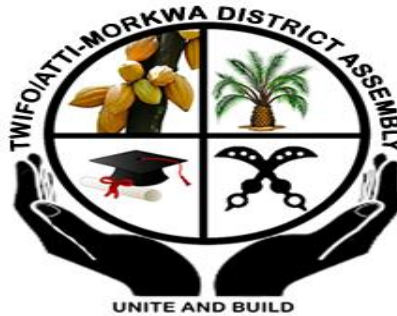


**TWIFO/ATI-MORKWA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**



**TWIFO/ATI-MORKWA DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR  
2026-2029**

**UNDER**

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

***PREPARED BY:***

DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT

TWIFO/ATI-MORKWA DISTRICT

POST OFFICE BOX 07.

TWIFO PRASO.

OCTOBER, 2025

## **FOREWARD**


The National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480) and the National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (LI 2232) enjoins MMDA's to undertake development planning functions in consultation with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). Furthermore, the law directs District Assemblies to ensure that the development planning undertaken is based on National Development guidelines issued by the NDPC.

The current framework issued by the NDPC is the under the theme “**Resetting-Ghana Agenda – Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity**”. The framework served as guide in the preparation of this DMTDP.

The preparation of this 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) by the Twifo/Ati-Morkwa District Assembly (TAMDA) is in fulfilment of a statutory obligation. It is also to provide the District with a blue print and a directional guide for the development and progress of the District in the next four (4) years. Additionally, it is to serve as a marketing tool to which stakeholders of the District Assembly and Development Partners, Civil Societies can buy into and support in areas of interest for a holistic development.

The MTDP document contains programmes, objectives, detailed activities and budgets of each of the activities, the lead and collaborative implementing institutions and the sources of funding. The documentation and implementation of the MTDP (2026-2029) is therefore to enhance and ensure efficiency and effectiveness use of the limited available resource to achieve the maximum output for the development of Twifo/Ati-Morkwa District. There is therefore the need to ensure a collaborative approach by all stakeholders in ensuring that the activities in this document becomes a reality to achieve district vision.

The Twifo/Ati-Morkwa District Assembly expresses its gratitude to the entire members of the District Planning and Coordinating Unit, all Assembly Members, all Area Council members, Traditional Authorities as well as our Development Partners for the effort they put in, in the preparation of the Plan. Again, sincere gratitude goes to the Plan Preparation Team led by the Development Planning Officer (Secretary) and all heads of Departments as well as staff for the role played in coming out with this Plan. To all those who contributed in diverse ways for the successful preparation of the plan, we say thank you.



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DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

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## ACRONYMS

ACRONYMS	MEANING
❖ 24 HR MS	24 Hr. Market Secretariat
❖ AFP	Abled Friendly Persons
❖ ADT	Affected Departments
❖ CNC	Centre for National Culture
❖ CHPS	Community-based Health Planning and Services
❖ CPESDP	Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies
❖ CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
❖ DACF-RFG	District Assembly Common Fund-Responsive Factor Grant
❖ DA	District Assembly
❖ DCD	District Coordinating Director
❖ DCE	District Chief Executive
❖ DED	District Education Directorate
❖ DFO	District Finance Officer
❖ DHD	District Health Directorate
❖ DUR	Department of Urban Road
❖ DFR	Department of Feeder Road
❖ DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
❖ DBA	District Budget Analyst
❖ DoC	Department of Co-operatives
❖ DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
❖ DoA	Department of Agriculture
❖ DDPO	District Development Planning Officer
❖ DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
❖ ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
❖ GOG	Government of Ghana
❖ GEA	Ghana Enterprise Agency
❖ GES	Ghana Education Service
❖ GHA	Ghana Highway Authority
❖ GTB	Ghana Tourism Board
❖ GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited

❖ ICT	Information and Communications Technology
❖ IGF	Internally Generated Fund
❖ ISD	Information Service Department
❖ ISS	Integrated Social Service
❖ LVD:	Land Valuation Division
❖ LED	Local Economic Development
❖ M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
❖ MAG	Modernising Agriculture
❖ MKTA	Market Association
❖ MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
❖ MoGSP:	Ministry of Gender and Social Protection
❖ MP	Member of Parliament
❖ MTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
❖ NMTDPF	National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework
❖ NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
❖ NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
❖ NFED	Non-Formal Education Division
❖ NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
❖ PAB	Project Affected Beneficiaries
❖ PoA	Programme of Action
❖ POCC	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
❖ PM	Presiding Member
❖ PPD	Physical Planning Department
❖ PPO	Physical Planning Officer
❖ RCCs	Regional Co-ordinating Councils
❖ RPCUs	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit
❖ RSC	Road Safety Commission
❖ SWCD	Social Welfare and Community Development
❖ STWS	Small Towns Water Systems
❖ SHS	Senior High School
❖ TA	Traditional Authority
❖ TAMDA	Twifo/Ati-Morkwa District Assembly

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Twifo/Ati-Morkwa District is one of the twenty-two (22) administrative Districts in the Central Region of Ghana. In 2012, the District was carved from the then Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District by the government of Ghana under the Local Government Act 462 of 1992 by LI 2023. The functions like all other MMDA's are derived from the Local Government Act, Act 936, 2016.

The vision is to “be a world class responsible client-focused local government authority that transforms citizen's life in the spirit of excellence and sustainability” The mission is “Twifo/Ati-Morkwa District Assembly exists to ensure the overall development of the District through effective mobilisation and utilisation of resources for sustainable development.

In relation to the planning functions, every four years District Assemblies are mandated to initiate and prepare a Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) that will serve as guide in the execution of its activities for the medium term. The Plan is based on guidelines issued by the NDPC to give policy direction as to how the Plan should be prepared. This 2026-2029 MTDP as per the guidelines adopted a participatory approach where all stakeholders were consulted.

In adopting the participatory approach, the District Chief Executive, Heads of Departments, Assembly Members, Member of Parliament (MP), Traditional Authorities and Trade Associations as well as NGOs, Area Councils, Civil Society Organizations and Development Partners were involved in the preparation of the MTDP. Information was obtained from all decentralized as well as non-decentralized departments (GWCL, ECG, NCCE, EC, GPS, GJS, GFS etc.) in the District.

To facilitate the preparation, the DPCU formed a nine-member (9) Plan Preparation Team made up of the District Development Planning Officer (Secretary), the District Statistician, the MIS officer for the Agricultural Department, the Planning Officer (GES), Gender Desk Officer, MIS officer (GHS), the Physical Planning Officer, the District Budget Analyst and Head of Administration to spearhead the preparation of the Plan. Presentations were made by the Plan Preparation Team on three (3) occasions for the Plan to be discussed and validated at the DPCU level.

The DPCU reviewed the vision, mission of the District Assembly and made changes. Data collection exercise was carried out and the data collected was used to review the performance of the previous MTDP from 2026 to 2029. This was to ascertain the progress made and lessons learnt.

The outcome of the spatial and non-physical data collected together with other relevant data assisted in coming out with the current situation of the District and their development implications for its future

development. The data also gathered communities' needs and aspirations which was harmonised into development needs and prioritised. This was aligned to the National Development Agenda.

Prioritised needs were done and projected for 2026 to 2029. This was to ascertain the additional social, economic and infrastructural services that should be provided within the medium term in order to achieve the desired district objectives as well as the national development policy objectives.

Further, the development goals, objectives and strategies were set and aligned with the National Policy objectives under four thematic areas (Economic Development, Social Development, Environment and Human Settlement Development and Governance and Institutional Development). This was further developed into a Programme of Action (PoA)

The Programme of Action (POA) consisted the programmes developed, the time frame, the cost and implementing and collaborative agency. It also dealt with the programme financing for the Medium Term duration. The District composite PoA was therefore phased into Composite Annual Action Plans to be implemented yearly for the four years.

The draft MTDP developed was subjected to public consultations (Area Council Validation and Public hearing) and the inputs generated from the consultations were used to finalise the MTDP. The monitoring and evaluation of the activities as well as the communication strategies were also prepared following the guidelines given.

For the MTDP, a total amount of GH¢129,807,440.00 would be needed for the implementation of programmes and projects. The expected revenue is projected to be GH¢96,914,632.29 with a deficit gap of GH¢32,892,807.71 Strategies put in place to bridge the gap would be PPP arrangement for economic projects, writing of proposals to solicit for funds, support to community initiated project etc.

To achieve the desired transformation, the plan had been prepared to take into consideration all sectors of the economy and the utilisation of the scarce available resources to achieve the maximum desired result. This document underpinning transformation spans from improving agriculture, ensuring quality education, ensuring access and quality health care services, access to potable water, good sanitation, good spatial development to ensuring improved income generation and wellbeing of all citizens in the District. Therefore, if implemented, it will assist in ensuring the achievement of the goals of the District, National Medium-Term Policy, and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal as well as Agenda 2063.

# CHAPTER ONE

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on three major areas; the brief background of the district, vision, mission, functions and core values; the organisational structure, the policy objectives of the district as well as the structure of the plan.

### 1.2 Brief Background

Twifo/Ati-Morkwa District is one of the twenty-two (22) administrative districts in the central region of Ghana. It was then the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District but in 2012, the government split the district into two namely, **Twifo/Ati-Morkwa District** and **Hemang Lower Denkyira District** under the Local Government Act 462 of 1992 by LI 2023 in the year 2012.

### 1.3 Vision, Mission, Functions, Core Values

#### 1.3.1 Vision

“To provide a world class responsible client-focused district that transforms citizens’ life in the spirit of excellence and sustainability”

#### 1.3.2 Mission Statement

The Twifo/Ati-Morkwa District Assembly exists to ensure the overall development of its citizens through effective and efficient mobilisation and utilisation of resources for sustainable development.

#### 1.3.3 Functions of Twifo/Ati-Morkwa District Assembly

Section 12, of the Local Governance Act, Act 936 mandate the District Assembly to perform certain functions. Some of these functions are;

- a. Exercise political and administrative authority in the District
- b. Constitutes the planning authority for the District
- c. Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the overall development of the District
- d. Have deliberative, legislative and executive functions
- e. Responsible for the overall development in the District etc.

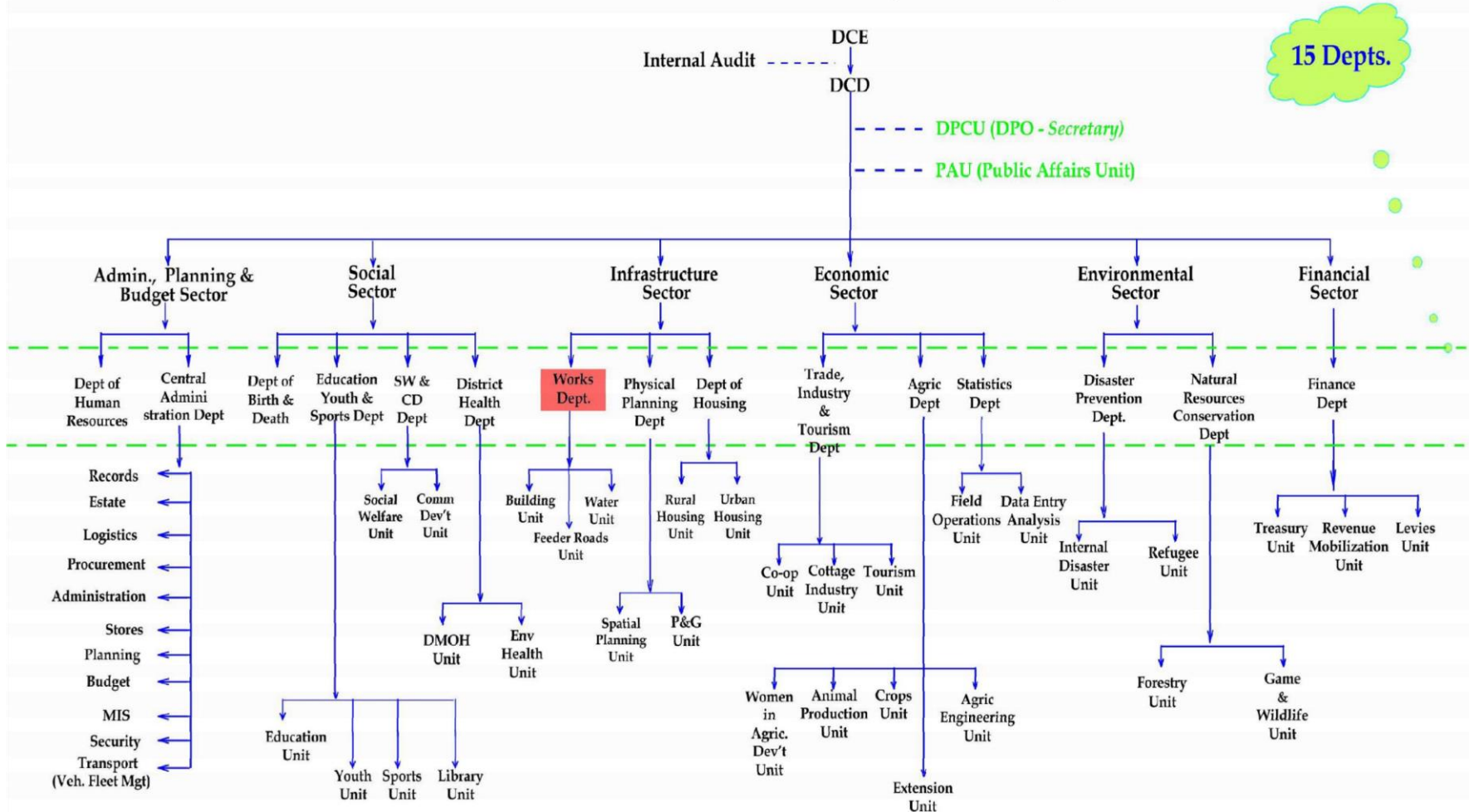
#### 1.3.3 Core Values

The core values are Professionalism, Integrity, Timeliness, Human Centeredness, Team Spirit, Quality Assurance, Innovation, Hard Work, Excellence and Sustainability.

**Figure 1: Organisational Structure of the Twifo/Ati-Morkwa District Assembly**

*Works Department Operational Manual*

**DISTRICT DEPARTMENTS ORGANOGRAM (FUNCTIONAL)**



15 Depts.

Figure 2: Twifo/Ati-Morkwa in the National Context

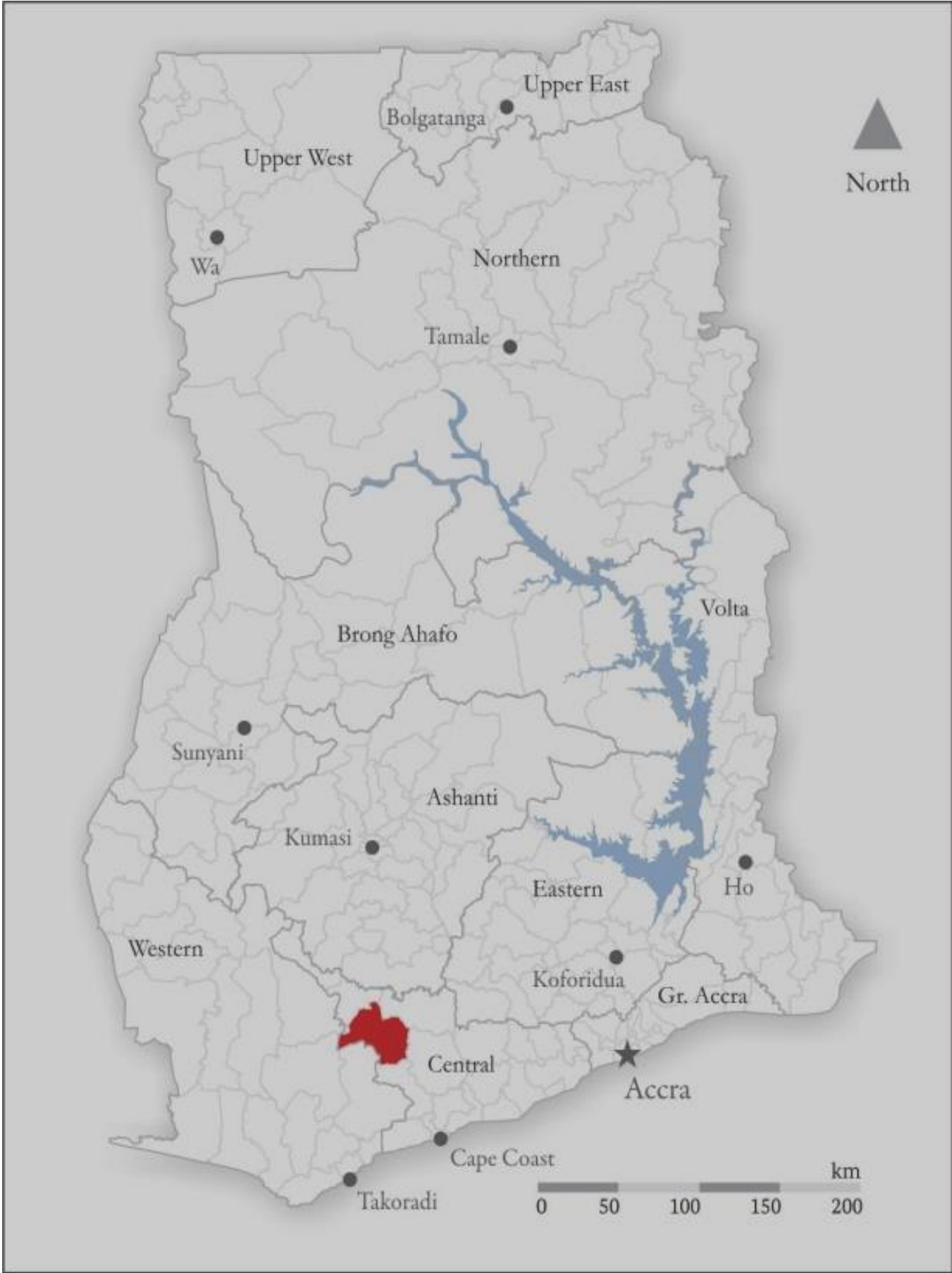
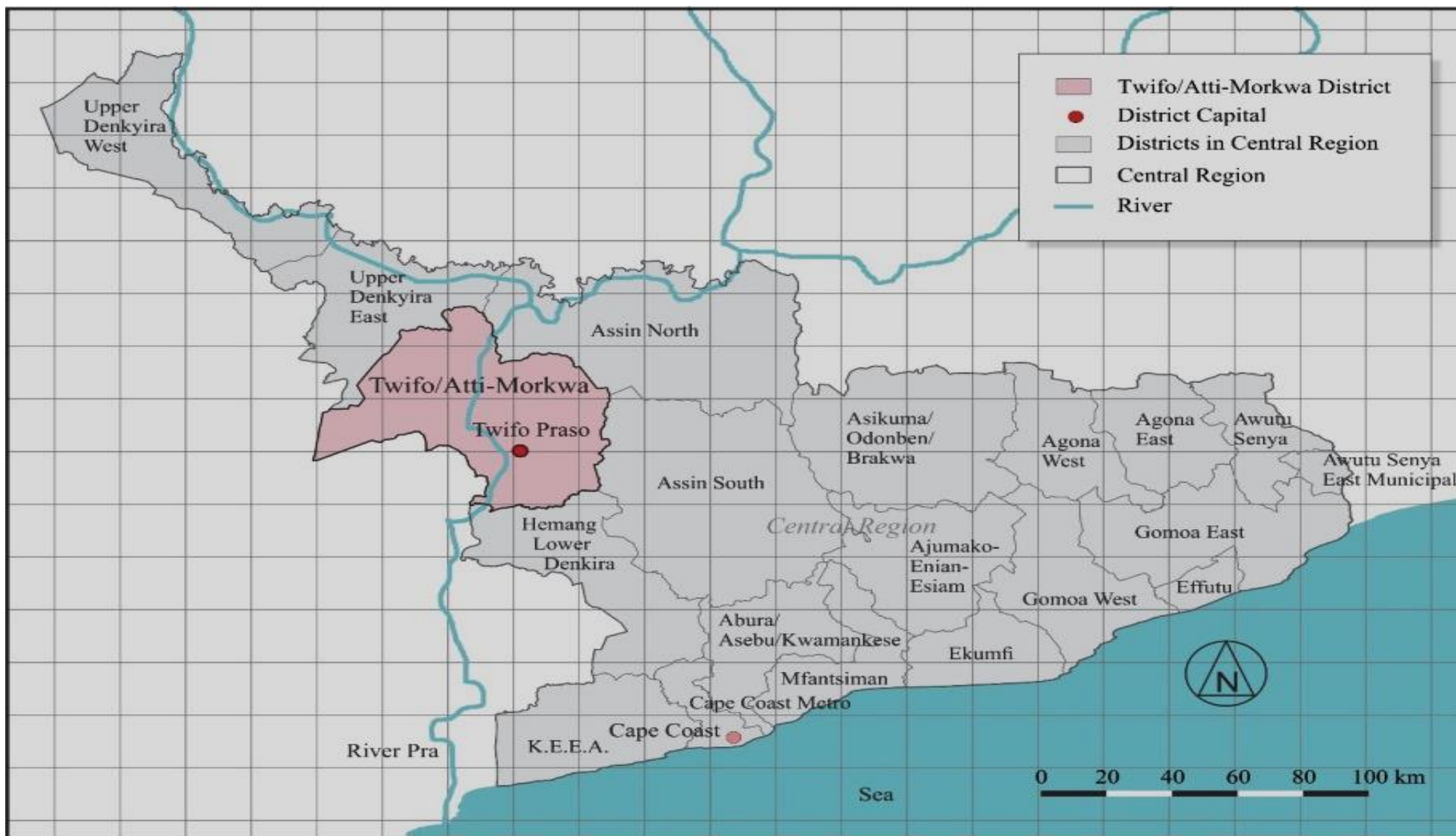


Figure 3: Twifo/Atti-Morkwa in the Regional Context



#### **1.4: Structure of the Plan**

The Plan is divided into eight chapters, the first chapter which is the introductory chapter takes into consideration the brief background of the district, the vision, mission, functions, core values and the organogram of the Assembly system.

Chapter two deals with a review of the previous MTDP (2022-2025) performance including financial review, the current situation of the district as well as the current issues and needs.

The chapter three then prioritises the needs identified and projected to be able to know the future demands for the four-year period.

The fourth chapter capitalizes on chapter three to set goals, objectives and strategies which align with the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF).

Chapter five details the activities set on for the four years as to what programmes and projects to be undertaken based on the objectives set and also subjected to Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA)

The Sixth chapter which is the Annual Action Plan details the activities on a yearly basis as to what activities to be undertaken every year.

The seventh chapter gives the indicators on how the activities in the plan will be monitored and evaluated to be able to measure progress.

The last chapter deals with how the plan will be effectively communicated to the intended stakeholders or audience including decision makers and the citizenry as well as the channel of communication.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter focuses on four major areas. These areas are the performance review including analysis of financial performance, analysis of the existing conditions, summary of key issues and finally the needs of the district. The performance review seeks to analyse the performance during the 2022-2025 planned period taking into consideration all the cross-cutting issues in all sectors of the district economy.

#### **2.2 Performance Review of 2022 – 2025 Medium Term Development Plan**

Prior to the preparation of this document, TAMDA was implementing programmes and projects proposed in the 2022 – 2025 MTDP. The then MTDP was prepared in line with four development dimensions. These were;

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

In line with the dimensions above, the Twifo/Ati-Morkwa District Assembly (TAMDA) formulated development programmes and projects to achieve the intended targets of the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP).

However, a number of challenges did not allow for the successful implementation of some of the programmes and projects outlined in the 2022-2025 MTDP. Paramount among these challenges include, low internally generated funds, inadequate and irregular flow of funds and weak departmental linkages. Population increase with its attendant increase in consumption, waste generation and limited resources and logistics to manage the waste was also a hindrance in achieving the goals and objectives set.

In spite of these challenges, some progress was made with regard to the implementation of programmes and projects geared towards meeting the socio – economic needs of the people in the district. The review using the development dimensions were presented in table 2.1 below.

**Table 2.1: Performance Review**

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE (2021)	2022-2024 MEDIUM-TERM TARGET	DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	
Economic Development	<b>% Change in Stable Crop Production</b>	Metric Tonnes	Metric Tonnes	<b>YEAR-2024</b>	<b>DATA</b>
	Maize	10128.09	13,971.80	2024	14,819.98
	Rice (milled)	1,980	4,000.00	2024	3,504.96
	Cassava	124,222	140,738.04	2024	161,519.56
	Yam	650	800.36	2024	821.70
	Cocoyam	334	1,700.00	2024	1,793.2
	<b>% Change in Livestock production</b>				
	Cattle	587	600	2024	621
	Sheep	2032	2600	2024	2540
	Goat	4124	4500	2024	4678
	Pig	321	1000	2024	567
	Poultry	5321	8000	2024	9465
	<b>Percentage of arable land under cultivation</b>	56.34%	57.48	2024	62.23
	<b>Number of new industries established</b>				
	Agriculture	34	40	2024	25
	Industry	7	15	2024	12
	Service	45	70	2024	44
	<b>Number of new jobs created</b>				
	Agriculture	134	500	2024	673
	Industry	114	500	2024	567
Service	115	500	2024	345	
Percentage change in IGF	6.3%	100%	2024	63%	
Net Enrolment Ratio	Kindergarten	125.63%	100%	2024	123.65%
	Primary	125.32%	100%	2024	106.65%
	JHS	103.5%	100%	2024	107.80%

Social Development	Gender parity	Kindergarten	0.98	1	2024	0.98	
		Primary	0.96	1	2024	1.02	
		JHS	0.97	1	2024	1.02	
	Completion Rate	Kindergarten	137.9%	100%	2024	95.50%	
		Primary	128.1%	100%	2024	120.80%	
		JHS	128.1%	100%	2024	98.80%	
	<b>Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water service.</b>						
	District		72.5%	80%	2024	76.5%	
	Urban		70%	90%	2024	75%	
	Rural		45%	85%	2024	63%	
	<b>Proportion of health facilities that are functional</b>						
	CHPS Compound		94.1%	100%	2024	100%	
	Clinic		100%	100%	2024	100%	
	Health centre		100%	100%	2024	100%	
	Polyclinic		100%	100%	2024	100%	
	Hospital		100%	100%	2024	100%	
	<b>Proportion of population with access to improve sanitation service.</b>						
	District		36.70%	66%	2024	64%	
	Urban		7.9%	62%	2024	61%	
	Rural		28.8%	70%	2024	67%	
	<b>Recorded Cases of Child abuse</b>		<b>61</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>185</b>	
	Maternal Mortality Ration (Institutional)		0.00	0.00	2024	0.00	
	Malaria Case Fatality (Institutional)		0.01	0.00	2024	0.05	
Proportion of population who have tested positive for covid-19		0	0	2024	0		
<b>Number of births and deaths registered</b>							
Birth		1,961	2,156	2024	3472		
Death		81	31	2024	61		
Environmenta l, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<b>Percentage of Roads Network in good condition</b>						
	Total		39.65	65%	2024	59%	
	Urban		41%	60%	2024	34%	
	Feeder		38.3	70%	2024	84%	
	<b>Percentage of communities covered by electricity.</b>						

	District		70%	70%	2024	87%
	Rural		24	68.2%	2024	74%
	Urban		100	100%	2024	100%
<b>Emergency Planning &amp; Response</b>	Number of communities affected by disaster	Bush fire	10	0	2024	0
		Flood	9	0	2024	2
		Wind/Rainstorm	11	5	2024	0
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Reported cases of Crime ( Rape, Armed Robbery, Defilements, Murder)					
	Rape		4	0	2024	0
	Armed robbery		-	0	2024	1
	Defilement		24	0	2024	5
	Murder		-	0	2024	3
	Drug trafficking		-	0	2024	0
	Peddling		-	0	2024	0
	Drug abuse		-	0	2024	0
Domestic violence		n/a	0	2024	34	

From the performance review table it can be deduced that some indicators were achieved whilst other were not achieved. Some factors that contributed to the attainment of the outcomes were partnering with some development partners and NGOs to assist in sponsoring some programmes and activities. Proposal were also written to sources funds for activities in the Plan. Also, the district made effort in boosting the IGF.

