provides information that will be useful in:

- Determining whether the inputs in the project are well utilized;
- Identifying problems facing the implementation of the DMTDP and finding solutions;
- Ensuring all activities are carried out properly by the right people and in time;
- Using lessons from one project experience on to another; and

Determining whether the way the DMTDP was planned is the most appropriate way of solving the problems in the District

7.3 Monitoring Matrix

The matrix shows the linkage of the DMTDP to the (2026-2029) objectives. The matrix presents the input, output, and outcome and impact indicators for the objectives. It provides the frequency for collecting data on each indicator as well as data sources and who is responsible for collecting the data as shown in Table 7.1

Table 7. 1: Monitoring Matrix-SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Create opportunities for all									
Objective: Enhance equitable access to Education, Health and Social Welfare services in the District by 2029									
Programme: Education, Health and Social Welfare and Community Development Services									
INDICATORS	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGETS				DISAGGREGATION	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
			2026	2027	2028	2029			
BECE Pass Rate	Outcome	22.4%	40%	50%	60%	70%	SEX	Annually	GES
<u>Pupil Teacher Ratio</u>	Input						SEX	Annually	GES
Kg		1:33	1:40	1:40	1:40	1:40			
Primary		1:28	1:40	1:40	1:40	1:40			
JHS		1:19	1:35	1:35	1:35	1:35			
SHS	1:31	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30				
<u>% Trained Teachers</u>	Input						SEX	Annually	GES
Pre-School		45%	50%	60%	70%	80%			
Primary		57%	60%	65%	70%	75%			

JHS		78%	90%	95%	100%	100%			
SHS		85%	90%	95%	100%	100%			
<u>Gross Enrolment Rate</u>									
KG	Outcome	136.2%	75%	80%	85%	90%	SEX	Annually	GES
Primary		92.70%	90%	95%	100%	100%			
JHS		67.90%	85%	90%	95%	100%			
SHS		70.40%	80%	85%	90%	95%			
<u>Net Enrolment Rate</u>									
KG	Outcome	93%	95%	100%	100%	100%	SEX	Annually	GES
Primary		72%	80%	85%	90%	95%			
JHS		35%	40%	45%	50%	60%			
SHS		17%	30%	35%	40%	50%			
<u>Gender Parity Index</u>									
KG	Outcome	1.02	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	SEX	Annually	GES
Primary		0.92	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			
JHS		0.89	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			

SHS		0.87	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			
<u>Coverage Of School Feeding</u>									GES
Number of pupils	Input	4,319	5,000	5,200	5,400	5,600	Sex		
Number of schools		52	54	60	64	70	Locality (Rural/Urban)		
Goal: Create opportunities for all									
Objective: Enhance equitable access to Education, Health and Social Welfare services in the District by 2029									
Programme: Education, Health and Social Welfare and Community Development Services									
INDICATORS	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGETS				DISAGGREGATION	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
			2026	2027	2028	2029			
HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate	Outcome	2.6%	2%	1.5%	1%	1%	Sex Age Groups	Annually	DISTRICT HEALTH DIRECTORATE

Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000	Outcome	43	20	10	5	0	Locality (Rural/Urban) Disability	Annually	DHD
Under five mortality rate per 1000	Outcome	3	0	0	0	0	Sex Locality (Rural/Urban) Disability	Annually	DHD
Infant Mortality per 1,000	Outcome	5	0	0	0	0	Sex Locality (Rural/Urban) Disability	Annually	DHD
Population to Doctor ratio	Outcome	1 :33,767	1:25,325	1:20,260	1:16,883	1:14,471	Locality (rural/urban)	Annually	DHD
Population to nurse ratio	Outcome	1 :1,055	1:1,000	1:800	1:500	1:500	Locality (rural/urban)	Annually	DHD
Malaria case fatality in children under 5years/ 10,000 population	Outcome	0.0009	0	0	0	0	Sex Locality (Rural/Urban)	Annually	DHD

							Disability		
NHIS Coverage	Outcome	32.2%	50%	60%	70%	80%	Sex Disability	Annually	NHI Office
<u>Proportion of health Facilities</u>	Output								
Hospitals		1	1	1	1	1	Locality	Annually	DHD
Health Centres		5	5	5	5	5	(rural/urban		
CHPs Compounds		1	5	7	9	11			
Clinic		1	1	1	1	1			

Table 7. 2: Monitoring Matrix- Economic Development

GOAL: Build a prosperous district									
Objective: Ensure improved Fiscal Performance and Sustainability in the District by 2029									
Programme: Revenue Mobilization and Management Services									
INDICATORS	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGETS				DISAGGREGATION	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
			2026	2027	2028	2029			
<u>% crop yield</u>									

- Maize	Output	7.8	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.5		Annually	DOA
- Cassava		6.1	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.6			
- Cocoyam		2.4	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3			
- Plantain		5.4	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4			
- Groundnut		5.2	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4			
- Pepper		6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6			
- Yam		7.5	7.7	8.1	8.5	8.9			
- Cowpea		4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1			
EXTENSION OFFICER FARMER RATIO	Input	1:84,781	1:80,000	1:70,000	1:60,000	1:50,000		Annually	DOA
VETERINARY OFFICER/FARMER RATIO	Input	1:8,478	1:8,000	1:7,000	1:6,000	1:5,000		Annually	DOA
Number of Silos	Output	1	2	3	3	3	Locality	Annually	DOA
Number of Small and Medium Scale Factories in the District	Output	5	8	12	16	20	Locality	Annually	BAC
Number of youths benefitting from skills training	Input	156	200	300	400	500	Sex	Annually	BAC

Table 7. 3: Monitoring Matrix- ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment									
Objective Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services in the District by 2029									
Programme: Infrastructure and Transport Services Development									
INDICATORS	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGETS				DISAGGREGATION	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
			2026	2027	2028	2029			
<u>Proportion/Length of Roads (km)</u>									
Tarred	Output	60km	60km	70km	80km	90km		Annually	DPCU
Reshaping		30.7km	40km	50km	60km	70km			
Percentage Change in Number of Households with Access to Electricity	Output	80%	88%	93%	98%	100%	Rural/urban	Annually	DPCU
% of household with sustainable access to safe and clean water	Outcome	85%	90%	95%	100%	100%		Annually	DPCU, CWSA
% of rural population with sustainable access to improve sanitation facilities	Outcome	10.4%	20%	30%	40%	50%		Annually	DPCU

