

TWIFO HEMANG LOWER DENKYIRA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2026-2029.

**Prepared under the theme: “Resetting-Ghana Agenda:
Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and
Promoting Shared Prosperity”**

Prepared by
DPCU
THLDDA

AUGUST 2025

Foreword

It is with great pleasure that I present the 2025–2029 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly. This strategic document marks a vital transition from the successes of the 2021–2024 planning cycle, setting a new trajectory for development driven by the evolving needs of our communities and our unwavering commitment to progress.

The preparation of this Plan is rooted in the statutory mandate of the National Development Planning System Act, 1994 (Act 480). As the previous planning cycle concludes, this document serves as the roadmap for formulating, implementing, and monitoring specific programs, strategies, and projects designed to foster sustainable growth across the District.

In line with our commitment to participatory Planning and in alignment with national development aspirations, this Plan was developed through extensive consultations. We extend our deepest gratitude to all stakeholders Honourable Assembly Members, Heads of Departments, Agencies, and Institutions, Traditional Authorities and Sub-Structures, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), The Private Sector Community Members who contributed their time and expertise.

This Plan recognizes the pivotal role of the public sector as a catalyst for development. However, the true success of this framework lies in collective action. We call upon all stakeholders within our decentralized planning system to adhere closely to this Plan. By uniting our efforts and resources, we can ensure effective implementation and achieve the national goals envisioned in our overarching development framework.

Together, we can transform these strategies into tangible impacts for the people of Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira.



**HON. PATRICK FIABLE
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
TWIFO HEMANG LOWER DENKYIRA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

Acknowledgements

The District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU), under the astute leadership of the District Chief Executive, Hon. Patrick Fiabile, and the District Coordinating Director, Joyce Antoinette Kulevo, dedicated significant efforts to compile the 2025–2029 Medium Term Development Plan.

We extend our deepest gratitude to the General Assembly for their formal adoption of this plan, and to all stakeholders whose valuable contributions were essential to its development. Special thanks are due to Honorable Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities (Nananom), Sub-Structures and Community Representatives Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and NGOs the Private Sector Vulnerable Groups

As Chairman of the DPCU, I personally appreciate the relentless efforts of the **District Development Planning Officer**, all DPCU members, and the Heads of Departments, Agencies, and Institutions for their technical expertise and commitment.

It is our sincere belief that the effective implementation of this Plan will bring about transformative, positive impacts across our communities.

May the Good Lord bless us all in our collective endeavour.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2026–2029 MTDP is prepared in accordance with the **National Development Planning System Act, 1994 (Act 480)**. It succeeds the 2022–2025 planning cycle, seeking to consolidate previous gains while addressing emerging challenges in infrastructure, local economy, and social services. The plan aligns the district’s local priorities with the **National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework**, ensuring a synchronized approach to national growth. The Medium-Term Development plan is prepared based on the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF 2026 – 2029). The MTDPF is the framework for the preparation of District and Sector Plans. The Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly was mandated to prepare a comprehensive District Medium Term Development Plan 2026-2029, covering all projects and programmes to be executed in the District under the five thematic areas of the Medium-Term National Development Policy framework (MTNDPF, 2026-2029). These projects include those of the Decentralized and Non-Decentralized Departments of the Assembly to be funded through their respective sectors as well as investment projects to be funded by Development Partners and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO’s). To achieve this objective, a District Plan Preparation Team was formed with members from relevant agencies/departments to oversee the preparation of the Plan. The District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) served as the secretariat to the plan Preparation Team with the District Planning Officer as secretary under the supervision of the District Co-ordinating Director. The work of the Plan Preparation Team is prescribed under section 2(1) and 3 of the National Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 498) as well as those prescribed by the guideline for the preparation of Medium-Term Development Plan under Medium Term National Development Policy framework (MTNDPF, 2026-2029).

The detailed activities that went into the preparation of the MTDP (2026-2029) were data collection, analysis of the current situation of the District, proposal stages, involvement of the Plan Preparation Team, Assembly members, Community members, Opinion Leaders and the entire District through interviews and public fora. Community action plans were prepared and their aspirations were collated and captured in the programme of Action (POA).

Two public hearings for the adoption of the Plan were therefore organized with the active involvement of all stakeholders in the District. Thematically the scope of the MTDP (2026-2029) under the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2026-2029) was

focuses on the five (5) goals. Stabilize the economy by addressing high inflation, exchange rate pressures, and fiscal deficits, while fostering growth through diversification, Improve education and health services, reduce poverty, and enhance social protection, Develop resilient, high-impact infrastructure and address environmental challenges like illegal mining, Strengthen public service, reform the judiciary, combat corruption, and improve public safety and Enhance Ghana's global presence, competitiveness, and trade.

Priorities under the various goals of the Medium-Term National Development Policy framework (MTNDPF, 2026-2029) were discussed at series of Stakeholders fora and the development focus, goals, objectives, and strategies for the 2026-2029 have been identified

METHODOLOGY AND PARTICIPATION:

In accordance with the planning guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), this plan is anchored in the Government's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2026–2029), titled “Resetting Ghana Agenda: Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability, and Promoting Shared Prosperity”. The development of this plan adopted a **bottom-up, participatory approach**. The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) engaged in extensive community needs assessments to facilitate the preparation of Community Action Plans (CAPS) for communities in the District. The CAPs were validated at the Community level and harmonized of the three Area Council Plans. These were in turn harmonized for integration into the District Medium Term Development Plan-2026-2029. Key contributors included Traditional Authorities (Nananom), Assembly Members, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and the private sector, ensuring the plan remains a true reflection of the people's aspirations.

Key activities performed were as follows:

- Review of the harmonized development issues from Area Council Plans.
- Review of the harmonized development priorities of the Area Councils.
- Review of the harmonized SWOT analyses of Area councils
- Review of Departmental Data and Plans

For the purpose of situational Analysis of the District to be made, a workshop was organized for a cross section of the Departments of the Assembly and Development Partners for validation.

The following were considered:

- Identified the key development issues in the District.
- Prioritized the development needs of the District.
- Analysed the Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat (SWOT)
- Goals and Objective were set using the SMART
- Formulation of Programmes of Action
- Synthesis of Programme of Action into MTDP
- Develop Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)
- Public hearing and Adoption of DMTDP

Preparation for the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2026–2029) began with the formation of Plan Preparation Team, drawn primarily from the District Planning Coordinating Unit. The team composition is as follows:

1. Joyce Antoinette Kulevor – District Coordinating Director
2. Mawuli Doe – District Planning Officer
3. Gifty Ayimaa Yeboah – District Budget Analyst
4. Godwin Nana Kwofie – District Statistician
5. Rijard Ayine Alaala – Physical Planning Officer
6. Joseph Dadzie – Head of works
7. David Kuatudor – District Director of Agriculture
8. Amos Anning – District Social Development officer
9. Daniel Baah – District Health Director
10. Lucy Jacinta Essuah Nkansah – District Education Director

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BAC	BUSINESS ADVISORY CENTRE
BU	BUDGET UNIT
CA	CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION
DA	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
DACF	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND
DAs	DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES
DBA	DISTRICT BUDGET ANALYST
DCE	DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
DCD	DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR
DEOC	DISTRICT EDUCATION OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE
DHMT	DISTRICT HEALTH MANAGEMENT TEAM
DISEC	DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE
DMTDP	DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DOA	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DPCU	DISTRICT PLANNING AND COORDINATING UNIT
DPO	DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER
DRIP	DISTRICT ROAD IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME
ECG	ELECTRICITY COMPANY OF GHANA
EHU	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH UNIT
GES	GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE
GoG	GOVERNMENT OF GHANA
IA	INTERNAL AUDIT
IGF	INTERNALLY GENERATED FUND
LEAP	LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY
M&E	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
MMDAs	METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES
MP	MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
MTDP	MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
MTNDPF	MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

NADMO	NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION
NDPC	NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION
NER	NET ENROLMENT RATIO
NGO	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
ODF	OPEN DEFECATION FREE
OPD	OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT
PWDs	PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
RCC	REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL
SW	SOCIAL WELFARE
SWOT	STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND THREATS
THLDDA	TWIFO HEMANG LOWER DENKYIRA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
TOPP	TWIFO OIL PALM PLANTATION
UNICEF	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
WASH	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter describes the background of the district highlighting its Goal, vision, mission statement and the functions of the assembly. This chapter gives pictorial view of the district in term of regional and showing highlighting the major communities and the potentials of the district

1.1 Background of Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District

Legislative Instrument 2022 established the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District (THLDDA) Assembly by law in 2012. It was carved out of the erstwhile Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District and adopted the original name Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District. This was because of its growing population that hampered its administration. As a means of ensuring effective administration, holistic development as well as bring governance to the door step to citizenry and ensuring effective participation of the people, the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District became an offspring of Twifo Atimokwa Lower Denkyira District and was inaugurated in February, 2012 with Hemang as its capital.

1.1.1 Vision

The vision of the Twifo Hemang – Lower Denkyira District is to improve the standard of living of the people of the district.

1.1.2: Mission Statement

The Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly exists to facilitate total development of the people in the district within the context of good governance through effectively and efficiently mobilizing both human and material resources.

1.1.3 Goal

To enhance the quality of life for all residents within the District through effective, transparent and participatory local governance, ensuring sustainable socio-economic development, improved service delivery and efficient resource mobilization.

1.1.4 Functions of Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly

The functions of the assembly include the following.

- i. Promote local economic development
- ii. Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district
- iii. Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- iv. Sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district
- v. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district
- vi. Responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district.
- vii. Preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district
- viii. Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment.

1.1.5: Core Values

As an organization that strives to achieve excellence and deliver on its mandates as stipulated in the local governance Act 2016 (Act 936), it was imperative to be guided by values which aimed provide a vehicle in achieving the entity goals These core values are;

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. Accountability, | f. Client Oriented, |
| b. Creativity, | g. Diligence, |
| c. Discipline, | h. Equity, |
| d. Integrity, | i. Innovativeness. |
| e. Timeliness | j. Transparency |

1.1.6 Organogram of the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly

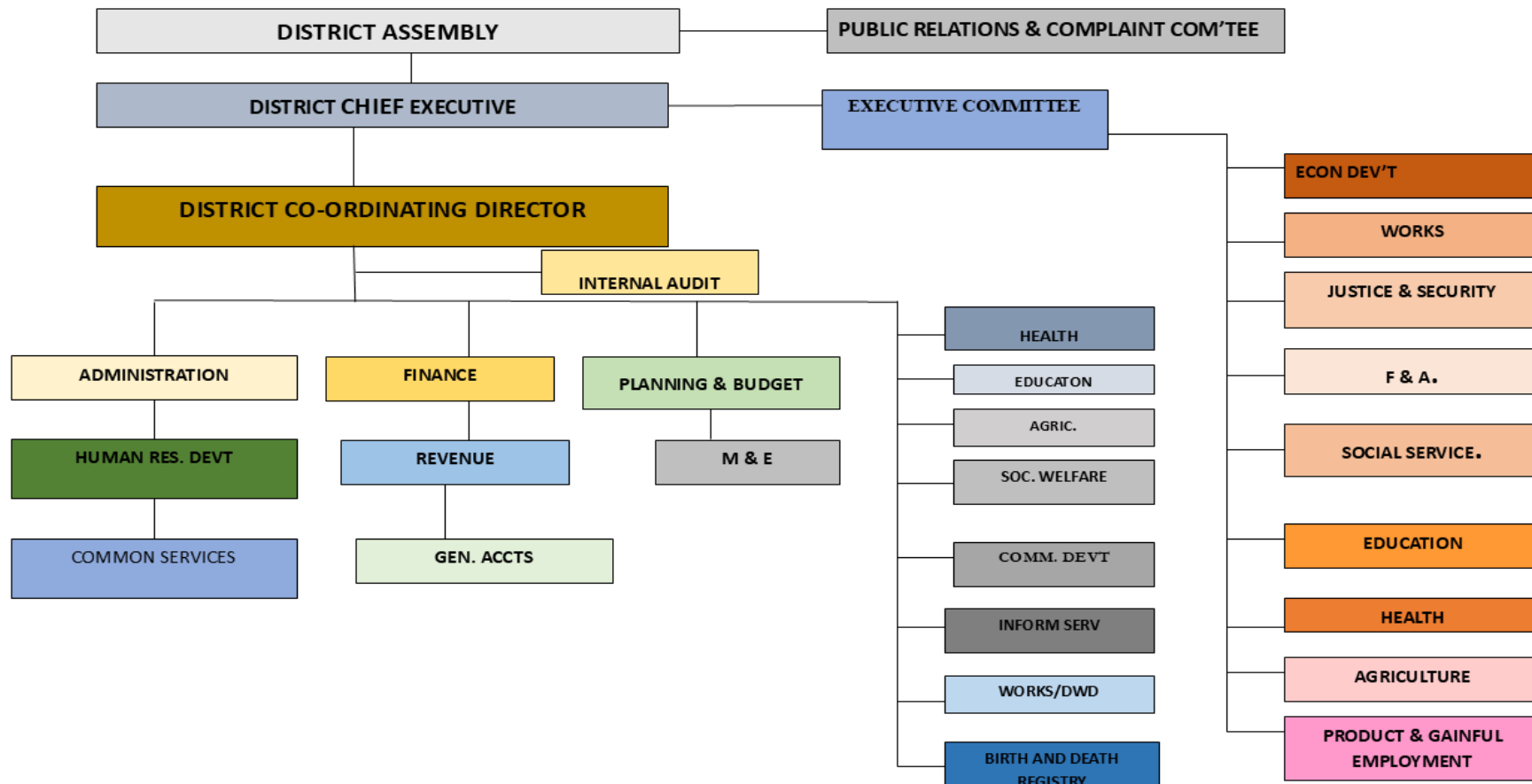


Fig 1.1: Organogram of the Assembly

1.1.7 Location and Size

Legislative Instrument 2022 established the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District (THLDDA) Assembly by law in 2012. The District is located on the northwestern part of the Central Region of Ghana. The Assin North Municipality and Assin South Districts bound it to the North by the Twifo Atti Morkwa District; to the South by the Abura-Asebu-Kwaman-Kese, Cape Coast Metropolis; to the West by the Wassa Mpohor District and to the East. The new district consists of two (2) paramountcies, namely: Hemang, Denkyira, and it is coterminous with the Hemang - Lower Denkyira constituency with about 96 communities and covers an area of 674km² making it one of the largest districts in the Central Region.

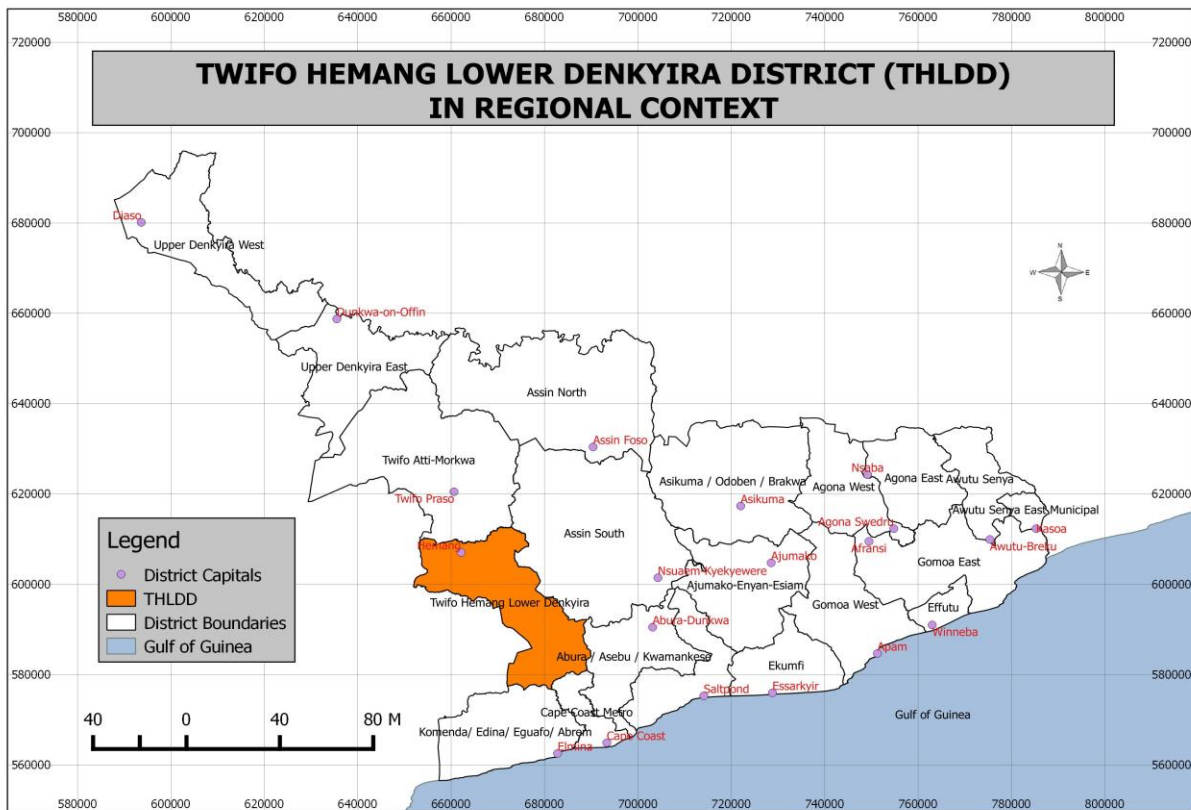


Fig 1.2: Location of Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira in the regional context

1.2. Structure of the 2026-2029 MTDP.

The Plan is structured into eight chapters. Chapter One, the introductory chapter, provides a brief background of the District, including its vision, mission, functions, core values, and the organizational structure (organogram) of the Assembly. Chapter Two presents a review of the previous Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) (2022–2025), covering performance assessment, financial review, the current situation of the District, as well as key issues and development needs. Chapter Three prioritizes the identified needs and provides projections to determine future demands over the four-year planning period. Building on this, Chapter Four outlines the development goals, objectives, and strategies, ensuring alignment with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF). Chapter Five details the programmes and projects to be implemented over the four years, based on the established objectives. Chapter Six presents the Annual Action Plan, specifying the activities to be undertaken each year. Chapter Seven outlines the monitoring and evaluation framework, including indicators for tracking progress and assessing performance. Finally, Chapter Eight focuses on the communication strategy, detailing how the Plan will be disseminated to stakeholders, including decision-makers and the general public, as well as the channels to be used for effective communication.

CHAPTER TWO: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction

Chapter two of this report discusses the Performance Review of the activities in the 2022-2025 Medium-Term Development plan under the theme; Agenda for Jobs; Creating prosperity for all (2022-2022) as well as the Financial Performance for the period. It also presents a detailed analysis of the current situation for the district as well as its profile. It concludes with a summary of the key development issues, as an outcome of the review conducted on the 2022-2025 DMTDP.

2.2 Performance Review

This section focusses on assessing the implementation of programmes and projects over the planned period thereby revealing the achievement and challenges which contributed positively or negatively to the plan execution and also helped in couching strategies to ensure the success of the ensuing plan. The MMTDP (2022-2025) was drawn and implemented in line with An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All. The DMTDP (2022-2025) has six Thematic Areas i.e.

- Economic development;
- Social development;
- Environment, infrastructure and human settlements;
- Governance, corruption and public accountability;
- Emergency Planning and Response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)
- Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation

However, the district performance review is limited to the first four thematic areas. The district encountered significant problems during the implementation of the DMTDP (2022-2022). The problems were heavily dependent on the untimely release and unreliability of the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), Over-reliance on Donor Partners and Low Internal Generated Revenue to support the District Budgets.

This year's performance aimed at impacts or outcomes of implemented planned programme and projects over the four-year period. It sheds light on outcome/impact of how each activity fared over each of the year under the thematic areas. The activities were assessed in line with their

baseline data, the set target for the year (s) and matched up against their actual achievements for the year. This gives clear interpretation on the implementation.

Table 2.1 Performance review (2022-2025)

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline 2021	2022-2025 Medium Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				year	Data	
Economic Development	Percentage change in Tourist arrival in the district	0	200	2025	60%	The target was not achieved.
	Percentage change in number of SMES with financial assistance from financial institution	10%	14%	2025	16%	Target was achieved
	Average productivity of selected crop (mt/ha)			2025		Almost all the target for the plan period were achieved
	i. Maize	9,570 (mt)	15,567.08mt		15,552.0 mt	
	ii. Cassava	98,186(mt)	66,987.70mt	2025	66,987.70mt	The target was achieved
	iii.					
	iv. Plantain	16,306(mt)	33,907.89mt	2025	33,907.89mt	The target was achieved
	v. Poultry	40,866	10%	2025	10%	The target was achieved
	vi. Sheep	7,705	5%	2025	5%	The target was achieved
	vii. Goat	11,517	5%	2025	5%	The target was achieved
Percentage change in industries establishment in the district	20%	100%	2025	200%	The target for the medium term was exceeded	
Percentage in arable land under cultivation	45%(20,718ha)	30,741ha	2025	10%	Target not achieved	

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline 2021	2022-2025 Medium Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				year	Data	
Social Development	Net enrolment Rate					Target not achieved
	i. Kg	95%	i. 98%	2025	i. 80.3%	
	ii. Pry	95%	ii. 99%	2025	ii. 95.2%	Target not achieved
	iii. J.H.S	45%	iii. 85.0%	2025	iii. 82.2%	Target not achieved
	iv. S.H. S	40%	iv. 75.6%	2025	iv. 72.8%	Target not achieved
	Gender Parity Index					
	i. Kg	0.99	0.99%	2025	0.92%	Target not achieved
	ii. Pry	1.07	0.99%	2025	0.95%	Target not achieved
	iii. J.H.S	1.02	0.99%	2025	0.93%	Target not achieved
	iv. S.H.S	0.98	0.99%	2025	1.11%	Target achieved
	Completion rate					Target achieved
	i. Kg	85%	100%	2025	136.66%	
	ii. Pry	95%	100%	2025	127.63%	Target achieved
	iii. J.H.S	80%	100%	2025	151.20%	Target achieved
	iv. S.H.S	11%	100%	2025	40.06%	Target not achieved
	Pass rate J.H.S	80%	100%	2025	90.33%	Target not achieved
	S.H.S	85%	70%	2025	31.0%	Target not achieved
Number of health facilities that are functional					Target achieved	
i.CHPS	13	17	2025	17		

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline 2021	2022-2025 Medium Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				year	Data	
	ii.Clinic	1	1	2025	1	Target achieved
	iii.Health Center	4	4	2025	4	Target achieved
	iv.Poly clinic	0	1	2025	0	Target not achieved
	v.Hospital	0	1	2025	0	Target not achieved
	vi.Number of under-five per mortality 1,000 live birth	50 deaths per 1,000 live births	10 deaths per 1,000 live births	2025	9 deaths per 1,000 live births	Target achieved
	vii. Number of HIV infections per year	25 new cases	15 cases	2025	42	Target not achieved
	iii. Percentage of Population with Access to Basic Healthcare Services (within 5 km radius, covered by NHIS, and attended by qualified health personnel when needed)”	50%	85%	2025	88%	Target exceeded due to expanded CHPS coverage, NHIS enrolment, and improved staffing
	Malnutrition Prevalence (%)					

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline 2021	2022-2025 Medium Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				year	Data	
	Wasting	55	0	2025	64	Higher than baseline
	Underweight	46	0	2025	58	Increased prevalence
	Stunting	44	0	2025	36	Higher than target
	Number of recorded cases of child abuse.					
	Sexual Abuse	86	0	2025	74	Number of cases has reduced
	Child labour	93	0	2025	106	Higher than baseline
	Child trafficking	2	0	2025	1	Still above the target
	Proportion of population with knowledge on child protection	40%	70%	2025	55%	Proportion of population with knowledge in child protection has improved significantly
	Change in the number of Child and Family Welfare cases	150	50	2025	70	Target not achieved
	Percentage of women in leadership	15%	50%	2025	12%	Target not achieved
	Percentage change in the vulnerable with vocational skills	30%	45%	2025	50%	Target achieved
	Percentage change in savings among vulnerable artisans	10%	30%	2025	25%	Not achieved
	Proportion change	15%	25%	2025	30%	Target exceeded

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline 2021	2022-2025 Medium Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				year	Data	
	Improved living conditions of PWDs					
	Percentage in crime	10%	5%	2025	12%	Target not achieved
	Percentage change in recorded cases of child abuse	22%	5%	2025	20%	Target not achieved
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage of road network in good condition	i. Feeder Road: 80km ii. Highway: 30km	i. Feeder road :58km ii. Highway: 137km	2025	i. Feeder road: 130km ii. 54	Target was not achieved but there was much improvement .
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity	85%	90%	2025	90%	Target was achieved
	Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water	65%	100%	2025	75%	Target was not achieved
	Percentage of communities with access to improved sanitation	65%	80%	2025	73%	Target was not achieved
	Percentage of ODF communities in the district	60%	85%	2025	50%	Target not achieved
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Percentage change in IGF	60%	100%	2025	100%	Target achieved
	Percentage change in public awareness of DA operations	50%	85%	2025	55%	Target not achieved

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline 2021	2022-2025 Medium Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				year	Data	
	Change in service delivery	50%	65%	2025	70%	Target exceeded
	Percentage change in training received by staff	50%	70%	2025	65%	Target not achieved
Emergency Planning and COVID Response	Percentage change in public awareness of DA operations	50%	85%	2025	55%	Target not achieved
	Number of communities affected by disaster	24	10	2025	45	Target exceeded
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	Percentage of annual plan implemented	88%	100%	2025	94.6%	Target not achieved

From the performance review table for the Twifo Hemang District, it was observed that while some development indicators were achieved or even exceeded, others were not attained during the plan period. In the area of economic development, indicators such as the percentage change in SMEs accessing financial assistance and industrial establishment exceeded their targets, indicating improvements in local economic activity. However, targets such as tourist arrivals and arable land under cultivation were not achieved, largely due to the lack of development of potential tourist sites and inadequate data collection exercises.

In the social sector, mixed results were recorded. While completion rates at most educational levels exceeded targets, net enrolment rates and Gender Parity Index targets were largely not achieved, suggesting challenges in equitable access and participation in education. Similarly, although most health facility targets were met, gaps remained in specialised facilities such as polyclinics.

Moreover, child sexual abuse, labour and trafficking reduced however, the zero target was not achieved.

Within the environment and infrastructure sector, progress was made in electricity coverage, but targets related to road conditions, safe water access, sanitation, and open defecation-free communities were not fully achieved. Governance and implementation indicators also fell short, including public awareness and overall plan execution.

Key factors contributing to achievements included support from development partners and NGOs, as well as efforts to mobilise internally generated funds. However, inadequate funding significantly constrained implementation, as a substantial proportion of planned financial resources was not realised. Lessons learnt include the need to strengthen revenue mobilisation, enhance partnerships, and improve planning and data systems to support effective implementation.

2.2.1 Financial Performance

This section presents the financial performance of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District over the period 2022–2025. It compares the total estimated cost of planned interventions with the actual funds received from various sources, including Government of Ghana (GoG), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), DACF-RFG, and support from development partners. The table further highlights the variances between expected and realized funds, providing a basis for assessing the district's fiscal capacity and implementation performance.

Table 2.2: Financial Performance 2022-2025

S/N	SOURCE OF FUND	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PLAN (2022-2025)	TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED (2022- 2025)	VARIANCE
1	GoG	13,761,861.22	12,633,594.40	1,128,266.82
2	IGF	2,325,598.57	1,929,734.33	395,864.24
3	DACF	21,523,967.72	7,370,329.25	14,153,638.47
4	DACF-RFG	6,009,625.95	1,208,548.28	4,801,077.67
5	UNICEF	137,500.00	62,500.00	75,000.00
6	MAG	119,804.92	119,804.92	0.00
7	CWSA-Free Water	194,393.84	84,598.46	109,795.38
8	GHANA COCOA FOREST REDD+	233,156.50	85,943.00	147,213.50
	Total	44,305,908.72	23,495,052.64	20,810,856.08

From table 2.2 that highlighted the Financial Performance (2022-2025) of the District Medium Term Plan, is vividly clear the district fell short of its projected revenue for the plan period. The district estimated a total Forty-Four Million Three Hundred and Five Thousand Nine Hundred **and Eight Ghana Cedis Seventy -Two pesewas (GHC44,305,908.72.)** However, at the end of the planned period the district realized an amount of Twenty-Three Million Four Hundred and Ninety-Five Thousand and Fifty Ghana Cedis, sixty-four pesewas, (GHC**23,495,052.64**) representing 53.03%.

Implications for MTDP Implementation

The table reveals a significant funding shortfall, with only about half of the total estimated cost of GHS 44.31 million being realized (GHS 23.50 million), resulting in a large variance of GHS 20.81

million. This gap has serious implications for the implementation of the MTDP, as many planned projects and programmes may be delayed, scaled down, or not executed at all. The substantial deficits in key funding sources such as DACF and DACF-RFG suggest constraints in executing infrastructure and social interventions, thereby affecting overall development outcomes within the district.

Revenue Mobilisation: Strategies and Challenges

To improve revenue mobilisation, the District Assembly implemented strategies such as strengthening revenue collection systems, intensifying public education on tax compliance, and engaging revenue collectors more effectively. Efforts were also made to widen the revenue base through property rate collection and market tolls. These measures contributed to some improvement in IGF performance, although targets were not fully achieved.

Despite these efforts, several challenges persist. These include low compliance among residents, inadequate logistics for revenue collection, weak enforcement mechanisms, and an overreliance on external funding sources such as DACF. Additionally, the rural nature of the district limits the revenue potential, as economic activities are largely informal and subsistence-based. Addressing these challenges is critical to enhancing financial sustainability and improving the implementation of future development plans.

2.3: Existing Conditions and Diagnosis

2.3. Demographic Characteristics

2.3.0 Geographic location

The Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District is located in the Central Region of Ghana and occupies a strategic position that has significant implications for its development. The district shares boundaries with Upper Denkyira East, Assin North, and other adjoining districts, which facilitates inter-district trade and socio-economic interactions. Its relative proximity to major commercial centres such as Cape Coast and Dunkwa-on-Offin enhances access to larger markets, thereby creating opportunities for the sale of agricultural produce and small-scale industrial goods.

The district is predominantly agrarian and lies within the forest ecological zone, characterised by fertile soils and favourable rainfall patterns. These conditions support the cultivation of crops such as cocoa, cassava, plantain, and maize, making agriculture a major driver of the local economy. The presence of natural resources, particularly forest reserves and arable land, provides opportunities for agro-based industries and value addition. However, the reliance on primary production also exposes the district to vulnerabilities such as price fluctuations and climate variability.

Road infrastructure within the district plays a crucial role in shaping development outcomes. While there are key feeder roads linking farming communities to market centres, many of these roads are in poor condition, which limits efficient transportation, increases post-harvest losses, and constrains access to health, education, and other essential services. This affects service delivery and slows economic growth.

The district's geographic location offers considerable development potential through agriculture, trade linkages, and natural resource utilisation. However, challenges related to infrastructure, market access, and resource management must be addressed to fully harness these opportunities and improve the livelihoods of residents.

2.3.1. Population Size and Growth Rate

The population size, composition and distribution have important social and economic implications. The population size and composition, for example, determines the manpower requirements of the district as well as planning for social services such as education, health, and housing. The age-sex composition of the population determines future fertility, mortality migration and other demographic processes that determine population growth and ultimately the overall socioeconomic development of the district.

According to 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC2021) the total population of the district is 66,075 made up of 49.8percent (32,883) males and 50.2 percent (33,192) female. The relatively higher proportion of females to males is consistent with national data and those obtained in many districts in Ghana. The urban population is 28.2 percent whereas the rural population is 71.8 percent.

2.3.2. Age and Sex Composition

The demographic profile of Twifo Hemang District reveals a predominantly youthful population, with the majority concentrated within the 0–14-year age range. The 10–14 age group represents the largest cohort at 13.2% of the total population, followed by the 5–9 and 0–4 age groups at 12.3% and 11.5% respectively. These three groups alone constitute nearly 37% of the district’s population, highlighting a high fertility rate and a significant dependency ratio. In stark contrast, the elderly population is minimal. The 95–99-year cohort, for instance, comprises only 43 individuals, approximately 0.07% of the total population. This sharp decline among the aged suggests relatively low life expectancy and limited access to geriatric care. Gender distribution reveals a near parity in total population, with 33,192 females and 32,883 males. However, age-specific patterns show a transition from a male majority in early childhood to a growing female majority from the 25–29 age group onwards. The disparity becomes more pronounced in the elderly population; for instance, females in the 80–84 bracket significantly outnumber males. These dynamics carry implications for policy, necessitating investments in youth-focused services and gender-responsive health and social protection strategies for the ageing population. The youthful population indicates high fertility and pressure on education and jobs, while gender imbalances among the elderly highlight the need for gender-responsive healthcare and social support. Low elderly numbers raise concerns about life expectancy. These findings inform targeted development in education, healthcare, and employment planning in Twifo Hemang District.

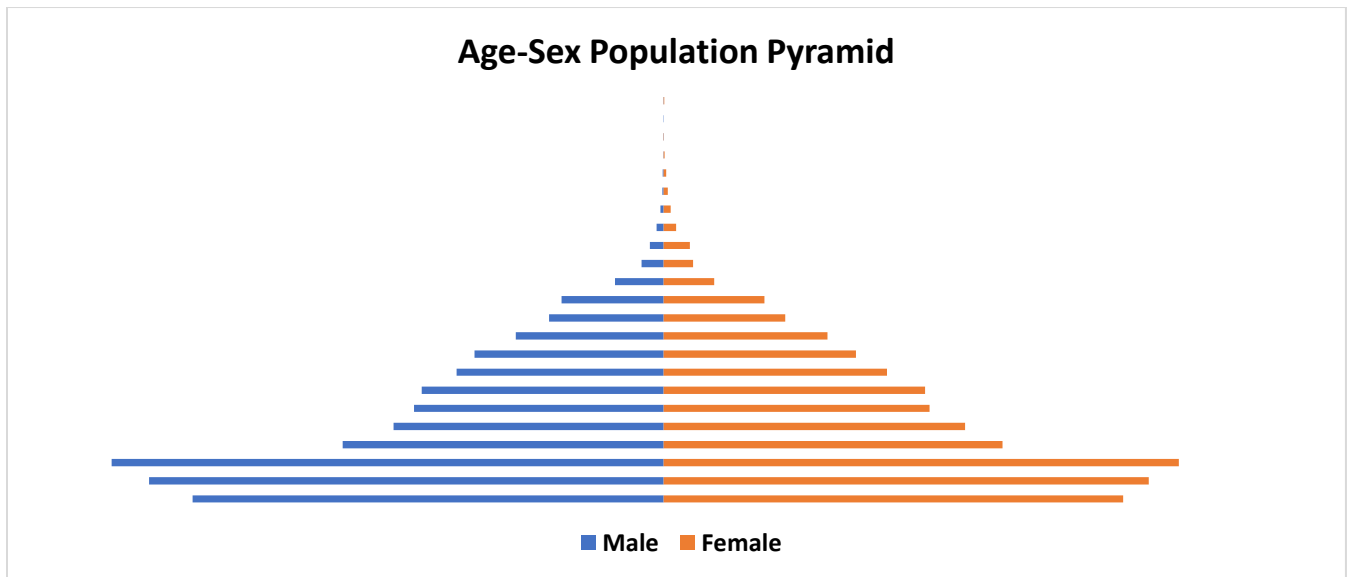


Fig. 2.1: Age-Sex Population Pyramid

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

The map below gives population concentration across the district

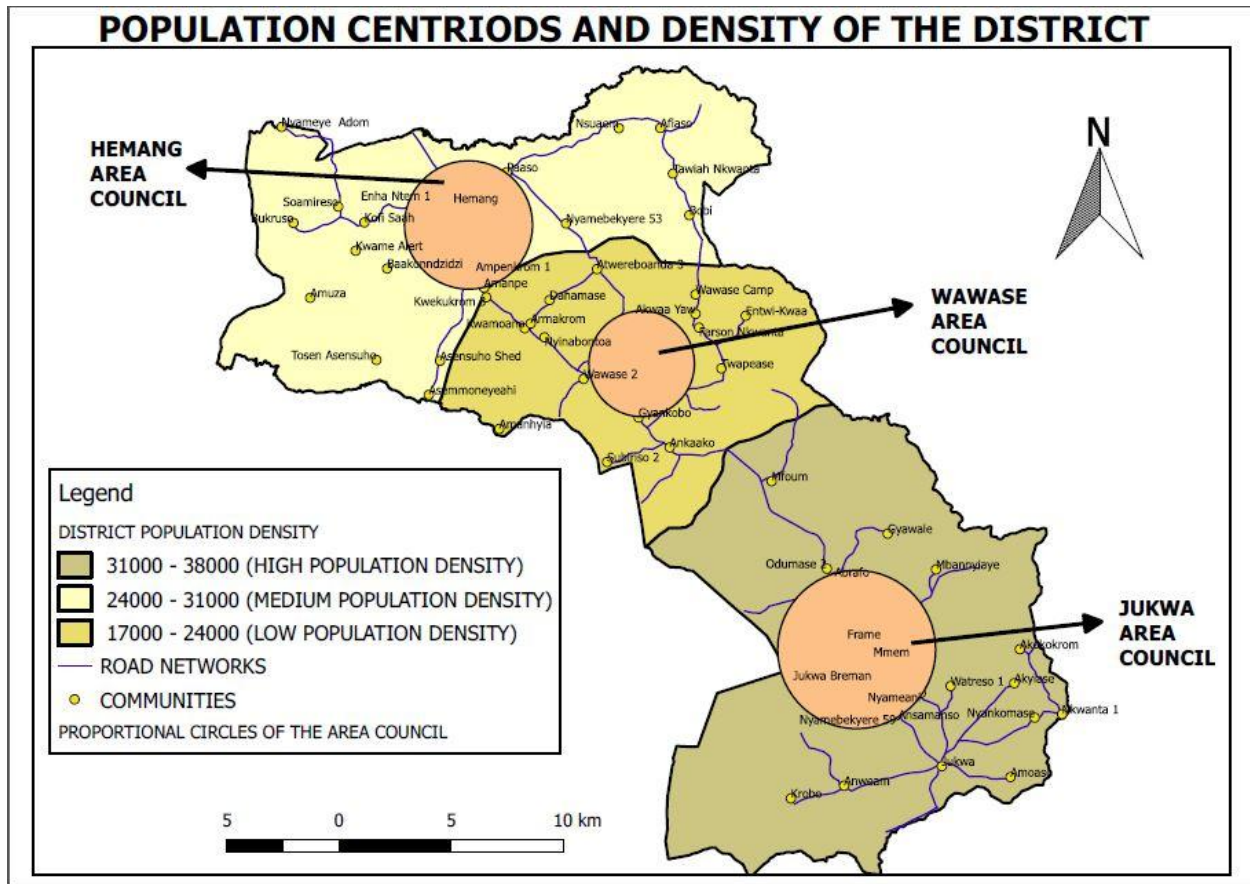


Fig. 2.2: Population Density Map

2.3.4 Population Density and Settlement

Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District comprises numerous dispersed settlements, with Twifo Hemang serving as the District Capital and recording the highest population concentration. Other relatively populated communities within the district include Jukwa, Wawase, and Mfuom. An assessment of settlement distribution indicates that the district is predominantly rural in nature, with most communities characterized by small population sizes except for the district capital. Furthermore, the settlement pattern is largely scattered across the district. According to the 2021

Population and Housing Census by the Ghana Statistical Service, the population density of the district remains relatively low compared to more urbanized areas, reflecting its rural characteristics.

2.3.4. Ethnicity and Religious Composition

The dominant ethnic groups in the district are the Twifos and Denkyiras (all of the Akan Group), 87.7%. They have over the years co-existed with several settler groups; prominent among them are the Krobos (Ga-Dangme) representing 2.29%, Ewe 6.0% and Guan 2.30%.

There exists a relationship among these different ethnic groups because of tribal inter-marriages. The District has two (2) paramountcies namely; Twifo and Denkyira with each of them headed by an “Omanhene”, the paramount chief.

The kinship system is of matrilineal lineage and as such inheritance as well as succession is traditionally passed on from brothers to their sisters’ sons (uncles to nephews)

The Tuanko Festival is a significant annual cultural event among the Twifo people, typically celebrated in the second week of November. The festival commemorates the historic migration of the Aduana clan to various settlements, including Akwamu, Asamankese, Wassa Akropong, Dormaa, Techiman, Suma, and Asante-Hemang. It also serves to honour the ancestral origins and heritage of all Aduana chiefs, reinforcing unity and cultural identity among the people.

In addition, the *Odwira* Festival remains an important annual cultural event among the Denkyira people. It is usually observed around November, often beginning on an Akwasidae (sacred Sunday), and is preceded by a series of traditional rites and communal activities that reinforce cultural identity and social cohesion within the district.

2.3.5. Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio measures the number of dependent age group (population aged under 15 years and above 64 years) to the independent age group (15-64years). In Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District, the total age dependency is 27.4 (child and old age) to 100 working population. Under 15 years dependency makes up a substantial portion (19.6) while old age dependency ratio is 7.8. For the sexes, old age dependency is relatively high for the female population (8.5) than the male population (7.1). The detail is given in table below.

Table: 2.3: Age dependency ratio by locality

Age Group	Sex			Sex Ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Males	Females		Urban	Rural
All Ages	65,782	32,757	33,025	99.2	18,496	47,286
0-4	7,537	3,818	3,719	102.7	1,906	5,631
15-64	38,477	18,946	19,531	97.0	11,629	26,848
65 &above	3,006	1,344	1,662	80.9	689	2,317
Age –dependency ratio	27.4	27.2	27.6	98.6	22.3	29.6
Child dependency ratio	19.6	20.1	19.1	105.2	16.4	21
Old age dependency ratio	7.8	7.1	8.5	83.5	5.9	8.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

2.3.6. Occupation Distribution

Occupation of the employed population 15 years and older by sex in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District according to the 2021 PHC reveals a labour force predominantly concentrated in the agricultural sector. Of the total employed population of 22,649, the majority approximately 55.7 percent are engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery work. This dominance underscores the centrality of the agricultural sector to livelihoods in the district. Other significant categories include service and sales workers, who represent about 14.4 percent of the employed population, followed by craft and related trades workers at 9.6 percent, and plant and machine operators and assemblers at 5.4 percent. Smaller proportions of the population are found in professional roles (6.7 percent), elementary occupations (6.3 percent), and technical or associate professional roles (0.8 percent), while managerial positions account for just 0.3 percent. Gender disparities are evident across the occupational categories, with males generally overrepresented in most sectors except for service and sales, where females constitute 81 percent of that group. In agriculture, although both sexes are substantially involved, males form the majority, comprising

roughly 55.8 percent of the agricultural workforce. A similar pattern is observed in plant and machine operations, where males overwhelmingly dominate, accounting for 97.5 percent. In contrast, women are underrepresented in professional and managerial roles, forming only 38.1 percent and 20.5 percent of these categories respectively. The gap is also visible in technical and clerical roles, where men continue to maintain a higher presence, this is illustrated in the table below. These findings underscore a gendered division of labour within the district, where men are more likely to engage in technical, skilled, and higher-status occupations, while women are concentrated in lower-paid, informal, or supportive roles. This occupational structure reflects broader socio-economic inequalities and has implications for policy and development planning. Addressing these disparities will require deliberate interventions aimed at enhancing women's access to education, vocational training, and employment opportunities, particularly in non-traditional and high-skilled fields, to promote inclusive and equitable economic growth in the district.

Table 2.4: Occupation of persons 15 years and older by sex

	Total	No. of Female	No. of Male
Occupation	22649	10521	12128
Managers	73	15	58
Professionals	1527	582	945
Technicians and associate professionals	179	63	116
Clerical support workers	184	69	115
Service and sales workers	3264	2642	622
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	12603	5568	7035
Craft and related trades workers	2164	739	1425
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	1225	30	1195
Elementary occupation workers	1423	812	611
Other occupations	7	1	6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Physical Characteristics

2.4.1. Geology

The geology of Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District forms part of the Birimian geological system, which is widely distributed across the Central Region of Ghana. This formation is characterized by metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks, including phyllites, schists, and associated mineral-bearing formations. These geological characteristics contribute to the presence of mineral resources in the district, particularly gold deposits that are commonly found in Birimian terrains across Ghana.

2.4.2. Relief and Drainage

The general altitude is between 60-200 meters above sea level. The highest point in the district is Bepotsin (212 meters), west of Mfuom. The Pra River and its tributaries including Obuo, Bimpong and Ongwa drain the area. The Kakum River also takes its source from the Kakum Forest Reserve. The district has generally an undulating landscape making it suitable for large scale agricultural activities to create more job opportunities for the district's population.

2.4.3. Geology and Mineral

Birimian and Tarkwaian rocks that are very rich in mineral deposits underline the land area. The minerals found in the district include; Gold at Mfuom, River Botro and Afiaso, whilst diamond deposits can be found at Afiaso. A feasibility study on these potentials needs to be carried to establish their economic viability and possible exploitation. This may create an opportunity for community mining as a paradigm shift from the unregulated small-scale mining dotted in some communities across the district. However, a comprehensive regulatory procedure should be instituted to avoid the negative consequences of mining on the otherwise serene natural environment with huge tourism potentials.

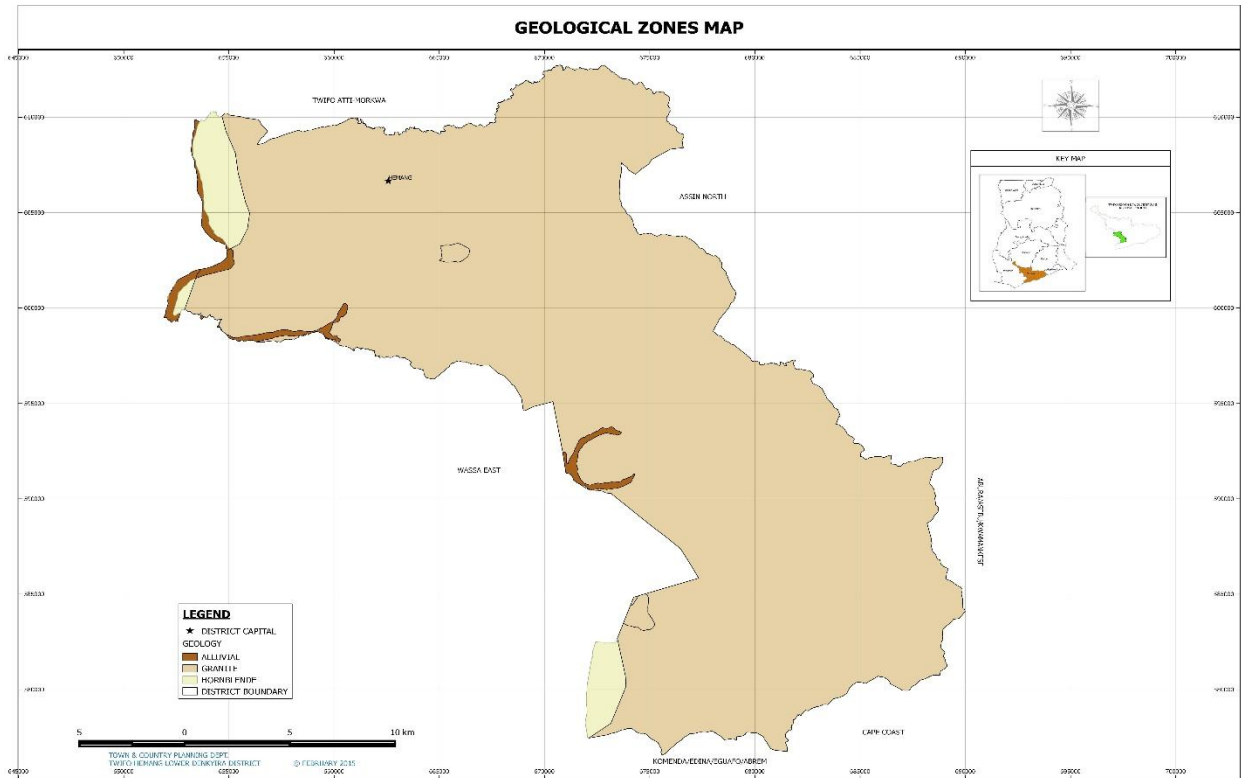


Fig. 2.3: Geology

2.4.4. Vegetation

The district’s vegetation consists of two forest types that is, tropical rainforest to the north and the moist semi deciduous forest to the south. The vegetation has been largely disturbed by human activities through farming and logging among others. There are, however, large areas of forest reserve notably the Pra –Suhyien Block II that houses the Kakum National Park under the Jukwaim (Jukwa) stool. The forest is of the Celtis-Triplochiton association and it is moist evergreen type located between Jukwa and Ankaako stretching from Jukwa Krobo through Frami, Bremang, Abrafo Odumase covering an area of 29.71 km². The forest reserve is home for numerous notable plant species together with 82 species of mammals, reptiles and birds.