Aside factors that contributed to the attainment of the outcomes, there were factors worked against the development efforts in the implementation of the Plan, some of these factors were inadequate funding for the activities. For example only 32.7% of the estimated cost of the plan was received. This made it difficult in implementing a lot of activities. In terms of the DACF only 24.77% of the allocation was received during the plan period.

In terms of lessons learnt, the district devised strategies in raking in more revenue for projects, there was also a PPP arrangement in putting up some structures as well as writing of proposals to patterning development partners for programmes being financed by the partners. This ensured the implementation of certain programmes.

## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

**Table 2.2: Financial**

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL ESTIMATED	AMOUNT	VARIANCE
	COST OF THE PLAN	RECEIVED	
GOG	4,782,240.00	145,474.84	4,636,765.16
IGF	4,594,590.00	2,410,624.37	2,183,965.63
DACF	21,332,049.00	6,275,606.12	15,056,442.88
DACF-RFG	6,062,397.00	2,992,771.33	3,069,625.67
DP (MAG/JAPAN EMBASSY, UNICEF)	1,936,738.00	846,624.56	1,090,113.44
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,707,014.00</b>	<b>12,671,101.22</b>	<b>26,036,912.78</b>

*Source: TAMDA, Finance Departments, 2025*

From the table is the estimated sources of funds and amount received for the four-year period. It can be seen that only GH¢12,671,101.22 of the total estimated amount was realised representing 32.7% of the actual fund received. Although revenue was not achieved, there were some measures which were put in place to achieving the amount. Some of these strategies were getting data on rate payers, formation of revenue task force. Soliciting funds from NGOs and development partners, writing proposal to embassies and who are into sponsoring programmes of their interest in the plan. Although we later devised some strategies, there were few challenges that caused in not achieving our target in terms of the generation. Some of these were not having a software for revenue generation which made it difficult in checking the leakages, inadequate revenue staff, aged revenue staff etc.

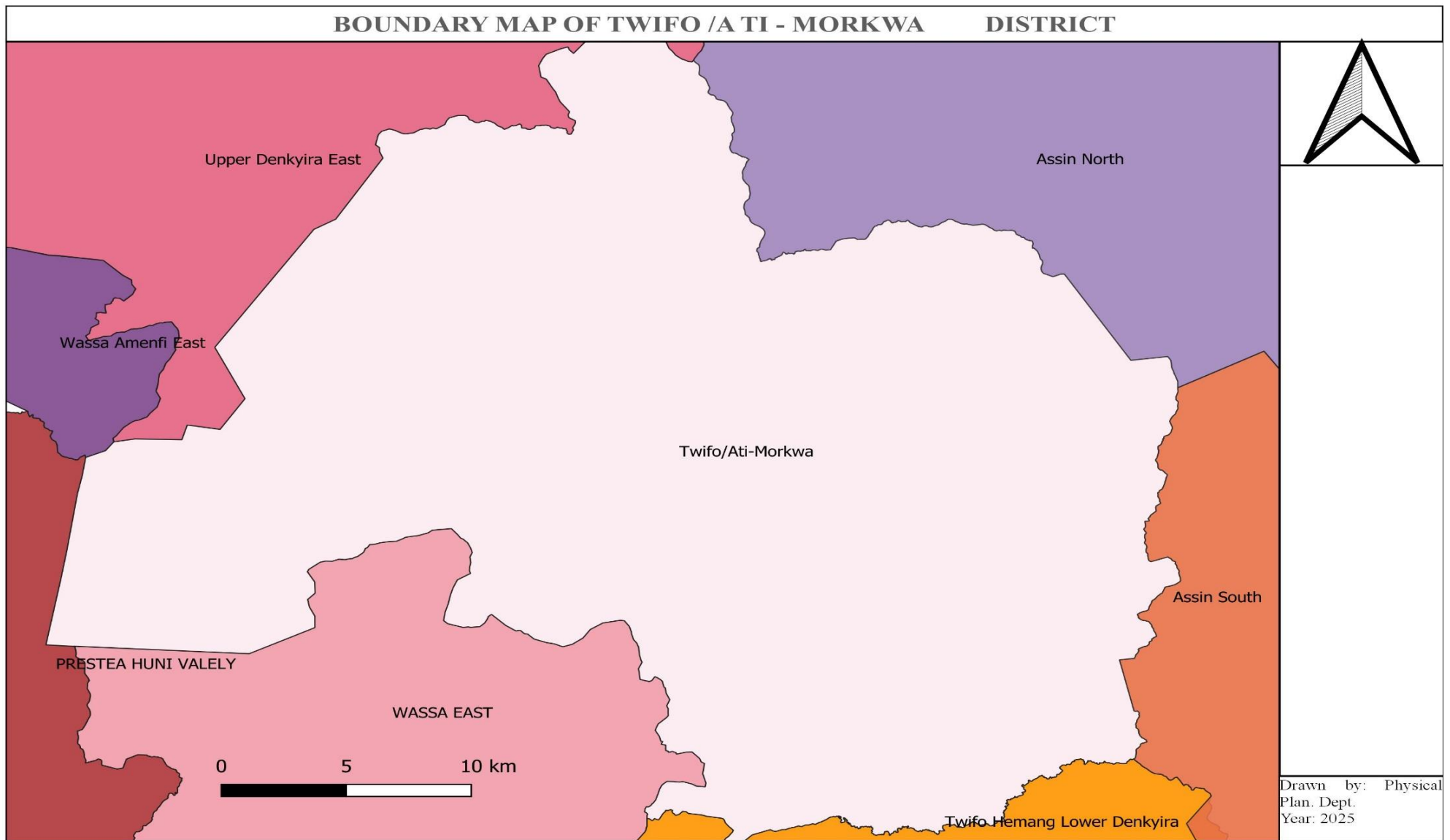
### 2.3 Analysis of the Existing Condition

#### 2.3.1 Physical and Natural Environment

##### ➤ *Location and Size*

The District is bounded to the north by the Upper Denkyira East Municipal, to the South by the Hemang Lower Denkyira District, to the West by the Mpohor Wassa East District and to the East by the Assin North Municipal and Assin South District. The District is situated between latitudes 5°30' North and 5°55' North and longitudes 01°49' West and 01°50' West. The size of the District is 956 Km<sup>2</sup>.

**Figure 4: District Boundary Map**



➤ *Climate*

The District falls within the semi equatorial climatic zone marked by double maximal rainfall with a total annual mean rainfall between 1,200mm and 2,000mm. The first rainy season spans from March to June with the heaviest in June while the second rainy season is from September to November. The main dry season is from November to February. It has fairly high uniform temperatures ranging between 26°C (in August) and 30°C (in March). The rainfall patterns have been changing due to climate change.

➤ *Vegetation*

The vegetation of the District basically consists of secondary forest that has been largely disturbed by the activities of man through logging, crop/livestock farming and illegal mining among others. This resulted in the destruction of the forest, pollution of water bodies and ultimately environmental degradation. There are however, large areas of forest reserves like Bimpong Forest, Bonsaben and Minta Forest Reserves. This implies the District lies within the forest zone. The disturbance of the forest is a result of illegal chain saw operators. This means more measures has to be adopted to prevent the illegal lumbering.

➤ *Relief and Drainage*

The District has a generally undulating landscape with a general altitude between 60-200 meters above sea level. The Pra River and its tributaries serve as the major drainage system in the area.

➤ *Soil, Geology and Mineral*

Birimian and Tarkwaian rocks can be found within the Pra River. These rocks hold the potential for the exploitation of gold and manganese. The bed of the River Pra has alluvial gold deposits which are currently being mined illegally by local galamsey operators to the detriment of rural communities who drink from the river.

➤ *Natural Resources*

Some of the natural resources found in the District are minerals such as gold, forest, River Pra and Timber.

### **2.3.2: Demographic Characteristics**

➤ *Population Size and Distribution*

From the 2021 Population and Housing Census, the district had a total population of 100851 which forms 3.5% of the Central Region's population. Currently, the population is projected to be **119,820**.

Males and Females form 49.6% and 50.4% respectively. Average household size is 3.7 with household population being 26,668 and non-household population being 2,075. The growth rate is 4.3

➤ *Birthplace and Migration Pattern*

Out of the total population of the Twifo/Ati-Morkwa District, 38.3% are migrants. About 52.0% were born elsewhere in the region, 46.1% were migrants born in other regions of Ghana while 1.9% were born outside Ghana.

Among the migrants from other parts of Ghana (inter-regional migrants), the higher proportion (28.4%) are those who migrated from the Eastern Region to the District while the least (1.0%) are those who came from the Northern Regions of Ghana. Migrants from the Eastern region constitute the largest proportion (35.6%) among migrants who have lived in the District for more than twenty years. Also, the results indicate that 23.6% of migrants born elsewhere in the region have lived in the District for more than twenty years.

### **2.3.3 Gender**

Gender concerns men and women, including conceptions of both femininity and masculinity. It refers to the socially constructed roles of and relationships between men and women. Below are the gender inequality issues

- ❖ A higher proportion of the males (76.0%) than the females (71.6%) are economically active.
- ❖ More than half (56.4%) of the population aged 15 years and older are engaged in agriculture with males being in the majority (59.1%).
- ❖ Females are dominant (71.4%) in wholesale and retail businesses
- ❖ Higher proportion of males (76.0%) than females (71.6%) are economically active while the opposite is the case for economically not active between the two sexes.
- ❖ Majority of the economically not active population are engaged in full time education (53.4 %) with the males constituting 65.0% and the females (44.3%).
- ❖ However, females outnumber their male counterpart in the number of persons engaged in household chores. This is expected because females are naturally endowed with the skills needed in household chores.
- ❖ Males dominate more than half of the industries in the District, which include construction (97.5%), transportation and storage (97.0%), information and communication (85.7%) and administrative, support services activities (91.9 %). This indicates that industries in the District are gender stereotyped.

- ❖ Females were twice (23.1%) the number of males (11.9%) who were engaged in contributing to family work.
- ❖ However, the age groups with the highest proportions of employed males and females are aged 35-39 years and 50-54 years respectively. The proportion of the unemployed females (2.8%) is higher than that of the males (2.0 %) in the Twifo/Ati-Morkwa District

Despite progress made in awareness creation, many challenges remain. Discrimination against women continues at a staggering rate. Gender-based discrimination persists in the workplace; Women make up more than half of the District's population and yet represent a staggering 60% of the District's poor. Women are under-represented in the District Assembly. For instance, women recorded the lowest representation at last District Assembly membership. Out of 39 Assembly Members, only one (1) is a women. Heads of households are mostly males.

Attempts are being made to exploring measures that may increase women's participation in governance at the local level.

It has often been assumed that gender differences in health are inevitably constant. Report from NHIS and GHS indicate that there are more female health workers than male. Furthermore, high percentage of women access health care than men in the District. Life expectancy, for example, is higher for women than men in the District.

Gender-based discrimination in education is both a cause and a consequence of deep-rooted disparities in society. Per data, more females than males have no formal education or have low level of formal education. In attempt to close the gap from access to equality, there is the need to empower girls and women through Literacy and basic and level of Education. Campaign for Female Education (CAMFED) is one of the measures that is geared towards closing the gap between male and female basic and secondary education in the District.

#### **2.3.4 Employments**

##### **➤ Occupation**

The major occupation in the district is farming. Majority of the populace are farmers farming cash crops such as cocoa, oil palm, rubber and other cash crops. Other occupations are teaching, banking, palm oil extraction, trading etc.

From the 2021 PHC, the percentage of 65.9% of the populace are employed whilst the rest are unemployed.

### **2.3.5 Settlement Systems and Culture**

#### **➤ *Settlements***

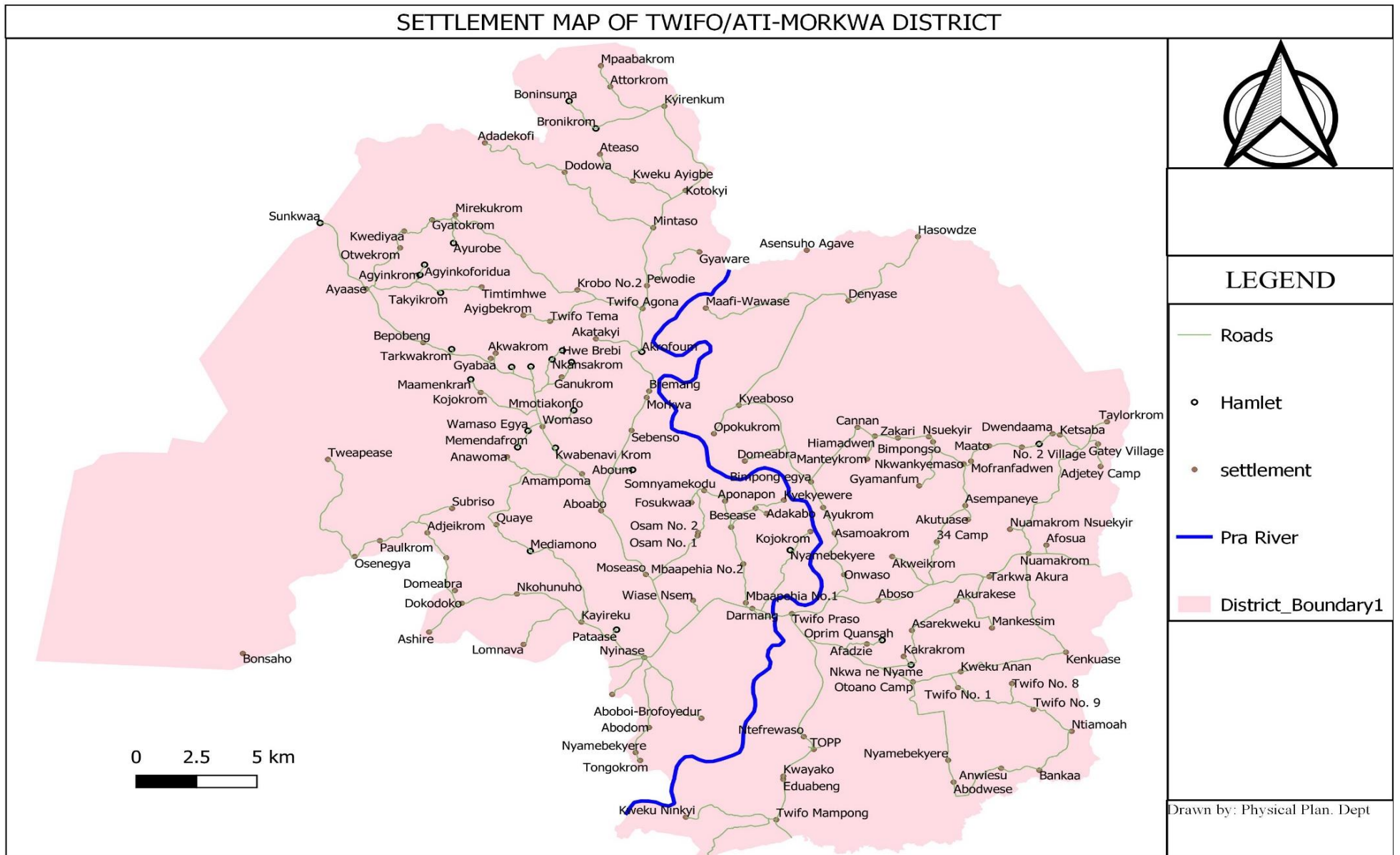
The district is a typical rural district. There are about 130 communities in the district. There about 100 hamlets which are scattered around. Only Twifo Praso is statistically urban. The urban population constitutes only 26% of the district's population. With population aside, Twifo Praso is typically a commercial town with urban functions and formal employment avenues. Other relatively larger communities are: Mampong, Nyenasi, Morkwa Ayaase, Wamaso, Ntaferewaso and Nuamakrom

#### **➤ *Ethnicity***

Akans form the majority amongst the ethnic groups in the District. The indigenes are Twifo and the Ati-Morkwa who are Akans that speak Twi which comprises 85% of the population. Migration has also brought ethnic groups such as Ewes 5%, Ga-Dangmes 2%, Fantes 4% and as well as ethnic groups from Upper East, Upper West and Northern Regions into the District. Some of the Ghanaian languages spoken in the District are Twi, Fante, Ewe, Akuapim and Ga-Dangmes.

The Twifo/Ati-Morkwa District is predominantly matrilineal, where succession line is taken from the maternal lineage. The original settlers of the District are the Twifos' and the Ati-Morkwa people who belong to the Akan group.

Figure 5: Settlement Map of the District



➤ ***Religions***

Eighty-five percent (85.0%) of the District's population are affiliated to the Christian Religion, followed by 7.1 percent who are Muslims and less than one percent Traditionalists (0.4%). About (7.5%) of the population belong to other Religions and those with no religion.

### **2.3.6 Governance**

➤ ***Governance Issues***

By law, the Twifo/Ati Morkwa District Assembly established by Legislative Instrument 2023 in 2012, constitutes the highest political and administrative authority in the District (Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 as amended Act 940 with the mandate to initiate and co-ordinate all development efforts and to implement government policies aimed at sustainable development at all levels.

➤ ***General Assembly***

The General Assembly of the Twifo/Ati Morkwa District Assembly is composed of Forty-Three (43) members made up of 28 elected members, 13 appointees, the District Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament.

➤ ***Area Councils and Electoral Areas***

The District is divided into five (5) Area Councils namely; Praso, Mampong, Nyinase, Wamaso and Agona and 28 electoral Areas. The offices of these area councils are all in a dilapidated states and needs urgent renovation. Agona Area Council do not have an office at all. These makes their day to day running of the office very difficult.

Figure 6: Electoral Area Map



Figure 7: Area Council Map



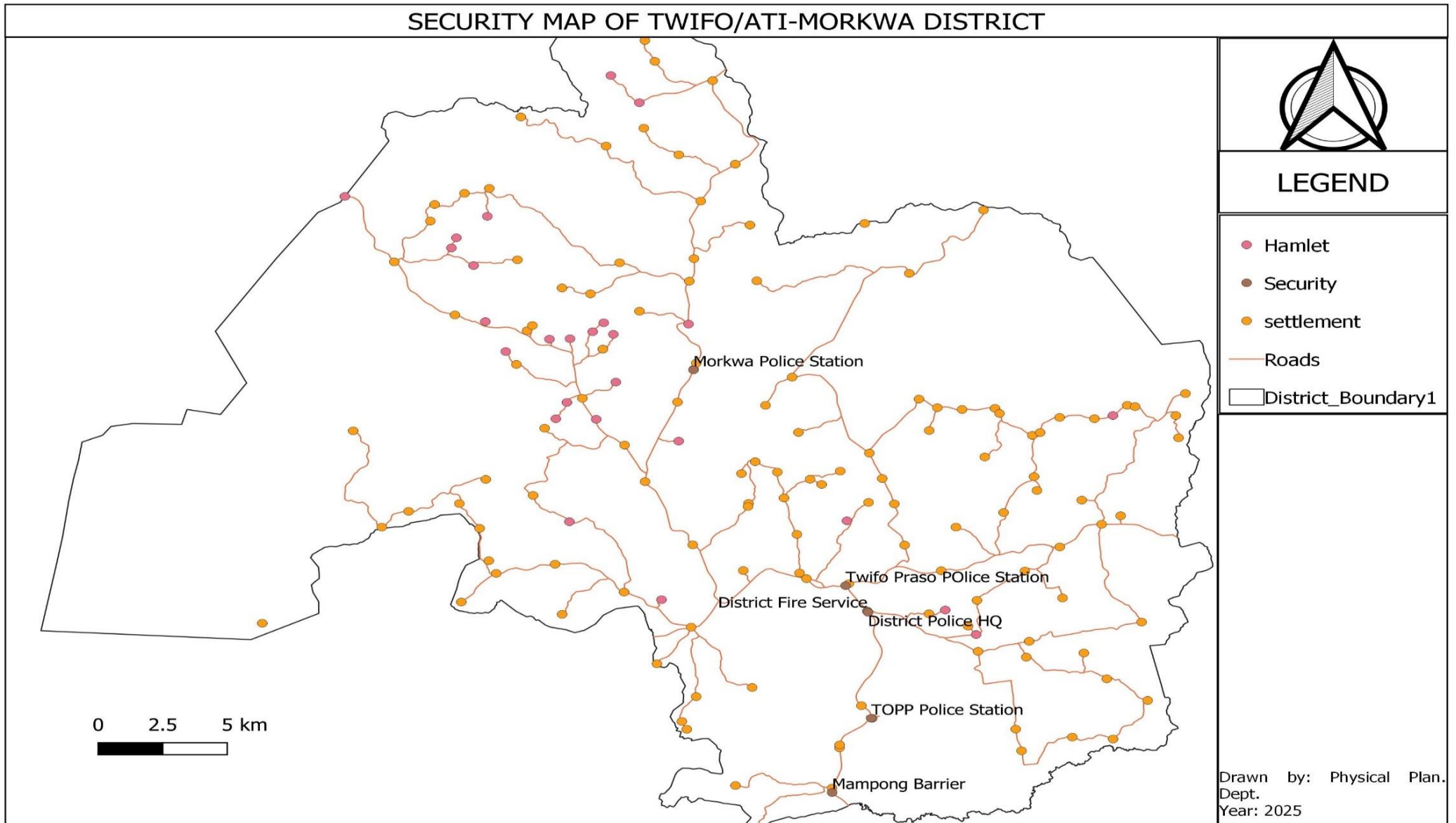
### **2.3.7 Social and Cultural Structure**

Traditionally, the District is made up of the Ati-Morkwa Paramountcy with its traditional seat at Morkwa headed by **Oseadeyo Kwasi Kani IV** and Twifo Paramountcy headed by **Oberempong Appiah Nuamah II** with the traditional seat situated at Twifo Mampong. In terms of festival celebration, Twifo Mampong sometimes celebrate 'afahye'.

### **2.3.8 Security**

The Security situation in the District is relatively calm. However, all minor security threats in the district have come as a result of litigation over ownership of some lands in the district. Currently there is one district Police headquarters and two (2) Police Stations as well as one district Fire station. The security infrastructure is not adequate; it is centered in Twifo Praso. Other areas such as the Twifo Ayaase stretch needs a police station to cater for the area. Find below the Security Map of the District.

Figure 8: District Security Map



### 2.3.9 Social Services

#### ➤ Education

Under Education, there are 143 schools of which two (2) are Senior High Schools (SHS), Forty (40) private's schools and 101 public basic schools. Total enrolments as at the 2025 hover around 36,925 students. There are a total of 853 teachers of which 4.9% are untrained. Information gathered shows 14.9% and 16.9% of the schools do not have toilet facilities and boreholes respectively. Also there is a backlog of 83 teachers, therefore the education directorate need an additional 83 teachers to fill the gap. Also from physical observation 23% of the public schools need new building whilst 78% of the school structures need to be renovated. The average teacher pupil ratio for KG is 74:1, primary, 41:1 and JHS is 25:1. There is also a backlog of 416 teacher's tables and chairs, 4260 dual desk and 497 hexagonal desks (graph). There is also the need to procure 1324 mono desk for the examination centres to avoid transporting desk to the centres which usually contributes to the broken down of desks.

**Table 2.3: Number of Schools in the District**

TYPE	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
Basic	101	40	141
Senior High Level	2	0	2
Training College	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>144</b>

Source: District Education Directorate, TAMDA, 2025

**Table 2.4: School Enrolment for 2020/2021**

LEVEL/ GENDER	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
KG	4,052	4,076	8,128
PRIMARY	10,007	10,240	20,247
JHS	4,700	3,850	8,550
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,759</b>	<b>18,166</b>	<b>36,925</b>

Source: District Education Directorate, TAMDA, 2025

**Table 2.5: Number of Trained and Untrained Teachers**

GENDER/TYPE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
TRAINED	509	302	811
UNTRAINED	30	12	42
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>853</b>

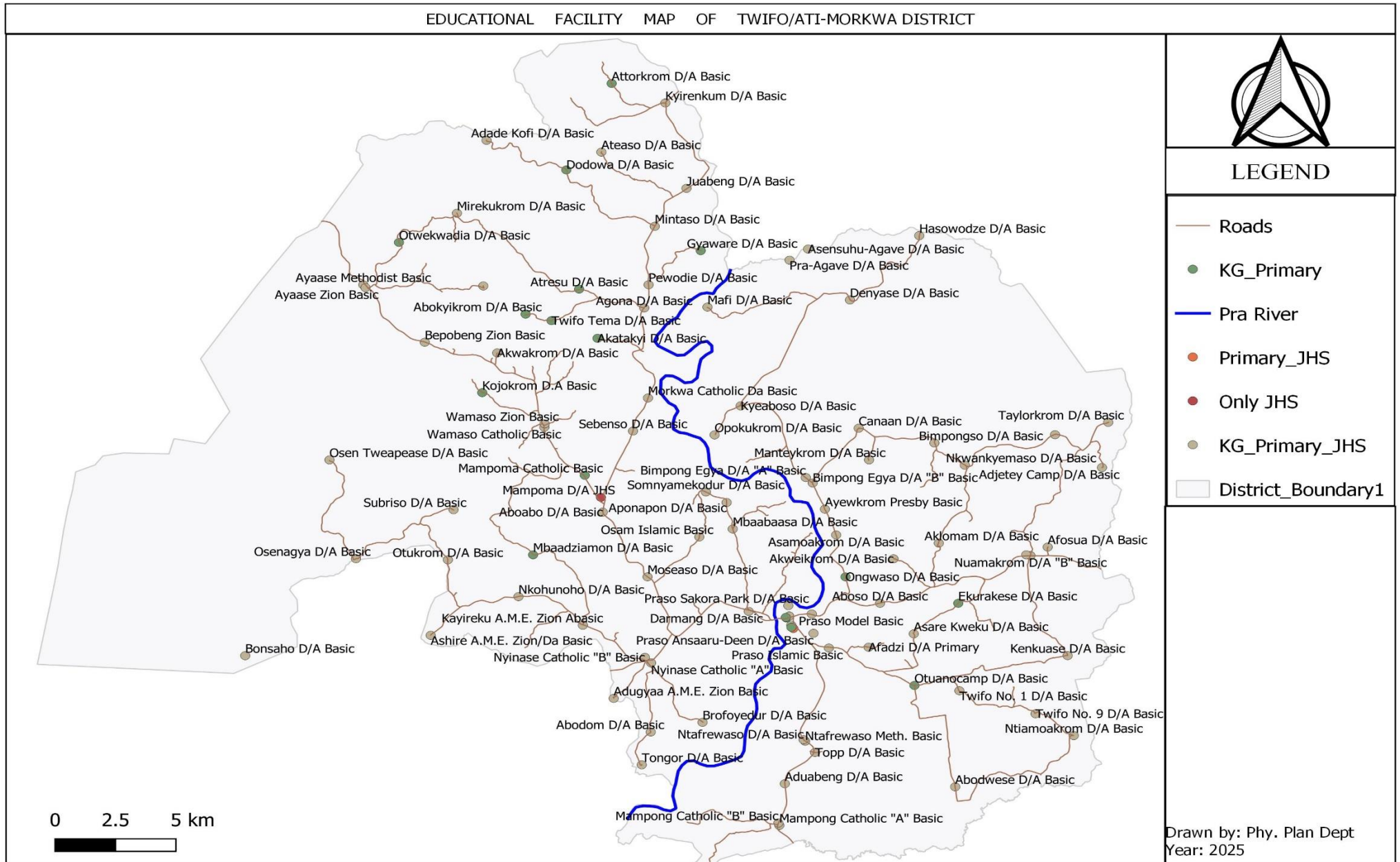
Source: District Education Directorate, TAMDA, 2025

**Table 2.6: School Facilities**

FURNITURE TYPE	REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	BACKLOG
<b>Teachers Tables &amp; Chairs</b>	1055	639	416
<b>Mono Desk</b>	2324	1000	1324
<b>Hexagonal Desk</b>	715	218	497
<b>Dual Desk</b>	10174	5914	4260
<b>Toilet facility</b>	101	86	15
<b>Potable Water</b>	101	84	17

*Source: District Education Directorate, TAMDA, 2025*

**Figure 9: Educational Facility Map**



➤ **Health**

The Twifo/Ati-Morkwa District has a total of 23 functional health facilities. These include 1 District Hospital, 2 Polyclinics, 2 Health Centers, 16 CHPS zones, 1 Maternity Home and 1 Private Clinic. Facilities are spread across various communities in the district. The district shows significant personnel gaps, particularly in specialized and professional roles. Notable shortages include Medical officers (5), Midwives (5) Professional Nurses (General - 53), Enrolled Nurses (42), Pharmacy Technicians (18), Dispensing Assistants (9) and Community Health Nurses (19). Some roles such as Dental Surgeon, Obstetrician/ Gynaecologist, General Surgeon, Physician Assistantship (COHO), Psychiatric Nurses, Pediatric Nurses, Ophthalmic Nurses and physiotherapist are not present at all in the district. Table 2.7 and 2.8 below shows the top 10 causes of reported cases and death and Doctor/Nurse Population ratio for 2024.