Table 7. 4: Monitoring Matrix-Governance and Institutional Development

Goal: Maintain a stable, united, and safe society									
Objective: Deepen political, financial, and administrative decentralization in the District by 2029									
Programme: General Administration and Management Services									
INDICATORS	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGETS				DISAGGR EGATION	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
			2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage of women involved in decision making	Outcome	11.5%	15.2%	25%	30%	40%		Annually	DPCU
Police citizen Ratio	Outcome	1:10,000	1:7,500	1:5,000	1:2500	1:1000		Annually	DPCU
Total amount of internally generated revenue	Outcome	622,762.33	713,468.83	824,815.71	937,297.28	1,100,027		Annually	DPCU
proportion of DA Expenditure within the DMTDP budget	Outcome	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		Annually	DPCU

Table 7. 5: Monitoring and Evaluation Work plan

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				ACTORS	BUDGET (GH¢)
	2026	2027	2028	2029		
DMTDP Evaluations						
Mid –term evaluation	Start 15 th March 2027				DPCU, CSOs	4,000.00
Terminal Evaluation	Start 15 th March 2027				DPCU, CSOs	20,000.00
Specific Evaluations and studies	Start 5 th of July Bi-annually				DPCU, CSOs	4,000.00
Participatory M&E	Start 25 th April Bi-annually				DPCU, CSOs	4,000.00
Implementation Monitoring		DPCU, CSOs				
Monthly or Quarterly field visits	1 st Tuesday of every month or quarter				DPCU, CSOs	20,000.00
Monthly or quarterly review meetings	1 st Wednesday of every month or quarter				DPCU, CSOs	20,000.00
APR Preparation and Dissemination		DPCU, CSOs				
Data Collection	From 15 th Jan. annually				DPCU, CSOs	5,000.00
Prepare Draft District APR	15 th Jan. annually				DPCU, CSOs	5,000.00
Organize APR review workshop	20 th Jan annually				DPCU, CSOs	10,000.00
Final APR submitted to RCC/ NDPC	End of Jan, annually				DPCU, CSOs	400.00

Disseminate District APR	From Feb. annually	DPCU, CSOs	800.00
Total			69,200.00

Table 7. 6: Indicator Data collection sheet

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Methods	Data Disaggregation	Results
BECE Pass Rate	AUGUST every year	Questionnaire administration in all Schools	-boys -Girls	
Pupil Teacher Ratio	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration in all Schools	KG, Primary, JHS, SHS	
% Trained Teacher	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration in all Schools	KG, Primary, JHS, SHS	
Gross Enrolment Rate	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration in all Schools	-KG, Primary, JHS, SHS - Girls -Boys	
Net Enrolment Rate	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration in all Schools	-KG, Primary, JHS, SHS - Girls -Boys	
Gender Parity Index	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration in all Schools	KG, Primary, JHS, SHS	
HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration in GHS	Males, females	
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration in GHS	urban, rural	
Under five mortality rate per 1000	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration in GHS	urban, rural, sex	
Infant Mortality per 1,000	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration in GHS	urban, rural, sex	
Population to Doctor ratio	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration in GHS	urban, rural	
Population to nurse ratio	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration in GHS	urban, rural	
NHIS Coverage	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration in NHIS Office	urban, rural, sex	
Malaria case fatality in children under 5years/ 10,000 population	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration in GHS	urban, rural, sex	
% change in crop yield	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration in Department of Agric	maize, cassava, yam, pepper, plantain	

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Methods	Data Disaggregation	Results
Proportion/Length of Roads (km)	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration in Department of Works	-urban, feeder, trunk	
Percentage Change In Number Of Households With Access To Electricity	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration in VRA	-male headed households -female headed households	
% of household with sustainable access to safe and clean water	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration in DWST	-male headed households -female headed households	
% of rural population with sustainable access to improve sanitation facilities	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration in DWST	-male headed households -female headed households	
Tele density/ penetration rate	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration at Ghana Statistical Service	-fixed line -mobile	
Percentage of women involved in decision making	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration at the Central Administration	-	
Police citizen Ratio	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration at GPS	-	
Total amount of internally generated revenue	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration at Department of Finance	-	
proportion of DA Expenditure within the DMTDP budget	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration at Department of Finance	-	
Amount of Development Partners and NGOs funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	October to November every year	Questionnaire administration at Department of Finance	DACF-RFG	

Table 7. 7: Knowledge Mapping Matrix for TAIN

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
District Development Planning	District Planning Unit, Heads of Departments, Regional Planning Coordinating Unit	MTDPs, Annual Action Plans, Quarterly and Annual Performance Reports, NDPC guidelines	Limited documentation of lessons learned; inconsistent reporting from some departments
Local Economic Development (LED)	Business Advisory Centre, Department of Trade & Industry, Agric Department	SME databases, market surveys, value chain studies, NBSSI/GEA reports	Up-to-date data on SMEs; limited analysis on high-potential value chains
Education (Basic & Secondary)	GES District Directorate, School Heads, SMC/PTA	EMIS data, School reports, BECE/WASSCE performance data, Monitoring reports	Incomplete school-level data; lack of community perception studies
Health Services & Public Health	District Health Directorate, CHPS compounds, Health facilities	DHIMS2 data, disease surveillance reports, MCH data, health outreach reports	Data gaps from remote CHPS zones; limited documentation of community health behaviours
Agriculture & Food Security	MOFA (Crops, Livestock, Extension), FBOs	Extension reports, crop yield data, soil fertility studies, MoFA national bulletins	Insufficient climate-related data; limited research on post-harvest losses
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)	District Works Department, Environmental Health Unit, NGOs	Water facility inventory, WASH project reports, community sanitation assessments	Irregular updating of WASH database; limited data on household-level hygiene practices
Social Protection & Welfare	Social Welfare & Community Devt., LEAP Secretariat	LEAP beneficiary records, child protection case files, disability register	Outdated registers; insufficient documentation on vulnerable groups' needs
Revenue Mobilization & Finance	Finance Department, Budget Unit, Revenue Collectors	Fee-fixing resolutions, IGF reports, audit reports	Weak data on informal sector revenue; gaps in digital revenue tracking