Currently, there is no exploitation-taking place in the reserve and no encroachment has been detected. However, illegal hunting has been the norm for the forest fringe communities even though there is communal right to hunt without permit for hunting expeditions. Again, few

chainsaw operations have been detected due to the high demand of wood products from the neighbouring districts.

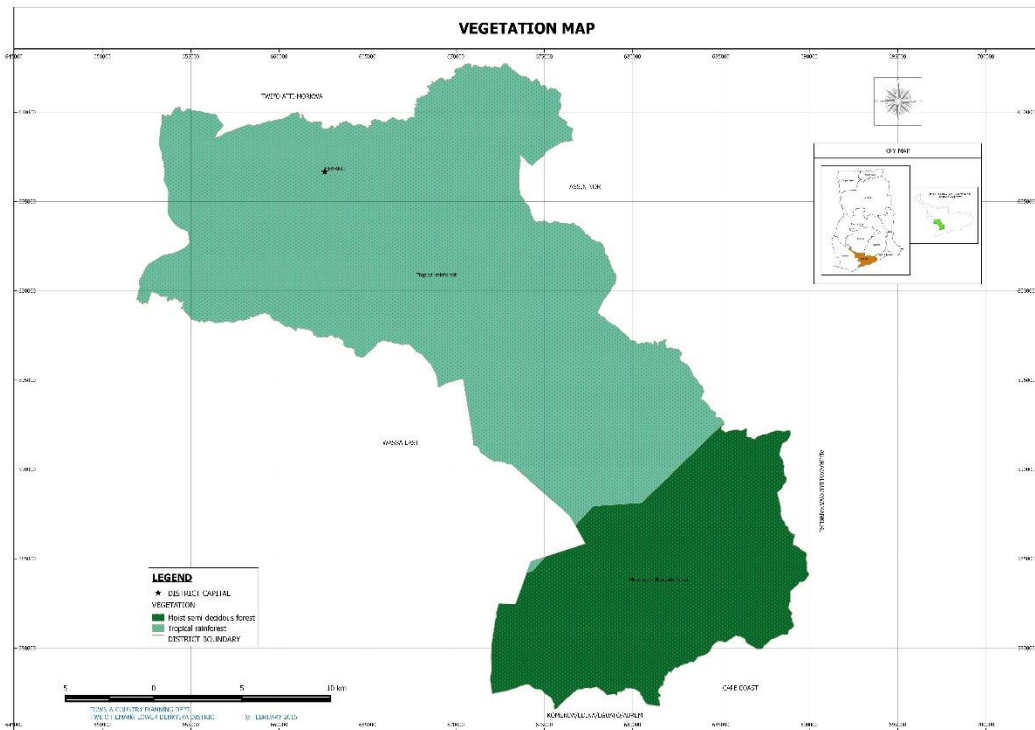


Fig. 2.4: Vegetation Map

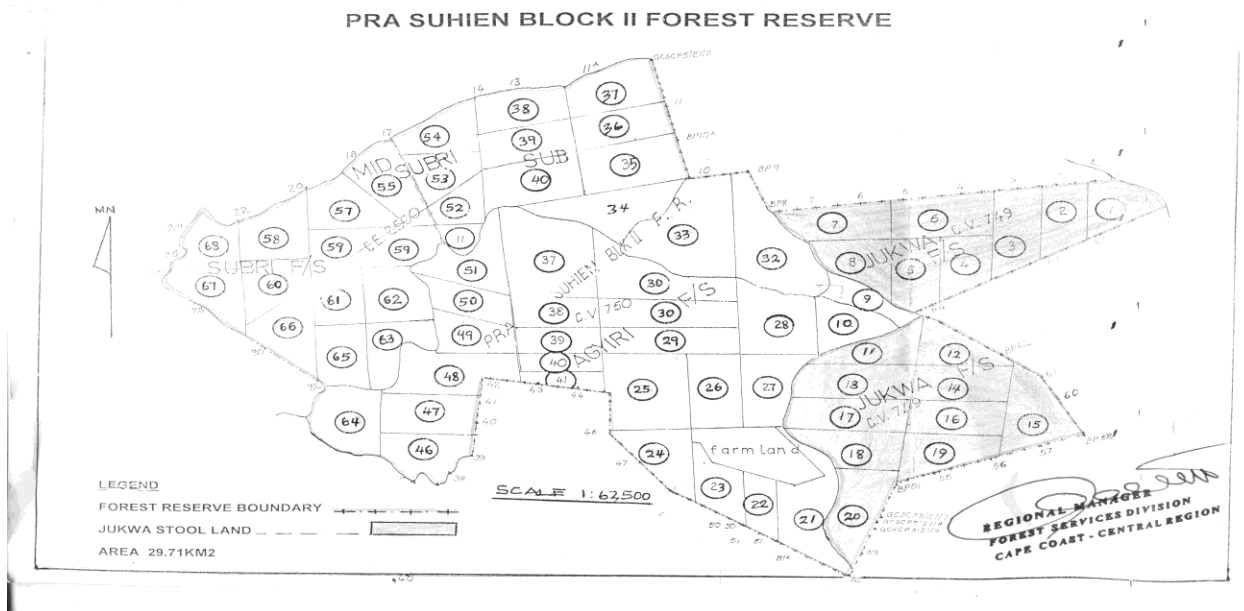


Fig. 2.5: Forest Reserve

2.4.5. Climate

Climatically, the district lies within the semi-equatorial zone marked by double maximal rainfall with peak in June and October, with the mean annual rainfall being 175cm. It has fairly high uniform temperatures ranging between 26°C (in August) and 30°C (in March). Humidity is

generally high throughout the year, ranging between 70-80 per cent in the dry season and 75-80 percent in the wet season. This coupled with the topography and drainage types support agriculture that is the largest employer of the district's population.

2.4.6. Soil

The district has four (4) main soil types found in the vegetation belts. They include:

Nta-Offin Associates: This soil is developed over rocks, which is poorly drained. They are generally suitable for the cultivation of tree crops such as citrus, cola and oil palm. In addition to the tree crops, these soils tend to support semi-perennial food crops, dry season vegetables, sugar cane and rice. They are found around Brofoyedur and Bukruso.

Asuansi-Kumasi Associates: These are soils developed over Tarkwaian rocks, which are moderately drained and are good for the cultivation of tree crops such as cocoa and forestry products. They also support food crops such as plantain, cocoyam, maize cassava and banana. They have low soil nutrient and require nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizer usage. Leaching needs to be avoided. These soils are found in the southern section of the District around Jukwa, Watreso and Krobo.

Bekwai-Nzema-Oda compound: These soils are suitable for the cultivation of perennial tree crops such as coconut and citrus and food crops such as maize cassava and cocoyam. They are found around Bepobeng, Moseaso, Nyinase and Tweapease.

Juaso-Manso-Kyekyewere-Kakum Compound; - These soils support perennial tree crops such as cocoa, oil palm, coconut, coffee and food crops including maize, cassava and plantain. They can be found around Mafi, Bonsaho, Ashire, Mmbraim, Afiaso, and Wawase areas.

2.4.7: Tourism

The Kakum National Park been the baseline was officially opened in 1994 is one of the most important parks in Ghana that protect a vast rainforest including its bio-diversity, habitat and natural processes and houses the only Canopy Walkway in Africa which allows visitors to explore a tropical rainforest canopy from suspension bridge. The park is located largely on the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District in Central Region of Ghana, about 20 kilometers north of Cape Coast and covers 360 square kilometers of Ghana's rapidly dwindling rainforest. Counted in the park are seven primate species including the Diana monkey, more than 500 species of butterflies

and about 250 species of birds including five horn bill species, the Frazer-eagle owl, and the African grey and Senegal parrots. The canopy walkway has only one of its types in Africa. It is up to 30m above the forest floor and within sight of the tallest tree of the forest where elephants can sometimes be seen scrounging for fallen fruit.

Details of other untapped tourist sites in the district are shown in the table below.

Table 2.5: Potential Tourist Sites in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District

S/N	POTENTIAL TOURIST ATTRACTION	LOCATION
1.	Canopy Shaped Rock	Jukwa Bremang
2.	Mbem Waterfall	Mbem
3.	Akwantufo Bodan (Travellers Rock House)	Jukwa Frami
4.	Birds' sanctuary	Antwikwaa
5.	Odum Kwaku Sacred shrine	Jukwa Nyameani
6.	Emipom Ancestral Sacred Grove	Twifo Ampenkro

2.5. Social Services

The development indicators of the district are meaningless unless it reflects in the living conditions of the people. The Assembly provides social services in the areas of education, health care, children rights protection and promotion, family welfare, youth and sports, women and development, water and sanitation and other general services/programmes as discussed below.

2.5.1. Education

Every country's development is strongly linked to its quality human resources. The quality of the human resource emanates from the availability, accessibility and quality of education in that jurisdiction. This write-up intends to highlight the educational conditions over the period in the district.

The district can boast of 25 early childhood development centres that are privately owned. The district also has 86 kindergarten schools of which 57 are public and 29 private. At the primary level 86 primary schools exist which is made up of 58 public and 28 private, with JHS having 78 schools shared among public 56 and 22 private. SHS have 2 schools which are all public. The table below indicates details of enrolment in the schools at the various levels.

Table: 2.6: Private schools Enrolment for the past 4 academic year

level	2021/22			NER	2022/23			NER	2023/24			NER	2024/25			NER
	Figure				Figure				Figure				Figure			
	B	G	T		B	G	T		B	G	T		B	G	T	
KG	883	910	1793		783	720	1503		1094	1024	2118		1089	1029	2118	
Primary	1706	1714	3394		1691	1746	3437		1963	2014	3977		1987	1990	3977	
JHS	605	581	1186		581	468	1049		803	799	1602		809	793	1602	
SHS																

Table: 2.7: Public schools Enrolment for the past 4 academic year

level	2021/22			NER	2022/23			NER	2023/24			NER	2024/25			NER
	Figure				Figure				Figure				Figure			
	B	G	T		B	G	T		B	G	T		B	G	T	
KG	1987	1887	3874		1567	1373	2959		1512	1389	2901		1313	1298	2611	
Primary	5489	4773	10262		4896	4659	9555		4591	4249	8840		4135	3874	8009	
JHS	2356	2044	4400		2448	2320	4791		2496	2264	4760		2379	2334	4713	

SHS	1029	1256	2285		1597	1389	2986		1035	1154	2189		1069	1349	2418	
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Table: 2.8: Beneficiaries under Free S.H.S Education

2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1029	1256	2285	1597	1389	2986	1035	1154	2189	1069	1349	2418

2.5.2 Non-Formal Education

Adult education is imperative to upgrade the knowledge of adult who did not get the privilege to attend the formal learning Process. In that vein the department of non-formal education provide an avenue to help equip those who willingly want to acquire skill of writing and reading. The Twifo Hemang District department of non-formal education has enrolled 28 people who are being taught the basic skills in writing, reading and arithmetic. Beside this skill the participants are being taught vocational skill to help empower them economically. These include; oil palm process, gari processing, soap making, bee keeping and rearing of small ruminants.

Some challenges confronting the educational sector are:

- Inadequate classroom blocks especially for the kindergarten pupils
- Inadequate furniture
- Lack for accommodation for teachers.
- Lack of office to accommodate the district education directorate
- Lack internet connectivity for the majority of schools across the district.
- High teacher attrition
- Dilapidated school buildings

2.5.3 Health

District Health Directorate manages the sector. Health service is delivered at two levels, the community and sub-district levels. In recent years, there have been the emergence of modern herbal service providers that hitherto was the preserve of traditional health practitioners. The proliferation of these health providers, demand stringent strategies to ensure their authenticity to ward-off the quack doctors with its attendant problems that might arise in the future.

Currently the district does not have any hospital, secondary and referral cases are either sent to Cape Coast or Twifo Praso.

Table 2.9: Health Facilities in the District

Type of health Facility	Location	Functionality
Hospital	Not available	Not available
Polyclinic	Not available	Not available
Health Centres	Frami	Functioning
	Ankaako	Functioning
	Mfoum	Functioning
	Hemang	Functioning
CHPS Compound	Nsutem	Functioning
	Nyamebekyere	Functioning
	Shed	Functioning
	Wawase	Functioning
	Watreso	Functioning
	Krobo	Functioning
	Twepease	Functioning
	Bremang	Functioning
	Tafreadjoa	Non-Functioning
	Abrafo	Functioning

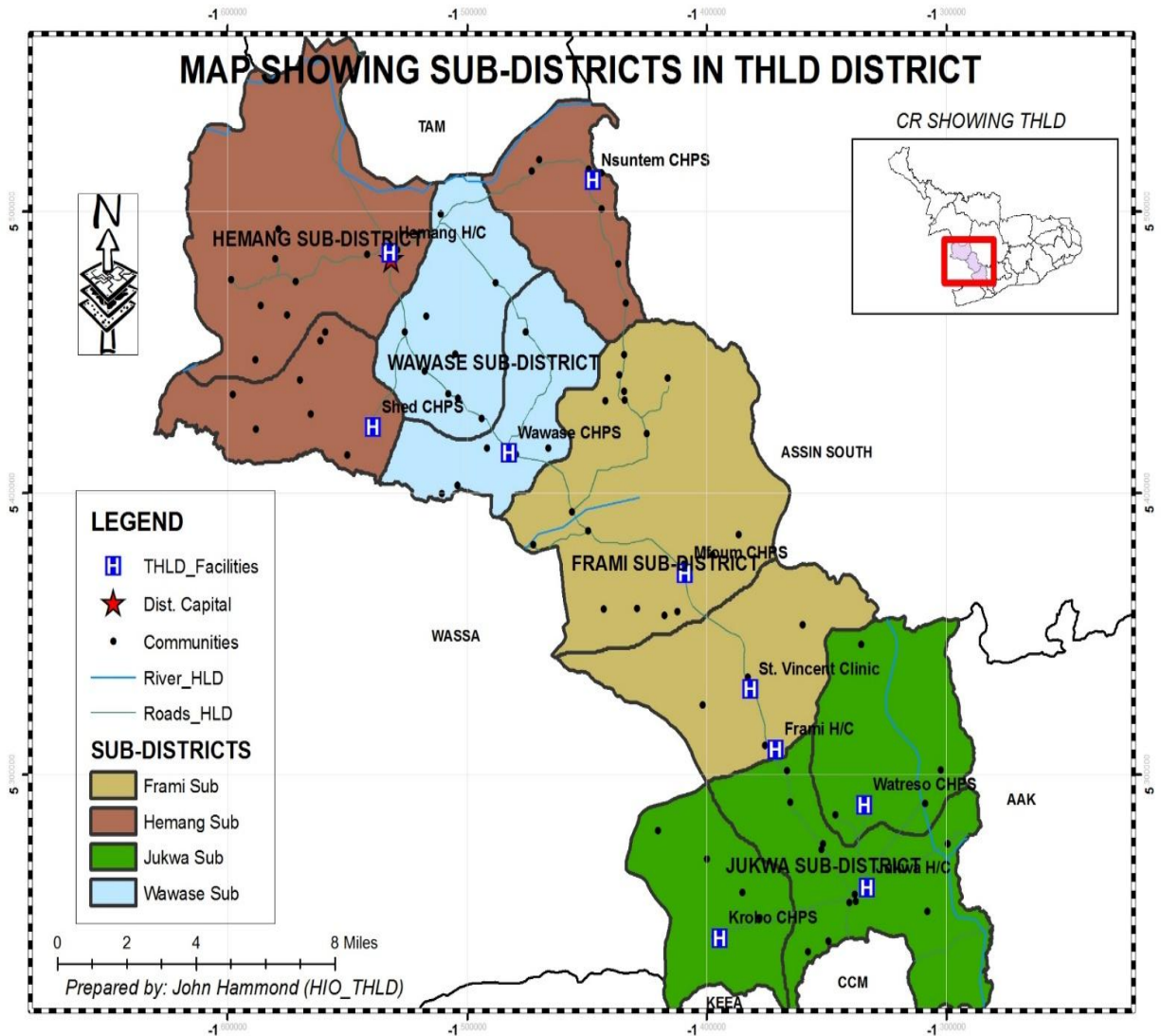


Fig. 2.6: District health facilities map

Table 2.10: Top 10 OPD Cases recorded in the district 2022-2025

TOP TEN OPD CASES – 2022				TOP TEN OPD CASES – 2023			TOP TEN OPD CASES - 2024			TOP TEN OPD CASES - 2025		
S/N	Cases	No. of Cases	%		Cases	No, of Cases	Cases	No. of case	%	S/N	Cases	No. of Cases
1.	NA	NA	NA	1	Malaria	16,342	Malaria	14328	48.7	1	Malaria	5387
2.	NA	NA	NA	2	URTI	5114	URTI	4546	15.4	2	URTI	2462
3.	NA	NA	NA	3	Intestinal Worm	2339	Diarrhoea Disease	2599	8.8	3	Diarrhoea Diseases	1534
4.	NA	NA	NA	4	Diarrhoea Disease	2546	Typhoid fever	1133	3,8	4	Intestinal worms	2,197
5.	NA	NA	NA	5	Typhoid fever	1306	Skin Diseases	1302	4.4	5	Anaemia	925

6.	NA	NA	NA	6	Skin Disease	1259	Anaemia	1254	4.2	6	Skin Diseases	707
7.	NA	NA	NA	7	Anaemia	1214	Rheumatism	972	3.3	7	Typhoid Fever	722
8.	NA	NA	NA	8	Rheumatism	949	Acute TI	727	2.4	8	Rheumatism	512
9.	NA	NA	NA	9	RTA	226	Intestinal Worms	441	1.6	9	Acute TI	408
10.	NA	NA	NA	10	Pneumonia	53	Pneumonia	434	1.5	10	RTA	378

Table 2.11: Health Professional in the District

S/N	Type of Professional	Quantity	Patients/Professional Ratio
1	Medical Doctor	0	74,533
2	Physician Assistant	4	1:18,633
3	Nurses	146	1:510
4	Public Health Nurse	2	1:37,266
5	Midwives	31	1:2,204
6	Technical Officers	11	1:6776

Challenges confronting the District Health Services

The health service is confronted with number of challenges, these are

1. Lack of medical doctor
2. Inadequate of other qualified health professionals such as pharmacists, laboratory technicians etc.
3. Inadequate office space to accommodate District Health Management Team (DHMT)
4. Lack of residential accommodation for the Medical staff
5. High cost of transportation charges for outreach programmes
6. Erratic supply of drugs to the health facility.

2.5.3.1 Food and nutrition

Food and nutrition security remains a critical pillar of public health in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District, directly influencing life expectancy, productivity, and overall socio-economic development. While reports from the District Health Directorate indicate gradual improvements in nutritional practices—largely driven by sustained malnutrition education programmes—key challenges persist, particularly among children under five years. Notable among these are stunting (chronic

undernutrition), wasting (acute malnutrition), and underweight conditions, which continue to affect child growth, cognitive development, and survival outcomes. These conditions are often linked to inadequate dietary intake, poor infant and young child feeding practices, recurrent infections, and household food insecurity in vulnerable communities. The district's strong agricultural base provides an important foundation for improving nutrition, with access to staple foods such as maize, cassava, and plantain, as well as fruits like pineapple and citrus. However, the availability of food does not always translate into adequate nutrition, as issues of dietary quality, feeding practices, and intra-household food distribution remain concerns.

To address these challenges, the District Health Directorate continues to implement targeted nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions:

Early Childhood Support: Programmes promote exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months and appropriate complementary feeding thereafter to reduce stunting and support optimal growth and development.

Micronutrient Supplementation: Vitamin A supplementation and other micronutrient interventions are prioritised to prevent deficiencies, reduce child morbidity, and strengthen immunity.

Growth Monitoring and Promotion: Regular child welfare clinics track growth patterns to identify cases of wasting, underweight, and stunting early, enabling timely intervention.

Institutional Oversight: Continuous training and monitoring of school feeding caterers ensure that meals provided within the district's basic schools meet minimum nutritional requirements.

Community-Based Services: Nutrition counselling is integrated into primary healthcare delivery through CHPS compounds and health centres, providing households with education on balanced diets, hygiene, and appropriate feeding practices.

These interventions are delivered through the district's existing health infrastructure, which provides an average service coverage radius of 1km to 2km for most communities, thereby enhancing accessibility and equity in service delivery.

The implications of malnutrition for district development are substantial. High levels of stunting, wasting, and underweight reduce children's cognitive capacity, school readiness, and academic performance, ultimately weakening the district's human capital base. Malnourished children are more

likely to experience poor health outcomes, increased absenteeism, and reduced productivity in adulthood, which undermines long-term economic growth. Furthermore, malnutrition increases healthcare costs and places additional strain on already limited public health resources.

However, the district's relatively favourable dependency ratio presents an opportunity to leverage its working-age population to strengthen food systems and improve nutrition outcomes. Sustained investment in nutrition education, health services, and food security interventions will not only reduce the burden of malnutrition but also enhance labour productivity, support educational attainment, and promote inclusive economic development. Integrating food and nutrition security into district planning—particularly across the agriculture, health, and education sectors—will be essential for building resilience, improving livelihoods, and achieving sustainable development.

2.5.4 Social welfare Services to Vulnerable groups

Comprehensive development ensures all facet of society are adequately involved in the development process. The development of strategies to mainstream the vulnerable group in planning process is therefore important and cannot be overlooked. The department of Social Development is mandated to handle all issues of vulnerability in the district. These include; children in all age groups, People Living with Disability (PWDs), the elderly, women and families.

Governments over the years have tried to introduce Social Protection intervention to cushion and ensure the development of under privileged to attain their potential. These programmes include disbursement of funds to PWDs, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty, Ghana School Feeding Programme and the Free Senior High Education.

2.5.4.1 Child rights Promotion and Protection

Child protection is a key issue in the district. Child abuse remains a critical social and developmental challenge within the district, manifesting in various forms such as child sexual abuse, domestic violence against children, child labour and trafficking, and rising cases of teenage pregnancy. In many rural and farming communities, children are frequently engaged in hazardous economic activities, including the picking and carrying of palm fruits and cocoa beans. These practices expose children to physical, emotional, and psychological harm while depriving them of their fundamental rights to education, protection, and healthy development. This has resulted in high-rate of teenage pregnancy with many of the affected girls being push into early marriage. This increases the school dropout's rate from primary

to Junior High School. There are also reported cases of malnutrition and wasting among under 5years old children affecting early childhood development across the district especially in the rural communities

The absence of a dedicated Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) office within the district further limits timely reporting, protection, and effective case management. These issues have visible and far-reaching effects on the district. Child labour and abuse contribute significantly to low school enrolment, irregular attendance, and high dropout rates, particularly at the primary level. This has resulted in underutilised educational facilities, including school buildings with very low pupil populations in some communities. Teenage pregnancy further disrupts girls' education and reduces their future economic opportunities. In addition, children who experience abuse are more likely to suffer from trauma, poor academic performance, and social exclusion, all of which weaken the overall quality of human capital in the district. In response, the district has adopted a combination of institutional and community-based measures to address child protection concerns. Child Protection Committees have been established at the community level to identify, report, and manage cases of abuse. Efforts are also being made to provide safe and secure spaces for victims, alongside counselling, rehabilitation, and reintegration support through the District Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. The department also create sensitisation and awareness campaigns to educate communities on child rights, prevention of abuse, and the importance of keeping children in school. The implications of child abuse for district development are profound and multidimensional. Persistent abuse and exploitation undermine human capital formation by limiting children's educational attainment, skills development, and future productivity. This, in turn, reduces the quality of the district's labour force and weakens its economic growth potential. Increased school dropouts and teenage pregnancy contribute to higher dependency ratios and long-term poverty cycles, placing additional pressure on already limited social services. Furthermore, child abuse can lead to higher future public expenditure on health care, social protection, and criminal justice systems due to its long-term psychological and social consequences. Ultimately, failure to effectively address child abuse threatens inclusive development, widens social inequalities, and constrains the district's ability to achieve sustainable socio-economic transformation.

2.5.4.2 Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

Data from the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development (DSWCD) indicates a steady registration and participation of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in programmes within Twifo Hemang

Lower Denkyira District from 2022 to 2025. In 2022, 35 PWDs (14 males and 21 females) were registered, increasing slightly to 37 (15 males and 22 females) in 2023. The number recorded in 2024 was 36 (14 males and 22 females), while a sharp decline was observed in 2025 with only 3 PWDs (1 male and 2 females) captured.

Similarly, data on beneficiaries of PWDs fund disbursement shows fluctuations over the years. In 2022, 20 beneficiaries (6 males and 14 females) received support, which significantly increased to 90 (41 males and 49 females) in 2023. However, the number declined to 70 (27 males and 43 females) in 2024, while data for 2025 is not available.

Despite these interventions, challenges persist. Many PWDs in the district continue to face stigma and discrimination, limited access to assistive devices, and inadequate economic opportunities. Although support through the District Assemblies Common Fund has improved participation in programmes, inconsistencies in funding and coverage continue to affect the overall well-being and inclusion of PWDs in the district.

Table 2.12: Registration of PWDS and support to Beneficiaries 2022-2025

2022			2023			2024			2025		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	females	Total	Males	females	Total
14	21	35	15	22	37	14	22	36	1	2	3

Table 2.13: Beneficiaries of the disbursement of PWDs DACF

2022			2023			2024			2025		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	females	Total	Males	females	Total
6	14	20	41	49	90	27	43	70	178	211	389

2.5.4.3 LEAP Programme

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme in Hemang Lower Denkyira District continues to support vulnerable households through access to healthcare services, particularly the issuance of National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) cards. Data from 2022 to 2025 shows that 60 beneficiaries (20 males and 40 females) were covered in 2022, which increased to 72 (26 males and 46 females) in 2023. However, the number declined significantly to 29 (9 males and 20 females) in 2024 and further dropped to 9 (4 males and 5 females) in 2025.

The trend indicates an initial improvement in coverage followed by a steady decline in recent years. This may reflect funding constraints, changes in beneficiary targeting, or administrative challenges. Despite this decline, the LEAP programme remains an important social protection intervention in the district, helping to improve access to healthcare and reduce the financial burden on poor and vulnerable households. Strengthening the programme and expanding coverage will be essential to enhancing social inclusion and welfare in the district.

Table 2.14: LEAP Beneficiary Households with active cards

2022			2023			2024			2025		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	females	Total	Males	Females	Total
189	264	453	187	263	450	186	262	448	184	262	446

Table 2.15: LEAP Beneficiary Households issued with NHIS card

2022			2023			2024			2025		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	females	Total	Males	females	Total
20	40	60	26	46	72	9	20	29	41	71	112

2.5.5 Gender and Development

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, the population structure of the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District shows a near balance between males (49.8%) and females (50.2%), reflecting the national trend where women form a slight majority. Despite this numerical advantage, significant gender disparities persist in economic participation, property ownership, and decision-making. Traditionally, women are largely confined to household and caregiving roles, while men dominate productive economic activities such as farming and trade. Although gradual progress is being made, women's participation in income-generating ventures and asset ownership remains below expectations.

A major concern in the district is the prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV), including domestic violence, sexual abuse, early and forced marriages, and exploitation of women and girls. These issues are often exacerbated by high illiteracy rates among women, teenage pregnancy, single parenthood, limited access to employable skills, and deep-rooted socio-cultural norms that reinforce gender inequality and inferiority perceptions. The absence of strong institutional support systems and limited access to justice further compound the problem.

The effects of gender inequality and GBV on the district are far-reaching. Women's limited participation in economic and governance processes reduces household incomes, weakens community decision-making, and slows local development. GBV contributes to physical and psychological trauma, reduced productivity, school dropouts (especially among girls), and increased poverty levels. Politically, women's representation remains low, with only 2 out of 25 Assembly Members being women, which undermines inclusive governance and limits the integration of gender perspectives into district planning and policy implementation.

In response, the district is implementing targeted gender advocacy and empowerment initiatives aimed at reducing inequalities and promoting inclusive development. Key objectives include reducing gender-based violence particularly against women and children by 50 percent, increasing women's participation in local governance by 100 percent, and improving access to microcredit for at least 100 women in three urban communities.

To achieve these objectives, the district is implementing a range of strategic interventions focused on awareness creation, capacity building, and economic empowerment. Sensitisation programmes are being organised across communities to educate women, men, and children on the prevention of gender-based violence and to promote positive behavioural change. In addition, women are being equipped with

leadership and entrepreneurship skills to strengthen their confidence, enhance decision-making capacity, and improve their participation in both economic and governance processes. Targeted support is also being provided to vulnerable groups, particularly teenage mothers, through skills training and assistance in income-generating activities to promote self-reliance and reduce their exposure to exploitation.

These interventions are expected to produce significant outcomes for the district. Community members will become better informed on issues of gender-based violence, contributing to safer and more inclusive social environments. Women's participation in local governance is anticipated to improve, with increased involvement in decision-making and leadership roles. Furthermore, economically empowered women, including young mothers, will be better positioned to establish and sustain small businesses, thereby improving household incomes, reducing dependency, and contributing to local economic development.

The implications of addressing gender disparities and GBV for district development are substantial. Empowering women economically and politically enhances household welfare, increases productivity, and strengthens local governance systems. Reducing GBV improves health outcomes, educational attainment, and social stability, thereby lowering the long-term burden on social and health services. Increased access to microcredit and entrepreneurial skills will stimulate local economic activity, particularly in urban centres, and contribute to poverty reduction.

Ultimately, promoting gender equality and safeguarding the rights of women and children are essential for achieving inclusive and sustainable development in the district. Strengthening gender-responsive policies and interventions will not only bridge existing inequalities but also unlock the full potential of the district's human capital, driving long-term socio-economic transformation.

2.5.6 Youth Development

Youth development remains a critical issue in the district, with a growing number of young people facing socio-economic and behavioural challenges that have implications for overall development. A major concern is the high level of youth unemployment and underemployment, which has led many young people to engage in informal and, in some cases, risky economic activities such as *okada* (commercial motorbike riding). While this activity provides short-term income, it exposes youth to road accidents, legal vulnerabilities, and long-term economic instability due to the absence of structured employment pathways.

In addition, the district faces inadequate recreational and social infrastructure for young people. The limited availability of youth centres, sports facilities, and organised community engagement programmes reduces opportunities for positive social interaction, talent development, and constructive use of leisure time. This gap contributes to increased idleness and vulnerability among the youth population.

Another emerging concern is the rising incidence of substance abuse among young people, including the use of drugs such as tramadol and other available substances (“red” and similar stimulants). Drug abuse has serious implications for youth health, behaviour, and productivity, often leading to increased crime, school dropout, and reduced capacity to participate meaningfully in economic activities.

These challenges have significant effects on the district. Youth unemployment and drug abuse contribute to rising social vices, insecurity, and reduced labour productivity. The increasing involvement of youth in informal and unsafe economic activities undermines their long-term livelihood prospects and limits the district’s ability to build a skilled and competitive workforce. Furthermore, the lack of structured engagement opportunities weakens social cohesion and increases the burden on families and community support systems.

In response, the district is implementing a range of interventions aimed at empowering young people and addressing these challenges. Skills development and entrepreneurship training programmes are being promoted to equip youth with employable and income-generating skills. Community sensitisation initiatives are also being carried out to educate young people on the dangers of drug abuse and risky behaviours. Efforts are underway to strengthen collaboration with stakeholders to create more opportunities for youth employment and engagement, including support for small businesses and vocational training.

The implications of these youth-related challenges for district development are considerable. A large, unproductive, or vulnerable youth population limits economic growth, increases dependency, and heightens social risks. Conversely, investing in youth development presents a significant opportunity for the district. By equipping young people with relevant skills, promoting healthy lifestyles, and expanding economic opportunities, the district can harness its youthful population as a driver of innovation, productivity, and sustainable development. Strengthening youth-focused policies and infrastructure will therefore be essential for achieving inclusive growth and long-term socio-economic transformation.

2.5.7 Water and Sanitation Hygiene (WASH)

Good quality water is one of the basic requirements of people in a particular jurisdiction. This has been recognized worldwide, which has propelled world leaders to set targets under the auspices of the United Nations to work toward achieving provision of quality, and sustainable water to the world population as stated in the Sustainable Goal Six.

The people in the district depend on the myriads of water sources for drinking. The data on sources of drinking water in Twifo Hemang District shows that improved water sources dominate, serving 14,933 out of the total 22,875 households, representing approximately 65.3%. Among the most common sources is borehole or tube well water, used by 5,928 households or 25.9%. Sachet water follows closely, accounting for 3,710 households or 16.2%, while public taps or standpipes serve 2,557 households, representing 11.2%. These figures suggest moderate access to safe water, though reliance on sachet water may indicate gaps in piped systems or borehole reliability.

However, unimproved sources remain significant, with 2,942 households about 12.9% depending on river or stream water, unprotected wells, and other unsafe sources. The continued use of such sources pose serious public health risks, particularly related to waterborne diseases. This underscores the need for expanded infrastructure and targeted interventions to ensure safe and equitable access to drinking water across both urban and rural parts of the district.

Currently, the government's "Small Town Water Systems" are serving the population. The water programme targets the major towns such as Hemang, Wawase, and Kwamoanu and its environs. In addition to these, there are numerous boreholes scattered throughout the district serving thousands of households.

Below is a graph indicating the main source of water for drinking in the district.

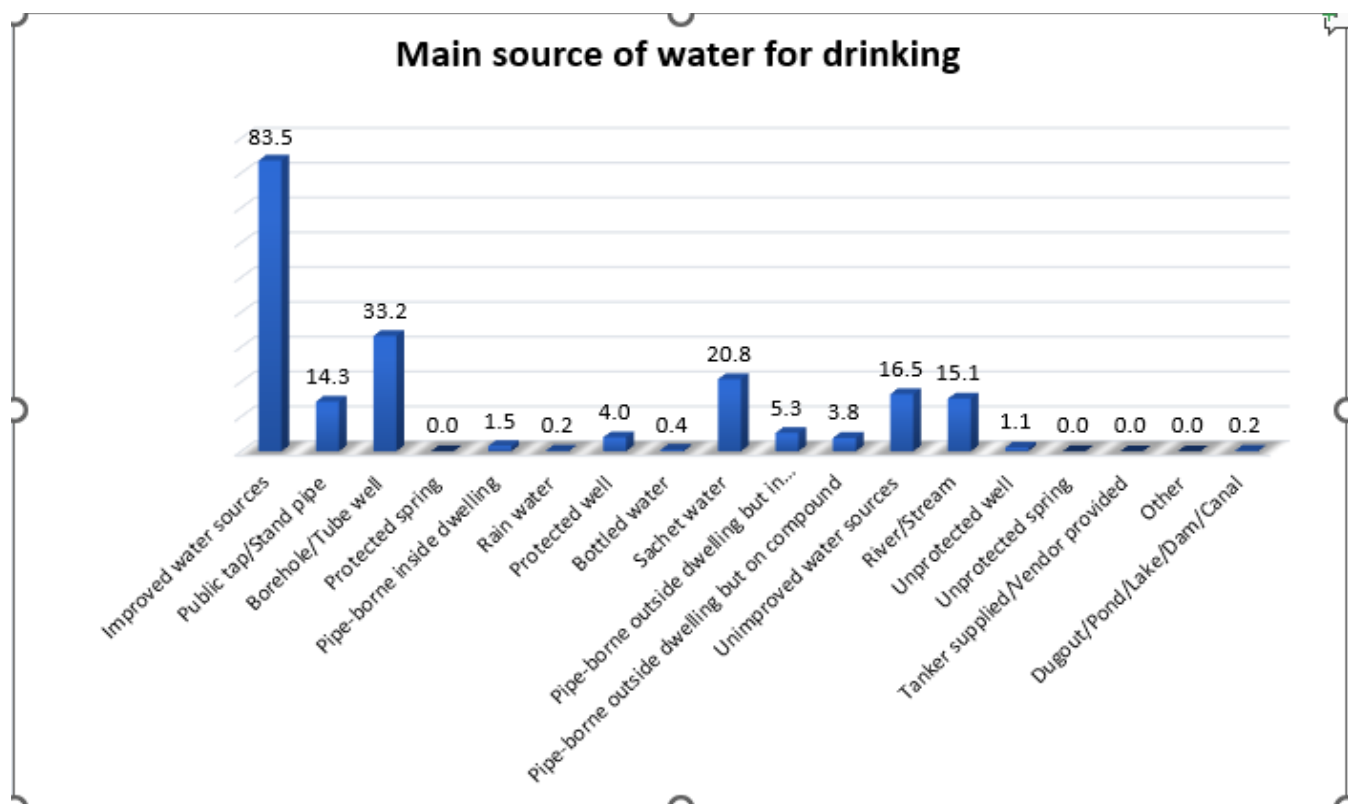


Fig. 2.7: Main sources of water for drinking

Source: Ghana Statistical service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

Sanitation

Sanitation issues are critical in measuring Human Development Index. Good sanitation is an indication of healthy population in the district. Generally, sanitation situation in the district is not encouraging. Waste water disposal channels include public concrete drains, earth drains, soak pits and stone pitched drains. Waste water or sewerage from bath houses and yards or compounds of premises in most cases are directed into catch-pits and spills over into the open. Households without catch pits are directed into bush and public drains through open spaces with its health-related problems. In cases where well drained exist, storm water and effluent are drained through public drains into streams, rivers, bush and low-lying areas as final outfalls.

According to 2021 PHC, the data on bathing facilities in Twifo Hemang District highlights notable variations in access to hygienic and private bathing options. The most common facility is a bathroom exclusively used by the household, reported by 6,350 households, representing approximately 35.5% of the total. This type is more prevalent in rural areas (39.4%) than in urban centres (26.9%), indicating a

preference for private arrangements even in less developed settings. Shared separate bathrooms within the same house follow, used by 32.6% of households overall, and more common in urban areas (43.6%) compared to rural (27.6%), reflecting higher population density and shared housing structures in towns.

Facilities such as shared open cubicles are used by 12.6% of households, with a slightly higher proportion in urban areas. Bathing in open spaces or in another house also persists, particularly in rural locations, pointing to inadequate access to enclosed or purpose-built facilities. A small percentage of households still rely on bathing in or near natural water sources such as rivers and ponds, raising public health and privacy concerns. These findings reveal significant disparities in access to dignified and hygienic bathing facilities between urban and rural populations. While rural areas show higher levels of private bathroom ownership, they also experience greater use of informal and potentially unsafe options. This underscores the need for improved infrastructure and public health planning to ensure equitable and safe access to basic sanitation services across the district.

Concerning types of toilet facility, Pit latrines are the most widely used, serving 5,590 households, which accounts for 31.3% of the district total. This facility is particularly dominant in rural areas, used by 34.5% of rural households compared to 24.2% in urban areas, suggesting its popularity in low-income or less developed communities. Similarly, KVIP/VIP toilets are used by 29.7% of households overall, again with higher use in rural settings (26.1%) than in urban centres (37.6%).

Public toilets are used by 18.5% of households, with rural areas accounting for the majority of users. Septic tank systems, which are relatively improved, serve only 11.1% of the population, with much higher concentration in urban areas (20.6%) than in rural ones (6.9%). A small but important portion of the population, 8.4%, still lacks access to any toilet facility, which is more prevalent in rural areas.

These figures reveal significant sanitation challenges, particularly in rural parts of the district, where access to improved toilet facilities remains limited. The widespread use of pit latrines and public toilets raises concerns about hygiene, environmental impact, and dignity, while the absence of facilities for some households signals ongoing risks of open defecation. These findings underscore the need for targeted interventions to expand access to safe, private, and environmentally sustainable sanitation infrastructure, especially in rural and underserved communities.

The table below gives information on the sanitation situation in the district as stated in the 2021 PHC.

Table 2.16: Type of bathing facilities used by households by type of locality

Categories	District	Urban	Rural
Total	17875	5536	12339
Own bathroom for exclusive use by household	6350	1490	4860
Shared separate bathroom in same house	5821	2414	3407
Bathroom in another house	1230	79	1151
Open space around house	858	164	694
Private open cubicle	1222	145	1077
Shared open cubicle	2256	1223	1033
Public bath house	70	9	61
In/near river, pond, lake, dam, etc.	63	9	54
Other (Specify)	5	3	2

Source: Ghana Statistical service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.17: Type of toilet facilities used by households by type of locality

Categories	District	Urban	Rural
Total	17875	5536	12339
No toilet facility	1508	386	1122
Septic tank	1990	1140	850
KVIP/VIP	5306	2081	3225
Pit latrine	5590	1337	4253
Enviro Loo	40	3	37
Bio-digester	61	26	35
Bio gas	47	40	7

Bucket/Pan	1	1	0
Portable toilet	13	2	11
Sewer	1	0	1
Public toilet	3304	518	2786
Other	14	2	12

Source: Ghana Statistical service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

Waste management

Waste management in the district is very appalling. Majority of household dump their solid waste at designated open space dumping sites. The district does not have any engineer dumping sites. According to the census figures, the predominant method of solid waste disposal is dumping in public dumps or open spaces, used by 49.2% of households, with rural areas reporting a significantly higher usage (57.6%) compared to urban areas (33.3%). Only 7.8% of households benefit from regular waste collection, with urban areas enjoying far better service (16.5%) than rural ones (3.1%). A notable portion of households resort to burning (9.8%) or burying (4.8%) waste, while 17.6% have uncollected waste. The widespread reliance on informal and unsafe methods has serious implications for sanitation, public health, and environmental management.

Moreover, most households dispose of liquid waste by throwing it directly onto the ground, street, or outside, accounting for 79.7% of all households. This practice is especially prevalent in rural areas, where 86.8% of households use this method, compared to 64.4% in urban areas. Disposal into drains or gutters is more common in urban settings (32.2%) than rural ones (10.4%), reflecting better drainage infrastructure in towns. Only a small fraction of households (0.25%) uses a sewerage system. These figures highlight inadequate liquid waste infrastructure, posing serious environmental and public health risks, especially in rural communities.

The table below shows details on methods of waste disposal in the district.

Table 2.18: Method of waste Disposal

Method of waste Disposal	District			
	Total			
	Number	Percentage	Urban	Rural
Method of solid waste Disposal				
Total	23,963	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	1861	7.77	16.52	3.12
Other vehicles	114	0.48	1.34	0.02
Central container	1248	5.21	11.28	1.99
Compaction truck	251	1.05	2.96	0.03
Push carts/Walk-in attendant/Bicycle/Wheelbarrow	228	0.95	0.70	1.09
Tricycle	20	0.08	0.24	0.00
Uncollected	4227	17.64	16.82	18.07
Burn	2352	9.82	12.70	8.28
Bury in the ground	1138	4.75	3.78	5.26
Dumped indiscriminately	724	3.02	0.31	4.46
Other	13	0.05	0.02	0.07
Public dump/open space	11787	49.19	33.32	57.61
Method of liquid waste Disposal				
Total	19096	100.0	100.	100.0
Thrown onto the ground/street/outside	15214	79.67	64.39	86.82
Through the sewerage system	47	0.25	0.31	0.22
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	520	2.72	3.11	2.54
Flows or thrown into drains/gutter	3315	17.36	32.19	10.42
Other (Specify)	0	0.00	0.00	0.00

2.5.8 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

Migration significantly influences the population dynamics of Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District. According to the Ghana Statistical Service (2021 Population and Housing Census), movement of people into and out of the district is largely driven by economic factors, particularly agriculture and other rural livelihood opportunities.

The district experiences moderate levels of immigration, with people moving in from other parts of the Central Region as well as neighbouring regions such as Ashanti and Western for farming purposes. These migrants are attracted by the availability of fertile land for cocoa farming and food crop production, as well as opportunities in small-scale mining. However, the activities of the migrants have little significance on the district's labour force, especially in the informal sector, but it enhances its ethnic diversity within the district/

On the other hand, emigration is quite common, particularly among the youth. Many residents leave the district for urban centres such as Accra, Cape Coast, and Kumasi in search of better employment opportunities, higher education, and improved living conditions. This trend reflects the rural nature of the district and the limited availability of social amenities and formal employment.

2.6: Economy

2.6.1 Economy of the District

The distribution of the employed population across various industries in Twifo Hemang District highlights a predominantly agrarian economy, with 57.0 percent of workers engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fishing. This sector remains the backbone of the district's economic activity, reflecting the rural character of the area. Manufacturing follows at a distant second, employing 8.2 percent of the workforce, while wholesale and retail trade including the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles accounts for 9.7 percent. Education represents 6.2 percent of employment, and the transportation and storage sector engage approximately 4.8 percent of workers. Other sectors, such as accommodation and food services (2.8 percent), construction (3.0 percent), and various service-related industries, constitute smaller portions of the employment landscape.

Gender differences are pronounced across several sectors of the district. There is clear indication males dominating in agriculture, forming 55.9 percent of the total agricultural workforce, and hold an even more significant presence in construction and transportation, where they account for 97.4 percent and

99.2 percent of workers respectively. Conversely, females are most represented in wholesale and retail trade, making up nearly 80 percent of that sector, and in accommodation and food services, where they constitute approximately 87.4 percent. In manufacturing, females also slightly outnumber males, forming 60.3 percent of the sector's labour force. In more formal sectors such as education and health, males continue to outnumber females, although the gender gap is less stark compared to others. Notably, females are severely underrepresented in technical sectors such as electricity and water supply, mining, and information and communication.

The distribution of labour across industries and genders points to a structurally imbalanced economy, where women are concentrated in petty trading activities and other informal sectors with few women participating in the formal sector, often characterised by lower wages and less job security. Men, on the other hand, are heavily represented in sectors traditionally associated with technical skills, physical labour, and higher earnings. This imbalance suggests limited access for women to training, capital, and employment opportunities in higher-paying sectors.

Table: 2.19: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex

Industry	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	22649	12128	10521
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12918	7227	5691
Manufacturing	1860	738	1122
Transportation and storage	1082	1073	9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2201	442	1759
Other service activities	875	396	479
Accommodation and food service activities	643	81	562
Construction	683	665	18
Arts, entertainment and recreation	74	42	32
Education	1403	885	518
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	61	58	3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	34	26	8

Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	144	114	30
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-prod	28	11	17
Mining and quarrying	33	31	2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	82	62	20
Human health and social work activities	285	116	169
Information and communication	32	26	6
Real estate activities	4	3	1
Financial and insurance activities	117	72	45
Administrative and support service activities	90	60	30

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

2.6.2: Employment Sector

The distribution of employment across economic sectors in Twifo Hemang District reveals a labour force predominantly engaged in the private informal sector, which accounts for approximately 85.7 percent of all employment. This overwhelming dominance indicates that most economic activities within the district occur outside formal regulatory and institutional frameworks. The private formal sector, by contrast, employs 6.8 percent of the workforce, while the public (government) sector constitutes 7.3 percent of total employment. Employment in semi-public or parastatal institutions is minimal, representing just 0.2 percent. Religious organisations both local and international together account for a negligible share, totalling less than 0.2 percent of employment.

The dominance of informal employment in the district reflects limited access to stable, regulated jobs, credit, training, and institutional support. The weak formal sector constrains income growth and productivity. Strengthening the formal economy through policy reforms, better regulation, and skills training is essential to improve livelihoods, enhance economic resilience, and expand the district's development potential.

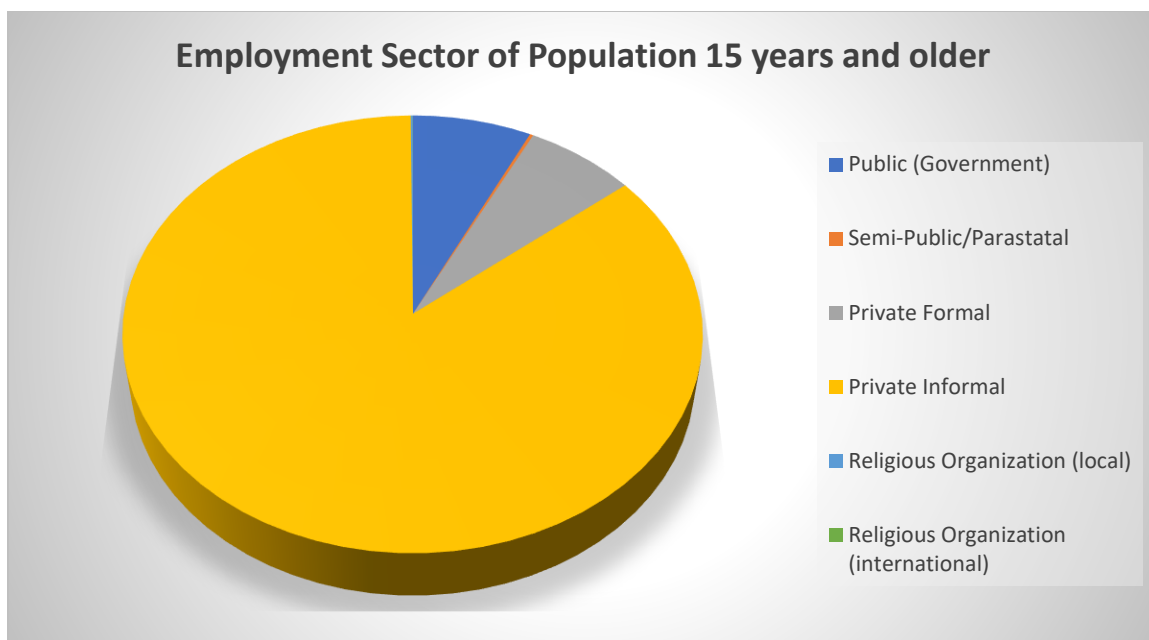


Fig. 2.8: Employment Sector of Population 15 years and older

2.6.3: Agriculture

Agriculture employs about 55.7% of the economically active persons in the district based on 2021 PHC. Males dominate in agriculture; forming 55.9 percent of the total agricultural workforce, 80.2% of households is engaged in crop farming. About 25 percent are into livestock rearing, while 1.2 percent are engaged in tree planting and fish farming.