**Table 2.7: Top 10 Causes of Cases and Causes of Death for 2024**

NO	Top 10 Reported Cases		Top 10 Causes of Mortality		
	Diseases	Total Reported	Diseases	Admission	Death
1	Malaria	30381	Cerebrovascular diseases	87	30
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	9010	Hypertensive Emergency	302	25
3	Anaemia	7010	Anaemia	389	21
4	Other joint pain /Athrititis	6821	Septicaemia	142	18
5	Intestinal worms	4206	Diabetes	139	11
6	Skin Disease	3368	Chronic Heart Failure	92	8
7	Diarrhoea disease	3208	Celulite	102	7
8	Acute urinary infection	3096	Gastroenteritis	188	7
9	Typhoid fever	1229	Road Traffic Accident	38	5
10	Pneumonia	793	Tuberculosis	85	3

Source: District Health Directorate, TAMDA, 2025

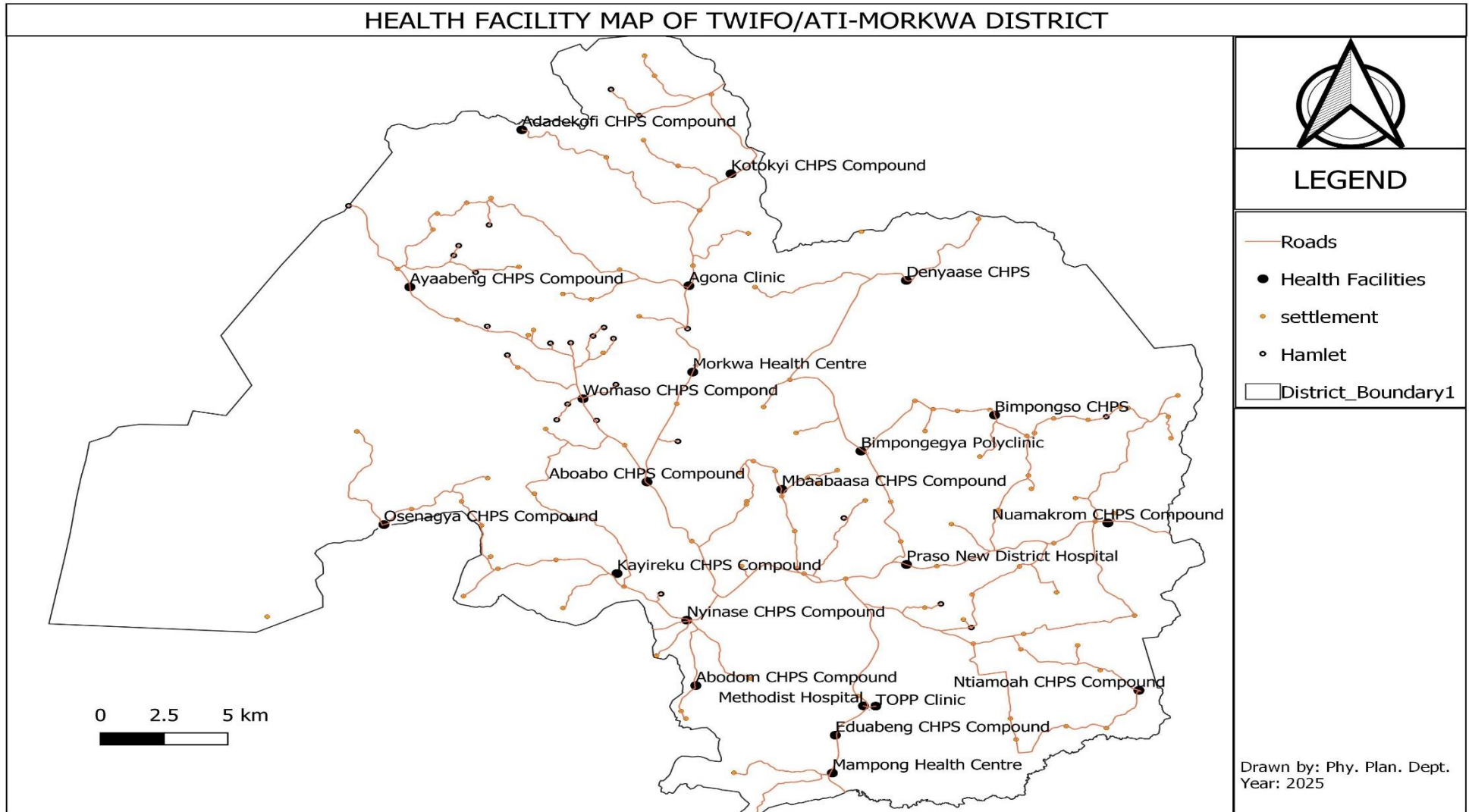
**Table 2.8: Other Health Indicators**

Indicator/Year	Standard	2023	2024
Doctor to Population Ration	1:15000	1:21088	1:21530
Nurse to Population Ratio	1: 450	1:422	1:431
Midwife to Women in Fertility Age (WIFA) population ratio	1:700	1:421	1:374
Maternal mortality ratio ( Institutional)/ 100,000 lives birth	0.00	65/100000	0.00
Malaria case fatality ( Institutional)	0.00	0.00	0.05
HIV Incidence Rate	0.00	27.58 per 100,000	37.19 per 100,000

Source: DHD, TAMDA, 2025

- Major challenges include inadequate health facilities, dilapidated buildings which need renovation, old and faulty vehicles, inadequate staffing in terms of Doctors to population and lack of motor bikes to facilitate the work especially community outreach.

**Figure 10: Health Facility Map of the District**



### **2.3.10 Economy of the District**

#### ➤ ***The Local Economy***

Twifo/Ati-Morkwa District is predominantly an agrarian economy. Some of the agricultural activities undertaken include crop farming, livestock rearing and tree growing. The District is noted for its dominance in the cultivation of Oil Palm. There is a local palm oil production company known as Twifo Oil Palm Plantation (TOPP) which is a major supplier of local palm oil to a major company like Nestle Ghana Limited. The District has a big market centre located at Twifo Praso, the District Capital. It attracts people from neighbouring towns and villages on Tuesdays and Fridays for trading activities. These days are the major markets days. The district has also resources such as and gold and forest. There are also economic activities that could well be developed and expanded. Some of these include palm kernel oil extraction, gari processing and soap making.

#### ➤ ***Economic Services***

A number of economic and financial services exist in the district. They include periodic and daily markets, medium and small scale industries, artisanal works cocoa depot to mention a few. These depot serves as a purchasing and storage centres for the marketing of cocoa. The district has a number of financial institutions and insurance companies, hotels and guest houses that offer accommodation to travellers which are all almost concentrated at the district capital. Others economic services are small scale oil palm processing, cassava processing etc.

### **2.3.11 Infrastructure**

#### ➤ **Road**

The District has a total roads length of 323.5 km. Out of these, 66% are feeder roads, 29% are highway and 5% form urban roads. In terms of tarring, 50.66 km representing 15.66% of the total road length are tarred. The Feeder Road Network is the highest in terms of length but the greater portion is in a very bad state. Out of the feeder road length of 213.5 km, about 71.7% are in a poor state. These roads are equally very important and need to be maintained or opened up because they link between the urban area and the villages and also serve as avenue through which most activities take place. There is the need to ensure that they are made accessible, safe, secure and reliable to transport goods and persons. Below is the road map of the District.

**Figure 11: Road Map of Twifo/Ati-Morkwa District**

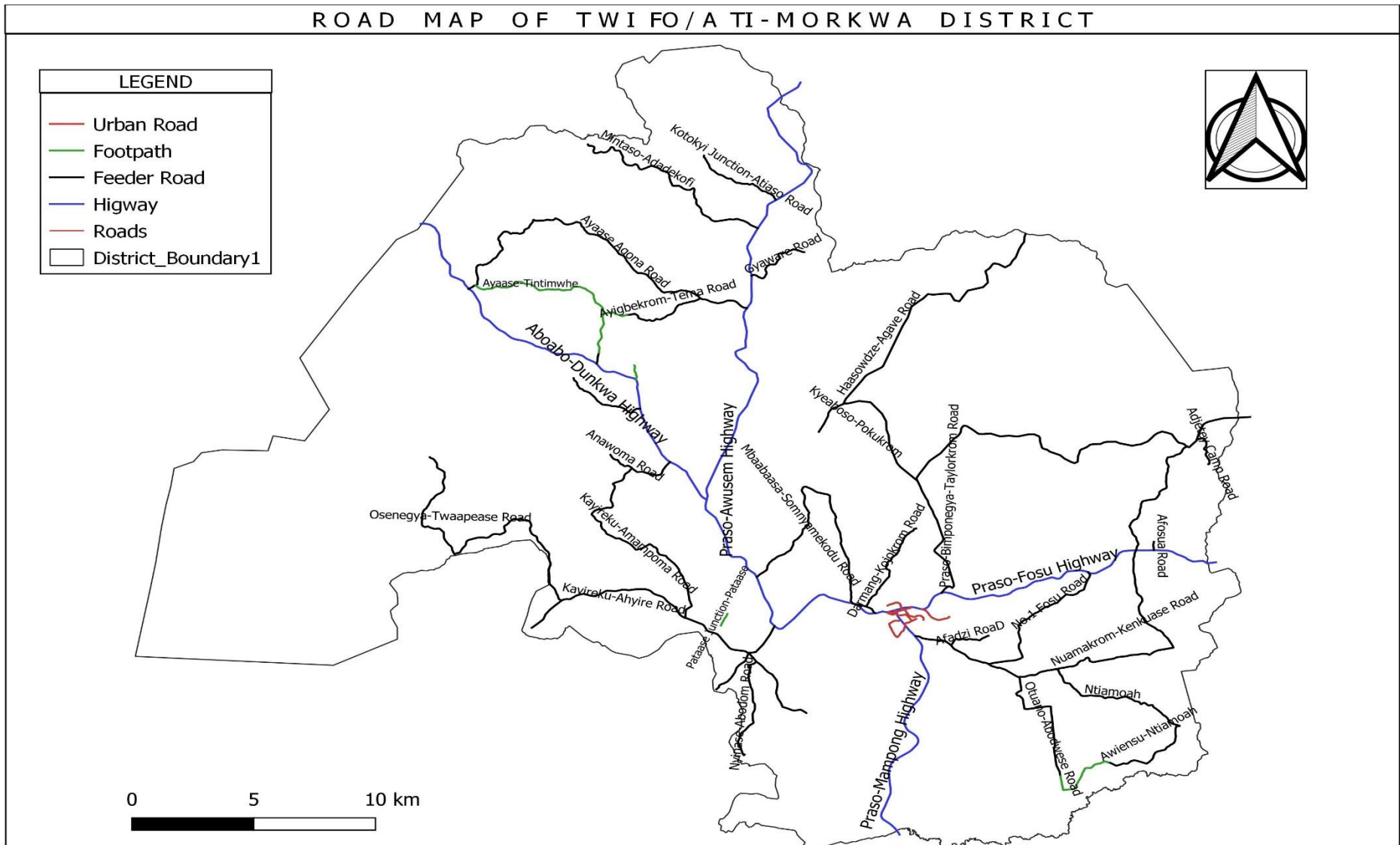
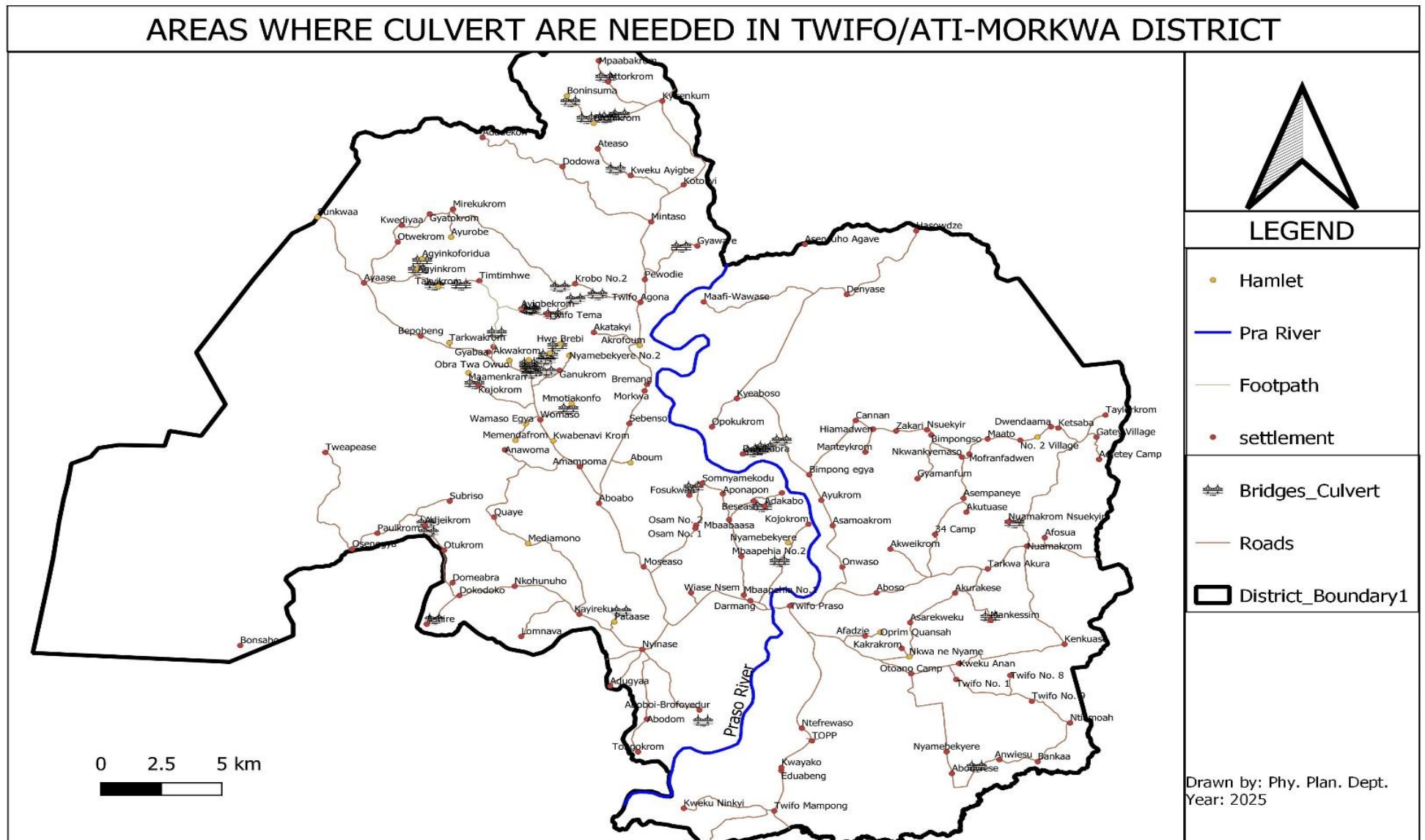


Figure 12: Map of Areas that Needs Culverts



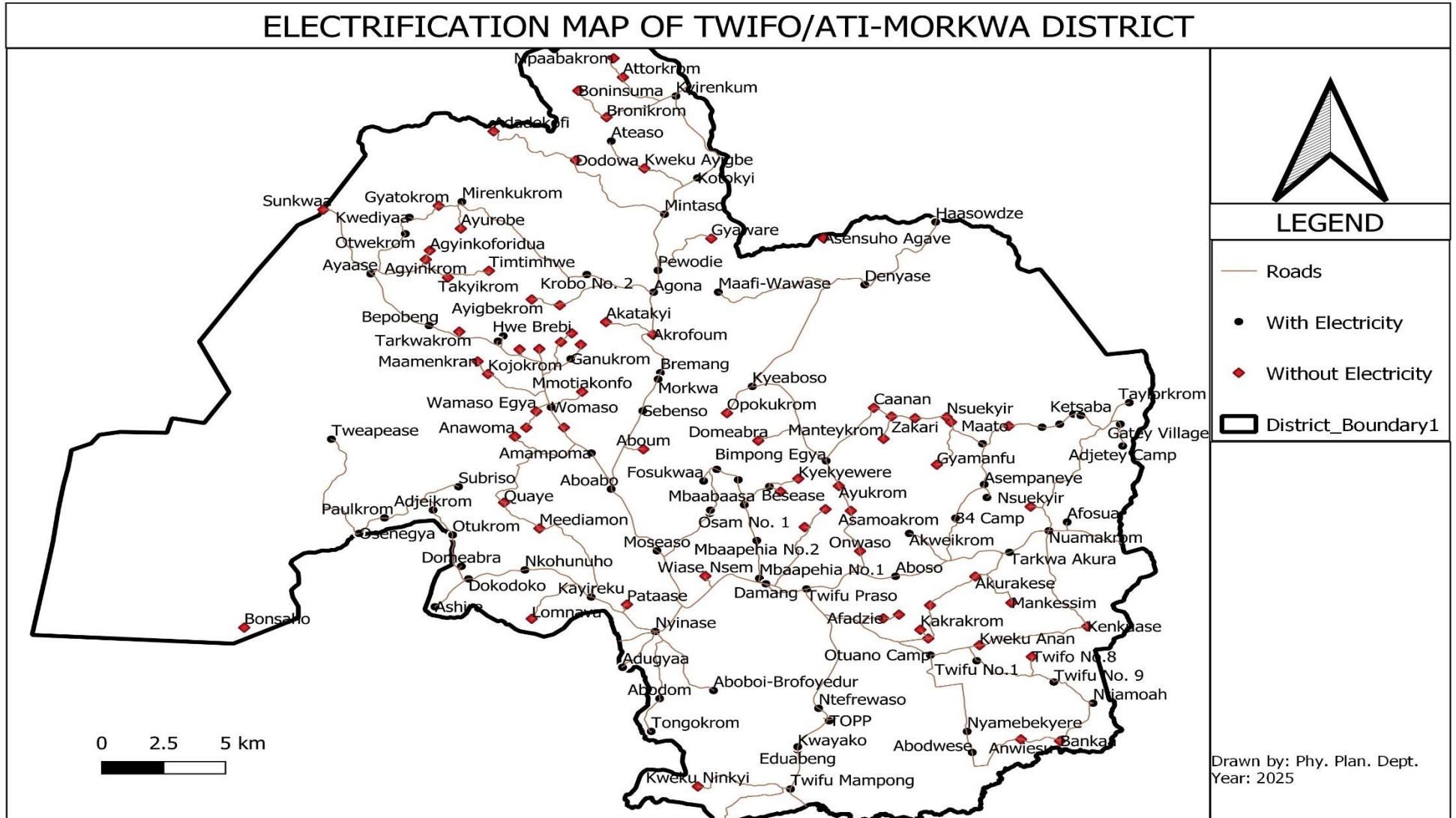
➤ **Market Infrastructure:**

Market infrastructure constitutes an important component of the development of the district economy. The district has one major market centre located at the district capital, Twifo Praso where major trading and commercial activities are carried out on Tuesdays and Fridays. There are other undeveloped small sized markets located in a few of the emerging communities such as Ayaase, Mampong and Kotokyi with dilapidated market structures making it impossible for the district to generate much revenue.

➤ **Electrification**

Analysis of the existing electrification situation and supply in the District is not the best for both urban settlements and rural communities. Although the majority of the population have access to electricity, the absence of electricity in some part of the District has affected the development of some economic activities, especially Agro-based Small Scale Industrial projects that can solve unemployment and consequently impact positively on the local level economy. From data gathered, 63.1% of communities have access to electricity. Below is a map showing communities with electricity and communities without electricity.

Figure 13: Community Electrification Map (Communities with and without Electricity)



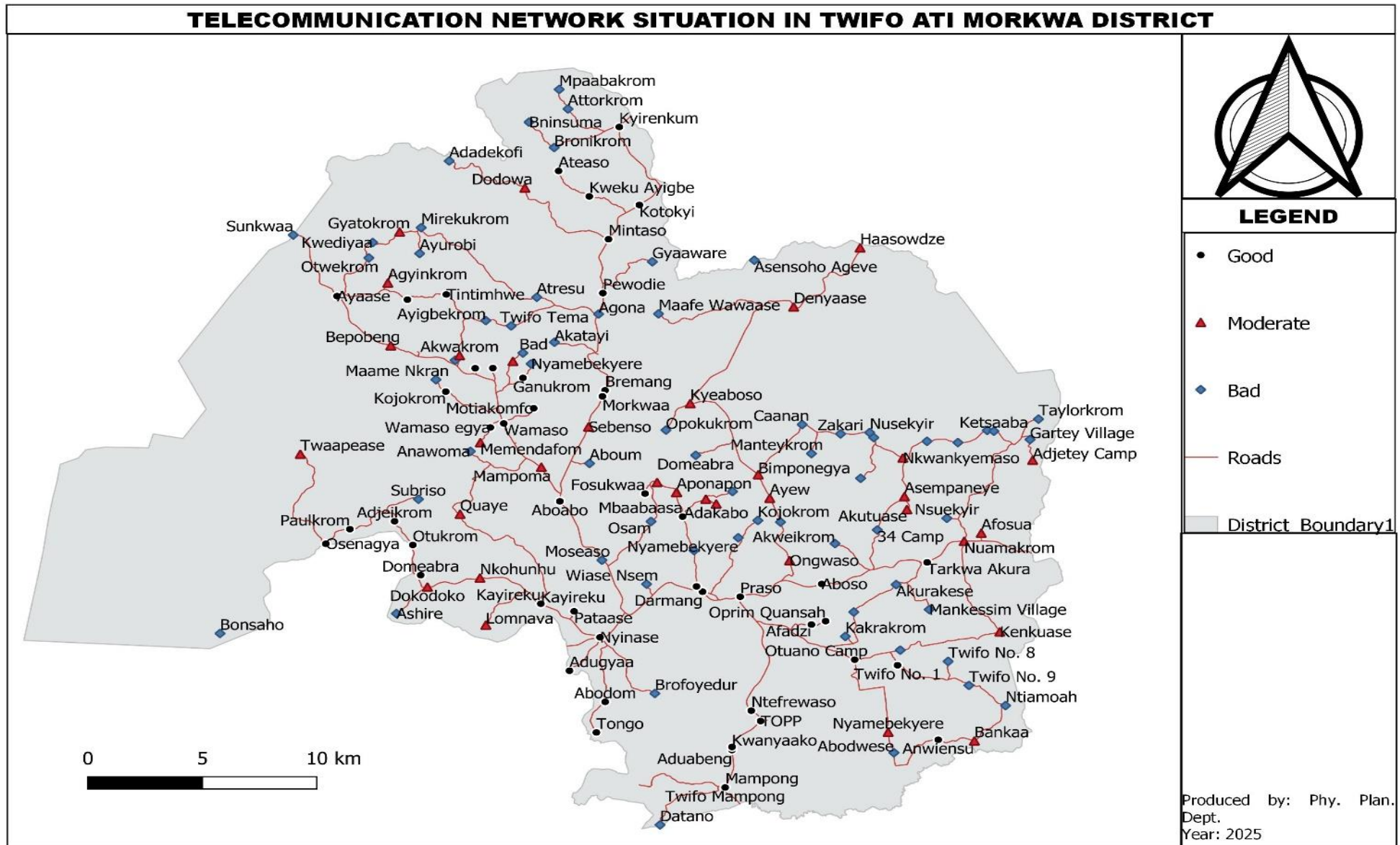
➤ ***Information and Communication Technology (ICT)***

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) within the district is challenged with the lack of basic infrastructure, human resource challenges and inadequate investment into the sector. Most educational institutions lack ICT labs. There is only one fully furnished Information and Communication Technology (ICT) centre in the District Capital. Also only 16.8% of the public schools have. This implies that ICT education is a big challenge in the district and these results in low performance in terms of ICT development. It also means more ICT labs have to be established in the schools.

➤ ***Telecommunication Network Situation***

58.2% of the communities have bad or no network at all, 21.7% have moderate network whilst the rest have good network. It implies that more Network poles should be erected to solve the situation.

Figure 14: Community Telecommunication Network Map



### 2.3.12 Water and Sanitation

#### ➤ Water System

In terms of water coverage, 76.4% of the population in the district have access to basic drinking water services. The main sources of water are borehole, Small Town Water System, private pipe borne water distributor (Numa) and Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) as well as Wells and other sachet water producers. Other non-wholesome access are streams and rivers. From data gathered, out of the 246 number of boreholes, 69.5% of the boreholes are functioning. The rest have broken down and needs to be repaired. Also, from reconnaissance, there is poor management of the water system in most of the communities. The Water Management Team in the communities have challenges in executing their job and therefore most of them have collapsed. There is the need to revamp and train them to salvage the situation.