Environmental Management & Climate Change	EPA (Regional), District Works, Forestry Commission	EIA reports, tree planting records, climate vulnerability assessments	Limited district-specific climate data; few studies on land degradation trends
Disaster Risk Management	NADMO, Fire Service, Security Agencies	Disaster occurrence records, early warning reports, community risk maps	Incomplete geo-referenced hazard maps; limited documentation of indigenous coping strategies
Traditional & Community Knowledge	Traditional Authorities, Opinion Leaders, Women's Groups, Youth Associations	Community durbars, oral histories, conflict resolution practices	Much of the knowledge is undocumented; risk of loss due to lack of recording

Table 7. 8: Competency Matrix for learning Tain District

Competency Area	Training Programme	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Planning and Data Management	Training on Results-Based Management (RBM), M&E, Data Collection Tools	Accuracy of data submitted; timely reporting; use of data in planning	Improve staff capacity to collect, analyze, and apply data for informed decision-making
Financial Management and IGF Mobilization	Budget formulation training; Financial management systems (GIFMIS), Revenue mobilization strategies	Improved revenue collection; compliance with PFM laws; reduction in audit queries	Strengthen financial accountability and enhance internal revenue generation
Leadership and Governance	Leadership and supervisory skills training; Performance management; Public sector ethics	Improved staff supervision; adherence to ethical guidelines; better coordination	Build effective leadership for quality service delivery and team performance
Community Engagement and Participatory Approaches	Training on participatory planning, stakeholder engagement, communication skills	Quality of community consultations; feedback integration; improved public participation	Enhance community involvement in planning, monitoring, and service delivery

ICT and Digital Literacy	Training on MS Office Suite, data visualization, online collaboration tools	Increased use of digital tools; improved accuracy in documentation; better ICT troubleshooting	Improve digital competence for efficient work and digital service delivery
Project Management	Project cycle management training; Risk assessment; Procurement procedures	Completion of projects on time; adherence to procurement guidelines; quality documentation	Strengthen project planning, implementation, and monitoring practices
Health and Safety Compliance	Training on workplace safety, disaster risk management, emergency preparedness	Compliance with safety standards; reduced incidents; improved response to emergencies	Improve staff knowledge on workplace safety and disaster preparedness
Customer Care and Service Delivery	Training on customer service, complaint handling, communication	Reduced complaints; timely response to citizens; improved public satisfaction	Enhance responsive and citizen-friendly service delivery
Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI)	Training on gender mainstreaming, disability inclusion, child protection	Integration of gender issues in reports and plans; inclusive project design	Improve staff capacity to incorporate inclusive practices in service delivery
Environmental Management and Climate Change Adaptation	Training on environmental compliance, climate-smart planning, WASH	Compliance with environmental standards; improved climate adaptation strategies	Strengthen capacity for sustainable environmental management

The data to be collated (ie both quantitative and qualitative) would be used to indicate the contributions the programmes being implemented are making towards the achievement of the goal and objectives of the Medium-Term Development Plan of the District.

Data collection will be reviewed with all stakeholders before and after collation. A data validation forum will reduce errors and inconsistencies.

7.4 Identification of Stakeholders

The following are some stakeholders with interests in the development in the District. They are NDPC, CSOs, Traditional Authorities, RCC, Members of Parliament, Media, Departments and the District Assembly.

7.5 Data Validation

Data collection will be reviewed with all stakeholders before and after collation. A data validation forum will reduce errors and inconsistencies.

7.6 Reporting

After each monitoring exercise, project actors, community leaders and sector departments involved will come out with key findings and observations. DPCU will then brief the DCE, Presiding Member and other actors on progress of work, observations and gaps identified. This will allow all stakeholders to take the necessary actions that require redress before the next monitoring exercise.

The DPCU will prepare written reports on monthly, quarterly and annual basis on their findings. The APR sums up all the M&E activities and results in the year. Copies of the quarterly and Annual Progress Reports will be sent to the RPCU, the NDPC and other stakeholders. The reports will also be deliberated upon during General Assembly meetings and used widely within the district to inform policy and decision making.

7.7 Evaluation

Evaluation is the process of making judgments about a project or programme that is on-going or completed based on systematic and objective collection and analysis of data/information relative

to such issues as effectiveness, efficiency, success, relevance, and sustainability for its stakeholders. Evaluation answers the question “what have we achieved and what impact have we made?”

The District is going to engage the services of a consultant to conduct the evaluation of the DMTDP. However, it is the DPCU which would come out with the Evaluation Terms of Reference. The Terms of Reference will then serve as a tool based on which the evaluation would be undertaken.

7.7.1 Process of the Evaluation

Evaluation Terms of Reference (TOR)

The Terms of Reference forms the basis for the evaluation exercise. It guides the evaluation of the programmes in the DMTDP.

Table 7. 9: Framework for Evaluation Terms of Reference

Structure	Contents
Project background	The background to the evaluation explaining its origin and broad purpose.
Project status	An update on the current state of implementation
Purpose and scope of the evaluation	Clear statement of evaluation objectives and the scope of work
Key issues	Key evaluation issues to be covered
Method	Evaluation methods to be used. Identification of existing reports and performance information
Team composition	Profile and mix of expertise required
Schedule and logistics	Draft itinerary and logistical requirements
Evaluation reports	Guidance on expected reporting

7.7.2 Review of the Goal and Objectives of DMTDP

The DPCU would review the goal and objectives of the plan. It is imperative to know how the plan is intended to be implemented and what it is intended to be achieved. This is where indicators to assess performance, stakeholders, work plan and budget are revealed.