The introduction of the government programme of Planting for Food and Jobs as well as Planting for Export and Rural Development have seen a considerable increased in the numbers of persons engaged in this activity. This has also lured quite a sizable number of youths to venture into the business. The desires of farmers to maximized yield and take full advantage of the government programme has resulted in the clearing of large trucks of land. This requires pragmatic measures to avoid destruction of forest and conservation of the biodiversity of the district.

2.6.4: Service Sector

The service sector employs substantial number of economically active population in the district Drinking and eatery premises including traditional catering, cellular mobile phones vendors and repairs as well as fuel and lubrication stations are rampant in the district. The district has the services of the mobile telecommunication operators –MTN, and Vodafone

In the financial service sector, there is two rural banks in district, no commercial bank and no non-financial institutions like insurance companies, Co-operative Credit Unions to provide essential services to promote and grow the local economy.

2.6.5: Market Infrastructure

Market infrastructure plays a critical role in the development of any district. It provides conducive environment where traders and buyers interact. It also serves as revenue generating avenue that contribute to the Internal Generated Funds of the District Assembly. The district has three market centres located in Hemang that market days falls on Thursdays, Wawase which falls on Saturday and Jukwa which operates on Tuesdays and Friday. Currently Jukwa and Hemang markets had seen some facelift in term of infrastructure while Wawase is under construction.

Market infrastructures are indicated in the maps below;

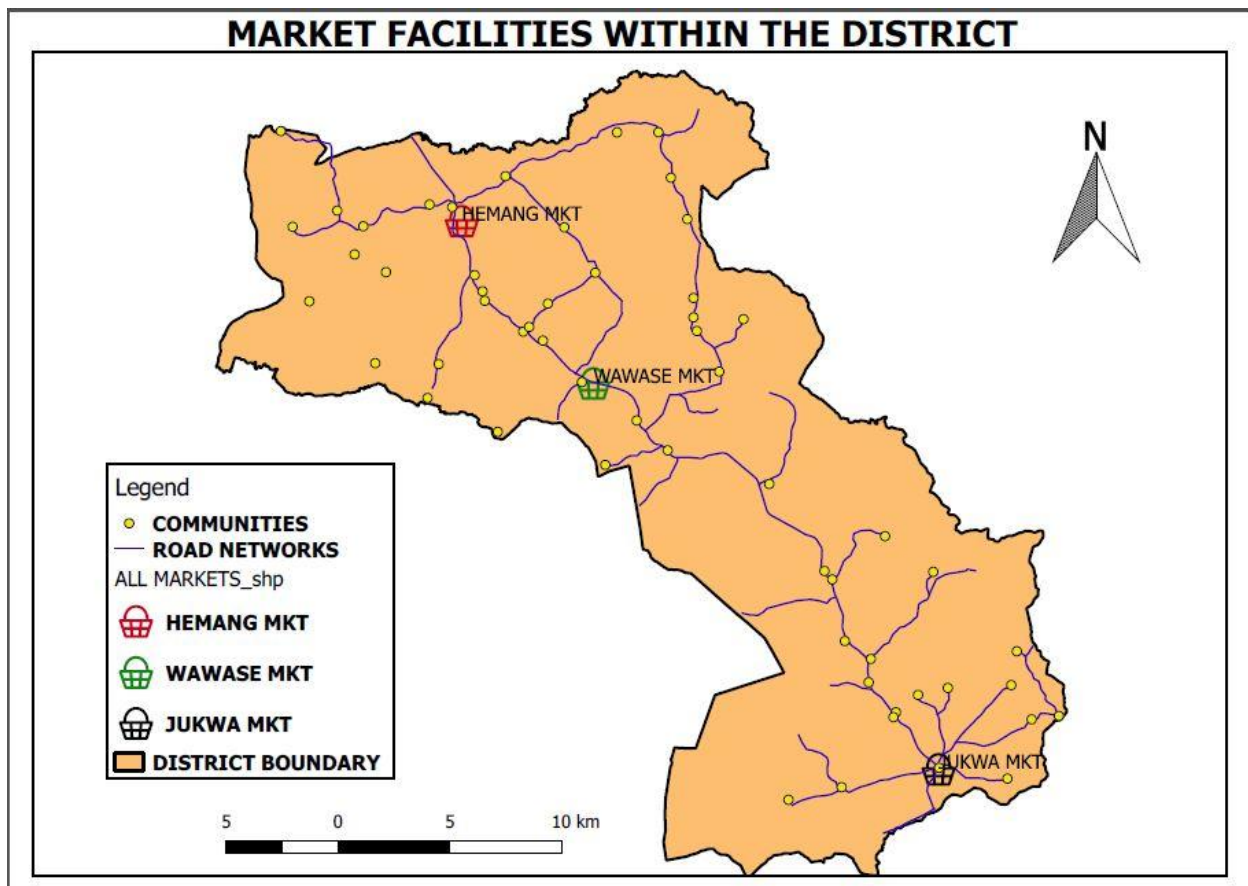


Fig. 2.9: Market Infrastructure in the district

2.6.6 Local Economic Development

Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District has made notable efforts to promote Local Economic Development (LED) by leveraging its natural resource base and rural economic structure. The district's economy is largely agrarian, with cocoa production, food cropping, and small-scale processing serving as key livelihood activities. In line with this, the District Assembly has supported the establishment of agro-based and wood-processing industries to create employment and add value to local resources. A notable example is West Coast Wooden Products Ltd, which utilizes timber resources and provides jobs for local residents. In addition, efforts to attract investment have led to the introduction of a rubber processing company, aimed at diversifying the local economy and enhancing income generation.

Financial institutions within the district also play a significant role in supporting local economic development by providing credit facilities, savings opportunities, and financial assistance to individuals, farmers, traders, and small-scale enterprises. Institutions such as Assinman Rural Bank, Twifoman Rural Bank, Kakum Rural Bank, Teachers Co-Operative Credit Union, Twifoman Co-Operative Credit Union, and Morecredit Micro Finance serve the district. These institutions facilitate access to loans and other financial services that enable farmers and entrepreneurs to expand their businesses, improve productivity, and create employment opportunities. Their activities contribute to enhancing financial inclusion, promoting investment in local enterprises, and stimulating economic growth within the district.

These initiatives have contributed to improving livelihoods, reducing unemployment, and stimulating small business growth within the district. However, given the predominantly rural nature of the area, there is still the need to strengthen LED strategies. The way forward includes improving road infrastructure to facilitate market access, providing technical and financial support to small and medium enterprises, and promoting skills development among the youth. Furthermore, strengthening public-private partnerships and encouraging agro-processing industries will help maximize the district's agricultural potential. By adopting these measures, the district can achieve sustainable economic growth and enhance the overall well-being of its residents.

The table below presents the major financial institutions and credit facilities operating within the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District and their respective locations.

Table: 2.20: Financial Institution and Credit Facilities

Name	Location
Assinman Rural Bank	Twifo Hemang
Twifoman Rural Bank	Twifo Hemang
Kakum Rural Bank	Jukwa
Teachers Co-Operative Credit Union	Twifo Hemang
Twifoman Co-Operative Credit Union	Twifo Hemang
Morecredit Micro Finance	Twifo Hemang

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

2.7 Environment

2.7.1: Human Settlement

The distribution of dwelling types in Twifo Hemang District indicates that most households, approximately 78.8 percent, reside in separate detached houses. This pattern is consistent across both urban and rural localities, though more pronounced in urban areas where 82.8 percent of dwellings fall into this category compared to 68.7 percent in rural areas. Semi-detached houses represent 11.2 percent of total dwellings, again with higher representation in urban settings (12.5 percent) than rural (8.2 percent). Compound houses account for 8.4 percent of total dwellings, with a notably higher proportion in rural areas (19.5 percent) compared to just 4.0 percent in urban locations. Flats or apartments are uncommon overall, comprising only 1.0 percent of dwellings, but are significantly more prevalent in rural areas (3.1 percent) than urban (0.2 percent), which may reflect the presence of teacher or health worker accommodations.

Other types of dwelling, such as wooden structures, kiosks, metal containers, and uncompleted buildings, collectively make up a very small fraction of housing, suggesting that informal and improvised housing is not widespread in the district. However, their presence, especially in urban areas signals a degree of housing vulnerability. The absence of tents and the near absence of temporary shelters point to a relatively stable housing environment overall.

The data suggests a strong reliance on traditional housing forms, particularly detached and semi-detached houses, which reflects the rural character and spatial availability in the district. The marked urban-rural variation in dwelling types highlights differing levels of infrastructure development and

housing quality. For sustainable urban planning and housing policy, these results underscore the need to address rural housing quality and access, while also monitoring urban housing pressures that may lead to the expansion of unregulated or substandard dwellings. Expanding affordable, durable housing solutions and infrastructure across both settings will be critical to improving living standards and promoting equitable development in the district.

The table below presents the type of dwelling based on the location type within the district.

Table 2.21: Type of dwelling

Categories	District	Urban	Rural
Total	22946	16378	6568
Separate house (Detached)	18080	13567	4513
Semi-detached house	2580	2041	539
Flat/Apartment	229	28	201
Compound house (rooms)	1934	653	1281
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	12	7	5
Tent	0	0	0
Metal Container	2	0	2
Kiosk/poly kiosk	4	2	2
Wooden structure	38	33	5
Living quarters attached to office/shop	12	2	10
Uncompleted building	53	44	9
Other	2	1	1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

Houses are sprouting in all part of the district in addressing the housing deficits. These is not in accordance with any layout as expected. Provision of social amenities to these newly developing areas

are increasingly becoming difficult which may result in a serious challenge in the near future. Fortunately, duty bearers at the district level have been collaborating with the Traditional Authorities to resolve this problem. The district in a collaboration with Nananoom is developing layout for Jukwa while efforts are being made to replicate this in other major communities in the district.

2.7.2 Climate Change and Green Economy

Climate change has resulted in the changes in the elements of the weather over the years. This emanates from the pollution of the environment and over exploitation of forest resources without recourse to its effects on the lives. The environment pollution has brought about extreme weather conditions being experienced worldwide. This has called for national dialogue to protect the environment, to adopt and adapt to climate variability.

At the local level, the district and its partners (Forestry Commission and Nature Conservation Research Centre (NCRC and other recognised organisation) has been implementing the Community Resource Management Area (CREMA) concept. Currently 25 fringe communities around Kakum National Park are benefiting from the programme. The district in collaboration with relevant institutions have undertaken programme such as:

1. Public education on climate change and effects
2. Replanting of the degraded forest through the Youth in afforestation programme
3. Educating farmers and other people who use fire for their activities
4. Landscaping and planting of trees around newly constructed projects sites to reduce erosion
5. In collaboration with District Directorate of education plant tree around social compound.

These measures are being implemented vigorously help if not eliminate reduced the effects of climate change to its barest minimum.

2.7.3: Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

2.7.3.1: Postal

Currently the district does not have any active postal office these services are being accessed in the neighbouring district that Twifo Praso and Cape Coast Metropolis.

2.7.3.2 Telephone

Communication was almost limited to few privileged in society. However, by the early 2000s most people became use to making calls using their mobile phone due to abundance of mobile phone and subsequent decrease in its price.

The district enjoys the services of the two giant mobile network companies in Ghana that is MTN and Vodafone. Although substantial proportion of the population in the urban centres enjoy good network services, same cannot be said about those living in the rural areas. This has resulted in the access to telecommunication disparities between the urban dwellers and the rural folks that calls for pragmatic measures to address the situation.

2.7.3.3: Internet /ICT Centres

The importance of internet cannot be underestimated. It serves all spheres of human life ranging from access to information, education, technology entertainment and many more. The emergence of COVID 19 has reiterated the importance of internet to human life, where some organisations have to rely on internet to transact business and have conference without necessarily human contact. Nonetheless access to internet services, follows the same pattern as telecommunication service. People in the urban areas seems to be enjoying internet facilities than those in the rural places. The assessment of ownership and usage of telecommunication and internet by the 2021 Population and Housing Census revealed 57 percent of the district's population 6 years and older own smart mobile phones while 72.2 percent of people in the district use internet. The findings suggest a growing reliance on internet services in the district, which presents opportunities for digital education, e-governance, and economic activities. However, the urban-rural disparity in access may widen inequalities in development outcomes. This calls for policies to expand rural internet infrastructure, improve digital literacy, and ensure inclusive access to support balanced socio-economic development.

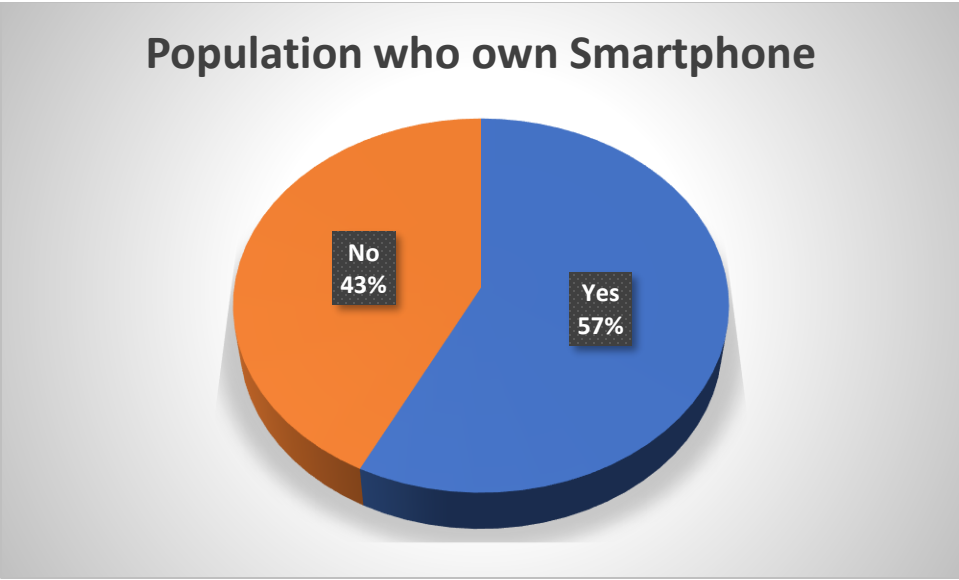


Fig. 2.10: Population who own Smartphone
 Source: Ghana Statistical service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

2.8 Governance

2.8.1 Peace and Security

The Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly (THLDDA) recognises the fundamental importance of peace and security as a bedrock for sustainable development. As mandated by the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the Assembly is responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district, security agencies.

The district generally experiences a relatively stable peace and security environment. Currently the district host three police stations located at Hemang, Wawase and Jukwa. The district does not have a command therefore man by the Cape Coast and Twifo Praso Command. The presence of the Kakum National Park and the district's reliance on agriculture underscore the need for continued stability to support economic activities and tourism.

While there are no current reports of major violent conflicts or widespread insecurity, the district is susceptible to common security challenges observed in many districts across the country including:

- Petty Crime: Instances of theft, minor assaults, and disputes, particularly in smaller settlements.

- Chieftaincy and Land Disputes: While not currently highly prevalent, these underlying issues can escalate if not proactively managed through traditional and formal conflict resolution mechanisms.
- Abuse of Drugs: There is social canker which rising it ugly head and if left uncheck will pose serious security thread to the district is the abuse of drugs and cannabis.
- Youth Unemployment: A significant youthful population, if not adequately engaged in productive activities, could potentially be susceptible to negative influences or petty criminal activities.
- Road Safety: Given the dominance of feeder roads and limited bitumen-surfaced roads, road accidents are mainly common on feeder roads that are caused by commercial tricycle and bicycle riders that ply these routes.

The District Security Committee with the District Chief Executive as the Chairman coordinates the district security activities.

Despite ongoing efforts, the THLDDA faces certain challenges that need urgent attention of authorities.

- Lack of Police Command leaving the district to depend on adjoining police command
- Inadequate personnels at various police stations and posts across the district
- Lack of vehicles and other logistics for effective policing – the district does not have a single vehicle for their operations.
- Lack Data: Comprehensive and up-to-date data on specific crime trends, types of conflicts, and their root causes would enable more targeted interventions.

2.8.2 Community Action Planning

Community Action Planning is a powerful methodology for fostering sustainable development and empowering communities through participation. While it presents certain challenges, its emphasis on participation, local ownership, and action-oriented strategies which makes it an invaluable tool for self-reliant and community ownership. Having in mind the aforementioned importance of community Action planning, the district makes deliberate efforts to assist major communities in the district to develop Community Action plans that feed into the District Medium Term Plan.

2.8.3: Popular participation

Popular participation is a cornerstone of Ghana's decentralized local governance system, aiming to empower citizens and ensure that development initiatives align with community needs. Efforts are made to engage the populace in local decision-making and development processes. Within the past four years, the assembly consciously and carefully selected its stakeholders in all its public engagements. In the period under review, the district engaged stakeholders 20 times in activities such as plan and budget preparation, Fee fixing resolution and town hall meetings to solicit views of the public as well as explained the activities of the district. Moreover, the District Chief Executive also embark on community engagement to have first-hand information about issues in the communities across the district.

2.8.4: Chieftancy and Traditional Authorities

The Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District is home to two significant Traditional Councils: the Twifoman Traditional Council, led by Otumfuo Amoah Sasraku IV, and the Denkyira Traditional Council. These traditional institutions hold immense cultural, social, and often, considerable influence over their respective communities.

Traditional authorities, or "chiefs" (Nananom), continue to play a vital role in local governance despite the existence of a formal decentralized system. Their legitimacy stems from pre-colonial structures and their deep connection to land, customs, and community identity. While their direct executive powers have been largely transferred to the District Assembly, their influence remains significant in custodianship of land and natural resources, dispute resolution: mobilization for development, cultural preservation, advisory roles and facilitating communication between the Assembly and the grassroots.

THLDDA, recognising the indispensable role of traditional authorities, has largely sought to integrate them into its development agenda. This is in line with the national decentralization policy, which encourages collaboration between formal and informal governance structures. The engagement typically takes place through. Over the planned period (2022-2025), The District Chief Executive (DCE) and other Assembly officials routinely engage with the paramount chiefs and their councils at various platforms such as regular meetings and consultations, inclusion in planning processes, participation in durbars and community forums. Furthermore, the assembly partner the traditional authorities in implementation of projects as well as supporting and extending courtesies to them during festivals and other important ceremonies.

2.8.5 Social Accountability

Social accountability, the principle that empowers citizens to hold their government accountable for its actions and decisions, is a cornerstone of good governance and effective decentralization. In Ghana, law to ensure transparency, inclusion, and openness in service delivery mandates District Assemblies. Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly (THLDDA) over the past four years (2022-2025), leveraged existing platforms to ensure accountability. These mechanisms included but limited to public budget hearings/forums, Community Engagement and Sensitization and information dissemination by mounting accountability notice board as stipulated the Public Financial Management Act 2016, Act 921.

2.8.6 Implementation and Coordination

The DMTDP projected a total of 619 programmes and projects for implementation over the entire plan period of 2022-2025. At the close of the third year 2024, the DMTDP has implemented 449 of it planned activities representing about 72.5% achievement rate. However, of out of the 449 planned activities implemented 425 programmes/projects have been successfully implemented which percentagewise stand about 66.7%. These completed projects are expected to be contributing to the district's development objectives as outlined in the DMTDP. Twenty-four programmes/projects are currently ongoing representing about 3.9%, this indicates continued commitment and effort towards achieving DMTDP's goals. These ongoing initiatives represent a critical pipeline for future development outcomes. Monitoring their progress, addressing any bottlenecks, and ensuring their timely completion within the remaining plan period will be crucial. Furthermore, 146 programmes/projects have not yet been implemented (23.5%). These activities fall within the various the thematic areas as represented in the table below;

Table 2.22: Plan Implementation Status

S/n	Thematic Area	Planned Activities	Status of implementation		
			Fully implemented	On-going	Not implemented
1.	Economic Development	62	48	1	13
2.	Social Development	154	84	21	49
3.	Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	88	61	2	25

4.	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	93	67	0	26
5.	Emergency Planning and Response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)	49	13	0	36
6.	Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation	173	152	0	21

While significant progress has been made in implementing 499 programmes/projects, the end of the third year reveals a considerable number of ongoing and, more critically, unimplemented initiatives. Proactive measures, strategic prioritization, and robust resource management will be paramount in the final year to maximize the achievement of the DMTDP's objectives and ensure a positive impact on the district's development.

The table below shows details of the implementation status of planned programs and projects.

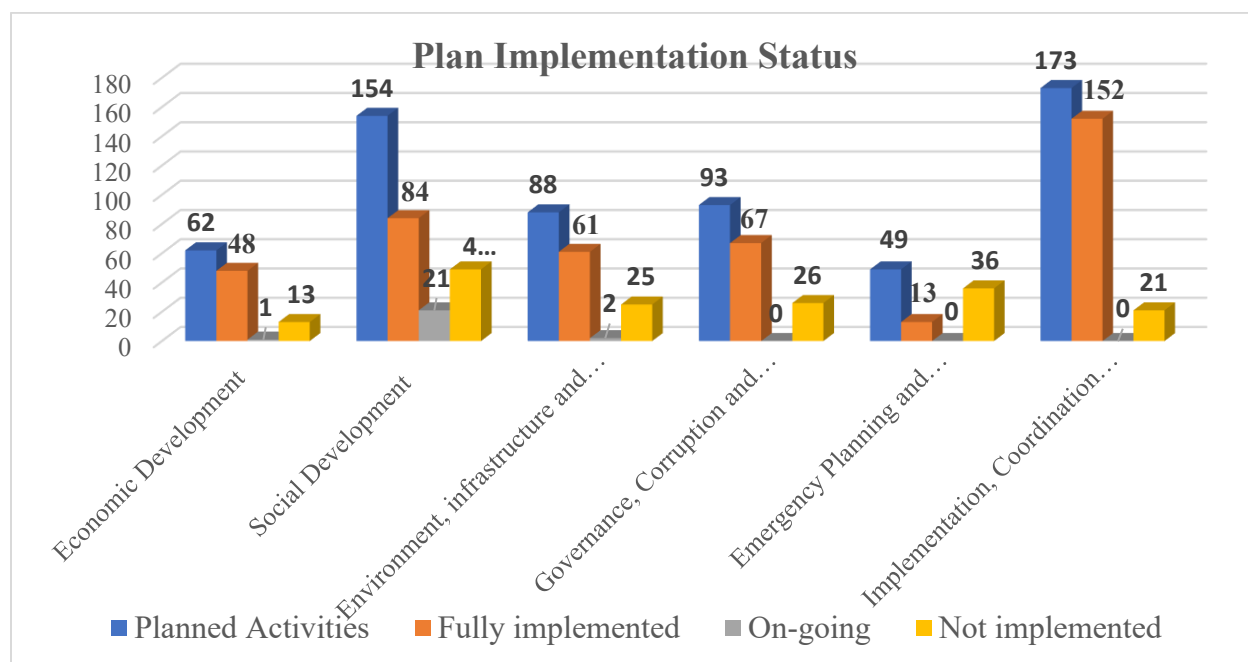


Fig 2.11: Plan Implementation Status

2.8.7 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is fundamental component of the planning process, serving as a critical mechanism for measuring the performance and impact of policies and interventions. During the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), the Assembly implemented a range of M&E activities across all projects to ensure value for money and adherence to approved technical standards.

Types of Monitoring Undertaken

- Process Monitoring – tracked inputs, activities, and compliance with technical standards.
- Output Monitoring – measured immediate deliverables and project outputs.
- Outcome Monitoring – assessed short- to medium-term changes resulting from interventions.
- Participatory Monitoring – engaged communities in providing feedback and contributing to data collection.
- Impact Evaluation – examined the long-term effects of programmes on district development goals.

Key Strategies Applied

- Adoption of standardized tools and reporting formats to ensure consistency.
- Conducting value for money reviews to safeguard efficient resource use.
- Undertaking field visits and spot checks for on-the-ground verification.
- Establishing regular data collection and reporting cycles to track progress.
- Organizing stakeholder consultations and feedback loops to enhance accountability.
- Providing capacity building for staff and community monitors to strengthen local M&E skills.
- Prioritizing critical monitoring activities in the face of funding and logistical constraints.

Challenges

Despite these efforts, the District Monitoring Team faced significant operational challenges, particularly inadequate funding and limited logistical resources. In response, the Assembly has pledged to strengthen and improve the effectiveness of its M&E systems and processes during the 2026–2029 planning cycle, ensuring more resilient and sustainable monitoring practices

2.9 Emergency Preparedness and Response

Disaster planning and preparedness are continuous, multi-faceted processes essential for minimizing the impact of hazards and building resilient communities. Over a four-year period, effective implementation typically involves a cyclical approach encompassing Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.

2.9.1 Disaster Incidents

The district experienced a range of disasters between 2022 and 2025, with varying levels of impact on the population. In 2022, floods and rainstorms were the most significant events, affecting 326 and 319 persons respectively, making it the year with the highest recorded impact. No major disasters were reported in 2023. However, in 2024, disaster occurrences resumed, with rainstorms affecting 86 persons, windstorms also influencing several households, and minor cases of wild fire outbreaks affecting 6 persons. Domestic fire outbreaks additionally caused notable property damage. In 2025, rainstorms remained the most prevalent disaster, affecting 77 persons, while other disaster types recorded minimal or no cases.

Overall, a total of 881 persons were affected over the four-year period, with rainstorms and floods being the most frequent disasters. This trend highlights the district's vulnerability to climate-related hazards and the need for strengthened disaster risk reduction, preparedness, and response strategies.

2.9.2. Disaster Preparedness and Response

In addressing the menace, some of the responses include;

- Standby vehicles, motorbikes ready for eventuality through the Emergency Response Unit.
- Identification of expert diverse for rescue (fire, flood, drowning etc.)
- Identification of haven zones (accommodation)
- Mobilization of relief items
- Disinfectant for areas especially where death occurs.

2.9.3 Disaster Risk Management

This focuses on Proactive measures to prevent hazards or reduce their severity and long-term impact. To achieve this, the district conducted regular hazard vulnerability analyses (HVAs) to identify potential threats (natural, technological, human-induced) and assess vulnerabilities. It further implemented structural measures such as assessing the existing conditions in hotspot areas, undertake demolition of

structures that poses danger to the public, construction of culverts in flood prone areas as well as dredging of drains across the district. The district further adopted effective communication strategies to educate the public to on disaster issues. These are activities were spearheaded by National Disaster Management Organisation.

Over the last four years, the district has recorded some numbers of disasters and this detailed in the table below:

Table 2.23: Disaster Situation in the district over the last four years

Year	Disaster Type/		Affected Persons					Estimated cost of item destroyed in GHC	Key Item Distributed
			Children		Adult				
			M	F	M	F	Total		No. Relief item was distributed
2022	Flood		75	79	83	89	326	307,500.00	No. Relief item was distributed
	Rainstorm		73	75	76	95	319	159,000.00	
	Fire Outbreak	Domestic	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
		Wild	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
	Windstorm		Mfoum Kg	-	-	-	-	15,500.00	
	Conflict			-	-	-	-		
2023	Flood		-	-	-	-	-		No. Relief item was distributed
	Rainstorm		-	-	-	-	-		
	Fire Outbreak	Domestic	-	-	-	-	-		
		Wild	-	-	-	-	-		
	Windstorm			-	-	-	-		
Conflict			-	-	-	-			
2024	Flood		-	-	-	-	-		Rice - 5 bags Cooking oil - 5 litres Roofing sheet - 15 packets
	Rainstorm		12	8	37	29	86		
	Fire Outbreak	Domestic						68,600.00	
		Wild	2	1	1	2	6		
	Windstorm		13	9	19	22		42,000.00	
Conflict			-	-	-	-	-		

								Mosquito coils - 10 boxes Machete - 3 pieces Cup - 3 pieces Basin - 2 pieces Soap - 7 tablets	
2025	Flood	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roofing sheet	
	Rainstorm	18	13	21	25	77	62,000.00	- 35 sheets	
	Fire Outbreak	Domestic	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blanket - 4 pieces
		Wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mosquito net - 4 pieces
	Windstorm		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Conflict		-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total		194	186	238	262	881	736,300		

Map indicating disaster prone areas.

TWIFO HEMANG LOWER DENKYIRA DISTRICT FLOOD HAZARD MAP

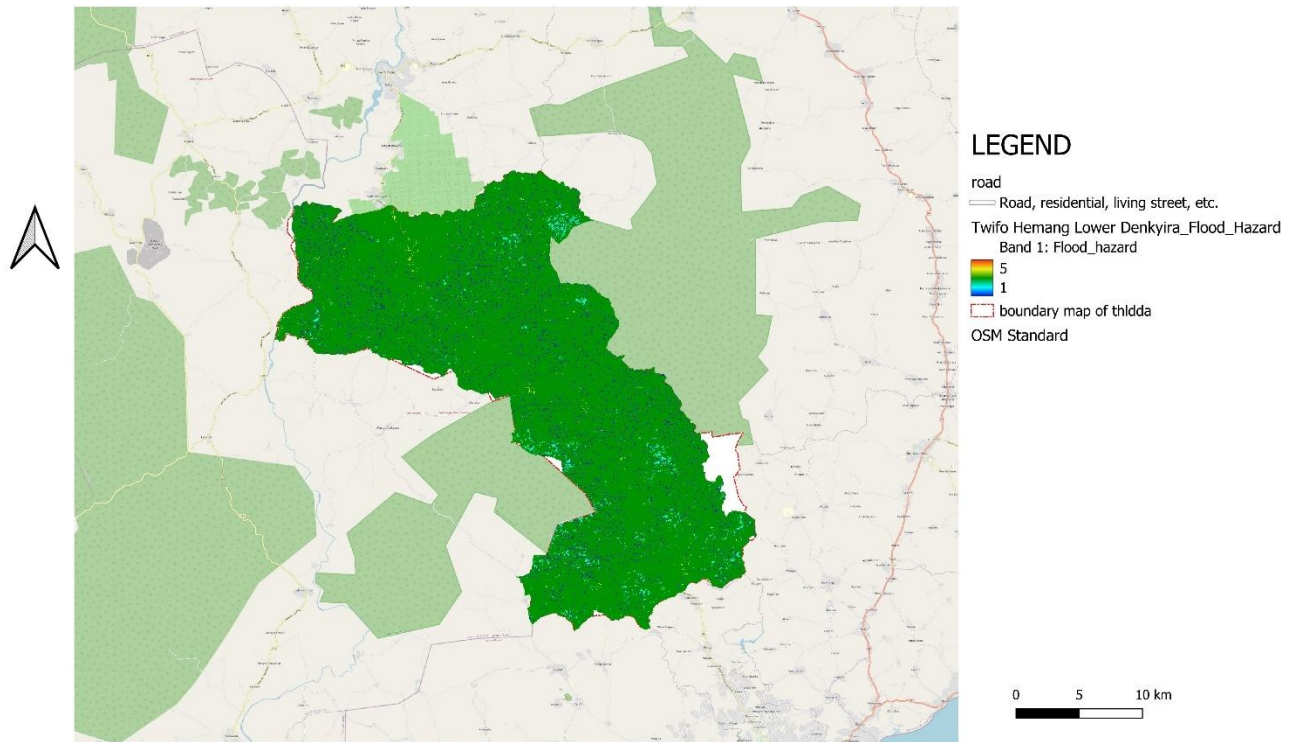


Fig 2.12: Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Flood Hazard Map

2.10 Identification of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)

To enhance the formulation of appropriate and implementation-oriented strategies, the identified priority issues were subjected to a comprehensive Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis within the context of the thematic areas of the MTDPF 2026–2029. The SWOT framework was applied to systematically examine each key problem identified during the survey. This approach enabled the assessment of internal strengths that can facilitate the resolution of identified issues, alongside internal weaknesses that may hinder effective implementation of interventions. In addition, external opportunities were analysed to support development efforts, while potential threats representing external

constraints were also considered. Although the district faces numerous development challenges, leveraging its strengths and opportunities can help mitigate the effects of existing weaknesses and threats. This strategic approach provides a solid foundation for addressing development gaps, ultimately enabling the district to meet its development objectives and improve the overall standard of living of its population.

After comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the Medium-Term Plan 2022-2025 and the review of the existing situation, these developmental problems or issues were identified.

1. Over dependence on rain feed agriculture and inability to invest in modern agriculture implements coupled with low level of youth in agriculture ventures
2. Low investment in local economic development that may be because of poor roads, inadequate market infrastructure and inadequate financial institutions such as commercial banks.
3. Lack of investment in the tourism sector although there exist multi million potential tourist sites
4. Inadequate sources for local revenue leading to low internally generated revenue
5. Inadequate support for child protection related issues, non-functioning of most community child protection committees and non-existence of DOVVSSU office in the district to prosecute perpetrators of child abuse case.
6. Inadequate support for the agriculture sector especially to local farmers
7. Inadequate market infrastructure in major communities
8. Inadequate educational facilities with high teacher attrition
9. Gender inequalities and disability issues
10. Inadequate health infrastructure and operational logistics
11. Inadequate ICT infrastructure in schools and in the communities
12. Inadequate number of health professionals of all categories – the district has no medical Doctor and Pharmacist.
13. Low commitment to culture of maintenance of public infrastructures
14. Absence of community layout as a result of the absence of a qualified surveyor coupled with inadequate number of staff in the Physical Planning Department
15. Non availability of communication network services in the rural areas
16. Poor roads

17. Lack of electricity in new developing areas
18. Lack of engineered dumping sites putting nearby communities at risk of environmental hazards
19. Irregular maintenance of faulty water facilities
20. Ineffective functioning of the sub-district structures resulting in high level of apathy towards government projects
21. Minimum number of women in leadership positions and the low participation of women in development process

Table 2.24: SWOT Analysis of issues from the district profile and performance review

S/N	Issue to be address	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
1.	Over dependence on rain feed agriculture and inability to invest in modern agriculture implements coupled with low level of youth in agriculture ventures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The district is endowed with a lot of water bodies that can be used for irrigation purpose 2. Reliable source of electricity power which can be used for irrigation purpose 3. There exist arable lands various categories for both cash and food crops 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of dedicated funds for agriculture activities in the district. 2. Inability of the district to prioritized agriculture activities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The government initiative “Feed Ghana” which focuses on the development of irrigation schemes to propel agriculture production. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political interference in implementing government programme in which initiatives implemented in the stronghold of the of the ruling government
Conclusion		Although the district economy is considered an agrarian society, much efforts have not been made to invest in modern farm implement, equipment and technology for increase productivity in the district. This is discouraging the youth in investing in the agric sector.			

2.	Low investment in local economic development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The farmers in the district are engaged in the production of oil palm fruit, rubber and food crop especially cassava which can serve as raw materials for agro-processing industries. 2. A large constituent of the population especially women are engaged in agro-processing which could boost the local economy when the needed investment is injected into the district economy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate of financial institutions which can provide the needed capital for local entrepreneur in the district 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The engagement of the district actors and other stakeholders to liaised with financial institution to extend loans to local business in the district. 2. The availability of NGO's across the district which have instituted "Village Susu Schemes" which enable the people in the district to mobilise resources to assist their business. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of dedicated funds which tailored to the needs of the local business.
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Conclusion		Although stringent efforts are being made to attract the needed investment into the local economy of the district, the interest rate being charge by the financial institution does not encourage and promote the expansion of the local business.			
3.	Inadequate support for child protection related issues, non-functioning of most community child protection committees and non-existence of DOVVSSU office in the district to prosecute perpetrators of child abuse case	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Framework Existence: The existence of "community child protection committees" suggests a foundational structure is already in place 2. Identified Gaps: A clear understanding of what is missing (DOVVSSU office, support) allows for targeted strategic planning 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operational Failure: Most community child protection committees are currently non-functional. 2. Resource Scarcity: Inadequate support (financial, logistical, or personnel) for child protection issues. 3. Inaccessible Justice: Lack of a local DOVVSSU (Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit) office to handle prosecutions. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Committee Reactivation: Potential to retrain and mobilize existing community committees to restore local oversight. 2. Advocacy for Infrastructure: Use these findings to lobby for the establishment of a district DOVVSSU office. 3. Partnership Potential: Seek support from NGOs or international bodies to fill the current 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Impunity: Perpetrators may continue to commit abuse if they know there is no local mechanism for prosecution. 2. Erosion of Trust: Communities may stop reporting cases if they feel the system is incapable of providing support or justice. 3. Increased Vulnerability: Without active committees, children in the district remain at a higher risk

				"inadequate support" gap.	of unmonitored abuse
	Conclusion	Because there is no local DOVVSU office even if cases are identified the legal path to justice is physical and logistically out of reach.			
4.	Lack of investment in the tourism sector although there exist multi million potential tourist sites	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The district host one the renowned tourist sites in the country (Kakum National) which attract a lot visitor both locally and internationally 2. There are several potential tourist sites across the district which is not developed 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The inability of the DA to invest and develop these potential sites across the district. 2. Inaccessibility of sone of these potential tourist sites 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The willingness of investors to develop some of these site on PPP basis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The availability of well -known and already developed tourist site in neighbouring district especially Cape Coast
	Conclusion	The district should make conscious effort in collaborating with other institution such as Ghana Heritage Coverage to assist in developing identified sites across the district.			
5.	Inadequate sources for local revenue leading to low internally generated revenue	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District has the mandate and constitutional backing to collect taxes, rates, and levies. 2. The district possesses basic (though perhaps 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of a comprehensive, digitized property valuation roll or business census. 2. Inadequate vehicles/motorbike 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Outsourcing revenue collection to professional firms to improve efficiency and technology use. 2. Availability of mobile money and GIS 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High inflation or local economic downturns reducing the citizens' "ability to pay."

		<p>outdated) property and business registers.</p> <p>3. The assembly has sub-district structures and revenue collectors already on the ground.</p>	<p>s for revenue collectors to reach remote or high-growth areas.</p> <p>3. Inadequate commissions or training for revenue officers, leading to poor performance.</p> <p>4. Weak legal action against persistent tax defaulters.</p>	<p>mapping to track and automate billing.</p> <p>3. Using local radio/community centers to explain how tax money is used for "visible" projects (e.g., the 5 bridges).</p>	<p>2. Local leaders or politicians discouraging revenue collection to remain popular with constituents.</p> <p>3. High levels of mistrust in local government due to perceived corruption or lack of service delivery.</p>
	Conclusion	To address this the district must use its strengths to seize opportunities while fixing its weakness			
6.	Inadequate market infrastructure	<p>1. The district has earmarked some areas to develop into market</p> <p>2. The usage of these areas for a marketing activity across the district.</p>	<p>1. The unwillingness of traders in the district to stop selling along the high way at the dedicated areas marked for</p>	<p>1. The government initiative of construction of model market under the 24-</p>	<p>1. Government decision to design the market for the district without taking into</p>

			construction of market structure.	Hour economy in the district.	cognizes the local dynamize.
	Conclusion	The initiative of the central government to establish market in the district is laudable however, cognisance with be given to local dynamise to ensure its success.			
7.	Inadequate school infrastructure (classroom block, chairs/table and desk	<p>1. The willingness of DA to commit more resources into funding education project</p> <p>Existence of some NGOs which support in the provision of educational infrastructure</p>	<p>1. The inadequacy and untimely release of the DACF</p> <p>2. The inability of the DA to generate the needed resources (IGF) to support educational projects.</p> <p>The abandoning of educational projects.</p>	<p>1. The specific allocation of part of DACF to various sectors.</p> <p>2. The support of the district by other external agency like CODA</p> <p>The assessment of funds from other sources such DACF-RFG which the chunk of it goes into financing education projects.</p>	<p>1. Low collaboration between external bodies which result in siting of projects at the wrong places.</p> <p>Diversion of statutory allocation of funds to other projects.</p>

	Conclusion	Although the DA commit a lot of resources into funding educational projects, other factors that are hindering the DA in achieving its goal in the educational sector are enormous thus making the problem pervasive.			
8.	Inadequate number of health professionals of all categories – the district has no medical Doctor and Pharmacist	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vigorously pursuing the provision of CHPS compound in each electoral area. 2. Provision of health facilities by other organisations to augment the efforts of the DA 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of District Hospital in the district. 2. Inadequate health staff to provide the needed care to the people. 3. The absence of provision of ancillary facilities to which will make the available facilities function effectively. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The commitment of the central government to construct district hospital for the DA 2. The of the existence of external organisations that support the health Sector 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The delay in the implementation of central government projects in the health sector. 2. The delay in the release of DACF.
	Conclusion	The delay in funds and inadequate provision of health personnel can be tackled through lobbying of the Minister by the Chief Executive Officer and Member of Parliaments. Also, the district is district determined to make conscious effort to provide ancillary facilities such boreholes, nurses quarters to make the available facilities functional.			
9.	Irregular maintenance of faulty water facilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation Programme to address open defecation and other sanitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inability of the DA to construct new boreholes in under serve communities 2. The poor monitoring of the DWST of water and sanitation facilities across the district 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The construction of institutional latrines across the district under the IPEP programme. 2. Construction of boreholes by 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The construction of public by external agencies that defeat the objectives of the CLTS programme.

		<p>issues in the district</p> <p>2. Continuous repair of broken down boreholes and other water facilities</p> <p>3. Training of the WSMT members on proper management of water facilities.</p>	<p>3. Weak collaboration with other department to effectively deal with the water challenges.</p>	<p>NGOs to supplement the efforts of the DA</p>	<p>2. The unduly delay in the completion of institutional latrines.</p> <p>3. Inability of the DA to negotiate sanitation service providers locally except by the central government</p>
	Conclusion	<p>The challenge of construction of public latrine in communities can be remedies through lobbying with Ministry to channel the said fund to support the CLTS programme where households will be supported to construct their own household latrine. The district can also reconstitute the DWST to function effectively.</p>			
10.	Bad nature of roads	<p>1. Adequate provision for reshaping of roads and construction of culvert on deplorable road in the district</p> <p>2. Existence of works department.</p>	<p>1. Low internally generated Fund to undertake road engineering</p> <p>2. Unavailability of machines operators within the district</p> <p>3. The absence of some technical support in supporting</p>	<p>1. The existence of oil palm plantation owned by Twiffo Oil palm processing (TOPP)</p> <p>2. The commitment of the central</p>	<p>1. Delay in the release of the statutory funds to undertake road maintenance.</p> <p>2. High cost incurred in conveying</p>

			complement the efforts of the works department.	government undertake road construction by declaring this year as of road.	equipment into the district.
	Conclusion	Although the weakness and threats seem to outweigh the strength and the potentials of the district, effective collaboration with neighbouring district as well as the proposal writing to TOPP to finance some of these road engineering programme may do the trick for the district .			
11.	Lack of electricity in new developing area.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The preparedness of the communities to assist in connecting of the under serve areas to the national grid 2. The proactiveness of the DCE to lobby the ministry of Energy to include communities within district to benefit from rural 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The adequate budgeting for rural electrification programme 2. Non existing of electricity company office in the district 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The preparedness of the government to vigorously pursue the SDG 7. 2. This inability of the MP lobby his colleague MP since he is a Deputy Minister. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delay in the release in the of the DACF.

		electrification programme			
	Conclusion	The problem in question has more strength and the potentials than the weakness and threat. Leveraging on the potentials will enable the district achieve its targeted result.			
12.	Lack of communication Network Service	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The willingness of the under serve community to provide land at a reduce cost for the service provider 2. The demand of the citizenry of the network service hence their readiness to use for the investor to ripe its benefit of their investment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-Decentralisation of the operations of this service providers. 2. Location of the some of the communities in very remote areas. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The good lobbying skills of both MP and DCE 2. The wiliness of service providers to construct communication masks in the under serve communities 3. GIFEC willingness to connect the remoteness community to communication services. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The unwillingness of the service to construct communication masks in the settler communities.

	Conclusion	Making conscious efforts to tap into the potentials problem will resolve the problem.			
13.	Minimum number of women in leadership positions and the low participation of women in development process	1. The DA has hold fora to educate women on the need to participate in local governance process. Especially when holding Town hall meetings.	1. The public perception about local politic where contenders of political parties indulge in the use of intemperate and uncivil language	1. The deliberate policy of the government to appoint Two-third of women to serve in the general of the MMDA's	1. The involvement of political parties to sponsors men aspirants in the local election as the expense of their women counterpart.
	Conclusion	Overcome this challenge the district assembly need to intensified education of the public campaign to encourage women to participate in local level election.			
14.	Ineffective functioning of the sub-district structures resulting in high level of apathy towards government projects	1. Construction of area council offices in the three demarcated area councils in the district. 2. Posting of officers to man the area council offices	1. Inability of the area councils to recruit their own commission collectors to collect revenue for effective functioning of the area councils.	1. Directive of the central government to all the MMDA's to post additional staff to area councils for effective	1. Promise and provision of some basic needs of people in the area councils without allowing local communities to take initiative to solve basic challenges.

				administration of the area councils.	
	Conclusion	The district should undertake rigorous educational campaign to help people change their mindset about local politic.			

2.11. List of issues identified during community engagement

The needs and aspirations of the three (3) Area Councils were consolidated through a harmonization process that grouped similar projects and established clear implementation priorities.

Prioritization of issues within the Area Councils was guided by the following criteria:

- The severity and scope of the problem, as well as the anticipated social, economic, and environmental benefits of addressing it.
- The potential for significant multiplier effects on economic efficiency, including investment attraction, job creation, income growth, and overall development.
- The extent to which interventions contribute to meeting basic human needs and safeguarding fundamental rights.
- The impact on sustainable spatial development within designated growth areas or corridors.
- Opportunities to address key cross-cutting development issues, including:
 - a. Marginalized and vulnerable groups
 - b. Gender equality, considering both practical and strategic needs
 - c. Environmental sustainability, including climate change and biodiversity concerns

Given resource constraints, the number of similar programmes and projects to be implemented during the 2026–2029 plan period was streamlined. Below is the list of specific needs and aspirations identified across the district during stakeholder engagements.

1. Inadequate market infrastructure
2. Poor nature of roads
3. Lack of bridge
4. Community center
5. Lack of connection to national grid to newly developing communities
6. No telecommunication Network Services in most of the rural areas
7. Inadequate Street light
8. Dilapidated classroom blocks
9. Lack of Teachers Accommodation

10. Inadequate trained teachers
11. Lack of ICT
12. Lack of Laboratory
13. Lack School Feeding
14. Lack of CHIP Compound
15. Inadequate health professional
16. Skip container
17. Refuse collection point
18. Lack of Public toilet to water closet
19. Lack of drainage
20. Lack of potable

2.12 Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Issues

The needs and aspirations identified through the community needs assessment have been aligned with the key development issues from the situational analysis and performance review. This exercise aligns the development issues raised at the Assembly level with the specific needs expressed by the communities. The outcome of this process is presented below.

Harmonized Issues

1. Inadequate sources for local revenue leading to low internally generated revenue
2. Inadequate water facilities
3. Over dependence on rain feed agriculture, inability to invest in modern agriculture implements and inadequate support in the agriculture sector
4. Low investment in local economic development and tourism sector which may be as a result of poor roads, inadequate market infrastructure and inadequate financial institutions such as commercial banks
5. Poor nature of roads, lack of bridges/culvert and drains for easy access to nearby communities
6. Lack of electricity in new developing areas
7. Inadequate market infrastructure in major
8. Inadequate health infrastructure and operational logistics

9. Inadequate number of Public toilet
10. Inadequate community centres and low commitment to culture of maintenance of public infrastructures
11. Absence of community layout as a result of the absence of a qualified surveyor coupled with inadequate number of staff in the Physical Planning Department
12. Inadequate school infrastructure to accommodate growing number of school and high teacher attrition
13. Inadequate number of health professionals of all categories – the district has no medical Doctor and Pharmacist.
14. Gender inequality and disability issues
15. Lack of School Feeding Programme
16. Non availability of communication network services in the rural areas
17. Inadequate ICT infrastructure in schools and in the communities
18. Inadequate Street lights
19. Inadequate refuse collection point and skips containers putting communities at risk of environmental hazards
20. Ineffective functioning of the sub-district structures resulting in high level of apathy towards government projects
21. Minimum number of women in leadership positions and low participation of women in development process
22. Inadequate support for child protection related issues, non-functioning of most community child protection committees and non-existence of DOVVSSU office in the district to prosecute perpetrators of child abuse case.

2.13 Medium-Term Needs Assessment and Projections

2.13.1 Population Projection for communities

Planning involves the ability to look into the future, informed by prevailing situations. To plan for the future with near accuracy requires thorough scientific projections of the population over a planned period to forecast its needs. The population of the District was therefore projected for the planned period (2026-2029) to assess the needs of the population in line with planning standards and other internationally accepted development indicators. Since the last population and housing census was

conducted in 2021 (exceeding 5years), the Exponential Method of population projection was applied using the District's population growth rate of 3.3%. Table 2.26 presents the outcome of the population projections from the end of 2026 to the end of 2029.