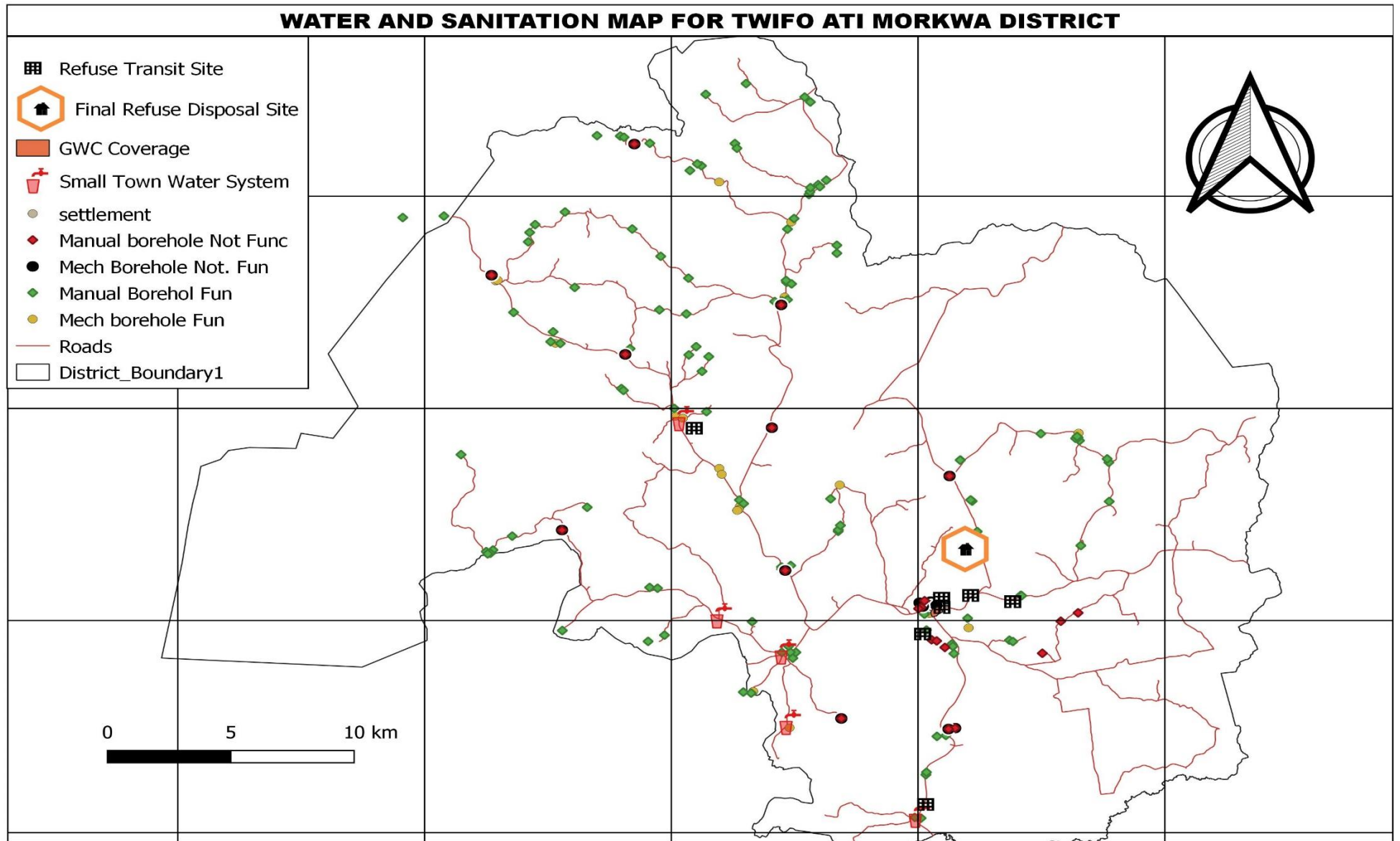
#### ➤ Sanitation

In terms of sanitation in the district, per the 2021 PHC, 5.9% of the population have access to improved sanitation services. Currently the rate is at 36.70%. The District has one final disposal site. Sanitary conditions at the sites are so bad due to inadequate skip track to transfer the refuse to the final disposal site. There are other challenges such indiscriminate dumping of refuse, inadequate communal containers, lack of skip track, lack of toilet facilities in some institutions, inadequate institutional toilet facilities undeveloped final disposal sites among others. Below is a summary of waste generated;

**Table 2.9: Summary of Sanitation Equipment's**

Community/ Area Council	Estimated Populatio n	Daily Waste Generate d (kg/day)	Curren t No. of Waste Contai ners	Actual No. of Waste Containe rs Needed	Containe r Deficit/ Surplus	Current Trucks Assigne d	Actual Truck s Neede d	Truck Deficit /Surpl us
<b>PRASO</b>	31719	16,425	5	12	7	1	2	1
<b>NYINASE</b>	2704	10,514	0	3	3	0	0	0
<b>MAMPON G</b>	5852	9,263	2	3	1	0	0	0
<b>WAMASO</b>	2073	7,652	0	3	3	0	0	0
<b>AGONA</b>	1357	8,287	0	3	3	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43705</b>	<b>52,141</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

Figure 15: Water and Sanitation Map



### **2.3.13 Poverty, Inequality, Vulnerability and Social Protection**

#### **➤ Child Labour**

Child labour refers to the employment of children in any work that deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, which is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful. From the 2021 PHC, the rate of children engage in economic activity is 1%. This is an improvement from 11.9% in 2010. Although there is a significant improvement more education have to be done to curb the menace.

#### **➤ Vulnerability and Other Social Interventions**

The District is currently implementing some social interventions Programmes such as School Feeding, Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) as well as the PWD fund and the Integrated Social Services (ISS). The total LEAP beneficiary stands at 542 whilst the total registered PWDs stands at 551. Per information gathered, the LEAP beneficiaries are increasing and therefore there is the need to increase funds allocated to them. As result of increasing number of PWD, s the DACF allocated to them is not enough to cater for their needs. There are also no orphanages to cater for the need of orphans who needs institutional care. There is also no inclusive school as well as transit quarters. This implies that more effort has to be put in place in terms of putting up structures to cater for the orphans.

### **2.3.14 Emergency Preparedness and Response**

#### **➤ Disaster and Climate Change**

Ghana is annually faced with both natural and man-made disasters: Twifo/Ati-Morkwa District is not left out. The most affected perennial natural hazards are rainstorm and flooding in the District. Rainstorm affects almost all communities in the district annually from February to June. Flooding, which normally occurs in June/July also affect communities such as Twifo Praso, Nyenasi, (Kotokyi), Atiaso, Kyirenkum, Mintaso, Adadekofi and Aduabeng. These disasters are mainly caused by uncontrolled human activities (natural hazard) and other human activities such as illegal mining, poor spatial organisation, poor farming practices etc. This implies that, there must be more education as well as the enforcement of the law on the illegal mining and building regulations. In terms of climate change, the district is so much affected, this is due to the illegal logging in the forests and some part of the forest reserves in the district affecting food security. In addressing the menace, the district is a beneficiary of the Ghana Landscape Restoration and Small-scale Mining Project being implemented to restore degraded forests and lands.

### **2.3.15 On-going Projects/Community Initiated /Abandoned Projects**

#### **➤ On-going Projects**

The District has a number of on-going projects in some of the communities. These projects are either from the Central Government or awarded by the District Assembly.

#### **➤ Community Initiated Projects**

Because of limited resources in undertaking projects by the District Assembly, some of the communities have been able to mobilize resources to undertake their own projects. From data gathered, there are more than Twenty-Five (25) Community Initiated Projects (CIP). These communities need to be supported with materials to be able to complete these projects.

*See Annex 6 for CIP, their locations and status.*

#### **➤ Abandoned Projects**

This district has about thirty (30) abandoned projects scattered across the various communities. The projects are mainly from GetFund, Coastal Development Authority (CODA) and Ministry of Special Initiative (MSI). *See Annex 5 for Abandoned projects, their locations and status.*

### **2.3.16 Development Partners/Non-Governmental Organisations**

In ensuring development of the people in the district, the district partners with different groups that also have interest in reshaping and contributing their cotta to ensure a holistic development. Some of these groups are Send Ghana, CAMFED, Care International, Numa Water. Below is a table detailing the name of the development partner, area of interest and area of operation?

**Table 2.10: List of Development Partners**

S/N	NAME OF DP	AREAS OF INTEREST	AREAS OF OPERATION
1.	CAMFED	Girl child education and developments	<p><b>CAMFED SCHOOLS</b></p> <p><b>Primary Schools</b>                      Adugyaa D/A Basic, Kayireku Zion Basic, Nyinase catholic 'B'. Bepoben D/A Basic, Agona D/A Basic, Pewodie D/A Basic, Juabeng D/A Basic, Ntafrewaso D/A Basic, Aduabeng D/A Basic, Nkwankyemaso D/A Basic, Nuamakron D/A Basic, Aklomam D/A Basic, Akwakrom D/A Basic, Bimpong Egya 'B' D/A Basic, Sakora Park D/A Basic, Mampong catholic B,</p> <p><b>JHS Schools</b>                      Morkwa Catholic, Mirekukrom, Moseaso R/C/D/A Basic, Wamaso Zion Basic, Kenkuase D/A Basic, Asamoakrom D/A Basic, Bonsaho D/A Basic, Asensoho Agave D/A Basic, Praso Islamic Basic</p>
2.	SEND Ghana	Gender Equality in cocoa farming areas	Districtwide
3.	Care International	CARE Ghana prioritizes rural and at-risk communities (women in particular) on health, governance, sustainable livelihoods, and education programs.	Old subriso, Osam , Bepobeng, Ayinasi, Somnyamekodur Twifo Biseadzi, Kenkuase, Camp, New Osenso, Dokodoko Aboabo, Nkohunuho, Womaso (Ganukrom Village), Brofoyedur, Agave, Otukrom.
4.	Numa Water	Provision of potable water at an affordable price	Aboabo, Morkwa, Ntefrewaso, Nuamakrom, Twifo Praso, Mampong, Eduabeng.

## 2.4 Summary of Key Issues

Below are the summarized issues identified in the situational analysis.

**Table 2.11: Key Development Issues**

S/N	Development Dimension	Identified Issues
1	Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low attention to Local Economic Development activities</li> <li>2. Lack of electricity in some communities and areas</li> <li>3. Poor market infrastructure</li> <li>4. Inadequate space for lorry park at Twifo Praso</li> <li>5. Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture and technology</li> </ol>
2	Social Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate classrooms</li> <li>2. Inadequate teacher's accommodation</li> <li>3. Dilapidated Infrastructure</li> <li>4. Inadequate school desks</li> <li>5. Inadequate teaching and learning materials</li> <li>6. Inadequate teachers</li> <li>7. Abandoned school infrastructure</li> <li>8. Lack of potable drinking water in some communities</li> <li>9. Poor maintenance of boreholes</li> <li>10. Low development of tourism potentials of the District</li> <li>11. Inadequate residential accommodation for staff of the Assembly</li> <li>12. Low access to ICT and telecommunication services</li> <li>13. Child Labour and poor parenting</li> <li>14. Lack of logistics and funds to facilitate non-formal education programmes</li> <li>15. High incidence of HIV and AIDS</li> <li>16. Inadequate health facilities</li> <li>17. Gender inequality</li> <li>18. Unemployment especially amongst the youth</li> </ol>
3	Environment & Human Settlements Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poor road network</li> <li>2. Water pollution resulting from galamsey activities</li> <li>3. Poor management of Sanitary Site</li> <li>4. Inadequate refuse dumps and skip containers</li> <li>5. Illegal mining activities, lands and water pollution</li> <li>6. Depletion of the Natural Environment</li> <li>7. Poor drainage systems</li> <li>8. Haphazard building due to weak enforcement on building regulation and lack of layout in some areas of the District.</li> </ol>
4	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Weak Sub-District Structures</li> <li>2. Low Revenue Mobilization and Management</li> <li>3. Lack of district Assembly bye-laws</li> <li>4. Inadequate logistics for administration as well as the decentralised departments to undertake activities</li> <li>5. Low involvement of women in decision making</li> </ol>

## **Identification of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)**

In enhancing the formulation of appropriate strategies for more implementation-oriented plans, the identified priority issues have been subjected to analysis of the **Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)** of the District with respect to the thematic areas of the MTDPF 2022-2025. The SWOT was used as a tool to examine each of the key problems identified. In other words, the various problems identified in the course of the survey were subjected to SWOT analysis.

With this, the internal factors which will propel the solving of these problems are assessed as against the weakness which are the internal negative factors which will inhibit the interventions to address the issues. External factors as well were assessed to help combat the threats which are external inhibiting factors.

Even though there are numerous development problems facing the Twifo/Ati-Morkwa District, the strength and opportunities can be used to minimize the weakness and threats. This will pave way for the District to meet its developmental needs and hence ensure an effective and efficient growth in the standards of living of the people.

### **❖ Harmonised Development Issues**

- Inadequate educational infrastructure and services (Classrooms, Teachers Accommodation, Canteen)
- Inadequate health facilities and services delivery.
- Low attention to Local Economic Development Activities
- Unemployment especially amongst the youth
- Inaccessibility and poor road network as well as drainage systems
- Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture and technology resulting in low Agricultural production.
- Low revenue mobilization
- Lack of potable drinking water in some rural areas and poor maintenance of water supply systems.
- Poor Sanitation, Waste Management and Pollution.
- Ineffective sub-District structures
- Illegal mining and deforestation
- Haphazard building due to weak enforcement of building regulations and lack of layout in some areas of the District.
- Inadequate electricity coverage in rural and other areas and Street Light
- Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
- Poor market infrastructure
- Low access to ICT and telecommunication services
- Inadequate infrastructure for security services
- Gender Inequality

**Table 2.12: Application of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)**

ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED	STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES	WEAKNESS	THREATS
Inadequate educational infrastructure and services (Classrooms, Teachers Accommodation, Canteen)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Availability of some committed teachers</li> <li>➤ Continued DA Support</li> <li>➤ Availability of some trained teachers</li> <li>➤ Availability of land for educational structures/ facilities</li> <li>➤ Existence of PTAs and SMCs</li> <li>➤ Existence of some educational infrastructure</li> <li>➤ Available community support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Existence of some favourable government policies e.g.</li> <li>➤ School feeding</li> <li>➤ Capitation grants</li> <li>➤ Free SHS Programme</li> <li>➤ Presence of NGOs and other Donor Agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Inadequate staff accommodation</li> <li>➤ Inadequate/dilapidated educational infrastructure</li> <li>➤ Low motivation for staff/teachers</li> <li>➤ Inadequate teachers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Late release of funds</li> <li>➤ Inadequate funding</li> </ul>
Conclusion	Though the educational infrastructure is inadequate, there are however some opportunities and strengths such as availability of land, committed staff and other donor support to improve the infrastructural situation to enhance quality of education.			
Inadequate health facilities and services delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Availability of land for health Infrastructures projects</li> <li>➤ Availability of health personnel</li> <li>➤ Support of the DA</li> <li>➤ Existence of traditional birth attendants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Availability of the National Health Insurance Scheme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Inadequate health facilities</li> <li>➤ Some people not registered under the NHIS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Inadequate funds to undertake projects and programmes</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Availability of some health facilities</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Delay in the release of health insurance claims</li> </ul>
Conclusion	<p>There are some opportunities and strengths which can counter some the weakness and threats. The challenge of infrastructure such as inadequate health facilities can somehow be addressed by putting up measures to construct as well as maintained some of them. The delay in the release of insurance claims is also being addressed by the central government.</p>			
<p>Low attention to Local Economic Development Activities</p> <p>Unemployment especially amongst the youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Presence of Ghana Enterprise Agency</li> <li>➤ Existence of Financial Institutions</li> <li>➤ Existence of some Co-operative Societies</li> <li>➤ Availability of Market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Existence of financial institutions</li> <li>➤ Favourable government policy of One District – One Factory Programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Poor collaboration between public and private sectors</li> <li>➤ Inadequate entrepreneurial skills</li> <li>➤ Unfavourable land tenure arrangement</li> <li>➤ Poor Road Network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ High interest on loans by Financial Institutions</li> </ul>
Conclusion	<p>The opportunities and strengths such as of existence of financial, market favourable and government policies to industrialize the economy and create decent jobs can be capitalised on to abate the threats of low local economic development. GEA exist to also provide support to some businesses.</p>			
<p>Inaccessibility and poor road network as well as drainage Systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Good geological formation to support easy construction of road.</li> <li>➤ Continued DA Support</li> <li>➤ Availability of Works Department and Staff.</li> <li>➤ Presence of NADMO to see to the desilting of choked gutters.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Continued Government support.</li> <li>➤ Existence of DFR</li> <li>➤ Existence of DUR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Poor road maintenance culture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Inadequate and untimely release of funds.</li> <li>➤ Longer time to complete project</li> </ul>

Conclusion	Although the limitations outweigh the opportunities and strengths, regular reshaping by the Assembly as well as by the DFR and DUR can assist in curtailing some of the threats.			
Low levels of Agriculture Mechanisation resulting in low Agricultural production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Existence of fertile land to support various kinds of crops</li> <li>➤ Existence of micro financial institutions (rural banks)</li> <li>➤ Existence of some market for farm produce</li> <li>➤ Existence Department of Food and Agriculture</li> <li>➤ Continued DA Support</li> <li>➤ Existence of COCOBOD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Favourable government policy to modernize agriculture (Planting for Food and Jobs and Planting for Employment and Investment)</li> <li>➤</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Poor road network leading to some producing centres.</li> <li>➤ Inadequate and poor market structures</li> <li>➤ High interest rates.</li> <li>➤ Unfavourable land tenure system (sharing of crops and small farm sizes)</li> <li>➤ Illegal Mining affecting production.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ High inflation rate resulting in unstable prices for farm produce</li> <li>➤ High cost of farm inputs</li> <li>➤ Low prices of farm produce offered by buyers</li> <li>➤ Unfavourable climatic conditions</li> </ul>
Conclusion	Though weakness and threats such as high inflation rate, inadequate and late release of funds are clear cut bottlenecks affecting agricultural development, Government support under the enable youth programme using agriculture as an engine of growth for the District economy can help increase production in the sector.			
Low revenue mobilization and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Presence of rateable items</li> <li>➤ Existence of taskforce</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Existence of government policies such as street naming and property addressing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Non-development of market facilities</li> <li>➤ Revenue leakages</li> </ul>	Lack of government commitment to recruit Revenue Collectors at the National Level
Conclusion	Since the Assembly has large strengths in terms of revenue rateable items and properties and targeting in using modernised method of revenue collection, all efforts can be made to reduce the impact and occurrence of the weakness such high revenue leakages.			

Poor Sanitation, Waste Management and Pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Existence of Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit</li> <li>➤ Available sanitary sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Existence of Zoom Lion Ghana</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Negative attitude towards good sanitation promotion</li> <li>➤ Lack of environmental bye-laws</li> <li>➤ Scattered nature of our settlement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Inadequate and untimely release of funds</li> </ul>
Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Although there are weakness and threats, timely release of funds and preparation and enforcement of the bye-laws can assist in curtailing the menace.</li> </ul>			
Lack of potable drinking water in some rural areas and poor maintenance of water supply system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Existence of some water boards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ CWSA support</li> <li>➤ Availability of NGOs to support provision of water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Poor maintenance of boreholes</li> <li>➤ Inaccessibility to some communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Inadequate and untimely release of funds</li> </ul>
Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Revamping of the Water and Sanitation Team for effective management of water as well as regular maintenance.</li> </ul>			
Ineffective sub-District structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Existence of office accommodation for 3 area councils</li> <li>➤ presence of Officers to man the offices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Availability of relevant legislations (Act 936, 2016) that support the sub-structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Inadequate office accommodation for some Area Councils</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Inadequate and untimely release of funds</li> </ul>
Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Weak decentralization manifests in low productivity and moral among the District folks, low participation of CSOs, NGOs, and stakeholders especially women but they can be strengthened through commitment of the DA to release more resources to sub-structures and the promotion of stakeholder participation.</li> </ul>			
Haphazard building due to weak enforcement of building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Support of the District Administration</li> <li>➤ Cooperation of some land owners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Availability of survey department and land administration department</li> <li>➤ Government support towards land administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Inadequate staff at Physical Planning Department</li> <li>➤ Inadequate equipment and logistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Inadequate and untimely release of funds</li> </ul>

regulation and lack of layout in some areas of the District.		➤ Existence of GOG support		
Conclusion	Though logistical support, capacity and staffing is low, proper use of the GOG can be used ensure proper spatial planning and land control. DA can collaborate effectively with land owners through sensitization to solicit their full cooperation.			
Inadequate electricity coverage in rural and other areas and Street Light	Commitment of communities to support self-help electrification project  Availability of already supplied poles in some communities DA Support in terms of street light	ECG office at the District	In adequate funds for extension of electricity	limited support from Government
Conclusion	Although there are weakness and threats, the DA is supporting in the maintenance of street light.			
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection Programmes for vulnerable groups	Availability of SWCD Office and Staff  Availability of committed staff	Government commitment to Social Protection programmes  Support from Development Partners such as GIZ, UNICEF	Inadequate funds to undertake Social Protection Programmes	Late release of funds by the Central Government
Conclusion	Although there are threats, DP support, government support and the District Assembly support can in a way assist in social protection programmes in the District.			
Poor market infrastructure	➤ Availability of land  ➤ District Assembly Support	➤ Existence of donor support	Inadequate Funds	Inadequate Funds
Conclusion	Although there are limited funds for development, there can be a PPP arrangement for the development of markets.			

Inadequate infrastructure for security services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Availability of land to construct security infrastructure</li> <li>➤ Willingness of Nananom to release land</li> <li>➤ Strength of raising revenue</li> </ul>	➤ Existence of donor support	Inadequate Funds on the part of the District Assembly	Inadequate Funds.
Conclusion	Although there are weakness and threats, these can be solved by the release of land and generating more revenue to the solve the problem.			
Gender Inequality	Availability of Gender Desk Officer	➤ Existence of donor support (GIZ)	Inadequate funds for Gender programmes	Inadequate fund from external sources for gender programmes
Conclusion	The weakness and threats can overcome by budgeting for gender activities and writing to DP for support.			

## 2.5 Medium-Term Needs Assessments and Projections

This section takes into consideration the needs of the medium term through projections. The development projections are very critical in planning since they serve as determinant in the provision and distribution of development services. It assists in facilitating decisions to meet current and future needs of the population.

**Table 2.13: Population Projection**

TYPE	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total Population	119,820	125,072	130,576	136,343	142,383
Urban (Twifo Praso)	31,153	32,519	33,950	35,449	37,020
Rural	88,667	89,553	96,626	100,894	105,363

**Table 2.14: Revenue Projection**

TYPE	2024 GH¢ Baseline	2025 GH¢	2026 GH¢	2027 GH¢	2028 GH¢	2029 GH¢
IGF	1,046,750.2 7	1,400,000.0 0	1,540,000.0 0	1,694,000.0 0	1,863,400.0 0	2,800,000.0 0
GOG Transfers (Decent. Dept.)	60,434.00	101,500.00	111,650.00	122,815.00	135,096.50	148,606.15
DACF- Assembly	1,606,286.3 2	18,000,000. 00	18,000,000. 00	18,000,000. 00	18,000,000. 00	18,000,000
DACF-MP	649,214.41	800,000.00	880,000.00	968,000.00	1,064,800.0 0	1,171,280.0 0
PWD CF	282,142.12	238823.82	262,706.20	288,976.82	317,874.50	349,661.95
MSHAP/HIV		91,700.00	100,870.00	110,957.00	122,052.70	134,257.97
DACF-RFG	1,831,011.0 0	306,000.00	500,000.00	600,000.00	700,000.00	800,000.00
UNICEF/DP	25,000.00	25,000.00	27,500.00	30,250.00	33,275.00	36,602.50
OTHERS			2,000,000.0 0	2,000,000.0 0	2,000,000.0 0	2,000,000.0 0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,500,838.1 2</b>	<b>20,963,023. 82</b>	<b>23,422,726. 20</b>	<b>23,814,998. 82</b>	<b>24,236,498. 70</b>	<b>25,440,408. 57</b>

**Table 2.15: Expenditure Projection**

Details	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Compensation	5,984,159.79	5,181,686.00	5,699,854	6,269,840	6,896,824	7,586,506
Goods & Services	3,890,984.31	3,919,153.95	4,311,069	4,742,176	5,216,393	5,738,033
Capital Expenditure	1,301,320.77	16,855,412.87	18,540,954	20,395,049	22,434,554	24,678,009
Others			-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	11,176,464.87	25,956,252.82	28,551,877	31,407,065	34,547,771	38,002,548

**Table 2.16: Education Projection**

ITEM	2024 (Baseline)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Enrolments	35,315	36,925	38,415	39,258	40,444	44,804
Teachers tables and Chairs	639	739	839	939	1039	1139
Dual Desk	5,914	7000	8000	9000	10000	11000
Hexagonal Desk	218	218	300	400	500	600
% of Public Schools with changing Rooms	0	5%	10%	20%	30%	40%
% of Public Schools with Computer Labs	17%	19%	21%	23%	27%	30%
BECE Pass rate	98.67%	99%	99.2%	99.4%	99.6%	99.9%

**Table 2.17: Health Projection**

ITEM	2024 (Baseline)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Health Facilities	23	24	25	26	27	28
Doctors/Population Ratio	1:21530	1:15000	1:13000	1:13000	1:13000	1:13000
Nurses/ Population Ratio	1:431	1:400	1:350	1:300	1:250	1:200
Maternal Mortality	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Malaria case fatality ( Institutional)	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HIV Incidence	37.19/ 100,000	-	25/100,000	15/100,000	10/100,000	0.00

**Table 2.18: Agriculture Projection**

ITEM	2024 (Baseline)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Maize	14,819.98	15000	15500	16000	16500	17000
Rice (milled)	3,504.96	4000	4200	4400	4600	4800
Cassava	161,519.56	162000	163000	164000	165000	166000
Livestock production	45219	45300	45500	45700	45900	51000
Poultry production	142,387	145000	147000	149000	151000	153000
Percentage of arable land under cultivation	62.23%	62.50%	64.6%	69%	72%	80%

**Table 2.19: Sanitation Projection**

ITEM	2024 (Baseline)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	36.7%	40%	44%	49%	56%	61%
Transit Disposal bay	1	1	2	4	6	8
Proportion of schools with toilet facilities	85.1%	87.1%	89.1%	91%	93%	95%
Skip Truck	1	1	2	2	2	3
Skip Containers	7	9	13	16	19	22

**Table 2.20: Potable Water Projection**

ITEM	2024 (Baseline)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	76.4%	84.4%	85%	88%	90%	95%
Percentage of Schools with boreholes	83%	83%	85%	88%	90%	100%

**Table 2.21: Economic/Infrastructure**

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>2024 (Baseline)</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>
Percentage of communities with access to electricity	68%	70%	72%	75%	80%	85%
Percentage of communities with good Communication Network	41.8%	60%	65%	67%	70%	80%
Percentage of road network in good condition	28.3%	30%	35%	40%	50%	80%

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## CHAPTER THREE

### KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

#### 3.1 Introduction

The chapter contains a list of summarised key development issues identified during the data collection and analysis and the community needs assessment. It also provides a brief narrative of how the prioritisation was done.

#### 3.2 Prioritisation of Development Issues

The prioritisation of development needs shows the issues that have been weighted in order of importance and have come out with most pressing needs with weighted scores and ranked in table 3.1 below.

**Table 3.1 Prioritised Harmonised Development Issues**

No.	Development Issues	Total Weighted Score	Group/General Ranking
1.	Inadequate educational infrastructure and services (Classrooms, Teachers Accommodation, Canteen)	74	6 <sup>th</sup>
2.	Inadequate health facilities and services delivery.	72	7 <sup>th</sup>
3.	Low attention to Local Economic Development Activities	65	8 <sup>th</sup>
4.	Unemployment especially amongst the youth	75	5 <sup>th</sup>
5.	Inaccessibility and poor road network as well as drainage Systems	79	2 <sup>nd</sup>
6.	Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture and technology resulting in low Agricultural production.	61	9 <sup>th</sup>
7.	Low revenue mobilization and management	87	1 <sup>st</sup>
8.	Lack of potable drinking water in some rural areas and poor maintenance of water supply systems.	68	3 <sup>rd</sup>
9.	Poor Sanitation, Waste Management and Pollution.	57	11 <sup>th</sup>
10.	Ineffective sub-District structures	43	17 <sup>th</sup>
11.	Haphazard building due to weak enforcement of building regulations and lack of layout in some areas of the District.	39	18 <sup>th</sup>
12.	Inadequate electricity coverage in rural and other areas and Street Light	77	4 <sup>rd</sup>
13.	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programs for vulnerable groups	53	14 <sup>th</sup>
14.	Illegal mining and deforestation	58	10 <sup>th</sup>
15.	Poor market infrastructure	56	12 <sup>th</sup>
16.	Low access to ICT and telecommunication services	54	13 <sup>th</sup>
17.	Inadequate infrastructure for security services	45	16 <sup>th</sup>
18.	Gender Inequality	50	15 <sup>th</sup>

### **3.3 Method of Prioritisation**

In prioritizing the identified needs, a consensus was reached among five (5) groups of stakeholders. The participants were divided into five (5) group. Each group prioritized all the 18 development issues in terms of Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits, Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, Significant linkage to meeting basic human needs and rights, Significant multiplier effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces and cross cutting issues climate change gender etc.