7.7.3 Purpose of Evaluation

The important outcome of project or programme evaluation is a set of recommendations to address issues relating to the programme design or plan and implementation and lessons learnt to guide future planning.

Tain District have committed significant resources to support a wide range of development programmes designed to contribute to effective delivery of services and sustainable development. There is therefore the need for accountability in terms of the extent to which the District delivers their mandates and makes progress towards sustainable development. Evaluation is therefore about measuring performance, that is, progress being made towards the achievement of results.

7.7.4 Developing evaluation questions

The evaluation questions represent what one wants to know through the evaluation. Finding answers for those questions with evidence directs the evaluation process.

Table 7. 10: Evaluation Questions

Focus of the Evaluation	Evaluation Questions
Process	How well was the project designed and implemented? To what extent did the project meet the overall needs of the communities? How adequately did the project implementers involve the beneficiaries in the various activities of the project?
Outcome	Was there any significant change and to what extent was it attributable to the programme/projects? How valuable are the outcomes to the stakeholders and beneficiaries?

	What worked and what did not work?
Learning	What were the unintended consequences? What were the emerging issues?
Investment	Was the project cost effective? Was there another alternative that may be represented a better investment?
What next?	Can the project be scaled up? Can the project be replicated elsewhere? Is the change self-sustaining or it requires continued intervention?
Relevance	Does the programme or project service/produce the needs/ priorities of the beneficiaries/ target communities
Efficiency	Are the MTDP objectives achieved at the least cost without compromise to quality
Effectiveness	To what extent were the objectives of the MTDP achieved?
Sustainability	To what extent can the District be able to continue to provide the programme/ project services/ products beyond the end of the MTDP? To what extent has the programme/ project led to long-term behavioural changes?

7.7.5 Type and Scope of the Evaluation

Some of the evaluations which would be conducted based on their timing are ex-ante evaluation, mid-term evaluation, final or terminal evaluation and ex-post evaluation.

With ex-ante evaluation, projects and programmes will be evaluated before the start of implementation. Mid-term evaluation will be conducted half-way into the implementation of the DMTDP (2026-2029) and it is done to consider the performance and first outputs of implementation and to propose modification where necessary.

Concerning the scope, evaluation would be conducted throughout the District to ascertain the outcome and impact of the plan.

Table 7. 11: Evaluation Design Matrix for Tain District

Evaluation Objectives	Key Questions	Information Required	Information Sources	Data Collection Methods	Data Collection Tools
1. Assess the relevance of Tain District's development interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are district programmes aligned with community needs? - Do interventions respond to priorities in the MTDP? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community needs assessments - District MTDP priorities - Stakeholder perspectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Planning Unit (DPCU) - Traditional authorities - Assembly members - Community groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document review - Key informant interviews (KIIs) - Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review checklist - KII guide - FGD guide
2. Determine the effectiveness of service delivery across departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have planned outputs been achieved? - What factors contributed to or hindered achievement? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output indicators (health, education, agriculture, WASH) - Activity implementation reports - Progress vs targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sector departments (GES, GHS, MOFA, Works Dept.) - M&E Unit - Beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring data review - Observations - KIIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring templates - Observation checklist - Interview guides
3. Assess efficiency in the utilization of district resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Were financial, human, and material resources used efficiently? - Were activities carried out within budget and timelines? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Budget vs expenditure records - Work plans and timelines - Procurement data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finance & Budget Unit - Procurement Unit - Project accounts - Internal Audit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial analysis - Document review - KIIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial analysis sheets - Procurement review checklist - Audit templates

4. Evaluate the impact of district interventions on target communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What positive or negative changes have occurred? - What are the intended and unintended effects? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline versus current outcome data - Beneficiary feedback - Sector performance trends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficiaries - Community leaders - Sector departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Household/beneficiary surveys - Case studies - FGDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey questionnaires - Case study templates - FGD guides
5. Assess sustainability of results and community ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will benefits continue after project or donor support ends? - Are structures in place to sustain services? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity of district departments - Community involvement - Availability of funds/maintenance plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Assembly Units - Community committees - Partner NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KIIs - FGDs - Document review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainability checklist - Interview guides
6. Evaluate gender, youth, disability, and equity inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Did vulnerable groups benefit from programmes? - Were GESI considerations integrated in planning and implementation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disaggregated beneficiary data - Inclusion practices - Barriers faced by marginalized groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social Welfare & Community Development Dept. - Women's groups - PWD groups - Youth Associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surveys - FGDs - KIIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inclusion assessment tool - Survey questionnaire - FGD/KII guides

7.7.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Participatory M&E is the process where primary stakeholders actively participate in tracking the process towards the achievement of self-selected or jointly agreed results to draw actionable conclusions. It is aimed at creating positive learning environment, deepening public consultation and to provoke thinking and action. In addition, it helps release creativity in people and enables people to take a more active partnership role, especially in community projects aimed at improving the quality of life.

Participation is one key principle that would be employed in every stage of Monitoring and Evaluation because there are various stakeholders in and outside the district who have direct interest in the implementation of the projects and programmes in the plan.

Table 7. 12: Roles of beneficiaries and service providers in PM&E

Steps	Service providers-led	Jointly-led	Beneficiaries-led
Planning the PM&E process and determining objectives and indicators	<p>-service providers determine stakeholders to be involved; develop the M&E framework including objectives, indicators, choose and develop data collections instruments</p> <p>-beneficiaries provide feedback on proposed M&E framework, learn how to use the data collection tools</p>	<p>-service providers and beneficiaries jointly identify stakeholders to be involved develop the M&E framework including objectives, indicators, choose and develop data collections instruments</p>	<p>beneficiaries determine stakeholders to be involved; develop the M&E framework including objectives, indicators, choose and develop data collection instruments</p> <p>-service providers provide technical support to beneficiaries when called upon</p>
Gathering data	<p>-service providers coordinate data collection</p>	<p>-service providers coordinate data collection</p> <p>-beneficiaries participate as data collectors</p>	<p>-beneficiaries coordinate all data collection activities</p>