Table 2.25: Population Projection for District 2026-2029 with a base year of 2021

Year	Population Projection
2021	66075
2026	71744
2027	72934
2028	74145
2029	75376

Table 2.26: Projected Population for 20 Major Community in Population

SNO.	NAME OF COMMUNITY	2021	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	TWIFO HEMANG	12179	13224	13443	13666	13893
2	JUKWA	7446	8085	8219	8355	8494
3	WAWASE	2968	3223	3276	3330	3386
4	MFUOM	2631	2857	2904	2952	3001
5	AMPENKROM	2277	2472	2513	2555	2598
6	KROBO	2176	2363	2402	2442	2482
7	ANKAAKO	1952	2119	2155	2190	2227
8	ODUMASE	1763	1914	1946	1978	2011
9	NYAMEBEKYERE	1639	1780	1809	1839	1870
10	BUKURUSO	1611	1749	1778	1808	1838
11	FRAMI	1494	1622	1649	1676	1704
12	KWAMOANO	1386	1505	1530	1555	1581
13	TWIFO BREMANG	1374	1492	1517	1542	1567
14	GYANKOBO	1314	1427	1450	1474	1499
15	ABODO	1155	1254	1275	1296	1318
16	BOBI	1151	1250	1270	1292	1313
17	NSUAEM	1144	1242	1263	1284	1305
18	DENKYERA MBEM	1033	1122	1140	1159	1178
19	TWEAPEASE	1013	1100	1118	1137	1156
20	WATRESO	887	963	979	995	1012
21	ATWEREBOANDA	839	911	926	941	957

22	ONOMANKWAA	749	813	827	840	854
23	AYEBIAHWE	730	793	806	819	833
24	ABEKA NKWANTA	702	762	775	788	801
25	BAAKO NDZIDZI	700	760	773	785	799
26	ESUKESEKYIR	691	750	763	775	788
27	ASENSUHO(SHED)	690	749	762	774	787
28	WAWASE CAMP	667	724	736	748	761
29	TEI MENSAH	630	684	695	707	719
30	AFEASO	610	662	673	685	696

Source: Field survey, 2021

2.13.2: Projected development requirements for 2026-2029

Across the world population is projected to form the genesis of further analysis to determine the developmental requirement of the citizenry. These development needs required the formulation of programmes and projects in addressing the identified development gaps in health, education, market infrastructure, water facilities roads construction etc. This is carried out with reference to population as well as the planning standards and international development benchmarks used in assessing the living standards of the people.

2.13.3: Health Needs Assessment

The table 2.29 below provides the list of health facilities in the District as compares to the required number of facilities for each year based on the planning standards. This gives the trues picture of the unavailability or the excess of the facilities in the district.

Table 2.27: Health Needs Assessment

Facility	Standard	Year	Population	Required	Existing	Backlog	Excess
DISTRICT HOSPITAL	50,000	2026	71744	1	0	1	
		2027	72934	1	0	1	
		2028	74145	1	0	1	
		2029	75376	1	0	1	
HEALTH CENTRE	25,000	2026	71744	3	4		1
		2027	72934	3	4		1
		2028	74145	3	4		1
		2029	75376	3	4		1
CHPSCOMPOUND	*5000	2026	71744	15	14	1	
		2027	72934	16	14	1	

		2028	74145	19	14	1	
		2029	75376	19	14	1	

As presented on Table 2.29, the first column indicates the facilities being assessed eg. CHPS Compound with the next column being the minimum population the facility is to serve according to the planning standards. The ensuing columns provide information on the year projected population the number of facilities required by dividing the projected population by the minimum standard population. This is compared with the existing facility to ascertain whether there is a backlog or excess. Backlog means there is developmental gap that needs to be filled whereas excess means there is no much problem with coverage districtwide but there could be pockets of issues with access that could be verified on the ground for rectification.

The analysis from the table depicts that, CHPS Compound requirement of the district is not adequate this bring to the fore that the poor who live in the deprived areas which are serve by these CHPS are underserved. This requires a pragmatic effort to reverse the trend.

Table 2.28: Health Professional in the District

S/N	Type of Professional	Quantity	Patients/Professional Ratio
1	Medical Doctor	0	74,533
2	Physician Assistant	4	1:18,633
3	Nurses	146	1:510
4	Public Health Nurses	2	1:37,266
5	Midwives	31	1:2,204
6	Technical Officers	11	1:6776

It was identified that the Nurse patient ratio –1:510 which is a little higher than the planning standard ratio of 1:500. This indicates inadequacy of nurses in the district. The district has no one Doctor for entire population that is way below the World Health organization’s doctor to patient ratio being 1:1,320.

2.13.4: Education Needs Assessment

The table 2.31 shows the educational needs assessment of the district. It shows the kindergarten level to the Junior High Level the educational requirement of the district exceeds the accepted standard based on data provided by the educational directorate. However, there are other factors such access, availability of teaching and learning materials that may hinder educational delivery in the district. All other ancillary educational facilities such as library, ICT centres, Institutional latrines, Teachers’ quarters, Dormitory blocks will be provided in order to ensure comprehensive education delivery across the district.

Table 2.29: Education Needs Assessment

Facility	Standard	Year	Population	Required	Existing	Backlog	Excess
KG	1000	2026	71744	72	86		14
		2027	72934	72	86		14
		2028	74145	74	86		12
		2029	75376	75	86		12
PRIMARY	*1000	2026	71744	71	86		14
		2027	72934	73	86		13
		2028	74145	74	86		12
		2029	75376	75	86		11
JHS	*1000	2026	71744	71	78		7
		2027	72934	72	78		6
		2028	74145	74	78		4

		2029	75376	75	78		3
SHS	20,000	2026	71744	4	2	2	
		2027	72934	4	2	2	
		2028	74145	4	2	2	
		2029	75376	4	2	2	
TRAINING INSTITUTION	20,000	2026	71744	4	0	2	
		2027	72934	4	0	2	
		2028	74145	4	0	2	
		2029	75376	4	0	2	

2.13.5: Needs Assessment of Water Facilities

An assessment was carried out on potable water facility requirements for the next four years and it was identified that only 54% of the required borehole facilities are available and this implies that 46% of the facilities need to be catered for to get the full complement of boreholes for the period. Regarding Small Town Water Systems, 59% were in existence hence the additional facilities needed to be provided to attain universal water coverage. Table 2.37 provides details on water facility needs assessment.

Table 2.30: Needs Assessment for Water facilities

Facility	Standard	Year	Population	Required	Existing	Backlog	Excess
Borehole	300	2026	71744	239	235	5	
		2027	72934	243	235	8	
		2028	74145	247	235	12	
		2029	75376	251	235	16	

Facility	Standard	Year	Population	Required	Existing	Backlog	Excess
Small town water system	5000	2026	71744	14	2	12	
		2027	72934	14	2	12	
		2028	74145	15	2	13	
		2029	75376	15	2	13	

Small Town Water System and Boreholes serve the majority of the population in the district. From the table above the available functional boreholes across the district stood at (235) which fall out of the required number of 239 leaving a backlog of (5) at the beginning of the planning period. The statistics for the ensuing year until the end of the four years are vividly represented in the table above. The district has 3 Small Water system that serve some of the major communities in the district. However, the statistic above does not represent the true situation on the ground because portion of the population in the district (Jukwa and its Environs) are served Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL). Notwithstanding, there is the need to expand water services to newly developing areas in the communities serve by (GWCL) and other settlers' settlement which are dotted across the district to provide water needs of the population.

2.13.6: Needs assessment of Market Facilities

To promote effective commercial activities in the district and also serves as an avenue for farmers to market their farm produce, it behooves on the planning authority to determine the number of market infrastructure that should serve the district. Market as describe by literatures does not mean structures; however, the provision of decent market infrastructures will boost trading and other ancillary activities that grow the economy of the district. From table 2.33 below it was recognized that at the beginning of the planning period, per the standard of population that deserve a market, the district needs three (3) markets to serve its population. Jukwa market has seen some facelift while work at the Wawase market has stalled. Hemang market needs some add on work to see it full operation.

Table 2.31: Market Facilities Needs Assessment

Facility	Standard	Year	Population	Required	Existing	Backlog
Local Market	30,000	2026	71744	3	1	2
		2027	72934	3	1	2
		2028	74145	3	1	2
		2029	75376	3	1	2

CHAPTER THREE: KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter marks a pivotal point in our journey to foster sustainable community development. Having meticulously identified key development issues through comprehensive community engagement, the crucial next step is to strategically prioritize these needs.

3.1 Key development Issues/Problem

1. Inadequate sources for local revenue leading to low internally generated revenue
2. Inadequate water facilities
3. Over dependence on rain feed agriculture, inability to invest in modern agriculture implements and inadequate support in the agriculture sector
4. Low investment in local economic development and tourism sector which may be as a result of poor roads, inadequate market infrastructure and inadequate financial institutions such as commercial banks
5. Poor nature of roads, lack of bridges/culvert and drains for easy access to nearby communities
6. Lack of electricity in new developing areas
7. Inadequate market infrastructure in major
8. Inadequate health infrastructure and operational logistics
9. Inadequate number of Public toilet
10. Inadequate community centres and low commitment to culture of maintenance of public infrastructures
11. Absence of community layout as a result of the absence of a qualified surveyor coupled with inadequate number of staff in the Physical Planning Department
12. Inadequate school infrastructure to accommodate growing number of school and high teacher attrition
13. Inadequate number of health professionals of all categories – the district has no medical Doctor and Pharmacist.
14. Gender inequality and disability issues
15. Lack of School Feeding Programme
16. Non availability of communication network services in the rural areas

17. Inadequate ICT infrastructure in schools and in the communities
18. Inadequate Street lights
19. Inadequate refuse collection point and skips containers putting communities at risk of environmental hazards
20. Ineffective functioning of the sub-district structures resulting in high level of apathy towards government projects
21. Minimum number of women in leadership positions and low participation of women in development process
22. Inadequate support for child protection related issues, non-functioning of most community child protection committees and non-existence of DOVVSSU office in the district to prosecute perpetrators of child abuse case.

3.2: Prioritized Community Needs

Development needs within the **Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly** were prioritized using a tiered approach. At the community and electoral area levels, a **pair-wise ranking** system was employed to directly compare and order local priorities. Subsequently, these needs were aggregated at the Area Council and District levels using the **weighted ranking method**. This ensured that development projects were prioritized based on their frequency of mention and relative importance across the various electoral areas.

Table 3.1: Prioritized Development issues

S/N	Development issues	Total Scores	Ranking
1.	Inadequate support for child protection related issues, non-functioning of most community child protection committees and non-existence of DOVVSSU office in the district to prosecute perpetrators of child abuse cases.	100	1 st
2.	Inadequate water facilities	67	8 th
3.	Inadequate sources for local revenue leading to low internally generated revenue	52	12 th
4.	Over dependence on rain fed agriculture, inability to invest in modern agriculture implements and inadequate support in the agriculture sector.	30	22 nd

5.	Low investment in local economic development and tourism sector which may be as a result of poor roads, inadequate market infrastructure and inadequate financial institutions such as commercial banks	45	15 th
6.	Poor nature of roads, lack of bridges/culvert and drains	96	3 rd
7.	Lack of electricity in new developing areas	65	10 th
8.	Inadequate market infrastructure in major communities	60	11 th
9.	Inadequate health infrastructure and operational logistics	90	5 th
10.	Inadequate number of Public toilet	50	13 th
11.	Inadequate community centres and low commitment to culture of maintenance of public infrastructures	32	21 st
12.	Gender inequality and disability issues	36	20 th
13.	Absence of community layout as a result of the absence of a qualified surveyor coupled with inadequate number of staff in the Physical Planning Department	43	16 th
14.	Inadequate school infrastructure to accommodate growing number of school and high teacher attrition	92	4 th
15.	Inadequate number of health professionals of all categories – the district has no medical Doctor and Pharmacist	80	6 th
16.	Lack of School Feeding Programme	72	7 th
17.	Non availability of communication network services in the rural areas	67	8 th
18.	Inadequate ICT infrastructure in schools and communities	67	8 th
19.	Inadequate Street lights	42	17 th

20.	Inadequate refuse collection point and skips containers putting communities at risk of environmental hazards	46	14 th
21.	Ineffective functioning of the sub-district structures resulting in high level of apathy to government project	40	18 th
22.	Minimum number of women in leadership positions and low participation of women in development process	98	2 nd

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

This chapter outlines the strategic direction for the district's development over the medium term. It translates the identified community needs and aspirations, as gathered through extensive stakeholder consultations and situational analysis, into actionable development goals, objectives, and strategies. The interventions detailed herein are designed to address the key developmental challenges and opportunities facing the district, ensuring a coordinated and impactful approach to achieving sustainable growth and improved quality of life for all citizens.

Although the National Development Framework 2026-2029 has five thematic areas, the district focuses on four development policy frameworks; Economic Development, Social Development, Environment and Human Settlement Development, and Governance and Institutional Development. For each thematic area, this chapter presents a clear hierarchy of goals, which represent the broad long-term aspirations; specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) objectives; and the precise strategies and activities that will be implemented to realize them. This structured approach provides a clear roadmap for resource allocation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, ensuring that the district's development trajectory is both ambitious and grounded in practical reality

Table 4.1: Development Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development					
2. Inadequate market infrastructure in major	To build a resilient local economy.	To ensure the construction of 1 modern market in district by end 2028.	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development. Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade.	Modernize physical market structures including night market	Local economy development programme
i. Over dependence on rain fed agriculture, inability to invest in modern agriculture implements and inadequate support for the agriculture department.	Modernise and commercialize the agriculture sector to enhance food security and create value-added opportunities	1. Ensure 30% of farmers has adopted modern practices in the district by 2029.	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation	Move away from rain-fed agriculture by investing in 2 small-scale irrigation schemes to ensure year-round production for local markets by 2028.	Agriculture modernization programme
ii. Low investment in local economic development and tourism sector which may be as a result of poor roads, inadequate	Transform the district into a competitive regional economic hub by increasing	1. By December 2029, develop Two potential tourist sites in the district Liaise with the appropriate authority to establish a	Diversify and expand the tourism industry Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	a. Develop available and potential sites, including palace, museums, to meet	District Economic Transformation and Tourism Advancement

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
market infrastructure and inadequate financial institutions such as commercial banks	investment in the tourism and local economic sectors by 40% by December 2028 through strategic infrastructure upgrades, public-private partnerships.	District Business Resource Center by 2027 to provide technical support and credit-access facilitation for 100 local Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Host an annual "District Investment Forum" starting in 2027 to highlight local opportunities to national and international investors.		international standards 1.2 Develop a "District Tourism Circuit" map and improve access roads leading to these sites (linking this to your bridge and road strategies). Create an "Investor's Handbook" that outlines available land, tax incentives, and the streamlined process for setting up businesses in the district.	Programme (DETAP)"
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development					
i. Inadequate school infrastructure ii. Inadequate ICT infrastructure in schools and communities Inadequate trained teachers iii. Lack of school feeding	To enhance the quality of education and improve learning outcomes by providing adequate and conducive	Increase educational infrastructure in district by 30% at end of December, 2029. Institute school feeding programme in 60% of school by the end December 2029. Liaise with relevant authorities to recruit 50	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels.	1.1: Conduct comprehensive assessment and infrastructure audit for all schools in the district.	Education infrastructure improvement programme

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
programme in some schools	educational infrastructure and resources.	additional trained teachers by end December, 2028. Construct one ultra - modern school laboratory by the end of December, 2027.		2.2: Mobilize resources for the construction and rehabilitation of school building.	
<p>i. Inadequate number of health professionals of all categories – the district has no medical Doctor and Pharmacist</p> <p>ii. Inadequate health infrastructure and operational logistics</p>	To ensure equitable access to quality healthcare for all district residents by systematically addressing critical gaps in human resources and infrastructure.	<p>1) To enhance the district’s healthcare workforce by increasing the number of qualified health professionals by 40% by the end of 2029.</p> <p>2) To upgrade and expand healthcare infrastructure to ensure all facilities are adequately equipped and accessible to communities by end of 2029.</p>	Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<p>1.1: Develop and implement a robust human resource attraction and retention framework</p> <p>2.1: Implement a phased infrastructure and development and modernization plan.</p> <p>2.2: Ensure the provision of modern and essential medical equipment</p> <p>2.3: Secure funding and resources for the establishment and operation of ICT.</p>	Health promotion programme

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
<p>i. Gender inequality and disability issues</p> <p>ii. Minimum number of women in leadership positions and low participation of women in development process</p> <p>iii. Inadequate support for child protection related issues, non-functioning of most community child protection committees and non-existence of DOVVSSU office in the district to prosecute perpetrators of child abuse cases</p>	<p>To create an inclusive and equitable society</p>	<p>1. Ensure 200 registered disability persons and caregivers receive training in alternative livelihood and economic support by 2029.</p> <p>2. Provide psychosocial support for all identified vulnerable children (victims of child abuse, Child labour, child tricking) by 2029</p> <p>3. Reduce gender-based violence recorded by 70% through community advocacy by 2029.</p> <p>4. Ensure gender equity, participation and economic empowerment</p> <p>5. Ensure at least 200 women receive leadership and economic empowerment training support by 2029,</p>	<p>1.1: Implement affirmation action policy to increase number of women and PWDs in the district assembly and other local governance committee</p> <p>1.2: operationalize a district -led, integrated child protection framework by the end of December,2029, ensuring functional surveillance in every community and localized access to legal prosecution.</p> <p>2.1: Launch a public awareness campaign to challenge negative stereotypes and discrimination</p> <p>2.2: Strengthen the legal protection and support</p>	<p>Attain gender equality and equity in political and social development</p>	<p>Inclusive development programme</p>

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
			system for women and PWDs.		
Dimension/thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlement Development					
i. Absence of community layout as a result of the absence of a qualified surveyor coupled with inadequate number of staff in the Physical Planning Department	To establish a structured urban environment by 2029 through the professionalization of the Physical Planning Department and the implementation of comprehensive community layouts."	By December 2026, increase the technical capacity of the Physical Planning Department by hiring required number qualified Personnel for Department. By Q4 2029, develop and officially gazette comprehensive community layouts for three major community in the community. Priority growth nodes, ensuring that 100% of new structures within these zones align with designated residential, commercial, and green-space boundaries."	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	1.1: Address Human Resource shortfall 1.2: Provide the department with equipment 2.1 Launch public awareness and campaign 2.2: Establish community feedback mechanism 3.1: Develop and adopt a local spatial development framework 3.2: Promote green and resilient infrastructure.	Sustainable land use programme

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
<p>i. Inadequate refuse collection point and skips containers putting communities at risk of environmental hazards</p> <p>ii. Inadequate public toilet</p>	<p>By December 2029 establish a sustainable district-wide sanitation system by constructing refuse collection points with skip containers and installing accessible public toilets in strategic locations to improve environmental cleanliness, public health, and community well-being.”</p>	<p>1. By June 2028, construct at least 4 refuse collection points equipped with skip containers in high-density residential, commercial, and market areas.</p> <p>2. By December 2028, install modern, gender-sensitive, and disability-friendly public toilets in at least 5 strategic locations (markets, transport hubs, tourist sites).</p> <p>3. Establish community sanitation committees in each sub-district by 2028 to oversee facility maintenance and promote behavioural change.</p> <p>4. Achieve a 50% reduction in indiscriminate waste disposal and open defecation by December 2029.</p> <p>5. Implement a district sanitation monitoring system by 2027 to track facility usage, cleanliness, and maintenance.</p>	<p>Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services</p>	<p>1.1 Map high-density areas (markets, transport hubs, residential zones) to prioritize locations.</p> <p>1.2 Use durable skip containers with fencing, signage, and drainage systems to prevent misuse</p> <p>1.3 local sanitation committees to monitor and report misuse or damage.</p> <p>1.4 By December 2027, install 5 modern, inclusive public toilets</p> <p>1.5 Organize competitions for “Cleanest Community” awards to encourage participation.</p> <p>1.6 Establish hotlines or suggestion boxes for reporting sanitation issues.</p>	<p>Sustainable sanitation management programme</p>
<p>i. Inadequate water facilities</p>	<p>Ensure universal access to safe and adequate and</p>	<p>To ensure universal access to safe, reliable and affordable potable water</p>	<p>Improve access to safe, reliable and</p>	<p>1.1: Conduct a comprehensive water facility and needs</p>	<p>Sustainable water resources</p>

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
	sustainable water supply by increasing the functional water facility coverage to 95% of the district population by 2029	for residents in the district by 2029.	sustainable water supply services for all.	assessment across the district. 1.2: Implement a phase plan for the construction of and rehabilitation of water facilities. 2.2: Empower and train local communities on management of water resources.	development and management
ii. Non availability of communication network services in the rural areas	Achieve 95% network coverage in districts within the next 36 months by liaising with GIFEC and other players in the sector by deploying cost-effective telecommunications infrastructure.	By 2028 increased telecommunication connectivity in the hard reach areas by 50%.	Enhance application of ICT in national development	1.1: Leverage national and international mechanism.	Telecommunication connectivity programme

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
i. Poor nature of roads, lack of bridges/culvert and drains	Upgrade road infrastructure in the district	To construct and rehabilitate at least 5 key bridges and culverts linking communities by the end of the December 2028. To develop and implement a comprehensive district drainage plan that reduces the incidence of seasonal flooding in 30 low-lying residential areas by the first quarter of 2029.	1.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<p>1.1: Institute a sustainable road maintenance programme through DRIP</p> <p>Design culverts and bridges using projected peak flow data to ensure they can withstand "1-in-50-year" storm events, preventing future washouts</p> <p>Use pre-cast concrete box culverts where possible to reduce on-site construction time and minimize disruption to community movement</p>	Road and Drainage Initiative. improvement programme

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
i. Lack of electricity in new developing areas and Inadequate Street lights	Achieve universal access to electricity within the next 24 months, ensuring a safe environment that supports both residential security and local economic growth.	Achieve 95% access to electricity in the district by December,2029. By 2028, 90% of communities in the district have been installed with street light.	Enhance access to clean and affordable energy.	1.1: Streamline and accelerate the electrification process 2.1: Establish and institutionalized maintenance and reporting system.	Electrification and public safety programme
i. Inadequate community centers and low commitment to culture of maintenance	Foster a vibrant and self-sustaining community development culture in the district	Support construction of 40% community centres in the district by 2029. Establish a Community Maintenance Committee (CMC) and a dedicated "Sinking Fund" within 12 months, funded by small user fees and local sponsorships, to cover 100% of routine repairs.	Promote effective maintenance culture	1.1: Establish and empower community maintenance committees 1.2: Integrate a maintenance clause into all new public project. 2.1: Create community Development and maintenance fund 2.2: Promote community base fundraising initiatives	Community initiative development programme
Dimension/Thematic Areas: Governance and Institutional Development					

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
i. Ineffective functioning of the sub-district structures resulting in high apathy towards government projects	1. Promote a responsive and transparent local governance that efficiently and effectively manages public resources to serve all residents and promote sustainable development.	Revive areas council activities and deepen local level participation in local governance process by 2027. Ensure 40% of the citizens participate and understand government policy by 2027.	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1.1: Strengthen communication and information dissemination channels. 1.2 Establish and operationalize and robust complaints and feedback mechanism 2.1: Strengthen internally generated fund (IGF) collection and management. 2.2: Ensure judicious equitable use of public funds 3.1 Increase citizens' participation in the planning and budgeting process. 3.2 Enhance the capacity of Assembly Members and sub-district structures.	Effective and efficient local governance programme

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
ii. Inadequate sources for local revenue leading to low internally generated revenue	2. Improved mobilization and growth	To increase revenue by 40% through efficient tax collect strategies by 2029.	1. Enhance revenue mobilisation potentials of relevant public agencies	Conduct a comprehensive re-enumeration and registration of all businesses and properties in the district.	Revenue mobilisation drive programme

4.1: Future Development Spatial Plan for the District

The Future Development Spatial Plan (FDSP) 2026–2029 functions as the district’s core physical planning framework, translating the thematic priorities of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) into a coherent spatial strategy. By integrating land-use planning with socio-economic objectives, the plan promotes orderly, resilient, and well-balanced growth across emerging urban centres and strategic economic zones.

Through the alignment of spatial data systems with the Digital Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP) and key infrastructure investments, the FDSP seeks to curb haphazard development, safeguard public land boundaries, and enhance development control mechanisms. Ultimately, the plan aims to create a well-structured and investment-friendly environment that stimulates private sector participation while ensuring the sustainable conservation of the district’s ecological assets and natural heritage.

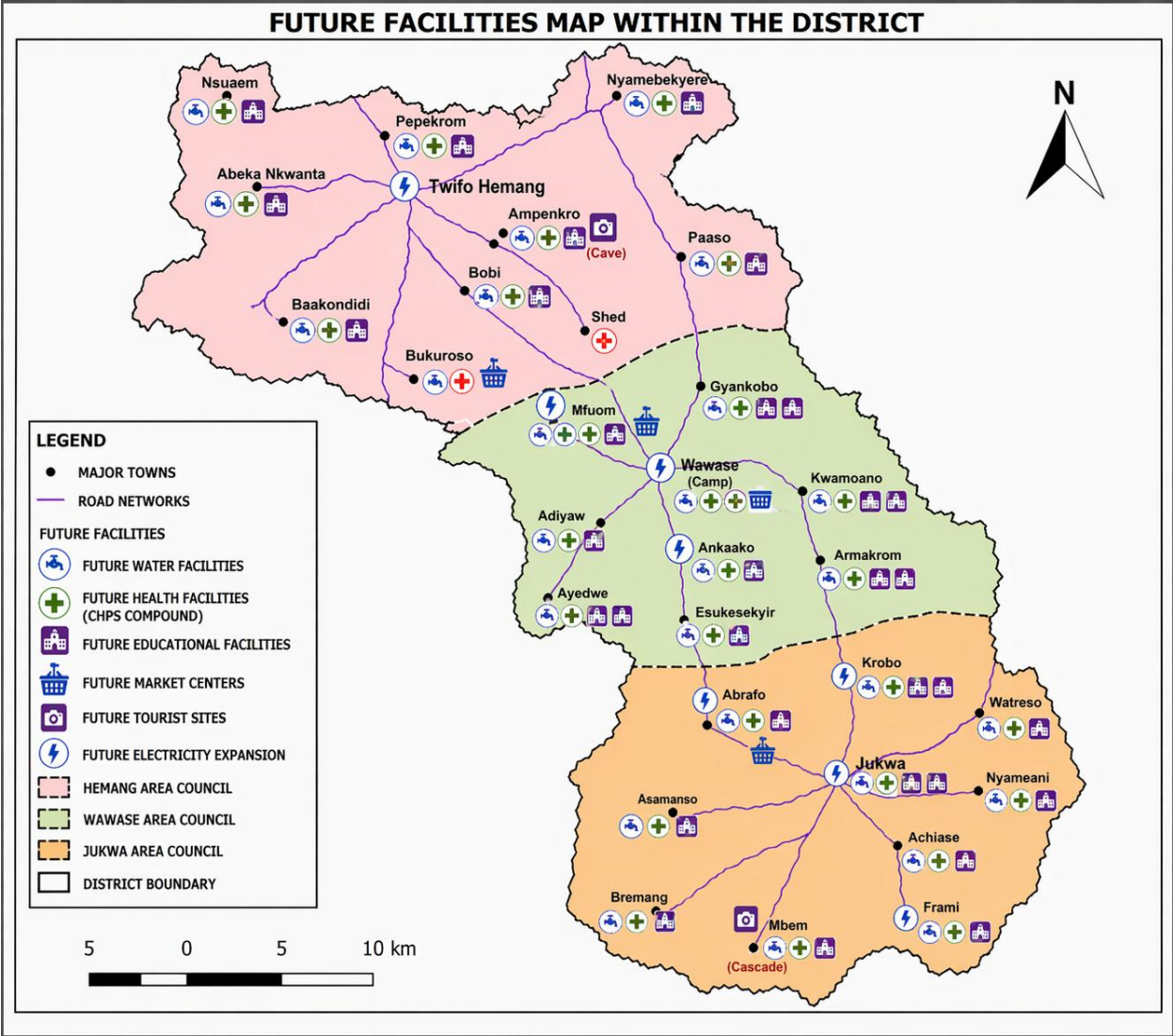


Fig. 4.1: Future Facilities Map of THLDDA
 Source: Physical Planning Department, THLDDA, 2025

The Future Facilities Map (2026–2029) for the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District serves as a strategic spatial blueprint that aligns priority infrastructure investments with clearly defined geographic growth centres. As illustrated in the figure, the plan adopts a corridor-based and nodal development approach, distributing critical facilities across the three Area Councils Hemang, Wawase, and Jukwa while linking them through an interconnected road network. This spatial alignment ensures that development interventions are balanced, targeted, and responsive to the district’s evolving socio-economic landscape.

A key feature of the spatial strategy is the strengthening of growth nodes such as Twifo Hemang, Wawase, and Jukwa, which function as central service hubs. These nodes are earmarked for integrated infrastructure development, including health facilities, educational institutions, market centres, and electricity expansion projects. By concentrating essential services in these locations, the district enhances service accessibility, stimulates local economic activity, and improves administrative efficiency.

The map further highlights a well-structured network of feeder and trunk roads radiating from these growth centres, reinforcing connectivity between rural communities and urban markets. This network plays a crucial role in facilitating the movement of agricultural produce from farming communities such as Baakondidi, Mfuom, and Asamanso to market centres in Jukwa and other commercial hubs, thereby strengthening the district's agrarian economy.

In terms of social infrastructure, the spatial plan ensures equitable distribution of facilities such as CHPS compounds, schools, and water systems across both densely populated and remote communities. Settlements like Nyamebikyere, Gyankobo, and Nyameani are earmarked for new service points, reducing travel distances and improving access to healthcare, education, and potable water. The inclusion of future tourist sites, particularly around Mbem (Cascades) and Ampenkro (Cave), also signals a deliberate effort to diversify the local economy through eco-tourism development.

Additionally, the planned expansion of electricity infrastructure across the district supports industrial growth, small-scale enterprises, and improved household welfare. This is particularly important for emerging communities and agricultural processing zones that depend on reliable energy supply.

The spatial distribution of future facilities positions the district for more inclusive and sustainable development. By strengthening urban-rural linkages, the plan enhances market accessibility, reduces post-harvest losses, and promotes value addition in agriculture. The focus on growth centres such as Jukwa, Twifo Hemang, and Wawase will accelerate urbanisation in a controlled manner, creating opportunities for job creation and private sector investment.

Equitable access to health, education, and water infrastructure will improve human development outcomes, reduce spatial inequalities, and enhance overall quality of life. Furthermore, the

integration of tourism and energy expansion into the spatial framework supports economic diversification and resilience.

Overall, the map provides a coordinated and forward-looking development pathway, ensuring that infrastructure investments are not isolated projects but part of a cohesive system that drives economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability across the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District.

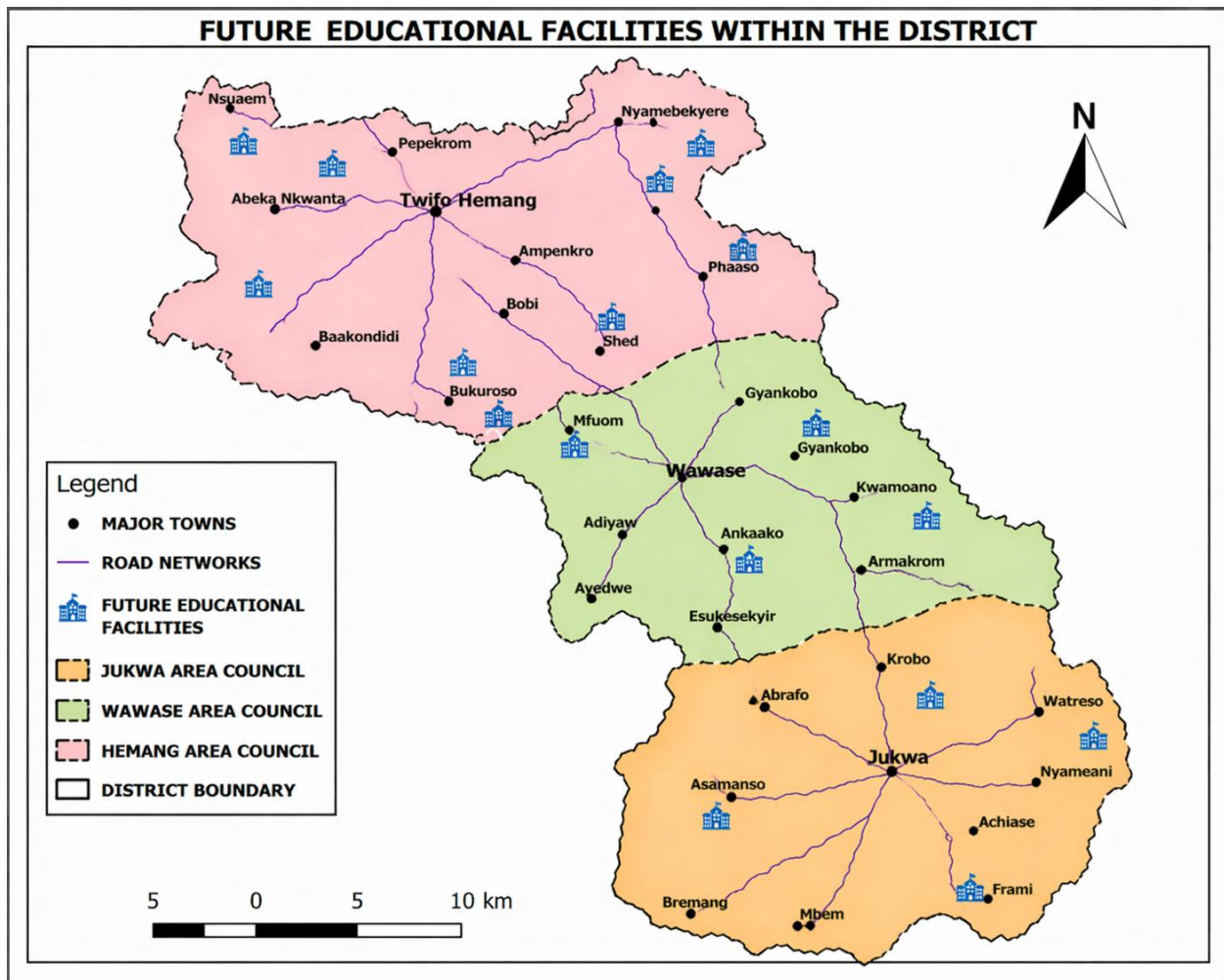


Fig. 4.2: Future Educational Facilities Map of THLDDA

Source: Physical Planning Department, THLDDA, 2025

The Future Educational Facilities Map for the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District provides a localized spatial framework for strengthening human capital development by addressing disparities in access to quality education across communities. As reflected in the district's spatial plan, there is a deliberate emphasis on expanding educational infrastructure within the Hemang, Wawase, and Jukwa Area Councils, particularly in underserved and rapidly growing settlements. This approach ensures that both basic and secondary education facilities are brought closer to predominantly rural and farming communities, thereby reducing long travel distances for pupils and improving school participation.

A central feature of this strategy is the integration of planned school locations with the existing and proposed feeder road network. By aligning educational facilities with key transport corridors linking communities such as Twifo Hemang, Wawase, and Jukwa to surrounding settlements, the plan enhances accessibility, safety, and teacher retention. Schools are therefore not sited in isolation but positioned within well-connected service zones that support efficient movement of students and staff.

In emerging growth centres such as Jukwa and Twifo Hemang, the focus is on expanding and upgrading existing educational infrastructure to meet increasing demand driven by population growth and urbanisation. Meanwhile, in more remote and dispersed communities including areas such as Nyamebikyere, Gyankobo, Nsuaem, and Asamanso the plan prioritises the establishment of new educational facilities to bridge service gaps and promote equitable access.

Furthermore, the spatial distribution of schools is aligned with established settlement clusters and community hubs to maximise social impact. By locating facilities within or near populated areas, the district enhances enrolment, reduces dropout rates, and strengthens supervision and monitoring of educational outcomes. This targeted investment supports the district's broader objective of improving academic performance at both the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) and the West African Senior School Certificate Examination (WASSCE) levels. The strategic placement of educational facilities will significantly improve access to quality education, particularly for rural populations, thereby enhancing literacy levels and workforce readiness. Reduced travel distances and improved connectivity are likely to increase school attendance and retention, especially among vulnerable groups.

In addition, strengthening education infrastructure in key growth centres will support planned urban expansion while ensuring that social services keep pace with population increases. The spatial plan also provides a clear, evidence-based framework for mobilising support from government programmes such as GETFund and development partners, ensuring efficient allocation of resources.

Overall, the map promotes inclusive and balanced development by ensuring that no community is excluded from educational opportunities, ultimately contributing to long-term socio-economic transformation within the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District.

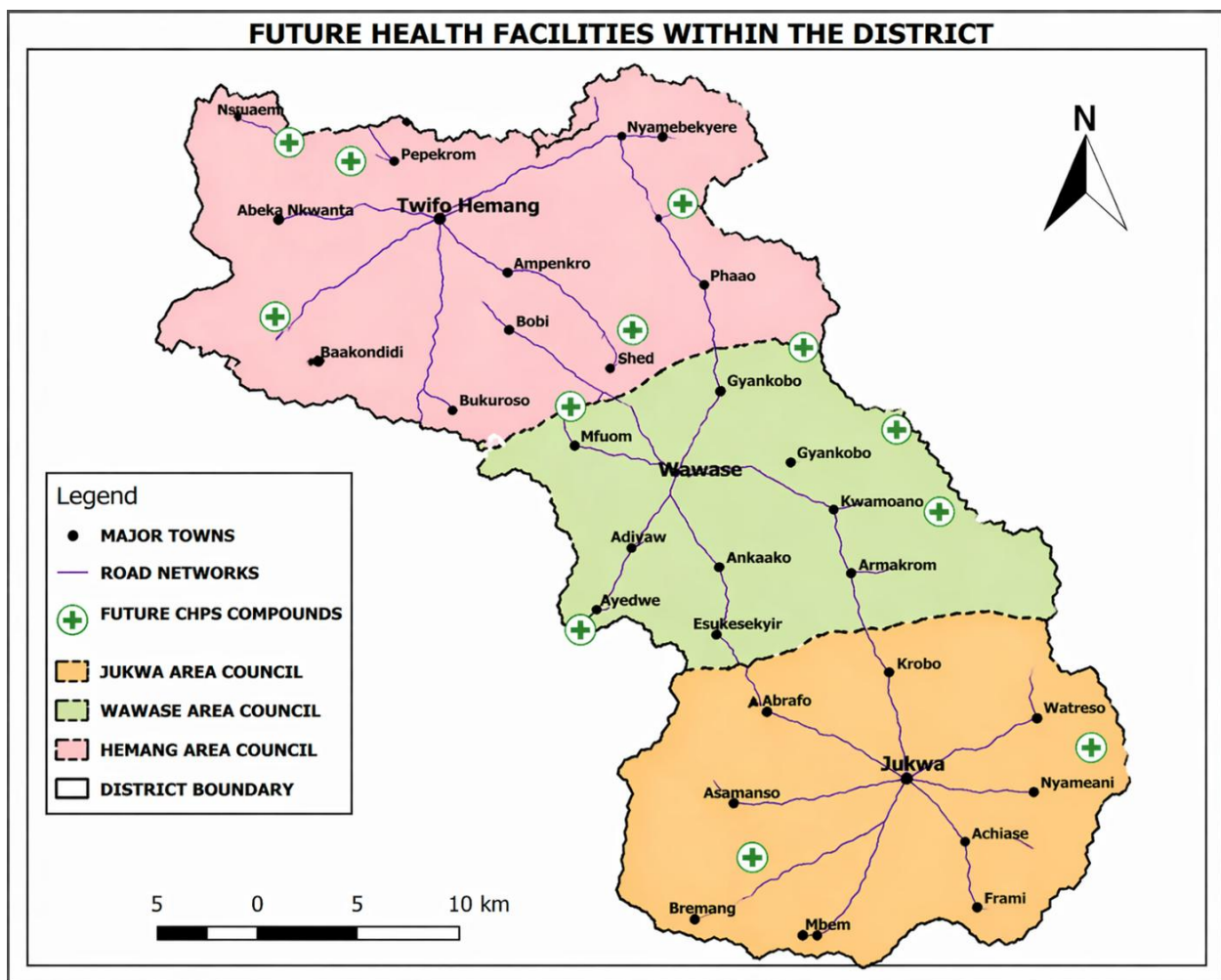


Fig. 4.3: Future Health Facilities Map of THLDDA

Source: Physical Planning Department, THLDDA, 2025

The Future Health Facility Map for the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District outlines the district's spatial response to gaps in Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and challenges in maternal and child health identified during the situational analysis. The map reflects a strong commitment to expanding the primary healthcare network through the strategic siting of new CHPS compounds in underserved and hard-to-reach communities across the Hemang, Wawase, and Jukwa Area Councils. By extending health services beyond the main urban centres into rural and farming communities, the district seeks to reduce travel time barriers and improve timely access to essential care.

The spatial distribution of these facilities is closely aligned with the district's feeder and trunk road network, ensuring that health infrastructure is both accessible and functionally integrated into the broader transport system. This alignment supports efficient referral systems, the movement of medical supplies, and outreach services to surrounding settlements. Key growth nodes such as Twifo Hemang, Wawase and Jukwa serve as central health service anchors, while additional facilities are strategically located in communities such as Nyamebekyere, Gyankobo, Ankaako, and Asamanso to extend coverage to peripheral areas.

In rapidly growing settlements and emerging urban centres like Jukwa and Twifo Hemang, the focus is on upgrading and expanding existing health facilities to accommodate increasing demand. Conversely, in more dispersed rural communities, the emphasis is on establishing new CHPS compounds to bridge service gaps and bring healthcare closer to residents. This balanced approach supports the district's objective of improving geographical access to healthcare and strengthening primary healthcare delivery systems.

Furthermore, the integration of health facility planning with population distribution and settlement patterns ensures that services are equitably distributed and responsive to community needs. By positioning facilities within reachable distances of most communities, the district enhances preventive care, maternal and child health services, and overall health outcomes.

The strategic expansion of health infrastructure will significantly improve access to quality healthcare, particularly for rural and vulnerable populations, thereby reducing morbidity and mortality rates. Improved proximity to health facilities is expected to enhance early diagnosis, increase utilisation of skilled delivery services, and strengthen disease prevention efforts.

The spatial health plan promotes inclusive development by ensuring equitable access to healthcare services across the district, while providing a clear framework for resource allocation and investment by the District Health Directorate and development partners.

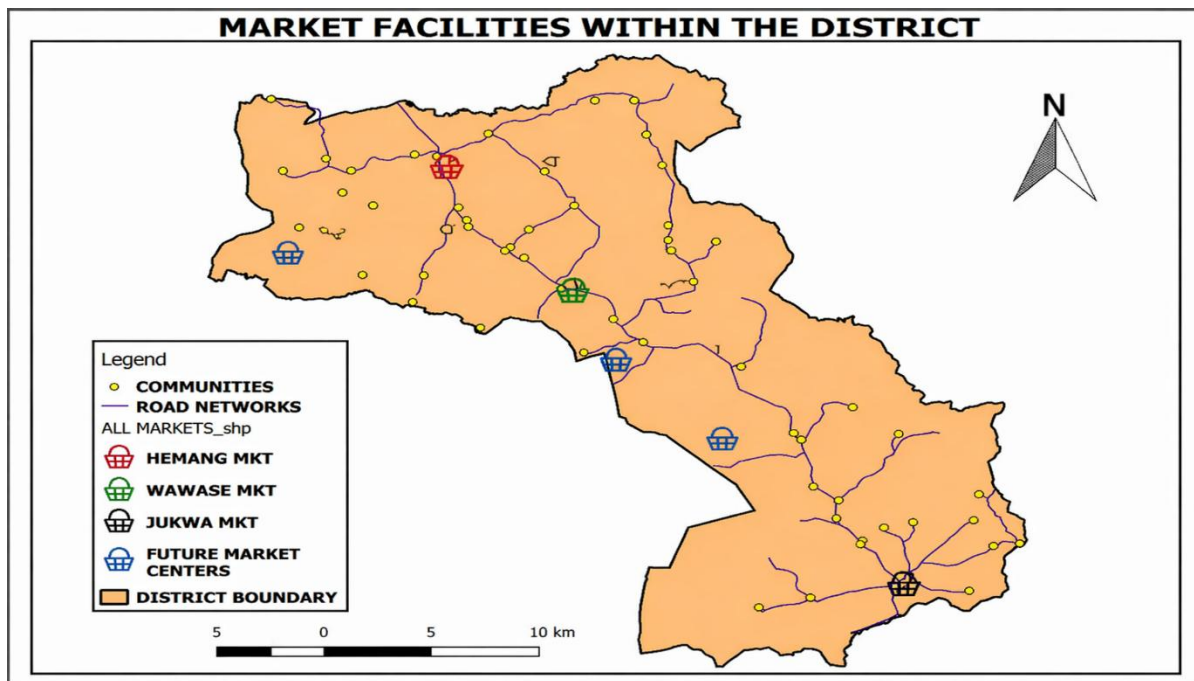


Fig. 4.4: Future Market Facilities Map of THLDDA

Source: Physical Planning Department, THLDDA, 2025

The Future Market Facilities Map for the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District provides a strategic spatial framework for driving local economic transformation by improving trade infrastructure and reducing post-harvest losses. As reflected in the district’s spatial plan, future market centres are deliberately located at key transit nodes and agricultural production zones across the Hemang, Wawase, and Jukwa Area Councils. This approach establishes strong commercial anchors within farming communities, enabling producers to access organised trading spaces and aggregation points without the burden of long-distance transportation.

In key growth centres particularly Twifo Hemang, Jukwa and Wawase, the plan prioritises the development of modern market infrastructure, including sheds, storage facilities, and improved

sanitation systems. These investments are intended to support aggregation, processing, and distribution of farm produce, while also creating opportunities for small and medium-scale enterprises. The proximity of markets to established settlements further facilitates the integration of digital trading platforms and strengthens linkages between farmers, traders, and external markets.

Additionally, the spatial distribution of market facilities contributes to the orderly development of human settlements by attracting economic activities to designated growth points. By decentralising commercial infrastructure across the three Area Councils, the district reduces pressure on a single urban centre and promotes balanced economic development. This approach also enhances the district's capacity to generate Internally Generated Funds (IGF) through expanded trading activities.

The strategic siting of market facilities will significantly reduce post-harvest losses, improve price realisation for farmers, and strengthen agricultural value chains. Enhanced market access and infrastructure will stimulate local economic activity, create employment opportunities, and support income diversification.

The Future Market Facilities Map provides a coordinated pathway for building a resilient and competitive local economy, positioning the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District to harness its agricultural potential for sustained socio-economic development.