For each development issue, we found the respective frequencies of all the ranks; that is, the number of groups that ranked the given need at each of the position.

We calculated the “Total Weight Score “for each need/issue by adding all the weighted scores and accordingly ranked all the needs/issues in order of their total weighted scores.

These prioritized development issues were further analysed in terms of the potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges to determine their feasibilities

**Table 3.2: Showing the total score for each Need**

No.	Development Issues	1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	5 <sup>TH</sup>	Total Weighted Score
		5	4	3	2	1	
1.	Inadequate educational infrastructure and services (Classrooms, Teachers Accommodation, Canteen)	5(25)	5(20)	6(18)	5(8)	5(4)	<b>74</b>
2.	Inadequate health facilities and services delivery.	5(25)	5(20)	5(18)	5(8)	5(5)	<b>72</b>
3.	Low attention to Local Economic Development Activities	4(20)	4(16)	5(15)	4(8)	5(5)	<b>64</b>
4.	Unemployment especially amongst the youth	5(25)	5(20)	6(18)	4(8)	5(5)	<b>75</b>
5.	Inaccessibility and poor road network as well as drainage Systems	5(25)	5(20)	6(18)	5(8)	6(5)	<b>79</b>
6.	Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture and technology resulting in low Agricultural production.	5(25)	3(12)	5(15)	3(6)	3(3)	<b>61</b>
7.	Low revenue mobilization and management	6(30)	5(20)	6(18)	6(12)	6(6)	<b>86</b>
8.	Lack of potable drinking water in some rural areas and poor maintenance of water supply systems.	4(20)	6(24)	5(15)	3(6)	4(4)	<b>69</b>
9.	Poor Sanitation, Waste Management and Pollution.	5(25)	3(12)	4(10)	3(6)	3(3)	<b>57</b>
10.	Ineffective sub-District structures	3(15)	3(12)	2(6)	3(10)	3(3)	<b>43</b>
11.	Haphazard building due to weak enforcement of building regulations and lack of layout in some areas of the District.	3(15)	3(12)	2(6)	4(10)	2(3)	<b>39</b>
12.	Inadequate electricity coverage in rural and other areas and Street Light	5(25)	5(20)	6(18)	5(8)	5(5)	<b>77</b>
13.	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	4(20)	3(12)	3(9)	4(8)	4(4)	<b>53</b>
14.	Illegal mining and deforestation	5(25)	3(12)	4(12)	3(6)	3(3)	<b>58</b>
15.	Poor market infrastructure	4(20)	3(12)	3(9)	5(8)	4(5)	<b>56</b>
16.	Low access to ICT and telecommunication services	4(20)	3(12)	3(9)	4(8)	4(5)	<b>54</b>
17.	Inadequate infrastructure for security services	3(15)	3(12)	2(6)	5(10)	3(3)	<b>46</b>
18.	Gender Inequality	4(20)	3(12)	3(9)	3(6)	4(4)	<b>51</b>

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

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

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter looks at three main areas which are formulation of goals, objectives and strategies linked with the national policy objective, a compatibility matrix of the goals to ensure the consistency of the goals against each other and lastly a spatial representation of proposed goals and objective that will be implemented in the next four years. Below are the goals set for the plan period, a table for the goal compatibility matrix and a table for the goals, objectives, strategies and programme.

- Promote Local Economic, Enhance Agricultural Productivity and revenue
- Ensure inclusive and quality Education and Quality Health care for all
- Ensure adequate social protection coverage and gender equality
- Ensure access to water and sanitation for all
- Ensure sustainable, resilient, and efficient infrastructure and • human settlement, and access to reliable utilities, safe transportation networks, and disaster- resilient communities.
- Enhance transparency, accountability, and efficiency in governance, while promoting public safety

**Table 4.1: Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes**

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programmes	
<b>Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Developments</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Low attention to Local Economic Development Activities</li> <li>➤ Unemployment especially amongst the youth</li> <li>➤ Poor market infrastructure</li> </ul>	Promote Local Economic, Enhance Agricultural Productivity and revenue	Reduce unemployment from 14.1% to 5% by the end of 2029	1.3.3 Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	Implement two-shift systems (24-Hour Economy) to increase productivity and create more jobs  Organisation of LED Meetings  Organisation of business Forums  Youth training and given start-up capital.	Local Economic Development Programmes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture and technology resulting in low Agricultural production.</li> </ul>		Increase in Agricultural production by 80% by 2029	1.6.2: Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation	Train farmers on good agricultural practices especially the youth  Train farmers on the use of technologies and mechanisation		Agricultural Mechanisation and improvement programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Low revenue mobilization and management</li> </ul>		Increase IGF by 100% by 2029	1.1.4: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Developing a data base for IGF  Undertake property revaluation on all properties		Revenue Mobilisation & Management Programme
<b>Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Developments</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Inadequate educational infrastructure and services (Classrooms, Teachers Accommodation, Canteen) resulting in low</li> </ul>		Increase BECE pass rate to 99.9% by the end of 2029	2.6.1 Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Undertake Community Initiated Projects  Completion of GETFund Projects	Educational Infrastructure and services delivery Programme	

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programmes
education service delivery	Ensure inclusive and quality Education and Quality Health care for all	Increase Educational Infrastructure by 40% by the end of 2029		Construction of classroom blocks Construction of teacher's quarters	
➤ Inadequate health facilities and services delivery.		Increase inclusive health facilities by 35% by the end of 2029	2.3.5 Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Construction of more CHPS Compound Renovation and expansion of health facilities Organise HIV programmes including testing and counselling	Health Care and services delivery programmes
➤ Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups		Ensure adequate social protection coverage and gender equality	Ensure 90% of Child Management Cases resolved by the end of every year. Empower 50% of PWDs in income generating skills	2.9.3 Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable 2.12.1 Prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation	Organise Child Protection programmes Provide assistance to identified vulnerable groups Implementation of vulnerability programmes
➤ Gender Inequality	Undertake quarterly Gender Responsive Programmes every year		2.10.3 Strengthen mainstreaming, coordination and implementation of gender related interventions in all sectors	Gender programmes in communities Undertaken gender inclusive projects	Gender Equality Programmes

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programmes
			2.10.2 Promote economic empowerment of women	Train selected young women in various skills and give them start-up capital	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lack of potable drinking water in some rural areas and poor maintenance of water supply systems.</li> <li>➤ Poor Sanitation, Waste Management and Pollution.</li> </ul>	Ensure access to water and sanitation for all	<p>Increase percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources from 76.4% to 95% by 2029</p> <p>Increase proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services from 36.7% to 80% by 2029</p>	<p>2.5.1 Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all</p> <p>2.5.2 Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services</p>	<p>Formation of Water Management Teams in the various communities</p> <p>Construction of boreholes in unserved areas.</p> <p>Maintenance of boreholes</p> <p>Mechanisation of spoilt boreholes</p> <p>Construction Institutional Latrines</p> <p>Maintenance of final disposal sites</p>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme (WASH)
<b><i>Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlement Development</i></b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Haphazard building due to weak enforcement of building regulations and lack of layout in some areas of the District.</li> </ul>		<p>Prepare and update layout for at least 10% of the communities by the end of 2029</p> <p>Undertake Street naming and property addressing in at least 10% of the total</p>	3.12.1 Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	<p>Acquisition of land banks for development activities.</p> <p>Development of Layout for communities</p> <p>Undertake Monthly SPC and TSC Meetings</p>	Land Use & Spatial Development Programme

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programmes
	Ensure sustainable, resilient, and efficient infrastructure and human settlement, and access to reliable utilities, safe transportation networks, and disaster-resilient communities.	communities in the district by the end of 2029		Law enforcement and compliance  Street Naming and property embossment exercise.	
➤ Inaccessibility and poor road network as well as drainage Systems		Increase percentage of road network in good condition from 28.3 to 80% by the end of 2029	3.8.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Reshaping of roads Construction of New Roads  Construction of Culvert  Sensitisation of road users  Installation of road signage's	District Road Improvement Programme
➤ Inadequate electricity coverage in rural and other areas and Street Light		Increase percentage of communities with access to electricity from 68% to 85% by 2029	3.11.2 Promote an efficient transmission and distribution system for all.	Connecting of communities without light to the national grid  Installation and repairs of street light	Electricity Extension and Street Lighting Programme
➤ Low access to ICT and bad telecommunication services		Increase percentage of communities with good Communication Network from 41.8% to 80% by 2029	3.9.1 Enhance application of ICT in national development	Construction ICT centres in schools	Information Communication and Technology Programme
➤ Flooding and Deforestation		Reduce the number of communities affected by disaster (Bush fire, Flood) from 15 to 0 by 2029	3.1.1 Safeguard forest and protected areas	Ensure restoration of degraded areas within and outside forest reserves  Continue the implementation of the Ghana Landscape Restoration and Small-scale	Disaster Prevention, Climate Change & Afforestation Programme

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programmes
				Mining Project to address the illegal mining	
➤ Illegal Mining activities on the Pra River and forest areas		Eradicate illegal mining activities by the end of 2029	3.2.1 Promote sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Ensure mining activities are undertaken in a safe and environmentally sustainable manner. Strengthening of taskforce and provide them with the need logistics	Corporate Mining programme
<b><i>Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development</i></b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ineffective sub-District structures</li> <li>➤ Inadequate Capacity of some departments</li> <li>➤ Inadequate funds to run the office</li> </ul>	Enhance transparency, accountability, and efficiency in governance, while promoting public safety.	Ensure all 5 sub-structures are functioning by the end of 2027 and strengthen the efficiency of the Assembly	4.2.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization  4.4.1 Strengthen the effectiveness, accountability, and efficiency of public institutions	Renovation of Area Council Buildings  Support Area Councils with Funds  Capacity building for Area Council members Organise mandatory Meetings	Local governance and institutional development programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Inadequate infrastructure for security services</li> <li>➤ High reported cases of crime</li> </ul>		Minimise Reported cases of Crime by 50% by the end of 2029	4.8.1 Enhance public safety and security	Construct New Offices for the security Construct Police Quarters Provide Ration for the security.	

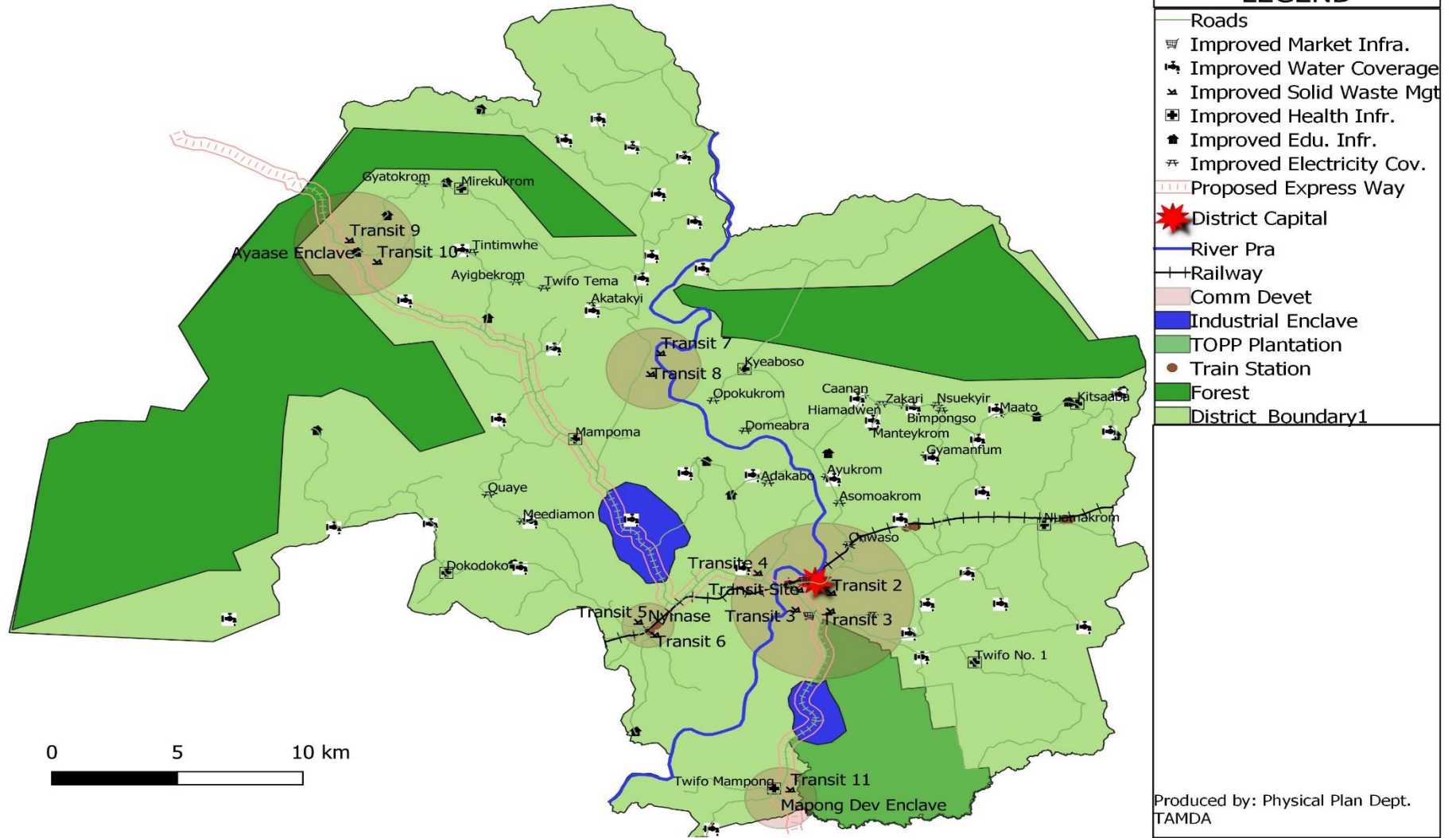
**Table 4.2: Goal Compatibility Matrix**

GOAL	Promote Local Economic, Enhance Agricultural Productivity and revenue	Ensure inclusive and quality Education and Quality Health care for all	Ensure adequate social protection coverage and gender equality	Ensure access to water and sanitation for all	Ensure sustainable, resilient, and efficient infrastructure and human settlement, and access to reliable utilities, safe transportation networks, and disaster- resilient communities.	Enhance transparency, accountability, and efficiency in governance, while promoting public safety.
Promote Local Economic, Enhance Agricultural Productivity and revenue		High	Medium	High	Low	Medium
Ensure inclusive and quality Education and Quality Health care for all			High	High	Low	High
Ensure adequate social protection coverage and gender equality				High	Medium	High
Ensure access to water and sanitation for all					High	High
Ensure sustainable, resilient, and efficient infrastructure and human settlement, and access to reliable utilities, safe transportation networks, and disaster- resilient communities.						Medium
Enhance transparency, accountability, and efficiency in governance, while promoting public safety.						

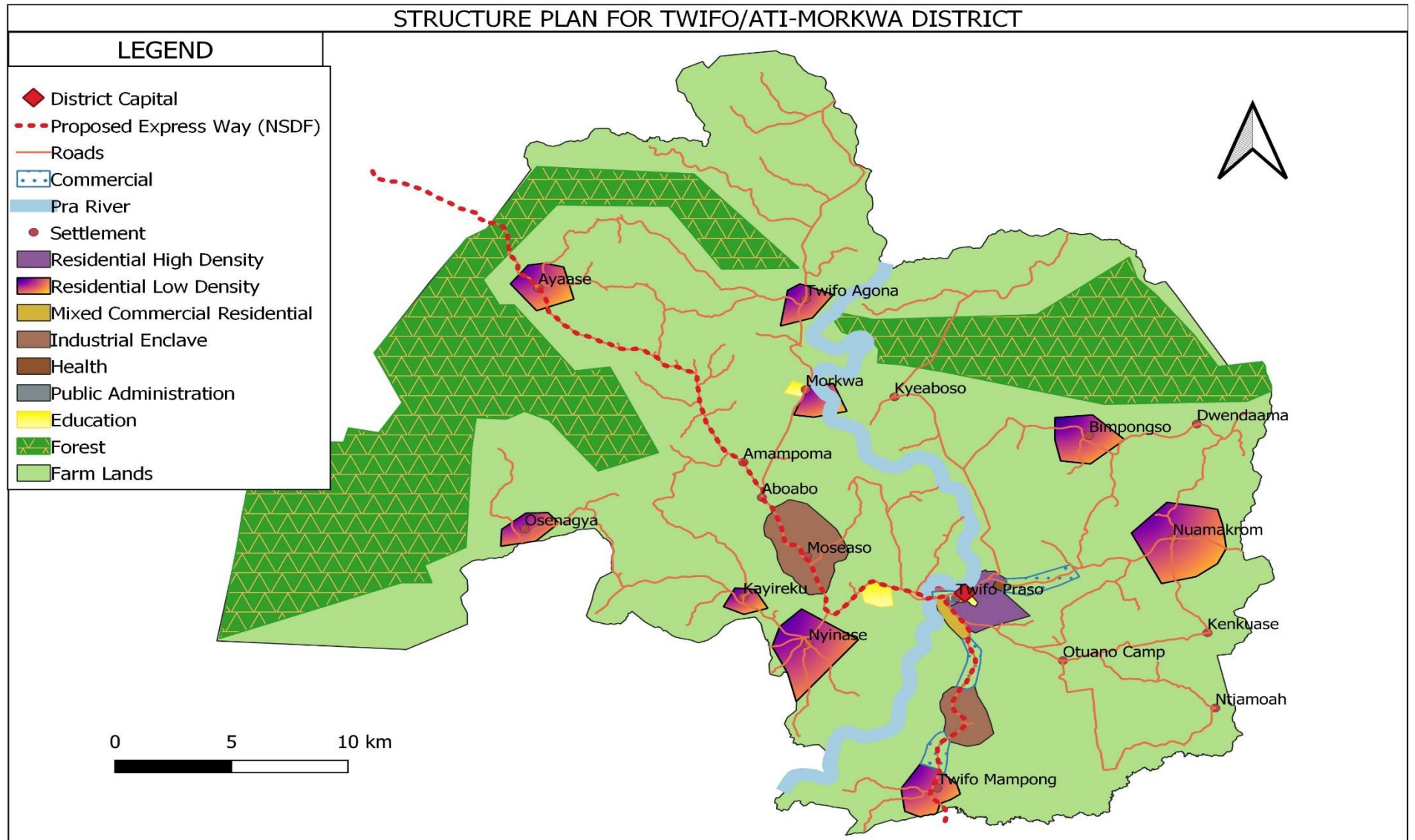
The table above shows the compatibility matrix for the goals formulated for the period. This is to ensure consistency of the goals against each other to avoid conflicts. Goals that were inconsistent with each other were therefore reformulated to be consistent with each other.

Figure 16: Spatial Development Framework

**SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK FOR TWIFO/ATI-MORKWA DISTRICT (SDF)**



**Figure 17: Structure Map**



## CHAPTER FIVE

### COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

#### 5.1 Introduction

This stage of the plan deals with the packaging of the Medium-Term Programmes which takes inspiration from the harmonized development issues and projections made in the previous chapter. It was directly formed from the objectives and strategies considered in the fourth chapter. It therefore entails broad composite Programme of Actions (PoAs) to be implemented within the four-year period as well as an Indicative Financial Plan covering the same period. The PoA consists of time schedule, indicative budgets, programme status and implementing agencies (Lead/Collaborating). In addition to that the programmes were subjected to Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) for the sustainability of the formulated programmes as well as the Maintenance Plan.

The table 5.1 shows the programme, time frame, cost of the programme, status of programme and the implementing agency of the programme.

#### 5.2: Assumptions and Methodologies used for the Costing:

These were the assumptions and methodologies used in coming out with the costing.

➤ *Assumption used in the costing*

1. Inflation rate will be stable,
2. The exchange rate will be stable,
3. DACF allocation and current guidelines will not change.

➤ *Methodologies used in the costing*

1. Estimates obtained from Architecture and Engineering Service Limited (AESL) to come out with cost of projects.
2. Public Procurement Authority website was used to determine average pricing of some items
3. Activity based costing. Detailed programme activity costing were ascertained from Departments and Unit.

#### 5.3: Revenue Generation Measures

From table 5.2 below under Programme Financing, it can be deduced the budget for the programmes cannot cater for the expected revenue for the four (4) year period, therefore given a deficit of GH¢32,892,807.71. There is therefore the need for coming out with measures for additional financing.

Employing an additional financing measures, the district will consider;

- **Public Private Partnership (PPP):** PPP will be used especially in terms of economic projects under the local economic development programme.
- **Proposals:** Proposal will be written to development partners (Embassies, Authorities, Agencies, International bodies present in Ghana etc.) to solicit for funds. With the proposal a research will be done in terms of their area (scope, interest) so that we do not deviate from their interest in terms of development. Also, investors will be identified and written to them to come and invest locally.
- **Internally Generated Funds:** In terms of the Internally Generated Fund (IGF), the Assembly will revalue all the properties in the Assembly to scientifically get the accurate rate for the properties. Also the data basic of the payers will be updated to capture all rate, per information gathered, the assembly has only about 52.8% of date on the rate payers. A software will also be procured to prevent leakages in the revenue generation and last, the Assembly will revamp the revenue taskforce to beef up the revenue generation.
- **Passing of DPAT Assessment:** Critical look at the DPAT indicators have been also considered in the MTDP. Management will ensure that all the indicators are implemented so that the district will pass and get funds for the development programmes.

**Table 5.1: Composite Development Programmes**

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost				Activity Status		Implementing Institution	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	IGF	DACF	OTHERS (PPP/DP/RF G)	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Local Economic Development Programmes.	x	x	x	x		100,000.00		25,442,859.29	√	√	DA	GEA
Agricultural Mechanisation and improvement programme.	x	x	x	x	112,474.00	300,000.00	200,000.00		√		DA	MoFA
Revenue Mobilisation & Management Programme	x	x	x	x		700,000.00			√		DA	Rate Payers
Educational Infrastructure and services delivery Programme	x	x	x	x		300,000.00	30,954,287.43	12,000,000.00	√	√	DA	DED
Health Care and services delivery programmes	x	x	x	x		200,000.00	15,331,431.14	7,359,837.67	√		DA	DHD
Social Protection Programme	x	x	x	x	133,290.00	150,000.00		1,014,639.00	√	√	DA	UNICEF
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme (WASH)	x	x	x	x		300,000.00	14,554,287.43		√		DA	UNICEF/ZOOMLION
Gender Equality Programmes	x	x	x	x		120,000.00		100,000.00	√		DA	UNICEF
Land Use & Spatial Development Programme	x	x	x	x	67,670.00	200,000.00			√		DA	LUSPA
District Road Improvement Programme	x	x	x	x	8,000,000.00	320,000.00		8,920,612.92	√		DA	DRIP Sec.
Electricity Extension and Street Lighting Programme	x	x	x	x		600,000.00			√		DA	ECG
Information Communication and Technology Programme	x	x	x	x		120,000.00			√		DA	MoCDTI

Disaster Prevention, Climate Change & Afforestation Programme	x	x	x	x			508,329.00		√		DA	NADMO FC
Corporate Mining programme	x	x	x	x		125,000.00			√		DA	MC
Local governance and institutional development programmes	x	x	x	x		5,684,150.27		3,888,571.85	√		DA	ILGS
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>8,680,101.65</b>	<b>9,344,150.27</b>	<b>90,879,766.14</b>				<b>29,395,089.59</b>

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**Table 5.2: Programme Financing**

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	PRO-GRAMME COST (A)	EXPECTED REVENUE AND SOURCES OF FUNDING (B)						TOTAL (B)	GAP (C=B-A)
		GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPS	OTHERS PPP/DT		
Local Economic Development Programmes	33,000,000		100,000.00	22,442,859.29				22,542,859.29	( 10,457,140.71)
Agricultural Mechanisation and improvement programme	620,000	112,474	300,000.00	200,000.00				612,474.00	(7,526.00)
Revenue Mobilisation & Management Programme	570,000		700,000.00					700,000.00	(130,000.00)
Educational Infrastructure and services delivery Programme	39,492,000		300,000.00	20,954,287.43	1,500,000			22,754,287.43	(16,737,712.57)
Health Care and services delivery programmes	18,520,000		200,000.00	15,331,431.14	500,000			16,031,431.14	(2,488,568.86)
Social Protection Programme	1,344,000	133,290	150,000.00	1,219,219.47	600,000	127,627.50		2,230,136.97	886,136.97
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme (WASH)	13,873,440		300,000.00	12,354,287.43				12,654,287.43	(1,219,152.57)
Gender Equality Programmes	430,000		120,000.00					120,000.00	(310,000.00)
Land Use & Spatial Development Programme	1,096,000	67,670	200,000.00					267,670.00	(828,330.00)
District Road Improvement Programme	8,840,000		320,000.00	800,000			8,000,000	9,120,000.00	280,000.00
Electricity Extension and Street Lighting Programme	600,000		600,000.00					600,000.00	-
Information Communication and Technology Programme	180,000		120,000.00					120,000.00	(60,000.00)
Disaster Prevention, Climate Change & Afforestation Programme	712,000			508,329.00				508,329.00	(203,671.00)
Corporate Mining programme	200,000		125,000.00					125,000.00	(75,000.00)

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	PRO-GRAMME COST (A)	EXPECTED REVENUE AND SOURCES OF FUNDING (B)						TOTAL (B)	GAP (C=B-A)
		GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPS	OTHERS PPP/DT		
Local governance and institutional development programmes	10,330,000	204,733.65	4,362,400	3,961,023.38				8,528,157.03	(1,801,842.97)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>129,807,440</b>	<b>518,167.65</b>	<b>7,897,400</b>	<b>77,771,437.14</b>	<b>2,600,000</b>	<b>127,627.50</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>	<b>96,914,632.29</b>	<b>(32,892,807.71)</b>

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#### **5.4: Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA)**

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is increasingly emerging as a major tool for developing and analyzing strategic actions (policies, plans and programmes – PPPs) to ensure that they adequately mainstream the concept of sustainability and thereby responding to the need for balancing socio-economic development with the requirement for conserving and enhancing the natural capital on which all lives depend.

The Twifo/Ati-Morkwa District Assembly therefore prepared this assessment to achieve the aim of adequately mainstreaming the policies, plans and programmes – PPPs of its Medium Term Development Plan.

##### **➤ Purpose of the Sea**

In the framework of the SEA for the Medium-Term Plan, the SEAs has been undertaken by the District to mainstreaming environmental issues into programmes formulated. This was achieved by

- Refining the PPPs and incorporate environmental considerations.
- Develop appropriate interventions to mitigate impacts associated with the implementation of the programmes.

##### **➤ Scope of the Sea**

The scope of the SEA involved resources such as water, forests, agriculture, ecosystems as well as such as deforestation, land degradation, erosion, air pollution, waste management etc. After subjecting the SEA to the programmes formulated, all physical activities will further be subjected the safeguards screening forms and finally obtain a EPA permit before the commencements of the projects.