	-beneficiaries participate as data collectors and/or as interviewees		
Analyzing data	-service providers analyse the data, summarise findings; formulate recommendations and prepare for presentation and discussion -beneficiaries do not play any role	-service providers and beneficiaries jointly analyse raw data, discuss results, summarise findings and develop recommendation	- beneficiaries analyse the data, discuss results, summarise findings and develop recommendations -service providers provide technical advice on data analysis when called upon
Sharing the information and defining actions to be taken	-service providers present findings and recommendations -beneficiaries discuss findings and recommendations and provide feedback	-service providers and beneficiaries present findings and recommendations to wider stakeholder group and elicit discussion of actions to be taken	-beneficiaries present findings and recommendations to wider community and service providers -service providers provide suggestions, recommendations and actions to be taken

Adapted from Judi Aubel, 2004

7.13 Stakeholder Analysis of Organisations and Groups with Interests and Roles in M&E

Name of Stakeholder	Interest in M&E	Roles and Responsibilities in M&E
District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)	Ensure effective implementation of MTDP; evidence-based decision-making	Coordinate all M&E activities; collect and analyse data; prepare APR; conduct monitoring visits; validate data; lead stakeholder reviews
District Assembly (General Assembly & Executive Committee)	Good governance, accountability, resource allocation	Approve M&E plans and reports; provide oversight; review APR; support enforcement of recommendations; allocate budget for M&E

Decentralized Departments (Agriculture, Health, Education, Works, Social Welfare, NADMO, etc.)	Assess sector performance; meet reporting obligations	Collect sector data; submit departmental reports; update MIS; participate in monitoring; implement M&E recommendations
Regional Coordinating Council (RPCU)	Ensure district compliance with national standards; quality assurance	Provide technical backstopping; review and validate APR; support capacity-building; undertake regional monitoring missions
National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)	National performance tracking; coordination of planning and M&E systems	Provide M&E guidelines; receive APRs; conduct national monitoring; evaluate district performance; offer technical support
Ministry of Finance (MoF) & CAGD	Accountability for use of public funds; performance-based budgeting	Track financial implementation; release funds; require financial reporting; participate in expenditure reviews
Development Partners / NGOs / CSOs	Project impact assessment; accountability to donors	Submit reports; share project data; join monitoring visits; provide capacity-building/logistics; support community-level M&E
Traditional Authorities (Chiefs and Elders)	Ensure development aligns with customs and community priorities	Provide community feedback; support data collection; mobilise residents; help resolve local conflicts related to project sites
Assembly Members	Represent constituents; ensure local development needs are met	Monitor projects in electoral areas; report community concerns; facilitate local data collection; participate in reviews
Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) / Faith-Based Organisations (FBOs)	Improved service delivery and social welfare	Mobilise communities; provide local insights; participate in community scorecards; monitor social interventions
Private Sector (Contractors, SMEs, Business Associations)	Efficient contract execution; compliance with standards	Report project progress; comply with site inspections; provide documentation; participate in review meetings
Beneficiary Communities / Citizen Groups	Improved service delivery and development outcomes	Provide feedback; participate in participatory M&E; report service issues; validate project performance at community level
Media (Local Radio, Journalists)	Promote transparency and accountability	Disseminate M&E findings; provide public feedback channels; highlight development issues; support civic engagement

7.7.6 Reporting on the Implementation of DMTDP

After monitoring of programs and projects implementation in the District, it is necessary to report to stakeholders of the Municipality the progress of work. There will be quarterly and annual reports on programs and projects.

Table 7. 14: Reporting Format

Title Page
M&E Report for (time period)
Introduction
Status of implementation of DMTDP
Purpose of M&E for the stated period
Processes involved and difficulties encountered
M&E Activities Report
Program/projects status for the quarter/ year
Update on disbursements from funding source
Update on targets and indicators
Update on critical development and poverty issues
Evaluation conducted; their findings and recommendations
Participatory M&E approaches used and results
The Way Forward
Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
Recommendations

7.7.7 Sustainability, Accountability, and Lessons Learned in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

1. Introduction

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plays a central role in ensuring that development initiatives in the Tain District particularly in agriculture, education, health, infrastructure, and social protection

produce measurable results. Sustainability and accountability are essential principles in the district's development process, guiding how projects are implemented, monitored, and improved over time. Lessons learned from previous development interventions help strengthen future planning and resource allocation.

2. Sustainability in M&E for Tain District

Sustainability in the Tain District's M&E framework focuses on ensuring that development projects continue to generate benefits long after external funding or technical support ends.

Key Sustainability Measures

a. Community Ownership and Participation

- Community involvement in planning, monitoring, and decision-making improves continuity.
- Formation and strengthening of community-based committees (e.g., WASH committees, School Management Committees, farmer groups) help maintain projects.

b. Capacity Building

- Training of district staff, community volunteers, and local institutions enhances the ability to manage and sustain projects.
- GIS, data management, and results-based management (RBM) training improve long-term monitoring capacity.

c. Financial Sustainability

- Aligning projects with the District Assembly's Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) ensures continuous budget allocation.
- Encouraging public-private partnerships (PPP) supports long-term investment in key sectors.

d. Environmental Sustainability

- Ensuring that development interventions (e.g., irrigation, farming, construction) do not compromise the district’s natural resource base.
- Integrating climate-resilient strategies into agricultural and infrastructural projects.

e. Institutional Sustainability

- Strengthening district-level M&E units ensures systematic collection, analysis, and use of data.
- Embedding M&E frameworks into local government structures prevents reliance on external consultants.

3. Accountability in M&E for Tain District

Accountability ensures transparency, responsible use of public funds, and responsiveness to citizens’ needs.

a. Transparent Reporting Mechanisms

- Regular quarterly and annual M&E reports shared with stakeholders.
- Use of community scorecards to collect feedback from beneficiaries.

b. Stakeholder Engagement

- Active involvement of traditional leaders, Assembly Members, NGOs, and community groups in assessing project performance.
- Public hearings and town hall meetings enhance transparency.

c. Data Quality Assurance

- Ensures accuracy, reliability, and validity of data used for decision-making.
- Periodic field verification, supervision visits, and spot checks.

d. Use of Evidence for Decision-Making

- M&E findings inform the allocation of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF).