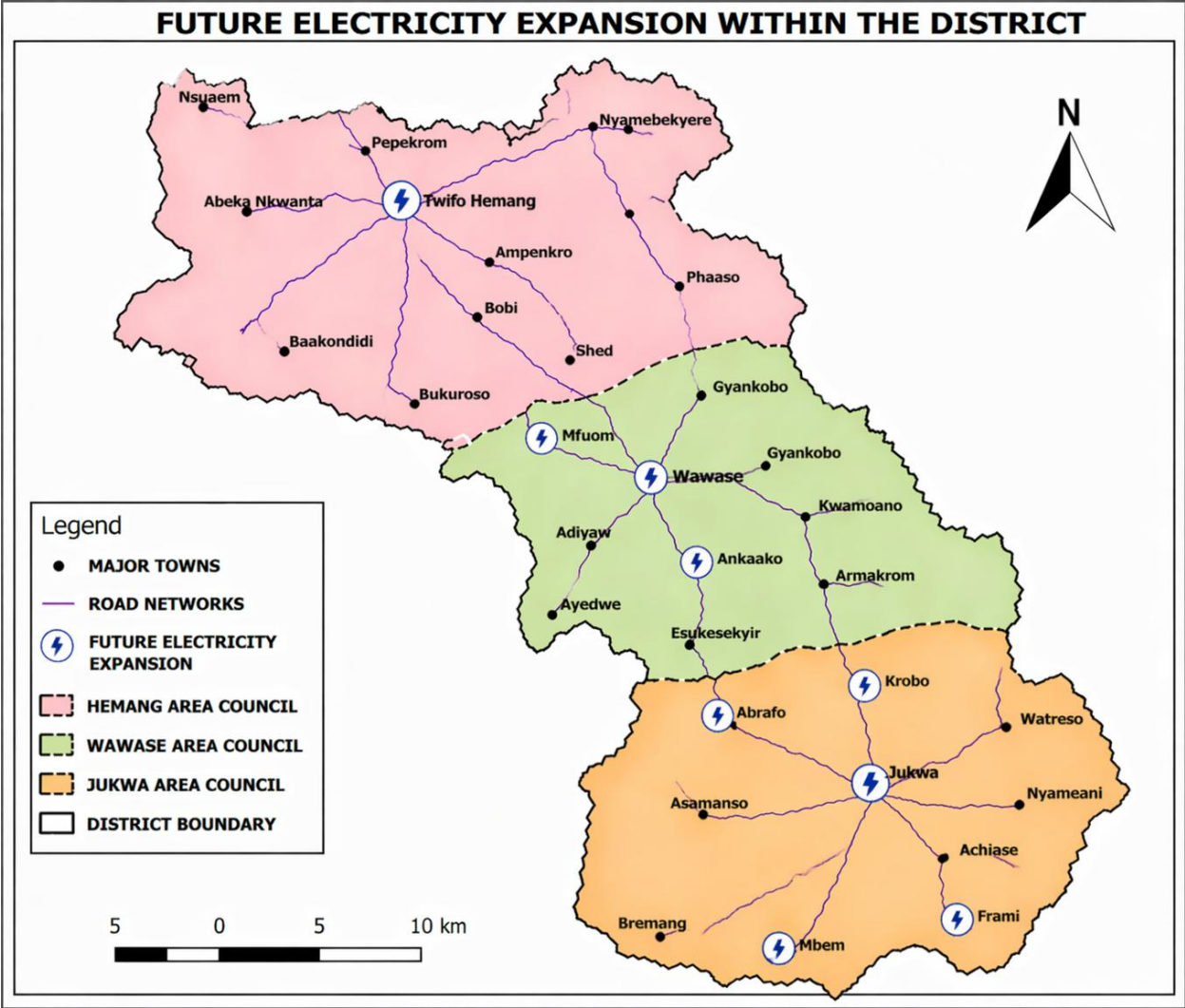


Fig. 4.5: Future Electricity Expansion Map of THLDDA

Source: Physical Planning Department, THLDDA, 2025

The Future Electricity Expansion Map (2026–2029) for the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District outlines a coordinated spatial strategy for extending energy access as a key driver of economic growth and social development. As illustrated in the figure, electricity expansion is structured around major growth centres Twifo Hemang, Wawase, and Jukwa with transmission lines extending outward along the district’s primary road network. This approach ensures that electrification follows existing economic and transport corridors, thereby maximizing its impact on productive activities and service delivery.

A central feature of the plan is the strengthening of electricity supply within the Hemang Area Council, where Twifo Hemang serves as a primary distribution node. From this hub, planned

extensions connect surrounding communities such as Nsuem, Nyamebekyere, Pepkrom, and Baakondidi, improving access to reliable power in predominantly rural settlements. This expansion supports agro-processing activities and small-scale enterprises, which depend on stable electricity for productivity.

Within the Wawase Area Council, Wawase functions as a secondary energy hub, with extensions reaching communities such as Mfuom, Ankaako, Gyankobo, and Adiyaw. This spatial arrangement enhances energy access in central agricultural zones, facilitating value addition, storage, and processing of farm produce. It also supports the operation of social infrastructure, including schools and health facilities distributed across these communities.

In the Jukwa Area Council, Jukwa emerges as a major electrification node, with planned extensions linking settlements such as Krobo, Watreso, Nyameani, Achiase, Frami, and Mbem. Additional connections through Abrafo and surrounding communities further integrate the southern part of the district into the electricity grid. This widespread coverage is designed to support expanding commercial activities, market centres, and emerging urban settlements.

The map also emphasizes the extension of electricity to remote and previously underserved communities, ensuring that rural populations benefit from improved lighting, enhanced security, and access to modern energy services. By aligning electricity infrastructure with settlement patterns and road networks, the district ensures that electrification is both efficient and inclusive.

The expansion of electricity infrastructure will significantly enhance economic productivity by supporting agro-processing, small and medium enterprises and market operations across the district. Reliable power supply will enable longer business hours, reduce post-harvest losses, and promote value addition within agricultural value chains.

Improved access to electricity will also strengthen social services by powering schools, health facilities, and community centres, thereby enhancing education delivery and healthcare outcomes. In addition, increased rural electrification will improve living standards, enhance security through street lighting, and support digital inclusion initiatives such as ICT centres.

Overall, the electricity expansion strategy positions the district for inclusive and sustainable development by bridging the urban-rural energy gap and creating the enabling environment for

industrial growth, private sector investment, and improved quality of life across the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District.

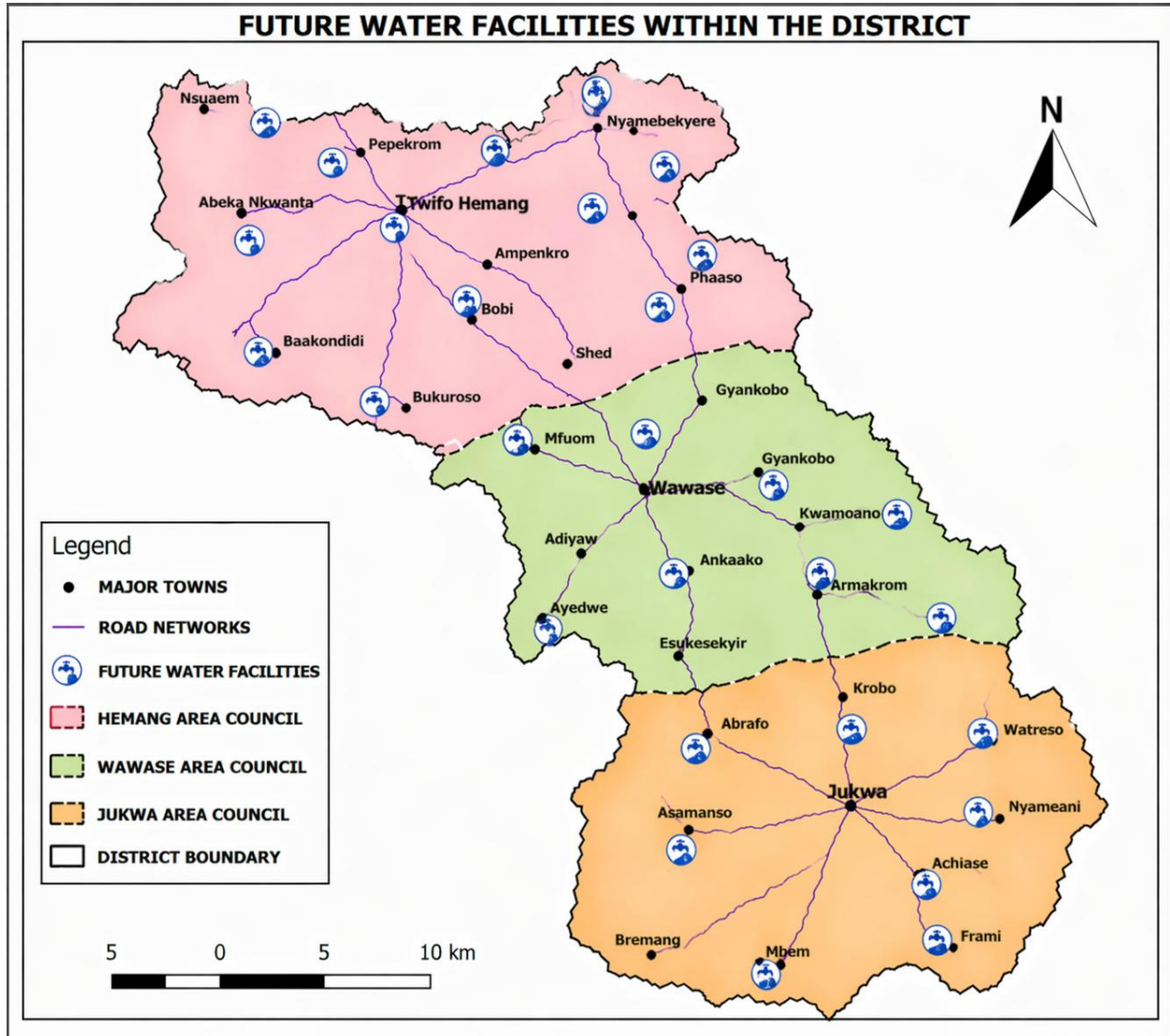


Fig. 4.6: Future Water Facilities Map of THLDDA
 Source: Physical Planning Department, THLDDA, 2025

The Future Water Facilities Map (2026–2029) for the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District presents a strategic spatial response to the need for expanded access to safe and reliable potable water across the district. As illustrated in the figure, planned water infrastructure comprising

boreholes and mechanized boreholes is widely distributed across the Hemang, Wawase, and Jukwa Area Councils, with particular emphasis on rural communities and emerging settlements that currently experience water supply challenges.

A key feature of this spatial strategy is the deliberate targeting of agricultural and fast-growing residential zones such as Baakondidi, Nyamebikyere, Gyankobo, Ankaako, Asamanso, and Nyameani. By prioritising these areas, the district aims to close existing service gaps and ensure equitable access to safe drinking water for both rural and peri-urban populations. This approach reflects a commitment to inclusive service delivery, where farm-gate communities receive comparable levels of infrastructure as more developed urban centres like Twifo Hemang, Wawase, and Jukwa.

The plan also demonstrates strong alignment between water facility locations, settlement patterns, and the district's trunk and feeder road networks. By situating water systems within or near established communities and along accessible routes, the district enhances the efficiency of construction, monitoring, and maintenance activities. In major growth centres such as Twifo Hemang, Wawase, and Jukwa, the focus is on improving and expanding existing water systems to meet rising demand associated with population growth and urbanisation. In contrast, new water facilities are strategically introduced in underserved communities to support both domestic use and small-scale economic activities, including agro-processing.

Furthermore, the provision of reliable water infrastructure supports other planned developments within the district, including schools, health facilities, and market centres. Access to safe water is essential for improving hygiene standards, supporting institutional functionality, and enhancing overall community well-being.

The expansion of water infrastructure will significantly improve public health outcomes by reducing waterborne diseases and enhancing sanitation practices. Increased access to potable water will also reduce the time and physical burden associated with water collection, particularly for women and children, thereby improving productivity and school attendance.

In addition, reliable water supply will support agricultural processing, small-scale industries, and market operations, contributing to local economic growth. The integration of water infrastructure

with transport and settlement planning will ensure cost-effective service delivery and long-term sustainability.

Overall, the Future Water Facilities Map provides a clear, evidence-based framework for achieving equitable water access across the district, while strengthening resilience and supporting socio-economic development. It also creates a solid basis for collaboration with agencies such as the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) and development partners in advancing a water-secure future for the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District.

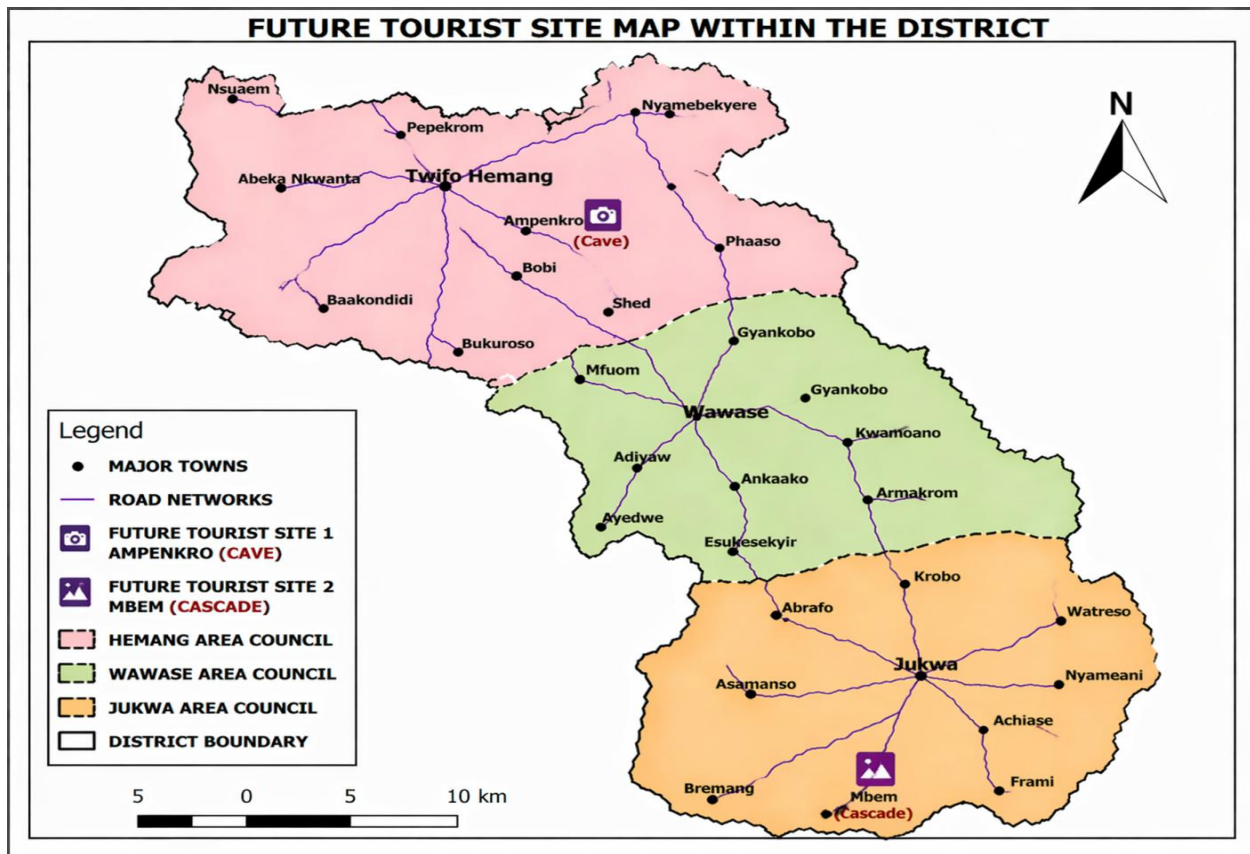


Fig. 4.7: Future Tourist Sites Map of THLDDA
 Source: Physical Planning Department, THLDDA, 2025

The Future Tourist Site Map (2026–2029) for the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District provides a spatial framework for diversifying the local economy by harnessing the district’s natural and cultural assets. As illustrated in the figure, the plan identifies key tourism development nodes, notably at Ampenkro (Cave) within the Hemang Area Council and Mbem (Cascades) within the

Jukwa Area Council. These sites are strategically designated to transform underutilised ecological and cultural resources into viable economic assets that can generate revenue and create employment opportunities, particularly for the youth in the tourism, hospitality, and creative arts sectors.

A critical feature of this spatial strategy is the strong alignment of these tourist sites with the district's trunk and feeder road networks. The Ampenkro Cave is located within accessible proximity to Twifo Hemang and surrounding communities, while the Mbem Cascades is strategically positioned near Jukwa and connected to settlements such as Bremang, Frami, and Achiase. This connectivity enhances accessibility for both domestic and international tourists, ensuring that these attractions can be easily integrated into regional tourism circuits within the Central Region.

The map also highlights the potential for developing tourism clusters around these key sites. In the Hemang Area Council, the Ampenkro Cave can stimulate complementary activities such as guided tours, cultural exhibitions, and local craft markets in nearby communities like Shed, Armakrom and Kwamoano. Similarly, the Mbem Cascades in the Jukwa Area Council presents opportunities for eco-tourism development, including recreational facilities, hospitality services, and agro-tourism linkages with surrounding farming communities such as Asamanso, Watreso, Nyankomase and Krobo.

Furthermore, by situating tourism development within the broader settlement and infrastructure framework, the district ensures that investments in roads, electricity, water, and social services directly support the growth of the tourism sector. This integrated approach enhances the commercial viability and sustainability of the identified sites while promoting balanced spatial development across the district.

The development of tourism sites such as Ampenkro Cave and Mbem Cascades will diversify the district's economic base, reducing over-reliance on agriculture and creating alternative income streams. Tourism development will generate employment opportunities in hospitality, transportation, and local crafts, thereby improving livelihoods and reducing rural-urban migration.

Improved road connectivity and supporting infrastructure will enhance accessibility and attract private sector investment, including eco-lodges, restaurants, and recreational facilities. The

promotion of tourism clusters will also stimulate local enterprise development and increase Internally Generated Funds (IGF) for the district.

Overall, the spatial tourism strategy positions the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District as an emerging eco-tourism destination, fostering sustainable economic growth while preserving its natural and cultural heritage.

CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION (2026-2029)

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the Composite Programme of Action, which constitutes the operational core of the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District's Medium-Term Development Plan for the 2026-2029 period. It serves as the strategic roadmap translating the district's aspirations and policy objectives, as outlined in the preceding chapters, into a coherent set of tangible programmes and projects. The programmes detailed herein are meticulously designed to propel our district towards a future defined by a resilient local economy, enhanced social equity, and sustainable infrastructure.

The formulation of these interventions is directly anchored to the overarching development goals of the Assembly. Key among these are the modernization and commercialization of our agriculture sector to ensure food security; the development of our eco-tourism potential for sustainable job creation; and the enhancement of revenue mobilization to secure our financial autonomy. Furthermore, the programmes address critical human development pillars, aiming to improve educational outcomes, guarantee equitable access to quality healthcare, and foster an inclusive society for all residents.

Recognizing that ambitious goals require pragmatic planning, this chapter extends beyond the articulation of programmes to provide a detailed breakdown of the estimated costs associated with their implementation.

5.1 Costing Methodologies and Assumptions

In compliance with Section 31 (2) of the Public Financial Management Regulations, 2019 (L.I. 2378), the costing of these programmes and capital projects is aligned with standard economic, social, and demographic indicators. These estimates remain consistent with the National Development Policy Framework and operate within the fiscal constraints of the Medium-Term Fiscal Framework.

To ensure realistic budgeting, the Assembly has applied the following core assumptions:

- **Price Consistency:** Prices for required goods and services are assumed to remain stable throughout the planned implementation period.
- **Inflationary Trends:** The prevailing inflation rate is projected to remain constant, with no significant volatility expected to impact procurement.
- **Capital Focus:** Project costings represent initial capital expenditure only and exclude ongoing operational and maintenance costs.
- **Value for Money:** It is assumed that the intended socio-economic benefits to the community will significantly outweigh the total expenditure incurred.
- **Target Demographics:** The primary beneficiary groups identified during the planning phase are expected to remain unchanged.
- **Environmental Social Governance Integration:** Implementation strategies will strictly account for social and environmental factors to ensure project sustainability and compliance.

Based on the aforementioned factors, the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira Composite Programme (2026–2029) is conservatively projected at **Hundred and Fifty-One Million Three Hundred and Fifty-Nine Thousand One Hundred and Twelve Ghana Cedis Thirty-Nine pesewas (GHC151,359,112.39)** distributed across the following major programme clusters:

- **Economic Development** – agriculture modernization, eco-tourism, SME support.
- **Social Development** – education, health, and social welfare
- **Environment and Human Settlement Development** – roads, water systems, housing, planning, and disaster management
- **Governance and Institutional Development** – Planning, budgeting, administration, transparency and accountability.

Crucially, to ensure the long-term sustainability of our interventions, all programmes and projects detailed herein have been subjected to a rigorous Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). This process ensures that our path to development is not only economically viable and socially equitable but environmentally sound, safeguarding the natural heritage of our district for generations to come. This chapter, therefore, represents the bridge from vision to action, laying a clear, costed,

and sustainable foundation for building a prosperous and resilient Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District.

Table 5.1: Programme of Action

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost GHC				Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
Local economy development programme.						19,764,292.72	4,928.76	14,919.43			DPCU	BAC
Agriculture Modernization programme						550,886.33	24,643.92				CA	DOA
District Economic Transformation and Tourism Advancement Programme (DETAP)”							19,715.16	4,832,509.29			DPCU	CA
Education infrastructure improvement programme						15,229,469.13		17,833,889.36			CA	GES
Health promotion programme						8,067,107.12	9,857.52	8,693,108.25			CA	GHS
Inclusive development programme					107,572.71	2,214,454.97	274,298.36				CA	SD
Sustainable land use programme						266,154.40	216,857.53				PPD	CA

Sustainable sanitation management programme						8,500,454.95	173,545.05	1,016,000.00			EU	CA
Sustainable water resources development and management						9,519,407.11		685675.64			SWMT	CA
Telecommunication connectivity programme							25,530.56				DPCU	GIFEC
Road and Drainage Initiative. improvement programme					4,476,972.88	4,024,643.92	24,643.86				WD	CA
Electrification and public safety programme						501,233.00					EC	CA
Community initiative development programme											WD	CA
Effective and efficient local governance programme					39,622,356.53	3,660,280.83	1,788,634.79				CA	DPCU
Revenue mobilisation drive programme						478,860.53	74,643.92				BU	FD
Total					44,206902.12	72,777,245.01	2,637,299.43	33,076,101.97				

5.2: Programme Financing

From the table 5.2: the total cost of the District Medium Term Plan for the District stood at **One Hundred and Sixty- Two Million Four Hundred and Forty- Four Thousand, Four Hundred and Seventy -one Ghana Cedis Twenty- Six Pesewas (GH¢162,444,471.26)**. The projected revenue to finance this plan is estimated at **GH¢137,717,393.82**. This results in a financial shortfall of GH¢13,709,743.61.

Measures to bridge the gap in programme financing

The financial deficit identified needed to be addressed to ensure successful implementation of Plan of the assembly. The strategies that will be adopted by the assembly included but not limited the following. In terms of Internally Generated Revenue the assembly will adopt these strategies namely;

Table 5.2: Revenue mobilization strategies (IGF)

Strategies	Revenue Item Targeted	2026 (GH¢)	2027 (GH¢)	2028 (GH¢)	2029 (GH¢)	Period
Data collection on all properties and integration of street naming.	Property Rate	62,000.00	74,400.00	89,280.00	107,136.00	September- November. Weekly
Intensify public education and awareness on fee and fine payments	Fees and Fines	45,890.00	56,000.00	60,023.89	51,987.00	Monthly
Training for revenue collectors and sensitization of business owners.	Licenses	54,000.00	45,000.00	55,000.00	60,987.00	Quarterly

Create and update revenue database to track land-related activities	land	15,000.00	15,000.00	16,000.00	17,000.00	October- November
Audit all Assembly owned stores and markets to ensure updated rentals.	Rent	7,000.00	8,567.00	9,892.00	10,345.00	yearly
Partner with private sector for developments two potential tourist and Rest Stop at Mbem. Ampenkro and Abrafo respectively (PPP).	Investment	40,000.00	60,000.00	74,567.00	84,234.00	January-March
Allotment of vehicles and logistics to the Revenue Taskforce.	Miscellaneous	5,000.00	6,453.00	8,657.00	9,778.00	Monthly
TOTAL		228,890.00	265,420.00	313,419.89	341,467.00	

Source: DPCU

Revenue Diversification and Legal Enforcement

- a. Identify New Revenue Sources; Looking beyond traditional revenue sources and bring in new revenue items.
- b. Public-Private Partnerships (PPP): Partner with private companies to manage high-risk revenue areas.

- c. Legal Action for Defaulters: As a last resort, use the court system to prosecute chronic defaulters. Seeing "Demand Notices" or court summonses served to a few high-profile defaulters often encourages others to pay up

The district will thrive to comply and lobbying for external funds such as

1. DACF-RFG
2. DRIP and other infrastructure-related support programmes
3. GIFEC support for ICT and rural telephony
4. sector-specific grants and support

Other measures to be adopted to bridge the gap identified is to ensure efficient and effective financial control such as;

1. strengthen expenditure control and procurement compliance
2. improve budget credibility and cash flow management
3. reduce waste and cost overruns

Table 5.3: Programme Financing

Development Programmes	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Funding Sources funding							TOTAL (B) DACF	GAP (C) C=B-A
		GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF - RFG	ABFA	DPS	REDD+ payment		
Local economy development programme.	21,521,953.11		2,713,628.40	18,808,324.71					18,549,136.55	-2,972,816.56
Agriculture Modernization programme	377,248.00	247,248.00	47,000.00	83,000.00					197,151.39	-180,096.61
District Economic Transformation and Tourism Advancement Programme (DETAP)”	1,661,000.00		1,661,000.00						19,715.16	-1,641,284.84
Education infrastructure improvement programme	36,281,617.53		34,000.00	23,335,188.63				12912428.9	31,453,545.65	-4,828,071.88
Health promotion programme	24,084,790.74		60000	18,384,703.34				5640087.4	15,011,617.14	-9,073,173.60
Inclusive development programme	4,825,694.84	570,580.00	112,000.00	3,453,110.84			690004		2,370,036.44	-2,455,658.40
Sustainable land use programme	424,625.00	197,260.00	91,800.00	98500				37065	300,655.88	-123,969.12
Sustainable waste management programme	9,660,833.50		662,100.00	8,998,733.50					9,658,038.72	-2,794.78
Sustainable water resources development and management	10,192,398.20			10,192,398.20					9,519,407.11	-672,991.09

Enhance application of ICT in national development	25,000.00		25,000.00						24,643.92	-356.08
Road, drainage Initiative and disaster improvement programme	10,607,337.36	58,800.00	74737.36	10473800					4,024,643.92	-6,582,693.44
Electrification and public safety programme	542,808.00		138808	404,000.00					500,000.00	-42,808.00
Community initiative development programme	3,072,268.36			3,072,268.36					543,000.00	-2,529,268.36
Effective and efficient local governance programme	45,253,766.18	38,548,931.16	1,845,234.88	4,859,600.14					44,956,812.08	-296,954.10
Revenue mobilisation drive programme	594,200.00		551,200.00	43,000.00					588,989.86	-5,210.14
Total	169,125,540.82	39,622,819.16	8,016,508.64	102,206,627.72	0.00	0.00	690,004.00	18,589,581.30	137,717,393.82	-31,408,147.00

5.3. Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA)

The District will adopt the **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)** as a systematic, top-down framework to evaluate the environmental implications of all proposed **Policies, Plans, and Programmes (PPPs)**. Unlike project-level assessments, the SEA functions at a high strategic level, ensuring that sustainability is hardwired into the District's decision-making process before any physical implementation begins.

5.3.1: Objectives of the SEA

By embedding environmental considerations into the earliest stages of policy formulation, the Assembly aims to:

- **Integrated Decision-Making:** Move beyond "reactive" environmental fixes by ensuring that ecological health is a primary factor in the design of development plans.
- **Risk Mitigation:** Proactively identify and prevent adverse environmental impacts that could arise from large-scale regional policies.
- **Sustainability Optimization:** Uncover opportunities for "green" growth, such as integrating renewable energy into new housing zones or protecting biodiversity during infrastructure expansion.
- **Regulatory Alignment:** Ensure all District initiatives comply with national environmental protection standards and global sustainability goals.

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 table.

Table 5.4: Scale of sustainability Text

Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects	Not Relevant	Working strongly against the aim	Working against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Table 5.5: Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) for formulated programmes

Description of programme: Local economy development programme.								
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES						
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES:								
Protected Areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these	Acres of protected areas conserved	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already should be degraded should be enhanced	Acres of degraded land restored	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Energy: the activities should be aimed at efficient use of energy and effort should be made to minimise the use of fossil fuel and rather emphasis placed on renewable energy.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Pollution: Pollutants discharges into the environment should be avoided	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be efficiently use and recycled if possible	Quantity and type materials to assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5	
River and water bodies: should remain in their natural state		0	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Local Characteristic: Local communities should improve as practicable	Opinions of local should be examined	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Health and wellbeing: Activity should not endanger the health and well-being of the local population rather improve it.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Job creation: The activity should create job for the teeming youth	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transportation	Number people with access to transportation.	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Sanitation: The activity should improve sanitation	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Equity: All persons should equally have both positive and negatives effects of the activity.	Number of persons that benefited or affected by the activity	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Vulnerability: Number of both natural and man-made disaster should reduce	Number of persons affected disasters	0	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY								

Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Growth recorded in the economy	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local material and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Percentage of raw materials use in the activity.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Number investment recorded	0	1	2	3	4	5
Description of programme: Agriculture Modernization programme							
EFFECT ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES		INDICATORS		PERFORMANCE MEASURES			
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Acres of protected areas conserved	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Acres of degraded land restored	0	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: 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	0	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: 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	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type materials to assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
River and water bodies: River and water bodies should not be polluted	Acres of protected areas conserved	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: The local communities should improve	Opinions of local should be examined	0	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: Activity should not affect health and well -being of the people	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The Activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: The local communities should be actively involved in the activity.	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to land	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation	Number people with access to transportation.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Both positive and negative effects of the activity should be felt by all equally	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5

Vulnerability and Risk: Both natural and man-made disasters should be reduced to the barest minimum	Number of persons that benefited or affected by the activity	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Growth recorded in the economy	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Percentage of raw materials use in the activity.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Number investment recorded	0	1	2	3	4	5
Description of Programme: Tourism development programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES		INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURES		
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES:							
Protected Areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these	Acres of protected areas conserved	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already should be degraded should be enhanced	Acres of degraded land restored	0	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: the activities should be aimed at efficient use of energy and effort should be made to minimise the use of fossil fuel and rather emphasis placed on renewable energy.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Pollutants discharges into the environment should be avoided	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be efficiently use and recycled if possible	Quantity and type materials to assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
River and water bodies: should remain in their natural state	Acres of protected areas conserved	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Characteristic: Local communities should improve as practicable	Opinions of local should be examined	0	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: Activity should not endanger the health and well-being of the local population rather improve it.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Job creation: The activity should create job for the teeming youth	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5

Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transportation	Number people with access to transportation.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: The activity should improve sanitation	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: All persons should equally have both positive and negatives effects of the activity.	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability: Number of both natural and man-made disaster should reduce	Number of persons that benefited or affected by the activity	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Growth recorded in the economy	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local material and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Percentage of raw materials use in the activity.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Number investment recorded	0	1	2	3	4	5
Description of Programme: Revenue Mobilization drive programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES		INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURES		
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES:							
Protected Areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these	Acres of protected areas conserved	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already should be degraded should be enhanced	Acres of degraded land restored	0	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: the activities should be aimed at efficient use of energy and effort should be made to minimise the use of fossil fuel and rather emphasis placed on renewable energy.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Pollutants discharges into the environment should be avoided	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be efficiently use and recycled if possible	Quantity and type materials to assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
River and water bodies: should remain in their natural state	Acres of protected areas conserved	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Characteristic: Local communities should improve as practicable		0	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: Activity should not endanger the health and well-being of the local population rather improve it.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Job creation: The activity should create job for the teeming youth	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transportation	Number people with access to transportation.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: The activity should improve sanitation	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: All persons should equally have both positive and negatives effects of the activity.	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability: Number of both natural and man-made disaster should reduce	Number of persons that benefited or affected by the activity	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local material and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Description of Programme: Education infrastructure development programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES:							
Protected Areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these	Acres of protected areas conserved	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already should be degraded should be enhanced	Acres of degraded land restored	0	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: the activities should be aimed at efficient use of energy and effort should be made to minimise the use of fossil fuel and rather emphasis placed on renewable energy.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Pollutants discharges into the environment should be avoided	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be efficiently use and recycled if possible	Quantity and type materials to assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Characteristic: Local communities should improve as practicable		0	1	2	3	4	5

Health and wellbeing: Activity should not endanger the health and well-being of the local population rather improve it.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Job creation: The activity should create job for the teeming youth	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transportation	Number people with access to transportation.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: The activity should improve sanitation	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: All persons should equally have both positive and negatives effects of the activity.	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability: Number of both natural and man-made disaster should reduce	Number of persons that benefited or affected by the activity	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local material and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be efficiently use and recycled if possible	Quantity and type materials to assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Description of Programme: Health Promotion programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES		INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURES		
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES:							
Protected Areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these	Acres of protected areas conserved	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already should be degraded should be enhanced	Acres of degraded land restored	0	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: the activities should be aimed at efficient use of energy and effort should be made to minimise the use of fossil fuel and rather emphasis placed on renewable energy.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5

Pollution: Pollutants discharges into the environment should be avoided	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be efficiently use and recycled if possible	Quantity and type materials to assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Characteristic: Local communities should improve as practicable		0	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: Activity should not endanger the health and well-being of the local population rather improve it.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Job creation: The activity should create job for the teeming youth	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transportation	Number people with access to transportation.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: The activity should improve sanitation	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: All persons should equally have both positive and negatives effects of the activity.	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability: Number of both natural and man-made disaster should reduce	Number of persons that benefited or affected by the activity	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local material and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be efficiently use and recycled if possible	Quantity and type materials to assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Description of Programme: Inclusive Development Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES:							

Protected Areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these	Acres of protected areas conserved	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already should be degraded should be enhanced	Acres of degraded land restored	0	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: the activities should be aimed at efficient use of energy and effort should be made to minimise the use of fossil fuel and rather emphasis placed on renewable energy.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Pollutants discharges into the environment should be avoided	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be efficiently use and recycled if possible	Quantity and type materials to assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Characteristic: Local communities should improve as practicable		0	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: Activity should not endanger the health and well-being of the local population rather improve it.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Job creation: The activity should create job for the teeming youth	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transportation	Number people with access to transportation.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: The activity should improve sanitation	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: All persons should equally have both positive and negatives effects of the activity.	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability: Number of both natural and man-made disaster should reduce	Number of persons that benefited or affected by the activity	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local material and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5

Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be efficiently use and recycled if possible	Quantity and type materials to assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Description of Programme: Sustainable Land use Development							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES:							
Protected Areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these	Acres of protected areas conserved	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already should be degraded should be enhanced	Acres of degraded land restored	0	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: the activities should be aimed at efficient use of energy and effort should be made to minimise the use of fossil fuel and rather emphasis placed on renewable energy.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Pollutants discharges into the environment should be avoided	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be efficiently use and recycled if possible	Quantity and type materials to assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Characteristic: Local communities should improve as practicable		0	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: Activity should not endanger the health and well-being of the local population rather improve it.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Job creation: The activity should create job for the teeming youth	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Participation; Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transportation	Number people with access to transportation.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: The activity should improve sanitation	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: All persons should equally have both positive and negatives effects of the activity.	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability: Number of both natural and man-made disaster should reduce	Number of persons that benefited or affected by the activity	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							

Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local material and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be efficiently use and recycled if possible	Quantity and type materials to assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Description of Programme: Sustainable Water Resource Management Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES:							
Protected Areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these	Acres of protected areas conserved	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already should be degraded should be enhanced	Acres of degraded land restored	0	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: the activities should be aimed at efficient use of energy and effort should be made to minimise the use of fossil fuel and rather emphasis placed on renewable energy.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Pollutants discharges into the environment should be avoided	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be efficiently use and recycled if possible	Quantity and type materials to assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
River and water bodies: should remain in their natural state	Acres of protected areas conserved	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Characteristic: Local communities should improve as practicable		0	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: Activity should not endanger the health and well-being of the local population rather improve it.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Job creation: The activity should create job for the teeming youth	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5

Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transportation	Number people with access to transportation.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: The activity should improve sanitation	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: All persons should equally have both positive and negatives effects of the activity.	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability: Number of both natural and man-made disaster should reduce	Number of persons that benefited or affected by the activity	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local material and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be efficiently use and recycled if possible	Quantity and type materials to assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Description of Programme: Telecommunication connectivity Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES		INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURES		
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES:							
Protected Areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these	Acres of protected areas conserved	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already should be degraded should be enhanced	Acres of degraded land restored	0	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: the activities should be aimed at efficient use of energy and effort should be made to minimise the use of fossil fuel and rather emphasis placed on renewable energy.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Pollutants discharges into the environment should be avoided	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be efficiently use and recycled if possible	Quantity and type materials to assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
River and water bodies: should remain in their natural state	Acres of protected areas conserved	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Characteristic: Local communities should improve as practicable		0	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: Activity should not endanger the health and well-being of the local population rather improve it.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5

Job creation: The activity should create job for the teeming youth	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Participation; Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transportation	Number people with access to transportation.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: The activity should improve sanitation	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: All persons should equally have both positive and negatives effects of the activity.	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability: Number of both natural and man-made disaster should be reduced	Number of persons that benefited or affected by the activity	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local material and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be efficiently use and recycled if possible	Quantity and type materials to assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Description of Programme: Sustainable Road Improvement Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES:							
Protected Areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these	Acres of protected areas conserved	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already should be degraded should be enhanced	Acres of degraded land restored	0	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: the activities should be aimed at efficient use of energy and effort should be made to minimise the use of fossil fuel and rather emphasis placed on renewable energy.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Pollutants discharges into the environment should be avoided	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be efficiently use and recycled if possible	Quantity and type materials to assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5

River and water bodies: should remain in their natural state	Acres of protected areas conserved	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Characteristic: Local communities should improve as practicable		0	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: Activity should not endanger the health and well-being of the local population rather improve it.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Job creation: The activity should create job for the teeming youth	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transportation	Number people with access to transportation.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: The activity should improve sanitation	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: All persons should equally have both positive and negatives effects of the activity.	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability: Number of both natural and man-made disaster should be reduced	Number of persons that benefited or affected by the activity	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local material and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be efficiently use and recycled if possible	Quantity and type materials to assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Description of Programme: Electrification and Public Safety Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES		INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURES		
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES:							
Protected Areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these	Acres of protected areas conserved	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already should be degraded should be enhanced	Acres of degraded land restored	0	1	2	3	4	5

Energy: the activities should be aimed at efficient use of energy and effort should be made to minimise the use of fossil fuel and rather emphasis placed on renewable energy.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Pollutants discharges into the environment should be avoided	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be efficiently use and recycled if possible	Quantity and type materials to assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
River and water bodies: should remain in their natural state	Acres of protected areas conserved	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Characteristic: Local communities should improve as practicable		0	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: Activity should not endanger the health and well-being of the local population rather improve it.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Job creation: The activity should create job for the teeming youth	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Participation; Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transportation	Number people with access to transportation.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: The activity should improve sanitation	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: All persons should equally have both positive and negatives effects of the activity.	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability: Number of both natural and man-made disaster should be reduced	Number of persons that benefited or affected by the activity	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local material and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be efficiently use and recycled if possible	Quantity and type materials to assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5

Description of Programme: Community Initiative Development Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES:							
Protected Areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these	Acres of protected areas conserved	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already should be degraded should be enhanced	Acres of degraded land restored	0	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: the activities should be aimed at efficient use of energy and effort should be made to minimise the use of fossil fuel and rather emphasis placed on renewable energy.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Pollutants discharges into the environment should be avoided	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be efficiently use and recycled if possible	Quantity and type materials to assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
River and water bodies: should remain in their natural state	Acres of protected areas conserved	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Characteristic: Local communities should improve as practicable		0	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: Activity should not endanger the health and well-being of the local population rather improve it.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Job creation: The activity should create job for the teeming youth	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Participation; Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transportation	Number people with access to transportation.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: The activity should improve sanitation	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: All persons should equally have both positive and negatives effects of the activity.	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability: Number of both natural and man-made disaster should be reduced	Number of persons that benefited or affected by the activity	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5

Use of local material and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be efficiently use and recycled if possible	Quantity and type materials to assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability: Number of both natural and man-made disaster should be reduced	Number of persons that benefited or affected by the activity	0	1	2	3	4	5
Description of Programme: Efficient and Effective Local Governance Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES:							
Protected Areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these	Acres of protected areas conserved	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already should be degraded should be enhanced	Acres of degraded land restored	0	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: the activities should be aimed at efficient use of energy and effort should be made to minimise the use of fossil fuel and rather emphasis placed on renewable energy.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Pollutants discharges into the environment should be avoided	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be efficiently use and recycled if possible	Quantity and type materials to assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
River and water bodies: should remain in their natural state	Acres of protected areas conserved	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECT ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Characteristic: Local communities should improve as practicable		0	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: Activity should not endanger the health and well-being of the local population rather improve it.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Job creation: The activity should create job for the teeming youth	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Participation; Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and Excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of persons that have access to land	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transportation	Number people with access to transportation.	0	1	2	3	4	5

Sanitation: The activity should improve sanitation	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: All persons should equally have both positive and negatives effects of the activity.	Number of people assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability: Number of both natural and man-made disaster should be reduced	Number of persons that benefited or affected by the activity	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local material and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability: Number of both natural and man-made disaster should be reduced	Number of persons that benefited or affected by the activity	0	1	2	3	4	5

CHAPTER SIX: ANNUAL ACTION PLANS (2026-2029)

6.0 Introduction

Chapter Six presents the Annual Action Plans for the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly's Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the period 2026-2029. This chapter translates the broad policies, programmes, and projects outlined in the preceding chapters into a set of specific, time-bound, and costed activities. It serves as the definitive roadmap for the annual implementation of the MTDP and aligns the Assembly's development agenda with its annual budget.

The annual action plans provide a clear framework for all departments, agencies, and stakeholders to coordinate their efforts effectively. Each plan is designed to guide the allocation of resources, assign responsibilities, and establish a clear timeline for the execution of planned initiatives. By breaking down the four-year plan into manageable yearly components, this chapter ensures a systematic and strategic approach to development, facilitates efficient monitoring and evaluation, and promotes accountability.

These activities are presented in the table below

Table 6.1: Annual Action Plan 2026

Objective: To ensure the construction of 1 modern market in district by end 2028 and 3 other mini market by December 2029.														
Programme: Local Economic Development														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
1. Development of Mfuom market	Mfuom	X	X					904,542.80					WD	DPCU
2. Design and Construct 24 Hour Economy Market	Jukwa	X	X				10,504,684.71						DPCU	WD
3. Completion of Hemang market	Hemang	X	X	X			5,504,000						DPCU	CA
Sub-Total						0.00	16,008,684.71	904,542.80	0.00					
Objective: Ensure 30% of farmers has adopted modern practices in the district by 2029.														
Programme: Agriculture modernization programme														
4. Maintenance of official vehicle	cape coast	X	X	X	X	7,097.00	4,900.00	2,800.00					DOFA	CA
5. Maintenance, Insurance and road worthy for 15 motorbikes	cape coast	X	X	X	X	18,000.00							DOFA	CA
6. Insurance and road worthy certificate for official vehicle GV 338-18	cape coast	X	X			6,000.00							DOFA	CA
7. Monitoring by DAOs and DDA	Operational Area	X	X	X	X	18,780.00	10,020.00	5,200.00					DOFA	CA
8. Facilitate the implementation of Government flagship programmes	Hemang		X			6,360.00	5,080.00	2,000.00					DOFA	CA
Sub-total						56,237.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	0.00					
Objectives: By December 2029, develop Two potential tourist sites in the district and host annual "District Investment Forum" starting in 2027-2029 to showcase local opportunities to national and international investors														

Programme: District Economic Transformation and Tourism Advancement Programme (DETAP)												
9. Facilitate the development of one (1) potential tourist site in the District	Mbem	X	X					64,000.00				DPCU CA
10. Collaborate with the traditional authorities in instituting district festival	Hemang			X				12,000.00				DPCU CA
Sub-Total						0.00	0.00	76,000.00	0.00			
Objective: Liaise with the appropriate authority to establish a District Business Resource Centre by 2027.												
Programme: District Economic Transformation and Tourism Advancement Programme (DETAP)												
11. Liaise with financial institutions to provide financial support small scale businesses in the district	Districtwide			X	X			2,000.00				DPCU CA
12. Assess the needs of small-scale business in the district	Districtwide			X				5,000.00				DPCU CA
Sub-total						0.00	0.00	7,000.00	0.00			
Objective: Provide technical support and credit-access facilitation for 100 local Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)												
Programme: District Economic Transformation and Tourism Advancement Programme (DETAP)												
13. Organised quarterly LED meeting	Hemang	X	X	X	X			5,000.00				DPCU CA
14. Organised Annual business forum	Hemang			X				50,000.00				DPCU CA
Sub-total						0.00	0.00	55,000.00	0.00			
Objectives: Increase educational infrastructure in district by 30% at end of December, 2029.												
Programme: Educational infrastructure improvement and youth development programme												
15. Complete 1No. 6 Unit Primary Classroom Block with Office and Store at Hemang	Hemang	X	X					745,104.47				CA GES, WD
16. Complete 1No. 3 Unit JHS Classroom Block with	Ansamanso	X	X	X				408,000.00				CA GES, WD

Office and Store at Ansamanso														
17. Complete of 1No. 2 Unit KG Classroom Block with Office and Store at Wawase	Wawase	X	X				340,000.00						CA	GES, WD
18. Construct of 1No. 3 Unit JHS Classroom Block with Office and Store at Shed	Shed	X	X	X	X		513,769.41						CA	GES, WD
19. Complete 1 No. KG classroom block with office and store at Atwereboanda	Atwereboanda	X	X				290,695.04						CA	GES, WD
20. Complete 1 No. 3 Unit JHS Classroom block with office and store at Nyameani	Nyameani	X	X				80,014.90						CA	GES, WD
21. Complete 1 No. 3 Unit JHS Classroom block with office and store at Pepekrom	Pepekrom	X	X	X			11,268.21						CA	GES, WD
22. Complete 1 No. 2 Unit KG classroom block with office and store at Onomakwa	Onomakwa	X	X				70,042.68						CA	GES, WD
23. Complete 1 No. 6 Unit Primary classroom block with office and store at Camp	Camp	X	X	X			17,236.02						CA	GES, WD
24. Complete 1 No. 3 Unit JHS Classroom block at Mfuom	Mfuom		X				501,188.59						CA	GES, WD
25. Complete 1No. 3Unit JHS Classroom Block with furnishing at Achiase	Achiase	X	X						17,920.00				CA	GES, WD
26. Complete 1No. 2Unit KG Classroom Block with furnishing at Ayedwe	Ayedwe	X	X	X					16,798.90				CA	GES, WD

27. Complete the construction of 1no. 2unit classroom block at Bobi	Bobo	X	X	X			210,000.00						
28. MP Support to students' fees and other educational programmes (MP)	District wide	X	X				150,000.00					CA	GES
29. Renovation of Schools	District wide	X	X	X	X		120,000.00					CA	GES, WD
30. Procure 400 NO. Hexagonal tables and Chairs for KG schools	District wide	X	X				565,600.00					CA	GES, WD
31. Procure 1,742 No. dual desks for public primary schools	District wide	X	X				1,045,200.00					CA	GES, WD
32. Procure 350 No. Mono Desks for both JHS and SHS	District wide	X	X	X			140,800.00					CA	GES, WD
33. Procure 250 No. Tables and Chairs for basic school teachers	District wide	X	X				450,273.88					CA	GES, WD
34. Construction of 1no. 3unit Teachers Quarters	Hemang		X	X	X				966,214.00			CA	GES, WD
Sub-total						0.00	5,647,924.99	0.00	1,000,932.9				
Objective: Construct two ultra -modern school laboratory by the end of December, 2029.													
Programme: Educational infrastructure improvement and youth development programme													
35. Construct 1no. ICT centre at Hemang	Hemang			X	X				2,987,809.00				
36. Support Education Programmes such as BECE, my first day at school, Monitoring of Exams	District Wide	X	X	X			30,000.00					CA	GES
Sub-total						0.00	30,000.00	0.00	2,987,809.00				
Objective: Institute school feeding programme in 60% of school by the end December 2029.													
Programme: Educational infrastructure improvement and youth development programme													
37. Laise with relevant authority to institute	Districtwide	X	X	X	X		10,000.00					CA	GES

school feeding programme in some schools														
38. Provision to cater for DEOC activities	Hemang	X	X	X	X			8,000.00					CA	GES
Sub-total						0.00	10,000.00	8,000.00	0.00					
Objective: Institutionalised District Apprenticeship Programme in partnership with National Board of Small- Scale Industries (NBSS)														
Programme: Educational infrastructure improvement and youth development programme														
39. Establish District Apprenticeship committee	Hemang			X	X			3,000.00					CA	DPCU
40. Launch a district -wide enrolment drive through community durbars and local information centre to register interested out of school youth	Wawase, Hemang and Hemang		X	X	X			5,000.00					CA	DPCU
41. Create a Digital Youth database to track progress attendance and skill levels of every apprentice in the programme	Hemang			X	X			2,000.00					CA	DPCU
42. Hold 10no. session to educate 200 youth on substance abuse in 6 communities	Hemang, Wawase, Jukwa, Frami, Abrafo	X	X	X	X			10,000.00					CA	DPCU
43. Create recreational facilities in Wawase	District wide		X					50,000.00					CA	GES
Sub-total						0.00	67,000.00	0.00	0.00					
Objective: Liaise with relevant authorities to recruit 50 additional trained teachers by end December, 2029.														
Programme: Educational infrastructure improvement and Youth development programme														
44. Institute measures to retain teachers in the district	Hemang	X	X	X	X				2,000.00				CA	GES
45. Educational Support brilliant but needy students	District wide	X	X	X	X			45,000.00					CA	GES