➤ **Institutional and Regulatory Requirements**

The conduct of the SEA as part of the District Medium Term Development Plans is in compliance with the following institutional and regulatory requirements:

The Environmental Assessment Regulations 1999, Legislative Instrument 1652 (Regulation 30 (1) – Definitions) require all undertakings including plans and programmes, which are likely to have significant environmental impacts to be subjected to environmental assessment in their planning and execution. This is intended to ensure that environmental issues are considered with socio- economic issues at the early stages of plan preparation and implementation.

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) Guidelines for the development of district and sector medium term plans include the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment to mainstream environment levels of planning.

The table below is based on the programmes formulated. The specific sustainability issues and mitigated measures are spelt out at the end part of the tables.

**Scale of Sustainability Text**

<b>Scale</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Effects	Not Relevant	Works Strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour	Not Relevant	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

**Table 5.3: Sustainability Test for Local Economic Development Programmes**

Description of Programme: Local Economic Development Programmes						
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
<b>EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>						
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with Maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>						
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5

<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, floods crises and Conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>						
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	1	2	3	4	5

**Table 5.4: Sustainability Test: Agricultural Mechanisation and Improvement Programme**

<b>Description of Programme: Agricultural Mechanisation and improvement programme</b>						
<b>CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURES</b>				
<b>EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>						
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>						
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	1	2	3	4	5

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

**Table 5.5: Sustainability Test: Revenue Mobilisation & Management Programme**

Description of Programme: Revenue Mobilisation & Management Programme						
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
<b>EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>						
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with Maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>						
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5

<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, floods crises and Conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>						
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	1	2	3	4	5

**Table 5.6: Sustainability Test: Educational Infrastructure and services delivery Programme**

Description of Programme: Educational Infrastructure and services delivery Programme						
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
<b>EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>						
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with Maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	1	2	3	4	5

<b>EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>						
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, floods crises and Conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>						
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	1	2	3	4	5

**Table 5.7: Sustainability Test: Health Care and services delivery programmes**

Description of Programme: Educational Infrastructure and services delivery Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS		PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
<b>EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with Maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set		1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5

<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, floods crises and Conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>						
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	1	2	3	4	5

**Table 5.8: Sustainability Test: Social Protection Programme**

Description of Programme: Social Protection Programme						
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
<b>EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>						
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to The atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with Maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	1	2	3	4	5

<b>EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>						
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, floods crises and Conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>						
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	1	2	3	4	5

**Table 5.9: Sustainability Test: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme (WASH)**

Description of Programme: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme (WASH)						
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
<b>EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>						
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>						
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5

<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, floods crises and Conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>						
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	1	2	3	4	5

**Table 5.10: Sustainability Test: Gender Equality Programmes**

Description of Programme: Gender Equality Programmes						
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
<b>EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>						
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to The atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with Maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	1	2	3	4	5

<b>EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>						
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, floods crises and Conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>						
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	1	2	3	4	5

**Table 5.11: Sustainability Test: Land Use & Spatial Development Programme**

Description of Programme: Land Use & Spatial Development Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS		PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
<b>EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set		1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5

<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, floods crises and Conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>						
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	1	2	3	4	5

**Table 5.12: Sustainability Test: District Road Improvement Programme**

Description of Programme: District Road Improvement Programme						
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
<b>EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>						
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	1	2	3	4	5

<b>EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>						
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>						
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	1	2	3	4	5

**Table 5.13: Sustainability Test: Electricity Extension and Street Lighting Programme**

Description of Programme: Electricity Extension and Street Lighting Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS		PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
<b>EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set		1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5

<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>						
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	1	2	3	4	5

**Table 5.14: Sustainability Test: Information Communication and Technology Programme**

<b>Description of Programme: Information Communication and Technology Programme</b>						
<b>CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURES</b>				
<b>EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>						
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with Maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	1	2	3	4	5

<b>EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>						
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>						
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	1	2	3	4	5

**Table 5.15: Sustainability Test: Disaster Prevention, Climate Change & Afforestation Programme**

Description of Programme: Disaster Prevention, Climate Change & Afforestation Programme						
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
<b>EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>						
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to The atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with Maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>						
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5

<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>						
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	1	2	3	4	5

**Table 5.16: Sustainability Test: Corporate Mining Programme**

Description of Programme: Corporate Mining programme						
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
<b>EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>						
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>						

<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>						
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	1	2	3	4	5

**Table 5.17: Sustainability Test: Local Governance and Institutional Development Programmes**

Description of Programme: Local governance and institutional development programmes							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS		PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
<b>EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set		1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to Transport	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5

<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>						
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	1	2	3	4	5

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**Table 5.18: Specific Sustainability Issues and Mitigation Measures**

NO.	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	SPECIFIC SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES	MEASURES TO ADDRESS NEGATIVE IMPACTS
1.	Sustainability Test for Local Economic Development Programmes	<b>Pollution:</b> The activity will bring about noise and air pollution in the construction of new facility eg. Market	Watering and fencing of the construction areas whilst working to avoid noise and dust release into the air.
		<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity like creation of a market will come with waste generation and it attendants issues	Transit disposal bay will be added to the package and constructed to confine refuse before conveying to final disposal site. Also dust bins will be situated in vantage places.
2.	Corporate Mining programme	<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Protected areas such as forest Reserve are now demarcated as emergency zones will be protected to avoid encroachments.
		Vulnerable areas will be affected due to excavation of the earth in terms of shallow mining.	Reclamation will be done after the mining activity. Vegetation destroyed will be afforestation to restore the degraded land.
		<b>Access to Land:</b> The activity should improve access to land	The activity will rather claim land but after the programme, the land will be reclaimed to restore it value.
3.	District Road Improvement Programme	<b>Pollution:</b> The activity will bring about noise and air pollution. Dust will be release into the air	Watering construction areas whilst working to avoid dust release into the air.
4.	Health Care and services delivery programmes	<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation	The activity will generate waste but measures will be put in place to improve it. Measures are being put in place to recycle all waste in the district generated. A placenta pit will also be constructed for biological waste.
		<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Sometimes the construction of health facilities will clear some trees. Planting of trees after the construction will be incorporated into the bill to minimised degradation of the area.
5.	Educational Infrastructure and services delivery Programme	<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	In some areas, there is the need to cut down trees or clear the area to pave way for the activity such as construction of school block. Measure will be taken to plant trees around the facility to replace the cut down one.

**Table 5.19: Asset Maintenance Plan**

Type of Infrastructure	Type of Maintenance	Schedule of maintenance	Estimated Cost	Time Frame	Location	Responsibility
<b>School Blocks</b>	Renovation	Annually	1,000,000	2026-2029	Bimponegya, Nyinase Catholic, Mampong Primary, A&D Basic, Sakora Park Basic, Kyirenkum Basic, Nyamebekyere D/A Basic, Otvano Camp D/A Basic,	Head of Works Department/DED/DDPO
<b>Health Facilities</b>	Renovation	Annually	900,000	2026-2029	Adadekofi, Kayireku, Kotokyi, Nuamakrom, Nyinase, Ntiamoah	Head of Works Department/DHD
<b>Road</b>	Reshaping	Annually	4,000,000	2026-2029	Takyikrom Junction to Takyikrom, Abokyikrom to Tema Junction and other selected roads.	Head of Works Department
<b>Boreholes</b>	Repairs and Redevelopments	Annually	2000,000	2026-2029	Selected Boreholes in the district	Water & Sanitation Desk Officer
<b>School Desk</b>	Repairs	Quarterly	200,000	2026-2029	All schools	Head of Works Department/DED
<b>Market</b>	Maintenance	Annual	400,000	2026-2029	Twifo Praso (New Market)	Head of Works Department
<b>Street lights</b>	Replacement of street light bulbs and other electrical fixtures	Quarterly	400,000	2026-2029	Selected Street light	Head of Works Department
<b>Official Bungalows</b>	Renovation	Annually	400,000	2026-2029	Twifo Praso	Head of Works Department
<b>Area Council Offices</b>	Renovation	Annually	300,000	2026-2029	Twifo Praso, Mampong, Agona, Nyinase, Wamaso.	Head of Works Department
<b>General Equipment-Maintenance (The</b>	Car body works, Changing of oil,	Monthly	400,000	2026-2029	Twifo Praso	Transport Officer/

<b>standby Generator, Cars)</b>	Replacement of electrical items and other office equipment's					
<b>Street Signage's</b>	Repairs of signage's and replacements	Annually	200,000	2026-2029	Twifo Praso, Twifo Mampong, Morkwa, Kayireku	Head, Physical Planning Department
<b>Office Building</b>	Renovation	Annually	200,000	2027	Twifo Praso	Head of Works Department

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## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **ANNUAL ACTION PLANS**

#### **6.1 Introduction**

This section of the plan indicates the arrangements put in place for the implementation of the plan of each year over the 4-year period. It was extracted from the Programme of Action.

The Annual Action Plan would be implemented by the Departments and Agencies of the District Assembly in collaboration with other departments. The Action Plan details the activity, the location, time, the cost (budget), Source of funds and the implementing and collaborative institution.

#### **6.2 Implementation Plan**

The Composite Annual Action Plan phases out the District Composite Programme of Action into realistic time frame to be implemented by the Departments. Implementation involves translating the plan into actions to achieve the set objectives.

In the Annual Action Plan, more detailed activities to be undertaken in the implementation of the selected projects are presented. The Annual Plan, also known as the Work Plan serves as the basis for disbursement of all funds for the four-year period.

It indicates annual activities/projects to be implemented from 2026 to 2029, when each project should begin and end, the implementing agencies responsible, both leading and collaborating, and individual project costs. 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 which will have immediate impact on poverty reduction, good governance, employment generation.

**Table 6.1: Annual Action Plan for 2026**

<b>Objective:</b> Reduce unemployment from 14.1% to 5% by the end of 2029															
<b>Programme:</b> Local Economic Development Programmes															
No	Project	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Activity Status		Implementing Institution		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating	
1.	Construct 1 No. 24hr Economy Market	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		4,500,000				√		DA	24hr Sec.
2.	Complete the Expansion of the main Twifo Praso Lorry Station	Twifo Praso	x							360,000		√		DA	GPRTU
3.	Organise Business Forums	Twifo Praso	x		x			20000				√		DA	BAC
4.	Undertake business counselling and follow-ups	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		10,000				√		DA	BAC
5.	Train and give start-up kits to at least 50 youth in various skills development	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		50,000				√		DA	GEA
6.	Complete the construction of 48 No. Lockable stores	Twifo Praso	x	x	x			1,200,000					√	DA	CODA
<b>Objective:</b> Increase Educational Infrastructure by 40% by the end of 2029															
<b>Programme:</b> Educational Infrastructure and services delivery Programme															
7.	Construct 2 No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Adadekofi Nkohunhu	x	x	x	x		900,000		900,000		√		DA	DED
8.	Construct 3-Unit Classroom block	Bonsaho	x	x	x	x		700,000				√		DA	DED
9.	Construct 2 No. KG block	Somnyankod Datano	x	x	x	x		500,000		500,000		√		DA	DED
10.	Complete the construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block	Aboso	x	x				500,000					√	DA	DED
11.	Complete the construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block	Adjetey Camp	x	x				400,000					√	DA	DED
12.	Complete the construction of KG Block	Mbaabaasa	x	x				300,000					√	DA	DED

13.	Complete the construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block	Asensoho-Agave	x	x	x			50,000				√	DA	DED
14.	Complete the construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block	Twifo Praso	x	x	x			600,000				√	DA	DED
15.	Complete the construction of A&D basic School	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		800,000				√	DA	DED
16.	Complete the construction of Community Library	Twifo Agona	x	x	x			230,000				√	DA	DED
17.	Supply 1000 Duals Desk	Districtwide	x	x				1,000,000			√		DA	DED
18.	Supply 150 Hexagonal Desk	Districtwide		x	x			400,000			√		DA	DED
19.	Supply 200 Teachers Tables and Chairs	Districtwide			x	x		480,000			√		DA	DED
20.	Renovate 2 No. School Block	Bimponegy Nyinase Catholic	x	x	x	x		500,000			√		DA	DED
<b>Objective:</b> Increase BECE pass rate to 99.8% by the end of 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Educational Infrastructure and services delivery Programme														
21.	Support the organisation of Mock for BECE Candidate	Districtwide	x	x				10,000			√		DA	DED
<b>Objective:</b> Increase percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources from 76.4% to 95% by 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme														
22.	Complete the construction of 3 No. boreholes	Twifo Praso Abuboi	x	x	x	x		150,000				√	DA	CWSA
23.	Construct 5 No. Mechanised boreholes	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x		500,000			√		DA	CWSA
24.	Construct 5 No. Manual boreholes	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x		350,000			√		DA	CWSA
25.	Repair 5 No. boreholes	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x		100,000			√		DA	CWSA
26.	Redevelop 5 No. boreholes	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x		200,000			√		DA	CWSA
<b>Objective:</b> Increase proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services from 36.7% to 80% by 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme														

27.	Organize Monthly Sanitation Exercise	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		80,000			√		DA	GHS
28.	Construct 1 No. Institutional Toilet Facility	Twifo Praso	x	x				450,000			√		DA	GHS
29.	Renovate Slaughter House	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		200,000			√		DA	EHU
30.	Construct Store room for Cleaners	Twifo Praso		x				40,000			√		DA	EHU
<b>Objective:</b> Reduce the number of communities affected by disaster (Bush fire, Flood) from 15 to 0 by 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Disaster Prevention, Climate Change & Afforestation Programme														
31.	Dredge and Desilt Streams, Drains and Gutters.	Districtwide		x	x			80,000			√		DA	NADMO
32.	Undertake Climate related activities including Tree Planting	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		45,000			√		DA	NADMO/FC
<b>Objective:</b> Eradicate illegal mining activities by the end of 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Corporate Mining programme														
33.	Combat illegal mining operations in the District	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000			√		DA	GPS/MC
<b>Objective:</b> Construct 8 No. Health Facilities by the end of 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Health Care and services delivery programmes														
34.	Complete the construction of 1 No CHPS Compound	Kitsaaba	x	x				1,000,000			√		DA	DHD
35.	Complete the construction of 1 No. CHPS Compound	Mirekukrom	x	x	x			500,000			√		DA	DHD
36.	Construct 1 No CHPS Compound	Twifo No. 1		x	x	x		1,000,000			√		DA	DHD
37.	Complete the renovation Renovate 1 No CHPS Compound	Nuamakrom	x	x	x	x		100,000			√		DA	DHD
38.	Complete the construction of Nurses Quarters	Mampong	x	x	x	x		600,000			√		DA	DHD
39.	Renovates 2 No. Health Facilities	Adadekofi Kayireku	x	x	x	x		300,000			√		DA	DHD
<b>Objective:</b> Reduce malaria case fatality from 0.05 to 0.00 by the end of 2029 and support for other infectious diseases														
<b>Programme:</b> Health Care and services delivery programmes														

40.	Provide support for fighting HIV COVID-19 & other infectious diseases	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		100,000			√		DA	DHD
41.	Procure motorbikes for community outreach	Districtwide		x				20,000			√		DA	DHD
<b>Objective:</b> Increase Percentage of road network in good condition from 28.3 to 80% by the end of 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> District Road Improvement Programme														
42.	Construct 2 No. Culverts	Domeabra Nsuekyir	x	x	x	x			200,000		√		DA	DRIP
43.	Reshape at least 100km of feeder roads in the District, DRIP	Districtwide		x	x				500,000		√		DA	DRIP/DFR
<b>Objective:</b> Increase percentage of communities with good Communication Network from 41.8% to 80% by 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Information Communication and Technology Programme														
44.	Liaise with Ministry of communication Digital Technology and Innovations to extend Network to areas without Network	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		30,000			√		DA	MoCDTI
<b>Objective:</b> Prepare and update layout for at least 10% of the communities by the end of 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Land Use & Spatial Development Programme														
45.	Prepare at least 1 Local Plan	Kayireku	x	x	x	x		50,000			√		DA	TA
<b>Objective:</b> Undertake Street naming and property addressing in at least 10% of the total communities in the district by the end of 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Land Use & Spatial Development Programme														
46.	Undertake Street Naming and Property Addressing (Install 20 Street Signage Post)	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		40,000			√		DA	LUSPA
<b>Objective:</b> Ensure all 5 sub-structures are functioning by the end of 2026 and strengthen the efficiency of the Assembly														
<b>Programme:</b> Local governance and institutional development programmes														
47.	Organise training for staff and Assembly Members (Capacity Building)	Twifo Praso			x	x		40,000	30,000		√		DA	ILGS
48.	Organise community visitation programme	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			30,000		√		DA	TA
49.	Construct of Revenue Post	Twifo Praso				x			50,000		√		DA	FD

50.	Undertake quarterly Monitoring of projects in the District.	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		60,000			√		DA	AFD
51.	Undertake Mid-year Review of APP	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		10,000			√		DA	AFD
52.	Undertake Specific Project Inspection	Selected Project	x	x	x	x			8,000		√		DA	APB
53.	Write Proposals to solicits for projects	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		40,000			√		DA	PAB
54.	Prepare 2027 Annual Action Plan and Budget	Twifo Praso			x			50,000			√		DA	AFD
55.	Marketing the District Plan	Global	x	x	x	x		20,000			√		DA	MIS
56.	Report on Progress of the DMTDP	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		10,000			√		DA	ADT
57.	Implement Community Initiated Projects	Selected Projects	x	x	x	x		200,000			√		DA	TA
58.	Renovate DCE Bungalow	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x			200,000		√		DA	PwD
<b>Objective:</b> Increase percentage of communities with access to electricity from 68% to 85% by 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Electricity Extension and Street Lighting Programme														
59.	Repair and Install at least 200 No. street bulbs and repairs others	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			120,000		√		DA	ECG
<b>Objective:</b> Increase in Agricultural production by 80% by 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Agricultural Mechanisation and improvement programme														
60.	Train at least 100 farmers on Good Agricultural Practices	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x			20,000		√		DA	MoFA
61.	Establish 5No. demonstrations on rice and cassava production technologies.	Selected areas	x	x	x	x			200,000		√		DA	MoFA
62.	Train 100. oil palm farmers on the value chain	Twifo Praso				x			100,000		√		DA	MoFA
63.	Train 100. Rice farmers on the value chain	Twifo Praso	x						100,000		√		DA	Mofa
<b>Objective:</b> Ensure 90% of Child Management Cases resolved by the end of every year														
<b>Programme:</b> Social Protection Programme														

64.	Undertake Monthly radio sensitization on child right promotion, child labour teenage pregnancy and parentage	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		10,000			√		DA	SWCD
<b>Objective:</b> Empower 50% of PWDs in income generating skills														
<b>Programme:</b> Social Protection Programme														
65.	Support 60 No. PWD's in education and income generation	Selected PWDs	x	x	x	x		316,000			√		DA	PWD
66.	Purchase 15 No. assistive devices for PWD's	Selected PWDs	x	x	x	x		10,000			√		DA	PWD
67.	Monitor of PWDs Activities	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		5,000			√		DA	PWD
<b>Objective:</b> Undertake quarterly Gender Responsive Programmes every year														
<b>Programme:</b> Gender Equality Programmes														
68.	Undertake sensitization on gender base violence, Right, Child Labour, defilements and it implications in 5 selected schools	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		10,000			√		DA	MoGSP
69.	Undertake sensitization on gender base violence, Right, Child Labour, defilements and it implications in 5 selected communities	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		10,000			√		DA	MoGSP
70.	Construct 1 No. Wash room (Urinary)	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		30,000			√		DA	Market Traders
<b>Objective:</b> Increase IGF by 100% by 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Revenue Mobilisation & Management Programme														
71.	Undertake property valuation	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		80,000			√		DA	LVD
72.	Undertake data collection for revenue mobilisation	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		30,000			√		DA	DoS
73.	Procure a software for Revenue Mobilisation	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		40,000			√		DA	LGS

**Table 6.2: Annual Action Plan for 2027**

<b>Objective:</b> Reduce unemployment from 14.1% to 5% by the end of 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Local Economic Development Programmes														
No	Project	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Activity Status		Implementing Institution	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
1.	Complete the construction of 1 No. 24hr Economy Market	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		4,500,000				√	DA	Traders
2.	Renovate New Market structure	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		400,000			√		DA	Traders
3.	Expand Twifo Praso Main Station	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		4,500,000			√		DA	GPRTU
4.	Construct an Ultra-Modern Stores	Twifo (Old Council)	x	x	x	x				3,000,000	√		DA	MoF
5.	Create a New Market	Aboabo	x	x	x	x		1,000,000			√		DA	TA
6.	Support the Organisation of Central Regional Expo.	Cape Coast			x			40,000			√		DA	RCC/GEA
7.	Train and give start-up kits to at least 50 youth in various skills development	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		50,000			√		DA	GEA
8.	Organise Business Forums	Twifo Praso	x		x			20000			√		DA	BAC
9.	Undertake business counselling and follow-ups	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		10,000			√		DA	BAC
<b>Objective:</b> Increase Educational Infrastructure by 40% by the end of 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Educational Infrastructure and services delivery Programme														
10.	Construct 1 No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Otwekrom	x	x	x	x		1,000,000		1,000,000	√		DA	DED
11.	Construct 3-Unit Classroom block	Twaapease	x	x	x	x		700,000			√		DA	DED
12.	Construct 2 No. KG block	Kotokyi Twifo No. 9	x	x	x	x		500,000		500,000	√		DA	DED
13.	Establish a New School	Praso (KE)	x	x	x	x				200,000	√		KE	DED
14.	Supply 1000 Duals Desk	Districtwide	x	x				1,000,000			√		DA	DED
15.	Supply 150 Hexagonal Desk	Districtwide		x	x			400,000			√		DA	DED

16.	Supply 200 Teachers Tables and Chairs	Districtwide			x	x		480,000			√		DA	DED
17.	Renovate 2 No. School Block	Mampong Primary A&D Basic sch.	x	x	x	x		500,000			√		DA	DED
<b>Objective:</b> Increase BECE pass rate to 99.8% by the end of 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Educational Infrastructure and services delivery Programme														
18.	Support to brilliant but needy students and internal management issues	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000			√		DA	DED
19.	Support the organisation of Mock for BECE Candidate	Districtwide	x	x				10,000			√		DA	DED
<b>Objective:</b> Increase percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources from 76.4% to 95% by 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme														
20.	Construct 5 No. Mechanised boreholes	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x		500,000			√		DA	CWSA
21.	Construct 5 No. Manual boreholes	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x		350,000			√		DA	CWSA
22.	Form and Train 10 Community Water Management Teams	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x		10,000			√		DA	CWSA
23.	Repair 5 No. boreholes	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x		100,000			√		DA	CWSA
24.	Redevelop 5 No. boreholes	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x		200,000			√		DA	CWSA
<b>Objective:</b> Increase proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services from 36.7% to 80% by 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme														
25.	Sanitation Improvement Package	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		387,205			√		DA	Zoomlion
26.	Undertake Fumigation Exercise	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		366,275			√		DA	Zoomlion
27.	Maintain Final Disposal Site and Evacuation of Refuse Dumps	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		110,000			√		DA	Zoomlion
28.	Construct 1 No. storm drain	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		500,000			√		DA	NADMO

29.	Organize Monthly Sanitation Exercise	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		80,000			√		DA	GHS
30.	Undertake Public Education on Sanitation Issues and WASH activities	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		20,000			√		DA	GHS/ UINCEF
31.	Implements CLTS & ODF Activities	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		40,000			√		DA	UNICEF
<b>Objective:</b> Reduce the number of communities affected by disaster (Bush fire, Flood) from 15 to 0 by 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Disaster Prevention, Climate Change & Afforestation Programme														
32.	Dredge and Desilt Streams, Drains and Gutters.	Districtwide		x	x			80,000			√		DA	NADMO
33.	Undertake Disaster Prevention Campaigns and Support Disaster related activities and interventions	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000			√		DA	NADMO
34.	Undertake Climate related activities including Tree Planting	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		45,000			√		DA	NADMO/ FC
<b>Objective:</b> Eradicate illegal mining activities by the end of 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Corporate Mining programme														
35.	Combat illegal mining operations in the District	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000			√		DA	GPS/MC
<b>Objective:</b> Construct 8 No. Health Facilities by the end of 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Health Care and services delivery programmes														
36.	Construct 1 No CHPS Compound	Dokodoko		x	x	x		1,000,000			√		DA	DHD
37.	Renovate and Extension of 2 No. CHPS Compound	Ntiamoah Nuamakrom	x	x				400,000			√		DA	DHD
<b>Objective:</b> Reduce malaria case fatality from 0.05 to 0.00 by the end of 2029 and support for other infectious diseases														
<b>Programme:</b> Health Care and services delivery programmes														
38.	Provide support for fighting HIV COVID-19 & other infectious diseases	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		100,000			√		DA	DHD
39.	Procure motorbikes for community outreach	Districtwide		x				20,000			√		DA	DHD
<b>Objective:</b> Increase Percentage of road network in good condition from 28.3 to 80% by the end of 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> District Road Improvement Programme														

40.	Construct 2 No. Culvert	Twansukada Ateaso	x	x	x	x				200,000	√		DA	DRIP
41.	Reshape at least 100km of feeder roads in the District, DRIP	Districtwide		x	x					500,000	√		DA	DRIP/DFR
42.	Road Sensitisation programme	Districtwide								10,000	√		DA	RSC
<b>Objective:</b> Increase percentage of communities with good Communication Network from 41.8% to 80% by 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Information Communication and Technology Programme														
43.	Liaise with Ministry of communication Digital Technology and Innovations to extend Network to areas without Network	Districtwide	x	x	x	x				40,000	√		DA	MoCDTI
<b>Objective:</b> Prepare and update layout for at least 10% of the communities by the end of 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Land Use & Spatial Development Programme														
44.	Facilitate the acquisition of land in the District	Districtwide	x	x	x	x				100,000	√		DA	TA
45.	Prepare at least 1 Local Plan	Mampong	x	x	x	x				50,000	√		DA	TA
46.	Relocate the Twifo Praso Cemetery	Twifo Praso	x	x						100,000	√		DA	TA
<b>Objective:</b> Undertake Street naming and property addressing in at least 10% of the total communities in the district by the end of 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Land Use & Spatial Development Programme														
47.	Undertake Street Naming and Property Addressing (Install 20 Street Signage Post)	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x				40,000	√		DA	LUSPA/DUR
<b>Objective:</b> Ensure all 5 sub-structures are functioning by the end of 2026 and strengthen the efficiency of the Assembly														
<b>Programme:</b> Local governance and institutional development programmes														
48.	Organise training for staff and Assembly Members (Capacity Building)	Twifo Praso			x	x				40,000	30,000	√	DA	ILGS
49.	Organise yearly community visits	Districtwide	x	x	x	x				30,000		√	DA	TA
50.	Procure office equipment, supplies and consumables and repairs of vehicles	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x	122,815			150,000		√	DA	ADT
51.	Construct of Revenue Post	Twifo Praso				x				50,000		√	DA	FD
52.	Undertake quarterly Monitoring of projects in the District.	Districtwide	x	x	x	x				60,000		√	DA	ADT