- Results used to adjust project design, resource distribution, and implementation strategies.

e. Financial Accountability

- Strengthening procurement processes and expenditure tracking.
- Regular audits and adherence to budget guidelines.

4. Lessons Learned from M&E in Tain District

a. Early Involvement of Community Members is Crucial

Projects that involve communities from the design stage enjoy higher acceptance and long-term sustainability.

b. Weak Data Systems Affect Decision-Making

Inconsistent data collection tools and lack of digital systems can hinder accurate reporting. Investments in data management systems are necessary.

c. Capacity Gaps Need Ongoing Training

Frequent staff transfers create institutional memory loss, emphasizing the need for continuous capacity building.

d. Feedback Loops Strengthen Project Performance

Regular feedback from communities helps tailor interventions to local needs and challenges.

e. Coordination among Departments Improves Results

Improved collaboration between Agriculture, Health, and Education, Planning, and Budget departments strengthens integrated development outcomes.

f. Resource Constraints Limit Monitoring Activities

Logistical challenges (vehicles, fuel, tools) often reduce the number of monitoring visits conducted, affecting the quality of supervision.

g. Gender and Social Inclusion Must Be Mainstreamed

Projects are more impactful when they fully consider women, youth, and marginalized groups in both design and monitoring.

h. Implementation Delays Affect Outcomes

Late release of funds or materials reduces project effectiveness and sometimes compromises sustainability.

5. Strengthening M&E in Tain District

1. Develop a district-wide digital M&E system to track project progress in real time.
2. Increase budget allocation for monitoring activities, especially field visits.
3. Strengthen partnerships with NGOs and CSOs to enhance accountability and transparency.
4. Institutionalize quarterly data review meetings across all departments.
5. Promote inclusive participation, ensuring meaningful involvement of vulnerable groups.
6. Use geospatial tools (GIS, GPS) for mapping and verification of project sites.
7. Improve dissemination of M&E findings through community durbars, radio discussions, and public notice boards.

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 Dissemination and Communication Strategies

8.1 Introduction

This chapter basically outlines the proposed activities that will enhance the collaboration of efforts in the implementation of the MDTP. The involvement and participation of all Stakeholders are very important. To ensure this, a system of communication has been designed based on which information will flow to all stakeholders and also for public awareness creation.

8.2 Dissemination of the MTDP and Annual Progress Reports

Copies of the Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan (MMTDP) after approval by the Assembly and endorsed by the NDPC, will be made available for all the sub-structures of the Assembly. Decentralized depts. would also be given portions of the plan that deals with the implementation arrangements and phasing out of the plans in the Annual Action plans.

The plan will also be made available to the DPCU, the RPCU and the NDPC and other relevant agencies, since it will form a marketing tool for the Assembly, the whole plan would be put on the website of the Tain District Assembly as the District publicity strategy for Development partners, Investors to buy into the plan implementation.

The DPCU will also assess and report on the performance of the District in relation to the Plan Implementation through a quarterly composite progress Report on the Implementation of the Annual Action Plans. Yearly performance on the implementation would be harmonized through the preparation of the Annual Progress Reports and made available to the RPCU and the Monitoring and Evaluation Division of the NDPC.

8.3 Awareness Creation on the Role of Stakeholders

Following the adoption of the DMTDP, there will be a District Stakeholders forum where the Plan will be presented to all the stakeholders. A workshop will ensue to dialogue on the role of individual stakeholders and the important areas that is necessary for collaborations. The dynamics of Public-Private-Partnerships would also be discussed and an appeal made to the private sector players on their need to participate by taking advantage of the enabling environment that the plan promises. It is also the hope of the Assembly that regular workshops will be organized to re-

emphasize the specific roles of all stakeholders, especially those of the public sector and Development Partners. Sustaining these periodic dialogues will enhance the assessment of responsibilities performed. Periodic public fora as part of Social accountability measures would be taken to create transparency and accountability to the citizens on service delivery based on the program and projects implementations in the plan (2026-2029).

8.4 Promoting Dialogue and Feedback Mechanism

The MPCU will take it upon itself to perform a lot of stakeholder consultations with the prime motive of obtaining feedbacks with regards to areas of duty and specialty. All stakeholders will also be encouraged to push forward various difficulties they may be encountered in the performance of their duties. Through these areas of success will also be noted and strengthened. The MPCU will also conduct regular field visits to interact with the beneficiaries and people at

The grassroots so as to obtain relevant information that will further help shape the implementation process.

Again, it is the hope of the Assembly to empower the Zonal councils such that they are better equipped and staffed to conduct monitoring visits and submit quarterly reports to the Assembly. This will also help promote dialogue and end the feedback mechanism. Another feedback mechanism being the annual progress reports will play a vital role in reporting on. The yearly Annual Plans and the yearly budget allocations, such that some uncompleted and abandoned projects and program can be pushed forward toward realization.

Indeed, sharing the content of the reports with stakeholders at both the Local as well as the National Levels increases the Accountability and transparency of the District Assembly as well as displaying commitment to Development and Poverty Reduction.

Further, dissemination of reports encourages stakeholders to support Development Interventions that are initiated from the M & E Process.

Some of the dissemination techniques that would be employed by the DPCU include:

Discussions and broadcast on the Local News Media – eg. Tain Fm, CICs and Krist FMs.

Meeting with Traditional Authorities, Area Council Representatives and other opinion leaders tasking them to in turn inform their constituents through such meetings.

Organization of people Assemblies at some Central Locations throughout the District.

It is worthy to note that during such programmes, responses or feedback received from stakeholders be built-in so that lessons learnt can be fed into re-planning and decision-making processes.

Channels of Communication for Relevant Audiences

It is important that messages about the implementation of the plan reach all relevant audiences, while the DPCU also develops consultation strategies with the private sector. The District Communication Committee will aim to communicate effectively (through two-way dialogue) with a range of stakeholders, including but not limited to those outlined in Table 8.1. The committee will work towards multiple, audience-specific forms of dissemination. All forms of communication will be tailored to be accessible, and relevant to the specific target audience. Communication will be sensitive to social, economic, cultural, ethnic and other diversity. The committee recognizes that merely placing information online is not sufficient to ensure that it is accessed and utilised. It will therefore endeavour to ensure that audiences are made aware of the material through a variety of channels. Channels for communication for relevant audiences are outlined in Table 8.1.