Sub-total						0.00	45,000.00	0.00	2,000.00				
Objectives: To upgrade and expand healthcare infrastructure to ensure all facilities are adequately equipped and accessible to communities by end of 2029													
Programme: Health promotion programme													
46. Complete 1No. CHPS Compound at Adiyaw	Adiyaw	X	X	X					16,040.40			CA	GHS, WD
47. Complete 1 No. CHPS Compound at Essukesekeyir	Esukesekeyir	X	X	X			13,296.48					CA	GHS, WD
48. Complete 1 No. CHPS Compound with furnishing at Baakondidi	Baakondidi	X	X	X	X		1,100,028.08					CA	GHS, WD
49. Complete 1 No. CHPS Compound with furnishing Pepekrom	Pepekrom	X	X	X	X		1,101,845.80					CA	GHS, WD
50. Complete CHPS Compound at Bukuruso	Bukuruso		X				280,975.00					CA	GHS, WD
51. Complete 1No. 2 Semidetached Nurses Quarters at Wawase	Wawase	X	X	X	X				27,500.00			CA	GHS, WD
52. Construct Children's ward at Jukwa (MP)	Jukwa	X	X				806,171.18					CA	GHS
53. Construct 1no. CHPS Compound	Bobo	X	X	X	X				1,698,874.00			CA	GHS, WD
Sub-Total						0.00	3,302,316.5	0.00	1,742,414.40				
Objectives: Reduce the HIV infection rate by 50% by first quarter 2029.													
Programme: Health Promotion Programme													
54. Conduct 4no. school sensitisation session of prevention HIV AIDS	Wawase, Hemang, Jukwa and Ampenkro			X	X		15,000.00					CA	GHS
55. Empower 5PLWH to stand as advocate for stigma reduction ambassador for district	Hemang		X	X	X		25,000.00					CA	GHS
56. Support HIV/AIDS programmes	District wide			X	X		70,093.69					CA	GHS

Sub-total						0.00	110,093.69	0.00	0.00			
Objective: To enhance the district's healthcare workforce by increasing the number of qualified health professionals by 40% by the end of 2026.												
Programme: Health Promotion programme												
57. Liaising with appropriate authorities to deploy 15 health workers	Hemang	X	X	X	X			10,000.00				CA GHS
58. Institute measures to retain health workers in the district	Hemang	X	X	X	X			5,000.00				CA GHS
59. MP's support to Health-related activities and programmes (MP)	District wide	X	X	X	X		100,000.00					CA GHS, WD
Sub-total						0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00			
Objectives: Provide psychosocial support for all identified vulnerable children (victims of child abuse, child labour, child tricking) by 2029.												
Programme: Inclusive development programme												
60. Plan and Organize 4 Meetings with collaborators on DCPCs, Child Panel and Departmental meetings.	Hemang	X	X	X	X	2,000.00						SW CA
61. Under take 60 mediation meetings to resolve Child Protection concerns (maintenance, custody, Paternity, etc)	Hemang	X	X	X	X	10,000.00						SW CA
62. Follow up on all 60 cases mediated and managed	district wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00						SW CA
63. Monitoring and inspection of Day care Centres	District	X	X	X	X	8,000.00						SW CA
64. Liaise authorities to establish DOVSU in Ghana	Hemang			X	X		10,000.00					SW CA
65. Secure safe protection place for victim of child trafficking, child labour, child sexual abuse	Hemang			X	X	7,000.00						SW CA

66. Organised sensitisation programme in 12 communities on child sexual, abuse, domestic violence against and child labour and trafficking	Selected Communities		X	X		6,000.00			10,000.00			SW	CA
67. Supporting victims of child sexual abuse, domestic violence, child labour and trafficking.	Hemang			X	X		20,000.00	5,000.00				SW	CA
68. Conduct 4 monitoring exercise to check the progress of supported PWDs	District wide	X	X		X		15,500.00					SW	CA
69. Enter all 60 cases onto SWIMS software and record same using case management forms.	district wide		X		X	8,645.00						SW	CA
70. Organize 3 public sensitization on foster parenting as well as identify, register and train 5 prospective foster parents.	district wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00						SW	CA
71. Undertake probation support services for 5 children	district wide	X	X	X	X	4,000.00						SW	NGO
72. Organize 4 In- Service Training for Staff of the Department on filing, Report writing, SER, case management	Hemang	X	X	X	X			4,000.00				SW	CA
73. Repair and maintenance of equipment and office logistics	Hemang	X	X	X	X			3,000.00				SW	CA
Sub-total						72,645.00	45,500.00	12,000.00	10,000.00				
Objectives: Ensure 200 registered disability persons and caregivers receive training in alternative livelihood and economic support by 2029.													
Programme: Inclusive Development Programme													

74. Register 200 new PWDS onto the PWDS register and update the album	District wide		X		X		15,000.00					SW	GFD/NCPWD
75. Register 200 PWDs and their dependents onto the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)	district wide		X				9,000.71					SW	CA
76. Facilitate the organisation 3days Capacity Training Workshop for 100 PWDs and their dependents on their Rights	Hemang	X		X			20,000.00					SW	GFD/NCPWD
77. Support 100 PWDs on income generating activities.	District wide		X	X			300,000.00					SW	CA
78. Facilitate the Organisation of 3 Mobility Training for the blind	district wide			X			20,000.00					SW	CA
79. Organize 3 training for care givers of Children with special Needs.	District wide	X					26,000.00					SW	CA
80. Support 50 PWDs in apprenticeship	District wide		X		X		250,000.00					SW	CA
81. Train 100 PWDs in alternative livelihood.	District wide	X		X			150,000.00					SW	GES/Mastercraft men/women
82. Hold 4 District Fund Management Committee meetings to discuss issues on PWDs and monitor their activities	Hemang	X	X	X	X		10,202.00					SW	CA
Sub-total						0.00	800,202.71	0.00	0.00				
Objective: Reduce gender-based violence recorded especially against women and children by 70% by 2029.													
Programme: Inclusive Development Programme													
83. Procure 1 No. laptop and a router	Hemang	X	X	X	X				8,000.00			CD	CA
84. Procure 1No. Public Address System	Cape Coast	X							5,304.00			SW	CA

85. Organised sensitisation session on prevention of gender-based violence 15no. 30 communities	Selected communities district wide	X	X	X	X			3,000.00					Gender Desk	CA
86. Organize sensitization in 3 communities on dangers involved in child marriage in selected communities	Selected communities	X		X			5,300.00						GENDE R DESK	NGO/NCCE
Sub-total						0.00	5,300.00	3,000.00	13,304.00					
Objective: Ensure gender equity, participation and economic empowerment for 50 women groups by December,2029														
Programme: Inclusive Development														
87. Train 300 women on leadership skills and entrepreneur in 30 communities	Selected communities district wide		X	X	X		5,000.00						CD	CA
88. Train 10 women group in alternative livelihood	Selected communities			X	X	5,000.00							GENDE R DESK	NGO/NCCE
89. Planning and meeting with collaborators and stakeholders to discuss Gender Issues in the District (Education Directorate, NCCE, Health Directorate)	Hemang	X	X	X	X		4,200.00						GENDE R DESK	CA/NGO
90. Organize sensitization exercise in 3 schools for adolescent boys and girls on teenage pregnancy	Selected communities	X	X	X	X		3,000.00						GENDE R DESK	NGO
91. Organize activity to celebrate world menstrual hygiene day in the District.	Wawase, Jukwa, Camp, Hemang	X	X	X	X		7,500.00						GENDE R DESK	NGO/NCCE
Sub-total						5,000.00	19,700.00	0.00	0.00					
Objectives: Increase women participation in local governance by 100% for the district by 2029.														
Programme: Inclusion development programme														

92. Train 300 women on group dynamism and leadership	Hemang			X			6,000.00					GENDE R DESK	NGO/NCCE
93. Educate the public on dangers associated with drug abuse in adolescents in selected communities	Selected communities	X			X			5,000.00				GENDE R DESK	NGO/NCCE
94. Train 200 women in leadership and entrepreneurship 20 communities	Selected communities		X	X	X		10,000.00					GENDE R DESK	NGO/NCCE
Sub-total						0.00	16,000.00	5,000.00	0.00				
Objective: By December 2029, increase the technical capacity of the Physical Planning Department by hiring required number qualified Personnel for Department.													
Programme: Sustainable land use programme													
95. Procure logistics/equipment to assist the preparation of base maps and local plans)	Hemang	X	X			20,000.00						CA	PP and WD
96. Furniture and Fittings maintenance	District wide	X	X	X	X		27,500.00	5,000.00				WD	CA
97. Liaising with appropriate authority to deploy personnel for the department	Hemang		X	X	X			2,000.00				CA	HRM
Sub-total						20,000.00	27,000.00	7,000.00	0.00				
Objectives: By Q4 2029, develop and officially gazette comprehensive community layouts for three major communities in the community, priority growth nodes, ensuring that 100% of new structures within these zones align with designated residential, commercial, and green-space boundaries."													
Programme: Sustainable land use programme													
98. Undertake street naming exercise	Jukwa and Hemang	X	X	X	X			10,200.00				CA	PP and WD
99. Undertake Development control activities	District wide	X		X	X	5,000.00						CA	PP and WD
100. Undertake community engagement and public education on the importance of development and planning permit	district wide	X		X		5,335.00						CA	PP and WD

101.Collaborate with the traditional authorities to develop lay out for major communities	Major communities			X	X		2,000.00					CA	PP and WD
102.Conduct infrastructure assessment	District wide	X	X	X	X		5,000.00					WD	CA
103.Establish quality control activities	District wide	X	X	X	X		3,880.00					WD	CA
104.To embark on Inspection of projects	District wide	X	X	X	X		7,850.00					WD	CA
Sub-total							27,065.00	2,000.00	10,200.00	0.00			
Objective: To establish robust and accessible waste collection infrastructure collection by deploying a network of skip containers and designated refuse collection points across the district by 2029.													
Programme: Sustainable waste management programme													
105.Construction of Refuse Bay at Hemang market	Hemang	X	X	X	X				155,525.00			CA	GHS
106.Internal management of the Environmental Health Unit	Hemang	X	X	X	X				10,000.00			CA	GHS, Env'tal Health
107.Evacuating, Pushing and levelling of Refuse in the District	All dumping site in the district	X		X			75,000.00					CA	GHS, Env'tal Health
108.Disinfection in schools (Public and Private).	District wide	X	X	X			122,650.00					Zoomlion	EU, DA
Sub-total							0.00	197,650.00	165,525.00	0.00			
Objective: 90% household have access to improve sanitation by 2029													
Programme: Sustainable waste management programme													
109.Procure Sanitary Tools and Cleaning Materials	District wide	X	X	X	X		35,000.00					EU	CA
110.Conduct orientation and medical screening for food vendors	District wide	X	X	X	X		15,500.00					CA	GHS, Env'tal Health
111.Promote the construction of Household Latrine.	District wide	X	X	X	X		60,000.00					EU	CA

(Community Led Total Sanitation CLTS)													
112.Maintenance of final disposal site	District wide	X	X	X	X		154,280.00					EU,	WD
113.Purchase 2 No. Motor Bikes for the Environmental Health Unit and Activities	District wide	X	X	X	X		27,000.00					EU	CA
114.Acquire for Final Refuse Disposal Site at Jukwa	Jukwa	X	X	X	X		60,000.00					EU	CA
115.Desilting of major drains	Selected drains		X	X			107,545.00					EU	CA
116.Organize community engagement on rearing of animals and stray animal control	Selected schools	X	X	X	X		85,600.00					EU	CA
117.Conduct Public Health Education and sensitization on Cholera prevention and control	Selected communities	X	X	X	X		58,600.00					EU	CA
118.Environmental sanitation education and sensitization	Jukwa, Wawase, Hemang	X	X	X			68,177.96					EU	CA
119.Organize Monthly National Sanitation Day	District wide	X	X	X			246,000.00					EU	CA
120.Electoral Area based sanitation assessment and award)	Hemang	X	X				48,500.00					EU	CA
121.Sanitation improvement package	District wide	X	X	X	X		387,205.00					EU	CA
122. Monitoring of Environmental sanitation activities	District wide	X	X	X	X		68,700.00					EU	CA
123.Complete 2 No. 10 Seater Water Closet at Jukwa and Wawase	Jukwa, Wawase	X	X				464,701.66					EU	CA
Sub-total						0.00	1,886,809.62	0.00	0.00				

Objective: To ensure universal access to safe, reliable and affordable potable water for residents in the district by 2029.

Programme: Sustainable water resources development and management												
124.Drilling of 1 No. Borehole	Kwakukrom	X					52,502.15					CA DWST
125.Drilling of 1 No. Borehole	Nfantefokrom		X				52,502.15					CA DWST
126.Drilling of 1 No. Borehole	Kwaku Dadzie			X	X		52,502.15					CA DWST
127.Drilling of 1no. mechanized borehole at Shed	Shed				X		165,754.00					CA DWST
128.Drill and Mechanize 1 No. borehole Bekawopa	Bekawopa			X	X		165,754.00					CA DWST
129.Drill and Mechanize 1 No. borehole with Stand Pipes, 2 No. 4000 litres and 1 No. 10,000 litres Polytanks, Overhead Tank Stand and Pipe works	Adiyaw			X	X		394,508.00					CA DWST
130.Repairs and Maintenance of boreholes	District Wide	X	X	X	X		248,823.10					DWST WD, CA
131.Drill and Mechanize 1 No. borehole for Wawase Health center	Wawase	X	X	X	X		165,754.00					DSWT WD, CA
Sub-total						0.00	1,298,099.55	0.00	0.00			
Objective: By 2028 increased telecommunication connectivity in the hard reach areas by 50%.												
Programme: Enhance application of ICT in national development												
132.Facilitate the provision telecommunication connectivity in areas without these service	Selected communities	X	X	X	X	5,000.00						CA WD
Sub- total						5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Objectives: Reshape and rehabilitate selected roads across the district												
Programme: Road and drainage initiative and disaster improvement programme												
133.Rehabilitate 30km of road across the district	District wide	X	X	X	X		1,200,000.00					WD CA
134.Service and maintenance of DRIP equipment	Hemang	X	X	X	X		673,000.00					WD CA

135.Embark on road monitoring activities	District wide	X	X	X	X	8,200.00						WD	CA
Sub-total						8,200.00	1,873,000.00	0.00	0.00				
Objectives: Construct and rehabilitate at least 5 key bridges and culverts linking communities by the end of the December 2029.													
Programme: Road and drainage initiative disaster improvement programme													
Rehabilitate 1no. culvert at Krobo	Krobo			X	X		20,000.00					WD	CA
136.Rehabilitate 2. No culvert at on Ayebiahye to Essukesseyire road	Ayebiahye to Essukesseyire road			X	X		260,000.00					WD	CA
Sub-total						0.00	280,000.00	0.00	0.00				
Objectives: Develop and implement a comprehensive district drainage plan that reduces the incidence of seasonal flooding in 30 low-lying residential areas by the first quarter of 2029.													
Programme: Road and drainage initiative and disaster improvement programme													
137.Construct drains at Hemang Market	Hemang			X	X		260,000.00					WD	CA
138.To dredge 5 major drains or other waterways in 8 disaster-prone communities in the District	Selected Communities	X	X	X	X			4,250.00				NADMO	CA. WD
139.Organize Campaigns on disaster prevention in the District	District wide	X						4,962.48				NADMO	FS, NCCE, IS
140.Organize Campaigns on disaster prevention in the District	District wide	X						4,962.48				NADMO	FS, NCCE, IS
141.Undertake Tree planting exercise (Green Ghana Day)	District wide		X				47,200.00					NADMO	Forest, CA
142.Embark on 24 Field trips and assessments in cases of occurrence of a disaster	District wide		X					4,500.00				NADMO	CA
143.Training of 146 disaster volunteers in 73 communities	District wide [8 ZONES]	X		X			8,250.00					NADMO	CA

144.GHANA COCOA FOREST REDD + CARBON PAYMENT activities	25 crema communities	X	X	X	X				100,970. 50			NADM O	ASSEMBLY MEMBERS
Sub-total						0.00	315,450. 00	18,674.9 6	100,970. 50				
Objective: Achieve 95% access to electricity in the district by December,2029													
Programme: Electrification and public safety programme													
145.Facilitate connection of selected community to national grid	Selected Communitie s	X	X	X	X			20,452.0 0				ECG	WD
146.Facilitate the extension of electricity to new developing areas	District wide				X			15,000.0 0				ECG	WD
Sub-total						0.00	0.00	35,452.0 0	0.00				
Objective: By 2028, 90% of communities in the district have been installed with street light.													
Programme: Electrification and public safety programme													
147.Erect and install bulbs in the Jukwa market	Jukwa	X	X	X	X		35,000.0 0					ECG	WD
148.Installed 150 street bulb across the district	Selected		X	X	X		10,000.0 0					ECG	WD
Sub-total						0.00	45,000.0 0	0.00	0.00				
Objective: Support construction of 40% community centres in the district by 2029													
Programme: Community initiated and development programme													
149.MP Support to community-initiated projects and programmes (MP)	District Wide	X	X	X	X		350,000. 00					MP	CA
150.Support the rehabilitation and maintenance of 10 community centre	District wide		X	X	X		440,567. 09					CA	HD
Sub-total						0.00	790,567. 09	0.00	0.00				

Objective: Revive areas council activities and deepen local level participation in local governance process by December, 2029.												
Programme: Effective and Efficient local Governance Programme												
151. Staff Welfare	Hemang		X	X			15,000.00	12,000.00				HRM CA
152. Train staff on Report writing, team Building, Leadership and Office management	Hemang		X			5,010.00						HRM CA
153. Purchase of office equipment	Cape Coast	X		X		20,000.00						HRM CA
154. Validation of Compensation for workers	Hemang	X	X	X	X	8,927,425.29		42,000.00				HRM CA
155. Procurement of Stationery for office use	Hemang	X	X	X	X		24,500.00	18,000.00				CA PU
156. Support the functionality of Sub-structures	Hemang, Wawase and Jukwa	X	X	X	X	15,400.00	12,600.00					CA FD
157. Support NALAG activities	Hemang	X	X	X	X		70,459.96					CA FD
158. Procure office equipment and furniture	Cape Coast	X	X	X	X		38,700.00					CA PU
159. Support Culture Development, Traditional Authorities and Religious Affairs	Hemang Jukwa	X	X	X	X		34,000.00	5,000.00				CA DA
160. Running cost of official vehicles	Hemang	X	X	X	X		20,000.00	175,000.00				CA PU
161. Rental of Office Bungalow for HODs	Hemang	X					20,000.00					CA FD
162. Allowance, T & T for Sub-Committee, Execo and General Assembly Meetings	Hemang	X	X	X	X		36,612.48	62,418.72				CA FD
163. Special Allowance/Honorarium	Hemang				X	390,000.00						Assembly Members CA
164. To cater for Presiding Member's emolument	Hemang	X	X	X	X			13,200.00				CA FD

165.Protocol Services	Hemang	X	X	X	X		5,000.00	3,000.00				CA	FD
166.Procurement of Internet Boosters and Provision of internet data	Hemang	X	X	X	X			6,500.00				CA	FD
167.Submission of Monthly Financial Statement and Common Fund transcripts to Stakeholders	Hemang	X	X	X	X			9,000.00				CA	FD
168.Maintenance of Accounting software	Hemang	X	X	X	X			12,000.00				CA	FD
169.Purchase of Specialized Stock (Value Books)	Hemang	X	X	X	X			20,000.00				CA	FD
170.Internal Audit Unit Activities	Hemang	X	X	X	X		8,000.00	15,000.00				CA	IA
171. Organize Audit Committee meetings	Hemang	X	X	X	X		19,480.00					CA	IA
172.Completion of 1no.3bedroom residential accommodation for the DFO	Hemang		X	X	X		549,571.17					WD	CA
173.Completion of 1No. 3-bedroom residential accommodation for District Coordinating Director (DCD)	Hemang	X	X	X			170,432.65					WD	CA
174.Renovate old Assembly block	Hemang	X	X	X			462,815.53					WD	CA
175.Procure 1No. Plant and Equipment (Generator Set) for Official Use.	District wide	X	X	X	X		117,874.46					WD	CA
Sub-total							9,357,835.29	1,605,046.25	393,118.72	0.00			
Objectives: Ensure 40% of the citizens participate and understand government policy by second quarter, 2029.													
Programme: Effective and efficient local governance programme.													
176.Workshop/Seminars of Staff and Assembly members	District wide	X	X	X	X		62,780.00	10,000.00				CA	FD

177.Organize sensitization workshop on the system of the Assembly and the New Local Governance	Hemang		X	X		15,100.00						HRM	CA
178.Organize sensitization workshop on LGS protocols for all staff	Hemang	X	X		X	16,105.00						HRM	CA
179.Provision to cater for District Security Committee (DISEC) activities.	Hemang	X	X	X	X		25,000.00	8,000.00				CA	FD
180.National Day Celebration (Independence Day, Farmers Day etc.)	District wide	X			X		205,000.00					CA	GES, SD
181. Organize Audit Committee meetings	Hemang	X	X	X	X		19,480.00					CA	IA
182.Organization of Budget Committee, DPCU, Stakeholders meeting and DCE's community engagement	Hemang	X	X	X	X		45,086.35	25,340.00	25,000.00			DPCU	PU/BU
183.Preparation of 2026 Revised Plan and Composite Budget and Preparation of 2027 Plan and Composite Budget	Hemang		X				65,000.00					DPCU	CA
184.DPCU Quarterly monitoring of Assembly Projects	District wide	X	X	X	X		35,000.00	8,000.00				DPCU	CA/WD
185.Fee Fixing Gazetting	Accra			X				22,100.00				BU	CA
186.Conduct market survey to monitor and record common economic activities in the District	Hemang			X		9,830.00						SA	CA
187.Organise sensitization and public education on the relevance of statistical information for planning	Hemang			X			12,385.00					SA	CA

and decision making for staff													
188.Acquire and maintain office equipment and logistics	Hemang	X	X	X	X	7,495.00						SA	CA
Sub- total						48,530.00	469,731.35	73,440.00	25,000.00				
Objective: To increase revenue by 40% through efficient tax collect strategies by 2029.													
Programme: Revenue mobilisation drive programme													
189.Commission to Revenue Commission Collectors	Hemang	X	X	X	X			72,300.00				CA	FD
190.Update of data on sign posts and bill boards	District wide	X			X		6,000.00					SA	CA
191.Employed new commission collectors	Hemang		X	X				28,000.00				CA	FD
192.Update of the data on non-housing properties	District wide	X	X	X	X		9,000.00					SA	CA
Sub-Total						0.00	15000	100,300.00	0.00				
Grand Total						9,600,512.29	35,242,716.46	1,899,253.48	5,882,430.80				

Table 6.2: Annual Action Plan 2027

Objective: To ensure the construction of 1 modern market in district by end 2028 and 3 other mini market by December 2029.														
Programme: Local Economic Development														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
1. Development of Abrafo market	Abrafo	X	X				1,986,000.00						WD	DPCU
Sub-Total						0.00	1,986,000.00	0.00	0.00					
Objective: Ensure 30% of farmers has adopted modern practices in the district by 2029.														
Programme: Agriculture modernization programme														
2. Maintenance of official vehicle	Cape coast	X	X	X	X	10,097.00	4,900.00	2,800.00					DOFA	CA
3. Maintenance, Insurance and road worthy for 15 motorbikes	cape coast	X	X	X	X	18,000.00							DOFA	CA
4. Insurance and road worthy certificate for official vehicle GV 338-18	cape coast	X	X			6,000.00							DOFA	CA
5. Monitoring by DAOs and DDA	Operational Area	X	X	X	X	18,780.00	10,020.00	5,200.00					DOFA	CA
6. Facilitate the implementation of Government flagship programmes	Hemang		X			6,360.00	5,080.00	2,000.00					DOFA	CA
Sub-total						59,237.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	0.00					
Objectives: By December 2029, develop Two potential tourist sites in the district														
Host annual "District Investment Forum" starting in 2027-2029 to showcase local opportunities to national and international investors														
Programme: District Economic Transformation and Tourism Advancement Programme (DETAP)														
7. Develop rest stop at Abrafo	Abrafo	X	X					80,000.00					DPCU	CA

8. Collaborate with the traditional authorities to celebrate district festival	Hemang			X				20,000.00				DPCU	CA
Sub-Total						0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00				
Objective: Liaise with the appropriate authority to establish a District Business Resource Center by 2027.													
Programme: District Economic Transformation and Tourism Advancement Programme (DETAP)													
9. Liaise with financial institutions to provide financial support small scale businesses in the district	District wide			X	X			2,000.00				DPCU	CA
10. Assess the needs of small-scale business in the district	District wide			X				5,000.0				DPCU	CA
Sub-total						0.00	0.00	7,000.00	0.00				
Objective: Provide technical support and credit-access facilitation for 100 local Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)													
Programme: District Economic Transformation and Tourism Advancement Programme (DETAP)													
11. Organised quarterly LED meeting	Hemang	X	X	X	X			10,000.00				DPCU	CA
12. Organised Annual business forum	Hemang			X				50,000.0				DPCU	CA
Sub-total						0.00	0.00	60,000.00	0.00				
Objectives: Increase educational infrastructure in district by 30% at end of December, 2029.													
Programme: Educational infrastructure improvement programme													
13. Construct 1No. 6 Unit Primary Classroom Block with Office and Store at Nyamebekyere	Nyamebekyere	X	X					1,104.47				CA	GES, WD
14. Construct 1No. 3 Unit JHS Classroom Block with Office and Store at Hemang	Hemang	X	X	X				408,000.00				CA	GES, WD

15. Construct of 1No. 2 Unit KG Classroom Block with Office and Store at Tweapease	Tweapease	X	X				340,000.00					CA	GES, WD
16. MP Support to students' fees and other educational programmes (MP)	District wide	X	X				150,000.00					CA	GES
17. Renovation of Schools	District wide	X	X	X	X		120,000.00					CA	GES, WD
18. Procure 400 NO. Hexagonal tables and Chairs for KG schools	District wide	X	X				867,980.00					CA	GES, WD
19. Procure 1,564 No. dual desks for public primary schools	District wide	X	X				1,550,200.00					CA	GES, WD
20. Procure 350 No. Mono Desks for both JHS and SHS	District wide	X	X	X			564,800.00					CA	GES, WD
21. Procure 250 No. Tables and Chairs for basic school teachers	District wide	X	X				750,273.88					CA	GES, WD
22. Nurses quarter of 1no. 3unit Teachers Quarters	Bobi		X	X	X				1,234,089.00			CA	GES, WD
Sub-total						0.00	4,741,090.14	0.00	1,234,089.00				
Objective: Construct one ultra -modern school laboratory by the end of December, 2027													
Programme: Educational infrastructure improvement programme													
23. Construct 1no. ICT centre at Hemang	Jukwa			X	X				2,987,809.00				
24. Support Education Programmes such as BECE, my first day at school, Monitoring of Exams	District Wide	X	X	X			30,000.00					CA	GES

Sub-total						0.00	30,000.00	0.00	2,987,809.00				
Objective: Institute school feeding programme in 60% of school by the end December 2029.													
Programme: Educational infrastructure improvement programme													
25. Laise with relevant authority to institute school feeding programme in some schools	Districtwide	X	X	X	X		10,000.00					CA	GES
26. Provision to cater for DEOC activities	Hemang	X	X	X	X			8,000.00				CA	GES
Sub-total						0.00	10,000.00	8,000.00	0.00				
Objective: Institutionalised District Apprenticeship Programme in partnership with National Board of Small- Scale Industries (NBSS)													
Programme: Educational infrastructure improvement programme													
27. Organise District Apprenticeship committee meeting	Hemang			X	X		10,000.00					CA	DPCU
28. Enrolled youth onto District Apprenticeship programme	Wawase, Hemang and Hemang		X	X	X		5,000.00					CA	DPCU
29. Create a Digital Youth database to track progress attendance and skill levels of every apprentice in the programme	Hemang			X	X		4,000.00					CA	DPCU
30. Support Youth and Recreational activities	District wide		X				5,000.00					CA	GES
Sub-total						0.00	24,000.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: Liaise with relevant authorities to recruit 50 additional trained teachers by end December, 2028.													
Programme: Educational infrastructure improvement programme													
31. Institute measures to retain teachers in the district	Hemang	X	X	X	X				2,000.00			CA	GES

32. Educational Support needy but brilliant students	District wide	X	X	X	X		45,000.00					CA	GES
Sub-total						0.00	45,000.00	0.00	2,000.00				
Objectives: To upgrade and expand healthcare infrastructure to ensure all facilities are adequately equipped and accessible to communities by end of 2029													
Programme: Health promotion programme													
33. Construct 1No. CHPS Compound at Mbem	Mbem	X	X	X			1,800.00					CA	GHS, WD
34. Construct 1 No. CHPS Compound at Atwerebonda	Atwerebonda	X	X	X			13,296.48					CA	GHS, WD
Sub-Total						0.00	1,813,296.48	0.00	0				
Programme: To enhance the district's healthcare workforce by increasing the number of qualified health professionals by 40% by the end of 2029.													
Programme: Health promotion programme													
35. MP's support to Health-related activities and programmes (MP)	District wide	X	X	X	X		100,000.00					CA	GHS, WD
Sub-total						0.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00				
Objectives: Reduce the HIV infection rate by 50% by first quarter 2029.													
Programme: Health Promotion Programme													
36. Conduct 4no. school sensitisation session of prevention HIV AIDS	Mbem, Nyamebekyere Bukurusu			X	X		20,000.00					CA	GHS
37. Empower 5PLWH to stand as advocate for stigma reduction ambassador for district	Hemang		X	X	X		25,000.00					CA	GHS
38. Support HIV/AIDS programmes	District wide			X	X		70,093.69					CA	GHS
Sub-total						0.00	115,093.69	0.00	0.00				

trafficking, child labour, child sexual abuse													
47. Organised sensitisation programme in 12 communities on child sexual, abuse, domestic violence against and child labour and trafficking	Bukurusu, Mbem, Antwikwa, Nyamebekyere, Paaso, Abekah Nkwanta, Watreso, Nyameni Krobo Bremang, Adiyaw,		X	X		12,000.00						SW	CA
48. Supporting victims of child sexual abuse, domestic violence, child labour and trafficking.	Hemang			X	X			20,000.00	5,000.00			SW	CA
49. Conduct 4 monitoring exercise to check the progress of supported PWDs	District wide	X	X		X		15,500.00					SW	CA
50. Enter all 60 cases onto SWIMS software and record same using case management forms.	district wide		X		X	8,645.00						SW	CA
51. Organize 3 public sensitization on foster parenting as well as identify, register and train 5 prospective foster parents.	district wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00						SW	CA
52. Undertake probation support services for 5 children	district wide	X	X	X	X	4,000.00						SW	NGO

53. Organize 4 In-Service Training for Staff of the Department on filing, Report writing, SER, case management	Hemang	X	X	X	X			4,000.00					SW	CA
54. Repair and maintenance of equipment and office logistics	Hemang	X	X	X	X			3,000.00					SW	CA
Sub-total						81,645.00	25,500.00	27,000.00	5,000.00					
Objectives: Ensure 200 registered disability persons and caregivers receive training in alternative livelihood and economic support by 2029.														
Programme: Inclusive Development Programme														
55. Register 200 new PWDS onto the PWDS register and update the album	District wide		X		X			20,000.00					SW	GFD/NCPWD
56. Register 200 PWDS and their dependents onto the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)	district wide		X					10,000.71					SW	CA
57. Facilitate the organisation of 3days Capacity Training Workshop for 100 PWDS and their dependents on their Rights	Hemang	X		X				20,000.00					SW	GFD/NCPWD
58. Support 100 PWDS on income generating activities.	District wide		X	X				300,000.00					SW	CA
59. Facilitate the Organisation of 3 Mobility Training for the blind	district wide			X				20,000.00					SW	CA

60. Organize 3 training for care givers of Children with special Needs.	District wide	X					26,000.00					SW	CA
61. Support 50 PWDs in apprenticeship	District wide		X		X		250,000.00					SW	CA
62. Train 100 PWDs in alternative livelihood.	District wide	X		X			150,000.00					SW	GES/Mastercraft men/women
63. Hold 4 District Fund Management Committee meetings to discuss issues on PWDs and monitor their activities	Hemang	X	X	X	X		10,202.00					SW	CA
Sub-total						0.00	800,202.71	0.00	0.00				
Objective: Reduce gender-based violence recorded especially against women and children by 70% by 2029.													
Programme: Inclusive Development Programme													
64. Procure 1 No. laptop and a router	Hemang	X	X	X	X				8,000.00			CD	CA
65. Train and support 50 teenage mothers in 5 communities in income generating activities	Hemang		X	X	X	80,000.00							
66. Organised 15no. sensitisation session on prevention of gender-based violence 30 communities	Hemang	X	X	X	X			3,000.00				Geder Desk	CA
67. Organize sensitization in 3 communities on dangers involved in child marriage in selected communities	Selected communities	X		X			5,300.00					GENDE R DESK	NGO/NCCE

Sub-total						80,000.00	5,300.00	3,000.00	8,000.00				
Objective: Ensure gender equity, participation and economic empowerment for 50 women groups by December, 2029.													
Programme: Inclusive Development													
68. Train 300 women on leadership skills and entrepreneur in 30 communities	Selected communities		X	X	X		7,000.00					CD	CA
69. Form 5 women group in the district.	Selected communities			X	X	7,000.00						GENDE R DESK	NGO/NCCE
70. Planning and meeting with collaborators and stakeholders to discuss Gender Issues in the District (Education Directorate, NCCE, Health Directorate)	Hemang	X	X	X	X		4,200.00					GENDE R DESK	CA/NGO
71. Organize sensitization exercise in 3 schools for adolescent boys and girls on teenage pregnancy	Selected communities	X	X	X	X		3,000.00					GENDE R DESK	NGO
72. Organize activity to celebrate world menstrual hygiene day in the District.	Abrafo	X	X	X	X		8,000.00					GENDE R DESK	NGO/NCCE
Sub-total						7,000.00	22,200.00	0.00	24700				
Objectives: Increase women participation in local governance by 100% for the district by 2029.													
Programme: Inclusion development programme													
73. Train 300 women on group dynamism and leadership	Hemang			X			6,000.00					GENDE R DESK	NGO/NCCE

74. Educate 10 communities on government policy and programmes	Selected communities	X			X			9,000.00				GENDE R DESK	NGO/NCCE
Sub-total						0.00	6,000.00	5,000.00	0.00				
Objective: By December 2026, increase the technical capacity of the Physical Planning Department by hiring required number qualified Personnel for Department.													
Programme: Sustainable land use programme													
75. Procure logistics/equipment to assist the preparation of base maps and local plans)	Wawase	X	X			20,000.00						CA	PP and WD
76. Furniture and Fittings maintenance	District wide	X	X	X	X		27,500.00	5,000.00				WD	CA
77. Liaising with appropriate authority to employed personnel for the department	Hemang		X	X	X			2,000.00				CA	HRM
Sub-total						20,000.00	27,000.00	7,000.00	0.00				
Objectives: By Q4 2029, develop and officially gazette comprehensive community layouts for three major communities in the community. priority growth nodes, ensuring that 100% of new structures within these zones align with designated residential, commercial, and green-space boundaries."													
Programme: Sustainable land use programme													
78. Undertake street naming exercise	Wawase and Krobo	X	X	X	X			20,200.00				CA	PP and WD
79. Undertake Development control activities	District wide	X	X	X	X	7,000.00						CA	PP and WD
80. Undertake community engagement and public education on the importance of development and planning permit	district wide	X		X		7,335.00						CA	PP and WD
81. Collaborate with the traditional authorities to	Major communities			X	X		5,000.00					CA	PP and WD

develop lay out for major communities													
82. Conduct infrastructure assessment	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00						WD	CA
83. Establish quality control activities	District wide	X	X	X	X	3,880.00						WD	CA
84. To embark on Inspection of projects	District wide	X	X	X	X	7,850.00						WD	CA
Sub-total						31,065.00	5,000.00	20,200.00	0.00				
Objective: To establish robust and accessible waste collection infrastructure collection by deploying a network of skip containers and designated refuse collection points across the district by 2029.													
Programme: Sustainable waste management programme													
85. Construction of Refuse Bay at Hemang market	Hemang	X	X	X	X			155,525.00				CA	GHS
86. Internal management of the Environmental Health Unit	Hemang	X	X	X	X			10,000.00				CA	GHS, Env'tal Health
87. Evacuating, Pushing and levelling of Refuse in the District	All dumping site in the district	X		X			75,000.00					CA	GHS, Env'tal Health
88. Disinfection in schools (Public and Private).	District wide	X	X	X			122,650.00					Zoomlion	EU, DA
Sub-total						0.00	197650	165,525.00	0.00				
Objective: 90% household have access to improve sanitation by 2029													
Programme: Sustainable waste management programme													
89. Procure Sanitary Tools and Cleaning Materials	District wide	X	X	X	X		45,000.00					EU	CA
90. Conduct orientation and medical screening for food vendors	District wide	X	X	X	X		15,500.00					CA	GHS, Env'tal Health

91. Promote the construction of Household Latrine. (Community Led Total Sanitation CLTS)	District wide	X	X	X	X		60,000.00					EU	CA
92. Maintenance of final disposal site	District wide	X	X	X	X		154,280.00					EU,	WD
93. Purchase 2 No. Motor Bikes for the Environmental Health Unit and Activities	District wide	X	X	X	X		27,000.00					EU	CA
94. Acquire for Final Refuse Disposal Site at Jukwa	Jukwa	X	X	X	X		60,000.00					EU	CA
95. Desilting of major drains	Selected drains		X	X			107,545.00					EU	CA
96. Organize community engagement on rearing of animals and stray animal control	Selected schools	X	X	X	X		85,600.00					EU	CA
97. Conduct Public Health Education and sensitization on Cholera prevention and control	Selected communities	X	X	X	X		58,600.00					EU	CA
98. Environmental sanitation education and sensitization	Jukwa, Wawase, hemang	X	X	X			68,177.96					EU	CA
99. Organize Monthly National Sanitation Day	District wide	X	X	X			246,000.00					EU	CA
100. Electoral Area based sanitation assessment and award)	Hemang	X	X				48,500.00					EU	CA

101.Sanitation improvement package	District wide	X	X	X	X		387,205.00					EU	CA
102. Monitoring of Environmental sanitation activities	District wide	X	X	X	X		68,700.00					EU	CA
103.Procure 1no. skip containers	Cape Coast	X	X				45,000.00					EU	CA
Sub-total						0.00	1,477,107.96	0.00	0.00				
Objective: To ensure universal access to safe, reliable and affordable potable water for residents in the district by 2029.													
Programme: Sustainable water resources development and management													
104.Drilling of 1 No. Borehole	Anhwiam	X					52,502.15					CA	DWST
105.Drilling of 1 No. Borehole	Pemsan		X				52,502.15					CA	DWST
106.Drilling of 1 No. Borehole	Amuza			X	X		52,502.15					CA	DWST
107.Drilling of 1no. mechanized borehole at Shed	Dadado				X		165,754.00					CA	DWST
108.Drill and Mechanize 1 No. borehole Bekawopa	Mfoum			X	X		165,754.00					CA	DWST
109.Drill and Mechanize 1 No. borehole with Stand Pipes, 2 No. 4000 litres and 1 No. 10,000 litres Polytanks, Overhead Tank Stand and Pipe works	Somenyame kodure			X	X		394,508.00					CA	DWST
110.Repairs and Maintenance of boreholes	District Wide	X	X	X	X		248,823.10					DWST	WD, CA
111.Drill and Mechanize 1 No. borehole for Wawase Health center	Wawase	X	X	X	X		165,754.00					DSWT	WD, CA

Sub-total						0.00	1,298,099.55	0.00	0.00				
Objective: By 2029 increased telecommunication connectivity in the hard reach areas by 50% December, 2029.													
Programme: Enhance application of ICT in national development													
112.Facilitate the provision telecommunication connectivity in areas without these service	Selected communities	X	X	X	X	5,000.00							CA WD
Sub- total						5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Objectives: Reshape and rehabilitate selected 70km roads across the district by 2029.													
Programme: Road and Drainage Initiative. improvement programme													
113.Rehabilitate 30km of road across the district	District wide	X	X	X	X		1,200,000.00						WD CA
114.Service and maintenance of DRIP equipment	Hemang	X	X	X	X		873,000.00						WD CA
115.Embark on road monitoring activities	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,200.00							WD CA
Sub-total						10200.00	2,073,000.00	0.00	0.00				
Objectives: Construct and rehabilitate at least 5 key bridges and culverts linking communities by the end of the December 2029.													
Programme: Road and Drainage Initiative. improvement programme													
Rehabilitate 1no. culvert at Krobo	Hemang			X	X		20,000.00						WD CA
116.Rehabilitate 2. No culvert at on Ayebiahye to Essukesseyire road	Ayebiahye to Essukesseyire road			X	X		260,000.00						WD CA
Sub-total						0.00	280,000.00	0.00	0.00				
Objectives: Develop and implement a comprehensive district drainage plan that reduces the incidence of seasonal flooding in 30 low-lying residential areas by the first quarter of 2029.													
Programme: Road and Drainage Initiative and disaster improvement programme													
117.Construct drains at Wawase Market	Wawase			X	X		260,000.00						WD CA

118.To dredge 5 major drains or other waterways in 8 disaster-prone communities in the District	Selected Communities	X	X	X	X			4,250.00				NADMO	CA. WD
119.Organize Campaigns on disaster prevention in the District	District wide	X						4,962.48				NADMO	FS, NCCE, IS
120.Organize Campaigns on disaster prevention in the District	District wide	X						4,962.48				NADMO	FS, NCCE, IS
121.Undertake Tree planting exercise (Green Ghana Day)	District wide		X				47,200.00					NADMO	Forest, CA
122.Embark on 24 Field trips and assessments in cases of occurrence of a disaster	District wide		X					4,500.00				NADMO	CA
123.Training of 146 disaster volunteers in 73 communities	District wide [8 ZONES]	X		X			8,250.00					NADMO	CA
124.GHANA COCOA FOREST REDD + CARBON PAYMENT activities	25 crema communities	X	X	X	X				100,970.50			NADMO	ASSEMBLY MEMBERS
Sub-total						0.00	315,450.00	18674.96	100,970.50				
Objective: Achieve 95% access to electricity in the district by December, 2029.													
Programme: Electrification and public safety programme													
125.Facilitate connection of selected community to national grid as well extension of electricity to new developing areas	Selected Communities	X	X	X	X			6,452.00				ECG	WD

126.Facilitate the connection of Mahama ekura community to the national grid	Mahama ekura				X			15,000.00					ECG	WD
Sub-total						0.00	0.00	21,452.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: By 2028, 90% of communities in the district have been installed with street light.														
Programme: Electrification and public safety programme														
127.Stalled street bulbs at Wawase	Wawase			X	X			47,000.00					ECG	WD
128.Installed 150 street bulb across the district	Selected communities		X	X	X			10,000.00					ECG	WD
Sub-total						0.00	57,000.00	0.00	0.00					
Objective: Support construction of 40% community centres in the district by 2029.														
Programme: Community initiated and development programme														
129.MP Support to community-initiated projects and programmes (MP)	District Wide	X	X	X	X			320,000.00					MP	CA
130.Support the rehabilitation and maintenance of 12 community centre	District wide		X	X	X			440,567.09					CA	HD
Sub-total						0.00	760,567.09	0.00	0.00					
Objective: Revive areas council activities and deepen local level participation in local governance process by 2027														
Programme: Effective and Efficient local Governance Programme														
131.Staff Welfare	Hemang		X	X				15,000.00	12,000.00				HRM	CA
132.Train staff on Report writing, team Building, Leadership and Office management	Hemang		X				010.00						HRM	CA
133.Purchase of office equipment	Hemang	X		X			20,000.00						HRM	CA

134.Compensation	Hemang	X	X	X	X	8,927,425.29		42,000.00				HRM	CA
135.Procurement of Stationery for office use	Cape Coast	X	X	X	X			24,500.00	18,000.00			CA	PU
136.Support the functionality of Sub-structures	Hemang, Wawase and Jukwa	X	X	X	X	15,400.00		12,600.00				CA	FD
137.Support NALAG activities	Hemang	X	X	X	X			70,459.96				CA	FD
138.Procure office equipment and furniture	Cape Coast	X	X	X	X			38,700.00				CA	PU
139.Support Culture Development, Traditional Authorities and Religious Affairs	Hemang Jukwa	X	X	X	X			34,000.00	5,000.00			CA	DA
140.Running cost of official vehicles	Hemang	X	X	X	X			20,000.00	175,000.00			CA	PU
141.Rental of Office Bungalow for HODs	Hemang	X						20,000.00				CA	FD
142.Allowance, T & T for Sub-Committee, Execo and General Assembly Meetings	Hemang	X	X	X	X			36,612.48	62,418.72			CA	FD
143.Special Allowance/Honorarium	Hemang			X	X	390,000.00						CA	FD
144.To cater for Presiding Member's emolument	Hemang	X	X	X	X				13,200.00			CA	FD
145.Protocol Services	Hemang	X	X	X	X			5,000.00	3,000.00			CA	FD
146.Procurement of Internet Boosters and Provision of internet data	Hemang	X	X	X	X				6,500.00			CA	FD
147.Submission of Monthly Financial	Hemang	X	X	X	X				9,000.00			CA	FD

Statement and Common Fund transcripts to Stakeholders													
148.Maintenance of Accounting software	Hemang	X	X	X	X			12,000.00				CA	FD
149.Purchase of Specialized Stock (Value Books)	Hemang	X	X	X	X			20,000.00				CA	FD
150.Internal Audit Unit Activities	Hemang	X	X	X	X		8,000.00	15,000.00				CA	IA
151. Organize Audit Committee meetings	Hemang	X	X	X	X		19,480.00					CA	IA
Sub-total						9,352,835.29	1,024,356.26	393,118.72	0.00				
Objectives: Effective and efficient local governance programme													
Programme: Ensure 40% of the citizens participate and understand government policy by 2027.													
152.Workshop/Seminars of Staff and Assembly members	District wide	X	X	X	X		62,780.00	10,000.00				CA	FD
153.Organize sensitization workshop on the system of the Assembly and the New Local Governance	Hemang		X	X		10,100.00						HRM	CA
154.Organize sensitization workshop on LGS protocols for all staff	Hemang	X	X		X	7,105.00						HRM	CA
155.Provision to cater for District Security Committee (DISEC) activities.	Hemang	X	X	X	X		18,000.00	8,000.00				CA	FD
156.National Day Celebration (Independence Day, Farmers Day etc.)	District wide	X			X		205,000.00					CA	GES, SD

157. Organize Audit Committee meetings	Hemang	X	X	X	X		19,480.00					CA	IA
158. Organization of Budget Committee, DPCU, Stakeholders meeting and DCE's community engagement	Hemang	X	X	X	X		32,086.35	18,340.00	25,000.00			DPCU	PU/BU
159. Preparation of 2027 Revised Plan and Composite Budget and Preparation of 2028 Plan and Composite Budget	Hemang		X				65,000.00					DPCU	CA
160. DPCU Quarterly monitoring of Assembly Projects	District wide	X	X	X	X		20,000.00	8,000.00				DPCU	CA/WD
161. Fee Fixing Gazetting	Accra			X				22,100.00				BU	CA
162. Update of data on sign posts and bill boards	District wide	X			X		6,000.00					SA	CA
163. Conduct market survey to monitor and record common economic activities in the District	Hemang			X		9,830.00						SA	CA
164. Organise sensitization and public education on the relevance of statistical information for planning and decision making for staff	Hemang			X			12,385.00					SA	CA
165. Acquire and maintain office equipment and logistics	Hemang	X	X	X	X	7,495.00						SA	CA

Sub- total							34,530.0	440,731.	66,440.0	25,000.0				
							0	35	0	0				
Objective: To increase revenue by 40% through efficient tax collect strategies by 2029.														
Programme: Revenue mobilisation drive programme														
166.Commission to Revenue Commission Collectors	Hemang	X	X	X	X				72,300.0	0			CA	FD
167.Employed new commission collectors	Hemang		X	X					28,000.0	0			CA	FD
168.Update of the data on non-housing properties	District wide	X	X	X	X			9,000.00					SA	CA
Sub-Total							0.00	9000	100,300.00	0.00				
Grand Total							9,681,51	25,801,9	1,132,25	6,086,44				
							2.30	72.85	3.48	2.50				