53.	Undertake Mid-year Review of APP	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		10,000			√		DA	AFD
54.	Undertake Specific Project Inspection	Selected Project	x	x	x	x			8,000		√		DA	APB
55.	Prepare 2028 Annual Action Plan and Budget	Twifo Praso			x			50,000			√		DA	ADT
56.	Report on Progress of the DMTDP	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		10,000			√		DA	ADT
57.	Undertake Review and evaluation of 2026-2029 MTDP	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		50,000			√		DA	AFD
58.	Implement Community Initiated Projects	Selected Projects	x	x	x	x		200,000			√		DA	TA
59.	Renovate Staff Bungalow	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x			200,000		√		DA	ADT
60.	Renovates District Assembly Office Building	Twifo Praso	x	x				200,000			√		DA	ADT
<b>Objective:</b> Increase percentage of communities with access to electricity from 68% to 85% by 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Electricity Extension and Street Lighting Programme														
61.	Repair and Install at least 200 No. street bulbs and repairs others	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			120,000		√		DA	ECG
62.	Liaise with ECG to link communities with electricity to the national grid	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			30,000		√		DA	ECG
<b>Objective:</b> Increase in Agricultural production by 80% by 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Agricultural Mechanisation and improvement programme														
63.	Undertake quarterly monitoring visits to all operational areas.	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			10,000		√		DA	MoFA
64.	Undertake yearly evaluation of projects	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000			√		DA	PAB
65.	Undertake Specific Project Inspection	Selected Project	x	x	x	x			8,000		√		DA	APB
66.	Undertake frequent visits by AEAs	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			10,000		√		DA	MoFA
67.	Train at least 500 farmers on Good Agricultural Practices	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x			20,000		√		DA	MoFA

68.	Celebrate Farmers day	Selected community				x		120,000			√		DA	MoFA
69.	Establish 5No. demonstrations on rice and cassava production technologies.	Selected areas	x	x	x	x			200,000		√		DA	MoFA
70.	Train 100. oil palm farmers on the value chain	Twifo Praso				x			100,000		√		DA	MoFA
71.	Train 100. Rice farmers on the value chain	Twifo Praso	x						100,000		√		DA	Mofa
<b>Objective:</b> Ensure 90% of Child Management Cases resolved by the end of every year														
<b>Programme:</b> Social Protection Programme														
72.	Undertake Monthly radio sensitization on child right promotion, child labour teenage pregnancy and parentage	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		10,000			√		DA	SWCD
<b>Objective:</b> Empower 50% of PWDs in income generating skills														
<b>Programme:</b> Social Protection Programme														
73.	Support 60 No. PWD's in education and income generation	Selected PWDs	x	x	x	x		316,000			√		DA	PWD
74.	Purchase 15 No. assistive devices for PWD's	Selected PWDs	x	x	x	x		10,000			√		DA	PWD
75.	Monitor of PWDs Activities	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		5,000			√		DA	PWD
<b>Objective:</b> Undertake quarterly Gender Responsive Programmes every year														
<b>Programme:</b> Gender Equality Programmes														
76.	Undertake sensitization on gender base violence, Right, Child Labour, defilements and it implications in 5 selected schools	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			10,000		√		DA	MoGSP
77.	Undertake sensitization on gender base violence, Right, Child Labour, defilements and it implications in 5 selected communities	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			10,000		√		DA	MoGSP
78.	Construct 2 No Changing rooms	Selected Schools	x	x				80,000			√		DA	GES

<b>Objective:</b> Increase IGF by 100% by 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Revenue Mobilisation & Management Programme														
79.	Undertake property valuation	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			80,000		√		DA	LVD
80.	Undertake data collection for revenue mobilisation	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			30,000		√		DA	SD
81.	Update revenue mobilisation software	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			10,000		√		DA	MIS

DRAFT

**Table 6.3: Annual Action Plan for 2028**

<b>Objective:</b> Reduce unemployment from 14.1% to 5% by the end of 2029															
<b>Programme:</b> Local Economic Development Programmes															
No	Project	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Activity Status		Implementing Institution		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating	
1.	Construct of 1 No. 24hr Economy Market	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		4,500,000				√		DA	24HR MS
2.	Support the Organisation of Central Regional Expo	Cape Coast			x			40,000				√		DA	RCC/GEA
3.	Train and give start-up kits to at least 50 youth in various skills development	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		50,000				√		DA	GEA
4.	Undertake business counselling and follow-ups	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		10,000				√		DA	BAC
5.	Organise 2 Business Forums/Dialogue.	Twifo Praso	x		x				10,000			√		DA	GEA
<b>Objective:</b> Increase Educational Infrastructure by 40% by the end of 2029															
<b>Programme:</b> Educational Infrastructure and services delivery Programme															
6.	Construct 6-Unit Classroom Block	Nkohunhu	x	x	x	x		900,000				√		DA	DED
7.	Construct 3-Unit Classroom block	Akurakese	x	x	x	x		700,000				√		DA	DED
8.	Construct 2 No KG block	Kenkuase Dwedaama	x	x	x	x		500,000		500,000		√		DA	DED
9.	Supply 1000 Duals Desk	Districtwide	x	x				1,000,000				√		DA	DED
10.	Supply 150 Hexagonal Desk	Districtwide		x	x			400,000				√		DA	DED
11.	Supply 200 Teachers Tables and Chairs	Districtwide			x	x		480,000				√		DA	DED
12.	Renovate 2 No. School Block	Sakora Park Kyirenkum Basic	x	x	x	x		500,000				√		DA	DED
<b>Objective:</b> Increase BECE pass rate to 99.8% by the end of 2029															

<b>Programme:</b> Educational Infrastructure and services delivery Programme														
13.	Support to brilliant but needy students and internal management issues	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000			√		DA	DED
14.	Support the organisation of Mock for BECE Candidate	Districtwide	x	x				10,000			√		DA	DED
<b>Objective:</b> Increase percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources from 76.4% to 95% by 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme														
15.	Construct 5 No. Mechanised boreholes	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x		500,000			√		DA	CWSA
16.	Construct 5 No. Manual boreholes	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x		350,000			√		DA	CWSA
17.	Form and Train 10 Community Water Management Teams	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x		10,000			√		DA	CWSA
18.	Repair 5 No. boreholes	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x		100,000			√		DA	CWSA
19.	Redevelop 5 No. boreholes	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x		200,000			√		DA	CWSA
<b>Objective:</b> Increase proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services from 36.7% to 80% by 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme														
20.	Sanitation Improvement Package	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		387,205			√		DA	Zoomlion
21.	Undertake Fumigation Exercise	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		366,275			√		DA	Zoomlion
22.	Maintain Final Disposal Site and Evacuation of Refuse Dumps	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		110,000			√		DA	Zoomlion
23.	Organize Monthly Sanitation Exercise	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		80,000			√		DA	GHS
24.	Undertake Public Education on Sanitation Issues and WASH activities	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		20,000			√		DA	GHS/ UNICEF
25.	Implements CLTS & ODF Activities	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		40,000			√		DA	UNICEF
<b>Objective:</b> Reduce the number of communities affected by disaster (Bush fire, Flood) from 15 to 0 by 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Disaster Prevention, Climate Change & Afforestation Programme														

26.	Dredge and Desilt Streams, Drains and Gutters.	Districtwide		x	x			80,000			√		DA	NADMO
27.	Undertake Disaster Prevention Campaigns and Support Disaster related activities and interventions	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000			√		DA	NADMO
28.	Undertake Climate related activities including Tree Planting	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		45,000			√		DA	NADMO/FC
<b>Objective:</b> Eradicate illegal mining activities by the end of 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Corporate Mining programme														
29.	Combat illegal mining operations in the District	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000			√		DA	GPS/MC
<b>Objective:</b> Construct 8 No. Health Facilities by the end of 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Health Care and services delivery programmes														
30.	Construct 1 No CHPS Compound	Kyeaboso		x	x	x		1,200,000			√		DA	DHD
31.	Renovate CHPS Compound	Nyinase	x	x				200,000			√		DA	DHD
<b>Objective:</b> Reduce malaria case fatality from 0.05 to 0.00 by the end of 2029 and support for other infectious diseases														
<b>Programme:</b> Health Care and services delivery programmes														
32.	Provide support for fighting HIV COVID-19 & other infectious diseases	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		100,000			√		DA	DHD
33.	Procure motorbikes for community outreach	Districtwide		x				20,000			√		DA	DHD
<b>Objective:</b> Increase Percentage of road network in good condition from 28.3 to 80% by the end of 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> District Road Improvement Programme														
34.	Construct 2 No. Culverts	Ashire Fosukwaa	x	x	x	x			200,000		√		DA	DRIP
35.	Reshape at least 100km of feeder roads in the District, DRIP	Districtwide		x	x				500,000		√		DA	DRIP/DFR
36.	Road Sensitisation programme	Districtwide							10,000		√		DA	RSC
<b>Objective:</b> Increase percentage of communities with good Communication Network from 41.8% to 80% by 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Information Communication and Technology Programme														
37.	Liaise with Ministry of communication Digital Technology	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000			√		DA	MoCDTI

	and Innovations to extend Network to areas without Network														
<b>Objective:</b> Prepare and update layout for at least 10% of the communities by the end of 2029															
<b>Programme:</b> Land Use & Spatial Development Programme															
38.	Facilitate the acquisition of land in the District	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			100,000		√		DA	TA	
39.	Prepare at least 1 Local Plan	Moseaso	x	x	x	x			50,000		√		DA	TA	
<b>Objective:</b> Undertake Street naming and property addressing in at least 10% of the total communities in the district by the end of 2029															
<b>Programme:</b> Land Use & Spatial Development Programme															
40.	Undertake Street Naming and Property Addressing (Install & maintain 20 Street Signage Post)	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x			40,000		√		DA	LUSPA	
<b>Objective:</b> Ensure all 5 sub-structures are functioning by the end of 2026 and strengthen the efficiency of the Assembly															
<b>Programme:</b> Local governance and institutional development programmes															
41.	Organise training for staff and Assembly Members (Capacity Building)	Twifo Praso			x	x			40,000	30,000	√		DA	ILGS	
42.	Organise yearly community visits	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			30,000		√		DA	TA	
43.	Procure office equipment, supplies and consumables and repairs of vehicles	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x	135,096	150,000			√		DA	ADT	
44.	Construct of Revenue Post	Twifo Praso				x			50,000		√		DA	FD	
45.	Undertake quarterly Monitoring of projects in the District.	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		60,000			√		DA	ADT	
46.	Undertake Mid-year Review of APP	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		10,000			√		DA	AFD	
47.	Write Proposals to solicits for projects	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		40,000			√		DA	PAB	
48.	Undertake yearly evaluation of projects	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000			√		DA	PAB	
49.	Prepare 2029 Annual Action Plan and Budget	Twifo Praso			x			50,000			√		DA	ADT	
50.	Review of 2028 Composite Budget	Twifo Praso			x			10,000			√		DA	ADT	
51.	Report on Progress of the DMTDP	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		10,000			√		DA	ADT	

52.	Implement Community Initiated Projects	Selected Projects	x	x	x	x		200,000			√		DA	TA
53.	Renovate Staff Bungalow	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x			200,000		√		DA	ADT
<b>Objective:</b> Increase percentage of communities with access to electricity from 68% to 85% by 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Electricity Extension and Street Lighting Programme														
54.	Repair and Install at least 200 No. street bulbs and repairs others	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			120,000		√		DA	ECG
55.	Liaise with ECG to link communities with electricity to the national grid	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			30,000		√		DA	ECG
<b>Objective:</b> Increase in Agricultural production by 80% by 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Agricultural Mechanisation and improvement programme														
56.	Undertake quarterly monitoring visits to all operational areas.	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			10,000		√		DA	MoFA
57.	Undertake yearly evaluation of projects	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000			√		DA	PAB
58.	Write Proposals to solicits for projects	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		40,000			√		DA	PAB
59.	Undertake frequent visits by AEAs	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			10,000		√		DA	MoFA
60.	Train at least 500 farmers on Good Agricultural Practices	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x			20,000		√		DA	MoFA
61.	Establish 5No. demonstrations on rice and cassava production technologies.	Selected areas	x	x	x	x			200,000		√		DA	MoFA
62.	Train 100. oil palm farmers on the value chain	Twifo Praso				x			100,000		√		DA	MoFA
63.	Train 100. Rice farmers on the value chain	Twifo Praso	x						100,000		√		DA	Mofa
64.	Celebrate Farmers day	Districtwide				x		120,000			√		DA	MoFA
<b>Objective:</b> Ensure 90% of Child Management Cases resolved by the end of every year														
<b>Programme:</b> Social Protection Programme														
65.	Undertake Monthly radio sensitization on child right	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		10,000			√		DA	SWCD

	promotion, child labour teenage pregnancy and parentage														
<b>Objective:</b> Empower 50% of PWDs in income generating skills															
<b>Programme:</b> Social Protection Programme															
66.	Support 60 No. PWD's in education and income generation	Selected PWDs	x	x	x	x			316,000			√		DA	PWD
67.	Purchase 15 No. assistive devices for PWD's	Selected PWDs	x	x	x	x			10,000			√		DA	PWD
68.	Monitor of PWDs Activities	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			5,000			√		DA	PWD
<b>Objective:</b> Undertake quarterly Gender Responsive Programmes every year															
<b>Programme:</b> Gender Equality Programmes															
69.	Undertake sensitization on gender base violence, Right, Child Labour, defilements and it implications in 5 selected schools	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			10,000			√		DA	MoGSP
70.	Undertake sensitization on gender base violence, Right, Child Labour, defilements and it implications in 5 selected communities	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			10,000			√		DA	MoGSP
<b>Objective:</b> Increase IGF by 100% by 2029															
<b>Programme:</b> Revenue Mobilisation & Management Programme															
71.	Undertake property valuation	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			80,000			√		DA	LVD
72.	Undertake data collection for revenue mobilisation	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			30,000			√		DA	SD
73.	Update revenue mobilisation software	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			40,000			√		DA	MIS

**Table 6.4: Annual Action Plan for 2029**

<b>Objective:</b> Reduce unemployment from 14.1% to 5% by the end of 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Local Economic Development Programmes														
No	Project	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Activity Status		Implementing Institution	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
1.	Complete the construction of 1 No. 24hr Economy Market.	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		4,500,000				√	DA	GPRTU/TA
2.	Train and give start-up kits to at least 50 youth in various skills development	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		50,000			√		DA	GEA
3.	Organise Business Forums	Twifo Praso	x		x			20000			√		DA	BAC
4.	Undertake business counselling and follow-ups	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		10,000			√		DA	BAC
<b>Objective:</b> Increase Educational Infrastructure by 40% by the end of 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Educational Infrastructure and services delivery Programme														
5.	Construct 6-Unit Classroom Block	Akwakrom	x	x	x	x		900,000			√		DA	DED
6.	Construct 3-Unit Classroom block	Bimponegya	x	x	x	x		700,000			√		DA	DED
7.	Construct 2 No. KG block	Gyaware Mbaadziamo	x	x	x	x		500,000		500,000	√		DA	DED
8.	Supply 1000 Duals Desk	Districtwide	x	x				1,000,000			√		DA	DED
9.	Supply 150 Hexagonal Desk	Districtwide		x	x			400,000			√		DA	DED
10.	Supply 200 Teachers Tables and Chairs	Districtwide			x	x		480,000			√		DA	DED
11.	Renovate 2 No. School Block	Nyamebekye Otuano Camp	x	x	x	x		500,000			√		DA	DED
<b>Objective:</b> Increase BECE pass rate to 99.8% by the end of 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Educational Infrastructure and services delivery Programme														
12.	Support the organisation of Mock for BECE Candidate	Districtwide	x	x					10,000		√		DA	DED
<b>Objective:</b> Increase percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources from 76.4% to 95% by 2029														

<b>Programme: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme</b>															
13.	Construct 5 No. Mechanised boreholes	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x		500,000			√		DA	CWSA	
14.	Construct 5 No. Manual boreholes	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x		350,000			√		DA	CWSA	
15.	Repair 5 No. boreholes	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x		100,000			√		DA	CWSA	
16.	Redevelop 5 No. boreholes	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x		200,000			√		DA	CWSA	
<b>Objective: Increase proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services from 36.7% to 80% by 2029</b>															
<b>Programme: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme</b>															
17.	Maintain Final Disposal Site and Evacuation of Refuse Dumps	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		110,000			√		DA	Zoomlion	
18.	Organize Monthly Sanitation Exercise	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		80,000			√		DA	GHS	
19.	Undertake Public Education on Sanitation Issues and WASH activities	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		20,000			√		DA	GHS/ UINCEF	
20.	Implements CLTS & ODF Activities	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		40,000			√		DA	GHS/UNI CED	
<b>Objective: Reduce the number of communities affected by disaster (Bush fire, Flood) from 15 to 0 by 2029</b>															
<b>Programme: Disaster Prevention, Climate Change &amp; Afforestation Programme</b>															
21.	Dredge and Desilt Streams, Drains and Gutters.	Districtwide		x	x			80,000			√		DA	NADMO	
22.	Undertake Disaster Prevention Campaigns and Support Disaster related activities and interventions	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000			√		DA	NADMO	
23.	Undertake Climate related activities including Tree Planting	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		45,000			√		DA	NADMO/ FC	
<b>Objective: Eradicate illegal mining activities by the end of 2029</b>															
<b>Programme: Corporate Mining programme</b>															
24.	Combat illegal mining operations in the District	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000			√		DA	GPS/MC	
<b>Objective: Construct 8 No. Health Facilities by the end of 2029</b>															
<b>Programme: Health Care and services delivery programmes</b>															

25.	Construct 1 No CHPS Compound	Haasowdze		x	x	x			1,200,000			√		DA	DHD
26.	Renovate 2 No. CHPS Compound	Aduabeng Osenagya	x	x					400,000			√		DA	GHS
<b>Objective:</b> Reduce malaria case fatality from 0.05 to 0.00 by the end of 2029 and support for other infectious diseases															
<b>Programme:</b> Health Care and services delivery programmes															
27.	Provide support for fighting HIV COVID-19 & other infectious diseases	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			100,000			√		DA	DHD
28.	Procure motorbikes for community outreach	Districtwide		x					20,000			√		DA	DHD
<b>Objective:</b> Increase Percentage of road network in good condition from 28.3 to 80% by the end of 2029															
<b>Programme:</b> District Road Improvement Programme															
29.	Construct 2 No. Culverts	Twifo Tema Ayigbe	x	x	x	x				200,000		√		DA	DRIP
30.	Reshape at least 100km of feeder roads in the District, DRIP	Districtwide		x	x					500,000		√		DA	DRIP/DF R
31.	Road Sensitisation programme	Districtwide							10,000			√		DA	RSC
<b>Objective:</b> Increase percentage of communities with good Communication Network from 41.8% to 80% by 2029															
<b>Programme:</b> Information Communication and Technology Programme															
32.	Liaise with Ministry of communication Digital Technology and Innovations to extend Network to areas without Network	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			60,000			√		DA	MoCDTI
<b>Objective:</b> Prepare and update layout for at least 10% of the communities by the end of 2029															
<b>Programme:</b> Land Use & Spatial Development Programme															
33.	Facilitate the acquisition of land in the District	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			100,000			√		DA	TA
34.	Prepare at least 1 Local Plan	Aduabeng	x	x	x	x			50,000			√		DA	TA
<b>Objective:</b> Undertake Street naming and property addressing in at least 10% of the total communities in the district by the end of 2029															
<b>Programme:</b> Land Use & Spatial Development Programme															
35.	Undertake Street Naming and Property Addressing (Install &	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x			40,000			√		DA	LUSPA

	Maintain at least 20 Street Signage Post)													
<b>Objective:</b> Ensure all 5 sub-structures are functioning by the end of 2026 and strengthen the efficiency of the Assembly														
<b>Programme:</b> Local governance and institutional development programmes														
36.	Organise training for staff and Assembly Members (Capacity Building)	Twifo Praso			x	x		40,000	30,000		√		DA	ILGS
37.	Organise yearly community visits	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			30,000		√		DA	TA
38.	Procure office equipment, supplies and consumables and repairs of vehicles	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x	148,606	150,000			√		DA	PPA
39.	Construct of Revenue Post	Twifo Praso				x			50,000		√		DA	FD
40.	Undertake quarterly Monitoring of projects in the District.	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		60,000			√		DA	ADT
41.	Undertake Mid-year Review of APP	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		10,000			√		DA	AFD
42.	Undertake Specific Project Inspection	Selected Project	x	x	x	x			8,000		√		DA	APB
43.	Write Proposals to solicits for projects	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		40,000			√		DA	PAB
44.	Undertake yearly evaluation of projects	Districtwide	x	x	x	x		50,000			√		DA	PAB
45.	Prepare 2030 Annual Action Plan and Budget	Twifo Praso				x		50,000			√		DA	ADT
46.	Report on Progress of the DMTDP	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x		10,000			√		DA	ADT
47.	Prepare 2030-2034 Medium Term Development Plan	Twifo Praso				x		150,000			√		DA	ADT
48.	Implement Community Initiated Projects	Selected Projects	x	x	x	x		200,000			√		DA	TA
49.	Renovates Area Council	Nyinase	x	x	x	x		200,000			√		DA	AC
50.	Renovate Staff Bungalow	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x			200,000		√		DA	ADT
<b>Objective:</b> Increase percentage of communities with access to electricity from 68% to 85% by 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Electricity Extension and Street Lighting Programme														

51.	Repair and Install at least 200 No. street bulbs and repairs others	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			120,000		√		DA	ECG
52.	Liase with ECG to link communities with electricity to the national grid	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			30,000		√		DA	ECG
<b>Objective:</b> Increase in Agricultural production by 80% by 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Agricultural Mechanisation and improvement programme														
53.	Undertake quarterly monitoring visits to all operational areas.	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			10,000		√		DA	MoFA
54.	Undertake frequent visits by AEAs	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			10,000		√		DA	MoFA
55.	Establish 5No. demonstrations on rice and cassava production technologies.	Selected areas	x	x	x	x			200,000		√		DA	MoFA
56.	Train 100. oil palm farmers on the value chain	Twifo Praso				x			100,000		√		DA	MoFA
57.	Train 100. Rice farmers on the value chain	Twifo Praso	x						100,000		√		DA	Mofa
58.	Train at least 500 farmers on Good Agricultural Practices	Twifo Praso	x	x	x	x			20,000		√		DA	MoFA
59.	Celebrate Farmers day	Districtwide				x			120,000		√		DA	MoFA
<b>Objective:</b> Ensure 90% of Child Management Cases resolved by the end of every year														
<b>Programme:</b> Social Protection Programme														
60.	Undertake Monthly radio sensitization on child right promotion, child labour teenage pregnancy and parentage	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			10,000		√		DA	SWCD
<b>Objective:</b> Empower 50% of PWDs in income generating skills														
<b>Programme:</b> Social Protection Programme														
61.	Support 60 No. PWD's in education and income generation	Selected PWDs	x	x	x	x			316,000		√		DA	PWD
62.	Purchase 15 No. assistive devices for PWD's	Selected PWDs	x	x	x	x			10,000		√		DA	PWD
63.	Monitor of PWDs Activities	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			5,000		√		DA	PWD

<b>Objective:</b> Undertake quarterly Gender Responsive Programmes every year														
<b>Programme:</b> Gender Equality Programmes														
64.	Undertake sensitization on gender base violence, Right, Child Labour, defilements and it implications in 5 selected schools	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			10,000		√		DA	MoGSP
65.	Undertake sensitization on gender base violence, Right, Child Labour, defilements and it implications in 5 selected communities	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			10,000		√		DA	MoGSP
66.	Construct 2 No Changing rooms	Selected Sch.	x	x				80,000			√		DA	GES
<b>Objective:</b> Increase IGF by 100% by 2029														
<b>Programme:</b> Revenue Mobilisation & Management Programme														
67.	Undertake property valuation	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			80,000		√		DA	LVD
68.	Undertake data collection for revenue mobilisation	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			30,000		√		DA	SD
69.	Update revenue mobilisation software	Districtwide	x	x	x	x			40,000		√		DA	MIS

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS**

#### **7.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides the roadmap of how Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will be conducted. It will assist the District Assembly to measure progress towards the achievement of the DMTDP goals and objectives in a structured way. It will also provide a clear direction on how specific activities and results of the DMTDP will be realised.

The specific monitoring responsibilities carried out by various bodies at this level are also discussed in this chapter. The basis for monitoring at this level is the district specific indicators and the core indicators disaggregated from the national level. Each MMDA produces quarterly and annual progress reports from the monitoring exercises using a prescribed format provided in the Monitoring & Evaluation guidelines. This assist in the identification of the most demand driven programmes and projects and best practices to be adopted by the district.

The chapter also gives a brief stakeholder analysis of all stakeholders, a brief narrative on intended evaluation and brief narrative on intended Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) as well as summary on a framework to enhance knowledge management and learning

#### **7.2 Stakeholder Analysis**

The effective implementation of the MTDP requires the involvement of all stakeholders in the district. This stakeholder analysis is critical to ensure and enhance the participation of all, improve interaction and thereby ensure inclusion of all. Table 7.1 shows the stakeholders, the roles they play and their responsibilities.

**Table 7.1: Stakeholder Matrix**

No	Stakeholder	Interests, Roles and Responsibilities
1.	MLGCRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Facilitate relationship between MMDAs and donors</li> <li>➤ Provide support in the implementations of programmes and project</li> </ul>
2.	OHLGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Recruits staff for the Assembly</li> </ul>
3.	NDPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provide guidelines and development of framework for Planning</li> <li>➤ Provide capacity building</li> <li>➤ Technical backstopping in the preparation of Plans</li> </ul>
4.	Institutes of Local Governance Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Capacity Building of staff</li> </ul>
5.	Regional Coordinating Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Harmonise District Plans into Regional Plans</li> <li>➤ Undertake monitoring and evaluation of district projects</li> <li>➤ Provide technical backstopping to the district</li> </ul>
6.	Traditional Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ They influence decision making</li> <li>➤ Provision of space for development programmes and projects</li> </ul>
7.	Member of Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Initiate and support projects with MPs DACF</li> <li>➤ Responsible for collating the concerns of the people</li> </ul>
8.	MPCU Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Plan, implement, monitor and evaluate programmes and projects of the Assembly</li> </ul>
9.	General Assembly/ Assembly Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ They make bye-laws and approve plans and budgets</li> <li>➤ They champion the needs of their electorates and monitor projects</li> </ul>
10.	Decentralised and Non-Decentralised Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Responsible for implementation of policies</li> <li>➤ Provision of social, economic and other services</li> </ul>
11.	Office of the Administrator of DACF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Disburse DACF for implementing activities in the Plan</li> <li>➤ Monitor MMDAs DACF programmes and projects</li> </ul>
12.	Political Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Act as pressure groups</li> <li>➤ Evaluate the performance of government</li> </ul>
13.	Unit Committee Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Enforce bye-laws</li> <li>➤ Provide mechanisms of representation, participation and accountability at the lowest level</li> </ul>
14.	Area Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Area council</li> <li>➤ Assist in the mobilisation of revenues</li> </ul>
15.	Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Act as donors for various programmes and projects</li> <li>➤ Monitor projects</li> </ul>
16.	CSOs/NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Act as advocates</li> <li>➤ Initiate projects</li> <li>➤ Demand accountability and transparency</li> </ul>
17.	Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Inform and educate the public</li> <li>➤ Ensure transparency and accountability</li> </ul>

### **7.3: Monitoring Matrix or Results Framework**

This section depicts the monitoring of activities that will take place when implementing the MTDP. The matrix contains the District core indicators as well as the District specific indicators to monitor the MTDP and report as such. A baseline has been established to serve as a reference point in measuring achievement. This will be used in the Quarterly and Annual progress reporting to RCC and NDPC. At the District Assembly level, the entire monitoring team which includes all members of the DPCU as well as other co-opted members in the monitoring of development programmes and projects. At the Regional and National level, the RCC and Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs (MLGCRA) as well as the office of the DACF will also undertake their monitoring to ensure that development is on track.

The table below provides the Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework detailing the indicators, indicator type, baseline information, targets, monitoring frequency and responsibility to ensure effective monitoring of programmes and projects pencilled for the 4-year period.