Table 8. 1: Channels of Communication for Relevant Audiences

Audiences	Possible Communication Channels	Key Messages
Assembly Members	General Assembly Meetings	Annual Action Plans, Progress reports, Implementation Budget
Local communities	Community forum, FM Stations	Annual Action Plans , Performance of District, Implementation Budget
Area Council	Meetings and Workshops	Progress reports on the implementation of projects
CSOs	Meetings, Workshops and consultations	Presentation on Progress Report,

Traditional Authorities	Meetings, Workshops and consultations	Presentation on Progress Report,
Regional Coordinating Council, RPCU	Reporting	Mid-term and Annual Progress reports
NDPC	Reporting	Mid-term and Annual Progress reports
Private Sector, consultants	Meetings and Consultations	Potentials and opportunities in the district
Public	Whatsapp, Facebook, Twitter	Progress Reports, DMTDP, Annual Action Plan
Researchers and Academia Institution, Professional Associations	Websites	Formal reports on achievements
The media	Interview, community forum	Progress Reports, DMTDP, Annual Action Plan
Development Partners	Reporting, websites	

Annex 1: BIBLIOGRAPHY

NDPC (LI 2232), *National Development Planning Commission Guidelines for the Preparation of Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports*.

National Development Planning (Systems) Act, 1994 (Act 480).

Tain District Departmental Reports for 2024-2025.

Tandoh-Offin (2022) *Ghana And Global Development Agendas: The Case of The Sustainable Development Goals*.

APPENDICES

Annex 2: Prioritization Matrix

Identified District Development Issue	PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA				Total score	Rank
	Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits (social, economic, environmental etc.) of addressing it. (3)	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights. (3)	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth. (2.5)	Significant effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors (1.5)		
1. weak IGF base	9	9	7.5	4.5	30	1 st
2. Inadequate water facilities	6	6	3	3	18	28 th
3. Inadequate educational infrastructure	6	6	6	4.5	22.5	8 th
4. Poor Road network and inadequate access to urban roads	9	9	6	4,5	28,5	2 nd
5. Poor drainage system	6	6	3	3	18	29 th

6. Inadequate teacher's Accommodation	9	9	6	4,5	28.5	3 rd
7. Inadequate health facilities	9	6	3	3	21	16 th
8. Inadequate modern market structures	9	6	6	4.5	25.5	5 th
9. Limited coverage of electricity in some communities	6	6	3	3	18	30 th
10. Inadequate durbar grounds and information centres	6	3	3	4.5	16.5	37 th
11. Poor implementation of the street naming and property addressing system	6	3	5	3	17	36 th
12. Limited coverage of the School Feeding Programme	6	6	4.5	3	19.5	19 th
13. Lack of I.C.T centres in communities and schools	9	6	4.5	4.5	24	6 th
14. Inadequate recreational facilities	6	3	4.5	4.5	18	31 st

15. Inadequate street lights in some communities	6	3	4.5	3	16.5	38 th
16. Inadequate police stations and posts	6	3	6	3	18	32 nd
17. Inadequate furniture for schools	6	6	4.5	3	19.5	20 th
18. Non-functioning of District's Sub-Structures	6	3	3	3	15	39 th
19. Inadequate sanitation infrastructure and equipment	6	6	3	3	18	33 rd
20. Piled refuse in some communities	6	6	4.5	3	19.5	21 st
21. Inadequate community libraries	9	9	4.5	4.5	27	4 th
22. Deteriorated educational infrastructures	6	6	4.5	3	19.5	22 nd
23. Inadequate spatial plans for communities	6	6	7.5	3	22.5	9 th
24. High incidence of disasters (bushfires and rainstorm)	6	9	3	3	21	17 th
25. Inadequate office spaces for D/A Departments and Units	6	6	6	4.5	22.5	10 th

26. Inadequate logistics, stationery and materials for D/A office use	6	6	6	3	21	15 th
27. Inadequate funds to implement planned projects and programmes	6	3	3	3	15	40 th
28. Inadequate bungalows for D/A staff	6	6	4.5	3	19.5	23 rd
29. Fast depletion of green spaces	6	3	3	3	15	41 st
30. Youth unemployment due to inadequate jobs	6	6	3	3	18	34 th
31. Inadequate developed tourist sites	9	6	4.5	3	23.5	7 th
32. Inadequate warehouses	6	6	4.5	3	19.5	24 th
33. Lack of irrigation facilities for farmers	6	6	4.5	4.5	21	14 th
34. Low production in food crops and livestock	6	6	4.5	3	20	18 th
35. Incidence of HIV/AIDS	6	6	3	3	18	35 th
36. Existence of Maternal Mortality cases	3	6	3	3	15	42 nd

37. Inadequate TLMs for basic schools	6	6	4.5	3	19.5	25 th
38. Low percentage of PWDs benefitting from support	6	3	3	3	15	43 rd
39. Child abuse and Domestic Violence	3	6	3	3	15	44 th
40. Poor Telecommunication Network in some Rural communities	6	6	4.5	3	19.5	26 th
41. Limited entrepreneurship skills among SMEs	6	6	4.5	3	19.5	27 th
42. Inadequate Mechanization services	9	6	4.5	3	22.5	11 th
43. Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs)	9	6	4.5	3	22.5	12 th
44. NCD	6	6	4.5	4.5	21	13 th

Source DPCU, 2025

Annex 3: GOAL COMPATIBILITY MATRIX

GOAL	Build a Strong and Prosperous District	Create educational opportunities for all school-going children.	Create opportunities for all citizens in the District to access quality healthcare and services.	Establish a convenient environment for Job creation and access to all.	Develop modalities to enhance the quality of life for vulnerable individuals.	Ensure the availability, reliability, and sustainability of quality water and sanitation services	Regular access to sports and recreational services for all.	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Maintain a stable, united, and safe society
Build a Strong and Prosperous District		High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Create educational opportunities for all school-going children.	High		Low	Medium	High	Medium	High	High	Low	High
Create opportunities for all citizens in the District to access quality healthcare and services.	High	Low		High	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Establish a convenient environment for Job creation and access to all.	High	Low	Medium		High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High