Table 6.3 Annual Action Plan 2028

Objective: To ensure the construction of 1 modern market in district by end 2028 and 3 other mini market by December 2029.														
Programme: Local Economic Development														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
1. Development of Camp market	Camp	X	X					904,542.80					WD	DPCU
Sub-Total						0.00	0.00	904,542.80	0.00					
Objective: Ensure 30% of farmers has adopted modern practices in the district by 2029.														
Programme: Agriculture modernization programme														
2. Maintenance of official vehicle	cape coast	X	X	X	X	12,097.00	4,900.00	2,800.00					DOFA	CA
3. Maintenance, Insurance and road worthy for 15 motorbikes	cape coast	X	X	X	X	22,000.00							DOFA	CA
4. Insurance and road worthy certificate for official vehicle GV 338-18	cape coast	X	X			10,000.00							DOFA	CA
5. Monitoring by DAOs and DDA	Operational Area	X	X	X	X	22,780.00	10,020.00	8,200.00					DOFA	CA
6. Facilitate the implementation of Government flagship programmes	Hemang		X			8,360.00	8,080.00	6,000.00					DOFA	CA
Sub-total						75,237.00	23,000.00	17,000.00	0.00					
Objectives: By December 2029, develop Two potential tourist sites in the district and host annual "District Investment Forum" starting in 2027-2029 to showcase local opportunities to national and international investors														
Programme: District Economic Transformation and Tourism Advancement Programme (DETAP)														
7. Facilitate the development one (1)	Ampenkro	X	X					100,000.00					DPCU	CA

potential tourist site in the District													
8. Collaborate with the traditional authorities to celebrate district festival	Hemang			X				30,000.00				DPCU	CA
Sub-Total						0.00	0.00	130,000.00	0.00				
Objective: Liaise with the appropriate authority to establish a District Business Resource Center by 2029.													
Programme: District Economic Transformation and Tourism Advancement Programme (DETAP)													
9. Laise with financial institutions to provide financial support small scale businesses in the district	District wide			X	X			5,000.00				DPCU	CA
10. Train and support 300 youth in income generating activities	Hemang			X				10,000.00				DPCU	CA
Sub-total						0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00				
Objective: Provide technical support and credit-access facilitation for 100 local Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) by December, 2029													
Programme: District Economic Transformation and Tourism Advancement Programme (DETAP)													
11. Organised quarterly LED meeting	Hemang	X	X	X	X			12,000.00				DPCU	CA
12. Organised Annual business forum	Hemang			X				50,000.00				DPCU	CA
13. Train business owners on business management and best practices	Hemang			X	X			60,000.00				DPCU	CA
Sub-total						0.00	0.00	122,000.00	0.00				
Objectives: Increase educational infrastructure in district by 30% at end of December, 2029.													
Programme: Educational infrastructure improvement and development youth programme													
14. Construct 1No. 6 Unit Primary Classroom Block	Amuza	X	X					1,104.47				CA	GES, WD

with Office and Store at Amuza														
15. Construct 1No. 3 Unit JHS Classroom Block with Office and Store at Somenyamekodure	Somenyame kodure	X	X	X			600,000.00						CA	GES, WD
16. Construct of 1No. 2 Unit KG Classroom Block with Office and Store at Camp	Camp	X	X				540,000.00						CA	GES, WD
17. Complete 1 No. 3 Unit JHS Classroom block at Akwaa Yaw	Akwaa Yaw		X				501,188.59						CA	GES, WD
18. MP Support to students' fees and other educational programmes (MP)	District wide	X	X				180,000.00						CA	GES
19. Renovation of Schools	District wide	X	X	X	X		250,000.00						CA	GES, WD
20. Procure 400 NO. Hexagonal tables and Chairs for KG schools	District wide	X	X				867,980.00						CA	GES, WD
21. Procure 1,564 No. dual desks for public primary schools	District wide	X	X				1,750,200.00						CA	GES, WD
22. Procure 350 No. Mono Desks for both JHS and SHS	District wide	X	X	X			678,800.00						CA	GES, WD
23. Procure 250 No. Tables and Chairs for basic school teachers	District wide	X	X				750,273.88						CA	GES, WD
Construct District Health Directorate	Districtwide		X	X	X					3,678,980.00			CA	GES, WD
Sub-total						0.00	6,119,546.94	0.00		3,678,980.00				
Objective: Construct one ultra -modern school laboratory by the end of December, 2029.														
Programme: Educational infrastructure improvement and youth development programme														

24. Construct 1no. ICT centre at Hemang	Hemang			X	X				2,987,809.00				
25. Support Education Programmes such as BECE, my first day at school, Monitoring of Exams	District Wide	X	X	X			50,000.00					CA	GES
Sub-total						0.00	50,000.00	0.00	2,987,809.00				
Objective: Institute school feeding programme in 60% of school by the end December 2029.													
Programme: Educational infrastructure improvement and youth development programme													
26. Laise with relevant authority to institute school feeding programme in some schools	Districtwide	X	X	X	X		20,000.00					CA	GES
27. Provision to cater for DEOC activities	Hemang	X	X	X	X			10,000.00				CA	GES
Sub-total						0.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	0.00				
Objective: Institutionalised District Apprenticeship Programme in partnership with National Board of Small- Scale Industries (NBSS) 2029.													
Programme: Educational infrastructure improvement and youth development programme													
28. Organise District Apprenticeship committee meeting	Hemang			X	X		25,000.00					CA	DPCU
29. Enrolled 50 youth onto District Apprenticeship programme	Shed, Anthony, Bobi		X	X	X		9,000.00					CA	DPCU
30. Create a Digital Youth database to track progress attendance and skill levels of every apprentice in the programme	Hemang			X	X		8,000.00					CA	DPCU
31. Organise 10no. sensitisation session on drug abuse	Selected communities			X	X		10,000.00					CA	DPCU

32. Create recreational centre at Hemang	Hemang		X				400,000.00					CA	GES
Sub-total						0.00	452,000.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: Liaise with relevant authorities to recruit 50 additional trained teachers by end December, 2028.													
Programme: Educational infrastructure improvement and youth development programme													
33. Institute measures to retain teachers in the district	Hemang	X	X	X	X				10,000.00			CA	GES
34. Educational Support needy but brilliant students	District wide	X	X	X	X		65,000.00					CA	GES
Sub-total						0.00	65,000.00	0.00	10,000.00				
Objectives: To upgrade and expand healthcare infrastructure to ensure all facilities are adequately equipped and accessible to communities by end of 2029													
Programme: Health promotion programme													
35. Construct 1No. CHPS Compound at Atwikwa	Antwikwa	X	X	X			2,876,874.90					CA	GHS, WD
36. Construct 1 No. CHPS Compound at Gyankobo	Gyankobo	X	X	X			2,876,874.90					CA	GHS, WD
37. Construct Children's ward at Hemang (MP)	Hemang	X	X				1,768,765.00					CA	GHS
38. Construct 1no. Health Directorate Hemang	Hemang	X	X	X	X				3,897,673.00			CA	GHS, WD
Sub-Total						0.00	7,522,514.80	0.00	3,897,673.00				
Programme: To enhance the district's healthcare workforce by increasing the number of qualified health professionals by 40% by the end of 2029.													
Programme: Health promotion programme													
39. MP's support to Health-related activities and programmes (MP)	District wide	X	X	X	X		200,897.00					CA	GHS, WD
40. Liaise with relevant authorities to deploy	Selected communities	X	X	X	X		20,000.00					CA	GHS, WD

20 new health worker into district													
Sub-total						0.00	220,897.00	0.00	0.00				
Objectives: Reduce the HIV infection rate by 50% by first quarter 2029.													
Programme: Health Promotion Programme													
41. Conduct 4no. school sensitisation session of prevention HIV AIDS	Paaso, Abekah Nkwanta, Somenyame kodur,			X	X		20,000.00					CA	GHS
42. Empower 5PLWH to stand as advocate for stigma reduction ambassador for district	Hemang		X	X	X		35,000.00					CA	GHS
43. Support HIV/AIDS programmes	District wide			X	X		60,093.69					CA	GHS
Sub-total						0.00	110,093.69	0.00	0.00				
Objective: To enhance the district's healthcare workforce by increasing the number of qualified health professionals by 15% by the end of 2027.													
Programme: Health Promotion programme													
44. Liaising with appropriate authorities to 30 deploy health workers	Hemang	X	X	X	X			10,000.00				CA	GHS
45. Institute measures to retain health workers in the district	Hemang	X	X	X	X			5,000.00				CA	GHS
Sub-total						0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00				
Objectives: Provide psychosocial support for all identified vulnerable children (victims of child abuse, Child labour, child tricking) by 2029.													
Programme: Inclusive development programme													
46. Plan and Organize 4 Meetings with collaborators on DCPCs, Child Panel	Hemang	X	X	X	X	2,000.00						SW	CA

and Departmental meetings.													
47. Under take 60 mediation meetings to resolve Child Protection concerns (maintenance, custody, Paternity, etc)	Hemang	X	X	X	X	10,000.00						SW	CA
48. Follow up on all 60 cases mediated and managed	district wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00						SW	CA
49. Monitoring and inspection of Day care Centres	District	X	X	X	X	8,000.00						SW	CA
50. Support the activities of DOVSU in District	Hemang			X	X		10,000.00					SW	CA
51. Secure safe protection place for victim of child trafficking, child labour, child sexual abuse	Hemang			X	X	7,000.00						SW	CA
52. Organised sensitisation programme in 12 communities on child sexual, abuse, domestic violence against and child labour and trafficking	Selected communities		X	X		12,000.00						SW	CA
53. Supporting victims of child sexual abuse, domestic violence, child labour and trafficking.	Hemang			X	X			5,000.00				SW	CA
54. Conduct 4 monitoring exercise		X	X		X		15,500.00					SW	CA

to check the progress of supported PWDs													
55. Enter all 60 cases onto SWIMS software and record same using case management forms.	district wide		X		X	8,645.00						SW	CA
56. Organize 3 public sensitization on foster parenting as well as identify, register and train 5 prospective foster parents.	district wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00						SW	CA
57. Undertake probation support services for 5 children	district wide	X	X	X	X	4,000.00						SW	NGO
58. Organize 4 In-Service Training for Staff of the Department on filing, Report writing, SER, case management	Hemang	X	X	X	X			4,000.00				SW	CA
59. Repair and maintenance of equipment and office logistics	Hemang	X	X	X	X			3,000.00				SW	CA
Sub-total						81,645.00	25,500.00	12,000.00	0.00				
Objectives: Ensure 200 registered disability persons and caregivers receive training in alternative livelihood and economic support by 2029.													
Programme: Inclusive Development Programme													
60. Register 200 new PWDS onto the PWDS register and update the album	District wide		X		X		20,000.00					SW	GFD/NCPWD
61. Register 200 PWDS and their dependents onto the National	district wide		X				10,000.71					SW	CA

Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)													
62. Facilitate the organisation of 3days Capacity Training Workshop for 100 PWDs and their dependents on their Rights	Hemang	X		X			20,000.00					SW	GFD/NCPWD
63. Support 100 PWDs on income generating activities.	District wide		X	X			300,000.00					SW	CA
64. Facilitate the Organisation of 3 Mobility Training for the blind	district wide			X			20,000.00					SW	CA
65. Organize 3 training for care givers of Children with special Needs.	District wide	X					26,000.00					SW	CA
66. Support 50 PWDs in apprenticeship	District wide		X		X		250,000.00					SW	CA
67. Train 100 PWDs in alternative livelihood.	District wide	X		X			150,000.00					SW	GES/Mastercraft men/women
68. Hold 4 District Fund Management Committee meetings to discuss issues on PWDs and monitor their activities	Hemang	X	X	X	X		10,202.00					SW	CA
Sub-total						0.00	806,202.71	0.00	0.00				
Objective: Reduce gender-based violence recorded especially against women and children by 70% by 2029.													
Programme: Inclusive Development Programme													
69. Procure 1 No. laptop and a router	Cape Coast	X	X	X	X				8,000.00			CD	CA
70. Train and support 50 teenage mothers in 6	Hemang		X	X	X	80,000.00						Geder Desk	CA

communities in income generating activities													
71. Organised 18no. sensitisation session on prevention of gender-based violence 16 communities	Selected communities	X	X	X	X			7,000.00				Geder Desk	CA
72. Organize sensitization in 4 communities on dangers involved in child marriage in selected communities	Selected communities	X		X			5,300.00					GENDE R DESK	NGO/NCCE
Sub-total						80,000.00	5,300.00	7,000.00	8,000.00				
Objective: Ensure gender equity, participation and economic empowerment for 50 women groups by December, 2029.													
Programme: Inclusive Development													
73. Train 300 women on leadership skills and entrepreneur in 30 communities	Hemang		X	X	X		7,000.00					CD	CA
74. Form 5 women group in the district.	Selected communities			X	X	9,000.00						GENDE R DESK	NGO/NCCE
75. Planning and meeting with collaborators and stakeholders to discuss Gender Issues in the District (Education Directorate, NCCE, Health Directorate)	Hemang	X	X	X	X		4,200.00					GENDE R DESK	CA/NGO
76. Train support 50 teenage mother in 6 communities in	Selected communities	X	X	X	X		8,000.00					GENDE R DESK	NGO

income generating activities													
77. Organize activity to celebrate world menstrual hygiene day in the District.	Frami	X	X	X	X		8,000.00					GENDE R DESK	NGO/NCCE
Sub-total						9,000.00	27,200.00	0.00	0.00				
Objectives: Increase women participation in local governance by 100% for the district by 2029.													
Programme: Inclusion development programme													
78. Train 20 women on group dynamism and leadership	Hemang			X			6,000.00					GENDE R DESK	NGO/NCCE
79. Train 300 women in leadership skills and entrepreneur in 30 communities	Selected communities	X			X			9,000.00				GENDE R DESK	NGO/NCCE
Sub-total						0.00	6,000.00	9,000.00	0.00				
Objective: By December 2029, increase the technical capacity of the Physical Planning Department by hiring required number qualified Personnel for Department.													
Programme: Sustainable land use programme													
80. Procure logistics/equipment to assist the preparation of base maps and local plans)	Jukwa	X	X			25,000.00						CA	PP and WD
81. Furniture and Fittings maintenance	District wide	X	X	X	X		27,500.00	5,000.00				WD	CA
82. Liaising with appropriate authority to deploy personnel for the department	Hemang		X	X	X			2,000.00				CA	HRM
Sub-total						25,000.00	27,500.00	7,000.00	0.00				
Objectives: By Q4 2029, develop and officially gazette comprehensive community layouts for three major communities in the community. priority growth nodes, ensuring that 100% of new structures within these zones align with designated residential, commercial, and green-space boundaries."													
Programme: Sustainable land use programme													
83. Undertake street naming exercise	Abrafo and Frami	X	X	X	X			20,200.00				CA	PP and WD

84. Undertake Development control activities	District wide		X	X	X	7,000.00						CA	PP and WD
85. Undertake community engagement and public education on the importance of development and planning permit	district wide	X		X		9,335.00						CA	PP and WD
86. Collaborate with the traditional authorities to develop lay out for major communities	Major Communities			X	X		5,000.00					CA	PP and WD
87. Conduct infrastructure assessment	District wide	X	X	X	X	6,000.00						WD	CA
88. Establish quality control activities	District wide	X	X	X	X	6,880.00						WD	CA
89. To embark on Inspection of projects	District wide	X	X	X	X	7,850.00						WD	CA
Sub-total						37,065.00	5,000.00	20,200.00	0.00				
Objective: To establish robust and accessible waste collection infrastructure collection by deploying a network of skip containers and designated refuse collection points across the district by 2029.													
Programme: Sustainable waste management programme													
90. Construction of Refuse Bay at Wawase market	Wawase	X	X	X	X			155,525.00				CA	GHS
91. Internal management of the Environmental Health Unit	Hemang	X	X	X	X			10,000.00				CA	GHS, Env'tal Health
92. Evacuating, Pushing and levelling of Refuse in the District	All dumping site in the district	X		X			75,000.00					CA	GHS, Env'tal Health
93. Disinfection in schools (Public and Private).	District wide	X	X	X			122,650.00					Zoomlion	EU, DA

Sub-total						0.00	197,650.00	165,525.00	0.00				
Objective: 90% household have access to improve sanitation by 2029													
Programme: Sustainable waste management programme													
94. Procure Sanitary Tools and Cleaning Materials	District wide	X	X	X	X		45,000.00					EU	CA
95. Conduct orientation and medical screening for food vendors	District wide	X	X	X	X		15,500.00					CA	GHS, Env'tal Health
96. Promote the construction of Household Latrine. (Community Led Total Sanitation CLTS)	District wide	X	X	X	X		60,000.00					EU	CA
97. Maintenance of final disposal site	District wide	X	X	X	X		154,280.00					EU,	WD
98. Purchase 2 No. Motor Bikes for the Environmental Health Unit and Activities	District wide	X	X	X	X		27,000.00					EU	CA
99. Desilting of major drains	Selected drains		X	X			2,107,545.00					EU	CA
100. Organize community engagement on rearing of animals and stray animal control	Selected schools	X	X	X	X		85,600.00					EU	CA
101. Conduct Public Health Education and sensitization on Cholera prevention and control	Selected communities	X	X	X	X		58,600.00					EU	CA
102. Environmental sanitation education and sensitization	Jukwa, Wawase, hemang	X	X	X			68,177.96					EU	CA

103.Organize Monthly National Sanitation Day	District wide	X	X	X			246,000.00					EU	CA
104.Electoral Area based sanitation assessment and award)	Hemang	X	X				48,500.00					EU	CA
105.Sanitation improvement package	District wide	X	X	X	X		387,205.00					EU	CA
106. Monitoring of Environmental sanitation activities	District wide	X	X	X	X		68,700.00					EU	CA
107.Procure 1no. skip containers	Cape Coast	X	X				45,000.00					EU	CA
Sub-total						0.00	3,417,107.96	0.00	0.00				
Objective: To ensure universal access to safe, reliable and affordable potable water for residents in the district by 2029.													
Programme: Sustainable water resources development and management													
108.Drilling of 1 No. Borehole	Natibi	X					52,502.15					CA	DWST
109.Drilling of 1 No. Borehole	Nyame ye adom		X				52,502.15					CA	DWST
110.Drilling of 1 No. Borehole	Pra-nkoma			X	X		52,502.15					CA	DWST
111.Drilling of 1no. mechanized borehole at	Suameneso				X		165,754.00					CA	DWST
112.Drill and Mechanize 1 No. borehole at Mamakwa	Mamakwa			X	X		165,754.00					CA	DWST
113.Drill and Mechanize 1 No. borehole with Stand Pipes, 2 No. 4000 litres and 1 No. 10,000 litres Polytanks, Overhead Tank Stand and Pipe works	Kayafi			X	X		394,508.00					CA	DWST

114.Repairs and Maintenance of boreholes	District Wide	X	X	X	X		2,248,823.10					DWST	WD, CA
115.Drill and Mechanize 1 No. borehole for Wawase Health center	Frami	X	X	X	X		165,754.00					DSWT	WD, CA
Sub-total						0.00	3,298,099.55	0.00	0.00				
Objective: By 2029 increased telecommunication connectivity in the hard reach areas by 50%													
Programme: Enhance application of ICT in national development													
116.Facilitate the provision telecommunication connectivity in areas without these service	Selected communities	X	X	X	X	5,000.00						CA	WD
Sub- total						5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Objectives: Reshape and rehabilitate selected 70km roads across the district by 2029.													
Programme: Road and drainage initiative and disaster improvement programme													
117.Rehabilitate 30km of road across the district	District wide	X	X	X	X		1,200,000.00					WD	CA
118.Service and maintenance of DRIP equipment	Hemang	X	X	X	X		873,000.00					WD	CA
119.Embark on road monitoring activities	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,200.00						WD	CA
Sub-total						20,200.00	2,073,000.00	0.00	0.00				
Objectives: Construct and rehabilitate at least 5 key bridges and culverts linking communities by the end of the December 2029.													
Programme: Road and Drainage Initiative and Disaster improvement programme													
120.Rehabilitate 1no. culvert at Krobo	Hemang			X	X		20,000.00					WD	CA
121.Rehabilitate 2. No culvert at Bukuruso and Mfanstefom road	Bukuruso and Mfanstefom road			X	X		260,000.00					WD	CA
Sub-total						0.00	280,000.00	0.00	0.00				

Objectives: Develop and implement a comprehensive district drainage plan that reduces the incidence of seasonal flooding in 30 low-lying residential areas by the first quarter of 2029.													
Programme: Road and Drainage Initiative and Disaster improvement programme													
122. Construct drains at Hemang	Hemang			X	X		260,000.00					WD	CA
123. To dredge 5 major drains or other waterways in 8 disaster-prone communities in the District	Selected Communities	X	X	X	X			9,250.00				NADMO	CA. WD
124. Organize Campaigns on disaster prevention in the District	District wide	X						4,962.48				NADMO	FS, NCCE, IS
125. Organize Campaigns on disaster prevention in the District	District wide	X						4,962.48				NADMO	FS, NCCE, IS
126. Undertake Tree planting exercise (Green Ghana Day)	District wide		X				47,200.00					NADMO	Forest, CA
127. Embark on 24 Field trips and assessments in cases of occurrence of a disaster	District wide		X					4,500.00				NADMO	CA
128. Training of 146 disaster volunteers in 73 communities	District wide [8 ZONES]	X		X			8,250.00					NADMO	CA
129. GHANA COCOA FOREST REDD + CARBON PAYMENT activities	25 crema communities	X	X	X	X				100,970.50			NADMO	ASSEMBLY MEMBERS
Sub-total						0.00	315,450.00	23674.96	100,970.50				
Objective: Achieve 95% access to electricity in the district by December, 2029.													
Programme: Electrification and public safety programme													

130.Facilitate connection of selected community to national grid as well extension of electricity to new developing areas	Selected Communities	X	X	X	X			106,452.00				ECG	WD
131.Facilitate the connection of Apokwa community to the national grid	Apokwa				X			15,000.00				ECG	WD
Sub-total						0.00	0.00	121,452.00	0.00				
Objective: By 2029, 90% of communities in the district have been installed with street light.													
Programme: Electrification and public safety programme													
132.Stalled street bulbs at Frami	Frami							47,000.00				ECG	WD
133.Installed 150 street bulb across the district	Selected		X	X	X			10,000.00				ECG	WD
Sub-total						0.00	57,000.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: Support construction of 40% community centres in the district by 2029.													
Programme: Community initiated and development programme													
134.MP Support to community-initiated projects and programmes (MP)	District Wide	X	X	X	X			320,000.00				MP	CA
135.Support the rehabilitation and maintenance of 12 community centre	District wide		X	X	X			440,567.09				CA	HD
Sub-total						0.00	760,567.09	0.00	0.00				
Objective: Revive areas council activities and deepen local level participation in local governance process by 2029													
Programme: Effective and Efficient local Governance Programme													
136.Staff Welfare	Hemang		X	X				15,000.00	12,000.00			HRM	CA

137.Train staff on Report writing, team Building, Leadership and Office management	Cape Coast		X			010.00						HRM	CA
138.Purchase of office equipment	Hemang	X		X		20,000.00						HRM	CA
139.Compensation	Hemang	X	X	X	X	8,927,425.29		42,000.00				HRM	CA
140.Procurement of Stationery for office use	Cape Coast	X	X	X	X		24,500.00	18,000.00				CA	PU
141.Support the functionality of Sub-structures	Hemang, Wawase and Jukwa	X	X	X	X	15,400.00	12,600.00					CA	FD
142.Support NALAG activities	Hemang	X	X	X	X		70,459.96					CA	FD
143.Procure office equipment and furniture	Cape Coast	X	X	X	X		38,700.00					CA	PU
144.Support Culture Development, Traditional Authorities and Religious Affairs	Hemang Jukwa	X	X	X	X		34,000.00	5,000.00				CA	DA
145.Running cost of official vehicles	Hemang	X	X	X	X		20,000.00	175,000.00				CA	PU
146.Rental of Office Bungalow for HODs	Hemang	X					20,000.00					CA	FD
147.Allowance, T & T for Sub-Committee, Execo and General Assembly Meetings	Hemang	X	X	X	X		36,612.48	62,418.72				CA	FD
148.Special Allowance/Honorarium	Hemang					390,000.00						CA	FD
149.To cater for Presiding Member's emolument	Hemang	X	X	X	X			13,200.00				CA	FD
150.Protocol Services	Hemang	X	X	X	X		5,000.00	3,000.00				CA	FD

151. Procurement of Internet Boosters and Provision of internet data	Cape Coast	X	X	X	X			6,500.00					CA	FD
152. Submission of Monthly Financial Statement and Common Fund transcripts to Stakeholders	Hemang	X	X	X	X			9,000.00					CA	FD
153. Maintenance of Accounting software	Hemang	X	X	X	X			12,000.00					CA	FD
154. Purchase of Specialized Stock (Value Books)	Hemang	X	X	X	X			20,000.00					CA	FD
155. Internal Audit Unit Activities	Hemang	X	X	X	X		8,000.00	15,000.00					CA	IA
156. Organize Audit Committee meetings	Hemang	X	X	X	X		19,480.00						CA	IA
Sub-total							9,352,835.29	853,923.61	393,118.72	0.00				
Objectives: Effective and efficient local governance programme														
Programme: Ensure 40% of the citizens participate and understand government policy by 2029.														
157. Workshop/Seminars of Staff and Assembly members	District wide	X	X	X	X			62,780.00	10,000.00				CA	FD
158. Organize sensitization workshop on the system of the Assembly and the New Local Governance	Hemang		X	X		10,100.00							HRM	CA
159. Organize sensitization workshop on LGS protocols for all staff	Hemang	X	X		X	7,105.00							HRM	CA

160. Provision to cater for District Security Committee (DISEC) activities.	Hemang	X	X	X	X		18,000.00	8,000.00				CA	FD
161. National Day Celebration (Independence Day, Farmers Day etc.)	District wide	X			X		205,000.00					CA	GES, SD
162. Organize Audit Committee meetings	Hemang	X	X	X	X		19,480.00					CA	IA
163. Organization of Budget Committee, DPCU, Stakeholders meeting and DCE's community engagement	Hemang	X	X	X	X		32,086.35	18,340.00	25,000.00			DPCU	PU/BU
164. Preparation of 2028 Revised Plan and Composite Budget and Preparation of 2029 Plan and Composite Budget	Hemang		X				65,000.00					DPCU	CA
165. DPCU Quarterly monitoring of Assembly Projects	District wide	X	X	X	X		20,000.00	8,000.00				DPCU	CA/WD
166. Fee Fixing Gazetting	Accra			X				22,100.00				BU	CA
167. Update of data on sign posts and bill boards	District wide	X			X		6,000.00					SA	CA
168. Conduct market survey to monitor and record common economic activities in the District	Hemang			X		9,830.00						SA	CA
169. Organise sensitization and public education on the relevance of statistical	Hemang			X			12,385.00					SA	CA

information for planning and decision making for staff														
170.Acquire and maintain equipment and logistics	Hemang	X	X	X	X	7,495.00							SA	CA
Sub- total						34,530.00	440,731.35	66,440.00	25,000.00					
Objective: To increase revenue by 40% through efficient tax collect strategies by 2029.														
Programme: Revenue mobilisation drive programme														
171.Commission to Revenue Commission Collectors	Hemang	X	X	X	X			72,300.00					CA	FD
172.Employed new commission collectors	Hemang		X	X				28,000.00					CA	FD
173.Update of the data on non-housing properties	District wide	X	X	X	X		9,000.00						SA	CA
Sub-Total						0.00	9,000.00	100,300.00	0.00					
Grand Total						9,720,512.29	34,087,299.40	2,139,253.48	10,708,432.5					

Table 6.4: Annual Action Plan 2029

Objective: To ensure the construction of 1 modern market in district by end 2028 and 3 other mini market by December 2029.														
Programme: Local Economic Development														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
1. Development of Abekah Nkwanta Market	Abekah Nkwanta	X	X					904,542.80					WD	DPCU
2. Completion of Wawase Market	Wawase	X	X	X			813,640.00						DPCU	CA
Sub-Total						0.00	6,318,324.71	904,542.80	0.00					
Objective: Ensure 30% of farmers has adopted modern practices in the district by 2029.														
Programme: Agriculture modernization programme														
3. Maintenance of official vehicle	Cape coast	X	X	X	X	15,097.00	4,900.00	2,800.00					DOFA	CA
4. Maintenance, Insurance and road worthy for 15 motorbikes	Cape coast	X	X	X	X	22,000.00							DOFA	CA
5. Insurance and road worthy certificate for official vehicle GV 338-18	Cape coast	X	X			10,000.00							DOFA	CA
6. Monitoring by DAOs and DDA	Operational Area	X	X	X	X	24,780.00	10,020.00	8,200.00					DOFA	CA
7. Facilitate the implementation of Government flagship programmes	Hemang		X			8,360.00	8,080.00	6,000.00					DOFA	CA
Sub-total						56,537.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	0.00					

Objectives: By December 2029, develop Two potential tourist sites in the district, host annual "District Investment Forum" starting in 2027-2029 to showcase local opportunities to national and international investors												
Programme: District Economic Transformation and Tourism Advancement Programme (DETAP)												
8. Collaborate with the traditional authorities to celebrate district festival	Hemang			X				50,000.00				DPCU CA
Sub-Total						0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00			
Objective: Liaise with the appropriate authority to establish a District Business Resource Center by 2029.												
Programme: District Economic Transformation and Tourism Advancement Programme (DETAP)												
9. Liaise with financial institutions to provide financial support small scale businesses in the district	Hemang			X	X			5,000.00				DPCU CA
10. Train and support 200 youth in income generating activities	Hemang			X				10,000.00				DPCU CA
Sub-total						0.00	0.00	17,000.00	0.00			
Objective: Provide technical support and credit-access facilitation for 100 local Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) by December, 2029												
Programme: District Economic Transformation and Tourism Advancement Programme (DETAP)												
11. Organised quarterly LED meeting	Hemang	X	X	X	X			12,000.00				DPCU CA
12. Organised Annual business forum	Hemang			X				50,000.00				DPCU CA
13. Assist 100 business to form cooperative in other benefit from group loans	District wide			X	X			60,000.00				DPCU CA
Sub-total						0.00	0.00	122,000.00	0.00			
Objectives: Increase educational infrastructure in district by 30% at end of December, 2029.												

Programme: Educational infrastructure improvement and youth development programme													
14. Construct 1No. 6 Unit Primary Classroom Block with Office and Store at Mangoase	Mangoase	X	X				1,104.47					CA	GES, WD
15. Construct 1No. 3 Unit JHS Classroom Block with Office and Store at Jukwa	Jukwa	X	X	X			700,000.00					CA	GES, WD
16. Construct of 1No. 2 Unit KG Classroom Block with Office and Store	Watreso	X	X				640,000.00					CA	GES, WD
17. MP Support to students' fees and other educational programmes (MP)	District wide	X	X				180,000.00					CA	GES
18. Renovation of Schools	District wide	X	X	X	X		250,000.00					CA	GES, WD
19. Procure 300 NO. Hexagonal tables and Chairs for KG schools	District wide	X	X				867,980.00					CA	GES, WD
20. Procure 1,264 No. dual desks for public primary schools	District wide	X	X				1,750,200.00					CA	GES, WD
21. Procure 300 No. Mono Desks for both JHS and SHS	District wide	X	X	X			678,800.00					CA	GES, WD
22. Procure 250 No. Tables and Chairs for basic school teachers	District wide	X	X				50,273.88					CA	GES, WD
Sub-total						0.00	5,118,358.35	0.00	0.0				
Objective: Construct two ultra -modern school laboratory by the end of December, 2029.													
Programme: Educational infrastructure improvement and youth development programme													
23. Construct the 1no. construction	Nsuaem			X	X					1,987,809.00		CA	GES

ICT centre at Nsueam													
24. Support Education Programmes such as BECE, my first day at school, Monitoring of Exams	District Wide	X	X	X			50,000.00					CA	GES
Sub-total						0.00	50,000.00	0.00	1,987,809.00				
Objective: Institute school feeding programme in 60% of school by the end December 2029.													
Programme: Educational infrastructure improvement and youth development programme													
25. Laise with relevant authority to institute school feeding programme in some schools	Districtwide	X	X	X	X		20,000.00					CA	GES
26. Provision to cater for DEOC activities	Hemang	X	X	X	X			10,000.00				CA	GES
Sub-total						0.00	10,000.00	8,000.00	0.00				
Objective: Institutionalised District Apprenticeship Programme in partnership with National Board of Small- Scale Industries (NBSS) 2029.													
Programme: Educational infrastructure improvement and youth development programme													
27. Organise District Apprenticeship committee meeting	Hemang			X	X		25,000.00					CA	DPCU
28. Enrolled 50 youth onto District Apprenticeship programme	Hemang		X	X	X		9,000.00					CA	DPCU
29. Train and support 150 youth in income generating activities	Hemang			X	X		200,000.00					CA	DPCU
30. Organise 8no. sensitisation session on effects of drug abuse in 4 communities	Antwikwa, Camp Frami Mfoum		X	X	X		20,000.00					CA	GHS
31. Create recreational centre Camp and	Frami and Tweapease		X				500,000.00					CA	GES

Sub-total						0.00	754,000.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: Liaise with relevant authorities to recruit 50 additional trained teachers by end December, 2028.													
Programme: Educational infrastructure improvement and youth development programme													
32. Institute measures to retain teachers in the district	Hemang	X	X	X	X				20,000.00			CA	GES
33. Educational Support brilliant but needy students	District wide	X	X	X	X		65,000.00					CA	GES
Sub-total						0.00	65,000.00	0.00	20,000.00				
Objectives: To upgrade and expand healthcare infrastructure to ensure all facilities are adequately equipped and accessible to communities by end of 2029													
Programme: Health promotion programme													
34. Construct 1 No. CHPS Compound at Ayebiahwe	Ayebiahwe	X	X	X			2,876,874.90					CA	GHS, WD
35. Complete the construction 1 No. CHPS Compound at Paaso	Paaso	X	X	X			1,876,874.90					CA	GHS, WD
Sub-Total						0.00	4,753,749.80	0.00	0.00				
Programme: To enhance the district's healthcare workforce by increasing the number of qualified health professionals by 40% by the end of 2029.													
Programme: Health promotion programme													
36. MP's support to Health-related activities and programmes (MP)	District wide	X	X	X	X		200,897.00					CA	GHS, WD
37. Liaise with appropriate authorities to deploy health professional into the district	District wide			X	X		20,657.00					CA	GHS, WD
Sub-total						0.00	221,554.00	0.00	0.00				
Objectives: Reduce the HIV infection rate by 50% by first quarter 2029.													
Programme: Health Promotion Programme													

38. Conduct 5no. school sensitisation session of prevention HIV AIDS	Bobbi Osamkwa, Tweapease, Hemang Betimore			X	X		20,000.00					CA	GHS
39. Empower 5PLWH to stand as advocate for stigma reduction ambassador for district	Hemang		X	X	X		35,000.00					CA	GHS
40. Support HIV/AIDS programmes	District wide			X	X		60,093.69					CA	GHS
Sub-total						0.00	115,093.69	0.00	0.00				
Objective: To enhance the district's healthcare workforce by increasing the number of qualified health professionals by 15% by the end of 2029.													
Programme: Health Promotion programme													
41. Liaising with appropriate authorities to deploy health workers	Hemang	X	X	X	X		10,000.00					CA	GHS
42. Institute measures to retain health workers in the district	Hemang	X	X	X	X		5,000.00					CA	GHS
Sub-total						0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00				
Objectives: Provide psychosocial support for all identified vulnerable children (victims of child abuse, Child labour, child tricking) by 2029.													
Programme: Inclusive development programme													
43. Plan and Organize 4 Meetings with collaborators on DCPCs, Child Panel and Departmental meetings.	Hemang	X	X	X	X	2,000.00						SW	CA
44. Under take 60 mediation meetings to resolve Child Protection concerns (maintenance,	Hemang	X	X	X	X	10,000.00						SW	CA

custody, Paternity, etc)													
45. Follow up on all 60 cases mediated and managed	district wide	X	X	X	X	17,000.00						SW	CA
46. Monitoring and inspection of Day care Centres	District	X	X	X	X	8,000.00						SW	CA
47. Support the activities of DOVSU in District	Hemang			X	X		10,000.00					SW	CA
48. Secure safe protection place for victim of child trafficking, child labour, child sexual abuse	Hemang			X	X	7,000.00						SW	CA
49. Organised sensitisation programme in 10 communities on child sexual, abuse, domestic violence against and child labour and trafficking	Essukesseyire, Ayebiahwe, Somenyame kodure, Bobi, Anthoni, Gyasikwa, Mangoase, ,		X	X		12,000.00						SW	CA
50. Supporting victims of child sexual abuse, domestic violence, child labour and trafficking.	Hemang			X	X			5,000.00				SW	CA
51. Conduct 4 monitoring exercise to check the progress of supported PWDs	district wide	X	X		X		15,500.00					SW	CA
52. Enter all 60 cases onto SWIMS software and record same using case management forms.	district wide		X		X	10,645.00						SW	CA

53. Organize 3 public sensitization on foster parenting as well as identify, register and train 5 prospective foster parents.	district wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00						SW	CA
54. Undertake probation support services for 5 children	district wide	X	X	X	X	4,000.00						SW	NGO
55. Organize 4 In-Service Training for Staff of the Department on filing, Report writing, SER, case management	Hemang	X	X	X	X			4,000.00				SW	CA
56. Repair and maintenance of equipment and office logistics	Hemang	X	X	X	X			3,000.00				SW	CA
Sub-total						82,645.00	25,500.00	12,000.00	0.00				
Objectives: Ensure 200 registered disability persons and caregivers receive training in alternative livelihood and economic support by 2029.													
Programme: Inclusive Development Programme													
57. Register 200 new PWDS onto the PWDS register and update the album	District wide		X		X		20,000.00					SW	GFD/NCPWD
58. Register 200 PWDs and their dependents onto the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)	district wide		X				10,000.71					SW	CA
59. Facilitate the organisation of 3days Capacity Training Workshop for 100 PWDs and their	Hemang	X		X			20,000.00					SW	GFD/NCPWD

dependents on their Rights													
60. Support 100 PWDs on income generating activities.	District wide		X	X			280,000.00					SW	CA
61. Facilitate the Organisation of 3 Mobility Training for the blind	district wide			X			22,000.00					SW	CA
62. Organize 3 training for caregivers of Children with special Needs.	District wide	X					26,000.00					SW	CA
63. Support 50 PWDs in apprenticeship	District wide		X		X		250,000.00					SW	CA
64. Train 100 PWDs in alternative livelihood.	District wide	X		X			150,000.00					SW	GES/Mastercraft men/women
65. Hold 4 District Fund Management Committee meetings to discuss issues on PWDs and monitor their activities	Hemang	X	X	X	X		15,202.00					SW	CA
Sub-total						0.00	773,202.71	0.00	0.00				
Objective: Reduce gender-based violence recorded especially against women and children by 70% by 2029.													
Programme: Inclusive Development Programme													
66. Train and support 50 teenage mothers in 5 communities in income generating activities	Hemang, Wawase, Jukwa, Nyamebekyere, Paaso, Pepekrom		X	X	X		80,000.00					Geder Desk	CA
67. Organised 10no. sensitisation session on prevention of gender-based violence communities	Frami, Abrafo, Ankaako, Gyankobo, Mbem	X	X	X	X			8,000.00				Geder Desk	CA

68. Organize sensitization in 4 communities on domestic violence	Bobo, Camp, Abekah Nkwanta	X		X			9,300.00					GENDE R DESK	NGO/NCCE
Sub-total						80,000.00	9,300.00	8,000.00	0.00				
Objective: Ensure gender equity, participation and economic empowerment for 50 women groups by December, 2029.													
Programme: Inclusive Development													
69. Train 300 women on leadership skills and entrepreneur in 30 communities	Selected communities		X	X	X		7,000.00					CD	CA
70. Planning and meeting with collaborators and stakeholders to discuss Gender Issues in the District (Education Directorate, NCCE, Health Directorate)	Hemang	X	X	X	X		5,200.00					GENDE R DESK	CA/NGO
71. Train and support 50 teenage mother in 6 communities in income generating activities	Selected communities	X	X	X	X		10,000.00					GENDE R DESK	NGO
72. Organize activity to celebrate world menstrual hygiene day in the District.	Mfuom	X	X	X	X		8,000.00					GENDE R DESK	NGO/NCCE
Sub-total						0.00	30,200.00	0.00	0.00				
Objectives: Increase women participation in local governance by 100% for the district by 2029.													
Programme: Inclusion development programme													
73. Train 20 women on group dynamism and leadership	Hemang			X			6,000.00					GENDE R DESK	NGO/NCCE

74. Train 200 women in leadership and entrepreneurship	Hemang	X	X	X	X		20,000.00						
75. Train 300 women in leadership skills and entrepreneur in 30 communities	Selected communities	X			X			9,000.00				GENDE R DESK	NGO/NCCE
Sub-total						0.00	26,000.00	9,000.00	0.00				
Objective: By December 2029, increase the technical capacity of the Physical Planning Department by hiring required number qualified Personnel for Department.													
Programme: Sustainable land use programme													
76. Procure logistics/equipment to assist the preparation of base maps and local plans)	Hemang	X	X				25,000.00					CA	PP and WD
77. Furniture and Fittings maintenance	District wide	X	X	X	X		27,500.00	5,000.00				WD	CA
78. Liaising with appropriate authority to deploy personnel for the department	Hemang		X	X	X			2,000.00				CA	HRM
Sub-total						20,000.00	27,000.00	7,000.00	0.00				
Objectives: By Q3 2029, develop and officially gazette comprehensive community layouts for three major communities in the district, priority growth nodes, ensuring that 100% of new structures within these zones align with designated residential, commercial, and green-space boundaries."													
Programme: Sustainable land use programme													
79. Undertake street naming exercise	Nyamebekyere, Camp	X	X	X	X			20,200.00				CA	PP and WD
80. Undertake Development control activities	District wide			X	X	7,000.00						CA	PP and WD
81. Undertake community engagement and public education on the importance of development and planning permit	district wide	X		X		9,335.00						CA	PP and WD

82. Collaborate with the traditional authorities to develop lay out for major communities	Major communities			X	X		5,000.00					CA	PP and WD
83. Conduct infrastructure assessment	District wide	X	X	X	X	6,000.00						WD	CA
84. Establish quality control activities	District wide	X	X	X	X	6,880.00						WD	CA
85. To embark on Inspection of projects	District wide	X	X	X	X	7,850.00						WD	CA
Sub-total						37,065.00	5,000.00	20,200.00	37,065.00				
Objective: To establish robust and accessible waste collection infrastructure collection by deploying a network of skip containers and designated refuse collection points across the district by 2029.													
Programme: Sustainable waste management programme													
86. Construction of Refuse Bay at Ampenkro	Ampenkro	X	X	X	X			155,525.00				CA	GHS
87. Internal management of the Environmental Health Unit	Hemang	X	X	X	X			10,000.00				CA	GHS, Env'tal Health
88. Evacuating, Pushing and levelling of Refuse in the District	All dumping site in the district	X		X			75,000.00					CA	GHS, Env'tal Health
89. Disinfection in schools (Public and Private).	District wide	X	X	X			122,650.00					Zoomlion	EU, DA
Sub-total						0.00	197,650.00	165,525.00	0.00				
Objective: 90% household have access to improve sanitation by 2029													
Programme: Sustainable waste management programme													
90. Procure Sanitary Tools and Cleaning Materials	District wide	X	X	X	X		45,000.00					EU	CA
91. Conduct orientation and medical	District wide	X	X	X	X		15,500.00					CA	GHS, Env'tal Health

screening for food vendors													
92. Promote the construction of Household Latrine. (Community Led Total Sanitation CLTS)	District wide	X	X	X	X		60,000.00					EU	CA
93. Maintenance of final disposal site	District wide	X	X	X	X		154,280.00					EU,	WD
94. Purchase 2 No. Motor Bikes for the Environmental Health Unit and Activities	District wide	X	X	X	X		27,000.00					EU	CA
95. Desilting of major drains	Selected drains		X	X			107,545.00					EU	CA
96. Organize community engagement on rearing of animals and stray animal control	Selected schools	X	X	X	X		85,600.00					EU	CA
97. Conduct Public Health Education and sensitization on Cholera prevention and control	Selected communities	X	X	X	X		58,600.00					EU	CA
98. Environmental sanitation education and sensitization	Frami, Ankaako, Brukusu, Datano, Afiaso, Tawiah Nkwanta,	X	X	X			68,177.96					EU	CA
99. Organize Monthly National Sanitation Day	District wide	X	X	X			246,000.00					EU	CA
100. Electoral Area based sanitation	Hemang	X	X				48,500.00					EU	CA

assessment and award)													
101.Sanitation improvement package	District wide	X	X	X	X		387,205.00					EU	CA
102. Monitoring of Environmental sanitation activities	District wide	X	X	X	X		68,700.00					EU	CA
103.Procure 1no. skip containers	Cape Coast	X	X				45,000.00					EU	CA
Sub-total						0.00	1,417,107.96	0.00	0.00				
Objective: To ensure universal access to safe, reliable and affordable potable water for residents in the district by 2029.													
Programme: Sustainable water resources development and management													
104.Drilling of 1 No. Borehole	Afiaso	X					52,502.15					CA	DWST
105.Drilling of 1 No. Borehole	Nyankomasi		X				52,502.15					CA	DWST
106.Drilling of 1 No. Borehole	Ayedwe			X	X		52,502.15					CA	DWST
107.Drilling of 1no. mechanized borehole at Pepekrom	Pepekrom				X		165,754.00					CA	DWST
108.Drill and Mechanize 1 No. borehole at Armahkrom	Armahkrom			X	X		165,754.00					CA	DWST
109.Drill and Mechanize 1 No. borehole with Stand Pipes, 2 No. 4000 litres and 1 No. 10,000 litres Polytanks, Overhead Tank Stand and Pipe works	Ayebiahwe			X	X		1,394,508.00					CA	DWST
110.Repairs and Maintenance of boreholes	District Wide	X	X	X	X		2,248,823.10					DWST	WD, CA
111.Drill and Mechanize 1 No. borehole for	Antwikwa	X	X	X	X		165,754.00					DSWT	WD, CA

Wawase center	Health													
Sub-total							0.00	4,298,099.55	0.00	0.00				
Objective: By 2028 increased telecommunication connectivity in the hard reach areas by 50% December, 2029.														
Programme: Enhance application of ICT in national development														
112.Facilitate the provision telecommunication connectivity in areas without these service	Selected communities	X	X	X	X		10,000.00						CA	WD
Sub- total							10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Objectives: Reshape and rehabilitate selected 70km roads across the district by 2029.														
Programme: Road and Drainage Initiative. improvement programme														
113.Rehabilitate 40km of road across the district	District wide	X	X	X	X		1,500,000.00						WD	CA
114.Service and maintenance of DRIP equipment	Hemang	X	X	X	X		873,000.00						WD	CA
115.Embark on road monitoring activities	District wide	X	X	X	X		20,200.00						WD	CA
Sub-total							20,200.00	2,573,000.00	0.00	0.00				
Objectives: Construct and rehabilitate at least 5 key bridges and culverts linking communities by the end of the December 2029.														
Programme: Road and Drainage Initiative. improvement programme														
116.Rehabilitate 1no. culvert at Atwereboanda	Atwereboanda			X	X		20,000.00						WD	CA
117.Rehabilitate 2. No culvert at on Wawase and Amuza	Wawase and Amuza			X	X		260,000.00						WD	CA
Sub-total							0.00	280,000.00	0.00	0.00				
Objectives: Develop and implement a comprehensive district drainage plan that reduces the incidence of seasonal flooding in 30 low-lying residential areas by the first quarter of 2029.														
Programme: Road and Drainage Initiative. improvement programme														

118. Construct drains at Ampenkro	Ampenkro			X	X		260,000.00					WD	CA
119. To dredge 5 major drains or other waterways in 8 disaster-prone communities in the District	Selected Communities	X	X	X	X			4,250.00				NADMO	CA. WD
120. Organize Campaigns on disaster prevention in the District	District wide	X						4,962.48				NADMO	FS, NCCE, IS
121. Undertake Tree planting exercise (Green Ghana Day)	District wide		X				47,200.00					NADMO	Forest, CA
122. Embark on 24 Field trips and assessments in cases of occurrence of a disaster	District wide		X					4,500.00				NADMO	CA
123. Training of 146 disaster volunteers in 73 communities	District wide [8 ZONES]	X		X			8,250.00					NADMO	CA
124. GHANA COCOA FOREST REDD + CARBON PAYMENT activities	25 crema communities	X	X	X	X				100,970.50			NADMO	ASSEMBLY MEMBERS
Sub-total						0.00	315,450.00	13,712.48	100970.5				
Objective: Achieve 95% access to electricity in the district by December, 2029.													
Programme: Electrification and public safety programme													
125. Facilitate connection of selected community to national grid as well extension of electricity to new developing areas	Selected Communities	X	X	X	X			145,452.00				ECG	WD
126. Facilitate the connection of	Dawomase				X			15,000.00				ECG	WD

Dawomase community to the national grid														
Sub-total						0.00	0.00	160,452.00	0.00					
Objective: By 2028, 90% of communities in the district have been installed with street light.														
Programme: Electrification and public safety programme														
127. Stalled street bulbs at Ankaako	Ankaako			X	X			47,000.00					ECG	WD
128. Installed 150 street bulb across the district	Selected		X	X	X			60,000.00					ECG	WD
Sub-total						0.00	45,000.00	0.00	0.00					
Objective: Support construction of 40% community centres in the district by 2029.														
Programme: Community initiated and development programme														
129. MP Support to community-initiated projects and programmes (MP)	District Wide	X	X	X	X			320,000.00					MP	CA
130. Support the rehabilitation and maintenance of 12 community centre	District wide		X	X	X			440,567.09					CA	HD
Sub-total						0.00	760,567.09	0.00	0.00					
Objective: Revive areas council activities and deepen local level participation in local governance process by 2027														
Programme: Effective and Efficient local Governance Programme														
131. Staff Welfare	Hemang		X	X				15,000.00	12,000.00				HRM	CA
132. Train staff on Report writing, team Building, Leadership and Office management	Hemang		X				010.00						HRM	CA
133. Purchase of office equipment	Cape Coast	X		X			20,000.00						HRM	CA

134.Compensation	Hemang	X	X	X	X	9,927,425.29		42,000.00				HRM	CA
135.Procurement of Stationery for office use	Cape Coast	X	X	X	X			24,500.00	18,000.00			CA	PU
136.Support the functionality of Sub-structures	Wawase, Jukwa, Hemang	X	X	X	X	15,400.00		12,600.00				CA	FD
137.Support NALAG activities	Hemang	X	X	X	X			70,459.96				CA	FD
138.Procure office equipment and furniture	Cape Coast	X	X	X	X			38,700.00				CA	PU
139.Support Culture Development, Traditional Authorities and Religious Affairs	Hemang Jukwa	X	X	X	X			34,000.00	5,000.00			CA	DA
140.Running cost of official vehicles	Hemang	X	X	X	X			20,000.00	175,000.00			CA	PU
141.Rental of Office Bungalow for HODs	Hemang	X						20,000.00				CA	FD
142.Allowance, T & T for Sub-Committee, Execo and General Assembly Meetings	Hemang	X	X	X	X			36,612.48	62,418.72			CA	FD
143.Special Allowance/Honorarium	Hemang			X	X	390,000.00						CA	FD
144.To cater for Presiding Member's emolument	Hemang	X	X	X	X				13,200.00			CA	FD
145.Protocol Services	Hemang	X	X	X	X			5,000.00	3,000.00			CA	FD
146.Procurement of Internet Boosters and Provision of internet data	Cape Coast	X	X	X	X				6,500.00			CA	FD
147.Submission of Monthly Financial	Hemang	X	X	X	X				9,000.00			CA	FD

Statement and Common Fund transcripts to Stakeholders													
148.Maintenance of Accounting software	Hemang	X	X	X	X			12,000.00				CA	FD
149.Purchase of Specialized Stock (Value Books)	Hemang	X	X	X	X			20,000.00				CA	FD
150.Internal Audit Unit Activities	Hemang	X	X	X	X		8,000.00	15,000.00				CA	IA
151. Organize Audit Committee meetings	Hemang	X	X	X	X		19,480.00					CA	IA
Sub-total						10,352,835.29	304352.44	393,118.72	0.00				
Objectives: Effective and efficient local governance programme													
Programme: Ensure 40% of the citizens participate and understand government policy by 2027.													
152.Workshop/Seminars of Staff and Assembly members	District wide	X	X	X	X		62,780.00	10,000.00				CA	FD
153.Organize sensitization workshop on the system of the Assembly and the New Local Governance	Hemang		X	X		10,100.00						HRM	CA
154.Organize sensitization workshop on LGS protocols for all staff	Hemang	X	X		X	7,105.00						HRM	CA
155.Provision to cater for District Security Committee (DISEC) activities.	Hemang	X	X	X	X		18,000.00	8,000.00				CA	FD
156.National Day Celebration (Independence Day, Farmers Day etc.)	District wide	X			X		205,000.00					CA	GES, SD

157. Organize Audit Committee meetings	Hemang	X	X	X	X		19,480.00					CA	IA
158. Organization of Budget Committee, DPCU, Stakeholders meeting and DCE's community engagement	Hemang	X	X	X	X		32,086.35	18,340.00	25,000.00			DPCU	PU/BU
159. Preparation of 2029 Revised Plan and Composite Budget and Preparation of 2030 Plan and Composite Budget	Hemang		X				65,000.00					DPCU	CA
160. DPCU Quarterly monitoring of Assembly Projects	District wide	X	X	X	X		20,000.00	8,000.00				DPCU	CA/WD
161. Fee Fixing Gazetting	Accra			X				22,100.00				BU	CA
162. Update of data on sign posts and bill boards	District wide	X			X		6,000.00					SA	CA
163. Conduct market survey to monitor and record common economic activities in the District	Hemang			X		9,830.00						SA	CA
164. Organise sensitization and public education on the relevance of statistical information for planning and decision making for staff	Hemang			X			12,385.00					SA	CA
165. Acquire and maintain office equipment and logistics	Hemang	X	X	X	X	7,495.00						SA	CA

Sub- total							34530	440,731.35	66,440.00	0.00				
Objective: To increase revenue by 40% through efficient tax collect strategies by 2029.														
Programme: Revenue mobilisation drive programme														
166.Commission Revenue Commission Collectors to	Hemang	X	X	X	X				172,300.00				CA	FD
167.Employed new commission collectors	Hemang		X	X					78,000.00				CA	FD
168.Update of the data on non-housing properties	District wide	X	X	X	X			10,000.00					SA	CA
Sub-Total							0.00	10,000.00	250,300.00	0.00				
Grand Total							8,188,812.29	29,044,931.64	1,532,291.00	2145844.5				

CHAPTER SEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT

7.0 INTRODUCTION

The successful implementation of the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is not merely a function of its comprehensive design but, more critically, of a robust and effective Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework. This framework serves as the essential mechanism for tracking progress, ensuring accountability, and making informed, evidence-based decisions throughout the plan's lifecycle. It transforms the DMTDP from a static document into a dynamic tool for responsive governance and development.