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**Table 7.2: Monitoring Matrix**

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	2024 Baseline	2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2026	2027	2028	2029			
<b>Goal 1: Promote Local Economic Development and employments</b>											
<b>Objective:</b> Reduce unemployment from 14.1% to 5% by the end of 2029											
<b>Programme:</b> Local Economic Development Programmes											
No. of 24 hr. Economy Market Constructed	Count of 24 hr. Economy Market	Output	0	0	1	1	2	2	-	Yearly	DA
Employment Rate	Percentage increase in employment	Outcome	0	85.9%	87%	89%	90%	95%	-	Yearly	DA
No. of New Industries established	Count of No. of New Industries established	Output	1	1	2	3	4	5	-	Yearly	DA
Number of new jobs created	Count of No. of New jobs created	Output	1	1	2	3	4	5	-	Yearly	DA
<b>Goal 2: Improve agricultural production</b>											
<b>Objective:</b> Increase in Agricultural production by 80% by 2029											
<b>Programme:</b> Agricultural Mechanisation and improvement programme											
Change in Total Output of Crop Production.	Percentage increase in Total Output of Crop Production.	Outcome	56%	60%	70%	80%	90%	95%	-	Yearly	DA
Change in livestock production	Percentage increase in livestock production	Outcome	64%	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	-	Yearly	DA
Change in Poultry production	Percentage increase in Poultry production	Outcome	78%	80%	85%	90%	95%	98%	-	Yearly	DA
Change in arable land under cultivation	Percentage increase in arable land under cultivation	Outcome	62.2%	62.5%	64.6%	69%	72%	80%	-	Yearly	DA
<b>Goal 3: Improve the financial base of the Assembly</b>											
<b>Objective:</b> Increase IGF by 100% by 2029											
<b>Programme:</b> Revenue Mobilisation & Management Programme											

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	2024 Baseline	2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2026	2027	2028	2029			
Change in IGF	Percentage increase in IGF Generation	Outcome	20%	20%	10%	10%	10%	100%	-	Yearly	DA
Purchase of Revenue Software	Count of Revenue Software Used	Output	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	Yearly	DA
<b>Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all</b>											
<b>Objective:</b> Increase BECE pass rate to 99.8% by the end of 2029											
<b>Programme:</b> Educational Infrastructure and services delivery Programme											
BECE Pass Rate	Percentage Change in BEDE Pass rate.	Outcome	98.67%	99%	99.2%	99.4%	99.6%	99.9%	-	Yearly	DA
<b>Objective:</b> Construct at least 20 No. Educational facilities by the end of 2029											
<b>Programme:</b> Educational Infrastructure and services delivery Programme											
Increase in school Infrastructure	Count of No. of School Block Built.	Output	0	0	8	4	4	4	-	Yearly	DA
Increase in school Furniture	Count of no. of school desk procured.	Output	270	0	1350	1350	1350	1350	-	Yearly	DA
<b>Goal 5: Ensure Quality Health Care and Service delivery</b>											
<b>Objective:</b> Construct 8 No. Health facilities by the end of 2029											
<b>Programme:</b> Health Care and services delivery programmes											
Increase in health facilities	Count of Health facilities to be constructed	Output	0	0	3	1	1	1	-	Yearly	DA
<b>Objective:</b> Reduce malaria case fatality from 0.05 to 0.00 by the end of 2029 and support for other infectious diseases											
<b>Programme:</b> Health Care and services delivery programmes											
Change in Prevalence of malnutrition	Percentage change in Prevalence of malnutrition	Outcome	0.05	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	Yearly	DA
Change in HIV incidence rate	Percentage change in HIV incidence rate	Outcome	37.19/100,000	-	25/100,000	15/100,000	10/100,000	0.00	-	Yearly	DA
Change in Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	Percentage change in Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	Impact	0.05	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	Yearly	DA

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	2024 Baseline	2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2026	2027	2028	2029			
Change in Maternal mortality ratio	Percentage change in Maternal mortality ratio	Impact	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	Yearly	DA
<b>Goal 6: Ensure adequate social protection coverage</b>											
<b>Objective:</b> Ensure 90% of Child Management Cases resolved by the end of every year											
<b>Programme:</b> Social Protection Programme											
Child management Cases	Percentage of cases resolved	Output	70%	-	90%	90%	90%	90%	-	Yearly	DA
Change in Recorded Cases of Child abuse	Count of recorded cases in child abuse	Outputs	185	-	100	80	60	20	-	Yearly	DA
<b>Objective:</b> Support at least 10% of registered PWDs yearly,											
<b>Programme:</b> Social Protection Programme											
<b>Objective:</b> Empower 50% of PWDs in income generating skills											
<b>Programme:</b> Social Protection Programme											
PWD support	Percentage of PDA supported	Outcome	7%	-	20%	30%	40%	50%	-	Yearly	DA
<b>Goal 7: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all</b>											
<b>Objective:</b> Increase percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources from 76.4% to 95% by 2029											
<b>Programme:</b> Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme (WASH)											
Change in population with access to safe water	Percentage increase in population with access to safe water	Outcome	76.4%	84.4%	85%	88%	90%	95%	-	Yearly	DA
Change in Schools with boreholes	Percentage increase in Schools with boreholes	Outputs	83%	83%	85%	88%	90%	100%	-	Yearly	DA
<b>Objective:</b> Increase proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services from 36.7% to 80% by 2029											
<b>Programme:</b> Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme (WASH)											
Change in population with access to improved sanitation services	Percentage increase in population with access to improved sanitation services	Outcome	36.7%	40%	44%	49%	56%	61%	-	Yearly	DA

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	2024 Baseline	2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2026	2027	2028	2029			
Change in schools with toilet facilities	Percentage increase in schools with toilet facilities	Outputs	85.1%	87.1%	89.1%	91%	93%	95%	-	Yearly	DA
<b>Goal 8: Achieve gender equality</b>											
<b>Objective:</b> Undertake quarterly Gender Responsive Programmes every year											
<b>Programme:</b> Gender Equality Programmes											
Gender programmes	Count of gender programmes undertaken	Output	4	4	4	4	4	4	-	Yearly	DA
Gender projects	Count of gender projects undertaken	Outputs	0	1	0	2	2	2	-	Yearly	DA
<b>Goal 9: Ensure proper land use and other spatial development activities</b>											
<b>Objective:</b> Prepare and update layout for at least 10% of the communities by the end of 2029											
<b>Programme:</b> Land Use & Spatial Development Programme											
Change in commu. with layout	Increase in percent of communities with Layout	Outputs	1.5%	2%	4%	6%	8%	10%	-	Yearly	DA
<b>Objective:</b> Undertake Street naming and property addressing in at least 10% of the total communities in the district by the end of 2029											
<b>Programme:</b> Land Use & Spatial Development Programme											
Change in communities with street named	Increase in percentage of communities with street names	Output	0.8%	2%	4%	6%	8%	10%	-	Yearly	DA
<b>Goal 10: Build resilient infrastructure (Road, Electricity, security, ICT and Telecom)</b>											
<b>Objective:</b> Increase Percentage of road network in good condition from 28.3 to 80% by the end of 2029											
<b>Programme:</b> District Road Improvement Programme											
Change of road in good condition	Percentage increase of road network in good condition	Outcome	28.3%	30%	50%	60%	70%	80%	-	Yearly	DA
<b>Objective:</b> Increase percentage of communities with access to electricity from 68% to 85% by 2029											
<b>Programme:</b> Electricity Extension and Street Lighting Programme											
Change of communities with access to electricity	Percentage change of communities with access to electricity	Outcome	68%	70%	75%	82%	84%	85%	-	Yearly	DA

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	2024 Baseline	2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2026	2027	2028	2029			
<b>Objective:</b> Increase percentage of communities with good Communication Network from 41.8% to 80% by 2029											
<b>Programme:</b> Information Communication and Technology Programme											
Change in No. of communities with good network	Percentage in communities with good network	Outputs	36%	36%	40%	50%	60%	80%	-	Yearly	DA
Goal 11: Combat climate change, disaster and its impacts											
<b>Objective:</b> Reduce the number of communities affected by disaster (Bush fire, Flood) from 15 to 0 by 2029											
<b>Programme:</b> Disaster Prevention, Climate Change & Afforestation Programme											
Change in communities affected by bush fire	Count of communities affected by bush fire	Outputs	15	12	10	5	2	0	-		
Goal 12: Eradicates illegal mining activities and ensure responsible mining											
<b>Objective:</b> Eradicate illegal mining activities by the end of 2029											
<b>Programme:</b> Corporate Mining programme											
Change in communities with galamsey	Percentage decrease in communities with illegal mining activities	Outputs	11.5%	10%	5%	0	0	0	-	Yearly	DA
Goal 13: Strengthen security and institutional capacity of the District Assembly											
<b>Objective:</b> Ensure all 5 sub-structures are functioning by the end of 2026 and strengthen the efficiency of the Assembly											
<b>Programme:</b> Local governance and institutional development programmes											
No. Functioning Sub-Structures	Count of sub-structure Functioning	Outputs	3	3	5	5	5	5	-	Yearly	DA
<b>Objective:</b> Minimise Reported cases of Crime by 50% by the end of 2029											
<b>Programme:</b> Local governance and institutional development programmes											
No. of reported cases of crime	Count of reported cases of crime	Outputs	9	9	6	4	3	1	-	Yearly	DA

## **7.4 Evaluation Arrangement**

Systematic Evaluation of the DMTDP and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards the implementation of Plan and will further help to:

- ❖ Provide information for effective coordination of District programmes at the regional level
- ❖ Document lessons learned from the implementation of programmes and projects
- ❖ Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the district
- ❖ Assess whether DMTDP developmental targets were being met
- ❖ Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact
- ❖ Identify the appropriate interventions that will increase the responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries
- ❖ Demonstrate results to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency

At the District level, the activities of evaluation will be the responsibility of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) led by the District Development Planning Officer and District Sectorial Departments. Pre-project, Mid-Term and Expo evaluation will be conducted before, mid and after the project respectively to assess whether the objective of the intervention has yielded the expected result. Also, a concept note will be prepared on each project before execution to ensure the relevance and alternative actions that can be developed to ensure the achievement of the desired result.

## **7.5 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements: -**

Project Monitoring formally begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts, and it is directed at ensuring progress according to schedule, standard quality of work, and the correct delivery of inputs (including labour) according to time, quality and quantity. The Monitoring Report shall be prepared according to the format (as prescribed by NDPC, 1995).

Monitoring and Evaluation is a means to measure the success of the four-year District Medium Term Development Plan.

The effectiveness of policies, programmes and projects is achieved by monitoring objectively verifiable indicators which will require data gathering. Data collection activity provides a fundamental agenda for effective PM&E. The DPCU in the driver's seat will compile a register of all on-going

programmes and projects in the District. This register will regularly be updated with details on each activity such as

- ❖ Time: When the project/programme started and the expected completion date
- ❖ Costs: Amount allocated to the projects, contract sum, expenditure to date and the amount left to be paid
- ❖ Location: where the project is situated
- ❖ Source of Funding: Where the funds were released from
- ❖ Status of Project: The stage of completion of the project.
- ❖ Project detailed description
- ❖ Execution Partners: Project executioner, contractor and consultant.

Data will also be collected from both primary and secondary sources. It will be collected from DPCU Meetings, Field Visits, Administration of questionnaires, Office files/archives. Data validation will also be conducted to avoid errors and inconsistencies for final progress reporting.

According to the NDPC's LI 2232, the MMDAs are to submit quarterly and annual progress reports on the implementation of the Annual Action Plan. These reports will contain the core indicators and target, programmes and projects as well as PM%E. Details of the progress report format are found in figure 18 below.

**Figure 18: Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format**

<p><b>Title Page</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Name of the MMDA</li><li>ii. Time period for the M&amp;E report</li></ol> <p><b>Introduction</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Summary of achievements and challenges with the implementation of the MTDP</li><li>ii. Purpose of the M&amp;E for the stated period</li><li>iii. Processes involved and difficulties encountered</li></ol> <p><b>M&amp;E Activities Report</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Programme/Project status for the quarter or year</li><li>ii. Update on funding sources and disbursements</li><li>iii. Update on indicators and targets</li><li>iv. Update on critical development and poverty issues</li><li>v. Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations</li><li>vi. Participatory M&amp;E undertaken and their results</li></ol> <p><b>The Way Forward</b></p>
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**Table 7.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Budget for 2026-2029**

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME																ACTORS	BUDGET
	2026				2027				2028				2029					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
<b>Implementation Monitoring</b>																		
Quarterly Project Monitoring																	DPCU+ AM	120,000
Mid-year Review Meeting																	DPCU+ AM	40,000
Specific Project Inspection																	Inspection Team	32,000
Monitoring of PWDs Activities																	Inspection Team	20,000
<b>Annual Progress Report (APR) Preparation &amp; Dissemination</b>																		
Data Collection																	District Statistician	60,000
Preparation of draft APR																	PU	50,000
DPCU Meeting to review draft APR																	DPCU+	30,000
Final APR Preparation and Submission																	PU	20,000
Quarterly APR preparation and Submission																	DPCU+	20,000
<b>DMTDP Evaluation</b>																		
Mid-year Review and Evaluation																	DPCU+	50,000
Terminal Evaluation																	DPCU+	80,000
Specific Evaluations and studies																	Consultant	70,000

### 7.6 Knowledge Management and Learning

The concept of knowledge management and learning has become very imperative in the development discourse. This is to ensure continues improvement, sustainable and avoid repeating mistakes. It also ensures harnessing the best practices for the best outcome in the process of implementing activities. *Annex 2* shows details of knowledge mapping matrix and competency matrix for learning.

### 7.6.1 Knowledge Mapping Matrix

The concept of knowledge management and learning has become very necessary in the development paradigms. This is to ensure continues improvement, sustainability and avoid repeating mistakes. It also ensures harnessing the best practices for the best outcome in the process of implementing activities. The table below shows details of knowledge mapping matrix for learning.

**Table 7.4: Knowledge Mapping Matrix**

<b>Knowledge Area</b>	<b>Knowledge Holders</b>	<b>Knowledge Sources</b>	<b>Knowledge Gaps</b>
Records Managements	All officers Records Management Unit	Records Management Unit Manual	Training needed for Departmental heads and Unit
Revenue Mobilisation	Consultant	Software/data	Data Capturing and bill generation/Software usage
Information and Technology Development	Management Information System Officer	Smart Work Place (SWP) Training Manual	IT Skills needed for head of Dep't & Unit
Monitory & Evaluation	M&E Officer, researchers	Evaluation reports, data analysis, research studies	Limited expertise in data analysis and interpretation
Local Governance	Assembly Members New Assembly Staff	Local Governance Institutes	Limited Knowledge in Local Governance

### 7.6.2 Competency Matrix for Learning

The competency matrix will assist to identify, assess and develop the skill and knowledge of individuals of the various decentralized departments, stakeholders in implementing the District Medium Term Development Plan.

**Table 7.5: Competency Matrix for Learning**

<b>Competency</b>	<b>Training Program</b>	<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>Learning Objectives</b>
Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring types and tools for Monitoring Evaluation methods, types and tools for evaluation	Ability to achieve deliverables	Achieve result of implemented project Able to measure achievement and give feedback
Project Management	Project planning, risk management, methodologies	Ability to develop project plans, manage risk and adapt to changes	Develop project plans, identify and mitigate risk
Financial Management	Budgeting, financial reporting, financial analysis	Ability to prepare budget, financial reports and analysis financial data	Prepare accurate budget, financial reports and analyse financial data to inform decision- making
Leadership and communication	Effective communication, Team building, conflict resolution	Ability to communicate effectively, build high performing teams and resolve conflict	Communicate effectively, build and lead high performing teams and resolve conflict in a constructive manner

## **CHAPTER EIGHT**

### **COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

#### **8.1 Introduction**

This chapter details on how the plan will be communicated effectively to the intended stakeholders. It details out the strategy, the activity, the intended audience and the method with which the information will get to beneficiaries.

#### **8.2: Brief Importance of Communication/Dissemination**

Communication is one of the vital ingredients in every organization or society. This does not only promote transparency, accountability and trustworthiness but also promotes development. In line with this, the district has put in place effective communication measures to ensure that this document is made available and accessible to the public in order to ensure inclusive tracking of development. It is also a known fact that development is not a cluster of benefits given to the people in need; rather it is a process by which people acquire greater ownership, control and self-responsibility over their own destiny.

The dissemination of the plan needs to enhance effective resource mobilization and for mobilizing the needed social support for sustainability of the programmes and projects. In view of the above, the following activities have been identified as strategies for creating awareness on the roles and expectations of the various stakeholders of the programmes and projects

#### **8.3 Communication and Dissemination Strategies**

The Medium-Term Development Plan would therefore be disseminated to its stakeholders through;

- a. The direct representatives of the people (General Assembly Meeting)
- b. Public hearings at the District Assembly and Area Council level
- c. The Assembly Website
- d. Town Hall Meetings
- e. District Planning Co-ordinating Unit Meetings
- f. Printed hard copies of which some will be made available at the client service unit
- g. Soft Copies (Pen drives, whatsapp etc.)

#### **8.4 Creation of Awareness**

To create public awareness on the roles of the various stakeholders in the implementation of the Assembly's Programmes and activities, the Assembly will take advantage of the existence of local FM stations and other electronic media to educate the public on roles of the various stakeholders towards the implementation of the Assembly's programmes and projects.

#### **8.5 Access to Information and Service Delivery**

To promote effective decentralization in the district and access to information and service delivery, the following measures have been put in place in order to make information easily accessible to the public;

- The Client Service Office has already been created for people to access information from the office.
- Notice boards will be mounted at vantage points mainly to highlight the Assembly's major projects and programmes to be under taken within the year.
- Assembly's projects and programmes will be documented in a form of flier and brochures which will be made available to the public.
- District Composite Annual Progress Reports will be distributed to various departments and all stakeholders.

Table 8.1 below gives details of the methods, audience, time frame and responsibilities on how the communication strategy will be done.

**Table 8.1: Dissemination & Communication Strategy**

No.	Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility
1.	Meeting with DPCU Members	To brief them about the new guidelines, get their inputs and the formation of Plan Preparation Team,	Extended DPCU Members including non-decentralised departments	Presentation	29/05/2025	DPCU Chairman
2.	Meeting with Political Leadership	To get them to make inputs, abreast them with the contents and generally appreciate the Plan	DCE, Presiding Member, MPs and Chairpersons of the Sub-Committees	Presentation	05/06/2025	DPCU
3.	Data Collection at Community Level	To get them to make inputs, abreast them with the contents and generally appreciate the Plan	Unit Committees and community Members, PWDs	Presentation and Plenary discussion	13-17/06/2025	PPT
4.	Organise Public Hearing at all Area Council and district Level for validation of inputs	For verification of inputs and corrections	All stakeholders, PWDs	Presentation	18-24/06/2025	PPT
5.	Organise Public Hearing at all Area Council and district level for draft plan	For final inputs and correction	All stakeholders, PWDs	Presentation	27/06/2025 - 02/07/2025	PPT
6.	Submission of Plan to NDPC	Technical backstopping of the Plan	NDPC	Draft documents	04/07/2025	DCD, DPO

7.	Approval of Plan at the General Assembly	To approve the Plan	General Assembly	Presentation	11/07/2025	DCD, DPO
8.	Distribution of Completed Document	To fulfil the requirement of National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (LI 2232) For recipients to be abreast with the content of the Plan for monitoring and evaluation purposes	All Assembly Members, Heads of Department and Units, Non-Decentralised Agencies, Traditional Authorities, NGOs and CBOs, RCC and NDPC etc.	Soft and Hard Copies	17/07/2025	DCD/DPO/RMU/MIS
9.	Marketing District Plan	Publishing the highlights of the Plan in the Print Media and Electronic Media (Website)	DPCU, Development Partners, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Traditional leaders	Meetings and highlights shared on the Internet/Website	31/07/2025	DCD, DPO, MIS
10.	Reporting on Progress of Activities	Ensure effective compilation and submission of quarterly and Annual Reports to stakeholders by various Departments to track and measure progress	DPCU, Information Service Department, Assembly Members and Heads of Departments	Reports	Quarterly/ Annually (2026-2029)	DCD, DPO
11.	Plan Review Meetings	Plan implementation assessed to determine whether implementation is on course and reviewed to reflect new needs	DPCU, Gender Desk, Information Service Department, Assembly Members, Agencies and other Stakeholders	Meeting with Audio Visuals	30/10/2027	DCD & DPO

## ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Bibliography

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**Annex 2: Members of the Plan Preparation Team**

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1.	Mr. Alfred Dadson	District Development Planning Officer –Secretary
2.	Mr. David Ali	District Statistics Officer
3.	Miss Elsie Nai	Physical Planning Officer
4.	Mr. Stephen Tetteh	Statistics and Planning (GES)
5.	Mr. Charles Minka	MIS (Agric. Department)
6.	Mr Ebenezer Eduful	District Budget Analyst
7.	Mr. Francis Philson	Central Administration
8.	Mrs. Patricia Azaliah	Gender Desk Officer
9.	Mr. Isaac Junior Toffey	MIS, District Health Directorate

**Annex 3: Members of the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit**

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	STATUS
1.	Mr. A. M. Awal Suhuyini	District Coordinating Director	Chairman
2.	Mr. Alfred Dadson	District Development Planning Officer	Secretary
3.	Mr. Ebenezer Eduful	District Budget Analyst	Member
4.	Mr. Alex F. Quaye	District Finance Officer	Member
5.	Mrs. Evelyn Kpaal	District Director of Ghana Health Service	Member
6.	Mrs. Augustina Attakora	District Director, Ghana Education Service	Member
7.	Mr. Gideon Edem Johnson	District Co-Operative Officer	Member
8.	Mr. John Tawiah Aidoo	Head of Department, Department of Agriculture	Member
9.	Mr. Kofi Kwakye	Head of Dep't, Social Welfare & Community Dev't	Member
10.	Madam Elsi Nai	Head of Department, Physical Planning Department	Member
11.	Mr. Eric Nyame	District Head, Works Department	Member
12.	Mr. Augustin Appiah	Development Planning Sub-committee Chairman	Member
13.	James K. Prah	District Director, (NADMO)	Member
14.	Mrs. Benedicta Abakah	District Director, Ghana Enterprise Agency	Member
15.	Mrs. Patricia Azaliah	Gender Desk Officer	Co-Opt
16.	Mr. David Ali	District Statistician	Co-Opt
17.	Mr. Francis Philson	Head of Department, Administration	Co-Opt
18.	Mr. Obri Mantey	Head of Department, Human Resource	Co-Opt

#### Annex 4: Abandoned Project

S/N	SCHOOL	FUNDING SOURCE	LOCATION	YEAR	STATUS
1.	6- Unit Classroom Block	GetFund	Attorkrom D/A	2011	Lintel level
	Toilet Block	GetFund		2011	Lintel level
	Staff Quarters	GetFund		2004	Lintel level
2.	1-Stotrey Classroom Block	Ghana@50	Praso A&D D/A	2008	Roofed
3.	3-Unit Classroom Block	GetFund	Ongwaso D/A	2002	Lintel level
4.	6- Unit Classroom Block	GetFund	Praso Catholic	2017	Lintel level
5.	6- Unit Classroom Block	GetFund	Ashire D/A	2012	Lintel level
6.	6- Unit Classroom Block	GetFund	Nkohunuho D/A	2012	Roofing stage
7.	6- Unit Classroom Block	GetFund	Subriso D/A	2012	Substructure
8.	3-Unit Classroom Block	GetFund	Brofoyedur D/A	2012	Lintel
9.	6- Unit Classroom Block	GetFund	Atresu D/A	2012	Lintel
10.	6- Unit Classroom Block	GetFund	Twifo Tema D/A	2012	Lintel
11.	6- Unit Classroom Block	GetFund	Tsintsinhwe D/A	2014	Lintel
12.	6- Unit Classroom Block	GetFund	Pewodie D/A	2016	Roofing
13.	Staff Quarters	GetFund	Kyeaboso D/A	2017	Lintel
14.	6- Unit Classroom Block	GetFund	Denyanse D/A	2017	Lintel
15.	6- Unit Classroom Block	GetFund	Asamoakrom D/A	2017	Roofed
16.	6- Unit Classroom Block	GetFund	Caanan D/A	2011	Lintel
17.	6- Unit Classroom Block	GetFund	Adjetey Camp	2017	Lintel
18.	12-Unit Classroom Block	GetFund	Morkwaa	2020	Decking
19.	10-Seater toilet	MSI	TWIPAS	2018	Window Level
20.	3 Unit Classroom Block		Datano	2007	Lintel
21.	10-seater toilet facility	MSI	Mampoma	2017	Plastering
22.	10-seater public toilet	MSI	Bepobeng	2017	Plastering
23.	10-seater public toilet	MSI	Twifo Ayaase	2017	Plastering
24.	10-seater public toilet	MSI	Wamaso	2017	Plastering
25.	Mechanised of borehole	PURC	Ntiamoakrom	2018	Borehole drilled
26.	Mechanised borehole	DACF	Twifo Praso	2022	Borehole drilled
27.	Mechanised borehole	DACF	Twifo Praso	2022	Borehole drilled
28.	Mechanised borehole	DACF	Abuboi	2022	Borehole drilled
29.	Community Library	DACF (MP)	Twifo Agona	2013	Roofed

### Annex 5: List of Community Initiated Projects

NO	COMMUNITY	CIP	IMPLEMENTATION STAGE
1.	Bimpong Egya	School Building	Pillar
2.	Bimponegya Nyamebekyere	K.G Classrooms	Foundation
3.	Domeabra	K.G Classrooms	Foundation
4.	Wususu	K.G Classrooms	Foundation
5.	Ntiamoah	CHPS Extension	Foundation
6.	Kenkuase	3 Unit Classroom Block	Gable
7.	Praso No. 1	Teacher's Quarters	Foundation Level
8.	Asare Kweku	3 Unit Unit Classroom Block	Roofing
9.	Akurakese	3 Unit Unit Classroom Block	Roofing
10.	Onwaso	3 Unit Classroom Block	Roofing
11.	Mampong	Nurse's Quarters	Foundation
12.	Daatano	Day Care Center	Foundation
13.	Ntafrewaso	4 Unit Classroom Block (Methodist School)	Finishing
14.	Ntafrewaso	Public Toilet	Gable
15.	Ntafrewaso	School Canteen	Finishing
16.	Ntefrewaso Nyamebekyere	Community CHPS Compound	Roofing
17.	Abodwese	Teacher's Bungalow	Foundation
18.	Kayireku	CHPS Compound	Roofing
19.	Maadziamon	Teacher's Quarters	Finishing
20.	Dokodoko	CHPS Compound	Finishing
21.	Abodom	Clinic	Window Level
22.	Tongo	6 Unit Classroom Block	Roofing
23.	Brofoyedur	Teachers Quarters	Plastering, Wiring,
24.	Brofoyedur	School Building	Plastering, Wiring,
25.	Wamaso	Extension of CHPS Compound	Windows Level
26.	Wamaso	Police Station	Finishing
27.	Wamaso	ICT Center	Finishing
28.	Mampoma	Market	Lintel
29.	Mampoma	Clinic	Foundation
30.	Aboabo	School Building	Gable
31.	Twifo Ayaase	Maternity Block (CHPS Comp)	Foundation
32.	Takyikrom	Basic School (Kg-Class 4)	Foundation
33.	Morkwa	Police Quarters	Window Level
34.	Sebenso	Bus Stop	Foundation
35.	Bremang	Bridge	Finishing
36.	Agona	Market	Finishing
37.	Kotokye	Maternity Block	Window Level
38.	Mintaso	Canteen	Foundation
39.	Mintaso	School block	Foundation
40.	Addadekofi	Classroom	Foundation
41.	Ningo	School Building	Foundation
42.	Tsimtsimhwe	Teachers Bungalow	Footing/Foundation
43.	Ayigbe Town	Teachers Bungalow	Foundation