Develop modalities to enhance the quality of life for vulnerable individuals.	High	High	High	High		High	High	High	High	High
Ensure the availability, reliability, and sustainability of quality water and sanitation services	High	Low	High	Medium	High		Medium	High	Low	High
Regular access to sports and recreational services for all.	High	Medium	Medium	High	High	Low		Medium	Low	High
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	High	Low	Medium	High	High	High	Low		Low	High
Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High		High
Maintain a stable, united,	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	

and safe society											
---------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Annex 4: Maintenance Plan

TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE/ ASSETS	TYPE OF MAINTENANCE	SCHEDULE OF MAINTENANCE (START DATE - END DATE)	ESTIMATED COST OF MAINTENANCE (GHC)	LOCATION	RESPONSIBILITY
Schools	Inspection, Cleaning, rehabilitation	Jan 2026 - Dec 2029	40,000.00	District-wide	Works Dept. / DA
Health Facilities	Inspection, Cleaning	Jan 2026 - Dec 2029	50,000.00	Adamu, Seikwa, Badu, Nsawkaw, Brohani, Dagadu, Brodi, Yabraso	Works Dept. / DA
Water Facilities (Boreholes)	Inspection, Cleaning, rehabilitation	Jan 2026 - Dec 2029	30,000.00	District-wide	Works Dept. / DA
Toilet Facilities	Inspection, Cleaning, rehabilitation	Jan 2026 - Dec 2029	20,000.00	District-wide	Works Dept. / DA
Markets	Inspection, Cleaning	Jan 2026 - Dec 2029	12,000.00	Weekly Markets,	Works Dept. / DA
Roads	Inspection, Reshaping	Jan 2026 - Dec 2029	40,000.00	District-wide	Urban Roads Dept. / DA
Drains	Inspection, Cleaning	Jan 2026 - Dec 2029	10,000.00	District-wide	Urban Roads Dept. / DA
Streetlights	Inspection, fixing, rehabilitation	Jan 2026 - Dec 2029	12,000.00	District-wide	Works Dept. / DA
Lorry Stations	Inspection, Cleaning	Jan 2026 - Dec 2029	10,000.00	District-wide	Works Dept. / DA

Waste Disposal Sites	Inspection, incineration	Jan 2026 - Dec 2029	20,000.00	Waste disposal sites	DEHU. / DA
----------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	-----------	----------------------	------------

Annex 5: Public Hearing Report

For effective plans implementation and to ensure ownership and sustainability, public hearings were organized in all the Six Area/Town Councils of the district to solicit inputs of all the stakeholders in the preparation of the plan. Besides, final public hearing was organized where the DPCU presented the draft DMTDP to all the stakeholders. Attached is the summary of details of the public hearing where DMTDP was presented to the various stakeholders.

4.1 Public Hearing involving all stakeholders

NAME OF DISTRICT: Tain District

REGION: Bono

VENUE: Presby Church

DATE: 15th October 2025

Medium of Invitations: Letters and announcements.

Interest groups and individuals invited: Chief, Queen mothers, Assemblymen, Area Council members, Pastors, Imams, Teachers, Farmers, PWDs, Traders, Artisans, Fashion and Beauticians, G.P.T.U representatives and other opinion leaders.

Total number of persons at hearing: In all, a total of about 150 people participated in the forum.

Gender representation: Out of the total number (150) who participated, 60 were females and 90 were males representing 40% and 60% respectively.

Languages used: Twi and English were the languages used during the discussions since almost all the participants could speak the local dialect (Twi).

Major issues at public hearing: Major issues discussed at the forum centered on the key thematic areas indicated below:

- ✓ Basic Education
- ✓ Utilization of IGF and Revenue generation
- ✓ Provision and Promotion of toilet facilities
- ✓ Crime rate in the District (Security issues)
- ✓ Drainage system and provision of access roads.
- ✓ Unemployment of the youth

Main controversies and major areas of complaints

- ✓ Inadequate public toilet facilities.
- ✓ Inadequate number of trained teachers at Basic Level

- ✓ Natives of the District (Tain) should be sponsored to further their education at the teacher colleges of education and other tertiary institutions by the District Assembly.
- ✓ The various communities were having problems as to why every house should construct its own toilet facility.
- ✓ The issue of inadequate access roads linking communities and the District to other Districts was also pointed out.

Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:

- ✓ Incentives to trained teachers posted to the District in order to meet the teacher needs of the primary and J.H.S level.
- ✓ Also, natives of the District (Tain) should be sponsored to further their education at the teacher training college by the District Assembly.
- ✓ Participants also proposed that government should provide the District with more policemen to deal with the increasing crime rates in the District.
- ✓ Government should also construct access roads that will link the communities and also the District to other Districts.
- ✓ Government should also provide the various communities in the District with adequate public toilet facilities (KVIPs).

Unresolved questions or queries.

The issue of splitting of some Area Councils, especially Debibi was discussed. The following proposals were made by the participants to address the controversies and complaints above:

Government should provide the schools in the District with teacher bungalows. And also provide some Area Council could not be resolved.

J) At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why.

The problem could only be resolved at parliament since it was the act of parliament that determines an Area Council and its capital.

K) A brief comment on General level of participation:

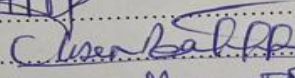
Generally, the public hearing forum was a success as it provided the participants the platform to express their views on development issues affecting the District and also opportunity to priorities

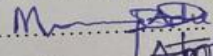
their felt needs. This will enhance the effectiveness of the decentralization process and also the ownership of the development plan.


Assent to Acceptance of public Hearing Report:

Signature of

District Chief Executive: 

District Co-ordinating Director: 

Presiding Member of District Assembly 

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee 

Signature of Planning Officer: 