This chapter outlines the systematic and strategic approach the District Assembly will adopt to monitor the implementation of its policies, programmes, and projects. It establishes a clear framework that defines key performance indicators, assigns specific roles and responsibilities to all stakeholders, and details the data collection, analysis, and reporting processes. Furthermore, it highlights the importance of feedback loops to ensure that findings from M&E activities are used to make timely adjustments, reallocate resources, and improve project outcomes.

By establishing a transparent and participatory M&E system, the District Assembly reaffirms its commitment to its citizens and development partners. The framework presented here is designed to foster culture of accountability and continuous improvement, ensuring that every effort and resource contributes effectively to the sustainable development goals and aspirations of the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District.

7.1: Stakeholders' analysis

This section outlines the key stakeholders and their roles in the project's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) process. The analysis is organised into four distinct groups to clearly define the responsibilities and involvement of each party.

Table 7.1 Stakeholder Analysis

S/ N	STAKEHOLDERS	CLASSIFICATION	INTEREST/RESPONSIBILITIES	INVOLVEMENT IN M&E
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Community: Traditional Authorities, Opinion Leaders, Unit Committees, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary (they are the direct beneficiaries of the projects and programmes to be implemented and as such should be actively involved in all M&E activities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advisory Services - Demand accountability - Transparency and Accountability - Support in data collection - Provide information - Communal labour/funds contribution - Monitor projects - Demand physically challenged friendly facilities - Social acceptance/integration - Conflict management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M&E Seminars & meetings - Preparations of plans - Data collection - Dissemination of M&E Reports - Supervision of programme and projects - Project Inspection - Community interface (Community Score Cards)
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary; since they initiate and formulate policies and implement programmes and projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programme/projects implementers - Policy formulation - Decision making - Bye-laws - Development Planning - Approve budget - Track/inspect/assess projects and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare M&E Plan/Report - Submit reports - M&E seminars and meetings - Supervision - Project inspection - Establish database
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil Society - CBO/NGOs/FBOs/ - Religious Bodies, - PWDs/Aged - Women Groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secondary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demand accountability - Transparency - Advocacy - Dissemination of information - Advocacy - Financial and material resources - Transparency and accountability, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information dissemination - Data collection - Funding of M&E Activities - Facilitate building capacities - Participate in meeting discussions especially during evaluations - Supervision, Project Inspection, - PM&E - M&E results reporting etc.

S/ N	STAKEHOLDERS	CLASSIFICATION	INTEREST/RESPONSIBILITIES	INVOLVEMENT IN M&E
4.	- RCC	- Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical assistance, - Advisory services - Capacity building - Performance targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M&E plan preparation - Evaluations - PM&E, - Data collection - M&E seminar & meetings - Supervision - Project inspection - M&E results reporting and dissemination
5.	- Political Parties/MP	- Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demand accountability and transparency - Champion government agenda - Assess government policy - Provide alternative scenarios - Tracking of project implementation - Decision making - Common fund for programmes and projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in M&E meetings
6.	- Development Partners, Contractors, Consultants	- Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor utilization of funds - Provide funds - Demand accountability and transparency - Track project execution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of projects and programmes - Assess project implementation - Provide funding
7.	- Researchers Institutions	- Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Input for research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data for policy planning and implementation
8.	- Media	- Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information dissemination - Demand accountability/transparency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project inspection - Participate in M&E meetings and disseminate information
9.	- NDPC	- Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy direction, - Guidelines - Capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M&E plan preparation, evaluations, - M&E results dissemination, etc

S/ N	STAKEHOLDERS	CLASSIFICATION	INTEREST/RESPONSIBILITIES	INVOLVEMENT IN M&E
10.	- Local Government Service Secretariat	- Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical assistance - Job analyses - Management of services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M&E seminars & meetings, supervisions, project inspection, evaluation

The **Local Community** serves as the primary stakeholder, as they are the direct beneficiaries of the project. Their participation is crucial for the success of all M&E activities, from providing advisory services and contributing labour to demanding transparency and accountability. They are deeply involved in everything from data collection and project supervision to participating in community-based activities like Score Cards.

Local Government and Planning Bodies are responsible for policy, planning, and oversight. They initiate and formulate policies, make decisions, and approve budgets. Their M&E roles include creating and submitting plans and reports, establishing databases, and leading meetings to disseminate evaluation results.

Civil Society and Oversight Groups act as a critical layer of accountability. This diverse group includes NGOs, religious bodies, and the media. Their involvement in M&E focuses on advocating for various groups, demanding transparency, and assisting with data collection and funding. They also help report M&E results to the public.

Finally, **Project Partners and Implementers** such as Development Partners, Contractors, and Consultants are responsible for project execution and funding. They provide the necessary resources for M&E activities and ensure that projects are implemented correctly.

This analysis highlights how the collaborative efforts of all these stakeholders are essential for a robust and effective M&E framework.

1. The Local Community (Primary Stakeholders)

This group includes the traditional authorities, opinion leaders, and unit committees. As the direct beneficiaries, their active participation is essential for the success of all M&E activities.

- **Interests & Responsibilities:** They provide advisory services and information; contribute communal labour or funds, and demand accountability and transparency. Their responsibilities include social acceptance, conflict management, and advocating for facilities that are accessible to all, including people with physical challenges.
- **Involvement in M&E:** They are actively involved in M&E seminars and meetings, data collection, project supervision and inspection, and the preparation of plans. They also participate in community interface activities like Community Score Cards.

2. Local Government and Planning Bodies (Primary Stakeholders)

This category includes the District Assembly, the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC), and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). These bodies are responsible for policy, planning, and oversight.

- **Interests & Responsibilities:** They initiate and formulate policies, make decisions, approve budgets, and implement projects. Their responsibilities include technical assistance, capacity building, and setting performance targets.
- **Involvement in M&E:** They are responsible for preparing and submitting M&E plans and reports, establishing databases, and supervising and inspecting projects. They also lead M&E seminars and meetings and disseminate the results of evaluations.

3. Civil Society and Oversight Groups (Secondary Stakeholders)

This diverse group includes Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), NGOs, FBOs, religious bodies, political parties, Members of Parliament (MPs), researchers, and the media. They provide a crucial layer of accountability and advocacy.

- **Interests & Responsibilities:** They demand accountability and transparency, advocate for various groups (including women, PWDs, and the aged), and disseminate information. They also contribute financial and material resources, provide input for research, and champion government agendas.
- **Involvement in M&E:** They participate in M&E meetings, assist with data collection and funding, and facilitate capacity building. Their involvement includes project inspection and the reporting of M&E results to the public.

4. Project Partners and Implementers (Primary Stakeholders)

This group consists of Development Partners, Contractors, and Consultants who are responsible for project execution and funding.

- **Interests & Responsibilities:** They provide funds and demand accountability for their utilization. They are responsible for tracking and assessing project implementation and ensuring work is executed properly.
- **Involvement in M&E:** They provide funding for M&E activities, participate in project inspections, and ensure proper implementation of projects and programs.

7.2: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) involves a set of tools and techniques that engage local stakeholders in the process. This approach moves beyond traditional M&E, empowering community members to be active participants rather than just data providers. The ultimate goal is to foster ownership, improve accountability, and ensure the plan addresses the genuine needs of the district's population.

Key Tools for Participatory Monitoring

The district adopted tools that are designed to facilitate data collection and analysis by community members. These tools included

- **Community Scorecards:** This is a simple but powerful tool where community members, often representing different groups, collectively score the performance of a public service or project. They develop their own indicators and criteria for success based on their experience. The scorecards can be used to monitor the progress of specific projects within the MTDP, such as the construction of a new school or a health post.
- **Participatory Mapping:** This technique involves communities drawing maps of their area to identify key resources, infrastructure, and challenges. For the MTDP, it can be used to map existing development projects, identify areas with unmet needs (e.g., lack of access to clean water), and track the location of new projects. This visual tool helps in spatial planning and monitoring.
- **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Community Meetings:** These are essential for gathering qualitative data and fostering dialogue. FGDs can be used to explore specific issues, such as the effectiveness of a new agricultural program or the quality of a sanitation project. Community meetings serve as a forum for stakeholders to review progress reports, share feedback, and collectively decide on a course of action.

Key Techniques for Participatory Evaluation

These techniques focus on reflecting on and evaluating the plan's overall performance.

- **Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA):** PRA encompasses a range of participatory techniques that enable local people to analyse their own realities. This can include trend analysis, seasonal calendars, and Venn diagrams to understand relationships between different institutions. This technique helps in evaluating the long-term impact of the MTDP on various aspects of community life.

- **Participatory Action Research (PAR):** This technique involves a cyclical process of planning, acting, observing, and reflecting with community members as co-researchers. It is a hands-on approach where the community not only monitors and evaluates but also actively researches and implements solutions to their own development challenges. It is ideal for empowering communities to lead their own development initiatives.
- **Joint Stakeholder Reviews:** This involves bringing together various stakeholders including district assembly officials, traditional leaders, CSOs, and community representatives to review progress on the MTDP. These meetings will be held at regular intervals to discuss performance, identify bottlenecks, and collaboratively make adjustments helps promotes transparency and shared accountability.
- **Beneficiary Feedback Mechanisms:** Establishing simple and accessible channels for beneficiaries to provide feedback is crucial. This could be through suggestion boxes at project sites, a dedicated hotline, or regular open-house sessions at the district assembly. This continuous feedback loop ensures that the community's voice is heard throughout the implementation of the MTDP.

By combining these tools and techniques, the Assembly has created a robust PM&E framework that not only tracks progress but also empowers its citizens and ensures the MTDP truly serves their needs.

Table 7.2: Monitoring Matrix

Goal: To build a resilient local economy.										
Objective: To ensure the construction of 1 modern market in district by end 2028 and 3 other mini market by December 2029										
Programme: Boosting our local economy										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				26	27	28	29			
Market	Number of markets constructed	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Types	Annually	DPCU
Goal: Agriculture modernization programme										
Objective: Ensure 30% of farmers has adopted modern practices in the district by 2029.										
Programme: Agriculture modernization programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				26	27	28	29			
Change in the outputs of agriculture produces (MT)										
Maize	Change in the production of staples food	Output	15,567.08	15,587.08	15,689.00	15,700.00	15,750.00	Community, Sex, Age group (where applicable)	Annually	DoA
Cassava		Output	66,987.70	66,900.07	66,934.07	66,950.07	66,960.00	Community, Sex, Age	Annually	DoA

								group (where applicabl e)		
Plantain		Output	33,907.89	33,910.00	33,915.00	33,920.00	33,925.00	Commun ity, Sex, Age group (where applicabl e)	Annually	DoA
Change in livestock production in the district										
Cattle	Percentage change in livestock production	Outcome	281	5%	10%	10%	10%	Commun ity, Sex, Age group (where applicabl e)	Annually	DoA
Sheep		Outcome	7,918	7%	8%	10%	12%	Commun ity, Sex, Age group (where applicabl e)	Annually	DoA

Goat		Outcome	11,996	7%	10%	12%	12%	Community, Sex, Age group (where applicable)	Annually	DoA
Poultry		Outcome	10%	20%	25%	27%	30%	Community, Sex, Age group (where applicable)	Annually	DoA
Cultivated land area	Percentage in arable land under cultivation	outcome	(11,117 ha)	5%	5%	5%	5%	Community, Sex, Age group (where applicable)	Annually	DoA
<p>Goal. Transform the district into a competitive regional economic hub by increasing investment in the tourism and local economic sectors by 40% by December 2028 through strategic infrastructure upgrades</p> <p>Objectives: By December 2029, develop Two potential tourist sites in the district, host annual "District Investment Forum" starting in 2027-2029 to showcase local opportunities to national and international investors</p> <p>Programme: District Economic Transformation and Tourism Advancement Programme (DETAP)</p>										

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				26	27	28	29			
Tourist arrival in the district	Percentage change in Tourist arrival in the district	Outcome	208,003	10%	10%	10%	10%	Male/Female	Annually	Statistician
Goal. Transform the district into a competitive regional economic hub by increasing investment in the tourism and local economic sectors by 40% by December 2028 through strategic infrastructure upgrades										
Objective: Liaise with the appropriate authority to establish a District Business Resource Center by 2029.										
Programme: District Economic Transformation and Tourism Advancement Programme (DETAP)										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				26	27	28	29			
Establishment of Business advisory centres	Number of Business advisory centres established	Output	0	1	0	0	0	Community, Sex, Age group (where applicable)	Quarterly	DPCU
Goal. Transform the district into a competitive regional economic hub by increasing investment in the tourism and local economic sectors by 40% by December 2028 through strategic infrastructure upgrades										
Objective: Provide technical support and credit-access facilitation for 100 local Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) by December, 2029										
Programme: District Economic Transformation and Tourism Advancement Programme (DETAP)										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029			

Organisation of business fora	Number of business fora organised	output	1	1	1	1	1	Male/Female	Quarterly	DPCU
Goal: To enhance the quality of human capital through the provision of resilient educational infrastructure and the creation sustainable economic opportunities for the youth to drive local development.										
Objective: To upgrade and expand educational facilities to meet the growing demand for quality learning spaces.										
Programme: Education enhancement programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				26	27	28	29			
Net enrolment	The percentage of children of the official age for a specific level of education who are enrolled in that level							Male/Female	Quarterly	GES
KG		Outcome	80.32%	84.3%	89%	90%	92%	Male/Female	Annually	GES
Primary		Outcome	95.25%	96%	97%	98%	98%	Male/Female	Annually	GES
J.H.S		Outcome	82.25%	84.45%	85.9%	88.7%	89%	Male/Female	Annually	GES
S.H.S		Outcome	75.6%	78.5%	78.65%	80.5%	82%	Male/Female	Annually	GES
Gender Parity	The equal representation of boys and girls in specific class	Outcome	0.92%	1%	1%	1%	1%	Male/Female	Annually	GES
KG		Outcome	0.95%	1%	1%	1%	1%	Male/Female	Annually	GES
Primary		Outcome	0.93%	1%	1%	1%	1%	Male/Female	Annually	GES

J.H.S		Outcome	1.11%	1%	1%	1%	1%	Male/ Female	Annually	GES
Completion Rate	The percentage of pupils who finish their various level out of the all who enrolled							Male/ Female		
KG		Outcome	136.66%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Male/ Female	Annually	GES
Primary		Outcome	127.63%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Male/ Female	Annually	GES
J.H.S		Outcome	151.20%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Male/ Female	Annually	GES
S.H.S		Outcome	40.06%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Male/ Female	Annually	GES
Goal: To ensure equitable access to quality healthcare for all district residents by systematically addressing critical gaps in human resources and infrastructure by 2029										
Objectives: To strengthen the district's healthcare capacity by increasing the number of qualified health professionals by 40% and ensuring all facilities are upgraded, equipped, and accessible by the end of 2029.										
Programme: Health promotion programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				26	27	28	29			
Proportion of health facilities that functional	Number of Health Facilities with requisite infrastructure and functional									
CHPS Compound		Output	14	15	18	20	22	Community, Sex, Age group	Annually	GHS

Clinic		Output	1	2	2	3	4	Community, Sex, Age group	Annually	GHS
Health Centre		Output	4	5	5	6	6	Community, Sex, Age group	Annually	GHS
Hospital		Output	0	1	1	1	1	Community, Sex, Age group	Annually	GHS
Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	Maternal Deaths recorded per 100,000 District live births	Output	0/100,000 (LB)	0/100,000 (LB)	0/100,000 (LB)	0/100,000 (LB)	0/100,000 (LB)	Community, Sex, Age group	Quarterly/Annually	GHS
Under-five mortality ratio	Under five Maternal deaths	Output	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Male/Female	Quarterly/Annually	GHS
births attended by skilled health personnel	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Output	450	10%	10%	10%	10%	Male/Female	Quarterly/Annually	GHS
Stillbirth rate	The birth of an infant that dies in the womb	Output	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Male/Female	Quarterly/Annually	GHS

Immunization of infant 0-2	Proportion of children 0-2 years receiving immunization service	Output	456	97% of Expected Children due for Penta 3	97% of Expected Children due for Penta 3	97% of Expected Children due for Penta 3	Penta 3 97% of Expected Children due for Penta 3	Male/Female	Quarterly/Annually	GHS
Number of births and deaths registered										
Registered Birth	Change of number of Birth registered	Output	2500	2560	2580	2600	2760	Male =1,490 Female =1270	Quarterly/Annually	District Birth and Death Registry
Registered of Death	Change in the number of deaths registered	Output	45	100	150	200	290	Male/Fe male	Quarterly/Annually	District Birth and Death Registry
Goal: To create an inclusive and equitable society										
Objectives: To promote inclusive governance and leadership that upholds fundamental rights and ensures social inclusion										
Programme: Inclusive development programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				26	27	28	29			
Leap beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries benefiting from Leap	Output	M-60 F-105	M-80 F-120	M-85 F-120	M-90 F-130	M-100 F-150	Sex	Quarterly/Annual	SD
PWD,s beneficiaries	Number of persons with disability assisted	Output	M -41 F -49	M -45 F- 54	M -45 F-54	M -47 F-56	M -47 F-56	Sex	Quarterly/Annual	SD

Goal: To promote orderly sustainable, and inclusive physical development										
Objectives: To promote orderly sustainable, and inclusive physical development										
Programme: Sustainable land use programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				26	27	28	29			
Development control	Number of communities with layout	Output	1	2	3	4	5	Community, Type, Category	Quarterly/ Annual	PPD
Disaster issues	Number of persons affected by disasters	Output	M-39 F-39	M-35 F-35	M-30 F-30	M-30 F-30	M- F-2828	Male /Female	Quarterly/ Annual	NADMO
Goal: Institute a comprehensive and sustainable solid waste management system that ensure clean and healthy environment by providing adequate refuse collection infrastructure and establishing a reliable waste evacuation service by the end of 2029										
Objective: To implement an efficient and reliable waste collection system by establishing a robust and accessible infrastructure of skip containers and designated refuse collection points, guaranteeing timely waste evacuation by 2029.										
Programme: Sustainable waste management										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				26	27	28	29			
Sanitation management	Proportion of population with improved sanitation	Outcome	73%	75%	78%	79%	80%	Male/ Female	Quarterly/ Annual	EHU

ODF Status	Number of communities that has attain ODF status	Outcome	43%	45%	60%	70%	80%	Community, Type, Category	Quarterly/Annual	EHU
Refuge collection and management	Number of communities with skip containers and refuge collection point	Output	25	36	40	50	60	Community, Type, Category	Quarterly/Annual	EHU
Goal: To ensure universal access to safe, reliable and affordable potable water for residents in the district										
Objective: To ensure universal access to safe, reliable and affordable potable water for residents in the district										
Programme: Promote sustainable water resources development and management										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				26	27	28	29			
Population with access to basic water	Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources	Outcome	85%	87%	90%	93%	100%	Male/Female	Quarterly/Annually	DWSMT
Functionality of water facilities	Number of functional water facilities across the district	Output	75%	80%	85%	90%	100%	Community, Type, Category	Quarterly/Annually	DWSMT

Water Facilities	Number of communities functional Water and sanitation management Team (WSMT)	Output	30	40	50	60	90	Community, Type, Category	Quarterly/ Annually	DWSMT
Goal: Improve communication connectivity										
Objective: To ensure universal connectivity										
Programme: Telecommunication connectivity programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				26	27	28	29			
Telecommunication and internet services	Percentage of communities with access to telecommunication and internet services	Output	80%	85%	88%	90%	95%	Community, Type, Category	Quarterly/ Annually	DPCU
Goal: Upgrade Road Infrastructure in the District										
Objective: To establish a safe, reliable and well-maintained road network throughout the district 2029.										
Programme: Road and Drainage Initiative. improvement programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				26	27	28	29			
Road Condition	Percentage of road network in good condition	Output	80%	85%	87%	90%	100%	Community, Type, Category	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility

Goal: To achieve universal access to reliable and safe electricity in the district										
Objective: Expand electricity Access and enhance public safety and security										
Programme: Electrification and public safety programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				26	27	28	29			
Electricity Accessibility	Percentage of communities connected to the national grid	Output	90%	92%	95%	97%	98%	Female	Quarterly	WD
Provision of streetlight	Percentage of communities with adequate streetlight	Output	60%	65%	70%	80%	90%	Community, Type, Category	Quarterly	WD
Goal: To foster a vibrant and self-sustaining community development culture in the district										
Objective: construction of 40% community centres in the district by 2029.										
Programme: Community initiated and development programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				26	27	28	29			
Ownership and Maintenance	Number of community centres constructed	Output	30	5	5	5	5	Community, Type, Category	Quarterly	WD
Goal: Promote a responsive and transparent local governance that efficiently and effectively manages public resources to serve all residents and promote sustainable development.										
Objective: Revive areas council activities and deepen local level participation in local governance process by 2027.										
Programme: Effective and efficient local governance programme										
Indicators		Indicator		Targets						Responsibility

	Indicator Definition	Type	Baseline 2025	26	27	28	29	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	
Area council reconstitution	Number of sub-council e revived	output	1	1	1	1	1	Facility type, location, Department/Institution	Annually	DPCU
Citizen engagement	Number of community interface conducted	Output	5	6	6	6	6	Male/ Female	Annually	DPCU
Accountability	Number accountability billboard mounted across the district	Output	0	3	3	3	3	Size of billboard	Annually	DPCU
Public resource Management	Percentage of capital projects completed on scheduled and within budget	Output	60%	70%	90%	100%	100%	Type of project	Annually	WD
Goal: Revenue mobilization and growth										
Objective: To improve the efficiency and transparency of revenue collection										
Programme: Revenue mobilisation drive programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			

Revenue mobilisation	Change in Internally Generated fund	Outcome	708,867.91	5%	5%	5%	5%	Revenue source (property rates/markets/fees & fines/BO P), collector type	Quarterly	Finance and budget
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7.3: Evaluation

Evaluation is a critical component of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system of the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly. It provides a systematic and objective assessment of the design, implementation, and outcomes of programmes and projects under the Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029). The purpose of evaluation is to determine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of interventions, and to generate lessons to inform policy decisions and future planning.

The District Assembly will adopt a results-based evaluation approach, ensuring that findings are evidence-driven and aligned with national development frameworks and NDPC guidelines. Evaluation outcomes will be used to improve programme performance, strengthen accountability, guide resource allocation, and enhance service delivery.

7.3.1 Objectives of Evaluation

The evaluation of programmes and projects under the MTDP will seek to:

- Assess the extent to which planned objectives and targets are being achieved;
- Determine the efficiency in the use of financial, human, and material resources;
- Examine the effectiveness of implementation strategies and institutional arrangements;
- Measure the impact of interventions on the socio-economic conditions of beneficiaries;
- Evaluate the sustainability of completed projects and programmes;
- Provide recommendations for policy review, redesign, and future planning.

7.3.2 Types of Evaluation to be conducted

To ensure a comprehensive assessment of the MTDP, the District Assembly will undertake the following types of evaluations:

a. Ex ante Evaluation

The evaluation will mainly be conducted before commencement of projects in a form of feasibility studies, project appraisals and baseline information gathering to obtain benchmark information for future assessment of interventions

b. Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE):

To be conducted at the end of the year to assess progress, identify implementation bottlenecks, and recommend mid-course corrections.

A mid-term evaluation will be conducted around the second year of implementation (2027/2028) to assess progress towards achieving planned targets. This evaluation will identify implementation challenges, assess the effectiveness of strategies, and recommend corrective actions. It will serve as a basis for revising targets, reallocating resources, and improving programme design.

c. Terminal Evaluation

At the end of the plan period (2029), a terminal evaluation will be conducted to assess the overall performance of the MTDP. This evaluation will determine the extent to which objectives have been achieved and will analyse outcomes and impacts. It will also document lessons learned to inform the preparation of subsequent development plans.

b. Evaluation

Selected programmes and projects will be subjected to ex-post evaluation after completion to assess their long-term impact and sustainability. This type of evaluation will focus on how interventions have improved livelihoods, reduced poverty, and contributed to structural transformation within the district.

The Strategic Objectives of these evaluations include:

- Performance Optimization: Identifying achievements, constraints, and systemic failures to facilitate iterative improvements in project design.
- Social Responsiveness: Validating that interventions remain dynamic and responsive to the evolving socio-economic needs of targeted beneficiaries.
- Policy Alignment: Ensuring that every Cedi spent is consistent with the Assembly's industrialization and social equity goal

7.4 Knowledge Management and Learning Framework

The Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly recognises that effective development planning and implementation require not only monitoring and evaluation but also the systematic management of knowledge and continuous learning. The Knowledge Management and Learning

(KM&L) Framework is therefore designed to ensure that information, experiences, lessons, and best practices generated throughout the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029) are properly captured, shared, and utilised to improve decision-making and service delivery.

This framework complements the Monitoring and Evaluation system by transforming data and evaluation findings into actionable knowledge that informs policy adjustments, enhances institutional performance, and promotes innovation across sectors.

Table 7:3: Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Project management	Project management team	Project plan, reports, lessons learned	Limited knowledge of methodologies to be adopted
Financial management	Financer Officer, Accountant	Financial report, budget, accounting software	Insufficient knowledge of financial forecasting
Community engagement	Community development officer, social workers	Community feedback, focus group, survey	Limited understanding of community needs and expectations
Infrastructure development	Engineer, contractor, Technician	Technical specifications, construction manuals	Lack of knowledge about sustainable infrastructure practice
Monitory & Evaluation	M&E Officer, researchers	Evaluation reports, data analysis, research studies	Limited expertise in data analysis and interpretation

CHAPTER EIGHT: DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.0 Introduction

The District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is the cornerstone of progress for the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District. It outlines the strategic vision, policies, and programmes that will guide development and improve the quality of life for all citizens over the next four years. However, the success of the DMTDP hinges not just on the quality of the plan itself, but on the active participation, understanding, and ownership of the very people it is designed to serve.

An effective and inclusive communication strategy is therefore not an accessory to the DMTDP, but a critical component of its success. This chapter outlines the comprehensive communication strategy designed to inform, engage, and empower the public throughout the DMTDP process, from formulation and implementation to monitoring and evaluation.

This Communication Strategy is essential for:

- **Building Trust and Transparency:** Openly sharing information about the DMTDP process fosters trust between the District Assembly and the community, promoting a culture of transparency and accountability.
- **Enhancing Public Participation:** When citizens are well informed, they are more likely to participate meaningfully in the development process, offering valuable local knowledge, insights, and feedback.
- **Fostering Ownership and Sustainability:** A sense of ownership is created when the public is involved in the planning and implementation of development projects. This ownership is vital for the long-term sustainability of the DMTDP's initiatives.
- **Managing Expectations and Minimizing Conflict:** Clear communication helps to manage public expectations and can prevent misunderstandings or conflicts that may arise from a lack of information.
- **Mobilizing Community Support:** An effective communication strategy can mobilize community members, local organizations, and other stakeholders to actively support and contribute to the implementation of the DMTDP.

The communication strategy will be guided by the following core principles:

- **Inclusivity:** Ensuring that all segments of the population, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, and remote communities, have equal access to information and opportunities to participate.

- **Accessibility:** Using a variety of communication channels and languages (including local dialects) to ensure that information is accessible to everyone, regardless of their level of literacy or physical location.
- **Clarity and Simplicity:** Presenting information in a clear, concise, and easy-to-understand format, avoiding technical jargon.
- **Two-Way Communication:** Creating platforms for dialogue and feedback, where the District Assembly is not only disseminates information but also actively listens to the concerns and aspirations of the communities.
- **Timeliness and Consistency:** Providing regular and timely updates on the DMTDP process to maintain public interest and engagement.

The communication strategy target a wide range of stakeholders within the District, including:

- Traditional Authorities (Chiefs and Elders)
- Assembly Members and Unit Committee Members
- Heads of Decentralized Departments
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- Faith-Based Organizations
- Youth and Women's Groups
- Persons with Disabilities
- The Private Sector
- The General Public

By adopting a strategic and inclusive approach to communication, the District Assembly can be assured that the DMTDP is not just a document, but also a living plan that reflects the collective aspirations of the communities and pave way for more prosperous and equitable future for all.

Table 8.1: Communication Strategy/Plan of Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District

No.	Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility
1.	Meeting political leadership and other stakeholders	Announce the commencement of the plan preparation and sort their input for plan preparation	DCE, Assembly Members, Traditional authorities, NGO's and other interest groups	Handouts and round table discussions and audio visual	10 th March 20225	DPCU
2.	Community Meeting	To identify community needs	Assembly Members, Traditional authorities, NGO's and other interest groups and community members	Town hall meetings & Audio-visual Presentation	17 th -28 th March, 2025	DPCU
3.	Meeting with departmental/unit heads security agencies as well as institutions operating in the district	To inform and validate the plan content	DPCU, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Traditional leaders	Town hall meetings & Audio-visual Presentation	14 th -15 th April 2025	DPCU
4.	Meeting with Political Leadership	To get them to appreciate the MTDP	DCE, Presiding member, MPs, Political Parties and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Town hall meetings & Audio-visual Presentation	25 th September, 2025	DPCU
5.	Public hearing of District Medium Term Development Plan	Awareness created about the MTDP 2026 - 2029 and the various stakeholders under their roles in the implementation of the Plan	DPCU, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Traditional leaders	Town Hall meeting & Audio-Visual Presentation	29 th September 2025	DCD, DPO, PM, Area Councils Chairmen
6.	Meeting with Development Sub-Committee	To inform and validate the plan content	Development Sub-Committee Members	Handouts, Flyers, Brochures and Meetings	30 th September, 2025	DCD, DPO, Chairman of Dev't Sub-c'ttee
7.	Adoption of MTDP 2026- 2029	To validate and approve of the Plan	Hon. Assembly Members, Heads of Department, Agencies and other Stakeholders	Handouts and round table discussions and audio visual	2 nd October, 2025	DCD, DPO, Chairman of Dev't Sub-committee
8.	Community Sensitization	To create awareness on the MTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities, Representatives of Area Councils and other opinion leaders, Reps of Artisans	Community Information Centres, Audio-Visual, Community Durbars	15 th October, 2025	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Dev't Sub-committee
9.	Distribution of Completed Document	To be abreast with the content of the Plan for monitoring and evaluation purposes	All Heads of Department, Agencies, Traditional Authorities, NGOs and CBOs, RCC and NDPC	Soft and Hard Copies of the Plan	27 th November, 2025	DCD/DPO
10.	Marketing of District Plan	Publishing the highlights of the MTDP 2022 – 2025 in the print media and electronic media (website)	DPCU, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Traditional leaders	Internet & Website	12 th December, 2025	DCD, DPO, MIS

No.	Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility
		Mobilize funds for planned activities increased				
11.	Meeting with Departments	To update them on the status of implementation	DPCU, Agencies and other Stakeholders	Departmental Meetings & Power Point Presentations on implementation update	Quarterly, 2026 - 2029	DCD, DPO
12.	DMTDP Performance Review Meetings	Plan implementation assessed and reviewed to reflect new needs	DPCU, District Information Service Department, Assembly Members	Annual Review Meetings	Annually, 2026 -2029	DCD, DPO, HODs
13.	Reporting on progress of activities	Ensure effective compilation and submission of quarterly and annual reports to stakeholders by various Department and the District Administration itself Plan implementation assessed and reviewed to reflect new needs	DPCU, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Heads of Departments	Preparation and Dissemination of Progress Reports	Quarterly and Annually, 2026 - 2029	DCD, DPO, DBA, HODs

Annex 1: Compatibility Matrix of goals of the district

Goals	Local economy development programme.	Agriculture modernization programme	Tourism development program	Revenue mobilisation drive programme	Education infrastructure improvement programme	Health promotion programme	Inclusive development programme	Sustainable land use programme	Sustainable waste management	Sustainable water resources development and management programme	Telecommunication connectivity programme	Road improvement programme	Electrification and public safety programme	Community initiative development programme
Local economy development programme.		High	High	high	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Agriculture Modernization programme			low	high	Medium	Low	high	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Medium	Low
Tourism development programme				High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High	Medium	Low
Revenue mobilisation drive programme					Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High
Education infrastructure improvement programme						Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
Health promotion programme							High	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium

Inclusive development programme								Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Sustainable land use programme									High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium
Sustainable waste management										Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
Sustainable water resources development and management											Low	Low	Low	Low
Telecommunication connectivity programme												Low	Medium	Low
Road improvement programme													Medium	Medium
Electrification and public safety programme														Low
Community initiative development programme														

Annex 2: Maintenance Programme

MMDA/MDAs are expected to develop a maintenance programme to ensure that all infrastructure/assets are properly maintained within their respective jurisdiction. The table below provides a template for a maintenance programme.

OFFICE BUILDINGS MAINTENANCE PLAN 2026-2029

Table 1: Maintenance plan

Type of infrastructure/Assets	Type of Maintenance	Schedule of Maintenance Start date- End date	Estimated cost of Maintenance	Location	Responsibility
District Assembly Office Building	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2026	18,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works
Works Department Office	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2026	10,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works
District Court	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2026	8,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works
Physical Planning Office	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2026	8,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works

Agric Office	Department	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2026	8,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works
NADMO Department Office		Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2026	8,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works

OFFICE BULIDING MAINTENACE 2027

District Office Building	Assembly	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2027	18,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works
Works Office	Department	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2027	10,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works
District Court	Magistrate	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2027	8,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works
Physical Office	Planning	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2027	8,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works
Agric Office	Department	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2027	8,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works
NADMO Department Office		Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2027	8,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works

OFFICE BUILDING MAINTENANCE 2028

District	Assembly	Replacements,	Feb-March	18,000	Hemang	Central
Office Building		Repainting, Repairs	2028			Admin, Works
Works	Department	Replacements,	Feb-March	10,000	Hemang	Central
Office		Repainting, Repairs	2028			Admin, Works
District	Magistrate	Replacements,	Feb-March	8,000	Hemang	Central
Court		Repainting, Repairs	2028			Admin, Works
Physical	Planning	Replacements,	Feb-March	8,000	Hemang	Central
Office		Repainting, Repairs	2028			Admin, Works
Agric	Department	Replacements,	Feb-March	8,000	Hemang	Central
Office		Repainting, Repairs	2028			Admin, Works
NADMO		Replacements,	Feb-March	8,000	Hemang	Central
Department Office		Repainting, Repairs	2028			Admin, Works

OFFICE BUILDING MAINTENANCE 2029

District	Assembly	Replacements,	Feb-March	18,000	Hemang	Central
Office Building		Repainting, Repairs	2029			Admin, Works
Works	Department	Replacements,	Feb-March	10,000	Hemang	Central
Office		Repainting, Repairs	2029			Admin, Works

District Magistrate Court	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2029	8,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works
Old Assembly Block	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Feb-March 2029	8,000	Ajumako	Central Admin, Works

OFFICIAL BUNGALOWS MAINTENANCE 2026-2029

BUNGALOW MAINTENANCE 2026

Magistrate' Bungalow	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2026	10,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works
DCE'S Residence	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2026	15,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works
Nurse's Quarters	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2026	5,000	Wawase	Central Admin, Works

BUNGALOW MAINTENANCE 2027

Magistrate' Bungalow	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2027	10,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works
DCE'S Residence	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2027	15,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works

Nurse's Quarters	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2027	5,000	Wawase	Central Admin, Works
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BUNGALOW MAINTENANCE 2028

Magistrate' Bungalow	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2028	10,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works
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DCE'S Residence	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2028	15,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works
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Nurse's Quarters	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2028	5,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works
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BUNGALOW MAINTENANCE 2029

Magistrate' Bungalow	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2029	10,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works
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DCE'S Residence	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2029	15,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works
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Nurse's Quarters	Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jul-August 2029	5,000	Wawase	Central Admin, Works
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CLASSROOM BLOCKS AND CHPS COMPOUND MAINTENANCE 2025-2029

CLASSROOM BLOCKS AND CHPS COMPOUND MAINTENANCE 2026

CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2026	15,000	Nyamebekyere	Central Admin, Works
CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2026	15,000	Tefradjoa	Central Admin, Works
CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2026	15,000	Wawase	Central Admin, Works
Health Centre	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2026	15,000	Frami	Central Admin, Works
JHS Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2026	6,000	Ampenkro	Central Admin, Works
Classroom Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2026	4,000	Kwamoano	Central Admin, Works

Classroom Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2026	40,000	Nyamebekyere	Central Admin, Works
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CLASSROOM BLOCKS AND CHPS COMPOUND MAINTENANCE 2027

CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2027	15,000	Frami	Central Admin, Works
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CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2027	15,000	Bremang	Central Admin, Works
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CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2027	15,000	Atwerebonda	Central Admin, Works
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CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2027	15,000	Abeka Nkwanta	Central Admin, Works
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JHS Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2027	6,000	Paaso	Central Admin, Works
Classroom Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2027	4,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works
Classroom Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2027	40,000	Jukwa	Central Admin, Works

CLASSROOM BLOCKS AND CHPS COMPOUND MAINTENANCE 2028

CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2028	15,000	Betimore	Central Admin, Works
CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2028	15,000	Bakondidi	Central Admin, Works
CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2028	15,000	Wawase	Central Admin, Works

CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2028	15,000	Pepekrom	Central Admin, Works
JHS Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2028	6,000	District-Wide	Central Admin, Works
Classroom Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2028	4,000	Bekawopa	Central Admin, Works
Classroom Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2028	40,000	District-Wide	Central Admin, Works

CLASSROOM BLOCKS AND CHPS COMPOUND MAINTENANCE 2029

CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2029	15,000	Bakondidi	Central Admin, Works
CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2029	15,000	Watreso	Central Admin, Works

CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2029	15,000	Gyankobo	Central Admin, Works
CHPS Compound	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2029	15,000	Frami	Central Admin, Works
JHS Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2029	6,000	Mbem	Central Admin, Works
Classroom Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2029	4,000	Asamanso	Central Admin, Works
Classroom Block	Inspection, Replacements, Repainting, Repairs	Jan-March 2029	40,000	District-Wide	Central Admin, Works

ROAD MAINTENANCE PLAN 2025-2029

ROAD MAINTENANCE PLAN 2026

Road	1. Spot improvement,	Aug-Oct 2026	20,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works
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	reshaping, grading					
Road	Grass cutting, Clearing of weeds, spot improvement	Aug-Oct 2026	15,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works	
Feeder Roads	Reshaping, spot Improvement, grading	Aug-Oct 2026	20,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works	
Drains	Disilting, Reconstruction, Repairs	Aug-Oct 2026	7,000	Ayebiahwe, Ensukesekyir Maim	Central Admin, Works	
Bridges	Reconstruction, filling	Aug-Oct 2026	20,000	Amuzah	Central Admin, Works	

ROAD MAINTENANCE PLAN 2027

Road	Spot improvement, reshaping, grading	Aug-Oct 2027	20,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works
Road	Grass cutting, Clearing of weeds, spot improvement	Aug-Oct 2027	15,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works

Feeder Roads	Reshaping, spot improvement, grading	Aug-Oct 2027	20,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works
Drains	Disilting, Reconstruction, Repairs	Aug-Oct 2027	7,000	Ayebiahwe, Ensukesekyir Maim	Central Admin, Works
Bridges	Reconstruction, filling	Aug-Oct 2027	20,000	Amuzah	Central Admin, Works

ROAD MAINTENANCE PLAN 2028

Road	Spot improvement, reshaping, grading	Aug-Oct 2028	20,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works
Road	Grass cutting, Clearing of weeds, spot improvement	Aug-Oct 2028	15,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works
Feeder Roads	Reshaping, spot improvement, grading	Aug-Oct 2028	20,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works

Drains	Disilting, Reconstruction, Repairs	Aug-Oct 2028	7,000	Ampnkro	Central Admin, Works
Bridges	Reconstruction, filling	Aug-Oct 2028	20,000	Ayibiahwe	Central Admin, Works
ROAD MAINTENANCE PLAN 2029					
Road	Spot improvement, reshaping, grading	Aug-Oct 2029	20,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works
Road	Grass cutting, Clearing of weeds, spot improvement	Aug-Oct 2029	15,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works
Feeder Roads	Reshaping, spot Improvement, grading	Aug-Oct 2029	20,000	Selected Roads	Central Admin, Works
Drains	Disilting, Reconstruction, Repairs	Aug-Oct 2029	7,000	Onyibontoa	Central Admin, Works
Bridges	Reconstruction, filling	Aug-Oct 2029	20,000	Kweku Dadzie	Central Admin, Works

BORE-HOLE MAINTENANCE 2026-2029

BORE-HOLE MAINTENANCE 2026

Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2026	10,000	10	Selected communities	Central Admin, Works
Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2026	2,000		Natibi	Central Admin, Works
Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2026	2,000		Mahamakra	Central Admin, Works

BORE-HOLE MAINTENANCE 2027

Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2027	10,000	10	Selected communities	Central Admin, Works
Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2027	2,000		Nsutem	Central Admin, Works
Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2027	2,000		Nyamebikyere	Central Admin, Works

BORE-HOLE MAINTENANCE 2028

Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2029	10,000	10	Selected communities	Central Admin, Works
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Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2029	2,000	Watreso	Central Admin, Works
Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2029	2,000	Hemang	Central Admin, Works
BORE-HOLE MAINTENANCE 2029					
Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2029	10,000	10 Selected communities	Central Admin, Works
Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2029	2,000	Onomakwa	Central Admin, Works
Bore-holes	Inspection, repairs	Sep-Oct 2029	2,000	Apokwa	Central Admin, Works

Annex.3: Resolution of the General Assembly

A RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE TWIFO HEMANG LOWER DENKYIRA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY TO ADOPT THE 2026–2029 MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

WHEREAS Articles 240 and 245 of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480), and the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) mandate the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly to initiate, prepare, coordinate, and implement Medium-Term Development Plans for the District;

AND WHEREAS the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly has, in accordance with law and applicable policy guidelines, duly prepared the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan through a participatory planning process involving relevant stakeholders.

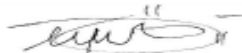
AND WHEREAS the draft 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan has been subjected to stakeholder consultations and a public hearing in compliance with the guidelines of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC);

NOW THEREFORE, the General Assembly of the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly, at a duly convened meeting held on the 18th day of December, 2025, hereby adopts and approves the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan for implementation within the District;

AND IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the District Chief Executive is hereby authorised to transmit the adopted Plan to the Central Regional Coordinating Council and the National Development Planning Commission for consideration and approval in accordance with law.

PASSED BY RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HON. NAPOLEON OWUSU ASANTE ADJEI
PRESIDING MEMBER
TWIFO HEMANG LOWER DENKYIRA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



Date: 23rd December, 2025

HON. PATRICK FIABLE
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
TWIFO HEMANG LOWER DENKYIRA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



Date: 23rd December, 2025

Annex.4: Public Hearing Report

REPORT ON PUBLIC HEARING STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION (2026–2029 MTDP)

In accordance with the provisions of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480), the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and the guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly (THLDDA) conducted a Public Hearing and stakeholder consultation to solicit inputs into the preparation of the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP).

The Public Hearing formed part of the participatory planning process to ensure that the views, concerns and development priorities of stakeholders were adequately reflected in the MTDP.

The specific objectives of the Public Hearing were to:

Present the draft priority development issues and proposed interventions to stakeholders.

Obtain stakeholder inputs, comments and recommendations on the draft MTDP.

Promote transparency, accountability and ownership of the development planning process.

Ensure compliance with NDPC requirements on participatory planning.

Date and Venue

Date: 29th October 2025

Venue: Assembly Hall

District: Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District

Stakeholders Present

The Public Hearing was attended by a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including:

Traditional Authorities

Assembly Members

Heads of Decentralised Departments

Representatives of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)

Women and Youth Groups

Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

The inputs from stakeholders have significantly strengthened the quality and relevance of the MTDP.

Certification

We hereby certify that this Public Hearing and stakeholder consultation was duly conducted in accordance with NDPC guidelines and the outcomes were incorporated into the final 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan of the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly.



HON. PATRICK FIABILE
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
TWIFO HEMANG LOWER DENKYIRA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



MAWULI DOE
DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER
TWIFO HEMANG LOWER DENKYIRA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY