



Republic of Ghana



AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2026 – 2029)

UNDER THE

MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

**“RESETTING-GHANA AGENDA – CREATING JOBS, ENSURING
ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROMOTING SHARED PROSPERITY”**

(2026-2029)

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**AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH
DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

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Kindly, quote the number and the date in case of reply

Our Ref No. : AKNDA-DI/20/04

Your Ref No. : _____

Date : 22 - 12 - 2025

SUBMISSION OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

We submit herewith, the Draft District Medium-Term Development Plan, 2026-2029 of the Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly for your consideration and necessary action, please.

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FOREWORD

FOREWORD

Prior to the establishment of the Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly, there existed the then Afigya Kwabre District which catered for the current Afigya Kwabre North District and Afigya Kwabre South District. The Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly was established by Legislative Instrument 2334 and was inaugurated on the 15th March, 2018. The AKNDA is located in the central part of Ashanti Region with Boamang as its capital. The District covers a land area of approximately 358.52km² representing 1.5 percent of the total land size of the region (24,370.5km²). The District is close to the main Kumasi – Offinso road with a distance of about 35.0km from the District capital to the central business district of Kumasi. The Afigya Kwabre North District is an agrarian District with about 55.0 percent of its population into Agriculture. Commerce, industry and service absorbs the remaining percentage of the population.

The District is gifted with two geological formations namely the Voltaian and Dahomeyan formations. The climatic nature of District is semi-deciduous forest zone which is characterized by a relatively a high rainfall. The soil types coupled with the conducive climatic conditions in the District are greater assets of converting the raw state of the agricultural activities to industrialization.

The preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan, 2026-2029 was based on the planning guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). Series of community engagements were held across all the communities to capture all the development needs and aspirations of the people. The various stakeholders such as Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Assembly Members, CSOs, Religious Leaders, Artisans, PWDs, Media, Women groups, Opinion Leaders, and among others were integral part in the preparation of the plan.

The mandate of the AKNDA is to see to the improvement of the quality of life of every inhabitant that stays within its area of jurisdiction. In lieu of this, the District Medium Term Development Plan focuses on four development dimensions which are: Social Development, Economic Development, Environment and Human Settlement Development as well as Governance and Institutional Development. These development dimensions will be translating in developing the education, health, sanitation, roads, electricity, security, potable water, Local Economic Development, disaster preparedness, recreational and employment needs of the people. They will also deal with climate change issues, gender issues, child protection issues and also providing support to vulnerable groups especially persons with disability, women,

children and the aged. Hence, the DMTDP 2026-2029 addresses all the identified 40 development issues emanating from all the 27 communities in the District. These positivity in growth will accordingly meet the demand of the population to provide bases for solution to issues across all sectors of the District's economy.

In furtherance, the DMTDP focuses on the Strategic Environmental Assessment, sources of finance and the cost of financing the plan. The implementation of the plan will be translating into practicality from the Annual Action Plans for 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029 as well as its corresponding Composite Budgets and Procurement Plans. The various stakeholders such as Traditional authorities, Assembly Members, CSOs, DPCU, Opinion Leaders, and among others will be involved in the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation approach, which will be implemented through Social Accountability Programmes such as Town Hall Meetings and Community Public Hearings. The Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly in the course of fulfilling its uttermost responsibility of achieving the overall development of the entire District thus, creates an enabling environment and makes a clarion call to all stakeholders, private investors, donors, and all other development oriented organisations to efficiently utilize this Plan for the development of the quality of life of the people in the District.



.....
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DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

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List of Acronyms

AAP	:	Annual Action Plan
AKDA	:	Afigya Kwabre District/Assembly
AKNDA	:	Afigya Kwabre North District/Assembly
ARCC	:	Ashanti Regional Co-ordinating Council
BAC	:	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	:	Basic Education Examination Certificate
CDP	:	Community Development Plans
CHAG	:	Christian Health Association of Ghana
CHRAJ	:	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CIC	:	Community Information Centre
CP	:	Child Protection
CRC	:	Citizen Report Card
CSC	:	Community Score Card
CWSA	:	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DABD	:	District Advisory Board on Disability
D/A	:	District Assembly
DACF	:	District Assemblies Common Fund
DACF-RFG	:	District Assemblies Common Fund-Responsive Factor Grant
DAIDSC	:	District AIDS Committee
DCD	:	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	:	District Chief Executive
DCPC	:	District Child Protection Committee
DDF	:	District Development Facility
DEHU	:	District Environmental Health Unit
DHC	:	District Health Committee
DEOC	:	District Education Oversight Committee
DHIS	:	District Health Insurance Scheme
DICSFP	:	District Implementation Committee on School Feeding Programme
DISEC	:	District Security Committee
DLEAPIC	:	District LEAP Implementation Committee
DMTDP	:	District Medium-Term Development Plan
DP	:	Development Partner
DPAT	:	District Performance Assessment Tool
DPCU	:	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DSWCD	:	District Social Welfare and Community Development
DSPC	:	District Spatial Planning Committee
DTC	:	District Tender Committee
DWST	:	District Water and Sanitation Team
EC	:	Electoral Commission of Ghana
ECG	:	Electricity Company of Ghana
EPA	:	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	:	Expanded Programme of Immunization
FBOs	:	Farmer Based Organisations
GHS	:	Ghana Health Service
GoG	:	Government of Ghana
GPSNP	:	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project
HR	:	Human Resource
ICT	:	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	:	Internally Generated Funds

ISD	:	Information Services Department
ISSOP	:	Inter-Sectoral Standard Operating Procedures
JHS	:	Junior High School
KG	:	Kindergarten
LEAP	:	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LED	:	Local Economic Development
LGS	:	Local Government Service
MAG	:	Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana Programme
MIS	:	Management Information System
MLGDRD	:	Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development
MOE	:	Ministry of Education
MP	:	Member of Parliament
MPCF	:	Member of Parliament Common Fund
MTDP	:	Medium Term Development Plan
MSMEs	:	Medium Scale and Middle Enterprises
NADMO	:	National Disaster Management Organization
NBSSI	:	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	:	National Commission for Civic Education
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organization
MTNDPF	:	Medium Term National Development Policy Framework
OHLGS	:	Office of the Head of Local Government Service
OPD	:	Out-Patient Department
PFM	:	Public Financial Management
PHC	:	Population and Housing Census
PM&E	:	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PNC	:	Post Natal Care
PPP	:	Public-Private Partnership
PWDs	:	Persons With Disabilities
RCC	:	Regional Coordinating Council
RHC	:	Rural Health Clinic
SDGs	:	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	:	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SGBV	:	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SHS	:	Senior High School
SMEs	:	Small Medium Enterprises
SWOT	:	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat
UHC	:	Universal Health Coverage
UNFCCC	:	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
YEA	:	Youth Employment Agency

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Section 12 (3) of the Local Governance Act, 1993 (Act 936) established District Assemblies as planning authority and therefore be responsible for the overall development of the district. The body responsible for carrying out the development planning functions of the District Assembly is the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) as mandated in the Legislative Instrument (LI 2232).

Section 10 (3) of Act 480 requires that the development planning activities undertaken by MMDAs shall be based on guidelines issued by the NDPC. Besides, section 10 (5), also provides that MMDAs shall ensure that the plans are compatible with National Development goals as articulated in the National Development Policy Framework of the government issued by NDPC.

The District was therefore required to conduct a comprehensive performance review of the implementation of the DMTDP implemented within the last four years (2022 – 2025) to assess the achievements of stated goals and objectives and their impacts on the development of the District. The performance review assessment revealed lessons that could be learnt to guide preparation and implementation of the current DMTDP (2026-2029).

The Process of the Plan Preparation

The preparation started with formation of a team out of the membership of the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) to lead the process. The composition of the team is presented below:

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. District Coordinating Director, | Chairperson |
| 2. District Budget Officer, | Member |
| 3. District Finance Officer, | Member |
| 4. District Works Engineer (Head of Works Dept.), | Member |
| 5. District Directory of Education, | Member |
| 6. District Director of Health, | Member |
| 7. Physical Planning Officer | Member |
| 8. District Director of Agriculture, | Member |
| 9. Head, Social Welfare and Community Development, | Member |
| 10. District Devt. Planning Officer | Member Secretary |

However, it should be stated that due to many constraints including inadequate funds and logistics for conducting the activities, most of these team members didn't play major role in some of the processes especially the field activities.

The Team followed the Plan Preparation Guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission to prepare this document. As mentioned earlier, a performance review was conducted on the previous DMTDP (2022-2025), followed by compilation of the current situation of the District to identify development gaps/issues to be addressed. After identification of the gaps, the Team visited the various Electoral Areas in the District and solicited the communities' needs and aspirations. At those forums, various stakeholders comprising of traditional leaders, Assembly Members, religious leaders, Unit Committee Members, Local NGOs, farmers, women groups and the general public among others were invited and participated in the process.

Thereafter, the submitted communities' needs and aspirations were harmonised with the identified gaps from the performance review and compilation of the existing situation. These harmonised issues therefore were prioritised with appropriate tools to serve as basis for formulation of goals, objectives, programmes and projects to address the issues.

Also, two public hearings were organized in accordance with guidelines provided by NDPC and the reports are attached as appendices.

It should be mentioned that the Assembly relied on technical guidance of the Ashanti Regional Coordinating Council, especially the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU) and the NDPC.

Finally, it should be stated that, though the Plan preparation was facilitated by the Team, the entire DPCU considered and approved the document and thus takes responsibility and owns the DMTDP. Besides, the draft Plan was presented to the General Assembly for adoption and it was adopted. Therefore, the DMTDP is a working document of the Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly.

Development Focus or Direction of the DMTDP 2022-2025

The Afigya Kwabre North District is one of the rural and deprived districts in the 43 MMDAs in the Ashanti region. This means that the District is confronted with a lot of developmental issues ranging from education, health, water, telecommunication, energy, transportation, revenue among others. Undoubtedly, every indication shows that the district has a lot on its hands to do.

Therefore, considering the enormous of issues to be dealt with and the limited resources available to the Assembly, projects and programmes have been planned across the various sectors for implementation. The rationale is to address issues in bits across the various sectors in the District. However, priority would be given to social development interventions that will provide basic facilities for decent livelihood. Some of the prioritized areas are presented below:

- Provision of educational infrastructure such as classroom blocks, teachers' bungalows and furniture for classrooms,
- Provision of health infrastructure such as CHPS-Compounds, bungalows for health personnel, medical equipment, among others,
- Provision of potable water such as mechanized boreholes, and boreholes with hand pumps,
- Promotion of Local Economic Development (LED) through training and direct Assembly investment,
- Facilitate for expansion of telecommunication services and electricity coverage,
- Supporting farmers through provision of extension services and training,
- Ensuring that the road networks in the District are in good shape for convenient transportation.

Notwithstanding the above projects and programmes, there are many projects and programmes that are beneficial to the good people of the Afigya Kwabre North District in the Plan.

Also, to be able to measure success and failure, a number of goals and objectives have been set in the Plan. Besides, indicators for measuring of objectives have been formulated and incorporated into the monitoring and evaluation section of the Plan. Again, to ensure publicity of the DMTDP, communication strategies have been clearly stated for dissemination.

Financing the DMTDP (2022-2025)

The funds for implementation of activities in this MTDP will be sourced from the traditional funding sources available to the District Assembly. These sources are: District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), District Assemblies' Common Fund-Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), Internally Generated Fund (IGF), Government of Ghana Transfers (GoG), and Development Partners (DP).

The total estimated cost of the DMTDP from 2026 to 2029 is **One Hundred and Eighty-Eight Million, Two Hundred and Forty-Three Thousand, Four Hundred and Nine-Four Ghana Cedis, Fifty Pesewas (GH¢188,243,494.50).**

However, the unfortunate situation is the Assembly's inability to generate adequate revenue internally due to its rural nature and lack of major revenue generating items. The situation is such that some administrative cost are even funded from the DACF. So, the major funding source for implementation of projects and programmes is the DACF-RFG. Besides, Development Partners also support in implementation of the Plan. However, the 2025 DACF releases have seen a tremendous increases and if that continues, it will help the Assembly to implement its development priorities without much difficulty.

CHAPTER ONE

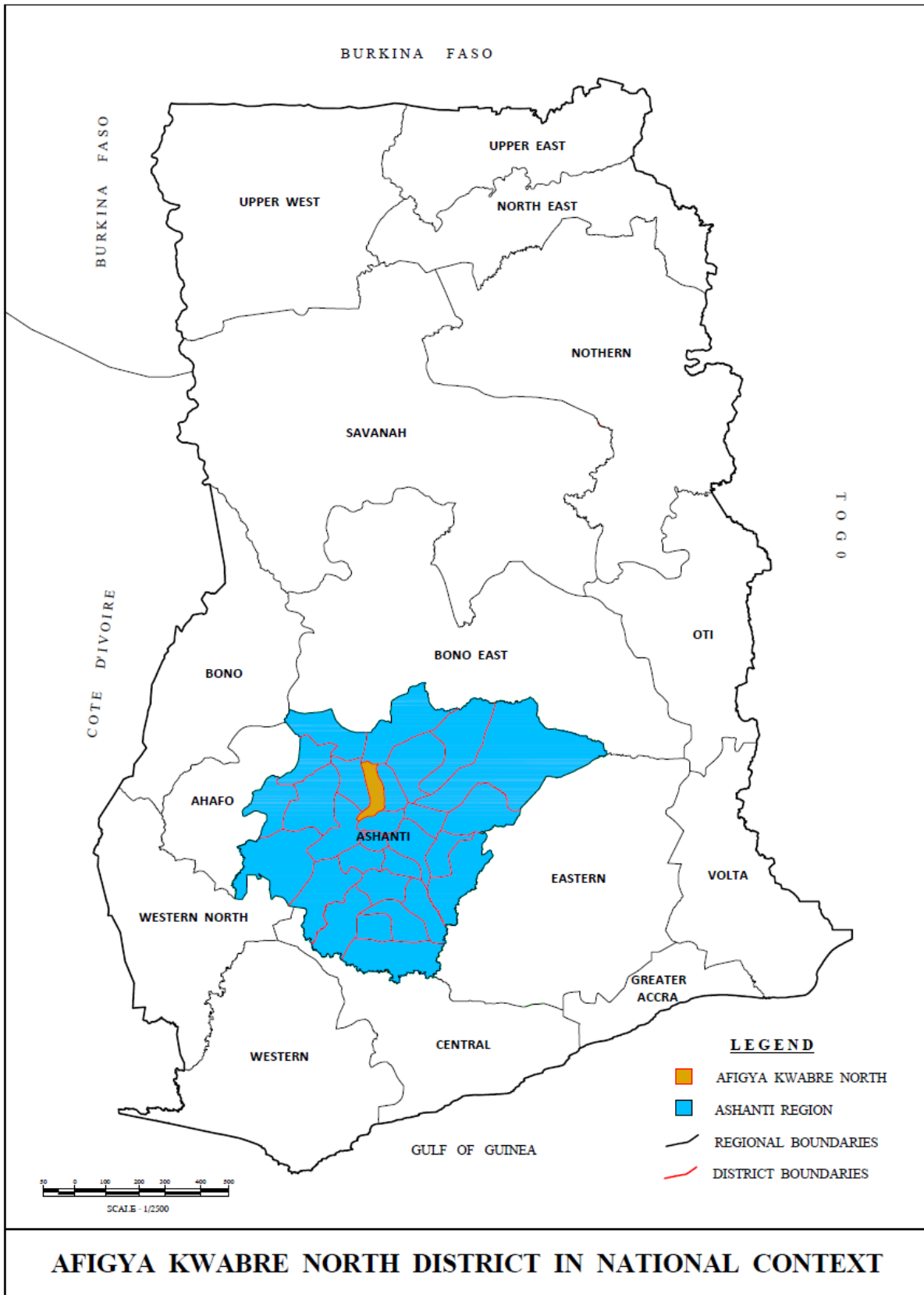
GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Historical Background of the District

The Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly (AKNDA) was created by a Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2334 in 2017. The District is located in the central part of the Ashanti Region covering an area of approximately 270.0km² representing 1.1 percent of the entire area of the Ashanti Region (24,389 km²). The District was created out of the defunct Afigya Kwabre District Assembly in 2017 in pursuance to the decentralisation programme in Ghana. The AKNDA was inaugurated on Thursday, 15th March, 2018. Its capital is sited at Boamang, about 35.0 kilometres from central part of Kumasi and lies on the main Ahenkro-Kyekyewere road. The District has 27 communities, which are divided into three Area Councils and further sub-divided into 15 Electoral Areas. Politically and administratively, the District covers the entire Afigya Kwabre North Constituency. Afigya Kwabre was adopted name for the District because the people hail from Afigya (after River Offin) and Kwabre (before River Offin).

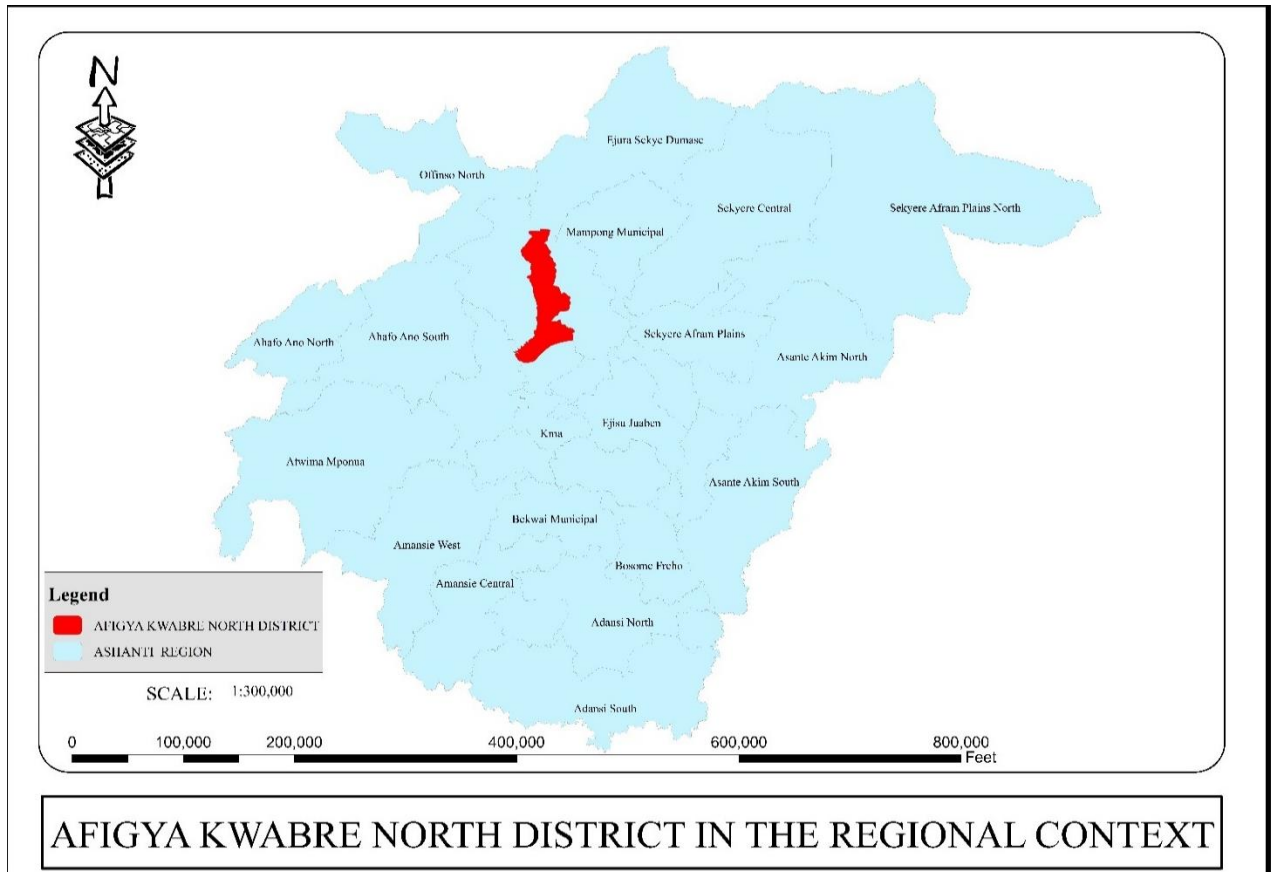
The District lies between latitudes 6°40'N and 7°17'N and longitudes 1°70'W and 1°55'W. The District shares boundaries with five districts, in the North with Ejura-Sekyedumasi Municipal, Afigya Kwabre South District to the South, Sekyere South District to the East and Atwima Nwabiagya North District and Offinso South Municipal to the West all in the Ashanti Region. The location of the District falls within the forest zone of Ghana. However, the location of the District in Ashanti Region offers it the opportunity to interact with some established urban centres like Suame, Kronum and Afrancho. Its proximity to Kumasi and other urban centres presents an immense potential for marketing of agricultural produce which is the dominant economic activity of the people in the District. Boamang, the capital is more in the North-west of the District, about 35.0km from Kumasi. Figure 1.1, Figure 1.2 and Figure 1.3 shows the Afigya Kwabre North District Maps in the National, Regional and District context respectively.

Figure 1.1: Afigya Kwabre North District in the National Context



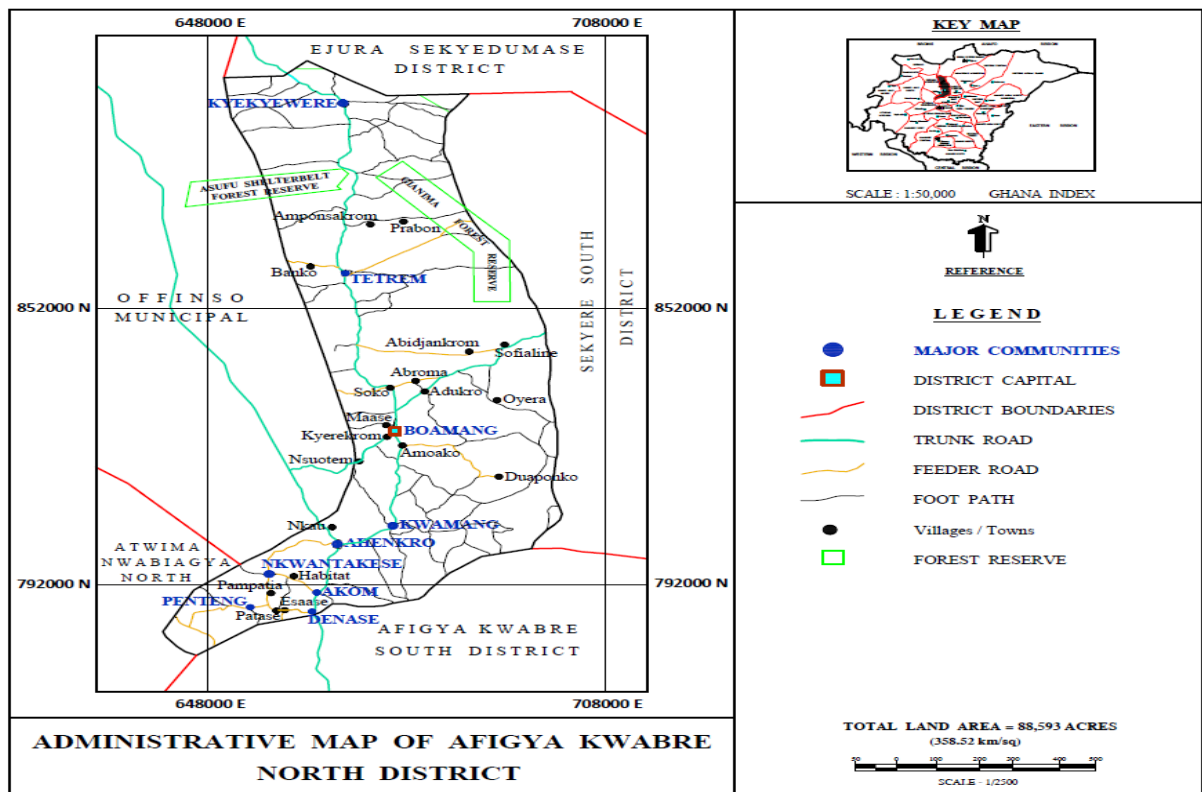
Source: DPCU-AKND, 2025

Figure 1.2: Afigya Kwabre North District in the Regional Context



Source: DPCU-AKND, 2025

Figure 1.3: Afigya Kwabre North District Map



Source: DPCU-AKND, 2025

1.1 Vision of the District

The Assembly is envisioned “To become a highly professional and responsive Local Government Authority that provides basic public services which meet the development needs of the people within the Authority’s jurisdiction”.

1.2 Mission of the District

The mission of the Assembly is “To strategically formulate plans and programmes through citizens’ participation for effective mobilization of human, material and financial resources to bring about a qualitative change in the physical environment and the livelihoods of the people in the District”.

1.3 Functions of the District

The functions of the District Assembly, like all other MMDAs, basically derived from its Legislative Instrument 2334, (2017) as mandated by the Local Governance Act 2016, (Act 936) and the Legislative Instrument 1961, (2009). The Assembly exercises political and administrative authority, provides guidance, gives direction to, and supervises all other administrative authorities in the District. In addition, the Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions as outlined in the Act 936 (2016). These functions, which are broadly aimed at attaining the vision and fulfilling the mission of improving the quality of life of the people in the District as stipulated in Section 12 to 16 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), are to:

- Be responsible for the overall development of the District.
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the District.
- Promote Local Economic Development (LED) activities in the District.
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the District and remove any obstacles to initiative and development.
- Sponsor the education of students from the District to fill particular manpower needs of the District especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students.
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the District.

- Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the District.
- Be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the District.
- Ensure ready access to courts in the District for the promotion of justice.
- Act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the District.
- Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluates their impact on the people’s development, the District and National economy.
- 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.
- Perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.

1.4 Core Value of the District Assembly

The core values of the Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly are in line with that of the Local Government Service which are stated below.

- i. Accountability,
- ii. Client-oriented,
- iii. Creativity,
- iv. Diligence,
- v. Discipline,
- vi. Equity,
- vii. Integrity,
- viii. Innovativeness,
- ix. Commitment,
- x. Anonymity,
- xi. Timeliness,
- xii. Permanence
- xiii. Loyalty
- xiv. Impartiality, and
- xv. Transparency.

1.4 Political Structure of the Assembly

The Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly derives its authority as the highest administrative and political body exercising deliberative, legislative and executive functions from the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and was established by Legislative Instrument 2334 in 2017. The Assembly currently has 24 members and composed of District Chief Executive (DCE), Member of Parliament (MP), 15 Elected and 7 appointed Assembly Members. Currently, the Assembly is made up of twenty-one (21) Males (87.5%) and three (3) Females (12.5%). The Member of Parliament is an Ex-officio Member with the Heads of Departments providing technical direction for policy formulation and implementation. The District Chief Executive is both the political and administrative head of the District.

The Assembly performs its function through the Executive Committee and its seven Sub-committees. The Executive Committee exercises executive, administrative and coordinating functions of the Assembly while the Sub-committees gather and deliberate on issues that relate to their functions. The Executive Committee consists of nine members made up of DCE, five Mandatory Sub-committee Chairpersons, one Ad-hoc Sub-committee Chairperson and Two Other elected Assembly Members, one of whom must be a woman. The District Chief Executive chairs this committee and the secretary is the District Co-ordinating Director. The Assembly has all the five mandatory Sub-committees and two others namely: Justice and Security, Development Planning, Finance and Administration, Works, Social Services, Agriculture, and Environmental Sub-committees.

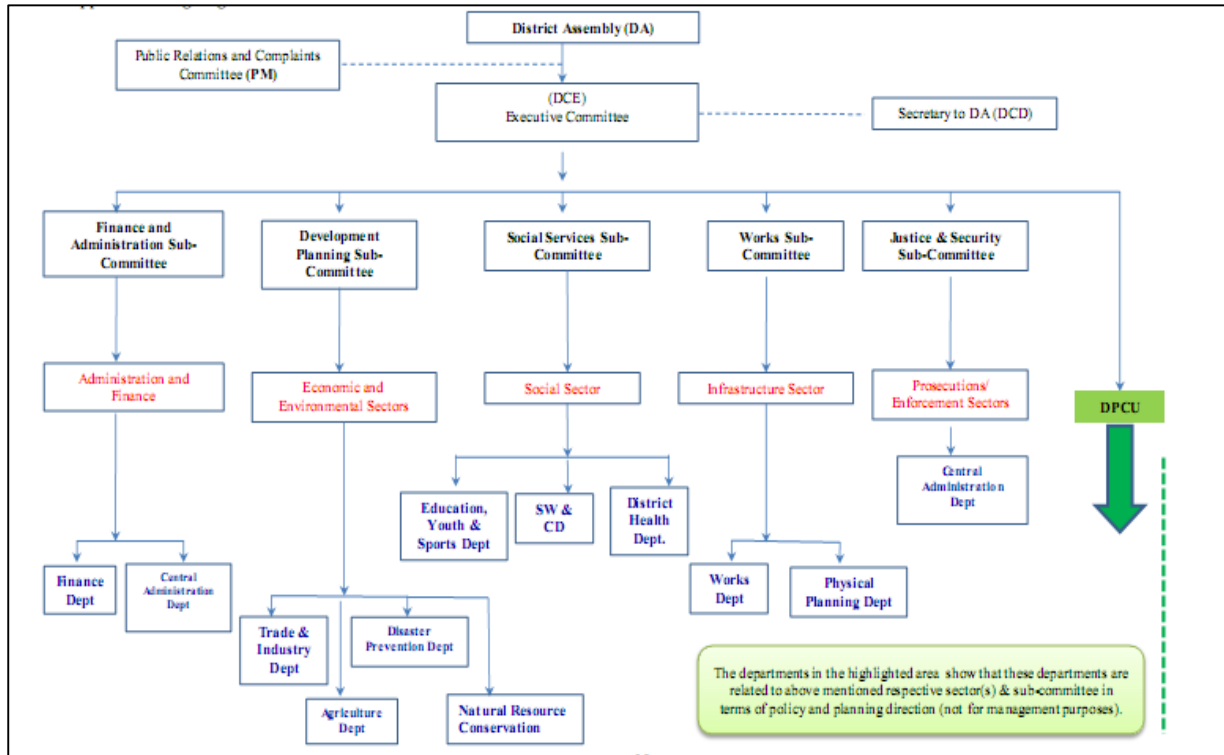
By law, the Assembly meets at least three times in a year upon a call to meeting by the Presiding Member. The Presiding Member presides over the business of the Assembly and is elected for a period of two-year term. The office of the Presiding Member is responsible for the administrative functions of the General Assembly meetings and is supported by the seven Sub-committees of the Executive Committee.

There is also a Public Relations and Compliant Committee to receive and address complains and concerns of aggrieved persons against actions of members and staff of the Assembly. The Presiding Member chairs this committee.

To ensure administrative efficiency and effectiveness, the District Chief Executive is supported by a Secretariat or the Central Administration referred to as the Office of the District Assembly, headed by the District Co-ordinating Director (DCD). The Co-ordinating Director reports to the District Chief Executive and is responsible for day-to-day administration of the Assembly.

The Co-ordinating Director is also in charge of all Heads of the Decentralised Department in the District. These functions and practices of the Assembly are clearly defined in the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and the Model Standing Order for the conduct of Assembly Meetings. Figure 1.4 shows the organogram of the Assembly's committees in the District.

Figure 1.4: Organogram of Sub-committees of Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly



Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025

1.5 Administrative Structure of the Assembly

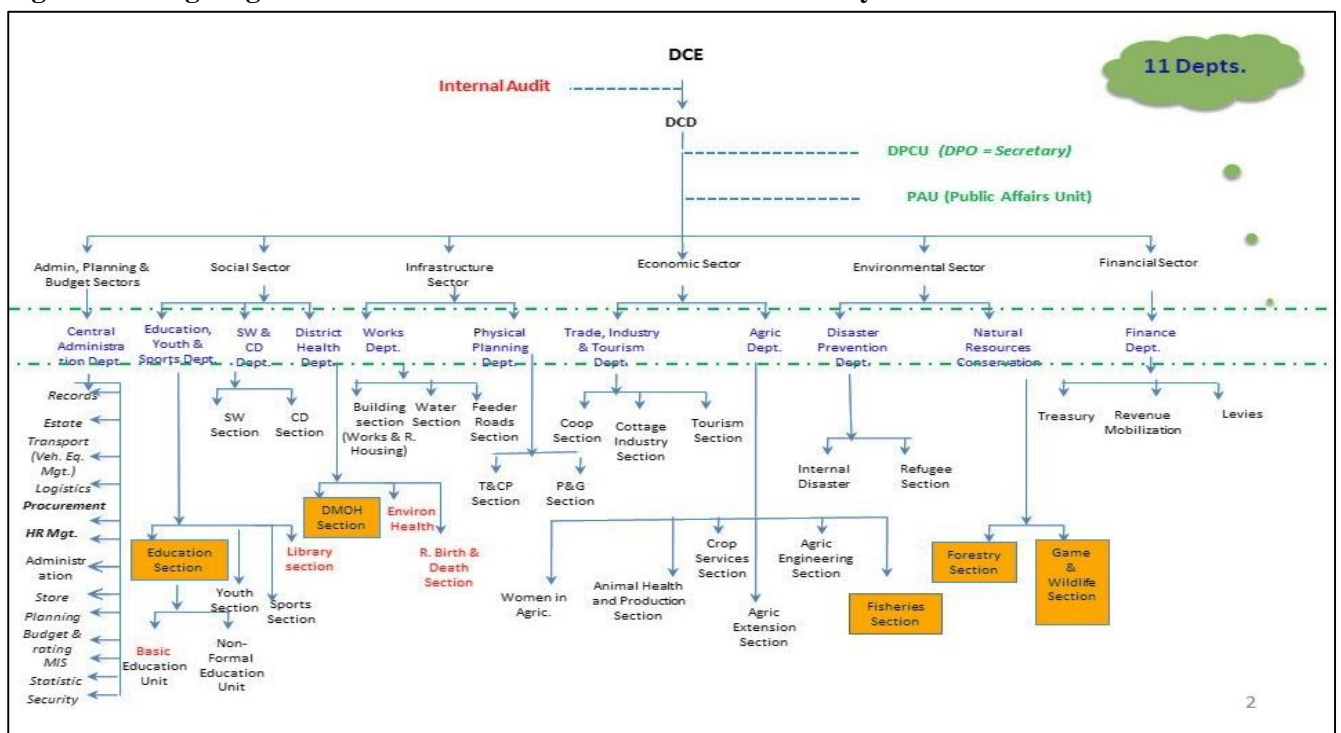
With the enactment of LI 1961 (2009), the administrative structure of the District is made up of 11 Departments namely; Central Administration, Finance, Physical Planning, Works, Education, Youth and Sports, Health, Social Welfare and Community Development, Agriculture, Trade and Industry, Disaster Prevention and Natural Resources Conservation. Administratively, the functions of these departments are clearly stated in the LI 1961 (2009). Aside the 11 departments mentioned, Human Resource department and department of Births and Deaths are also established and operational in the District. The relationship between the Assembly and these departments is consultative as shown in the organogram in Figure 1.5.

In addition, the District has 11 Advisory Committees, which provide advisory roles to the District Chief Executive on policy matters relating to service delivery and specific programmes. These include District Security Committee (DISEC), District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC), District Tender Committee (DTC), District Spatial Planning Committee (DSPC), District Health Committee (DHC) and District AIDS Committee (DAIDSC). The rest are District Child Protection Committee (DCPC),

District Advisory Board on Disability (DABD), District LEAP Implementation Committee (DLEAPIC), District Implementation Committee on School Feeding Programme (DICSFP) and District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST).

A number of specialised institutions and agencies are also established in the District to complement the District Assembly in the provision of social and economic services to the people. These include Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG), Electoral Commission of Ghana (EC), District Court, National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), Youth Employment Agency (YEA), Stool Lands, Cocoa Agencies, National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Non-Formal Education Division and among others.

Figure 1.5: Organogram of Administrative Structure of the Assembly



Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025

1.6 Structure of the Plan

This District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2026-2029) is structured into eight chapters. This is different from the immediate past one (DMTDP 2022-2025) which had seven chapters. Therefore, the structure of this plan is presented as follows.

Chapter one of the Plan presents the general introduction of the DMTDP which includes the background of the District Assembly, the vision, mission, functions, and locational map of the District. It also provides an overview of the structure and content of the Plan.

Chapter two of the Plan presents the performance review of the previous DMTDP (2022-2025) on its outcome and impacts indicators over the four years period. Besides, it talks about the current situation of the District in terms of existing conditions based on available data and their implications for development. It also presents some identified development issues/gaps to be harmonised with communities' needs and aspirations to be prioritised for redress within the plan period.

Also, chapter three of the Plan presents tools that were used for prioritization of the identified development issues/gaps. It again gives brief narrative on how the prioritization was done and the effectiveness of the tools used.

Chapter four of the Plan also presents the formulated goals, objectives, and strategies of the District that are linked to the objectives of the national policy framework to resolve development issues within the spatial development framework and structural plans of the District.

Chapter five of the Plan also presents the composite development programmes for the four years period and their estimated associated cost with revenue mobilization strategies. It again contains the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of formulated programmes and projects.

Chapter six also presents activities (being it projects and/or programmes) formulated for implementation in the Annual Action Plans for the four years period.

Chapter seven of the Plan also presents the approaches and principles as basis for the conduct of Monitoring and Evaluation in the District by the DPCU and DA stakeholders. It discusses the roles of the various stakeholders, the capacity of the Assembly to undertake M&E, the set indicators to measure achievements, and calendar to guide implementation of M&E.

Finally, chapter eight of the Plan presents the communication strategies for publicity of the DMTDP. It contains steps to be undertaken to disseminate the plan to the appropriate stakeholders and promotion of dialogue between the district and other stakeholders.

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS AND PERFORMANCE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter of the Plan is divided into two major sections. The first section deals with the performance review of the previous medium term development plan based on the policy framework entitled ‘**An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All II**’ (2022-2025). Besides, the second section deals with the current profile of the district based on thorough situational analysis of development issues and any other relevant features of the district that inform development. Gaps/issues that need to be resolved and also strengths and opportunities that can be harnessed to enhance development and their implications are captured under this section.

2.1 Performance Review of Implementation of DMTDP 2022-2025

To begin the planning process it is necessary to assess and ascertain the impact and outcomes of previous interventions carried out in the 2022-2025 plan. This review is based on the first three years of implementation of the *Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All II* (DMTDP 2022-2025). The final year’s (2025) assessment will be done in 2026 within the 2025 Annual Progress Report.

The main focus of the DMTDP 2022-2025 of the Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly was to make sure that the people have access to infrastructural development, enough and affordable foods, quality education, better health care delivery system, good drinking water, improved fiscal resource mobilisation, strengthened sub-district structures, proper security, marginalised and vulnerable empowerment to ultimately take part in the decision-making.

The sources of information for the performance review included the Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports of implementing departments of the Assembly, Mid-term, Terminal and Participatory Evaluation Reports, and Baseline Study Reports to assess the extent of implementation and their outcomes and impacts in the district. Maps were used to provide visual explanations to the locations of all the physical projects in the District.

2.1.1 Performance Review of Programmes and Projects, 2022-2025

The review process covers all the programmes, projects and activities captured in the various development dimensions in the Composite Annual Action Plans during the plan implementation period. It also included the performances under the various cross-cutting issues

such as HIV/AIDS, gender, environment, climate change, population, social protection programmes and among others.

The review process took into consideration the extent or level of implementation of the proposed programmes, projects and activities; whether they were fully or partially implemented or not implemented at all and whether the formulated policy objectives in relation to the indicators were achieved and reasons for any deviations in terms of implementation and set targets. The outcome and impacts information were disaggregated as much as possible.

The performance review covered 25 Core Indicators which were adopted from NDPC formulated indicators and other 42 important District Specific Indicators formulated by the DPCU to measure achievement of objectives and goals. It is also worth mentioning that the assessment was done covering the first three years (2022-2024) because the last year which is 2025 is still being implemented. After the assessment, the District was able to record 80.6 percent achievement from the impact and outcome assessment conducted on the 67 indicators used for the measurement of implementation of the 355 programmes, projects and activities of the DMTDP 2022-2025. These successes were recorded as a result of prudent use of financial resources available to the Assembly. The achievements recorded under all the 67 indicators, clearly show the level of success in the achievement of the District's goals and objectives. These have resulted into the building of a prosperous society, creating opportunities for all, safeguarding the natural environment and ensuring a resilient built environment. Besides, it has also ensure maintaining a stable, united and safe society in the District. It is worth mentioning that all the programmes, projects and activities implemented were from the DMTDP, 2022-2025. Table 2.1 provides a summary of performance on implementation of projects and programmes by aggregating the outcome of implementation for the past three years.

It is worth noting that the Assembly was able to achieve most of its planned targets through disciplined implementation of projects and programmes in the DMTDP with effective monitoring and supervision. Besides, the Assembly was able to mobilize funding for its projects mostly through lobbying central government agencies, and the private sector through public-private partnerships.

Key among the achievements as presented in the Table 2.1 are listed below:

- Significant increase in agricultural productivity
- A significant number of new jobs (3,593) have been created within the period mostly through the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project implemented in the district.

- A substantial increase in Internally Generated Funds (IGF) within the period through implementation of Revenue Improvement Action Plan.
- Appreciable improvement in enrolment levels of basic schools through implementation of educational facilities such as school buildings, provision desks, expansion of school feeding programme, among others.
- Improvement in access to potable water through provision of mechanized boreholes across the district.
- Expansion in access to improved sanitation services through regular waste collection and management and provision of public toilets in major communities across the district and sensitization.
- Improvement in the health wellbeing of the populace through provision of health infrastructure and interventions.
- Improvement in access to electricity within the period through implementation of electricity expansion interventions.
- Slight reduction in reported cases of crime and disasters within the period in the district.
- Improvement in communities having approved planning schemes to ensure orderly developments in the settlements.
- Significant improvement in number of SMEs supported through training which also resulted in creation of new jobs.

However, few targets have not been achieved due to the inability of the Assembly to mobilize adequate funds to implement all of its planned projects and programmes in the DMTDP (2022-2025).

Table 2.1: Performance Review of Projects and Programmes Implemented from the DMTDP (2022-2025) as at the end of 2024.

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks	
				Year	Data		
Economic Development	1. Change in yields of selected crops and livestock (metric tons)						
	i. Maize	6,961	27,984	2024	28,188.64	Target achieved even before the end of 2025.	
	ii. Rice (milled)	3,883	15,611	2024	12,414.79	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.	
	iii. Millet	415	1,667	2024	1,447	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.	
	iv. Sorghum	218	874	2024	761	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.	
	v. Cassava	14,173	56,974	2024	49,985	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.	
	vi. Yam	1,449	5,822	2024	5,128	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.	
	vii. Cocoyam	3,648	14,664	2024	13,250	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.	
	viii. Plantain	11,605	46,562	2024	40,772	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.	
	ix. Groundnut	419	1,683	2024	1,655	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.	
	x. Cowpea	1,457	5,854	2024	5,576	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.	
	xi. Soybean	299	1,202	2024	1,038	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.	
	xii. Cocoa	19,997	80,388	2024	69,396	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.	
	xiii. Oil palm	13,215	53,124	2024	45,861	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.	
	xiv. Cashew nut	40	160	2024	138	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.	
	xv. Cotton	31	124	2024	108	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.	
	Livestock and poultry (count)						
	xvi. Cattle	3,422	13,758	2024	11,877	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.	
	xvii. Sheep	8,258	33,199	2024	28,659	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.	
	xviii. Goat	11,314	45,481	2024	39,264	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.	
	xix. Pig	3,072	12,348	2024	10,662	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.	
	xx. Poultry	22,091	88,805	2024	76,662	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.	

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Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
	2. Average productivity of selected crops (mt/ha)					
	i. Maize	3.48	13.99	2024	12.78	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	ii. Rice (milled)	1.94	7.81	2024	7.57	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	iii. Millet	0.21	0.84	2024	0.82	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	iv. Sorghum	0.11	0.44	2024	0.36	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	v. Cassava	7.09	28.48	2024	24.85	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	vi. Yam	0.72	2.29	2024	2.91	Target achieved
	vii. Cocoyam	1.82	7.34	2024	6.79	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	viii. Plantain	5.80	23.33	2024	20.47	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	ix. Groundnut	0.21	0.84	2024	1.14	Target achieved
	x. Cowpea	0.73	2.92	2024	2.80	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	xi. Soybean	0.15	0.60	2024	066	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	xii. Cocoa	10.00	40.20	2024	35.00	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	xiii. Oil palm	6.61	26.56	2024	23.57	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	xiv. Cashew nut	0.02	0.08	2024	0.12	Target achieved
	xv. Cotton	0.02	0.08	2024	0.13	Target achieved
	3. Percentage of arable land under cultivation	51.3%	68.5%	2024	65.7%	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	4. Number of new industries established					
	i. Agriculture	0	4	2024	0	Target not achieved but 2025 is still ongoing
	ii. Industry	1	4	2024	0	Target not achieved but 2025 is still ongoing
	iii. Service	0	4	2024	0	Target not achieved but 2025 is still ongoing
	5. Number of new jobs created					
	i. Agriculture	1,021	4,291	2024	2,431	Target may not be achieved by 2025
	ii. Industry	140	590	2024	410	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	iii. Service	226	740	2024	752	Target achieved
	6. Percentage change in IGF	29.4%	98.04%	2024	108.1%	Target achieved though 2025 is not included

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Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
District Specific Indicators						
	1. Number of persons trained to acquire employable skills for local economic development (LED)	35	400	2024	305	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	2. Number of SMEs supported through training	10	75	2024	60	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	3. Proportion of farmers benefitted from improved farming technological training	57.4%	80.0%	2024	78.3%	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	4. Proportion of farmers benefitted from supply of improved farming inputs	35.2%	60.0%	2024	54.1%	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	5. Number of training organized for revenue collected	0	4	2024	3	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
Social Development						
	7. Net Enrolment Ratio					
	i. Kindergarten	75.7%	≥84.5%	2024	82.1%	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	ii. Primary	80.8%	≥85.0%	2024	89.5%	Target achieved
	iii. JHS	57.7%	≥66.0%	2024	75.0%	Target achieved
	8. Gender Parity Index					
	i. Kindergarten	1.01	1:00	2024	1.00	Target achieved
	ii. Primary	0.91	1:00	2024	0.98	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	iii. JHS	0.71	1:00	2024	0.83	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	iv. SHS	0.80	1:00	2024	0.84	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	9. Completion rate					
i. Primary	79.70%	≥86.30%	2024	87.9%	Target achieved	

	ii. JHS	79.60%	≥86.20%	2024	90.4%	Target achieved
	iii. SHS	80.50%	≥81.1%	2024	86.6%	Target achieved
	10. Pass rate					
	i. JHS	44.4%	≥60.0%	2024	78.0%	Target achieved
	ii. SHS	54.4%	≥64.0%	2024	63.9%	Target achieved
	11. Proportion of health facilities that are functional					
	i. CHPS Compound	100%	100%	2024	100%	Target achieved
	ii. Clinic	100%	100%	2024	100%	Target achieved
	iii. Health Centre	100%	100%	2024	100%	Target achieved
	iv. Hospital	0%	100%	2024	0%	Construction is ongoing

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Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
	12. Proportion of population with valid NHIS card					
	i. Total	50.5%	≥70.0%	2024	64.5%	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	ii. indigents	39.0%	≥55.0%	2024	52.4%	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	iii. Informal	27.0%	≥60.0%	2024	45.0%	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	iv. Aged	33.0%	≥55.0%	2024	65.7%	Target achieved
	v. Under 18 years	24.0%	≥50.0%	2024	58.0%	Target achieved
	vi. Pregnant women	89.0%	≥100.0%	2024	96.5%	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	13. Percentage of Population with Access to basic drinking Water Services					
	i. District	63.0%	≥71.0%	2024	83.5%	Target achieved
	ii. Urban	70.0%	≥76.0%	2024	100.0%	Target achieved
	iii. Rural	55.0%	≥66.0%	2024	79.2%	Target achieved
	14. Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Sanitation Services					

	i. District	30.0%	≥50.0%	2024	73.4%	Target achieved
	ii. Urban	38.0%	≥55.0%	2024	100.0	Target achieved
	iii. Rural	22.0%	≥45.0%	2024	69.0%	Target achieved
	15. Number of Births and Deaths Registered					
	i. Birth	115	491	2024	3,083	Target achieved
	ii. Death	54	115	2024	265	Target achieved
	• Children (Below 18 years)	11	30	2024	55	Target achieved
	• Youth (18-35 Years)	12	30	2024	97	Target achieved
	• Adult (Above 35 Years)	31	55	2024	113	Target achieved
	16. Recorded Cases of Child Abuse					

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Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
	i. Child trafficking	0	0	2024	0	Target achieved
	ii. Child labour	0	0	2024	0	Target achieved
	iii. Sexual abuse	0	0	2024	0	Target achieved
	iv. Emotional abuse	0	0	2024	0	Target achieved
	v. Neglect	12	0	2024	19	Target not achieved
	vi. Early marriage	0	0	2024	0	Target achieved
	vii. female genital mutilation	0	0	2024	0	Target achieved
	viii. family-child separation	0	0	2024	0	Target achieved
	17. Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	0.001%	0.000%	2024	0.000%	Target achieved
	18. Malaria Case Fatality Rate (Institutional)					
	i. District total	0.05%	0.00%	2024	0.00%	Target achieved
	ii. Under five years	0.02%	0.00%	2024	0.00%	Target achieved
	iii. Women between 15-49	0.03%	0.00%	2024	0.00%	Target achieved
	19. Prevalence of Malnutrition (Institutional)					
	i. Wasting	0.03%	0.00%	2024	0.00%	Target achieved
	ii. Underweight	0.02%	0.00%	2024	0.01%	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
iii. Stunting	0.03%	0.00%	2024	0.01%	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.	

	iv. Overweight	0.02%	0.00%	2024	0.00%	Target achieved
District Specific Indicators						
	1. Number of trainings conducted on ISSOPs	2	16	2024	11	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	2. Proportion of case workers trained in child protection and family welfare	100.0%	100.0%	2024	100.0%	Target achieved
	3. Number of child violence cases benefitting from social welfare/social services	2	0	2024	3	Target not achieved
	4. Number of children reached by social work/social services	100	400	2024	198	Target not achieved
	5. Number of people reached with child protection and SGBV information	81	400	2024	284	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	6. Number of LEAP household members on NHIS	129	800	2024	721	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	7. Number of households with adolescent girls benefitting from LEAP	34	200	2024	135	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	8. Number of outreach visits to communities with LEAP households	4	16	2024	14	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	9. Number of referrals received from GHS	3	10	2024	3	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	10. Proportion of referrals receiving adequate follow-up	100.0%	100.0%	2024	100.0%	Target achieved
	11. Number of DSWCD's that have shared their MMDA's LEAP Household data with both NHIS and GHS	1	1	2024	1	Target achieved
	12. Number of regional inter-sectorial monitoring visits conducted	2	8	2024	4	Target not achieved
	13. Number of meetings organised to discuss integrated services	4	16	2024	13	Target achieved

	14. Number of girls reached by prevention and care services	107	480	2024	398	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	15. Number of CP/SGBV cases referred to other services and followed up	3	8	2024	6	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	16. Number of NGOs, including RHCs, trained	2	8	2024	4	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	17. Number of children in RHCs profiled and reunified	1	4	2024	3	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	18. Proportion of sub-standard RHCs closed	0.0%	0.0%	2024	0.0%	Target achieved
	19. Number of children placed in foster care	0	0	2024	3	Target not achieved
	20. Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources	75.4%	100%	2024	83.5%	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	21. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	65.0%	100%	2024	73.4%	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	22. Number of food vendors screened and registered by environmental health officers	254	400	2024	359	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	23. Proportion of communities with well managed refuse dumping sites	46.0%	70.0%	2024	63.0%	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	24. Proportion of deliveries attended by trained health workers	40.3%	60.0%	2024	30.8%	Target not achieved
	25. Proportion of mothers receiving postnatal care (PNC) within 48 hours from birth	98.4%	100%	2024	99.8%	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	26. Proportional coverage of EPI	75.0%	100%	2024	95.6%	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
Environment, Infrastructure & Human Settlements	20. Percentage of Road Network in Good Condition					
	i. Total	74.8%	≥87.0%	2024	85.8%	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	ii. Urban	82.8%	≥95.0%	2024	93.6%	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.

	iii. Feeder	66.8%	≥80.0%	2024	82.1%	Target achieved
	21. Percentage of Communities Covered by Electricity					
	i. Total	82.4%	100.0%	2024	84.20%	Target will not be achieved by 2025
	ii. Rural	64.8%	100.0%	2024	67.0%	Target will not be achieved by 2025
	iii. Urban	100.0%	100.0%	2024	100.0%	Target achieved

District Specific Indicators

	1. Proportion of population sensitized on climate change issues	55.0%	100%	2024	87.5%	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	2. Number of trees planted	5,000	30,000	2024	24,000	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	3. Number of community with planning schemes	10	18	2024	16	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	4. Proportion of communities with street names with sign posts	3.7%	10%	2024	3.7%	Target not achieved
	5. Proportion of communities with street names without sign posts	45.0%	100%	2024	70.0%	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.

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Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability	22. Reported Cases of Crime					
	i. Rape	3	0	2024	0	Target achieved
	ii. Armed robbery	4	0	2024	1	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	iii. Defilement	2	0	2024	0	Target achieved
	iv. Murder	2	0	2024	0	Target achieved
	v. Drug trafficking	1	0	2024	0	Target achieved
	vi. Peddling	0	0	2024	0	Target achieved
	vii. Drug abuse	0	0	2024	2	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	viii. Domestic violence	3	0	2024	0	Target achieved

District Specific Indicators

	1. Number of stakeholders forums organized on fee-fixing resolution	2	16	2024	6	Target not achieved
	2. Proportion of sub-district structures that are functional	100%	100%	2024	100%	Target achieved
	3. Percentage of HR training plan implemented	30.0%	100%	2024	65.0%	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
Emergency Planning And Preparedness	23. Number of Communities Affected by Disaster					
	i. Bushfire	5	0	2024	0	Target achieved
	ii. Floods	2	0	2024	0	Target achieved
	iii. Wind/Rain Storm	3	0	2024	3	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	24. Proportion of population who have tested positive for covid-19					
	i. District	0.00211%	0.0000%	2024	0.0000%	Target achieved
	ii. Male	0.00235%	0.0000%	2024	0.0000%	Target achieved
	iii. Female	0.00185%	0.0000%	2024	0.0000%	Target achieved
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	25. Percentage of Annual Action Plan Implemented	98.1%	100.0%	2024	97.0%	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	District Specific Indicators					
	1. Number of DPCU projects monitoring organized	1	8	2024	5	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	2. Number of project site meetings organized	2	10	2024	6	Target on course of being achieved by 2025.
	3. Number of delayed projects	2	0	2024	2	Target not achieved

Source: AKNDA DPCU, 2025

2.1.2 Review of Financial Performance (2022-2025)

The funding for the programmes, projects and activities in the District has been from Government of Ghana (GoG), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), District Assemblies Common Fund-Responsiveness Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), Development Partners (DPs) and Other Philanthropists. From 2022 to 2025, the District estimated to receive GH¢39,248,909.00, out of which GH¢25,791,339.21 representing 65.7 percent was realized indicating a percentage shortfall of 34.3 percent. The percentage shortfall coupled with untimely release of the DACF and DACF-RFG accounted for the Assembly's inability to implement all its planned programmes and projects which also affected full achievement of objectives and goals.

With respect to IGF, the District was able to exceed its target within the third year of implementation by 86.3 percent of the estimated amount of GH¢1,734,909.00) within the plan period. This massive achievement of revenue mobilization can be attributed to number of factors including setting-up of a revenue taskforce that monitored all the three Revenue Zones, targeted revenue assigned to collectors, construction of new market stores and sheds, among others. These activities were implemented from the Assembly's Revenue Improvement Action Plans from 2022 to 2024.

Regarding the Central Government Transfers (GoG, DACF, DACF-RFG), the performance was not encouraging. Almost half of the estimated cost were not received with exception of GoG which exceeded its target. However, the amounts received were mainly into payment of emoluments but not for projects and programmes implementations. Nonetheless, the Assembly also received some funding for implementation of MAG and Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP) activities which were not budgeted for in the plan.

In all, the Assembly could not realised all of its estimated funds for full implementation of the 2022-2025 DMTDP which has resulted in non-implementation of some priority projects.

Table 2.2 presents the financial Performance of the Assembly in all sources from 2022 to 2024. The 2025 is not included because the year is still in progress so it will be reported in the 2025 annual progress report.

Table 2.2: Financial Performance (Revenue) of the District from 2022 to 2025

Sources	Total Estimated Cost of Plan (A) (GH¢)	Total Amount Received (B) (GH¢)	Variance (C=A-B) (GH¢)
GoG	8,140,000.00	9,683,810.29	(1,543,810.29)
IGF	1,734,909.00	3,030,279.48	(1,295,370.48)
DACF	18,291,000.00	9,948,567.06	8,342,432.94
DACF-RFG	5,710,000.00	2,741,287.82	2,968,712.18
DPs (Others)	5,373,000.00	0.00	5,373,000.00
MAG	0.00	121,322.56	(121,322.56)
GPSNP2	0.00	266,072.00	(266,072.00)
TOTAL	39,248,909.00	25,791,339.21	13,457,569.79

Source: AKNDA DPCU, 2025

2.2 Situational Analysis of Existing Conditions

2.2.1 Location, Size and Boundaries of the District

The District is located in the central part of the Ashanti Region covering an area of approximately 270.0km² representing 1.1 percent of the entire area of the Ashanti Region (24,389 km²). It lies between latitudes 6°840'N and 7°17'N and longitudes 1°70'W and 1°55'W. The District shares boundaries with five districts, in the North with Ejura-Sekyedumasi Municipal, Afigya Kwabre South District to the South, Sekyere South District to the East and Atwima Nwabiagya North District and Offinso South Municipal to the West all in the Ashanti Region. The location of the District falls within the forest zone of Ghana. However, the location of the District in Ashanti Region offers it the opportunity to interact with some other established urban centres like Suame, Kronum and Afrancho. Its proximity to Kumasi and other urban centres presents an immense potential for marketing of agricultural produce a dominant economic activity of the District. Boamang, the capital is sited more in the North-west of the District, about 35km from the central business part of Kumasi and lies on the main Ahenkro-Kyekyewere road.

- **Implication for Development**

The location of the district has its implication for development. The proximity of the District to Kumasi, the regional capital has both advantages and disadvantages. In the case of the latter, the youth turn to migrate to Kumasi in search of jobs which affects the active labour force in the district available for economic engagement. With respect to the advantages, the location of

the District, its nearness to Kumasi and other adjoining districts provide avenues to farmers to market their produce, which serves as ready market. In addition, the proximity of the district to both Kumasi and Offinso has made some communities have access to some social and economic amenities and facilities which the district lacks. Additionally, communities such as Danase, Akom, Ahenkro and Nkwantakese have assumed some level of urbanization because of their proximity to already urbanised communities like Suame, Afracho and Boaho. These settlements have also become dormitory towns due to their closeness to the major trunk road leading to Kumasi and Offinso which makes the communities viable for economic activities.

2.2.2 Climate, Temperature and Rainfall

The climatic condition in the District is wet semi-equatorial and located in the semi-deciduous forest zone. Like most areas that lie in the wet semi-deciduous forest zone in Ghana, the District is marked by double maxima rainfall seasons. The major rainfall period begins from March to Mid-July peaking in May/June. The average annual rainfall for the major season is about 1,400 millimetres – 1,850 millimetres per year. The minor rainfall period begins in September tapering off in November with an average minor annual rainfall of 1,000 millimetres – 1,250 millimetres per year. However, from December to March is dry, hot and dusty. The dry season normally begins in December and ends in March with relative humidity ranging between 70-75 percent. The average temperature is about 25°C with variations in mean monthly temperature ranging between 25°C to 28°C throughout the year with the maximum being March and April just before the first rain sets in. The mean annual temperature is 30°C with the lowest of 26.1°C. The District experiences relative humidity ranging from 90.0 – 98.0 percent during the night and early mornings of the rainy season. The day-time humidity falls below 75.0 percent during the harmattan season. The climatic conditions favour the cultivation of diverse variety of cash and food crops, which are of tropical nature. Again, the relatively high temperatures and sunshine favour the processing of most crops such as cocoa, maize and among others.

- **Implication for Development**

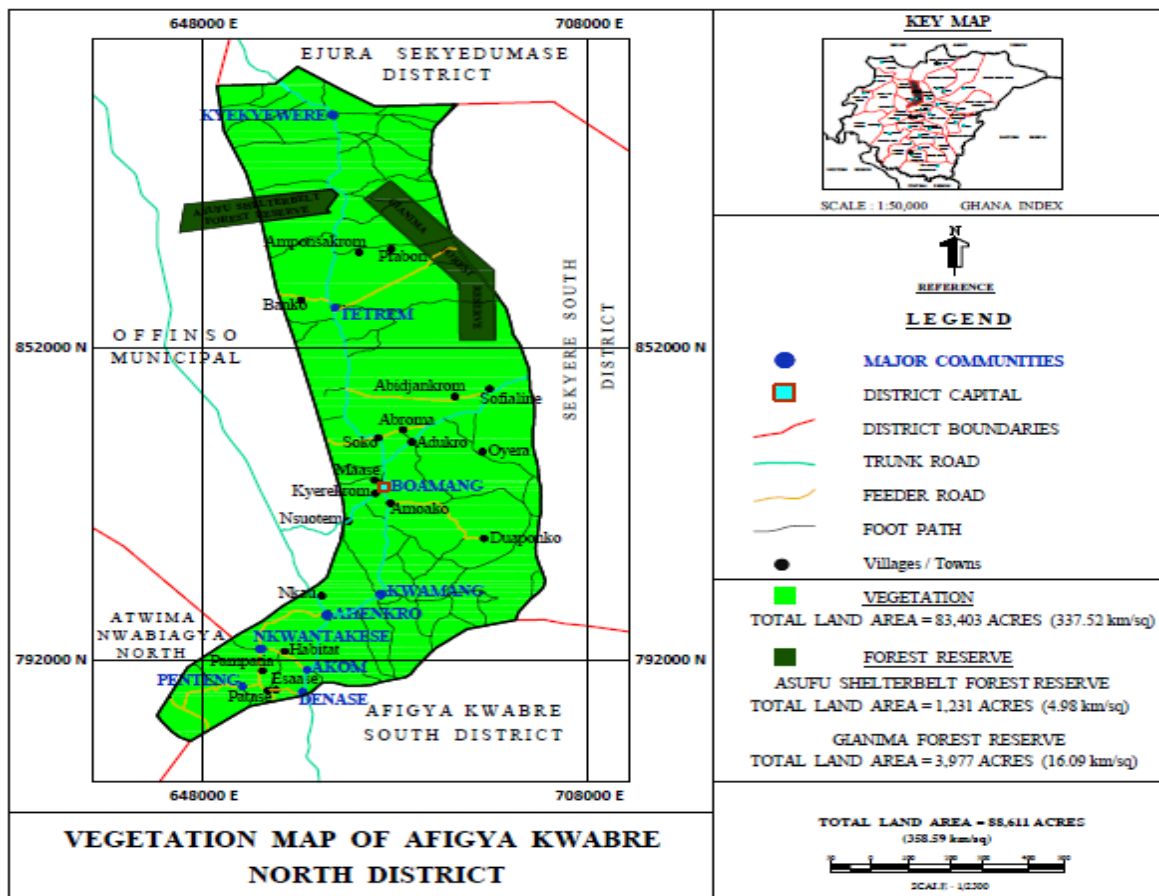
The double rainfall regimes experienced by the District makes it possible for farmers to cultivate both food and cash crops twice a year. Extensive dry season however may lead to long period of drought and retards farming activities in that period. This implies that the climatic zone within which the District lies provides adequate water supply for the cultivation of both cash and food crops such as cocoa, citrus, coconut, oil palm, maize, cocoyam, yam,

plantain, cassava, rice and all kind of vegetables throughout the year. The double maxima rainfall supports two crop seasons making it continuous food supply throughout the year for consumption within and outside the District. Even though the rainfall is adequate for agriculture, its erratic and unpredictable nature and concentration have adverse implications for rain-fed agriculture. Therefore, irrigation farming technology can also be promoted especially during the dry season to ensure sustainability for food production.

2.2.3 Vegetation and Forest Resources

The District lies within the semi deciduous forest (green) belt. The over-bearing vegetation is moisture laden semi-deciduous. Rainfall and ground water supplies determine the typical vegetation. The forest reserves are rich in tropical hardwoods like Wawa, Esa, Kyenkyen, Odum, Ofram, Fununtum, Kokrodua and among others. The total land area of the two forest reserves is about 21.07km² representing 7.9 percent of the total land area of the District. All the forest reserves are located in the Northern part of the District. The reserves are Gianima Forest Reserve and Asufu Shelterbelt Forest Reserve as shown in Figure 1.6.

Figure 2.1: Vegetation and Forest Resources in the District



Source: DPCU-AKND, 2025

- **Implication for Development**

As far as human settlements are concerned, these forest reserves are seen as a huge asset for future generation. The forest provides timber, which serves as a source of revenue and foreign exchange to the District and the Central Government. It also serves as employment to some of the people who engage in licenced logging as a source of industrial raw materials to feed the local industries such as carving, sawmilling and a host of others in and outside the District. Farmers also depend on the forest for farming to produce food for human consumption. Importantly, shrubs and trees found in the forest serve as medicinal purposes. However, in recent times these natural vegetation cover are fast depleting into secondary forest. This is due to excessive and indiscriminate felling of trees especially by illegal chain-saw operators, improper farming practices such as shifting cultivation, uncontrolled bush fires and sand winning activities add impetus to the depletion of the forest. There is the need to undertake re-forestation in such areas to replenish tree stock and enhance the general ecological balance.

2.2.4 Relief and Drainage

The District forms part of the Ashanti Plateau. The topography is generally undulating; the most prominent feature is the range of hills, which stretch from west to northeast. The highest elevation is about 2,621ft (800m) above sea level and these include the Mampong-Gambaga scarp. The Offin, Oyon, Prabon and Abankro and their tributaries are the main rivers, which drain the District. The persistent clearing of the catchment areas of these rivers and streams for farming purposes has adversely affected their level of flow and volume. Some of these water bodies have virtually become seasonal rivers. During the dry season, the rivers and streams dry up. Several communities also face acute water shortage, albeit the rivers serve as major sources of domestic water supply. The rivers and streams take their source from these hilly areas. These rivers and streams ultimately serve as a supplementary source of drinking water to the various communities in the District. On the other hand, the relief and drainage influence climatic conditions in terms of rainfall patterns and farming activities.

- **Implication for Development**

The relief and drainage have implications for the development of the District. The existence of several streams and rivers in the District enhance irrigation, which promote all year round farming activities. In addition, these streams and rivers provide sources of water for domestic use. The marshy areas in most part of the District along the rivers could be used for rice production and other agricultural activities all year round. In spite of importance of the relief

and drainage to the District, there are associated problems that go with them. For instance, soil erosion is very pronounced in the highlands. As a result, top soils on the highlands are washed away especially when it rains making farming difficult. The undulating nature of the land in certain parts of the District makes construction of some projects especially roads very difficult.

2.2.5 Geology and Mineral Resources

The District has two geological formations, namely Voltaian and Dahomeyan. The Voltaian formation consists of shale, sandstone, mudstone and limestone. The Dahomeyan formation consists of metamorphic rocks such as Gneiss and Schist. The mass presence of granite rock in the District supports the Quarry Industry. These potentials serve as a major source of employment and income for which the citizenry must be encouraged to take advantage of them. The existence of River Offin in the District additionally offers the potential of future prospecting of gold mineral which could be mined in large-scale. Therefore, exploration and investment in these potentials are available for development of the district and the country at large.

- **Implication for Development**

It can be expected that legally utilisation of these natural resources in the District will greatly energize the development of the District through job creation, improved household incomes and the much needed revenue in the form of royalties to the District Assembly and will have various implications for development. The geology of the District has a positive influence on the drilling of wells and boreholes as compared to other places where drilling becomes difficult because the nature of the land is sandy without rocks. However, illegal sand winning activities are very rampant in the District. These illegal sand winners usually use earth-moving machines to create large pits that are left uncovered leading to the creation of artificial dams and gully erosions. These dams and gullies pose a great danger to the lives of people living in these communities. Their illegal activities have negatively affected the vegetation cover in the District especially communities like Duaponko, Kwamang, Soko, Tetrem and Boamang thereby rendering their agricultural lands unproductive.

2.2.6 Soils and Agricultural Land Use

The main type of soils in the District is the Forest Ochrosols, reddish brown and well drained. They have high humus content and are very fertile. These soils can be classified into three using their major characteristics as Soils Developed Over Granite, Soil Developed Over Lower

Birimian Rock and Soils Developed Over Voltaian Rocks. Table 2.3 and Figure 2.2 shows the classification, types and characteristics of soils in the District.

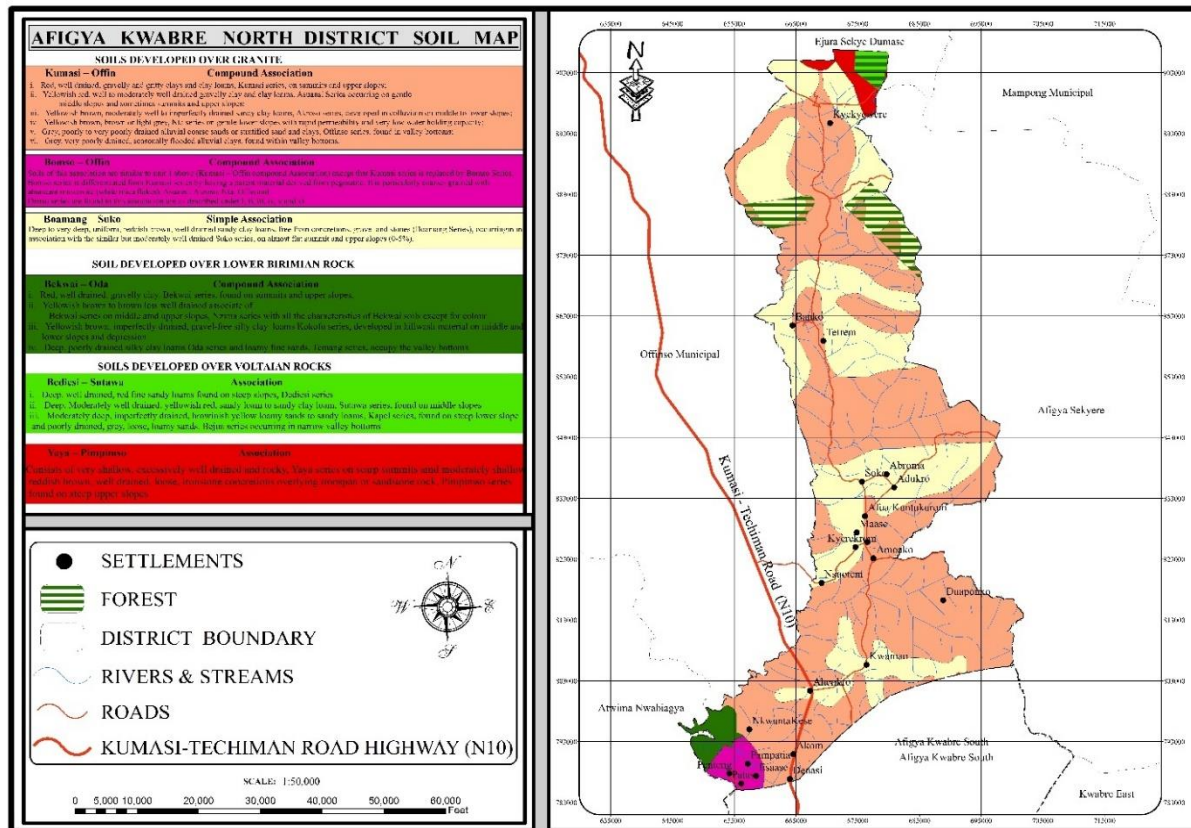
The soils are very rich and good for agricultural purposes. The district has been a major source of food supply and cocoa, which still has a bright future. The soils have textured surface horizons in which sandy-loams are common. The lower horizons have slightly heavier textures while the valley bottoms are clayey textured. Generally, the District is endowed with good soils for agricultural development. Over 90.0 percent of the soils are developed from granite except a small area to the north-east and south-west where they are developed over sandstone and lower Birimian Pyrite respectively.

The top soils are mainly sandy loams and so are susceptible to erosion. Preventive measures are important in cultivating on these soils. Practices such as cover cropping, mulching, avoidance of burning, among others, to protect the topsoil are very useful. Table 2.3 shows the types and characteristics of soils in the District.

- **Implication for Development**

The soils in the District are generally fertile and suitable for agriculture. There are abundant arable land that are deep and can support a wide range of cash, food and tree crops in large-scale farming and plantation. These fertile lands could be used to produce cocoa, coconut, oil palm, rice, maize, cassava, cocoyam, yam, plantain, sugarcane, citrus, cowpeas, and all kinds of vegetables and among others in large scale. With the conduciveness of the climatic conditions couple with the soil conditions, the District can produce in large-scale quantities to support the establishment of factories ranging from Citrus, Rice, Cassava, Oil Palm, Coconut, Tomatoes and among others. Even though, they are deep and can support a wide range of crops; they are subject to erosion and leeching when exposed to the direct effects of the weather.

Figure 2.2: Vegetation and Forest Resources in the District



Source: DPCU-AKND, 2025

Table 2.3: Soil Classification, Types and Characteristics in the District

Soil Classification	Soil Types	Soil Characteristics
Soils Developed Over Granite	Kumasi-Offin Compound Association	They occur on gently undulating slopes (3 to 8 degree slopes) susceptible to from slight to moderate erosion when under cultivation. The problem can be overcome with soil management practices. It is good for tree crops such as citrus, cocoa, coffee and oil-palm. They are also good for food crops like, cocoyam, plantain, cassava and yam. The
	Bomso-Offin Compound Association	They are made up of very shallow reddish-brown well-drained loams containing abundant loose gravels and pebbles. These soils are fertile and present extensive possibilities for varied crop production. Crops they can effectively support are yam, maize, cassava, beans, cocoyam and plantain.
	Boamang-Soko Simple Association	These range from yellowish-red to reddish-yellow, deep well-drained clayey loams occurring in undulating terrains where susceptibility to erosion is moderate to severe in the District. The moisture holding of these soils is fairly high though the surface layers experience moderate seasonal drought. Cash crop such as cocoa, coconut, citrus, oil palm, cola and avocado do well on this soil type. While maize, cassava and plantain equally thrive well, rice and sugarcane have been recommended for the poorly drained valley bottoms. It is good for agriculture, but it is highly susceptible to erosion.
Soil Developed Over Lower Birmain Rock	Bekwai-Oda Compound Association	They are mostly shallow, dark-brown, imperfectly drained soils found on mid-slopes, and deep grey poorly drained silt-clay and silt-loams.
Soils Developed Over Voltaian Rocks	Bediesi-Sutawu Association	Soils in this association are rocky, shallow dark-brown and imperfectly drained found on mid-slopes. They may also be deep gray poorly drained silt-clays and clayey-loam. They are suitable for cultivation of rice, sugar cane and vegetables. This has high water holding capacity and is suitable for mechanized agriculture. They support crops like maize, yam, legumes, cassava, plantain and groundnuts.
	Yaya-Pimpimso Association	They are moderately deep, reddish-brown and well drained. Most of it occurs over undulating lands where erosion ranges from moderate to severe. They are suitable for the cultivation of cassava, cocoa, maize, plantain and cocoyam.
	Nyanao-Opimo Association	These soils are generally red, well-drained quartz gravelly and ironstone connections. They range from sandy to gritty and clayey loams suitable for the cultivation of cassava, cocoyam, plantain and cocoa.

Source: DPCU-AKND, 2025

2.2.7 Demographic Characteristics

2.2.7.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the Afigya Kwabre North District has a total population of 73,330 which accounts for 1.3 percent and 0.2 percent of the population of Ashanti Region and Ghana respectively. In comparison to the 2010 population of 47,649 people in the District, it shows that there has been an increase of 25,681 over the eleven years period. The result indicates that the District's population has been increasing by 4.0% annually in terms of growth rate. The reason for the rapid increase may be attributed to the status of the District serving as a dormitory town to Greater Kumasi enclave.

The average household size of the district as shown in the 2021 PHC is 3.9 which is higher than that of the Ashanti region and national which are 3.4 and 3.6 respectively.

Table 2.4 presents information on population figures for the District using the 2021 PHC as basis for projections into the plan period of 2026-2029 with a growth rate of 4.0%. Besides, the Table indicates the 2010 PHC figures for comparison.

Table 2.4: Projected Population Size for the Plan Period

Year	District	Ashanti	National
2010	47,649	4,780,380	24,658,823
2021 (base year for projections)	73,330	5,440,463	30,832,019
2025	86,054*		
2026	89,566*		
2027	93,221*		
2028	97,026*		
2029	100,985*		

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 and 2021 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AKND, 2025

NB: *Projected Population for the plan period and 2025 as the baseline

2.2.7.2 Population by Sex Composition

The 2021 PHC shows that the composition of the District's population in terms of male and female are 36,608 and 36,722 representing 49.9% and 50.1% respectively. This means that there are more females than males in the district. That also implies that the Assembly should be implementing activities that are female inclined to best serve the interest of female majority in the district. Girl-child education should be prioritized and supported through interventions

to ensure that the female child is useful to contribute to the development of the district and the nation as a whole.

2.2.7.3 Population Density

With the district's population of 73,330 and total land area of 270km², the district has population density of 272/km². This is more than that of the region and national of 223.1 and 129.3 respectively. The data also shows that the district's density of 272 has an increase of 95.5 from the 2010 figure of 176.5/km².

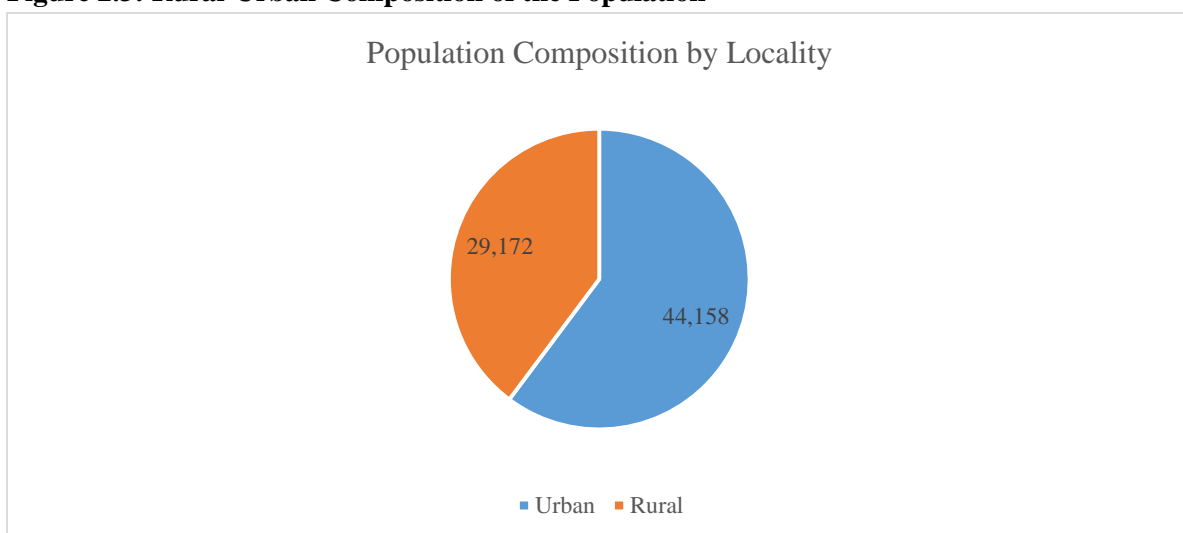
The implications of the population growth and density reflects pressure on infrastructure, food supply, energy, water and other basic services in the District. For instance, this has increased waste generation and put pressure on waste management especially in settlements like Denase, Ahenkro and Akom.

2.2.7.4 Rural-Urban Composition

In Ghana, the classification of a locality as urban or rural is based on population size. Localities with population of 5,000 or more are classified as urban and those below 5,000 as rural. Based on this criterion, from the 2021 PHC, the Afigya Kwabre North District is therefore predominantly urban as 60.2 percent of the population reside in the urban communities and 39.8 percent staying in rural communities. Comparing these figures to that of 2010 PHC which indicated that majority of the population were residing in rural Communities (74.2%) shows a significant change from rural district to urban one. The dynamics of the change also implies that more urban facilities need to be provided to meet the demands of the growing urbanization.

Figure 2.3 below shows graphical presentation of the rural-urban composition of the district.

Figure 2.3: Rural-Urban Composition of the Population



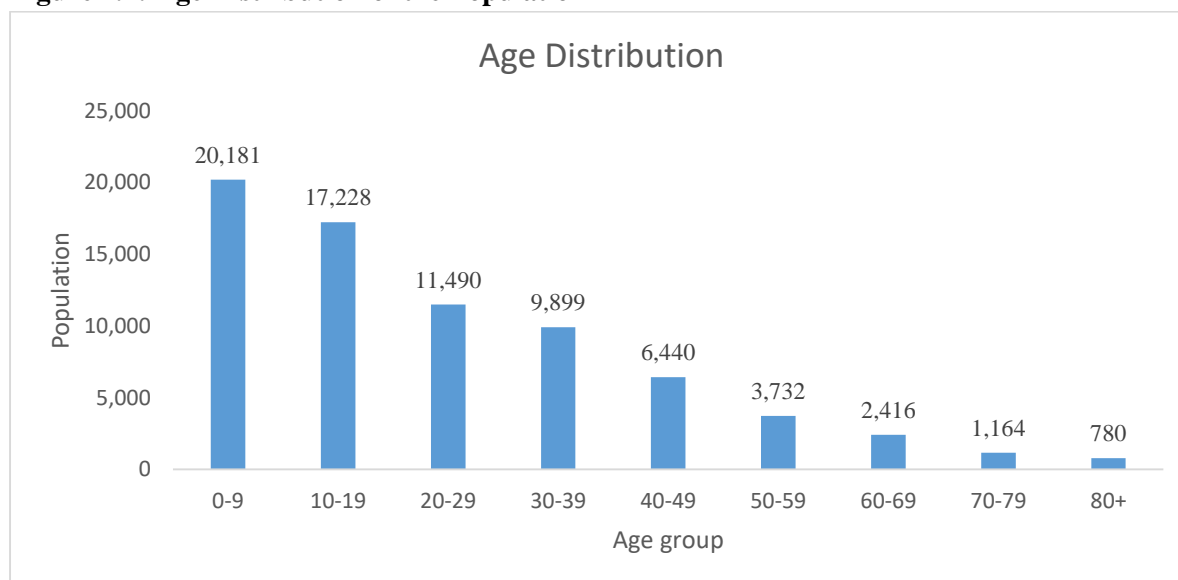
Source: Computed from 2021 PHC, DPCU AKNDA, 2025

2.1.7.5 Age Structure of Population

The age structure of a population determines the number of people that constitutes the various age groups in the population. It helps to determine whether the population is youthful with energy to work as labour force or aged which are mostly dependents. Figure 2.4 shows the Population distribution among the various age groups in the 2021 PHC of Afigya Kwabre North District. The proportions of children which are within the basic and secondary school going age (0-9 and 10-19 years) is more than half of the population constituting 51.0 percent. Youths which are within the active labour force (20-59 years) also constitute 43.0 percent, while the aged which are within the retirement age (60+ years) constitute 6.0 percent. This structure of the population shows that the district is positioned to support economic growth due to its youthfulness to serve as labour force.

However, more socio-economic infrastructure such as schools, health facilities, among others needs to be provided to ensure that the children have access to quality education and healthcare. Besides, industries and local economic development need to be promoted to ensure availability of jobs to the youthful labour force.

Figure 2.4: Age Distribution of the Population



Source: Computed from 2021 PHC, DPCU AKNDA, 2025

2.2.7.6 Marital Status of Population in the District

Table 2.5 presents information on marital status of the population in the Afigya Kwabre North District. It shows that approximately 41.0 percent persons aged 12 years and older in the District have never been married while 37.8 percent is married. The proportion in consensual

union forms 11.5 percent while those who were formerly in a marital union constitute 9.7 percent (comprising of Separated (1.7%), Divorced (3.8%) and Widowed (4.2%)). This means that never married proportion (41.0%) is lower than ever married in the District.

The fact that 6.1 percent of the children aged 12-14 years who are currently married (5.5%) demands some policy interventions. These children are supposed to be in JHS. Hence, being in marital union at their tender ages denies them some period of their childhood and preparation towards adulthood in terms of career development. Capturing the marital characteristics of this age group in the plan is strategic for policy consideration on child marriage in the Afigya Kwabre North District. In terms of consensual unions, females within 15-24 years (37.9%) are more into the practice than their males' counterpart (17.9%) even though other cohorts shown slight differences. This connotes that most females in the District are into informal sexually unions which encourage prostitutions and the likely spread of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) which call for promotion of sex education in the District.

Table 2.5: Persons 12 Years and Older by Sex, Age-Group and Marital Status

Sex/Age-Group	Number			Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
	Total	Male	Female							
Total	21,319	9,850	11,469	100.0	41.0	11.5	37.8	1.7	3.8	4.2
12 - 14	2,345	1,173	1,172	100.0	93.1	1.4	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,319	1,603	1,716	100.0	90.4	3.6	5.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	2,885	1,268	1,618	100.0	64.8	15.7	17.8	0.7	0.8	0.3
25 - 29	2,671	1,184	1,487	100.0	36.8	21.1	38.7	1.3	1.7	0.4
30 - 34	2,178	1,003	1,176	100.0	16.1	19.7	57.7	2.4	3.1	0.9
35 - 39	1,859	855	1,004	100.0	7.4	15.8	68.2	2.6	4.3	1.7
40 - 44	1,460	690	770	100.0	4.1	12.6	70.3	2.9	6.7	3.5
45 - 49	1,168	564	604	100.0	2.6	11.6	70.4	3.1	7.9	4.5
50 - 54	980	451	529	100.0	2.4	9.4	65.6	4.1	10.3	8.1
55 - 59	592	295	297	100.0	2.7	7.9	64.0	2.2	11.6	11.6
60 - 64	509	241	269	100.0	3.1	7.0	56.4	3.5	12.7	17.4
65+	1,351	523	828	100.0	4.8	5.1	39.3	3.0	12.0	35.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
 NB: 65+ Years Male Widowed – 9.3% and Female Widowed – 53.5%
 15-24 Years Male Consensual Union – 17.9% and Female Consensual Union – 37.9%

2.2.7.7 Religious Composition

Religion is an important socio-demographic characteristic because of its association with a variety of attitudinal and behavioural indicators. Table 2.6 presents information on the religious composition of the population in the district. It indicates that the dominant religious group in the District is Christianity with 78.9 percent professing adherence to the Christian faith. The Christian faith however is dominated by Pentecostal/Charismatic (30.8%) followed by Protestant (18.1%) and Catholic (13.8%). Islam (Muslims) forms 13.8 percent of the

population. The adherents of traditional religion form (0.8%) and those who have no religion constitute 5.8 percent which is dominated by males.

Table 2.6: Population by Religion and Sex

Religion	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	64,125	100.0	31,252	100.0	32,873	100.0
No Religion	3,747	5.8	2,387	7.6	1,361	4.1
Catholic	8,853	13.8	4,289	13.7	4,564	13.9
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	11,579	18.1	5,402	17.3	6,177	18.8
Pentecostal/Charismatic	19,765	30.8	9,063	29.0	10,702	32.6
Other Christians	10,394	16.2	4,982	15.9	5,412	16.5
Islam	8,853	13.8	4,610	14.8	4,243	12.9
Traditionalist	510	0.8	302	1.0	208	0.6
Other (Specify)	423	0.7	218	0.7	205	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.7.8 Ethnic Diversity in the District

Table 2.7 presents the distribution of ethnic groups in District. The main ethnic group is the Akan (59.0%), followed by Mole-Dagbani (16.1%), the Gurma (11.3%) and the Ewe (5.2%). This indicates that the District is largely homogenous as the people are mainly Akans with the dominance of Asantes. Despite the fact that the Akans are more than half (59.0%) and the non-Akans constitute the remaining 41.0 percent, there is peaceful co-existence among the ethnic groups. Ethnic conflicts, tribalism, ethnocentrism and other negativities associated with ethnicity are virtually absent in the District. This has therefore helped to boost development initiatives in the District as all the ethnic groups live in harmony. However, most of the non-Akans live in the rural areas where they engage in mostly agriculture as economic activity.

Table 2.7: Population by Ethnicity and Sex

Ethnicity	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	64,125	100	32,625	100	31,500	100.0
Akan	37,862	59.0	18,852	57.8	19,008	60.3
Ga-Adangbe	821	1.3	458	1.4	364	1.2
Ewe	3,335	5.2	1,729	5.3	1,606	5.1
Guan	465	0.7	239	0.7	226	0.7
Gurma	7,246	11.3	3,713	11.4	3,533	11.2
Mole-Dagbani	10,293	16.1	5,521	16.9	4,774	15.2
Grusi	1,130	1.8	609	1.9	521	1.7
Mande	2,573	4.0	1,318	4.0	1,256	4.0
Others	397	0.6	185	0.6	212	0.7

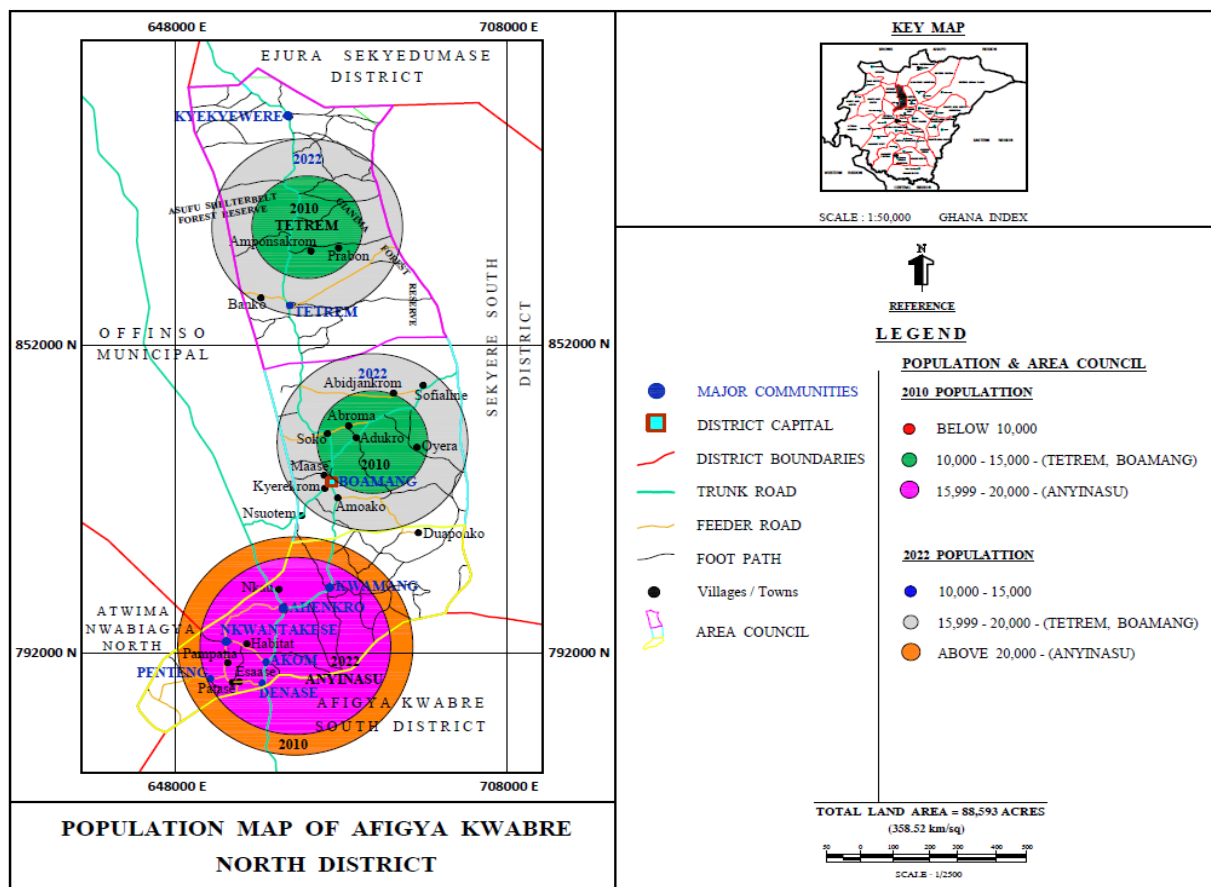
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.7.9 Population Distribution Map of the District

Figure 2.5 shows the population distribution of the District in a map. It could be deduced from the map that in 2010, all the localities in the Boamang Area council were below 5,000 population, and Anyinasu Area Council recorded the highest between 15,000 and 19,999,

whereas the remaining Tetrem/Kyekyewere and Boamang Area Councils recorded between 10,000 and 14,999 population. Using the projected population for 2021, the population of the localities of Anyinasu Area Council is expected to increase above 20,000 population, followed by Tetrem/Kyekyewere Area Council (15,999-20,000) and the least will be Boamang Area Council (15,999-20,000). The major changes that have implications for development is the Anyinasu and Boamang Area Councils that is growing from 16,357 to more than 30,000 and 10,613 to more than 19,000 respectively.

Figure 2.5: Population Map of Afigya Kwabre North District



Source: DPUC-AKND, 2025

2.2.8 Social Services

2.2.8.1 Education

It is often said that education is a basic necessity for the development of every nation and for that matter a district. The District Assembly over the years has taken keen interest in the development of education. This section analyses the current education situation including physical infrastructure, teaching staff strength, enrolment levels among others.

2.2.8.1.1 Distribution of Schools in the District

The Afigya Kwabre North District has a total of 163 educational institutions spread across the district as at the beginning of 2024/2025 academic year. Out of this, Pre-school and Primary schools constitute 112 with 56 each. In terms of ownership, there are 74 public and 38 private for both pre-school and primary respectively. Besides, at the Junior High School (JHS) level, the district has 47 schools comprising of 36 public and 11 private. Also, there are 4 Senior High Schools (SHS) in the district which are all public owned.

From the numbers, it can be realized that private participation in the educational sector in the district is very low though there has been some level of improvement over the last four years. The number of private school in the last four years have increased by six (6) each at the Pre-school, Primary and Junior High Schools. However, there is still the need to promote private participation in education delivery in the district.

Besides, the number of public schools has also seen some level of improvement over the last four years. Five (5) more schools have been established at the JHS level and one (1) more was established at the SHS level. These improvement in both the public and the private schools has brought schools closer to the children within the various communities which has resulted in reduction of walking distances that pupils have to cover to attend school.

Table 2.8 presents information on schools in the district distributed among the six circuits with the type of ownership.

Table 2.8: Number of Schools by Circuit and Type of Ownership in the District

S/N	Circuits	Number of Pre-School		Number of Primary Schools		Number of JHS		Number of SHS	
		Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
1	Ahenkro	9	6	9	6	8	4	1	0
2	Denase	7	6	7	6	8	4	0	0
3	Boamang A	5	0	5	0	5	0	1	0
4	Boamang B	6	1	6	1	6	0	0	0
5	Tetrem	6	3	6	3	4	1	1	0
6	Kyekyewere	4	3	4	3	5	2	1	0
Total		37	19	37	19	36	11	4	0

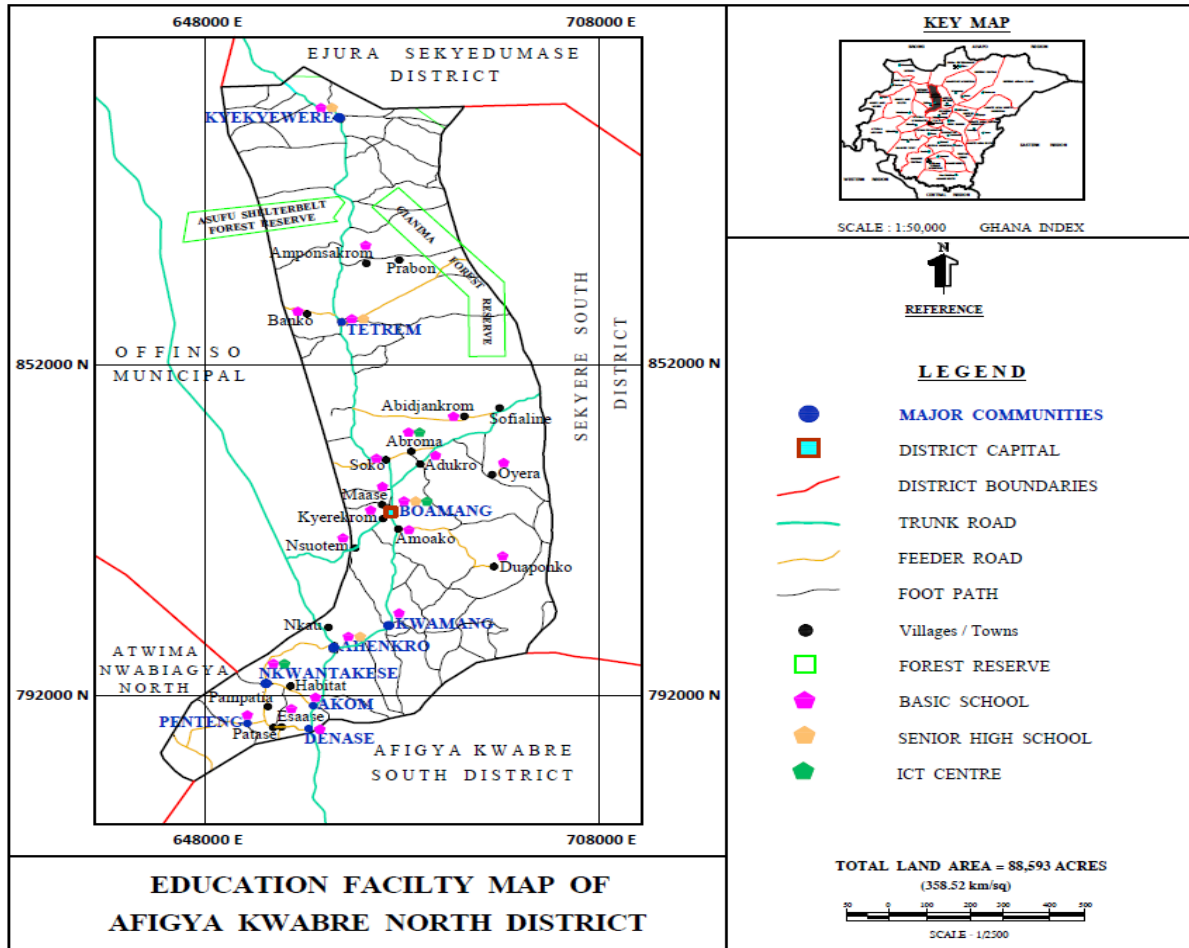
Source: DPCU/GES AKNDA, 2025

2.2.8.1.2 Accessibility to Schools in the District

Figure 2.6 shows the distribution of schools in the District. From the map, it can be seen that all the major communities in the District can have access to educational facilities. However, the coverage rate of all the schools in the District is about 95 percent with an average walking

distance of 2.0km. It is expected that by the end of 2029, the school coverage will be at 100 percent.

Figure 2.6: Accessibility to Schools in the District



Source: DPCU/AKNDA, 2025

2.2.8.1.3 Enrolment Levels of Basic Schools in the District

Table 2.9 shows the enrolment levels of basic schools in the District from Kindergarten to JHS. The total enrolment numbers for the various educational levels in the district increased in 2022 and 2023. However, the numbers dropped significantly in 2024 and 2025 by about 2,000 and 1,000 at the KG & Primary and JHS respectively.

Also, the enrolment level of males outnumber that of the females in the District in a ratio of 51:49, 53:47 and 51:49 in KG, Primary and JHS respectively. The trend of the ratios shows that the numbers of females decrease along the academic progression. This may be attributed to the fact that some parents still have not understood the essence of sending their girl-child to school as they are seen as their helping-hands. This implies that the enrolment of girls fall short

of that of the boys to the aggregated ratio of 52:48 indicating the need to intensify and promote girl-child education in the district.

Table 2.9: Enrolment Levels of Schools in the District

Academic Year	KG			Primary			JHS			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2021-2022	2,936	2,779	5,715	6,088	5,096	11,184	2,756	2,502	5,258	11,780	10,377	22,157
2022-2023	2,905	2,840	5,745	6,680	6,099	12,779	2,953	2,820	5,773	12,538	11,759	24,297
2023-2024	1,895	1,776	3,671	5,368	4,850	10,218	2,458	2,374	4,832	9,721	9,000	18,721
2024-2025	1,644	1,543	3,187	5,136	4,505	9,641	2,381	2,314	4,695	9,161	8,362	17,523
Percent	51.2	48.8	100	53.1	46.9	100	51.3	48.7	100	52.2	47.8	100
Ratio (Boys to Girls)	1.05			1.13			1.05			1.09		

Source: DPCU/GES AKANDA, 2025

2.2.8.1.3.1 Gross Enrolment Rate at the Basic School Level

The Gross Enrolment Rate, which measure students that are enrolled at a particular level of education regardless of age over the number of children that fall under the approved age of that level of education, is very encouraging in the district at the basic level. From the Table 2.10, it could be seen that the total enrolment rates for the past four academic years are over 100% which means that a lot of children within the school going age are in school. However, it also means that some children don't enter school at the right entry age which needs to be addressed. Again, the rates for girls for the last two academic years (2023/2024 and 2024/2025) were below 100% which also means that some girls of school going age are not in school which also needs to be addressed as an issue. This still buttresses the need for the intensification of girl-child education.

Table 2.10: Gross Enrolment Rate at the Basic School Level

Academic Year	Population 4-14 Years			Enrolment			Gross Enrolment Ratio		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2021-2022	11,221	10,320	21,541	11,780	10,377	22,157	105.0%	100.6%	102.8%
2022-2023	9,807	9,567	19,374	12,538	11,759	24,297	127.8%	122.9%	125.4%
2023-2024	9,311	9,147	18,458	9,721	9,000	18,721	104.4%	98.4%	101.4%
2024-2025	8,927	8,558	17,485	9,161	8,362	17,523	102.6%	97.7%	100.2%

Source: DPCU/GES AKANDA, 2025

2.2.8.1.3.2 Net Enrolment Rate at the Basic School Level

The Net Enrolment Rate, which measure the number of students that fall within the approved age for a particular level of education over the number of children of the same age, is far below the target of achieving 100 percent enrolment rate for children of school going age. This means that there are some children of school going age who are not in school and that needs to be addressed. Nevertheless, though, the Net Enrolment Rate for the basic level is not encouraging,

the trend from 2022/2023 through to 2024/2025 academic years shows an increment which is a positive sign for improvement as presented in Table 2.11 below.

Therefore, there is the need to strengthen strategies being implemented and also review it to ensure that all children of school going age are in school at the right age.

Table 2.11: Net Enrolment Rate at the basic School Level

Academic Year	Population 4-14 Years			Population 4-14 Years in Basic School			Net Enrolment Rate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2021-2022	11,221	10,320	21,541	9,897	8,607	18,504	88.2%	83.4%	85.8%
2022-2023	9,807	9,567	19,374	7,779	7,658	15,437	79.3%	80.0%	79.7%
2023-2024	9,311	9,147	18,458	7,852	7,732	15,584	84.3%	84.5%	84.4%
2024-2025	8,927	8,558	17,485	7,521	7,354	14,875	84.3%	85.9%	85.1%

Source: DPCU/GES AKANDA, 2025

2.2.8.1.4 Teachers' Availability at the Basic School Level in the District

Table 2.12 presents data on pupil to teacher ratio at the basic education level in the District. It can be seen from the data that the district has more teachers than required at all the categories of schools at the basic level of education in the District. The gross pupil – teacher ratios are 20:1, 25: and 12:1 compared to the national standard of 35:1, 35:1 and 30:1 at the KG, Primary and JHS respectively. This means that there would not be much need for posting of new teachers into the District within the next four years. However, some rationalization will have to be done to ensure that urban schools with surplus teachers are reposted to rural schools where teachers are inadequate.

Table 2.12: Pupil – Teacher Ratio at the Basic School Level

Level	Pupils' Enrolment	Teachers' Enrolment			Pupil-Teacher Ratio		National Norm/standard
		Trained	Untrained	Total	Professional	Gross	
KG	3,187	151	3	154	21:1	20:1	35:1
Primary	9,641	387	2	389	25:1	25:1	35:1
JHS	4,695	362	19	381	13:1	12:1	30:1

Source: DPCU/GES AKANDA, 2025

2.2.8.1.5 Educational Infrastructure in Public Basic Schools

Table 2.13 shows educational infrastructure in public schools in the District. This includes the number of schools, classrooms, furniture, water and toilet facilities. In all, there are 110 public schools in the District from Pre-school to JHS. However, all the pre-schools are located and attached to the primary schools on the same campuses.

The total number of available classrooms is 479, out of which Pre-school has 87, Primary 257 and JHS 135. These numbers put the pupil to classroom ratio at 37:1, 38:1 and 38:1 for pre-school, primary and JHS respectively. This means that there is the need to construct some

additional classrooms to reduce the number of pupils in a classroom to the standard of pupil to teacher ratio which are 35:1, 35:1 and 30:1 at the KG, Primary and JHS respectively. Besides, most of the existing classroom are available to some urban schools which means that many rural schools will still need to be provided with classroom. Also, some of the existing classrooms blocks will have to be rehabilitated to be conducive for teaching and learning.

With respect to furniture, water and toilet facilities in the schools, they are inadequate as depicted by the data in Table 2.13. The pupil to furniture ratio for primary and JHS are 12:10 and 13:10 respectively. This means that for every 10 furniture available, 12 and 13 pupils are sharing in primary and JHS respectively. Therefore, there is a need to provide additional furniture for schools in the District.

Similarly, there are some schools at both the primary and JHS levels that do not have access to water and toilet facilities. This is also the case for pre-school because they share the facilities with the primary on the same campuses. Therefore, there is the need to provide additional water and toilet facilities to improve hygienic conditions at the various school.

Table 2.13 Existing Educational Infrastructure at Public Basic Schools

Level	No. of Schools	Pupils' Enrolment	Classrooms		Furniture		Water Facility		Toilet Facility	
			No. of Classrooms Available	Pupil-Classroom Ratio	No. of furniture Available	Pupil-Furniture Ratio	Schools With Water	Schools Without Water	Schools With Toilet	Schools Without Toilet
Pre-School	37	3,187	87	37:1	Data not available	Data not available	Share with primary	Share with primary	Share with primary	Share with primary
Primary	37	9,641	257	38:1	7,889	12:10	31	6	28	9
JHS	36	4,695	135	35:1	3,562	13:10	28	8	32	4
Total	110	17,523	479	37:1						

Source: DPCU/GES AKANDA, 2025

2.2.8.1.6 School Performance in the District (BECE)

The general performance of Basic Education Certificate Examinations (BECE) has been increasing since 2021 academic year from overall passing rate of 94.4 percent in 2021, 95.7 percent in 2022, and 96.7 percent in 2023 as shown in Table 2.14. The trend analysis of the pass rate shows an upward sloping from 2021 to 2023. It should be noted that the 2024 figures are not provided in the Table because the exams had not been organized at the time of this report. In term of sexes, the females performance were better than their males counterpart throughout the years, though the male candidates were more than the female candidates. Generally, the BECE performances in the District are fairly high, which call for sustained efforts by all stakeholders; that is the governmnet, parents, teachers and pupils, to work towards

improving the performance of the pupils and children in attaining basic and secondary school for all by 2030 as enshrined in the SDGs.

Table 2.14: Performance of BECE from 2021 – 2024

Year	Male					Female					Total				
	No. Passed		No. Failed		Total Males	No. Passed		No. Failed		Total Females	No. Passed		No. Failed		Total
	Actual	%	Actual	%		Actual	%	Actual	%		Actual	%	Actual	%	
2021	699	92.6%	85	7.4%	784	662	96.2%	60	3.8%	722	1,361	94.4%	145	5.6%	1,506
2022	759	94.9%	27	5.1%	786	678	96.6%	3	3.4%	681	1,437	95.7%	30	4.3%	1,467
2023	753	95.8%	33	4.2%	786	734	97.8%	17	2.2%	751	1,487	96.7%	50	3.6%	1,537
2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: DPCU/GES AKANDA, 2025

2.2.8.1.7 School Feeding Programme in the District

The School Feeding Programme was also initiated in 2005/2006 academic year to give one nutritious meal per child in selected schools in the District. This policy was aimed at encouraging parents to send their wards to school to increase school enrolment. Table 2.15 shows the number of schools benefiting from the School Feeding Programme. As at 2024/2025 academic year, 28 schools have been enrolled onto the programme. This is an increase from the 2021 beneficiary schools of 18. However, despite this improvement of 10 additional schools, there are about 39 Primary and JHS that are currently not enrolled onto the programme.

Apart from few challenges confronted by the programme, especially the untimely release of the feeding grants to the caterers, the programme has been successful. It has increased the number of enrolment in the beneficiary schools. It is envisaged that by the end of the plan period, 2029, more schools would have being added to the existing ones.

Table 2.15: List of School Benefiting from the Feeding Programme in the District, 2025

S/N	SCHOOL NAME	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1	Kwamang D/A Basic	193	157	350
2	Kwamang Methodist Primary	236	175	411
3	Meftahul Janna Islamic Basic	84	86	170
4	Kwamang A.P Mensah S.D.A Primary	293	282	575
5	Ahenkro Islamic Complex Prim & JHS	125	138	263
6	Ahenkro Methodist Primary	352	342	694
7	Ahenkro D/A Primary	296	275	571
8	Amoako Methodist Primary	185	175	360
9	Boamang-Maase D/A Primary	228	215	443
10	Soko D/A Primary	110	118	228
11	Boamang D/A Primary School	161	178	339
12	Oyera D/A Basic	50	54	104
13	Adukro D/A Primary	188	181	369
14	Boamang St. Mary's R/C Primary	286	264	550

15	Denase Islamic Basic	114	111	225
16	Nkwantakese Methodist Primary	266	225	491
17	Akom D/A Primary	321	271	592
18	Nkwanta Penteng R/C Primary	215	159	374
19	Nkwantakese Canadian R/C Primary School	233	237	470
20	Nkwanta Esaase Methodist Primary	172	163	335
21	Denase D/A Primary	244	225	469
22	Kyekyewere D/A Primary	279	263	542
23	Kyekyewere Methodist Primary	171	137	308
24	Kyekyewere R/C Primary	255	272	527
25	Tetrem Methodist Primary	194	161	355
26	Tetrem D/A Primary B	235	106	341
27	Banko D/A Basic	91	84	175
28	Tetrem D/A Primary 'A'	84	85	169
Total		5,661	5,139	10,800

Source: DPCU/GES AKANDA, 2025

2.2.8.2 Health Service Delivery in the District

The district has one (1) hospital, seven (7) health centers and one (1) CHPS-Compound which are fairly distributed across the District. In general, the nine (9) facilities serve a total population of 100,662 people as indicated in the Table 2.16. These numbers of populations being served which are more than the District's population of 73,330 in 2021 and 86,054 in 2025 as projected shows that the facilities also serve clients outside the District.

In terms of physical accessibility, the facilities are well distributed in a manner that a patient doesn't need to travel beyond 3km to access healthcare. However, the bad nature of some roads makes travel time a bit longer than desirable and makes accessing healthcare difficult for some parts of the District. Figure 2.7 presents accessibility map of health facilities in the District.

In terms of ownership, seven (7) of the facilities are government owned whiles one (1) is CHAG and another one (1) belonging to private person. It should be mentioned that the only hospital in the district is owned by a private person. However, the government's agenda 111 hospital being constructed at Boamang is at advance stage of completion but has been stalled for some time now.

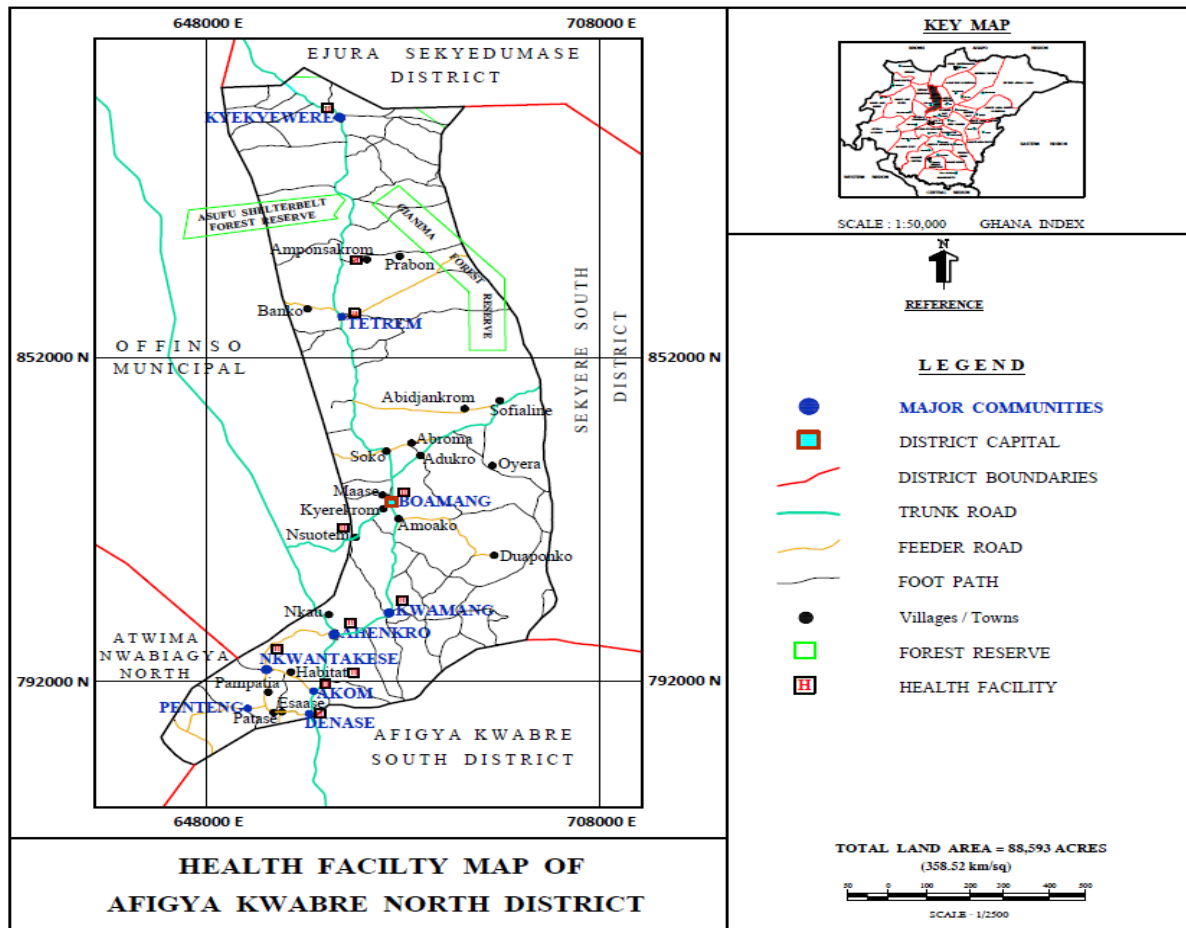
Table 2.16 presents the number of facilities, their locations, category/level, ownership and their coverage of population served.

Table 2.16: Health Facilities and their Coverage by Ownership in the District, 2025

Name of Facility	Category/L evel	Location	Ownership			Population Served
			Govt.	Private	CHAG	
Akua Bakoma Medical Center	Health Center	Abroma			√	5,008
Boamang Health Center		Boamang	√			16,908
Tetrem Health Center		Tetrem	√			10,512
Nkwantakese Health Center		Nkwantakese	√			15,939
Ahenkro Health Center		Ahenkro	√			10,481
Kwamang Health Center		Kwamang	√			9,086
Amponsahkro CHPS Compound	CHPS	Amponsakrom	√			2,191
Kyekyewere Health Center	Health Center	Kyekyewere	√			14,598
St FF Hospital	Hospital	Densae		√		15,939

Source: DPCU/DHD AKANDA, 2025

Figure 2.7: Accessibility to Health Facilities in the District



Source: DPCU/DHD AKANDA, 2025

2.2.8.2.1 Availability of Key Health Personnel in the District

For effective and efficient health service delivery, the availability of health personnel is as important as the health facilities or infrastructure. However, even though the existing number of health personnel in the district has improved over the last four years from 141 in 2021 to

182 in 2024, it is still woefully inadequate. Table 2.17 presents the personnel requirement and its availability in the district as at 2025. The inadequacy of key health personnel at the various health facilities is a major concern that needs to be given priority attention. As indicated in Table 2.17, all the key staff in the district are not up to the number required, with some critical personnel being absent in the district. It is only the District Health Director position which is fully available. The situation needs urgent attention because the personnel which are not available are far more than the ones at post as shown by figure 2.8.

There is no Doctor in the district which means that the Doctor-Population Ratio of the district stands at 0:86,054. Nurse-Population Ratio also stands at 1:811 while Medical/Physician Assistant-Population Ratio stands at 1: 8,148.

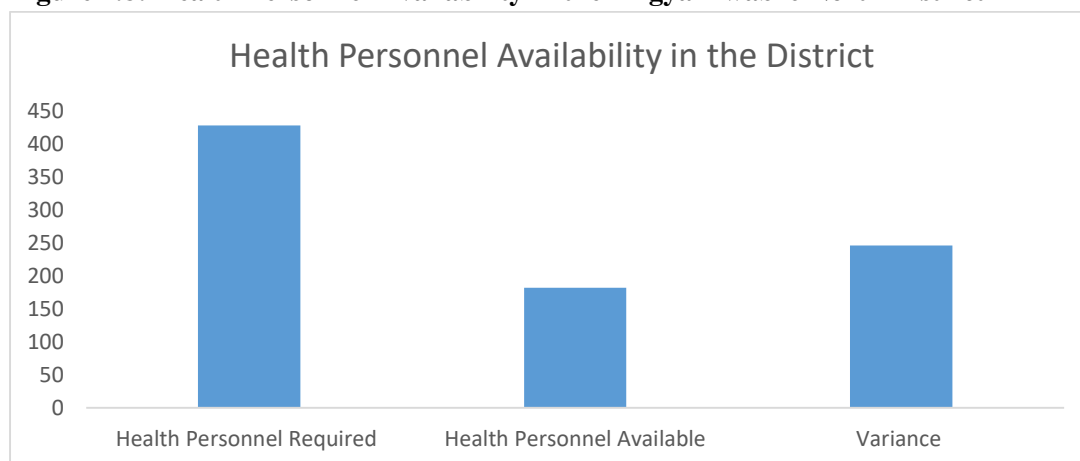
Table 2.17 shows the key staff strength of health facilities in the Afigya Kwabre North District.

Table 2.17: Key Staff Strength of Health Facilities in the Afigya Kwabre North District, 2025

Category	Number Required	Number at Post	Variance
District Director	1	1	0
Doctor	5	0	5
Medical Assistant	15	9	6
Professional Nurses	80	42	38
Auxiliary Nurse	120	64	56
Pharmacist	3	0	3
Pharmacy Technicians	12	4	8
Midwife	40	38	2
Lab. Technologist	5	0	5
Lab. Technicians	12	2	10
X-Ray Technician	2	0	2
Obstetrician Gyae	5	0	5
Nutrition Officers	9	2	7
Disease Control Officer	9	2	7
Health Assistant	30	3	27
Administrative staff	12	1	11
Accountants	7	3	4
Accounts Officers	12	4	8
Orderlies/Labourers	32	4	28
Watchmen/Security	14	2	12
Drivers	3	1	2
Total	428	182	246

Source: DPCU/DHD AKNDA, 2025

Figure 2.8: Health Personnel Availability in the Afigya Kwabre North District



Source: DPCU/DHD AKNDA, 2025

2.2.8.2.2 Incidence of Diseases

There are several forms of diseases that patients report at the various health facilities in the district for treatment. However, the top ten diseases which are prevalent in the district as at the end of 2024 are presented in Table 2.18. Malaria tops the list with 19,519 reported cases at OPD with 34.33% of all morbidity reported at OPD. Skin diseases was the least among the top ten with 2,016 reported cases. In addition, the top ten causes of Out Patient Department (OPD) morbidity accounted for 88.65 percent whilst other diseases accounted for 11.35 percent.

Most of the diseases are caused by poor environmental sanitation and Malaria continues to be on top of the list as always. The situation implies that much education needs to be done on environmental sanitation in order to check the rampant outbreak of malaria in the district.

Table 2.18: Ten Top Illnesses Reported at OPD in the Afigya Kwabre North, 2024

S/N	DISEASES	REPORTED CASES	
		Number of Cases	% of OPD
1	Malaria Tested Positive	19,519	34.33
2	Anaemia	6,510	11.45
3	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	5,932	10.43
4	Diarrhoea Diseases	3,672	6.46
5	Rheumatism / Other Joint Pains / Arthritis	2,745	4.83
6	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2,673	4.70
7	Intestinal Worms	2,628	4.62
8	Typhoid Fever	2,573	4.53
9	Septiceamia	2,130	3.75
10	Skin Diseases	2,016	3.55

Source: DPCU/DHD AKNDA, 2025

2.2.8.2.3 Causes of Death in the District

The District Health Directorate do not have data on causes of deaths in the district due to lack of hospital and qualified doctors to certify cause of death. This means that the construction of the district hospital under the Agenda 111 should be prioritized for completion to serve its purpose in the district.

Despite the data not been available at the Health directorate, the Birth and Death Department of the Assembly provided some data indicating that 131 death were recorded in the year 2024. However, the data could not be disaggregated to give information about major causes of deaths. But the data indicated that road accident was among the causes of deaths in the district. This means that road safety activities should be prioritized to address the issue of road accidents in the district.

2.2.8.2.4 Malaria Reported Cases of Infant Mortality

Similar to that of the causes of deaths, there was no data on the malaria reported cases of infant mortality due to lack of capacity of the facilities in the district to certify cause of death. However, the fact that malaria was the most reported case at the OPDs in the various facilities, it is imperative to put in measures to address causes of malaria in the district.

2.2.8.2.5 Maternal and Child Healthcare

Table 2.19 presents data on maternal and child healthcare in the Afigya Kwabre North District from 2021 to 2024. It could be seen from the data that ante-natal registrations have been fluctuating throughout the four years period. However, the figures dropped significantly in 2023 and 2024. This situation can be attributed to either unwillingness of pregnant women to visit health facilities to register for ante-natal or increase in uptake of family planning to reduce pregnancy. Whatever, the case may be, there is the need to sensitize the public to visit health facilities to be taken care-of when they get pregnant.

Also, it can be seen from the table that, about 30% of the pregnant women who register for ante-natal do not visit again after the registration. The worst of it all is that about 60% of the registrants do not deliver at the health facilities under professional delivery supervision. However, almost all the registrants visits the health facilities after delivery. This trend needs to be addressed through regular sensitization and engagements.

With regards to the Expanded Programme for Immunization (EPI), the coverage has been encouraging over the period. However, the figures has been reducing consistently which needs to be addressed.

There was no caesarean operation conducted in the district because the district does not have a facility with the capacity to undertake such operations. Finally, the incidence of abortions in the district over the period needs to be addressed.

Table 2.19: Maternal and Child Healthcare Indicators in the Afigya Kwabre District, 2021-2024

Year	Ante-natal Registrants	Ante-natal Visits	Supervised Delivery	Post-natal Visits	EPI Coverage (Penta 3)	Number of Cesarean Operation	Abortion Cases
2021	1,403	72.2%	40.33	98.4	109.8	0	0
2022	1,412	70.18	44.88	99.6	102.7	0	18
2023	1,244	68.65	37.45	98.0	94.6	0	60
2024	1,246	67.34	33.42	99.9	90.4	0	29

Source: DPCU/DHD AKNDA, 2025

2.2.8.2.6 Family Planning

Family planning has become necessary in the healthcare delivery because of the adverse effects of unexpected/unplanned pregnancies and large family sizes and its socio-economic implications. The higher the people accept the family planning concept, the better their lives become planned and manageable. Besides, it helps to check population growth and its implication for development.

In 2021, a total number of 4,323 people visited family planning units in the various health facilities across the district but 3,687 people representing 85.3% accepted one or another of the methods presented to them. However, in 2024, the number of visitors increased to 6,609 and there were 3,782 acceptors representing 57.2%. The figures shows that both visitors and acceptors increased in 2024, the rate of acceptors decreased significantly from 85.3% to 57.2%. The decline in the rate of acceptors in 2024 indicates that the concept of family planning needs to be intensified through sensitization for the public to understand its benefits.

Table 2.20 shows the methods that were presented to visitors and the details of acceptance in 2021 and 2024.

Table 2.20: Methods of Family Planning, Visitors and Acceptors in 2021 and 2024

Methods	2021		2024	
	Visitors	Acceptors	Visitors	Acceptors
Injectable	2,145	2,143	3,047	2,596
IUD	5	1	45	62
Pills	637	541	413	221
Condoms	1,536	1,002	3,104	903
Spermicidal	0	0	0	0
Vasectomy	0	0	0	0
Total	4,323	3,687	6,609	3,782

Source: DPCU/DHD AKNDA, 2025

2.2.8.2.7 Incidence of HIV/AIDS

Trend of HIV/AIDS in the district has been increasing taking 2021 as the base year to 2024. Both the males and the females' figures have been increasing except in 2024 that the males figure dropped slightly. Females are the most affected during the period under consideration.

Moreover, Table 2.21 shows that most of the affected people are not under the Anti-Retroviral Treatment which seeks to minimize the effects of the disease on them. However, more females are under the treatment than their male counterpart.

Besides, the prevalence rate for the year 2024 indicates that, for every 10,000 males in the district, there are 3 HIV/AIDS victims while every 10,000 females, there are 16 victims.

These figures, especially their increasing nature is alarming and therefore cause for urgent and effective measures to address the situation. Also, an intervention has be put in place to ensure that all persons tested positive for the disease is put under the anti-retroviral therapy for treatment and management of the viral load.

Table 2.21: New Reported Cases of HIV/AIDS, 2021-2024

2021		2022		2023		2024	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
14	27	17	41	15	48	13	67
Number Under Anti-Retroviral Treatment, 2024							
Male		Female		Total			
9		32		41			

Prevalence Rate							
2021		2022		2023		2024	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0.038	0.074	0.045	0.107	0.038	0.121	0.032	0.162

Source: DPCU/DHD AKNDA, 2025

2.2.8.2.8 Status of National Health Insurance Scheme in the District

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) is a government policy to ensure easy access to quality healthcare without financial barriers. Therefore, all the health facilities in the district are accredited to offer services covered by the NHIS. However, there is no NHIS office situated in the district to register residents. The NHIS office in the Sekyere South District at Agona-Ashanti is the assigned office to register and undertake activities of the insurance in the Afigya Kwabre North District.

However, due to the lack of office in the district, some residents engage the services of other adjoining districts such as Offinso and even Kumasi based on their location and proximity. This situation also makes it difficult for the Assembly to get accurate data on the NHIS for reporting and decision making.

Therefore, the issue of lack of office has to be addressed by providing office space to ensure presence and smooth running of the NHIS in the district.

2.2.8.3 Water Situation in the District

Water is essential commodity that is required for the social and economic wellbeing of the people. Its availability and wholesomeness for consumption and domestic use is critical and needs to be assessed for improvement and sustainability.

2.2.8.3.1 Water Resources Assessment of the District

A water resources assessment can be performed in a number of ways depending on what data is available. The District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST) conducted a study on the water resource potentials in the District using the Water Resources Assessment Tool. The outcome of the study was verified and approved by the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA). Table 2.22 presents the outcome of the water resources assessment of the District per each Area Council. From the assessment, the District has 27 settlements with about 159 potable water facilities indicating that the water-table level in the District is quality and can support the construction of any water facility projects. In addition, over the years, all the Boreholes Water Quality Tests conducted by the Hydrologist Unit of the CWSA have been very successful. This attests to the fact

that the District is secured in terms of water resources for the medium to the long-term development of the District.

There is therefore enough evidence to prove that water security situation in the District for the future is safe and sustainable. Per the water resources assessment on the infrastructure and demand for water, there is the need to increase the provision of water infrastructure based on the current potable water coverage of 83.5 percent. This will help to improve the quality of water security in the District.

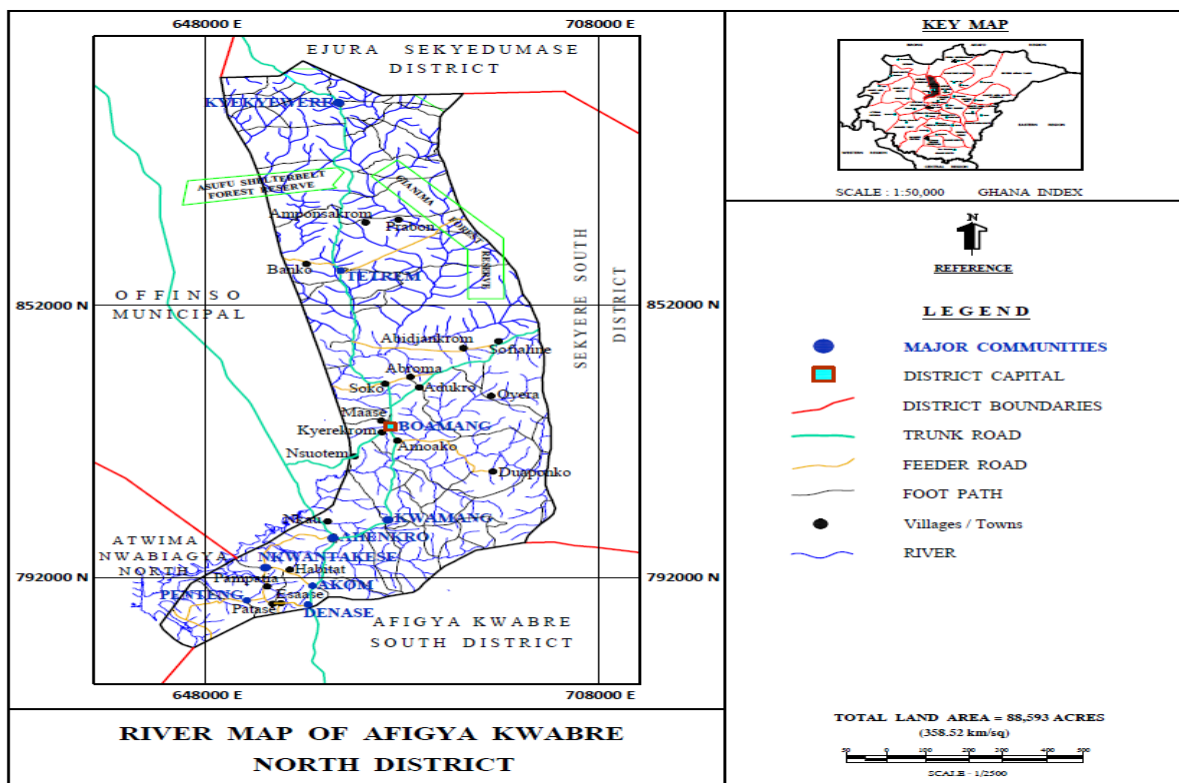
Table 2.22: Water Resources Assessment in the District

Area Council	Number of Communities	Demand for Water			Social and Vulnerability Impact			Economic Impact			Environmental Impact			Risks Impact			General Assessment			Remarks
		Positive	Neutral	Negative	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Good	Fair	Poor	
1. Boamang	11	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	Approved	
2. Anyinasu	11	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	Approved	
3. Tetrem/ Kyekyewere	5	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	Approved	
Total	27	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	Approved	

Source: DPCU-DWST/AKNDA and CWSA, 2021-Water Resource Assessment Tool

Moreover, Figure 2.9 shows the water bodies (rivers, streams, ponds, and springs) in the District. This shows that almost all the communities in the District have water bodies passing through them indicating a potential sustainability of water security. However, these water bodies at Tetrem, Nsuontem, Kwamang, Duaponko, Nkwantakese, Ahenkro and among others are threaten with sand winning activities, poor farming methods, water pollution activities and a host of others affecting the quality and security of these water bodies in the District. Therefore, there is a need to put in measures to protect the various water bodies in the district from these harmful activities.

Figure 2.9: Water Bodies (Water Resources) in the District



Source: DPCU-AKND, 2025

2.2.8.3.2 Access to Potable/Safe Water in the District (Accessibility, Quality and Quantity)

Water sources are often classified as ‘improved’ or ‘unimproved’: Improved water refers to water source that are likely to be protected from outside contamination. Sources considered as improved are pipe borne water, borehole, tube well, protected well, rain water, protected spring, bottled water and sachet water. Unimproved water also refers to as water sources which is not adequately protected from outside contamination. Sources considered as unimproved are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, tanker supply, vendor-provided, dug out, pond, lake, Dam, canal and river/stream. (Ghana Statistical Service, PHC report 2021). Out of the number of water sources used for drinking, public tap/standpipe recorded the highest of 28.8 percent followed by sachet water (18.6%), bore hole/tube well (18.4%), pipe- borne outside (16.2%) and pipe-borne inside dwelling (6.4%). From Table 2.23, the proportions of households who drink from improved sources of water represent 92.33 percent and is more than those who drink from unimproved sources representing 7.67 percent. Figure 2.10 illustrates the access to potable water facilities in the District.

In addition, it is worth mentioning that, the proportion of households that use water for all domestic and other activities from the improved water sources in the urban localities (60.6%) are more than rural localities (31.6%). This means that a considerable number of people in the

rural areas drink and access water from other sources (6.83%) which is insecure and not good for consumption. This could breed a serious water borne diseases in the rural areas if people in these areas are not attended to by constructing potable drinking water for them. It is imperative to mention that, although a number of people in the rural areas do not have access to quality drinking water, however, there have been a tremendous change in the lives of rural dwellers as access to secure, quality and potable drinking water have increased per variations in 2010 PHC and 2021 PHC reports. The District Assembly as part of providing social amenities for the people in the District has provided potable drinking water to most parts of the communities and some also from NGOs. There is a demand for immediate policy interventions from the District Assembly and other stakeholders to address the challenge to access to potable water coverage in the District by the remaining percentage of people living in the rural and urban communities thereby ensuring water security (accessibility, quality and quantity) in the District.

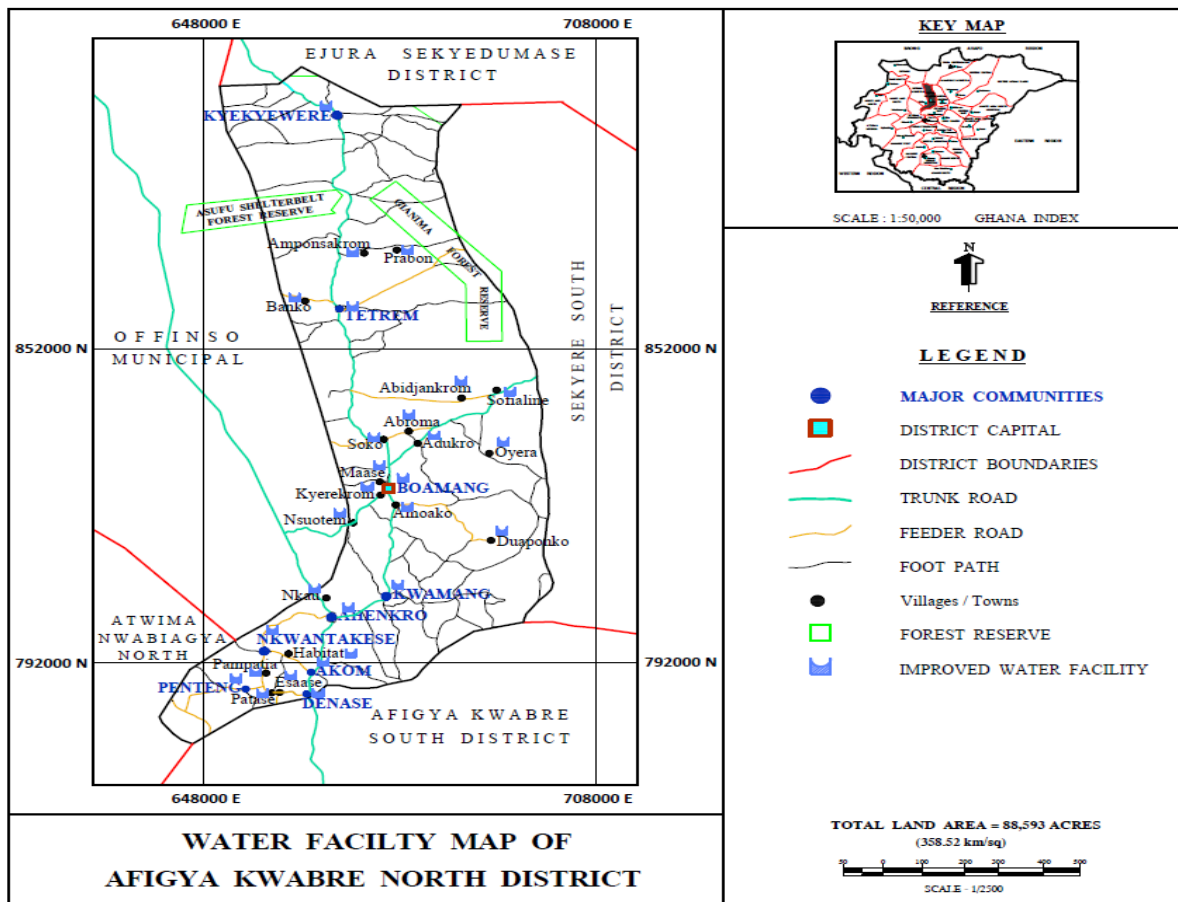
It is worth noting that the coverage of potable water in the district stands currently at 83.5 percent.

Table 2.23: Main Source of Water in the District

Sources of Water	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Afigya Kwabre North District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	8,356,779	1521809	18,517	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	621345	144721	1,177	6.4	5.1	1.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	969,252	183,446	2,998	16.2	12.4	3.7
Public tap/Standpipe	1059167	233,363	5,337	28.8	18.6	10.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,478,485	258701	3,401	18.4	8.4	9.9
Protected well	255,399	43641	553	2.9	2.5	0.5
Rain water	41,706	1637	21	0.1	0.05	0.05
Protected spring	5,088	835	7	0.03	0.01	0.02
Bottled water	126,350	26675	107	0.6	0.4	0.2
Sachet water	3,128,820	573947	3,518	18.9	13.1	5.9
Unprotected well	74,491	4401	28	0.2	0.1	0.1
Unprotected spring	6,111	621	6	0.03	0.0	0.03
River/Stream	452,248	45364	1,310	7.1	0.6	6.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	84,170	2009	39	0.2	0.01	0.2

Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025-Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.10: Access to Water Facilities in the District



Source: DPCU-AKND, 2025

2.2.8.4 Sanitation Situation in the District

2.2.8.4.1 Method of Solid Waste Disposal in the District

Solid waste refers to the range of garbage materials arising from animal and human activities that are discarded as unwanted and useless. As illustrated in Table 2.24, the most widely used means of disposing solid waste (refuse) is dumping onto open public dump site (54.2%) followed by uncollected solid waste (30.5%) and burn (24.8%), and the least is other vehicles that collect waste which also records (0.28%). The proportion of disposing solid waste (refuse) by dumping onto open public dump site (54.2%) in the District is considerably higher than the regional average of 41.5 percent and national average of 37.5 percent. From the analyses, it can be established that unimproved method of solid waste (public dump-open space, uncollected and dump indiscriminately) by occupants of such habitats is recorded at 87.6 percent is more than improved method of waste disposal such as (collected, burned, central container and buried by household) (50.9%) in the District. This statistics shows that the district could be susceptible to airborne, water borne and other form of illness since the higher population of

community members do not practise improved solid waste disposal methods. This calls for immediate action to prevent the future threat these improper waste disposals could pose.

Table 2.24: Method of Solid Waste Disposal of Households

Method of Solid Waste Disposal	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Afigya Kwabre North District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	8356779	1,521,809	18517	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	2,794,784	576917	2,828	15.3	10.6	4.6
Burned by household	1,882,046	243922	4,599	24.8	17.1	7.7
Public dump (container)	755,858	122458	1,457	7.8	5.1	2.8
Public dump (open space)	3,132,617	631636	10,038	54.4	31.6	22.6
Dumped indiscriminately	276,515	30251	501	2.7	0.7	1.9
Bury in the ground	259,533	30,215	551	2.9	1.45	1.51
Compaction Truck	699,247	99019	335	1.8	0.3	1.5
Tricycle	1,100,335	306246	897	4.8	4.7	0.07
Uncollected	2429378	313256	5651	30.5	19.2	11.2
Other	11284	892	0	0	0	0

Source: DPCU/-AKNDA, 2025-Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

2.2.8.4.2 Method of Liquid Waste Disposal (Toilet Facilities Used by Household)

Liquid waste disposal is an essential phenomenon in ensuring environmental development and disease-free environment. The district suffered from improper liquid waste disposal due to insufficient toilet facilities in the district which paved way for open defecation and even classroom defecation. This situation, however, currently has been mitigated due to the implementation of the Greater Kumasi Metropolitan Area (GKMA) toilet programme. Under this liquid waste disposal phenomenon, it is worth mentioning that the implementation of this programme which provided toilet facilities for community members at affordable price has added up the number of toilet facilities in the district. This programme initiated by the World Bank in collaboration with the government of Ghana helped improved toilets statistics in the district. From Table 2.25, the highest reported facilities are public toilet (24.3%), KVIP (22.3%), Pit latrine (18.7%). Assessing the district on the national and regional basis, it is noted that, the proportion of occupied dwelling units using public toilets in the district is higher than the national average of 23.0% but lower than the regional average of 29.5%. This indicates that, there has been a significant improvement in household toilets in the district. It is imperative to mention that, over one thousand households benefitted from this GKMA household toilet programme. Notwithstanding, there are a significant number of households or people in the district who use pit latrines and other forms of unimproved method of disposing liquid waste. However, about 3,022 households representing 16.3 percent have no toilets facilities. These households are reportedly using bushes, open space and water shores which causes air as well as water pollution. Statistically, 1,809 households in the rural areas in the district representing 9.7 percent use pit latrine facility more than the households in the urban

areas which records 1,659 representing 8.9 percent (PHC 2021). It is imperative to mention, there is an increased access to improved toilets facilities as there is a significant decline in the usage of pit latrines both in the rural and urban localities. There has been a significant drop in percentage in the use of pit latrines from 28.1% to 8.9% and 16.0% to 8.9 % in the rural and urban localities respectively. This massive declination is because of the implementation of the Greater Kumasi Metropolitan Area programme which assisted people to access improved toilet at a cheaper price. Although the method of liquid waste disposal has gained significant improvement, it is also a call to address the challenges faced by especially rural dwellers and some urban dwellers in accessing improved toilet facilities. The accessibility of bushes, river banks and open spaces as defecating points have great tendency of creating environmental pollution as well as water borne diseases. It is therefore the responsibility of the district Assembly to provide improved toilet facilities to a section of the population who uses unimproved toilet facilities such as latrines or practise open defecation.

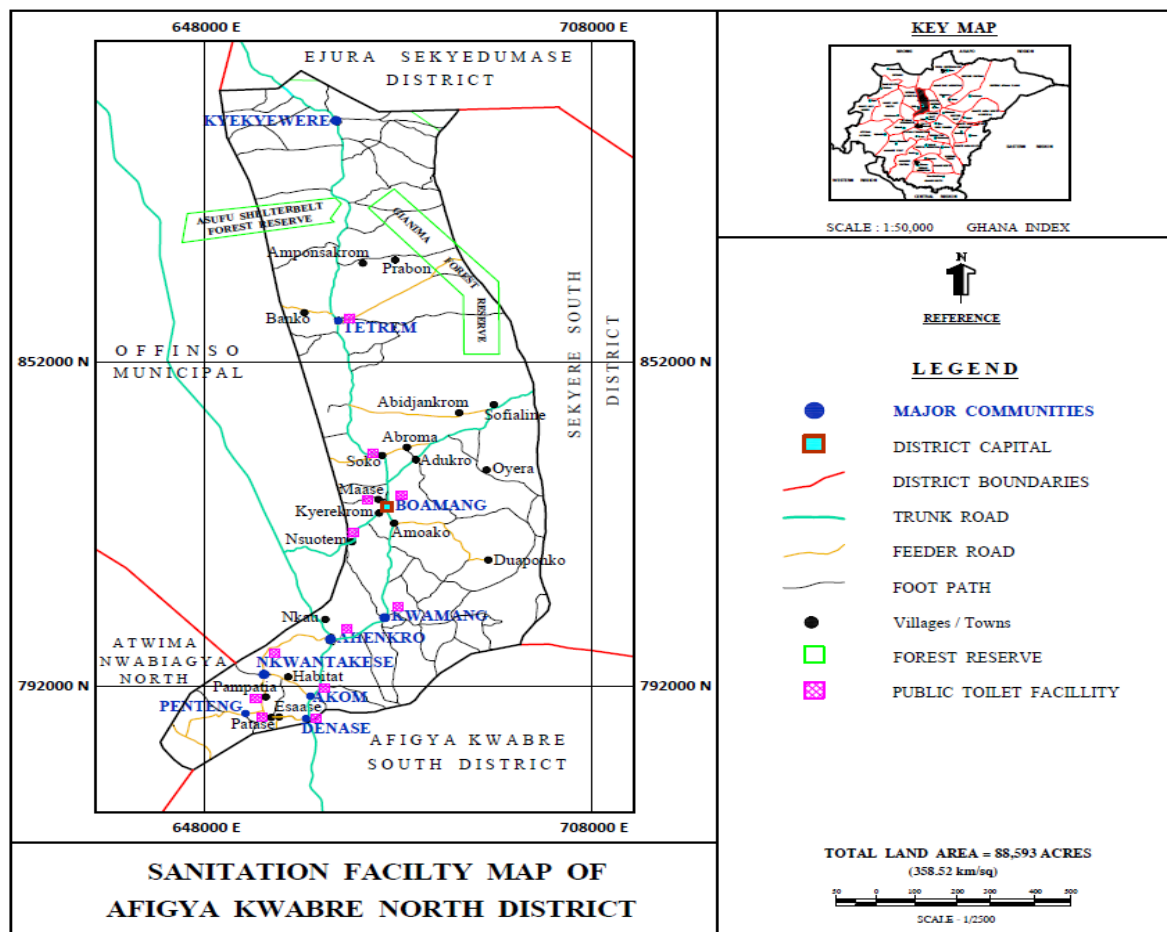
Table 2.25: Type of Toilet Facility Used by Households

Toilet Facility	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Afigya Kwabre North District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	8356779	1521809	18,517	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,477741	111,306	3,022	16.3	9.0	7.3
W.C.	130,250	8,506	1,062	5.7	4.5	1.1
Pit latrine	1,339850	231,943	3,468	18.7	8.9	9.7
KVIP	1,193715	203,454	4,128	22.3	15.2	7.0
Bucket/Pan	2,576	706	7	0.03	0.0	0.03
Septic Tank	2,163622	500,530	3,297	17.8	13.3	4.5
Public toilet (WC/KVIP Pit Pan etc)	1,925898	448,940	4,492	24.3	14.7	9.5
Other	10,109	998	0	0	0	0

Source: DPCU/AKNDA, 2025-Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census & GKMA -AKNDA report

Figure 2.11 presents the District Sanitation Map which displays access to improved liquid waste facilities in the District.

Figure 2.11: Access to Sanitation Facilities in the District



Source: DPCU-AKND, 2025

2.2.8.4.3 Method of Water Drainage and Sewage Conveyance (Drainage System)

In the quest of improving sanitation and ensuring a sickness-free environment, methods of wastewater disposal in the district play a major role in achieving this feat. It is a known fact that improper disposal of wastewater has the tendency of breeding mosquitoes, which causes malaria. Per the number of dwelling units in the district, as presented in Table 2.26, it is recorded that the commonly used method of disposing wastewater in the district is through throwing it onto the street/outside (86.2%), followed by a drainage system into a gutter, which records 14.9%. In addition, 8.4 percent of households dispose of wastewater through a drainage system into a pit (soak away). It is recorded in the district that less than one percent, i.e., (0.7%) of households dispose of wastewater through sewerage systems. Comparatively, households that throw wastewater onto the street/ground in the district is relatively higher than the national and regional averages of 70.5% and 63.7% respectively. This implies that a significant number of households use unimproved means of disposing wastewater, which have adverse effects on the lives of inhabitants as these practices are capable of breeding mosquitoes and other bacteria, as well as posing other hazardous threats to the environment. There is an indication that, if 0.7%

of households in the district dispose wastewater through sewerage system, effective drainage system is totally missing in the district. Therefore this is a call to the District Assembly to ensure that households practise improved wastewater disposal methods.

Table 2.26: Method of Liquid Waste Disposal of Households

Method of liquid Waste Disposal	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Afigya Kwabre North District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	8,356,779	1521809	18517	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	192,638	33658	139	0.7	0.62	0.1
Through drainage system into a gutter	2,277,401	529314	2767	14.9	11.3	3.6
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	884,937	168023	1556	8.4	5.6	2.7
Thrown onto the street/outside	5,896,750	969396	15969	86.2	51.7	34.5

Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025-Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

2.2.9 Housing Situation in the District

2.2.9.1 Housing Stock in the District

According to the 2021 PHC, housing stock is the count of any type of shelter used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers. The distribution of housing stock and households by type of locality in the District is presented in Table 2.27. The total stock of houses in the District is 22,301, of which the highest proportion is in the urban localities (13,338) accounting for 59.8 percent compared to 40.2 percent of rural localities with 8,963 houses.

From Table 2.27, it can be noted that, housing stock in the urban localities are higher than the rural localities. However, it could be noted that, the rural areas are developing in terms of housing and by extension have increased in improved housing facilities. Although there is a positive change in the housing stock of rural dwellers, it could be identified that, most households in the rural localities have unimproved and insecure shelter. The average household in the urban localities are more than the rural localities particularly due to high immigration rate as the district is closer to the Central Business District of Kumasi. This improvement in the housing stock of urban localities is partly due to accessibility to electricity, better roads and fundamental needs such as potable drinking water. To better improve the housing stock in the rural areas and to attract people, the Assembly should expand its social services to all rural areas and educate them to do proper planning schemes that will reduce land litigation issues and this could attract people to build houses in the rural localities.

Table 2.27: Stock of Houses in the District Compared to National and Regional

Categories	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Afigya Kwabre North District		
			District	Urban	Rural
Total	10,006,233	1,776,769	22,301		
Separate house (detached)	6,334,013	1,092,752	16,399	9,323	7,076
Semi-detached house	799,936	143,574	1,251	707	544
Apartment/Flat	313,018	94,569	404	304	100
Compound house/rooms	2,095,016	380,633	3,592	2,605	987
Uncompleted building	121,165	29,452	480	343	137
Wooden structure	172,685	24,227	72	19	53
<u>Metal container</u>	<u>18,345</u>	<u>2,258</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>4</u>

Source: DPCU-/AKNDA, 2025-Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

2.2.9.2 Room Occupancy in the District

Generally, there is no universally acceptable and enforced codes or laws that sets standards for room occupancy. However, room occupancy may depend on the type and size of the facility where people choose to dwell. In spite of this, room occupancy should be established on proper health indicators that would help protect and promote the wellbeing of occupants. Proper room occupancy is practised when the dwelling rooms have access to adequate ventilation and the number of occupants are not more than the size of the dwelling room. Overcrowding in rooms is likely to cause contagious diseases which could affect both the health and social life of the occupants. Table 2.28 shows that households with one sleeping room constitutes the highest percentage (55.5%) of all the number of sleeping rooms per household in a housing unit in the District, followed by two rooms (18.5%) and three rooms (10.6%). Generally, there is an indication that household with 10 or more members use one sleeping room in the District. Comparatively, there are more household members that use one sleeping room in the urban areas than the rural areas. This is partly due to the increasing rate of immigration into the urban communities. However, this situation could result in the spreading of contagious diseases which is inimical to the health of the people.

Table 2.28: Number of Sleeping Rooms occupied by Households in Dwelling Units

Number Of Sleeping Rooms	Total	Total Percent	Urban Percent	Rural Percent
Total	18517			
1	10,281	55.5	35.6	19.8
2	3,420	18.5	9.8	8.6
3	1,976	10.6	6.0	4.6
4	1,060	5.7	3.3	2.4
5	701	3.7	2.5	1.3
6	422	2.3	1.6	0.6
7	208	1.1	0.7	0.4
8	140	0.75	0.5	0.2
9+	309	1.6	1.3	0.3

2.2.9.3 Access to Basic Housing Utilities and Household Facilities

- *Toilet Facilities Used by Household*

From Table 2.29, the highest reported facilities are public toilet (24.3%), KVIP (22.3%) and Pit latrine (18.7%). In contrast, there is 16.3 percent of dwelling units who have no toilet facilities in their housing units. These household members reportedly used the bush and open fields. This indicates that most of the housing units in the District do not have toilet facilities, which have great tendency of creating poor sanitary conditions.

Table 2.29: Type of Toilet Facility used by Households and Type of Locality

Toilet Facility	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Afigya Kwabre North District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	8356779	1521809	18,517	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,477,741	111,306	3,022	16.3	9.0	7.3
W.C.	130,250	8,506	1,062	5.7	4.5	1.1
Pit latrine	1,339,850	231,943	3,468	18.7	8.9	9.7
KVIP	1,193,715	203,454	4,128	22.3	15.2	7.0
Bucket/Pan	2,576	706	7	0.03	0.0	0.03
Septic Tank	2,163,622	500,530	3,297	17.8	13.3	4.5
Public toilet (WC/KVIP Pit Pan etc)	1,925,898	448,940	4,492	24.3	14.7	9.5
Other	10,109	998	0	0	0	0

Source: DPCU/AKNDA, 2025-Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

- *Bathing Facility Used by Household*

Maintaining personal hygiene is unachievable when bathing facilities are not easily accessible to individuals in any human setting. The high usage of shared bathrooms, public bathrooms and toilets are indications of poverty in a community or country at large. Bathing facilities in the District according to the 2021 PHC refers to the place where members of the household have their bath. The proportion of dwelling units with bathrooms exclusively used by household members (31.4%) is lower than shared bathroom in the same house (41.4%) as indicated in Table 2.30. Comparing the 2010 PHC and 2021 PHC reports on bathing facilities, it is identified that there has been an increment in the proportion of the usage of both bathing facilities used exclusively and facilities shared separately in the same house. This increment could be attributed to the continuous urbanization of the District which necessitated for the adoption of architectural designs and drawings in construction of houses with a room and toilet. From the Table, it is noted that, the bathing facilities situation is growing positively in the rural localities as the proportion of people who uses shared separate bath in same house is lower than the urban localities. This is partly due to the movement of people from the rural areas to the urban centres in the District and the embracement of public education on building by dwellers in rural localities. It is worth stating that, although there has been a positive change in bathing

facilities in the District, it is recorded that, commutatively, a large portion of the entire population in occupied households representing 68.4 percent use public bathing facility, which have tendency of spreading various health diseases.

Table 2.30: Type of Bathing Facility used by Households and Type of Locality

Bathing Facility	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Afigya Kwabre North District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	8356779	1521809	18517	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	3251403	565815	5812	31.4	20.1	11.2
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	2863564	650443	7677	41.4	27.4	14.0
Private open cubicle	532531	75128	1400	7.5	3.8	3.6
Shared open cubicle	771476	95874	1519	8.2	5.4	2.7
Public bath house	187290	16,648	178	0.9	0.5	0.4
Bathroom in another house	192833	29532	279	1.5	0.6	0.9
Open space around house	539239	88768	1648	8.9	3.4	5.4
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	599	1,320	4	0.02	0.00	0.01
Other	727	2,861	0	0	0	0

Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025-Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

- **Main Cooking Space Used by Households**

Good cooking practises is an indicator of personal development as well as national development and it also serves as a promoter of proper kitchen hygiene. Where a person cooks could determine the standard of living of that individual. From the 2021 PHC reports under “main coking space by households, there is zero data for households with no cooking space from district level to national at large as compared to the 2010 PHC reports on main cooking space used by households which recorded 7%, 9.3% and 6.5% for national, regional and Afigya Kwabre North District respectively. This shows that there has been massive improvement in main cooking space used by households in the District and country at large. It is worth mentioning that, there are no other means of cooking space used by households except what is stated in the Table below as compared to the 2010 PHC report where the District recorded 107 households with other forms of cooking space. Table 2.31 presents the main cooking space used by household for cooking in the District. The greater proportion of the household use veranda/Porch (29.1%) as cooking space as a result of the new construction designs adopted by most people whereby every room is given a porch. This is followed by separate room for exclusive use of household (27.3%) open space in the compound (18.6%) and bedroom/hall/living room (0.4%) recorded the least. This indicates that most households use veranda/porch as cooking space for their principal meals in the District. In terms of localities, most rural localities cook in the opened space and most of the urban localities cook in the enclosed space. This suggests that several houses in the District lack enclosed cooking space and the possibility of being affected by airborne diseases could not be undermined.

Table 2.31: Main Cooking Space Used by Households

Main Cooking Space used by Household	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Afigya Kwabre North District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	7,695,049	1,363,085	16,885	100	100	100
Separate room for exclusive use of household	2888502	483405	4606	27.3	17.3	9.9
Separate room shared with other household(s)	784509	230128	3061	18.1	11.6	6.5
Enclosure without roof	91,506	12,805	241	1.4	0.7	0.6
Structure with roof but without walls	241,644	37499	829	4.9	1.5	3.4
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	99,790	5960	75	0.4	0.3	0.1
Veranda/Porch	2,114,145	407704	4910	29.1	20.3	8.7
Open space in compound	1,467,260	184441	3163	18.7	9.6	9.1
Other	7693	1143	0	0	0	0

Source: DPCU-AKND, 2025-Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

2.2.9.4 Structural types of dwelling/ Housing Unit types in the District

Housing is a key element in the development of a community or a country at large. Good housing or dwelling units in a community is an indicator of development and improved livelihood. A community or country where there are poor housing system or people can't access good housing facilities, there is an indication that the community or country is in a state of underdevelopment. The District is occupied with different types of housing units which ranges from block buildings to wooden kiosk where people call their homes. It is recorded that there are 22,301 houses or dwelling units in the District which includes separate house detached, semi-detached, compound houses, flats, according to the 2021 PHC report.

Out of the 22,301 dwelling units, separate house (detached) recorded the highest of 73.5 percent, followed by compound houses with 16.1 percent and semi-detached which is 5.6 percent. The least type of dwelling units in the District is living quarters attached to office which recorded 0.1 percent. This information indicates that, most of the public offices as well as private offices and shops in the District have no accommodation for workers. From Table 2.32, it is noted that there are no other forms of housing for people in the District therefore there is absence of the challenge of street housing as compared to the national and regional categories of 0.07% and 0.04% respectively.

Table 2.32: Main Dwelling Units/Housing Types in the District

Main Construction Material	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Afigya Kwabre North	
			Total	
			Number	Percent
Total	10,006,233	1776769	22,301	100.0
Separate house (detached)	6334013	1092752	16,399	73.5
Semi-Detached House	799936	143574	1251	5.6
Flat/Apartment	313018	94569	404	1.8
Compound House (rooms)	2095016	380633	3592	16.1
Huts/buildings (same compound)	48876	4293	61	0.27
Uncompleted	121165	29452	480	2.2
Tent	2340	341	0	0.0
Metal container	18345	2258	16	0.07
Kiosk/Poly Kiosk	81592	1595	13	0.05
Wooden Structure	172685	24227	72	0.32
Living Quarters attached to office/shop	11461	2254	13	0.05
other	7786	821	0	0.0

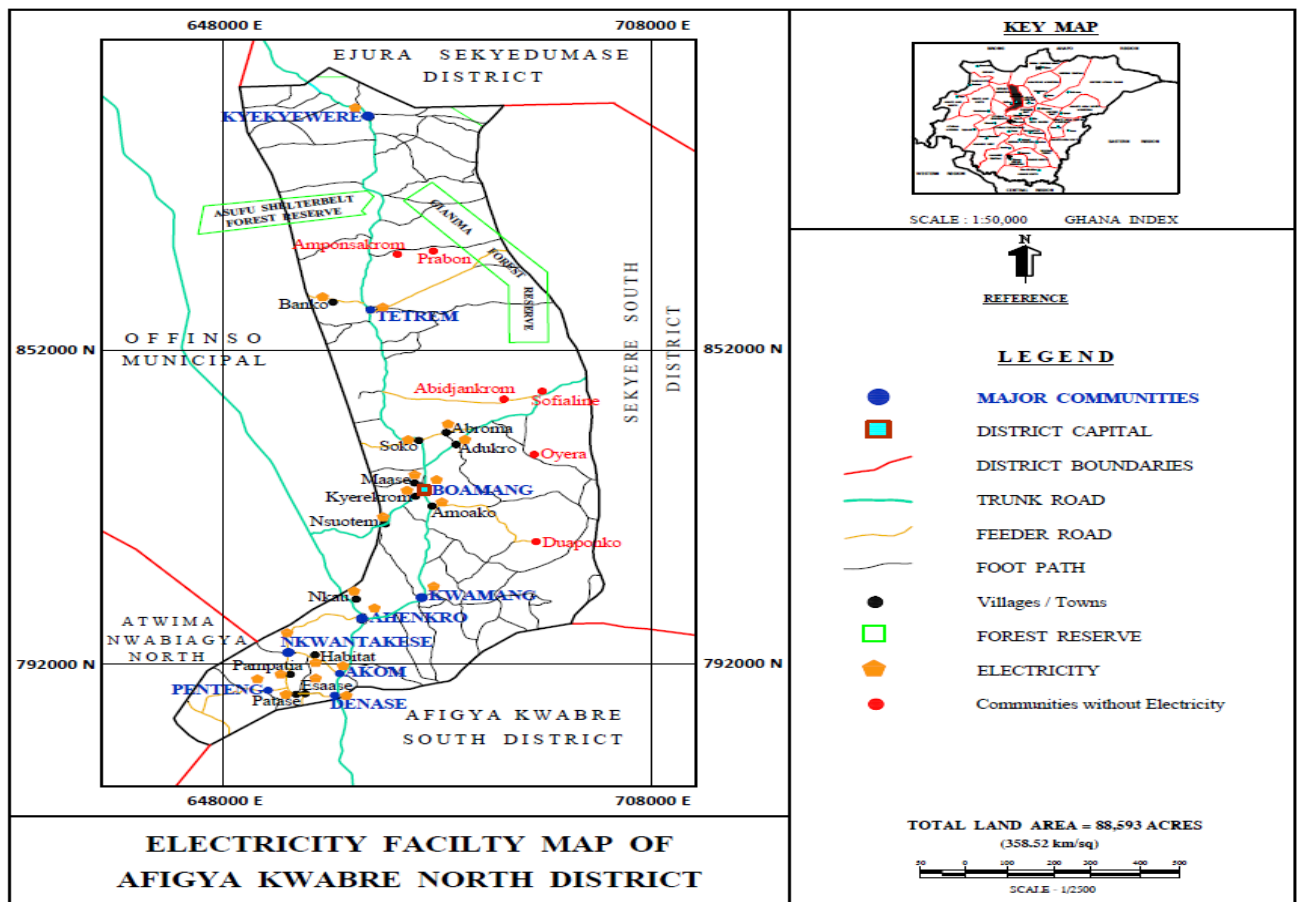
Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025-Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

2.2.10 Energy Situation in the District

2.2.10.1 Electrification of Communities in the District

Under electrification, it is worth mentioning that, out of the 27 communities in the district, 21 communities representing 77.8 percent are connected to the national grid. The other six communities (Amponsahkrom, Abidjankrom, Prabon, Oyera, Sofialine and Duaponko) representing 22.2 percent are yet to be connected to the national grid. The electrification situation in the District is illustrated in Figure 2.12. It is an established fact that absence of electricity in these six communities have adverse effects on the socio-economic development of the people. The other means of light for households in communities without electricity is flashlight or touch light. It is worth mentioning that, there has been an extension of electricity from Kwamang CMI School to Police barrier and also at Kyekyewere Amankraso which hitherto was not available. However, it is imperative to ensure that there should be extension of electricity to the communities without one and also to newly developed areas in the District to enhance livelihood.

Figure 2.12: Electrification Map of the District



Source: DPCU-AKND, 2025

2.2.10.2 Main Source of Cooking Fuel by Households in the District

As shown in Table 2.33, the highest proportion of households uses charcoal (38.4%) as main source of cooking fuel, followed by wood (33.1%) and LPG (18.9%). The use of other sources such as kerosene, sawdust and electricity is negligible, at less than one percent for each source. The use of charcoal as major cooking fuel in the District (38.4%) is considerably more than the regional average of 27.3 percent and national average of 23.2 percent. It is noted that, majority of the people in the District uses fuel that are mainly from wood, i.e., (charcoal, wood, saw dust). However, the use of LPG has gained considerable recognition in the various households in the district. It is an undeniable fact that, the high usage of wood as major source of fuel has adverse effect on the environment as it results in deforestation and desertification. Therefore, sensitization on the effects of using wood and charcoal as fuel for cooking should be prioritized to encourage people to rather use green energy such as LPG and electricity.

Table 2.33: Main Source of Energy used for Cooking within Households

Main Source of Cooking Fuel	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Afigya Kwabre North District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	8,356,779	1,521,809	18,517	100.0	100.0	100.0
None (no cooking)	661710	158722	1632	8.9	5.5	3.3
Wood	2594914	356872	6134	33.1	14.6	18.6
LPG	3,086,302	579,078	3496	18.9	14.4	4.4
Electricity	32,477	7681	110	0.6	0.5	0.1
Kerosene	11279	1698	23	0.1	0.07	0.05
Charcoal	1,942,764	416,047	7114	38.4	26.5	11.9
Crop residue	20,528	329	1	0.01	0.0	0.01
Saw dust	1727	106	1	0.01	0.01	0.0
Animal waste	689	31	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking Gel	2948	1003	6	0.03	0.01	0.01
Other	450	42	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025-Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

2.2.11 Economic Characteristics/Economy of the District

2.2.11.1 Structure of the District Economy

Table 2.34 provides data on employed persons 15 years and older by occupation and sex. The data shows that workers in skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishing constitute the largest occupational group (35.6%), followed by those in services and sales (23.9%), and those in craft and related trades (18.7%). It is indicated that the high skills workers such as managers, professionals and technicians accounted for only 7.9% percent of the employed persons. This means that most of the employed persons which is three-quarter of the total employed population are into skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishing occupation indicating that the structure of the District economy is mostly agrarian. It is worth mentioning that, the Male proportion of 36.1 percent is slightly higher than the Female proportion of 35.1 percent under the Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery occupation in the District. It is very significant to mention that, service and sales workers have increased tremendously from 8.2 percent (2010 PHC) to 23.9 percent. This could be attributed to the creation of the new Afigya Kwabre North District from the defunct Afigya Kwabre District and the high rate of migration into the District due to the urbanization of the District. On the other hand, the proportion of females engaged in services and sales as workers (42.4%) is higher than that of males (9.7%).

Table 2.34: Employed Population by Occupation and Sex

Occupation	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,350	100.0	12,097	100.0	9,253	100.0
Managers	105	0.5	89	0.7	16	0.2
Professionals	1395	6.5	815	6.7	580	6.3
Technicians and associate professionals	195	0.9	128	1.1	67	0.7
Clerical support workers	153	0.7	96	0.7	57	0.6
Service and sales workers	5104	23.9	1178	9.7	3926	42.4
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	7611	35.6	4367	36.1	3244	35.1

Craft and related trades workers	3998	18.7		3166	26.2		832	9.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1853	8.6		1812	14.9		41	0.4
Elementary occupation Workers	933	4.4		444	3.7		489	5.2
Other occupations	3	0.01		2	0.01		1	0.01
Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025-Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census								

2.2.11.2 Economic Activity Status

The economy of a country or District depends on the economic activity status of the people in the country or District. The economy of the district determines the purchasing power and the standard of living of the people in the District. In Table 2.35, it is indicated that a section of the population is economically active while others remain inactive. It also indicates that 48.3 percent of the population are employed by other employers be it government or private. A percentage of 47.1 are engaged in active work but are their own employers. It is imperative to mention that, a proportion of the population which represent 8 percent are unemployed. A percentage of 3.6 and 2.3 represent availability of people not seeking for work and first-time job seekers respectively. From the Table, it is indicated that, 24.5 percent of the population represent a section who worked previously and seeking work while 6 percent of the population are outside the labour force.

It is worth mentioning that, the youth unemployment rate in the district is on the increase due to limited job opportunities. This has a huge adverse effect in the District as most jobless youth indulge themselves in social vices which by extension disturbs the peace and security of the District. The sex disaggregation in terms of work indicates that, 7.0 percent of males as compared to 8.8 percent of females are unemployed in the District. This non-active female youth population has the potential of leading them to pre-marital sex which could eventually result in unwanted pregnancies. Extensively, the economic activity status in the district is on the average which is a wake-up call for the district Assembly and relevant stakeholders to come together and introduce programmes that would create employment opportunities for the people in the district.

Table 2.35: Economic Activity Status by Sex

Economic Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	44,241	100.0	21519	100.0	22722	100.0
Employed	21350	48.3	12097	56.2	9253	40.7
Worked	20830	47.1	11816	55.0	9014	40.0
Did not work but had a job	520	1.2	281	13.1	239	1.1
Unemployed	3498	8.0	1494	7.0	2004	8.8
Available but not seeking work	1606	3.6	678	3.2	928	4.1
First Time Job Seeker	1029	2.3	445	2.1	584	2.5
Worked Previously and seeking work	863	24.5	371	1.7	492	2.2
Outside Labour Force	19393	6.0	7928	36.8	11465	50.5
Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025-Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census						

2.2.11.3 Job Creation – Employment Status and Potential Growth Rate

Job creation is a vital tool in the development of every country and human development. The creation of jobs helps boost the economy of the district, secures the lives of people as well as generate revenue to the government/Assembly. It can be noted from Table 2.36 that majority of the employed population is self-employed without employees (63.4%) followed by employees (22.9%) and self-employed with employees (8.6%). Two percent of employed persons are casual workers while 1.8 percent of employed population represents contributing family workers. In the case of apprenticeship, only 268 representing 1.3 percent are apprentices who received wages for their services and even some receives wages below the minimum wage.

In terms of sex disaggregation, the proportion of males (55.6%) in self-employed without employees are less than females (73.6%). However, males recorded highest in self-employed with employees with 9.8 percent as against self-employed females with employees of 6.4 percent. It is worth mentioning that, the proportion of the female population who are employed without employees is higher compared to the males. This is a great achievement as most women in the district virtually has a working source of income. This could be attributed to women empowerment programmes introduced by the government to alleviate poverty in the female population. However, it is a task on the Assembly and relevant stakeholders to continue to empower more females into the working force by creating enabling environment and opportunities that would absorb other females who are unemployed. In addition to this, youth unemployment is on the increase and adequate measures should be put in place to mitigate the rising youth unemployment rate in the District.

Table 2.36: Employment Status of Employed Population by Sex

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21350	100.0	12097	100.0	9253	100.0
Employee	4,885	22.9	3505	29.0	1380	15.0
Self-employed without employee(s)	13536	63.4	6722	55.6	6814	73.6
Self-employed with employee(s)	1790	8.4	1197	9.8	593	6.4
Casual worker	430	2.0	330	2.7	100	1.1
Contributing family worker	400	1.8	169	1.4	231	2.5
Unpaid Apprentice	268	1.3	268	2.2	125	1.4
Paid Apprentice	33	0.2	33	0.2	7	0.1
Domestic employee (Househelp)	6	0.02	3	0.02	3	0.03
Other	2	0.01	2	0.01	0	0.0

Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025-Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

2.2.11.4 Business Types – Employment Sector

The economy as well as development of a District depends largely on the Local Economic Development (LED) Activities in the District. The types of businesses that prevails in the District determines the nature of the economy of the District. Table 2.37 presents the business

types in the District indicating that informal private sector is by far the largest employer of the economically active persons in the District (83.0%), followed by private formal sector (10.6%) and public (government) sector (6.5%). Semi-public/parastatal sector recorded (0.15%) and Religious organizations (local) sector also recorded (0.13%).

There is a clear indication that, most males are employed more than females across all sectors of employment except for Private Informal where in percentage, females recorded 85.0% against males of 83.0%. This implies that majority of persons employed in the District are in the private informal sector indicating that conducive atmosphere should be created in the District to boost the growth of this sector as the private sector forms the engine of growth for economy of the District. However, it is imperative to mention that, developmental and employment growth policies should be enacted to transform, if not all, some of the private informal sector, to become private formal to improve the revenue and employment generations of the employer and also improve the revenue generation of the District Assembly.

Table 2.37: Employment Sector of Employed Population by Sex

Type of Businesses Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21350	100.0	12097	100.0	9253	100.0
Public (Government)	1,384	6.5	842	7.0	542	6.0
Private Formal	2,257	10.6	1403	12.0	854	9.2
Private Informal	17,644	83.0	9794	81.0	7850	85
Semi-Public/Parasatal	32	0.15	28	0.2	4	0.04
NGOs (Local and International)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other International Organisations	1	0.0	1	0.01	0	0.0
Religious Organizations (Local)	29	0.13	26	0.2	3	0.03
Religious Organizations (International)	3	0.01	3	0.02	0	0.0

Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025-Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

2.2.11.5 Economic Resources Potentials/Investment

The District Assembly, under the economic resource potentials, has undertaken studies on investment potentials using different approaches and their possible means of exploitation in the District. This aims at promoting the identified economic resource potentials to prospective investors for investing in the District. After series of field surveys and in-depth analysis, a number of key areas in the District were identified as the most profitable ventures any investor will prefer to invest without regretting. These investment areas range from agriculture to tourism. Comparatively, the agriculture investment potentials in the District are easily achievable and its establishment very feasible than the tourism potentials due to the nature of the tourism potential and its accessibility in the District. The District has, therefore, proposed a number of strategic investment which include establishment of Citrus (Orange) Processing,

Rice Processing, Oil Palm Processing and Extraction, Tomato Processing, Maize Processing, Cassava Processing, Poultry Processing Plant, Kente Weaving, Modern Market Facilities, Staff Accommodation Blocks, Industrial Site for Artisans, Solar Electrification, Water and Sanitation Facilities.

The District is hopeful that, all year round production of raw materials will be available from the agricultural potentials of the District in producing Cash Crops (Citrus, Cocoa, Oil Palm), Food Crops (Rice, Maize, Plantain, Cassava, Cocoyam, Vegetables), Animal and Fish Farming. It is worth mentioning that, road accessibility to communities with adequate farmlands to absorb potential agriculture investments are good due to the implementation of District Road Improvement Programme (DRIP). Moreover, in order to achieve these potential developmental projects, the Assembly should consider the extension of electricity, road accessibility, orderly settlement structure, among others to attract potential investors to invest in the District. Hence, in order to achieve sustainable employment and improve the income levels of the people in the District, the Assembly is in readiness to embrace any promising investment proposal from any prospective investor.

2.2.11.6 Agricultural Sector

The Afigya Kwabre North District is purely an agrarian and thus its economy depends mostly on agriculture. Although, it is noted that the number of employments created by the agriculture sector has reduced due to the involvement of the people in other ventures. However, it is indicated that, the agriculture sector provides employment to 35.6% of the economically active population of persons 15years and older. This undoubtedly, according to the 2021 PHC report shows that, the agriculture sector still leads in employment generation. Thus, agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the District. The key agricultural sub-sectors include crops, livestock, fisheries, agro-forestry and non-traditional commodities. The farming practices in the District include mono-cropping, mixed cropping and mixed farming.

2.2.11.6.1 Crop Farming

Three main types of crop farming are practiced in the District namely; mono-cropping, mixed cropping and plantation cropping. The traditional farming method in which hoes and cutlasses are the most common implements used in the preparation of the land is widely practiced. Shifting cultivation is the most widespread farming method. The normal fallow period is between three to four years after one to three cropping season(s). The District is comparatively

endowed with abundant cheap labour that is available throughout the year. However, family members normally undertake some farming activities in the District.

Land for agriculture may be obtained through hiring, outright purchase or share cropping which is the most common. There are two main types of sharecropping/holdings namely: “Abunu/Abusa” where payment for a piece of land is made with part of the produce as “Abunu” or “Abusa” where either half or one-third of the farm produce is paid to the landowner. A piece of land may be hired and money is given to the custodian for use of a piece of land within a particular agreed period. The District’s production of various crops are shown in Table 2.38.

Table 2.38: Major Agriculture Crop Productivity and Acreage of Farm Size

Crop	Population Engaged			Total Cultivated (Ha)	Total Production (m/ton)	Average Farm Size (Ha)
	Total	Male	Female			
Food Crops						
Cassava				2,698	69,675	3
Cocoyam/ Taro (Kooko)				1,395	10,880	1
Maize				1,966	6,429	2.4
Plantain				1,357	21,668	1
Rice				132	566	1.2
Yam				536	11,035	0.5
Tomatoes				9	1.6	1.2
Pepper				12.4	3	2
Onion				-	-	-
Okro				18.6	4.6	2.4
Garden eggs				14	3	1.4
Cash Crops				-	-	-
Oil palm				-	-	-
Coconut				10	4.5	1
Cocoa				-	-	-
Citrus				-	-	-
Cashew				-	-	-
Agro forestry (Tree Planting)				-	-	-

Source: AKNDA DPCU 2025

2.2.11.6.2 Irrigation Farming

Irrigation farming is not very common in the District even though rainfall is not very reliable. The Agriculture Department is vigorously promoting irrigation farming especially for the cultivation of rice and vegetables during the dry season. Hence, irrigation agriculture is an untapped potential in the District where large expanse of flat lands are found around marshy areas for large-scale farming. It is worth mentioning that, irrigation farming should be established and promoted to secure the production of rice and vegetables which are severely affected during the dry season as well as the erratic rainfall which is mostly affected by climate change.

2.2.11.6.3 Extension Services

To deliver effective and efficient services to clients, the Agriculture Department has administratively divided the District into twelve operational areas manned by 10 Agricultural Extension Officers. The District has an Extension Officer to Farmer Ratio of 1:4,588 compared to the acceptable standard of 1:300 farmers which practically makes extension services herculean task in the District. There is a clear possibility that, the extension officers in the District would not be able to serve or meet the demands of all farmers they are responsible to provide extension services due to weak staff strength. This is a clear indication of the fact that not all farmers have access to agricultural extension services. It is recommended that, the Assembly call for the posting of many Extension Officers into the District and adequately resourced them to perform the Agricultural Extension activities.

2.2.11.6.4 Marketing and Processing of Agricultural Produce

Middlemen mainly from Kumasi, Suame, Afrancho, Kodie, and Offinso play very important role in the marketing of agricultural produce in the District. Most of the farmers sell their produce to the middlemen on market days. They in turn sell them in the urban markets within and outside the District. However, these middlemen dictate the prices of the agricultural produces and in most cases the prices are unfavourable to the farmers. Even though, farmers always complain about this situation, they do not have any alternative since most of the items they produced are perishable and lack storage facilities. This worsens the pride of most farmers in terms of income generation as the agriculture sector employs most of the employed population in the District. This calls for the construction of warehouses in the District to store/preserve goods/commodities produced by farmers to avert the cases of impulse selling of commodities at cheaper prices.

2.2.11.6.5 Livestock Farming

Sheep, Goat, Poultry, Cattle, Rabbit and Grass cutter are the major livestock reared in the District. The leading livestock is Poultry (221,473) followed by Sheep (2,171), Goat (1,954), Cattle (1,204) and least recorded is Grass cutter (824) as shown in Table 2.39. Most of these small-scale livestock rearing activities are meant to supplement nutritional requirements and to earn additional income to farmers in the District. Housing livestock and poultry are practiced on extensive system with a margin keeping to intensive system. The major challenge facing the livestock sector is the inadequate veterinary officers and therefore farmers have low access to veterinary services. This has negatively affected the development of livestock industry in the District.

Table 2.39: Type of Livestock in the District

Livestock	Total Stock
Sheep	2,171
Goat	1,954
Poultry	221,473
Cattle	1,204
Rabbit	824
Grass cutter	62

Source: AKNDA DPCU 2025

2.2.11.6.6 Aqua-Culture Farming

Aqua-culture, which is the production of fish, is an activity that plays a major role in the life of the people in the District. However, in view of the huge capital outlay in this sector, only few people have been able to enter into fish production. It is an area if adequately invested, would improve the nutritional status of people in the District and offset deficiency in fish production which is an important component in the diet of the people. There are some areas like Maase, Soko, Oyera, Kyekyewere, Tetrem and Nsuontem where the aqua-culture is being practiced on a small scale. Since agricultural impact on the rural poor is tremendous, any transformation of this sector will have positive multiplier effect on the local economy in terms of revenue generation and employment. It is worth mentioning that, the former National Security Minister, Hon. Albert Kan Dapaah has established fish production on a medium scale which has greatly improved the production and supply of fish in the District. Market women who are intensively in fish business nowadays do not travel long distances to buy fish to sell due to the Fishmongers Plaza established by the Hon. Former Minister.

2.2.11.6.7 Food Security

In Ghana, food security is said to be the availability and access to food at all times (all year round) at affordable prices. The availability of fertile agricultural lands coupled with the conducive climatic conditions of the District support the cultivation of food crops such as Maize, Rice, Cassava, Yam, Cocoyam, Plantain, Vegetables and Fruits. In spite of the vast arable of agricultural lands and the availability of water bodies in the District, food insecurity and post-harvest losses have become a challenge in the agricultural sector and the district at large. In recent times, food security in the District is affected by climate change which affects the pattern of rainfall in the district. Low rain or more rainfall pattern has the tendency to affect the availability of food in the District. It is significant to mention that, the use of primitive tools, pest invasion, lack of proper storage conditions and cold storage for farm produce causes post-harvest losses in the District. It is therefore recommended that, the District Assembly liaise

with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture or NGO interested in agriculture to construct storage facilities to keep foodstuffs for a longer time.

2.2.11.7 Industrial Sector

2.2.11.7.1 Agro-Based Industries

The data collated indicates that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is the largest industrial sector, employing 37 percent of the economically active population. The other two major industries are wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (16.7%) and transportation and storage (8.0%). However, it is worth mentioning that, the proportion of males in skilled agriculture, fishing and forestry is higher (57.6%) than that of females (42.4%). It is worth noting that, only 1.0% of the employed population is into finance and insurance while 0.03% are into Real Estate. It is imperative to mention that, the paradigm shift of people from active agricultural employment into wholesale and retail trade, and the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage, etc is the reflection of increased in IGF mobilization in the District. Nevertheless, the proportion of males into wholesale and Retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles is lesser (33.1%) than proportion of females which is twice as the number of males. The proportion of females into wholesale and Retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles is 66.9% of the total employed population.

2.2.11.7.2 Construction Sub-Sector

The construction sector in the District has seen tremendous improvement over the last four years. It employs 6.9% of the active employed population of the District. Since the establishment of the District and continuous urbanization of the District, most people from different Districts as well as indigenes from the District have built houses and factories in the District. Erstwhile, intensive construction activities were mostly seen within the Kwabre part of the District, however, the Afigya part of the District has recorded construction of factories such as fuel stations, washing bays as well as private health facility. Also, construction of houses in the Afigya part of the district has increased significantly. It is worth mentioning that, the high cost of building materials and high labour cost is seriously affecting this sub-sector. Despite this constraint, the construction sector is one of the sub-sectors in terms of the attraction of jobs for the youth and the unemployed. The improvement in this sub-sector should improve the revenue of the Assembly through building permits, and property rates. The likelihood is that the income of the youth would increase with the improvement in the construction sector.

2.2.11.7.3 Sand Winning Sub-Sector

Feasibility studies have proven the existence of fine sand deposits in the District especially Tetrem, Kwamang, Soko, Adukro, Oyera, Kyekyewere, Amponsahkrom, Duaponko and other locations. The exploitation of these economic or investment potentials in large quantities have created jobs for some of the youth in the District. A section of the people such as Grader operators, Drivers and conductors are working to gain income through the exploitation of these huge sand deposits in the District. The other type of job created are those who directs cars to the various sand winning sites, these people also receive commission at the close of work each day. This as a result has reduced the overcrowding of the youth on streets roaming aimlessly as each day is a working day. These sand winning activities have recently improved the revenue generation of the District. It is worth mentioning that, in spite of various benefits of the sand winning activities, there is an adverse effect on the land/forest and roads in the District. Forests are depleted (deforestation) and roads are deteriorated due to the sand winning activities. It is also important to state that, the Assembly has effectively regulated the activities of the sand winners to reduce the rate of illegal sand winning and also winning in forest reserves in the District. It is therefore recommended that, the District Assembly established land reclamation policies with sand winners to help restore the fertility of the land for future use.

2.2.11.7.4 Manufacturing Sub-Sector

Manufacturing activities in the District are light manufacturing, lumbering and agro-processing. These industries are practised on small-scale and are next in importance to agriculture, commerce and trading in the District. The manufacturing sector is the fast-growing local economy, which employs 7.0 percent of the economically active population. The District can boast of small-scale or agro-based industries like palm oil extraction, gari processing and kente weaving at communities like Denase, Pampatia, Abidjankrom and other communities. There are other small-scale sectors such as wood-based industries (carpentry), metal works, block moulding and metal-based industries (blacksmithing) which are scattered all-over in the District.

Some of these manufacturing industries do not employ people, however, they have apprentices who serves as employees in their industries. Some entrepreneurs in these industries employ few people to facilitate the production processes. The average size of Small-Scale Manufacturing in terms of members is about three people and in the case of Medium Scale, it is about ten people in the District. Most production processes are financed through personal savings and support from relatives and friends. The main problems inhibiting the growth of the

manufacturing industries are access to credit and small market size for the products. The sector must be encouraged to play a more meaningful role in the District economy. In spite of the factors militating against growth in the sector, manufacturing industries have the prospects to utilize local raw materials and thereby providing market for agricultural produce, generate employment, improve income level for the rural people, and improve growth and development.

2.2.11.8 Service/Commerce Sector

The service/commerce sector in the District has increased over the years. Commercial activities are small-scale and are scattered throughout the District. In the commerce/service sector, the Government sector dominates with teachers taking the lead. The District has seen construction of fuel stations which has indeed provided employment to some of the youth. Cement and building materials shops are scattered throughout the district as a result of increasing urbanization of the District. Table 2.40 shows the distribution of the service/commerce sector.

Table 2.40: Distribution of Service/Commercial Activities

Commerce/Service	Type of Business	Number	Location	Size
Banking	Rural Banks	3	Boamang, Tetrem Kyekyewere,	Medium
	Co-operatives	2	Ahenkro, Kwamang	Medium
Hospitality	Guest Houses/Hotel	6	Ahenkro, Kyerekrom, Maase, Amoako, Akom, Denase	Small
Communication	Fixed Lines	-	-	-
	Cellular Telephone	3	District wide	Large
	Coverage (MTN, AirtelTigo, Telecel)	5	District wide	-
Government Sector	Teachers, Assembly Workers, Police Services, Health workers etc	-	District wide	-
Commerce	Traders	-	District wide	-

Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025

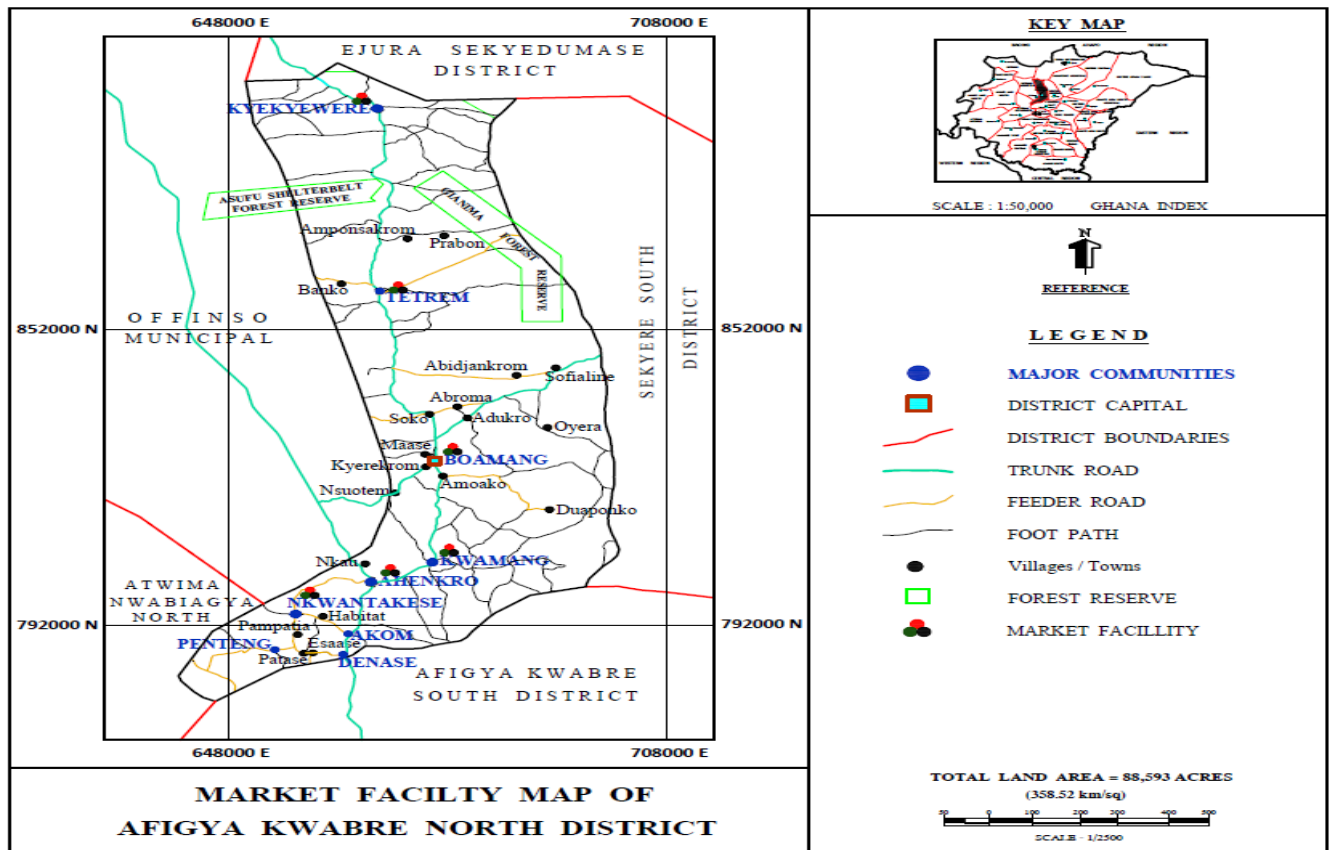
2.2.11.8.1 Inter/Intra-Trading Activities in the District

Intra-trade activities are active in the District due to the availability of market facilities where the people buy and sell goods in these markets. The existing market facilities are found in Tetrem, Kyekyewere, Boamang, Ahenkro, Kwamang, Denase and Nkwantakese. In addition to these recognized markets, every other community has a small market where they undertake their everyday transactions (buying and selling of vegetables, meat, fish, salt and among others). The market days in the District are Tuesdays at Tetrem, Fridays at Boamang and Kyekyewere. However, the District should take conscious effort to create additional market days to raise the necessary revenue to boost the local economy.

With respect to inter-trade, most people have a lot of their commodities (especially in large quantities) sold and bought in Kumasi, Yeji, Offinso, Abofuo, Suame, Techiman and

Kronum/Afrancho due to the District’s proximity to these towns. It is estimated that about 50.0 percent of the traded materials made up of manufactured goods and fish are brought from these urban towns to the District. The remaining 50.0 percent, which is mainly agricultural produce, come from the District. Incomes from inter/intra trade are quite moderate and are above the poverty level. However, the implication is that these trading activities serve to provide employment opportunities, sharing of market for farm produce, manufactured goods and social services such as schools, hospitals, road networks, information, water and sanitation. Table 2.13 presents market facility map of the district.

Figure 2.13: Market Facility Map



Source: DPCU AKNDA, 2025

2.2.11.8.2 Commodity Export of the District

The District is notable for several commodity production but one which is commonly exported is cocoa production. It can be observed that, cocoa production records about 96.0% of the Districts export commodities among others such as citrus, and cashew. It is worth mentioning that, many people are engaged in cocoa production across the District. Per the statistics, the District produced 6, 353 bags of cocoa for the 2024/2025 production year as of August 2025. This indicates that cocoa production has been the main commodity for export.

However, this level of plantation does not correspond to the vast arable lands available for cultivation in the District. It is observed that, cocoa plantation, although major commodity for export, is not on the increase as the returns from the cocoa plantation is low. It is recommended that, the Assembly liaise with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and other agriculture inclined agencies to provide financial and logistical support to cocoa farmers to enable them grow and harvest much cocoa. It was realised that most of the people sell their products in the Offinso South Municipal, and other neighbouring districts, and this also contributed to the low number of cocoa bags recorded.

2.2.11.9 Revenue and Expenditure Situation of the District

- **Sources of Revenue to the Assembly**

Per the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936, Section 124 (1), the revenues of the Assembly comprise of Decentralised Transfers, Internally Generated Funds, and Donations and Grants. However, these sources have been divided into two broad categories. These are the internal and external revenue sources.

- ***Internal Revenue Sources***

The internal sources mostly called the Internally Generated Funds (IGF) are derived from seven main items per the Act 936, Section 124 (3). The following are the seven main revenue heads and their sub-heads.

- a. **Rates:** with sub-heads as Basic Rate, Property Rate and Special Rate.
- b. **Lands & Royalties:** with sub-heads as Land and Timber Royalties and Building Permits.
- c. **Fees and Fines:** with sub-heads as Exportation of Commodities, Lorry Park Fees, etc.
- d. **Licences:** with sub-heads as Herbalist, Contractors, Liquor Distillers, Banking, etc.
- e. **Rent & Other Incomes:** with sub-heads as Assembly Quarters and Other Properties.
- f. **Investment Income:** with sub-heads as Hiring of Assembly Grader/Assembly Hall, etc.
- g. **Miscellaneous Income:** with sub-heads as Sale of Tender Documents, etc.

The records clearly show that the Assembly relies heavily on Fees, Licenses, Rent and Other Income for its IGF. From 2022 to 2025 mid-year, the total IGF collected is 3,600,159.48 which represents 83.1% of the revised IGF estimates for the four years period.

The rationale behind improved IGF collection is to make the District Assembly self-financing not only in its recurrent expenditures but also to spend at least 20.0 percent of its IGF on capital expenditure. For the plan period (2022-2025), 2022 recorded the highest revenue as compared to 2023 and 2024. This decline in revenue could be attributed to inadequate permanent revenue staff

to collect revenue, low incentives to revenue staff, poor supervision and monitoring of revenue staff. This also includes over-reliance on commission collectors, no valuation list for commercial, industrial and residential properties and semi-functional of the Sub-district structures. Most of these problems have to be addressed vigorously to improve revenue collection levels in the District.

- ***External Revenue Sources***

From the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 Section 124 (1), the external revenue sources are grouped under Decentralised Transfers, Donations and Grants. The Decentralised Transfers (Section 124 (2) of Act 936) include; the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), Grants-In-Aid from the Central Government and any Other Revenue Transferred from the Central Government to the District Assembly. On the other hand, the Donations and Grants per the Act 936 Section 124 (6) include funds paid directly to the District Assembly by Development Partners, Philanthropists and Others. Among these sources, the DACF remains the major source of revenue from the external sources. However, the records show that the unplanned or source deductions from the DACF coupled with the inadequacy and untimely release of the funds have affected the implementation of planned programmes and projects in the District.

- ***Expenditure Items of the Assembly***

There are three main expenditure headings of the Assembly. These comprise of Compensation, Capital Expenditure, and Goods and Services. The Compensation, and Goods and Services are the recurrent expenditures whereas the Capital Expenditures are capital/developmental expenditures. The DACF and all other interventions funds are used to finance developmental expenditures made up of programmes and projects. The IGFs, on the other hand, are used to finance both recurrent and developmental expenditures. As a planning authority, the Assembly is mandated to generate funds internally to discharge its planned programmes. Funds such as the DACF and other transfers are also received from the Central Government to complement funds generated internally.

The expenditures on which these funds applied are fundamentally guided by the DMTDP, Annual Action Plans, and Composite Budgets and are subjected to rules and regulations as contained in the Public Financial Management Act, 2016, Act 921 and its accompanied Public Financial Management Regulations and Financial Memorandum, 2004. The disbursement of DACF is strictly in accordance with approved guidelines of the Administrator of the District Assemblies Common Fund and the Minister of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development. In order to ensure that funds received by the Assembly are properly accounted for, there is periodic audit of the financial accounts and books of the Assembly by personnel of the Audit Service. The efforts of the Audit Service are been supported by the Internal Audit Unit and the Audit Committee as specified in the Part Six (Section 175-180) of the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936. These and other internal controls guarantee financial accountability, transparency and diligence in the financial performance of the Assembly.

2.2.11.10. Local Economic Development Potentials/Investments in the District

2.2.11.10.1 Fine Sand Deposit

The District is underlain by sand that are rich in construction such as plastering, block moulding and block laying. These sands are found in most parts of the District more especially Soko, Adukro, Oyera, Duaponko, Kwamang, Tetrem, Ahenkro, Amponsahkrom and among others. Most of these sand deposits have been exploited and others currently under exploitation in larger quantities. It is worth mentioning that, the exploitation of these sand deposits has contributed greatly to the revenue of the District Assembly. Internally, the revenue from exploitation of these sand deposit serves as the highest source of revenue for the District Assembly. However, there are adverse effects associated with the exploitation of these sand deposits in the District such as land degradation, depletion of roads and road accidents which occur by these heavy sand trucks. It is recommended that, management of the District Assembly liaise with sand winning operators to establish land reclamation policies which will aid to restore the natural state of the land. It is imperative to mention that, management should also liaise with Department of Highways and Feeder roads to construct speed rumps on the road to curb road accidents.

2.2.11.10.2 Tourism Potential

There are number of proposed tourism opportunities in the District. The known ones are merge of Offin and Abankro Rivers at Nsuontem, Amankra the Natural Lake with unique fishes located at Kyekyewere and the Waterfalls at Duaponko. These sites are not developed as their potentials are hindered by lack of investment, human activities as well as road inaccessibility. The Assembly has carried out site inspection on these potential tourist sites and the findings indicates that, its development rest on huge funding to make these sites attractive and to make it accessible especially the “merge of Offin and Abankro rivers at Nsuontem and the Duaponko Waterfalls”. These potential tourist sites which when developed would serve as a potential source of revenue and diversification of the local economy for Local Economic Development (LED). The following are some of the attractions in the District.

- **Merge of Offin and Abankro Rivers at Nsuontem**

This site provides a classic example of two close rivers, which do not merge. This tourism potential site has been developed due to road inaccessibility and the environment where it is located. The development of this environment demands huge financial assistance to make it attractive. The District Assembly calls on for Local and International Investors to invest in this potential tourist site. In connection to this, the District Assembly could reshape the road that

leads to the site under DRIP to make it easily accessible to attract investors. It is worth mentioning that, this site if exploited fully could generate employment, revenue and also create wealth for accelerated development in the District.

- **Amankra - The Natural Lake located at Kyekyewere**

The lake with unique fish is located at Kyekyewere in the Tetrem-Kyekyewere Area Council. It is 500 metres away from the Central Business District of Kyekyewere Community. The river is essential scenic for good tourism activity in the District. This potential tourist site is easily accessible as it is located within the space of human settlement in the community. However, the District lacks potential investment to turn this investment potential into reality. In view of this, the District Assembly invites proposals from Local and International Investors to invest in this proposed tourism site.

- **Duaponko Waterfalls**

This Waterfalls is located at the north-eastern part of the Duaponko community. This potential tourist site is all season waterfalls which is not affected by climate change. The District Assembly has undertaken site inspection and the findings indicated that, the development of this tourist site is feasible, although requires huge financial support. In view of this, the Assembly calls on both Local and International Investors to invest in this sector of development. The Assembly could as part of the preliminary activities towards the development of the site reshape the road that leads to the proposed tourist site.

2.2.11.10.3 Agricultural Farmlands

The soils in the District are generally suitable for agriculture as the vegetation and the climate status is just conducive in its quest to go in front of the world in food production. These soils are classified into three using their major characteristics as soils developed over granite, soils developed over lower birimain rock and soils developed over voltaian rocks. These soils are deep and can support a wide range of cash crops like cocoa, citrus, coconut and oil palm; and food crops like cassava, cocoyam, yam, maize, beans, plantain, rice, sugarcane and vegetables.

It is therefore not surprising that agriculture is the highest employer of the population in the District (35.6%). The soil fertility in these lands can support large scale farming of citrus, oil palm, rice, maize and tomatoes, which can yield positive investment returns in development of factories and industries in the District. Irrigation farming is an untapped potential in the District where there are large expanse of flat lands around marshy areas and rivers for most especially rice farming.

Almost all the communities in the District are farming communities with Agricultural Extension Officers (AEOs) ratio of 1:4,588. The major livestock reared in the District is Poultry followed by sheep rearing and goat rearing.

2.2.11.10.4 Human Resources Potential

The District has over the years invested a lot of its budget allocation into the provision of economic, educational, health, energy, road, water and sanitation infrastructure. These infrastructural facilities have provided access to training of human resource for skills and competencies in local economy development especially among the youthful population. These interventions have prepared them for effective employment in both private and public sector of the economy. The challenges limiting their effective employment however include lack of training centers, lack of jobs, lack of entrepreneurs and investors to engage the services of the human resource, lack of seed fund for training and to provide start-up capitals for businesses in the District.

2.2.11.10.5 Strategic Investment Proposals for LED Potentials in the District

Based on the investment potentials in the District, the District has proposed a number of strategic investment projects. These include establishment of Rice Processing Factory at Tetrem, Maize Processing Factory at Kyekyewere, Cassava Processing Factory at Boamang and Kente Weaving Industry at Denase. Moreover, most of the artisans in the District are scattered all-over with some operating along the main trunk roads hence endangering the lives of these artisans. The Assembly has proposed the construction of industrial site (Garages) at Kwamang to assemble most artisans and create a sustainable employment for groups of people. This could provide jobs for sachet water sellers, food sellers, hawkers and Mobile Money Operators. However, these laudable project proposals lack adequate investment for their establishments in the District. The establishment of these LED projects would shape the local economy as well as generating revenue for the District Assembly. The Assembly therefore calls on prospective Local and International Investors to invest in these development proposals.

2.2.11.10.6 Types of Local Economic-Based Enterprises in the District

The District has several local-based enterprises which include Restaurants involved in sale of food and drinks, Hotel and Guest Houses which provide accommodation for visitors and venue for programmes, Pito Distillery which produce pito and local alcoholic beverages, Palm oil, fruit and vegetable production which produce palm oil, vegetable and fruits, Cereal milling trade amongst others. These enterprises contribute in various ways such as offering employment, adding value to raw materials, provision of incomes to the people, provision of

hospitality services and among others to the economic development of the District. The Assembly also offers support in the form of certification of businesses, skills training and creation of business networks to help these businesses to grow.

2.2.11.10.7 Opportunities and Challenges Facing the Development of Local Businesses

There are several businesses or economic opportunities in the District, which include Rice Production, Processing and Packaging, Vegetable Production and Processing, Oil Palm Extraction and Processing and Commercial Cocoa Production. The rest include Commercial Coconut Farming, Commercial Farming: Maize, Cassava and Plantain, Poultry Feeds Production and Processing, Soap Making and Packaging and Wood Processing Industries.

In addition, feasibility studies have been conducted on major raw materials produced by the District, which can support the establishment of Maize Processing Factory, Cassava Processing Factory and Rice Processing Factory. These opportunities are however confronted with the challenges of inadequate credit facilities, skills and expertise, lack of ready markets for large production, seed capital or fund and lack of public-private partnerships to undertake entrepreneurial opportunities. The challenges associated with technological and managerial capabilities include lack of basic machinery to enhance productivity, poor business development services in the areas of marketing of products, technical and management training.

In addressing some of these challenges, the Assembly has played and continues to play critical roles in creating the enabling environment for business development in the District. These roles include the provision of fund to support farmers and traders, market facilities to enhance trading, reshaping of feeder roads, establishment of database for all business activities, electrification of rural areas, training programmes, preparation of business development plans, establishment of LED committees and organisation of LED stakeholders' fora.

2.2.12 Infrastructure

2.2.12.1 Transportation Network

The type of transportation network in the District is typically by road. The road network comprises of the highways and feeder roads. The District is estimated to have 83.1km road network that connects one community to the other excluding internal town roads. The District is mostly agrarian, where foodstuffs and vegetables are transported from the District to other market centres such as Suame, Afrancho and others. In light of this, roads in the District should be made accessible by reshaping or tarring if possible. There is a trunk road linking the District's capital, Boamang to the Kumasi-Offinso-Techiman Highways. Table 2.43 shows the

level of road network in the District. However, the current state of roads in the District is poor as most roads are depleted with potholes which makes transportation uncomfortable. There is the need to undertake routine and periodic maintenance on these roads to improve transportation services.

The existing road network does not facilitate easy connectivity due to limited availability of alternative links between and among settlements.

Table 2.41 presents the list of major feeder roads in the District with their conditions. Out of the total of 83.1km of feeder roads, only 13.8km representing 16.6 percent are in good conditions. Majority of the roads (45.4%) are in poor condition while the remaining 38.0 percent are considered to be fair condition. These unfriendly conditions on the roads have resulted in high transportation cost, high cost of vehicle maintenance, road accidents and armed robbery attacks thereby affecting the safety on the roads in the District.

Besides, majority of the roads are tarred but have deteriorated with a lot of potholes that needs to be fixed for ease of transportation. The remaining untarred roads also needs regular reshaping to keep them useable by commuters.

Table 2.41: List of Feeder Roads in the District

Name of Road	Length (Km)	Condition Type (Km)				
		Good	Fair	Poor	Tarred	Untarred
Denase – Esaase – Pampatia – Penteng – Patase	2.8	-	2.8	-	-	2.8
Akom Junction – Nkwantakese – Pampatia	3.2	-	3.2	-	-	3.2
Ahenkro Junction – Kyekyewere	35.1	-	13.4	21.7	35.1	-
Kyerekrom – Offinso	3.7	3.7	-	-	3.7	-
Amoako – Agona	3.9	-	-	3.9	3.9	-
Adukro – Adukro – Oyera	5.8	5.8	-	-	5.8	-
Oyera Junction – Sofialine	1.5	1.5	-	-	1.5	-
Adukro – Abroma – Soko	1.9	-	1.9	-	-	1.9
Tetrem SHS Junction – Banko	1.8	-	1.8	-	-	1.8
Tetrem – Bepoase	4.8	1.5	-	3.3	1.5	3.3
Amponsahkrom Junction – Bepoase	3.3	1.3	-	2.0	1.3	2.0
Kwamang Junction – Duaponko	5.8	-	-	5.8	-	5.8
Abidjankrom Junction – Abidjankrom	1.9	-	1.9	-	-	1.9
Prabon Junction – Prabon	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	1.0
Ahenkro Cemetery – Wawase	1.4	-	1.4	-	-	1.4
Kyekyewere – Kwapanin	1.9	-	1.9	-	-	1.9
Kyekyewere – Bemi	3.3	-	3.3	-	3.3	-
Total	83.1	13.8	31.6	37.7	56.1	27.0

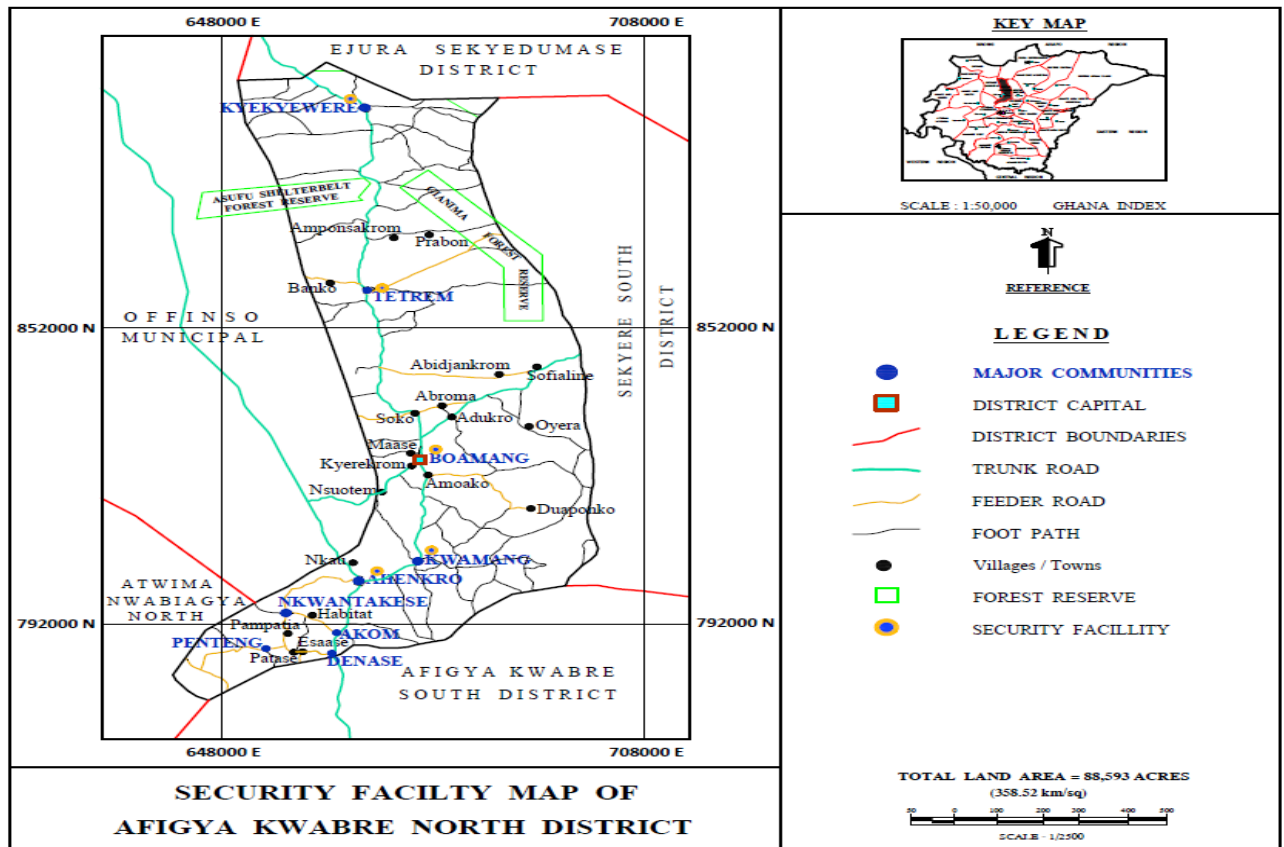
Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025

2.2.12.2 Security Infrastructure

In terms of security, the District has four Police Stations at Ahenkro, Boamang, Tetrem and Kyekyewere, one Police Post at Kwamang and one District Police Headquarters and one

District Court all at Boamang (see Figure 2.14). The District also has within its territory an Ambulance Service station, Fire Service Station and NADMO office which provides emergency security services to the District. In terms of personnel, Boamang, the District Police Command has twenty-one, Ahenkro has twelve, Tetrem has five, Kyekyewere has five and Kwamang where the Boamang Formed Police Unit (FPU) is located also has 31 officers.

Figure 2.14: Security Facility Map



Source: AKNDA DPCU, 2025

2.2.12.3 Postal Services Infrastructure

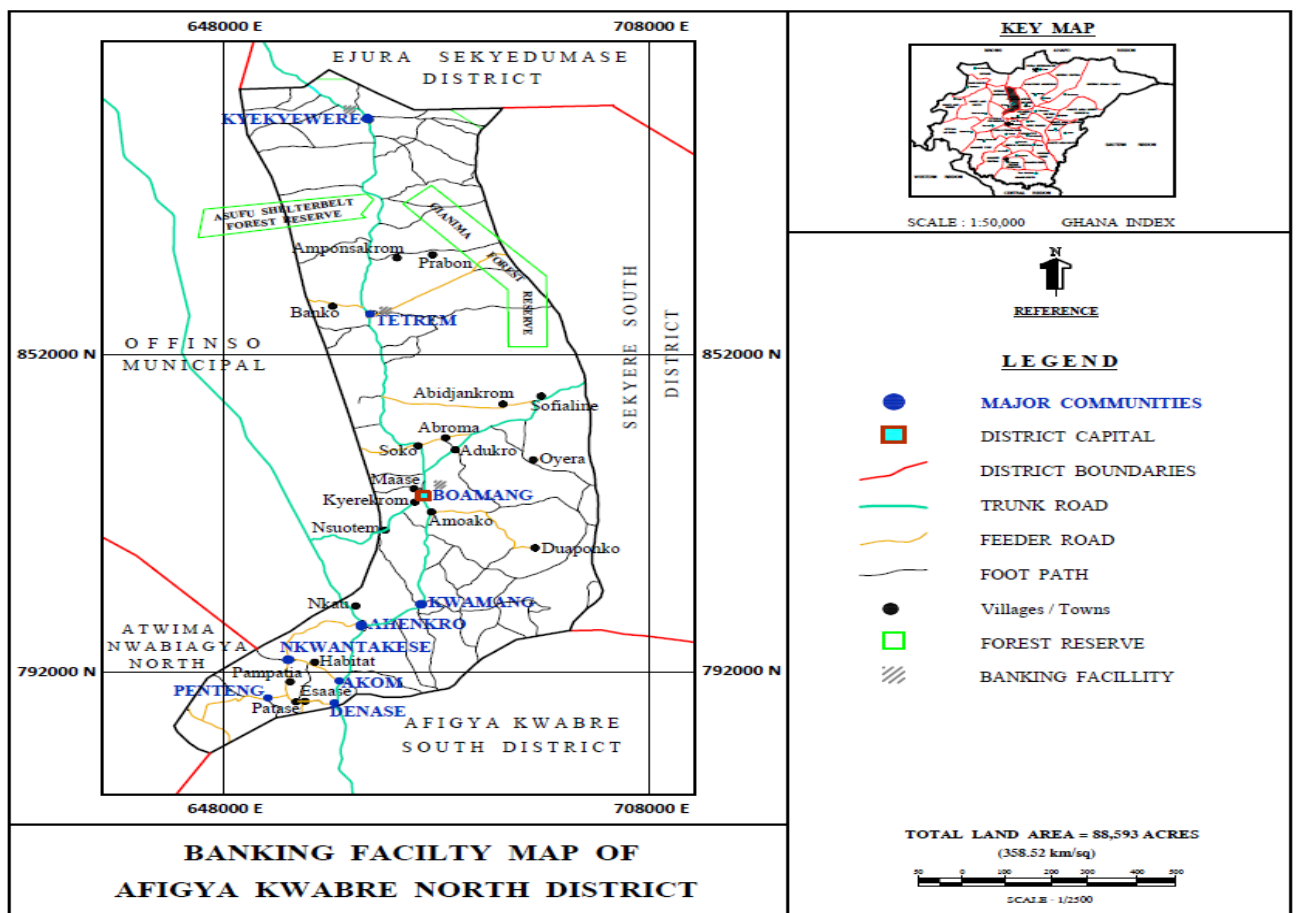
The District has one Post Office situated at Boamang. This Post office serves the entire District. However, this is not much of a problem because of proliferation of telecommunication and social media. A lot of people resort to use of social media platforms and emails for ease of communication.

2.2.12.4 Banking Infrastructure

The District is not known to have Banking Institutions such Commercial Banks, ABSA, ECOBANK, etc. However, there are two established Rural Banks in the District which has operated over a decade in the District. The district is said to have Okomfo Anokye Rural Bank PLC located at Boamang and Tetrem as well as Sekyeredumase Rural Bank PLC which is

located at Kyekyewere (see Figure 2.15). These Rural Banks have served as source of financial transaction for some public/civil servants and also businessmen/women in the District. Adding to this, there are other financial institutions situated in areas such as Ahenkro and Kwamang. It is worth mentioning that, the Assembly has to make plans with various stakeholders to liaise with the government to construct a Commercial Bank in the District since some banking services are not available in these Rural Banks. Also, the growing population of the district calls for these initiative as most public and Civil servants have been posted to the district.

Figure 2.15: Banking Facility Map



Source: AKNDA DPCU, 2025

2.2.12.5 Information Communication Technology and Science Technology Innovation

2.2.12.5.1 Capacity of ICT Infrastructure and Trained Human Resources

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is an inevitable sector of human development since it has become the backbone of human success in modern times. Any country which ideology rejects the development of ICT retards in development. The improvement in ICT developments bring about social and economic development and transformation by creating an enabling environment for accelerating economic growth. However, the capacities in terms of

human resource and infrastructure in managing the ICT in the District are virtually inadequate. Out of the 27 communities, three community (Abroma, Nkwantakese and Amoako) can boast of having ICT centre with the help of Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications (GIFEC) and Philanthropists. It is worth mentioning that, these ICT centres are not running smoothly due to its financial incapacity to provide internet to run a 24/7 services. The human resource capacities managing these facilities are teachers with general knowledge in ICT. This means that these facilities, which should have been managed by professionally trained ICT personnel, are lacking making the applications of ICT in the District highly problematic. This implies that all the indicators used in measuring ICT development in terms of human resource, infrastructure and investment in the District are challenged thereby affecting the ICT development and expansion. There is therefore the need for all stakeholders in the ICT development to support the course of the District in releasing its dreams of achieving a high status of globalisation in Ghana.

2.2.12.5.2 Use of Internet

This section examines access to internet facilities in the District. Access to telecommunication networks in the District is far above average as majority of the communities in the District have access to communication networks. Notwithstanding, only few communities in the District lack access to telecommunication network which makes it difficult for people to make calls and to receive calls. It is worth mentioning that, due to the accessibility to telecommunication networks in the District, majority of the people have access to internet. This internet usage covers various networks such as MTN, Telecel, and AirtelTigo. Due to the high usage of phone especially among the youth, a higher number of people have access to internet. The exposure of the youth to social media has increased the internet usage in the District. It is also imperative to mention that, since the world is climbing on the technological ladder, activities of the District Assembly, GES, GHS and other public as well as private institutions in the District use internet in their daily administrative work. Statistically, about 55 percent of communities in the District use internet. This is lower than the total phone usage because not all communities have reliable internet connection. The internet usage is challenged by poor network from the telecommunication networks in the District which sometimes disrupt the activities of the individuals as well as institutions in the District.

2.2.12.5.3 Ownership of Mobile Phones

About two decades ago, the use of mobile phones as medium of communication has increased in the country of which Afigya Kwabre North District is no exception. The use of mobile phones has been an important mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians. From Table 2.42, it is noted that the use of mobile phones is on the increased in the District as it is now critical for every individual to own mobile phone to aid in communication and also enhances social life. In the District, it is noted that, majority of people between the ages of 12-94 years use and own mobile phones. It is noted that, since the use of mobile phone has become part of the lifestyle of many youth, many school going people own mobile phones which they even sent to school sometimes. Statistically, a total of 49,203 people representing 67.1 percent of the entire population owns mobile phones either smartphone or not. Out of this population, 24,088 representing 49.0% are males and 25,115 representing 51.0% are females. It is very significant to mention that, in spite of the numerous benefits received from the ownership of mobile phones, there should be adequate measures to curb the increasing usage of mobile phones in schools especially the basic and SHS to mitigate the rising exposure of students to social media.

Table 2.42: Usage of Phones (Smartphone and Non-Smartphone) in the Afigya Kwabre North District

				12-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94
Total	All Locality Types	Afigya Kwabre North	Both sexes	5070	8351	5976	5504	5170	4721	3605	2828	2142	1586	1433	982	707	457	362	189	120
			Male	2605	4319	2789	2445	2435	2335	1890	1539	1051	764	685	491	325	190	121	59	45
			Female	2465	4032	3187	3059	2735	2386	1715	1289	1091	822	748	491	382	267	241	130	75
	Rural	Afigya Kwabre North	Both sexes	2036	3037	2306	2091	1949	1762	1446	1138	920	676	604	389	299	179	155	77	61
			Male	1065	1615	1098	980	932	823	755	614	468	324	297	198	127	75	51	25	27
			Female	971	1422	1208	1111	1017	939	691	524	452	352	307	191	172	104	104	52	34
	Urban	Afigya Kwabre North	Both sexes	3034	5314	3670	3413	3221	2959	2159	1690	1222	910	829	593	408	278	207	112	59
			Male	1540	2704	1691	1465	1503	1512	1135	925	583	440	388	293	198	115	70	34	18
			Female	1494	2610	1979	1948	1718	1447	1024	765	639	470	441	300	210	163	137	78	41
Both smart and non-smart phone	All Locality Types	Afigya Kwabre North	Both sexes	123	1140	1694	1865	1879	1800	1412	1161	931	702	644	435	240	134	85	2	0
			Male	67	548	728	821	889	890	746	694	501	388	348	256	157	84	45	1	0
			Female	56	592	966	1044	990	910	666	467	430	314	296	179	83	50	40	1	0
	Rural	Afigya Kwabre North	Both sexes	46	520	782	809	778	704	577	460	388	315	279	179	96	56	33	1	0
			Male	28	262	339	382	376	342	312	288	227	175	157	106	56	36	16	1	0
			Female	18	258	443	427	402	362	265	172	161	140	122	73	40	20	17	0	0
	Urban	Afigya Kwabre North	Both sexes	77	620	912	1056	1101	1096	835	701	543	387	365	256	144	78	52	1	0
			Male	39	286	389	439	513	548	434	406	274	213	191	150	101	48	29	0	0
			Female	38	334	523	617	588	548	401	295	269	174	174	106	43	30	23	1	0
None	All Locality Types	Afigya Kwabre North	Both sexes	2218	1408	282	244	300	310	288	257	224	163	168	124	158	139	151	120	87
			Male	1204	786	105	75	94	99	93	73	68	46	42	37	38	27	27	22	30
			Female	1014	622	177	169	206	211	195	184	156	117	126	87	120	112	124	98	57
	Rural	Afigya Kwabre North	Both sexes	1070	627	143	121	147	154	152	137	124	79	78	65	73	52	66	49	42

			Male	590	347	55	46	46	39	56	37	43	23	24	17	15	10	13	8	17
			Female	480	280	88	75	101	115	96	100	81	56	54	48	58	42	53	41	25
	Urban	Afigya Kwabre North	Both sexes	1148	781	139	123	153	156	136	120	100	84	90	59	85	87	85	71	45
			Male	614	439	50	29	48	60	37	36	25	23	18	20	23	17	14	14	13
			Female	534	342	89	94	105	96	99	84	75	61	72	39	62	70	71	57	32
Smart phone only	All Locality Types	Afigya Kwabre North	Both sexes	2692	5532	3798	3055	2497	2009	1322	928	586	412	364	246	133	81	46	5	2
			Male	1307	2848	1877	1440	1302	1151	810	574	317	225	203	132	77	47	25	3	0
			Female	1385	2684	1921	1615	1195	858	512	354	269	187	161	114	56	34	21	2	2
	Rural	Afigya Kwabre North	Both sexes	903	1744	1270	994	771	584	413	295	205	145	124	80	51	31	20	1	0
			Male	436	925	656	487	425	333	248	174	111	79	73	49	34	18	10	1	0
			Female	467	819	614	507	346	251	165	121	94	66	51	31	17	13	10	0	0
	Urban	Afigya Kwabre North	Both sexes	1789	3788	2528	2061	1726	1425	909	633	381	267	240	166	82	50	26	4	2
			Male	871	1923	1221	953	877	818	562	400	206	146	130	83	43	29	15	2	0
			Female	918	1865	1307	1108	849	607	347	233	175	121	110	83	39	21	11	2	2
Non Smart phone only	All Locality Types	Afigya Kwabre North	Both sexes	37	271	202	340	494	602	583	482	401	309	257	177	176	103	80	62	31
			Male	27	137	79	109	150	195	241	198	165	105	92	66	53	32	24	33	15
			Female	10	134	123	231	344	407	342	284	236	204	165	111	123	71	56	29	16
	Rural	Afigya Kwabre North	Both sexes	17	146	111	167	253	320	304	246	203	137	123	65	79	40	36	26	19
			Male	11	81	48	65	85	109	139	115	87	47	43	26	22	11	12	15	10
			Female	6	65	63	102	168	211	165	131	116	90	80	39	57	29	24	11	9
	Urban	Afigya Kwabre North	Both sexes	20	125	91	173	241	282	279	236	198	172	134	112	97	63	44	36	12
			Male	16	56	31	44	65	86	102	83	78	58	49	40	31	21	12	18	5
			Female	4	69	60	129	176	196	177	153	120	114	85	72	66	42	32	18	7

Source: DPCU AKNDA 2025- Ghana Statistical Service- 2021 Population and Housing Census Report

2.2.12.5.4 Television and Radio Transmission Networks

Television coverage in the District is quite good as most communities have good reception for Ghana Television, TV3, Metro TV and other Television Networks on Multi TV Channels and DSTV channels provided one is able to erect a pole with a height of about 15 meters and above or has digital decoder. The District has good reception for almost all the radio stations operating in Kumasi for information dissemination. Currently, the District can boast of one radio station (FISH FM).

2.2.13 Settlement Functionality Matrix (Scalogram) Analysis

The Settlement Functionality Matrix (Scalogram) is a matrix showing selected major settlements and their respective functions they perform within a geographical area. The analysis provides an in-depth knowledge about the adequacy and variety of functions performed by a settlement. It also helps in the determination of hierarchy of settlements and the nature of spatial integration they exhibit. By this, settlements can be ranked based on the different types of facilities available in them.

For the Scalogram analysis, population sizes of 27 communities were used to arrange the settlements in descending order of magnitude. Again, 'X' sign is used to identify the facilities in each settlement, where there is no 'X' sign indicates that particular settlement has no such facilities. Table 2.43 shows the centrality of settlements in terms of the hierarchy based on the centrality index. It is worth mentioning that, the weight assigned to each facility is subjectively assigned and not based on any observations/feasibility studies and were used in the calculation of the scalogram analysis. Facilities such as hospital=10, Health Center with maternity=8, Health Center without Maternity=7, CHPS=5, Maternity Clinic=4, SHS=10, JHS=8, Primary=6, pre-school=4, Small Water system/GWCL=10, Borehole=8, Hand-dug well=4, WC=10, KVIP=7, Pit latrine=3, electricity=10, Agric Ext.=10, Market=10 Police Station/Post=10, Bank=10, were used in the scalogram analysis. It was however realised that, Ahenkro, Tetrem, Kwamang, Boamang and Kyekyewere were found in the First Hierarchy and four communities (Kyerekrom, Denase, Akom and Nkwantakese) were found in the Second Hierarchy. In addition, nine communities were found in the Third Hierarchy representing 33.3 percent. A number of nine settlements (9) were found in the Fourth Hierarchy also accounting for 33.4 percent. From the scalogram analysis, it is indicated that, at least, all the three Area Councils have all the basic social amenities such as education, health, water, sanitation, transportation and other services to support the other surrounding communities in the District. The details of the distribution of the selected facilities are shown in Table 2.44.

- **Implication for Development**

In terms of development, the Scalogram analysis reveals that nine settlements (33.4%) lacked most basic functions or facilities and rely on other settlements for their service requirements. It is therefore important to ensure equitable distribution of facilities in the settlements within the plan period (2026-2029). From the scalogram analysis, it is observed that, all the three Area Councils' headquarters are much developed than their surrounding settlements, however, they do not have all the facilities outlined in the scalogram analysis. Settlements which are closer to the Area Council Headquarters mostly depends on them to access some facilities to enhance their living. It is therefore imperative to at least provide all the facilities used in the scalogram analysis in all the three Area Council's Headquarters to enable surrounding settlements enjoy all lacking facilities to lessen traveling and walking from one Area Council to the other.

Table 2.43: Centrality of Settlements

Hierarchy/ Level	Weight	No. of Settlement	Name of Settlements	Percentage of Settlements
1 st	100 – 120	5	Ahenkro, Boamang, Kwamang, Tetrem, Kyekyewere	18.5
2 nd	070 – 099	4	Denase, Akom, Nkwantakese, Kyerekrom,	14.8
3 rd	050 -069	9	Esaase, Penteng, Habitat, Maase, Amoako, Nsuontem, Abroma, Soko, Adukro	33.3
4 th	Below 50	9	All Others	33.4
Total		27		100

Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025

Table 2.44: Scalogram Analysis of Settlements

S/N	Name of Community	2021 Population	2025 Projected Population	2029 Projected Population	Health				Education				Water			Sanitation				Electricity	Agric. Extension	Market	Security-Police Post	Banking	Total No. Of facilities	Total Weight	Rank
					Hospital	Health Center with Maternity	CHPS	Maternity Clinic	Pre-School (KG)	Primary	JHS	SHS	Borehole	HDW	Small Town	WC	KVIP/APPT	HVIP	PL								
1	Ahenkro	11,577	13,545	15,976		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	14	118	1st	
2	Denase	6,805	7,961	9,390	X				X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X	X			11	89	6th	
3	Esaase	1,321	1,545	1,822					X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X				9	63	13th		
4	Akom	1,926	2,253	2,657					X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X	X			10	77	9th		
5	Penteng	2,085	2,439	2,877					X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X			9	63	13th		
6	Pampatia	2,861	3,347	3,948									X	X		X		X	X				5	39	23rd		
7	Patase	1,868	2,185	2,577									X	X		X		X	X				6	49	19th		
8	Nkwantakese	4,020	4,703	5,547		X			X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X			11	88	7th		
9	Habitat	562	657	775					X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X				8	60	15th		
10	Kwamang	5,803	6,789	8,008		X			X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X				11	105	4th		
11	Duaponko	642	751	885					X	X			X	X				X					6	35	25th		
12	Boamang	3,248	3,800	4,482		X			X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	13	111	2nd		
13	Maase	1,707	1,997	2,355					X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X			9	67	10th		
14	Amoako	2,529	2,958	3,490					X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X			9	67	10th		
15	Kyerekrom	4,498	5,262	6,207					X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X				10	80	8th		
16	Nsuotem	1,383	1,618	1,908					X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X			9	67	10th		
17	Abroma	2,136	2,499	2,947		X			X	X	X		X	X				X	X				8	58	18th		
18	Soko	2,569	3,005	3,545					X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X				8	60	15th		
19	Abidjankrom	346	404	477					X	X	X		X	X				X					7	43	20th		
20	Adukro	1,867	2,184	2,576					X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X				8	60	15th		
21	Oyera	477	588	658					X	X	X		X	X					X				6	40	22nd		
22	Sofialine	299	349	412									X	X					X				3	22	26th		
23	Tetrem	6,303	7,374	8,698		X			X	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	14	105	4th		
24	Banko	559	654	771					X	X	X		X	X				X	X				6	42	21st		
25	Kyeyewere	4,761	5,570	6,570		X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	13	108	3rd		
26	Prabon	543	635	749									X	X					X				3	22	26th		
27	Amponsahkrom	635	742	876			X		X	X			X	X					X				6	37	24th		
	Total Functions				0	7	1	0	23	23	20	4	27	27	12	11	10	0	4	21	27	6	4	4			
	Total Centrality				100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
	Weighted Centrality				0.0	14.3	100	0.0	4.3	4.3	5.0	25.0	3.7	3.7	8.3	9.1	10	0.0	25.0	4.7	3.7	16.6	25.0	25.0			

Source: DPCU, AKNDA, 2025

2.2.14 Poverty Profiling and Mapping of the District

A poverty map is a spatial representation and analysis of welfare indicators. Poverty maps have become more useful in the context of social safety-net programmes. They are best suited to guide spatial targeting, for instance, identifying areas associated with high poverty rates. They are useful to rank geographical areas for phased roll-out programmes. However, they are not a substitute for the identification of beneficiaries, which requires household or individual-level targeting.

The District Poverty Profiling Mapping provides poverty estimates for all the 27 communities grouped under urban and rural divisions. This data is needed for planning developmental programmes, monitoring and evaluation of pro-poor programming implemented in the District

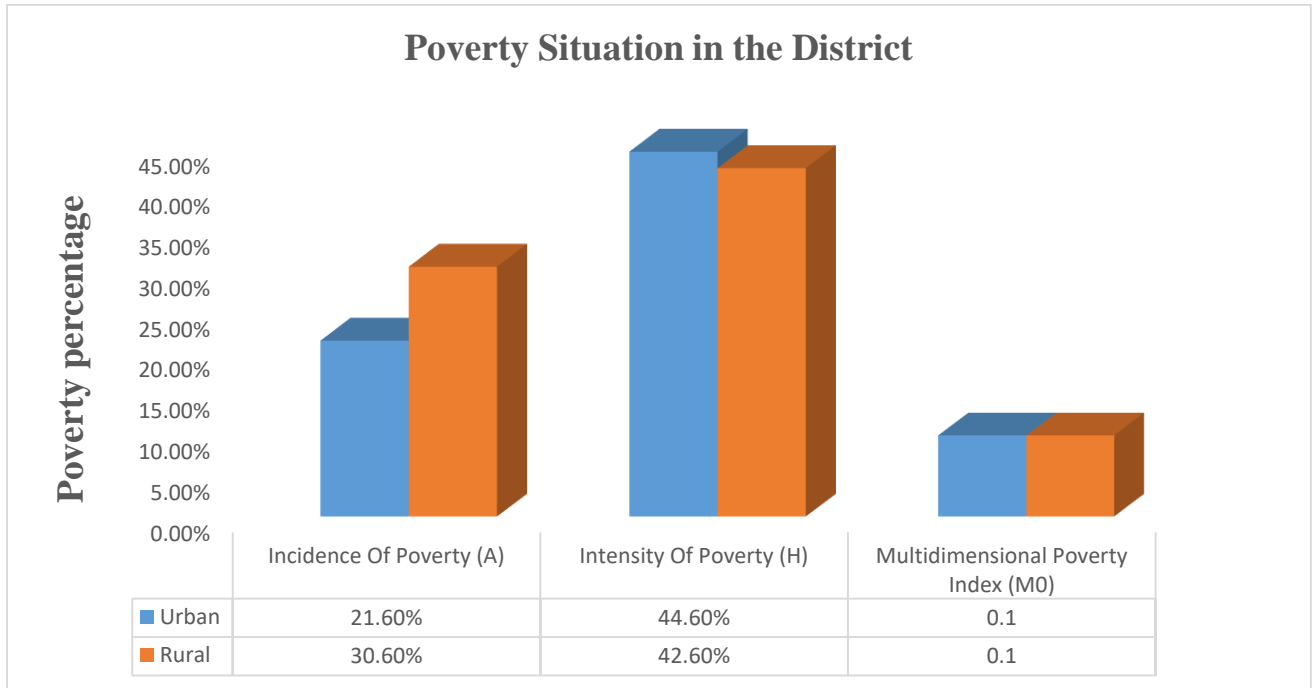
Table 2.45 and Figure 2.16 present the variations in poverty incidence, who are poor, how poor are the poor and the multidimensional poverty index in the District. From Table 2.45, it is indicated that, most people in the rural areas are much poorer than those in the urban areas. It is also noted that, although poverty in the rural areas are more than the urban areas, however, the intensity of poverty in the urban areas is higher than rural areas. This means, per headcount, most people are poor and deprived of most of the poverty indicators in the urban areas.

Table 2.45: Poverty Situation in the District

Incidence of Poverty (H)	All locality types	25.2
	Urban	21.6
	Rural	30.6
Intensity of Poverty (A)	All locality types	43.7
	Urban	44.6
	Rural	42.6
Multidimensional Poverty Index (M0)	All locality types	0.1
	Urban	0.1
	Rural	0.1

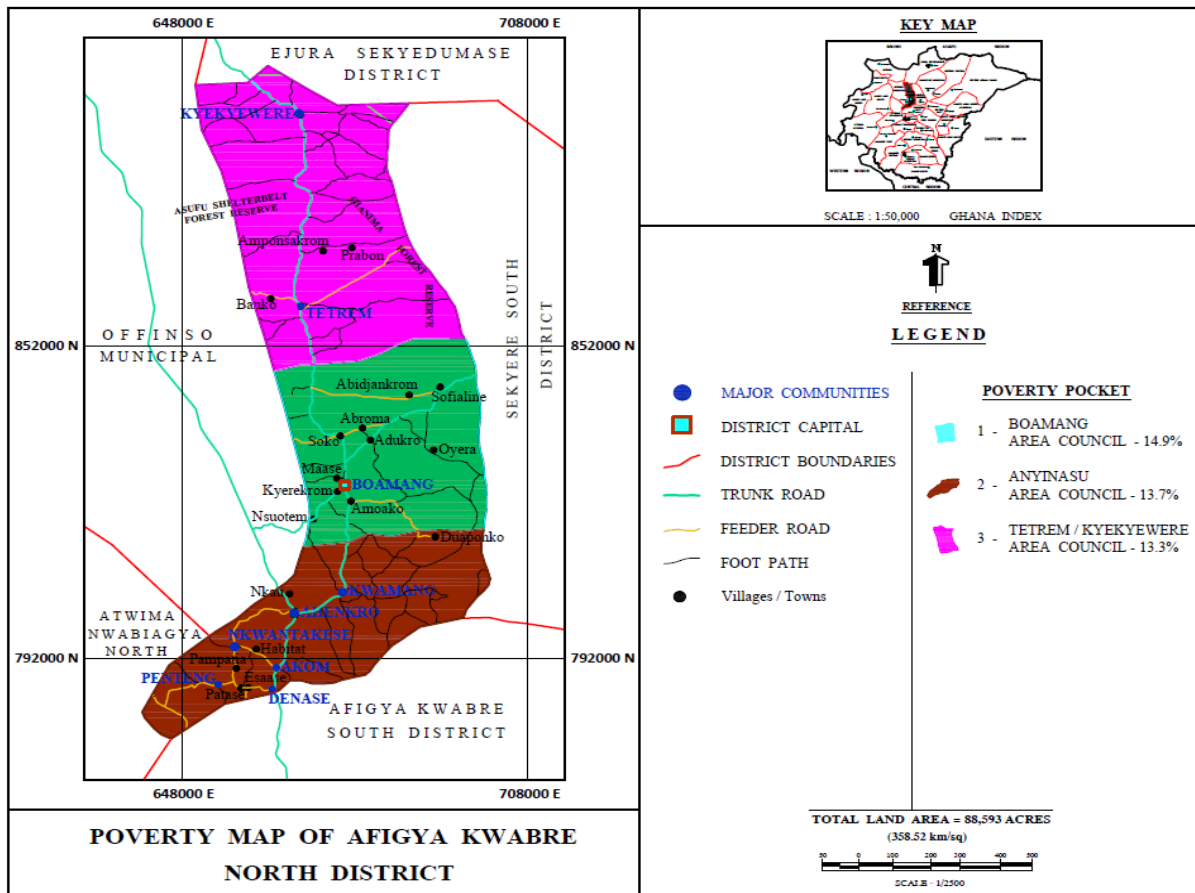
Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025-Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.16: Bar Chart showing Poverty Situation in the District



Source: DPCU/AKND, 2025-Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.17: Poverty Incidence Map of Afigya Kwabre North District



Source: DPCU-AKND, 2025

2.2.14.1 Pro-Poor Programming in the District

In spite of the manifestations of poverty in the District, the District has embarked on a number of interventions and pro-poor programming, all aimed at reducing poverty through the implementation of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty, School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant, Free SHS Programme, Solar Lamp Distribution Programme, Youth Employment Programme, National Health Insurance Programme, Social Accountability Programme, Child Labour Programme and Ghana Productive Safety Net Project. Even though the beneficiaries of these pro-poor programming are on the lower side (about 40.0% of the population), their impacts have yielded positive result of improving the living standard of the people especially school enrolment, income levels, employment, health and reduction in poverty levels.

2.2.15 Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy

2.2.15.1 Environmental Pollution – Air, Water and Land in the District

All human and animal activities on earth that contaminate the land, water and air are termed as pollution. For instance, air pollution may result from by-products of activities that make chemicals airborne; whiles land pollution may often contribute to water pollution as nutrients and substances from polluted sites seep into the groundwater or run off into water bodies such as lakes and rivers. Per the assessment of the pollution statistics of the District, the activities of deforestation, burning of bushes, dumping of agricultural and household wastes in water bodies, use of chemicals in harvesting aquatic animals, and improper disposal of electronic wastes, illegal sand winning are the most seen activities that contribute to air, land, and water pollution in the District. There is therefore the need to intensify public education on the scientific practices of implementing these activities in order to prevent the pollution of the utilisation of these natural resources concerning the air, water and land.

2.2.15.2 Natural Resource Endowment in the District

The District is endowed with natural resources such as agricultural lands, fine sand deposit, forest reserves, water resources and tourist sites as presented in Table 2.46. The sand deposits are mined through legal small-scale sand winning as the Assembly has registered and made agreement with sand winning operators. The arable lands are used mainly for agricultural production through smallholder farming and small-scale irrigation farming. Large-scale plantation and improved farming methods and all-year round farming can be practiced to ensuring the effective utilisation of these resources.

Forest products are mainly harvested from the forest reserves through illegal chainsaw operations. Regulated timber extraction can however be practiced to prevent the invasion of the forest reserves. The water resources are used for irrigation farming and for domestic purposes through the traditional methods of fetching water and irrigating lands. Improved methods of irrigation farming and small community water systems are available and can be used to ensure effective utilisation. Hence, the utilisation of these positive natural resources have the potential of generating employment and revenue to the people in the District but lack the necessary investment to change dreams into reality.

Table 2.46: Type and Utilisation of Natural Resources in the District

Natural Resource	Type	Current Utilisation of Resources	Available Technologies for Extracting the Existing Resources	Modern Technologies to be Used for Extracting the Existing Resources	Technologies Available to Enhance the Utilization of Resources	Technologies Preferred to Enhance Utilization of Resources
Fine Sand Resource Deposit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fine Sand Deposit - District wide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand winning for construction activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of Graders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although regulated, large scale sand winning with modern reclamation methods is preferable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skilled Manpower/ Labour Force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although regulated, large scale sand winning with modern reclamation methods is preferable
Arable Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soils Developed Over Granite Soil Developed Over Lower Birimain Rock Soils Developed Over Voltaian Rocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For agriculture production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small holder farming Small scale irrigation farming Climate Change mitigation intervention (coconut plantation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large Scale Farming Plantation Farming Improved Farming Methods All Year Round Farming under sustainable irrigation farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skilled Manpower/ Labour Force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Methods of irrigation farming
Forest Reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afram Head Waters Forest Reserve Gianima Forest Reserve Asufu Shelterbelt Forest Reserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting of forest products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain Saw-operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulated timber extraction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skilled Manpower/ Labour Force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree Planting Exercise
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River Offin River Oyon River Prabon River Abankro 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drinking and other domestic activities Irrigation farming Fishing purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional Irrigation Methods Traditional Method of Fetching Water Traditional methods of fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Methods of Irrigation Farming Small Town Water Systems Improved methods of fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skilled Manpower/ Labour Force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved methods of irrigation farming Small Town Water Systems Modern ways of fishing

Source: DPCU-AKND, 2025

2.2.15.3 Opportunities and Challenges Facing the Utilisation of Natural Resources Endowment in the District

The sand winning sector is challenged with land reclamation methods which is very significant, illegal operators and poor roads accessibility to sand deposits sites. The arable lands have similar problems of lack of financial assistance for the farmers, increasing incidence of illegal sand wining, high usage of chemicals which causes the land to lose its fertility, inadequate support for extension officers to go about their roles,

overdependence on rainfall, bushfires and poor prices for farm produces. The forest reserves suffer from illegal chainsaw operations, bush fires and illegal farming. There is constant pollution of the water bodies from the sand winning activities, dumping of refuse into the rivers and farming along riverbanks.

2.2.15.4 Natural Capital and Biodiversity

Human society across the globe ultimately depends on goods and services provided and replenished by the natural environment. Today, it is widely recognised that average global consumption of this ‘natural capital’ far outstrips its natural ability to regenerate. Based on this, NDPC sets out guidelines for MMDAs to help better understand, measure, and value their inter-dependencies with natural capital and use the results for better decision making on the environment within the plan period.

Natural capital refers to the earth’s stock of natural resources and ecosystems that provides essential goods and services to humans and other life forms. It includes both renewable and non-renewable natural resources such as forest, fisheries, soils, fossil fuels, minerals as well as ecosystems services such as climate control and flood prevention that combine to yield a flow of benefits to people. Natural capital is an anthropocentric framework for understanding the multiple benefits and inter-dependencies between nature and people, the economy and society. However, biodiversity, the diversity of all living things, is a fundamental component of natural capital that underpins or influences almost every product or service we value, as well as having value in and of itself. The United Nations definition of biodiversity as: ‘The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and ecosystems.

In the AKND, natural capital is being exploited traditionally from the activities of agricultural, construction, fuel (firewood), lumbering, hunting, vehicle washing and sand winning. These activities been organised in space on the natural capital have adversely affected environment as shown in Figure 1.21. For instance, the persistent clearing of the catchment areas of the rivers and streams for farming purposes has adversely affected their level of flow and volume. They have virtually become seasonal rivers. During the dry season, the rivers and streams dry up. Several communities also face acute water shortage, albeit the rivers serve as major sources of domestic water supply. The forest reserves stocked with tropical hardwoods are however, in recent times fast depleting into secondary forest. This is due to excessive and indiscriminate felling of trees especially by illegal chain-saw operators. Improper farming practices such as

shifting cultivation, uncontrolled bush fires and sand winning activities also add on to the depletion of the forest.

Positively, there exist opportunities for investment and large-scale production for the exploration of these natural capital and biodiversity which will serve as a source of revenue and foreign exchange to the District and the Central Government as a whole. They will serve as employment and a source of industrial raw materials to feed the local industries and also supports more especially the government policy on “Feed Ghana Project”. Importantly, shrubs and trees found in the natural capital serve as medicinal purposes. Looking at it in retrospect, it could be seen that the natural capital and biodiversity have certain implications for planning and development of the District. The double maxima rainfall supports two crop seasons making it continuous food supply throughout the year within and outside the District. The rainfall pattern and adequate sunshine support the growing of crops like cocoa, cassava, plantain, among others to thrive well.

As far as human settlements are concerned, these natural capital/biodiversity are seen as a huge asset for the future generation. Nevertheless, bush fires and other illegal human activities are degrading the ecosystem at an alarming proportion. There is therefore the need to critically capitalize on the “Green Ghana Project” to revive the National Afforestation Programme and other environmental restoration interventions to save the depleting natural capital and biodiversity for the betterment of present and future generations.

Figure 2.18: Major Activities on Natural Capital and Biodiversity in the District



Afram Head Waters Forest Reserve and Degraded Portion of the Forest



District View of Illegal Sand Winning Activities
Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025

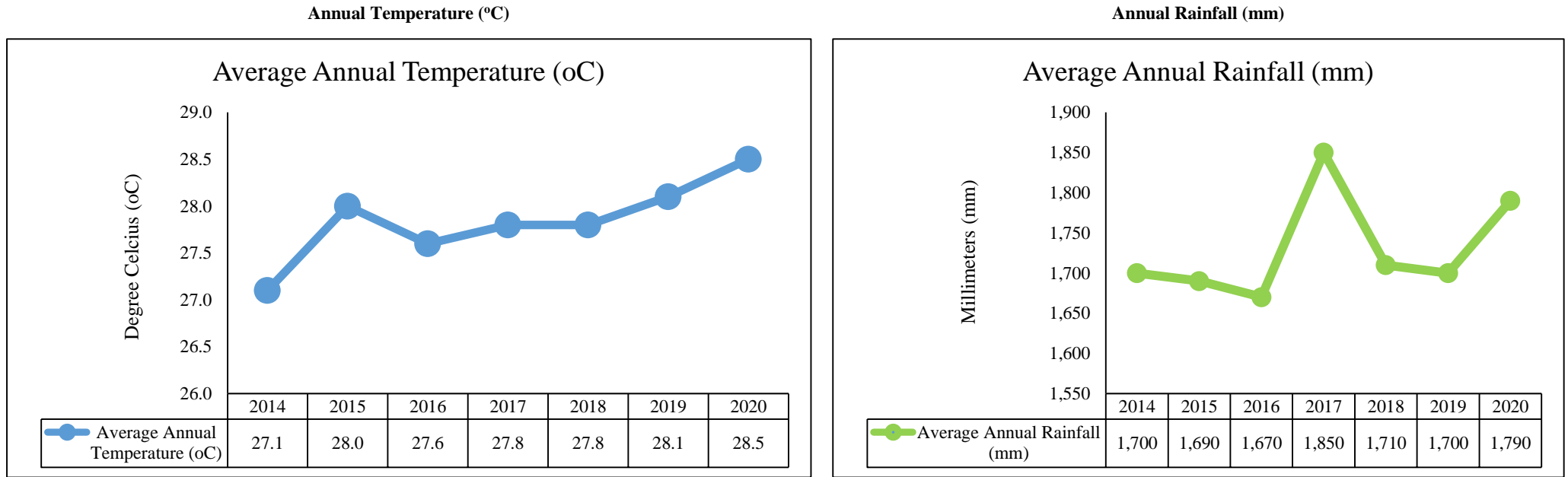
2.2.15.5 Climate Change

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) defined Climate Change (CC) as a change of climate, which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability over comparable period. This suggests that the ozone layer is fast depleting as a result of human activities such as gas emission from the industries, bush fires, sand winning and a host of others. In furtherance to this, all human activities in the District are potential threat to Climate Change.

From Figure 2.19, the trend of annual temperature and rainfall over the period from 2014 to 2020 show that climate change is seriously affecting the District especially farming activities and atmospheric hotness. It is one aspect or explanation of how the livelihood especially the farmers are threatened. Due to human activities as aforementioned, the results are extreme heat and drought. There are visible evidences that climate change results in the loss or reduced quality of crops which decreases the income of farmers and threaten food security in the District. This makes the people more vulnerable against the background of the already existing poverty.

Even though the District met its requirement in implementing more than five percent of Climate Change activities, but the traditional method of farming activities coupled with other illegal human activities yielded less impact in improving the climatic conditions of the District. However, there exist opportunities in terms of human resource to reduce the negative impact of Climate Change in the District but lack the necessary logistics (funds, capacity building and equipment). The implications for the medium to long-term development of the District is such that if the necessary attention is not given to Climate Change activities, food and water security will be threatened as the District depends solely on unpredictable weather conditions over the years.

Figure 2.19: Climate Change Conditions (Temperature and Rainfall) in the District, 2014-2020



Source: DPCU-AKND, 2021-Derived from Ghana Metrological Service, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020

Also from Figure 2.19, the District recorded highest temperature in 2015 (28.0°C) and declined in 2014 (27.1°C). However, in 2017 the District recorded the highest annual rainfall of 1,850mm which has declined sharply in 2018 (1,710mm) and 2016 (1,670mm). This suggests that the temperature levels and rainfall patterns in the District from 2018 have been gradually declining due to the changes in the climatic conditions of the District posing a threat if necessary measures are not put in place.

2.2.15.6 Green Economy

Green Economy on the other hand, is the best approach to curb the menace or dangers of climate change in the District. It is one that results in reducing environmental risk and ecological scarcities. It is a model based on sustainable development and knowledge of ecological economy. The main priorities are:

- To reduce carbon emissions and pollution;
- To enhance energy and resource efficiency and
- To prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

In view of this, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Plans were implemented from 2022 to 2025 purposely to offset the consequences of the shocks. The plans captured activities to avert the situation and to protect the development of the district. These include the nursing and planting of seedlings and trees respectively to embark on afforestation drive. There are however on-going programmes to replant and green some of the degraded lands. In addition, measures were put in place to green the environment of all the physical projects implemented within the plan period and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) certified them all. With respect to the opportunities, there is the need for the District to look for private investors to turn all the garbage or refuse into power generation for the medium to long-term development of the District. This will help reduce the energy deficit in the District. Table 2.47 shows the Green Economy Options, the District can adopt to improve upon the climatic conditions of the District based on the challenges faced on the ratification of the analysis.

Table 2.47: Adoption of Green Economy Options on Climate Change Conditions in the District

Green Economy Options	Strategies	Considerations
Energy	Solar Thermal Technologies	Devices that use the sun as the primary source of energy for heat appliances
	Solar Dryer	A special structure that uses the sun's energy to dry agricultural produce (fruits, vegetables, meat)
Water	Catchment Management	Water management is commonly practiced at the scale of catchments and watersheds where authorities are responsible for developing and implementing Water Management plans
	Integrated Water Resource Management	A process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems
Tourism	Responsible Tourism	Responsible tourism is to act as an enabler for conservation through enhancement of the financial sustainability of a park or protected area
	Sustainable Tourism	Sustainable tourism can be defined as tourism that is "ecologically benign, economically feasible and socially acceptable"
Green Economy Options	Strategies	Considerations
Agriculture	Organic Agriculture	Includes all agricultural systems that promote the environmentally, socially and economically sound production of food and fibres

	Agro-forestry	Agro-forestry systems include both traditional and modern land-use systems where trees are managed together with crops and/or animal production systems in agricultural settings
	Conservation Agriculture	Conservation Agriculture is an approach towards managing agro-ecosystems for improved and sustained productivity, and increased profits and food security, while preserving and enhancing the resource base and the environment
	Climate Smart Agriculture	is an approach that helps to guide actions needed to transform and reorient agricultural systems to effectively support development and ensure food security in a changing climate
Built Environment and Urban Planning	Green Buildings	Green building is the practice of creating structures and using processes that are environmentally responsible and resource-efficient throughout a building's life-cycle from siting to design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation and deconstruction
	Optimising Infrastructure	Optimising how infrastructure links people, activities, systems and processes in urban areas is critical to realising sustainability objectives
Transport	Clean Fuel	This is any fuel that produces less pollution (i.e. low emissions) and has a relatively benign impact on the environment (Example of Clean Fuel: Biofuels, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Hydrogen, Alcohol Fuels, Electric, Gas To Liquids (GTLs), Biomass To Liquids (BTLs))
Waste Management	Composting	Composting is the biological decomposition of biodegradable organic fraction of municipal solid waste under controlled conditions to a state sufficiently stable for nuisance free storage and handling and for safe use in land preparation
	Waste to energy	Waste-to-energy involves the idea of reducing waste bulk by burning it while at the same time generating electricity
Sustainable Forest Management	Reforestation	Reforestation is an operation which aims to restore or create woodlands or forests that have been deleted or destroyed for various reasons (overexploitation, forest fire)
	Agro-forestry	Agricultural practices in which trees are integrated with agricultural crops or livestock for a variety of benefits and services
	Sustainable Forestry Jobs	Sustainable forestry jobs refer to decent jobs that are in service of the preservation of forest resources, reforestation and forest plantation development
	Cleaner Production	Cleaner production is a preventive, firm/enterprise based or company-specific environmental protection initiative, intended to minimize waste and emissions and maximize product output

Source: DPCU-/AKNDA, 2025

2.2.15.7 Environment in General

There is a great need to integrate environmental concerns in planning in the light-of competing need of urbanization, agriculture and industrialization and their impact on the environment. Since the mainstay of the District economy is agrarian, there is the need to develop sustainability in the use of agricultural land.

2.2.15.7.1 Conditions of Built Environment

Within the built environment, there is a total of 22,301 dwelling units, out of which 13,338 are located in the urban areas as well as 8,963 are in the rural areas. Most of these houses have poor or no drains at all, unkempt surrounding and exposed foundations due to erosion. There are serious gully erosions in almost all the communities especially Kyekyewere, Tetrem, Kyerekrom, Akom, Denase, Boamang and other parts of the District. In addition, most of the communities in the District lack proper planning schemes for proper land-uses and this mostly causes land disputes.

The main housing problem of the District is the poor quality of houses. Most essential housing facilities such as toilet, water, kitchen and electricity are woefully lacking in most of the houses in the District. The District also suffers from serious water and sanitation problems. The major sources of drinking water in the District are from standpipes, boreholes, hand-dug wells, rivers and streams. Most water bodies in the District are contaminated by sand winning, farming and household waste.

Refuse disposal is largely unorganized, as people tend to dump refuse anywhere in the communities. The few organized dumps have unkempt surroundings that are not regularly maintained. The filth from the refuse dumps contaminates streams and rivers as well as homes near-by. In rural communities, there is usually only one pit latrine for the whole community. Given the unhealthy situation as described, the people in the District may be prone to diseases such as cholera, malaria and other related diseases. It will be necessary for the District to improve on the quality of housing, waste and environmental management.

2.2.15.7.2 Deforestation in the District

Even though the District abounds in natural forest resources, the rate of afforestation has not matched up with the rate of exploitation. The situation has been compounded by bush-fires, firewood extraction, lumbering and sand winning District wide. Efforts must be made to intensify re-afforestation especially through the Tree Planting Programme and encourage good agricultural practices. Lumbering activities in the District have impacted negatively on the environment.

Indiscriminate bush-burning has led to destruction of forest reserves in the District thus affecting the eco-system and the green economy. As a result of the abuse of environmental resources in the District, some settlements are experiencing environmental degradation. A significant portion of the land, forest, wildlife and water resources is seriously threatened by this degradation. To contain the situation and restore the District ecological balance, there is the need to expand and intensify the on-going conservation activities. The Environmental Conservation Bye-laws of the Assembly must be enforced without fear or favour to the latter to help reduce the pressure on the environment, climate change and green economy.

2.2.15.8 Environmental Hazards and Disasters

2.2.15.8.1 Natural and Man-Made Disasters in the District

From Table 2.48, the reported natural and man-made disasters that occurred from 2022 to 2025 in the District include, rainstorm, flood, suicide, bushfire, domestic fire and road accidents. On

records, it is indicated that, 2023 recorded the highest number of disaster cases of 12, followed by 2022 with 8 cases and the least is 2025 with 5 cases. It is significant to mention that, per data available, the District did not record any disaster case in the year 2024. The affected people in the District totalled 417. The total estimated cost of properties damaged through the disasters worth GH¢1,316,986.00.

Among the reported disasters, rainstorm cases recorded the highest representing 46.2% followed by bushfire and road accidents representing 23.1% respectively and the least were suicide and flooding (1.3%). This suggests that in every 10 reported cases of disaster, close to five cases of rainstorm are recorded. These disaster occurrences affected different communities in the district such as Soko, Duaponko, Kyekyewere, Boamang, Ahenkro, Denase, Akom, Nsuontem, Tetrem, Amoako, Kwamang, Adukro and Pampatia. This therefore calls for mitigation measures of planting trees in these communities to reduce the extent of damage in these communities. Moreover, it is significant to note that individuals and community members cause most of the bushfires, which destroy most of our forests and farmlands especially cocoa and foodstuffs. It is interesting to note that the occurrence of natural disasters, ie, (rainstorm and flooding) recorded 47.5 percent so as the man-made disasters (bushfire, domestic fire and suicide) which also recorded 47 percent. This means that planning for disasters in the District should focused on both natural and man-made disasters, and if possible dwell more attention to the artificial disasters.

With respect to disaster or hazard management, the District NADMO quarterly undertake sensitization programmes on disaster prevention and reporting systems especially on natural disasters in disaster prone communities in the District. To arrest this challenge, fire volunteers have been formed in all the three Area Councils with the sole aim of dealing with fire situations in the District. Inasmuch as supporting the vulnerable and excluded, relief items were procured for the disaster victims in the District. In view of finding remedies to the disaster situation in the District, the Department responsible is faced with the challenge of vehicle, funds, relief items and other office equipment and tools.

Table 2.48: Natural and Man-Made Disasters in the District

Type of Disaster	Affected Communities	Affected People			Cost of Damaged Properties	Occurrence					Total	
		Male	Female	Total		Month	22	23	24	25	No.	Percent
Rainstorm	Soko, Duaponko, Kyekyewere, Denase, Tetrem, Adukro, Akom, Ahenkro, Kwamang	205	127	332	137,000.00	Feb, May Jun,	6	3	-	3	12	46.2

Flooding	Nsuontem	-	-	-	22,100	May	1	-	-	-	1	3.8
Bush Fire (Cocoa Farms & Foodstuff Farms)	Kwamang, Kyekyewere	1	1	2	114,600.00	Jan, Feb, Oct	1	1	-	2	4	15.4
Domestic Fire	Pampatia, Denase	4	8	12	134,000.00	May, Aug	1	1	-	-	2	7.7
Road Accidents	Nsuotem, Kwamang, Amoako, Ahenkro Boamang	9	6	15	998,800.00	Feb, May, Aug, Sep	-	6	-	-	6	23.1
Suicide	Amoako	1	-	1	-	Jun	-	1	-	-	1	3.8
Total		909	1,063	1,972	635,531.00		9	12	-	5	26	100

Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025

2.2.15.8.2 Hazards – Disaster Prone Areas in the District

As reported in Table 2.49, every year there is anticipation of at least 8 natural and man-made disasters occurring in the District more especially rainstorm and Accidents. For this reason, there is the need to identify possible disaster prone areas in the District in order to avert any potential threats that may occur in future. From 2022 to 2025, since the occurrence of disasters has been persistence, hence, early warning systems have to be in place to alert the communities that are prone to disasters to be on ‘high alert’. From the Table, there are 13 communities that are prone to possible hazards (natural and man-made disasters) in the District. This suggests that all the needed alertness should be in place in these communities to prevent any catastrophic that may possibly occur in the development of these communities.

Table 2.49: Disaster Prone Communities in the District

Potential Hazards	Prone Communities	Number of Prone Communities
Rainstorm	Soko, Duaponko, Denase, Adukro, Akom, Oyera	6
Flooding	Nsuontem	1
Bushfire	Kyekyewere	1
Road Accidents	Nsuotem, Kwamang, Amoako, Ahenkro, Boamang	5
Total		13

Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025

2.2.16 Governance

2.2.16.1 Political Structure of Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly

The AKNDA derives its authority as the highest administrative and political body exercising deliberative, legislative and executive functions from the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 and was established by Legislative Instrument 2334, 2017 on Tuesday, 17th November, 2017. The District has one constituency (Afigya Kwabre North Constituency) and 15 Electoral

Areas. The Assembly currently has 24 members which comprises District Chief Executive (DCE), Member of Parliament, 15 Elected Assembly Members and 7 others appointed by the Government in consultation with Traditional Authorities and other Opinion Leaders in the District. Currently, the Assembly is made up of 20 Males (83.3%) and four Females (16.7%). The Member of Parliament is an Ex-officio Member with the Heads of Department providing technical direction for policy formulation and implementation. The District Chief Executive is both the political and administrative head of the District.

The Assembly performs its function through the Executive Committee and Seven Sub-committees. The Executive Committee exercises executive, administrative and coordinating functions of the Assembly while the Sub-committees gather and deliberate on issues that relate to their functions. This shows that the Assembly is a legal entity, which can sue and be sued. It is an autonomous entity to some extent and can take its own decisions within the framework of government policies. The Executive Committee consists of nine members made up of DCE, five Mandatory Sub-committee Chairpersons, one Ad-hoc Sub-committee Chairperson and Two Other elected Assembly Members, one of whom must be a woman. The District Chief Executive chairs this committee and the secretary is the District Co-ordinating Director. The Assembly has all the five mandatory Sub-committees and two others namely: Justice and Security, Development Planning, Finance and Administration, Works, Social Services, Agriculture, and Environmental and Disaster Sub-committees.

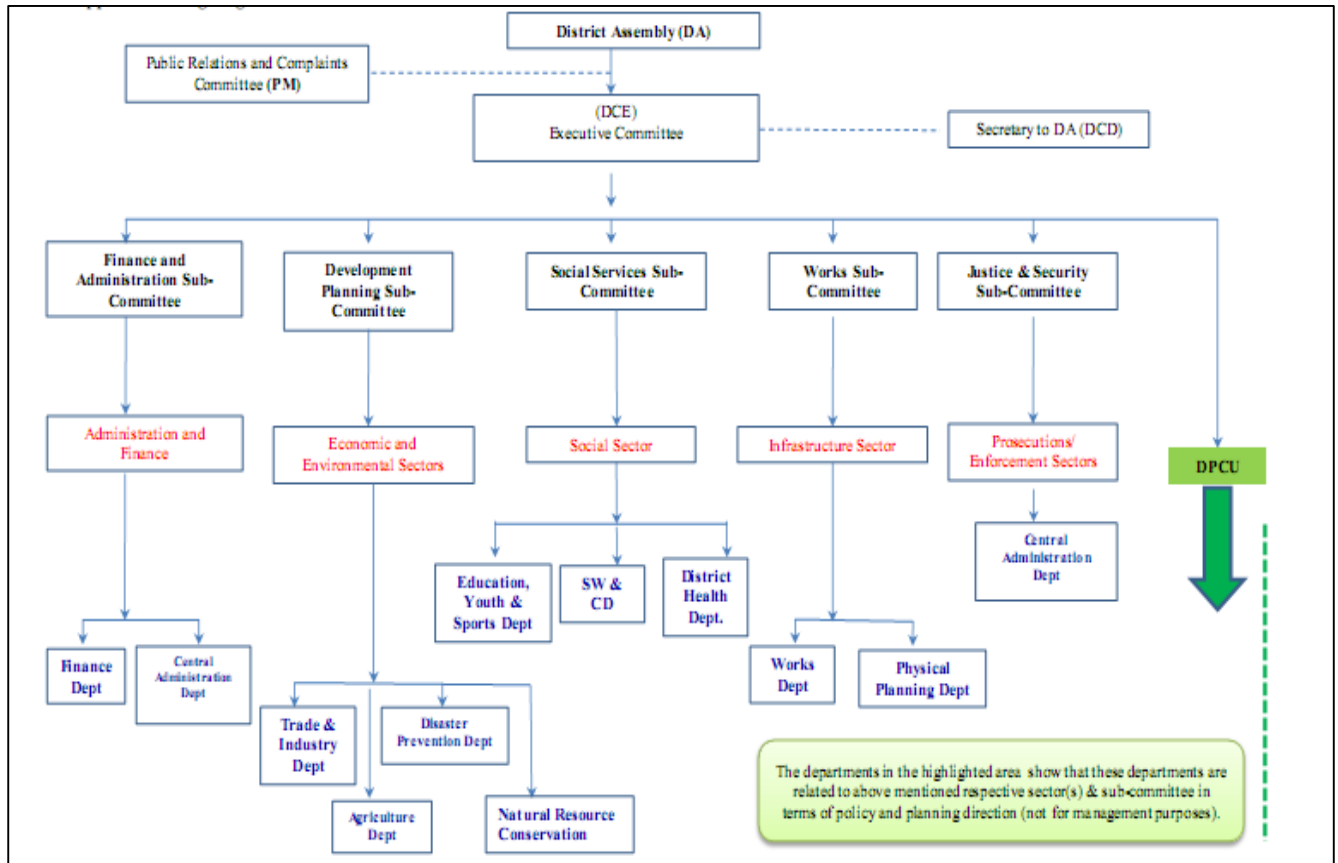
By law, the Assembly meets at least three times in a year upon a call to meeting by the Presiding Member. The Presiding Member presides over the business of the Assembly and is elected for a period of mandatory two-year term. The office of the Presiding Member is responsible for the administrative functions of the General Assembly meetings and is supported by the seven other Sub-committees.

There is also a Public Relations and Compliant Committee to receive and address complains and concerns of aggrieved persons against actions of members and staff of the Assembly. The Presiding Member chairs this committee.

To ensure administrative efficiency and effectiveness, the District Chief Executive is supported by a Secretariat or the Central Administration referred to as the Office of the District Assembly, headed by the District Co-ordinating Director (DCD). The Co-ordinating Director reports to the District Chief Executive and is responsible for day-to-day administration of the Assembly. The Co-ordinating Director is also in charge of all Heads of the Decentralised Department in

the District. These functions and practices of the Assembly are clearly defined in the Local Governance Act, 2016, (Act 936) and the Model Standing Order for the conduct of Assembly Meetings. Figure 2.20 shows the organogram of the Assembly’s committees in the District.

Figure 2.20: Organogram of Sub-committees of Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly



Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025

2.2.16.2 Administrative Structure of Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly

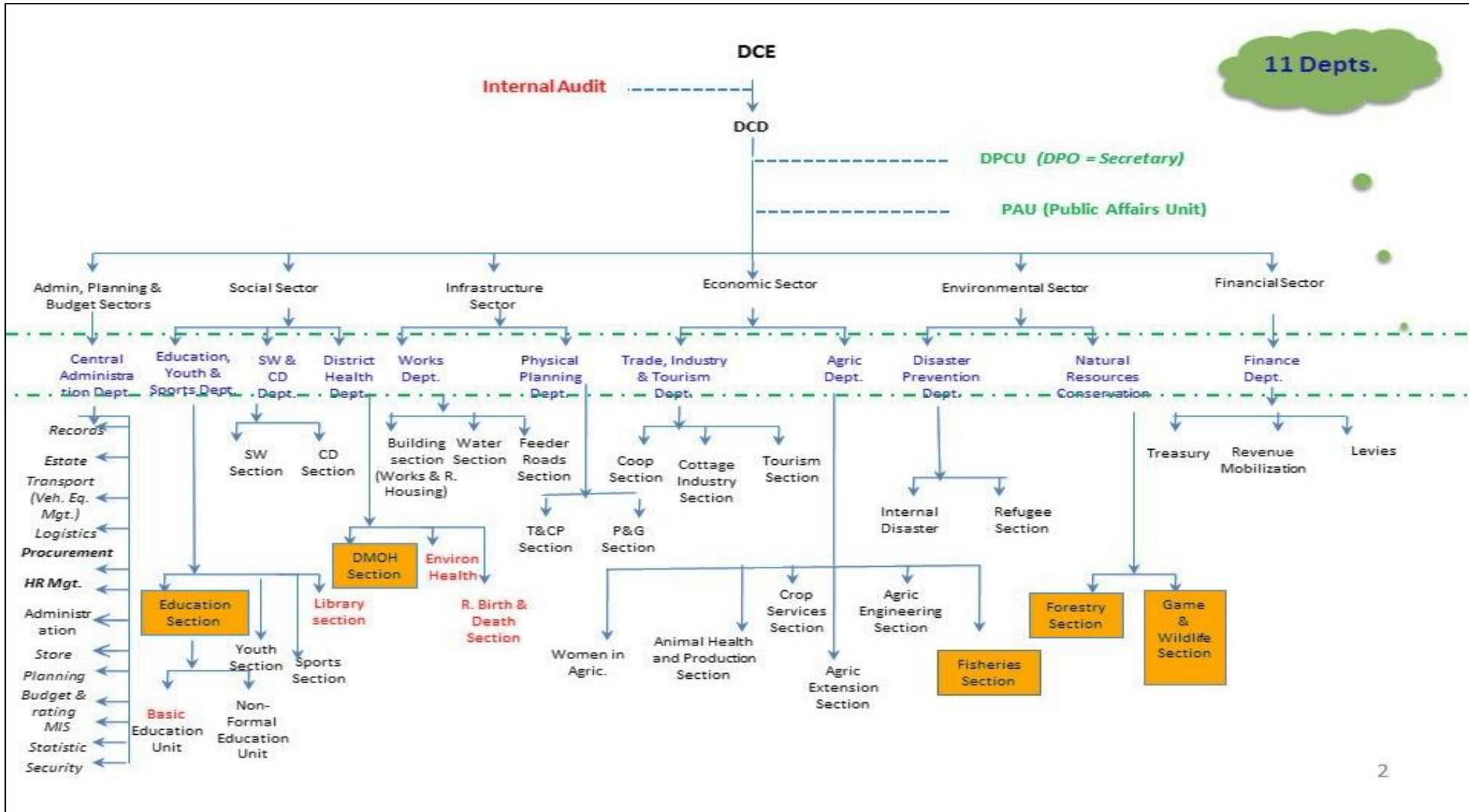
With the enactment of LI 1961, 2009, the administrative structure of the District is made up of 11 Mandatory Departments namely; Central Administration, Finance, Physical Planning, Works, Education, Youth and Sports, Health, Social Welfare and Community Development, Agriculture, Trade and Industry, Disaster Prevention and Natural Resources Conversation. Administratively, the functions of these departments are clearly stated in the LI 1961, 2009. The relationship between the Assembly and these departments is consultative as shown in the organogram in Figure 2.21.

In addition, the District has 11 Advisory Committees, which provide advisory roles to the District Chief Executive on policy matters relating to service delivery and specific programmes. These include District Security Committee (DISEC), District Education

Oversight Committee (DEOC), District Tender Committee (DTC), District Statutory Planning Committee (DSPC), District Health Committee (DHC) and District AIDS Committee (DAIDSC). The rest are District Child Protection Committee (DCPC), District Advisory Board on Disability (DABD), District LEAP Implementation Committee (DLEAPIC), District Implementation Committee on School Feeding Programme (DICSFP) and DWST.

A number of specialised institutions and agencies are also established in the District to complement the District Assembly in the provision of social and economic services to the people. These include Electoral Commission of Ghana (EC), District Court, Youth Employment Agency (YEA), Stool Lands, National Centre for Civic Education, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Non-Formal Education Division and among others. Cocoa agencies as well as National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) currently do not have temporary or permanent office to carry out their administrative duties. However, Cocoa agency at Mampong and NHIA at Agona extends their administrative hands to the District to perform the roles of these two government agencies. It is therefore imperative, that the Assembly takes steps to have these two as well as other important government institutions permanently established in the District.

Figure 2.21: Organogram of Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly



Source: DPCU-AKND, 2025

2.2.16.3 Legislative Instrument 1961, 2009 Departments in the District

With the enactment of LI 1961, 2009, Metropolitans, Municipals and Districts are to have 16, 13 and 11 Mandatory Departments respectively. Within these Departments, there are a number of Units to be established and with the required number of staff to fill the Units as well as the Heads of Department per the Staffing Norms of the Local Government Service. Currently, all the 11 Departments have been established namely; Central Administration, Finance, Physical Planning, Works, Education, Youth and Sports, Health, Social Welfare and Community Development, Agriculture, Trade and Industry, Disaster Prevention and Natural Resources Conversation. Table 2.50 presents the functions of the Departments to the management of the District Assembly.

Table 2.50: Functions of Departments and Units in the District

Departments	Major Functions (LI 1961, 2009)
1. Central Administration Department (LI 1961, Section 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Central Administration Department is the Secretariat of the District Assembly and shall be responsible for the provision of support services, effective and efficient general administration and organization of the District Assembly. The Department shall co-ordinate the General administrative functions, Development planning and management functions, Budgeting functions, Rating functions, Statistics and information services generally, and Human Resource Planning and Development of the District Assembly.
2. Finance Department (LI 1961, Section 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Finance Department is responsible for the sound financial management of the District Assembly's resources. The Finance Department shall ensure access at all reasonable times to files, documents and other records of the District Assembly; keep, render and publish statements on Public Accounts; prepare financial reports at specific periods for the Assembly; prepare payment vouchers and financial encumbrances; undertake revenue mobilization activities of the Assembly, and make provision for financial services to all departments in the District.
3. Education Department (LI 1961, Section 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Education, Youth and Sports Department of the Assembly is responsible for pre-school, special school, basic education, youth and sports, development or organization and library services at the district level. The functions of the Department are to: assist in the formulation and implementation of policies on Education in the District within the framework of National Policies and guidelines; advise the District Assembly on matters relating to pre-school, primary, JHSs and other matters that may be referred to it by the District Assembly; facilitate the appointment, disciplining, posting and transfer of teachers in pre-schools, basic schools and special schools in the District; advise on the approval of the opening of private pre-schools, primary and JHS; advise on the construction, maintenance and management of public schools and libraries in the District and advise on the granting and maintenance of scholarships or bursaries to suitably qualified pupils or persons to attend any school or other educational institution in Ghana or elsewhere.
4. Health Department (LI 1961, Section 4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Health at the District Assembly level consists of the office of the District Medical Officer of Health and the Environmental Health Unit. The functions of the Department of Health are to: advise on the construction and rehabilitation of clinics and health facilities; assist in the operation and maintenance of all health facilities under the jurisdiction of the regional and district coordinating council; assist to undertake health education and family immunization and nutrition programmes; facilitate diseases control and prevention and advise on the licensing and regulation of provision of medical care services by the private sector in the District. The EHU has been mandated to provide facilities, infrastructural services and programmes for effective and efficient waste management for the improvement in environmental sanitation, the protection of the environment and the promotion of public health.
5. Agriculture Department (LI 1961, Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Agriculture Department in the District shall participate in provision of extension services in the areas of natural resources management, and rural infrastructural and small scale irrigation in the district and advise the District Assembly on matters related to agricultural development in the District.
Departments	Major Functions (LI 1961, 2009)

<p>6. Physical Planning Department (LI 1961, Section 7)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department shall advise the District Assembly on national policies on physical planning, land use and development; assist in preparation of physical plans as a guide for the formulation of development policies and decisions and to design projects in the district; assist to identify problems concerning the development of land and its social, environmental and economic implications; advise on the conditions for the construction of public and private buildings and structures; assist to provide the layout for buildings for improved housing layout and settlement and undertake street naming, numbering of house and related Issues.
<p>7. Social Welfare and Community Development Department (LI 1961, Section 8)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Social Welfare and Community Development Department shall assist the Assembly to formulate and implement social welfare and community development policies within the framework of national policy. • The Department shall facilitate community-based rehabilitation of persons with disabilities; assist and facilitate provision of community care services including: registration of persons with disabilities; assistance to the aged; personal. social welfare services; assistance to street children, child survival and development; and facilitate the registration and supervision of non-governmental organizations and their activities in the District. • The Department shall also assist to organize community development programmes to improve and enrich rural life through: Literacy and adult education classes; Voluntary contribution and communal labour for the provision of facilities and services such as water, schools, library, community centres and public places of convenience or teaching deprived or rural women in home management and child care.
<p>8. Works Department (LI 1961, Section 10)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Works of the District Assembly is a merger of the Public Works Department, Department of Feeder Roads and District Water and Sanitation Unit, Department of Rural Housing and the Works Unit of the Assembly. • The Works Department shall assist the Assembly to formulate policies on works within the framework of national policies; assist to establish and specify the programmes of action necessary for the implementation of physical plans; assist to prepare tender documents for all civil works projects to be undertaken by the Assembly through contracts or community initiated projects; facilitate the construction, repair and maintenance encourage and facilitate maintenance of Public buildings and facilities in the district; assist to build, equip, close and maintain markets and prohibit the erection of stalls in places other than the markets; assist to inspect projects undertaken by the District Assembly with relevant Departments of the Assembly and provide technical advice for the machinery and structural layout of building plans to facilitate escape from fire, rescue operation and fire management.
<p>9. Trade, Industry and Tourism Department (LI 1961, Section 11)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Trade, Industry and Tourism shall under the guidance of the Assembly deal with issues related to trade, cottage industry and tourism in the District. • The Department shall assist in the formulation of policies on trade and tourism in the district within the framework of national policy and guidelines; advise the District Assembly on issues related to trade and industry in the district; collection and dissemination of tourism, trade and industry, statistical data and other information, assist in sourcing funding to support the implementation of programmes and projects to promote trade and industry in the District; facilitate the promotion and development of small scale industries in the District; advise on the provision of credit for micro, small-scale and medium scale enterprises; promote the formation of associations, co-operative groups and other organizations which are beneficial to the development of small-scale industries.
<p>10. Disaster Management Department (LI 1961, Section 15)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Disaster Management and Prevention Department shall assist in planning and implementation of programmes to prevent and/or mitigate disaster in the District within the framework of national policies; facilitate the organization of public disaster education campaign programmes to: create and sustain awareness of hazards of disaster; and emphasize the role of the individual in the prevention of disaster; assist and facilitate education and training of volunteers; to fight fires including bush fires, or take measures to manage the after effects of natural disasters and prepare and review district disaster prevention and management plans to prevent or control disasters arising from floods, bush fires, and human settlement fires, outbreak of communicable diseases; and earthquakes and other natural disasters.
<p>11. Natural Resources Conservation Department (LI 1961, Section 9)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Natural Resources Conservation Department of the District Assembly is for the sustainable development of the forestry and wildlife resources and protected areas, in the District by combining functions of the Departments of Forestry and Wildlife. • The Department shall assist the Assembly in the formulation of policies for the conservation of natural resources in the District within the framework of national policy on natural resources, conservation and report on the implementation of the policies and programmes to the District Assembly; facilitate the creation of awareness on the benefits of forests and wildlife conservation; assist and facilitate the establishment and maintenance of tree nurseries and forest plantations for sale to the public; cutting, logging or destruction of vegetation growing along any river, stream watercourse, degraded hill slopes and river sources and courses; facilitate replanting or re-forestation of water courses and degraded land and the protection of forest and water resources from bush fires, illegal harvesting, agricultural encroachment and pollution.

Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025-Legislative Instrument 1961, 2009

2.2.16.4 Area Councils in the District (Legislative Instrument 1967, 2010)

Per the LI 1967, 2010, all MMDAs are divided into Councils, depending on the population and land area. A compact settlement or town with a population of 5,000 or more qualifies to be a Town Council status. An Area Council is made up of two or more towns which when pulled together have a population of 5,000 or more. Based on this, all the 27 communities in the District are divided into three Area Councils, which is sub-divided into 15 Electoral Areas. To make the Area Councils function properly, there are 15 Unit Committees with 75 membership and 24 Assembly Members. Table 2.51 shows the details of Area Councils in the District.

All the Area Councils in the District have offices provided by the District Assembly where officers from various required units have been assigned to undertake the day-to-day administration of the Area council. It is significant to state that, the activities of these Area councils to some extent have been inactive due to financial constraints and inadequate office logistics for officers to effectively and efficiently man the Area councils. In a bid to revamp the activities of these councils, the Assembly should furnish the various Area councils with the needed logistics to aid the activities of the Councils. The harmonisation of the inputs from the various Area Councils forms the basis for the preparation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan 2026-2029.

Table 2.51: Area Councils, their Respective Headquarters and Population

Area Councils	Headquarters	No. of Communities	No. of Electoral Areas	2021 Population	2025 Projected Population	2029 Projected Population
Total		27	15	73,330	86,054	100,985
Anyinasu	Ahenkro	11	6	39,470	46,319	54,355
Boamang	Boamang	11	5	21,059	24,713	29,001
Tetrem/ Kyekyewere	Tetrem	5	4	12,801	15,022	17,629

Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2021- PHC

2.2.16.5 Institutional Capacity Needs

2.2.16.5.1 Human Resource Capacity of the Assembly

Currently, all the 11 Departments have been established with a staff strength of 127 made up of 44 females (34.6%) and 83 males (65.4%). Per the assessment, there is fully complement of the DPCU members to deliver the planning functions as outlined in the Part Three of the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936. This capacity will help to ensure adequate support in the preparation, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and communication of the DMTDP, 2026-2029. This is because all the 23 DPCU Memberships exist in the District, even though, out of the 48 mandatory units, 39 units have been established. However, the efforts of these

officers require regular and timely capacity building training programmes for the officers to be abreast with current issues in the implementation the plan.

2.2.16.5.2 Institutional Infrastructure of the Assembly

Even though in terms of human resource capacity, the District has full complement of staff and DPCU members to fulfil the implementation of the DMTDP. Although, most of the departments and units have permanent office space, a considerable number of government institutions whose activities contribute greatly to the development of the district as well as enhancing the lives of the individuals do not have permanent office space to operate. The current situation is that, some offices share office space with others which does not promote confidentiality and privacy in the discharge of duties. It is worth stating that, some of the government agencies such as NHIA, Natural Resources Conservation Department, Cocoa Research Institute, etc, which operates in the district lack office space. This largely affects the growth and development of the District as access to accurate and reliable data from such departments is a challenge. There is also inadequate of residential accommodation for staffs which has compelled most staffs to travel from outside the district to come to work. This reduces the quickest and smoothness delivery of services as officers are mostly late ton work due to traffic jam. It is therefore significant for management to make efforts to construct residential accommodation as well as office accommodation for staff. Out of the 193 staff in the District, there is only one residential accommodation which accommodates only four staff. This suggests that the Department infrastructural development in the areas of residential and office accommodation are woefully inadequate in relation to implementing the DMTDP and undertaking its monitoring and evaluation.

2.2.16.6 Social Accountability – Stakeholders Participation and Engagement in Decision-Making

According to World Bank, 2004, Social Accountability is an approach towards building accountability that relies on civic engagement in which ordinary citizens and/or civil society organizations participate directly or indirectly in exacting accountability from public officials, service providers and governments. From the definition, it means that all stakeholders involved in policy decision-making, implementation and resource utilization should be identified to establish their interests for the support of the policy. In the preparation of policy documents of the Assembly such as DMTDPs, Composite Annual Action Plans, Composite Budgets, Fee-Fixing Resolutions, Area Council Development Plans and Community Development Plans,

require a number of key stakeholders (Traditional Authorities, Member of Parliament, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Media, CSOs, etc.).

At the local level, Social Accountability is achieved by communities organising general meetings where traditional authorities and community members discuss and evaluate their development needs vis-à-vis the finances for implementing the needs. Through these medium, dividends from community facilities and other properties which goes to the community are accounted for. At such forum, communities are able to select their priority needs by consensus. At such forum, the people also discuss the various demands that they can contribute toward the execution of the programmes and projects in the form of finance, labour, materials and among others. The implementation of these programmes helped the District to communicate its development agenda to the people and the necessary feedback for accountability and transparency. However, the challenges faced in the implementation of social accountability programmes in the District include inadequate resources, low communal spirit and capacity of citizenry in contributing to fora and meetings.

2.2.16.6.1 Participation of Traditional Authorities

The Traditional Authorities are indelible personalities in the implementation of projects and programmes in the district as they act as a link between the Assembly and their communities. They are consulted on major issues concerning the welfare and forward march of their people and the community at large. Periodically, forums are held with these Traditional Authorities to create avenue for them, the Assembly Members, Heads of Department and the District Assembly to come together to deliberate on issues pertaining to the development of the District to enhance its progress. In addition, during General Assembly Meetings, some of the Chiefs are invited to take part in the deliberations of the meetings. Moreover, the Chiefs are the custodians of the land and so release of lands for any developmental project lies in their capacity.

2.2.16.6.2 Participation of Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups

Accountability and transparency in planning, budgeting and financial management has been the hallmark of Afigya Kwabre North District. Social accountability programmes in the District are not done without the participation of the vulnerable and marginalized groups in the District. The Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups are involved in the dissemination, dialogue and communication strategies through civic involvement and increasing community advocacy. Additionally, the Assembly's effort in this regard has been supported by Persons With

Disability Common Fund under the social accountability programme in promoting the livelihood of persons with disabilities.

Apart from these fora, the Assembly's projects and programmes are also explained to the people during meetings and Meet-The-Press Series with Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups, which are organised yearly to take stock of the Assembly's performance in improving the livelihoods of Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups in the District. The forum offers the opportunity to the Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups to assess performance of the Assembly and ask questions bothering their minds and offer constructive criticisms to the Assembly. It is a platform for subjecting the District Assembly to financial and social auditing which is good for accountability and transparency purposes. This puts the officers and management of the Assembly in applying the necessary tools in planning, budgeting and financial management ethics in the District.

2.2.16.6.3 Participation of Citizenry

For effective development of the District, there is the need for citizenry participation in the decision-making and plan implementation. In light of this, the District involves the citizens in the development decision-making and implementation through, for instance, community durbars to identify the problems and strategies to fulfil the development agenda of the District. In terms of resource contributions, communities participate through self-help funding for projects such as teachers' quarters and among others. In addition, the organisation of Community, Area Council and General Public Hearings in the preparation of the DMTDP is performed with the help of the citizenry in the District. The citizens are also involved in the implementation and monitoring of projects especially site possessions, site meetings, projects commissioning, budgets reviews and among others.

2.2.16.6.4 Participation of CBOs, CSOs and NGOs

There is maximum co-operation between the District Assembly and Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) operating in the District. This collaboration has helped to realise most of the activities in the DMTDP, 2026-2029. The activities of these institutions include eradicating child labour in cocoa growing communities, social accountability programmes, potable water and sanitation development, research, agricultural, education and health improvement programmes and sensitisation of people on the HIV/AIDS pandemic. These programmes, over the years, have been assisting in complementing the effort of the government and the District Assembly in fulfilling the aspirations of the people in the District.

2.2.16.6.5 Participation of Private Sectors

The private sector is seen as a contributor to the growth of the District economy stepping from its participation in private schools, entrepreneur, exploration of natural resources, markets and financial institutions. The participation of this sector generates employment and improves the revenues of the people and the District as they serve as the engine of growth in the District. In the organisation of all social accountability programmes in the District, the private sector businesses are also invited to share their experiences and views on the development of the private sector of the District under LED. A typical example of the Private Sector contribution in the development of the District is the construction of Ultra-Modern market facility under Public-Private Partnership at Ahenkro, among others.

2.2.16.7 Culture

2.2.16.7.1 Traditional Authorities (Chieftaincy) Set-Up

Traditional Authorities play very important role in the administration of the District. The traditional set up of the people accords the chief power and reverence in the communities. The chief in the traditional setting exercises both executive and legislative powers within the stool boundaries and is assisted to rule by a well-structured hierarchical council of elders including queen mothers.

The Afigya Kwabre North District still maintains its rich traditions and chieftaincy remains very relevant in local administration. Traditionally across the nation, chieftaincy has a similar structure. In the Ashanti region, Otumfuo is the highest and ruler of the entire region. The lands are divided into paramount area overseen by paramount chiefs. The paramount chiefs also rule and oversee the activities of sub- chiefs of towns and villages within their area. In the Afigya Kwabre North District, there is no paramount chief who rules over a larger territory in the District. The chieftaincy administration in the District is different from the entire Ashanti Region. This is because Afigya and Kwabre lands in the District do not have paramount areas, hence, no paramount Chiefs in the District. The lands are ruled by chiefs with their positions higher than sub-chiefs and below the paramount chiefs. They are referred to as “Otumfuo Abrempon”. These chiefs are paramount in their own right and report direct to the Otumfuo like the Paramount chiefs. The saying “Kwabre Mpetebie, Obia so ne Dua” meaning “Kwabre Vultures, they all carry their Yokes” refers to the uniqueness of the Kwabre area. No chief is bigger than the other and all of them report directly to Otumfuo.

Aside the Abrempong, there are also chiefs of small towns and villages who are known as the “Adikro” and like the Abrempong they also report direct to Otumfuo. This uniqueness was born out of the land’s closeness to Manhyia and the Golden Stool. The Kwabre lands belong to the Otumfuo who gave them out to his wives and family to control. This gave the rulers the rights to report direct to the Manhyia Palace and with a unique treatment.

The benefit of this story to the District is the special attention with which the Asantehene gives to Chieftaincy disputes and issues. In Ghana, chiefs own lands and are almost the bedrock developments. It is important for the institution to be respected and protected for our development. They therefore have much influence on the people and respect the codified customs of the land.

This rigid and organised nature of these traditional institutions creates a favourable ground for the Assembly to interact with the various communities freely. All projects meant for the communities are channelled through the traditional authorities and their respective Assembly members. Tuesdays and Wednesdays are set aside for the people (communities) in most parts of the District not to go to farm or recognised as a sacred day. However, communal labours are organised on these days so that people can take advantage to tidy up their surroundings.

The District Assembly has good rapport with the traditional authorities and this has ensured a successful administration and effective maintenance of law and order. This implies that there exist a peaceful atmosphere between the District Assembly and the Traditional Authorities, thereby ensuring tremendously development through resource mobilisation and other developmental issues.

2.2.16.7.2 Cultural Practices and Core Values of the People

The predominant cultural practice in the District is the Asante culture. The main language spoken is the Asante-Twi, although there are pockets of other languages from the Northern dialect, Ewe, Bono, Fante, Krobo and among others. The most preferred cuisine is ‘fufu’, which is usually prepared with cassava and plantain or cocoyam and served with soup. The cloth is the main traditional attire; males and females who go to social gatherings like funerals, churches, festivals, wedding and naming ceremonies wear it. The main dance is Adowa, Kete, and Nwomkro.

The people in the District are very hospitable and non-violent. They have many practices, which help to ensure unity, good health, safety net, environmental protection and good governance. It is therefore not a mystery that the District is attracting a lot of migrants from

Kumasi and Northern Ghana and new developments. Though some of the people are from diverse ethnic groups, they have become so integrated within the Akan tradition to such extent that one cannot easily tell who is or not an Akan.

The prominent traditional festival of the people is the Asante's festivals such as Akwasidae and Awukudae. These are important cultural practices of the people in the District. The Akwasidae and Awukudae festivals are celebrated every six weeks. The institution of "Efie ne Fie" festival in the District would further ensure peace and unity in the District for fast development. It could be expected that these positive cultural practices (festivals), if well organised, could be used to harness support for development activities in the District. It is worth noting that the people in the District are hardworking, peaceful and committed to community development and cohesion. These core values have been the hallmark of people in the District since the communities were established.

2.2.16.7.3 Traditional Knowledge, Communal Spirit and Participation

The main traditional knowledge of the people in the District is Agriculture (crop farming and animal rearing), cooking/food processing, woodcarving, kente and basket weaving. The cutlass, hoe and basket are the main farming tools for farmers in the District. This traditional knowledge of the people has influenced positively in the development of the District.

The level of communal spirit (community participation) in the District is very high as the communities directly reflect the exercise of royal authority through the innate perception of love, respect and coexistence that flow among communities. This spirit of communalism and patriotism exhibited by the communities has over the years, created a united front for development in the District.

2.2.16.8 Security Governance in the District

Good governance entails ensuring justice and security for the people in the District and their properties. The District has enjoyed a stable and peaceful environment since its creation. This has been made possible due to the cordial relationship that exists within and between the communities and the District Assembly. The District has a well-composed District Security Committee (DISEC), which oversees all security issues in the District. The populace are able to move freely to conduct their normal daily activities without any fears of security threat. Even though, the District is enjoying the peaceful atmosphere, there are few reported cases on land litigations, armed robberies, stealing and among others as presented in Table 2.52.

In terms of security infrastructure, the District has four police station at Boamang, Ahenkro, Tetrem, Kyekyewere as well as one police post at Kwamang. The District Police Headquarters is located at Boamang the District capital. The District has renovated existing residential accommodation and the charge office at the Boamang Police Station as well as the inmate cell at Ahenkro Police station. It is imperative to mention that, the poor state of the Tetrem Police Station has been rehabilitated and given a modern aesthetic. This gives Police Station-Community Ratio of 1:6 communities that is 18.5 percent coverage. The implication is that surface accessibility to security services is virtually low in the District. The District has the District Police Command as well as the Boamang Formed Police Unit (FPU) which is in charge of operations. The District Police Command has a total of 43 personnel of which 32 are males and 11 are females. The District Police Command has only one vehicle for patrols which is even not in good shape and inadequate motorbikes to carry out daily activities. The inadequate vehicles make it a challenge for the Police Service to patrol in the various communities which leaves armed robbers roaming especially at night. In addition to this, the Boamang FPU also has a total of 31 personnel of which 25 are males and 6 are females. The Boamang FPU has no vehicle to carry out operations in the District, the only logistics available are seven motorbikes which are not even in good shape. It is significant to mention that, there are inadequate Police Personnel to operate in the District and also the Boamang Police Cells is not in good shape and not functional to contain inmates. It is therefore a call on the Assembly to rehabilitate all damaged cells to enhance the activities of the Police Service in the District. Additionally, the Assembly should liaise with the ministry of Interior and other security inclined institutions to provide logistics such as Patrol vehicles and motorbikes to the Police Service to smoothen service delivery.

Notwithstanding these challenges, the District Assembly, over the years, has made strenuous efforts to support the Police Service.

Table 2.52: Security Infrastructure, Personnel and Reported Cases in the District

Police Post	Office Accommodation	Security Vehicle	Security Personnel			Reported Cases
			Male	Female	Total	
District Head	1	1	9	1	10	Land litigations, armed robbery, stealing, Child Abuse, Accidents, Assaults etc.
Boamang Station	1		7	4	11	
Ahenkro	1	0	8	4	12	
Tetrem	1	0	4	1	5	
Kyekyewere	1	0	4	1	5	
Boamang/District FPU	1	0	25	6	31	
Total	6	1	57	17	74	

Source: DPCU-AKND, 2025-Ghana Police Service

2.2.16.9 Gender, Children, and Vulnerability

2.2.16.9.1 Gender Situation in the District

Gender, according to John Money (1955), is a set of characteristics that distinguish between male and female particularly men and women. In analysing gender, the idea behind is how effective the two are involved in decision making in homes, communities as well as our nation. Currently, the District population stands at 73,330 with 36,608 males representing 49.9 percent and 36,722 females accounting for 50.1 percent. According to the 2021 PHC report, the female population is a little over hundred higher than the male population. However, this population margin does not reflect in the leadership and governance of the District as presented in Table 2.53. The District Assembly currently has 24 members composed of District Chief Executive, Member of Parliament, 15 Elected Assembly Members and seven others appointed by the Government. This is made up of 20 males representing 83.3 percent and 4 females accounting for 16.7 percent. This trend is similar to that of the Unit Committee and Area Council membership.

However, the situation is not the case in terms of human resource capacity of the Assembly. Out of the total number of 127 staff of the Assembly, 83 representing 65.4 percent are males and 44 representing 34.6 percent are females. With respect to societal roles and responsibilities of gender, males and females exhibited their functions accordingly in terms of marriage and employment. Conversely, in terms of power relations with access to land, technology, information and public institutions, males outnumber females in the decision-making and power relations.

- **Implication for Development**

The analysis implies that, the level of women participation in decision making as well as carrying out development activities is very low. This, however, tends to hinder development in the District since women are the focal point when it comes to human development especially children. This means that policies emanating from decision-making processes could tend to favour males since they are the majority in terms of decision making in the District. The District should therefore embark on women empowerment programmes to build their capacities for them to be able to compete effectively with their male counterparts in employment, income generation and governance in the District.

Table 2.53: Gender Situation Analysis in the District

Sector	Female (Percent)	Male (Percent)
Public Institutions		
Members of Parliament	0.0	100.0
Assembly Members	16.7	83.3
Area Council Members	13.4	86.7
Unit Committee Members	11.1	88.9
Assembly Staff	34.6	65.4
Demographic Gender Analysis		
Total Population	50.1	49.9
Household Heads	30.4	69.6
Educational Attainment	45.5	54.5
Literacy	44.6	55.4
Access to Public Information		
Public Hearing Meetings	27.7	72.3
General Assembly Meetings	8.3	91.7
All Other Meetings	21.6	78.4
Access to Market		
Market Usage	65.4	34.6
Societal Roles and Responsibilities of Gender		
Societal Role, Age Dependency Ratio	89.3	92.3
Societal Role, Marriage	51.9	48.2
Societal Role, Employment	48.8	51.2
Technology		
Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	37.3	62.7
Mobile Phones	37.7	62.3
Land Ownership		
Land & House Ownership	30.5	69.5
Agricultural Lands	46.5	53.3
PWDs	47.4	52.6

Source: DPCU-AKND, 2025

2.2.16.9.2 Gender Analysis of Victims of Abuse in the District

This involves people who are verbally abused, sexually abuse/harassed and any act that infringe upon one's human rights. The people who fall in these categories are vulnerable. From Table 2.54, children are mostly victimized in the District through physical abuse. It is indicated that, 11 cases were recorded for children physical abuse. This means there should be proper and rigid laws to protect the rights and freedom of children in the district. The District did not record any data under men, women and aged abuse from 2022-2025. This means, there is adequate sanity and order in the lives of men, women and the aged in the District. It is significant to mention that, this level of sanity should be maintained to ensure peace and harmony in homes and the District at large.

Table 2.54: Reported Cases of Victims of Abuse

Year	Groups	Reported Cases	Total
2022-2025	Children	Physical Assault	11
	Men	-	0
	Females	-	0

	Aged	-	0
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Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025

2.2.16.9.3 Child Protection – Children in Difficult Circumstances in the District

Children in difficult circumstance refers to the deprivation of children or groups of children less than 18 years of both material (monetary) and non-material (non-monetary) aspect of individual or family welfare. The following indicators were used in the analysis: access to health, and education as shown in Table 2.57.

- ***Children Access to Health Care***

According to the 2021 PHC report, out of the District total population of 73,330, a total of 29,043 represents children (0-14 years). Out of this children population, a total of 21, 035 constitutes children with National Health Insurance who has access to health care. This means a total of 8,008 children in the District do not have health insurance and do not enjoy the easy access to health care. Thus, 72.4 percent are children with access to health care. From Table 2.57, it was realized that 72.4 percent of children in the District have adequate health care while the remaining 27.6 percent do not have adequate access to health care. This means that most of the children have access to health care but there is the need to register all children under the National Health Insurance Scheme to enable all children to enjoy easy access to health care.

- ***Educational Status of Children***

Children from the ages of 0-14 who has acquired educational status from nursery to JHS in the District, according to 2021 PHC report is 21,707, representing 74.9 of the total children population of 28,990 of the respective age cohort. This is higher than the 7,283, representing 25.1 percent of children within the same age cohort (0-14) who has never attended school as shown in Table 2.55. This means that about two-third of the total population of children in the District are schooling. However, measures should be put in place to ensure that the 25.1 percent of children who are not schooling to be schooled in order to achieve the SDG goal 4 which ensures inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning.

Table 2.55: Reported Cases of Children in Difficult Circumstances in the District

Cases	Percent
Children Access to Health Care	
Adequate	72.4
Inadequate	27.6
Educational Status of Children	
Schooling	74.9
Not-Schooling	25.1

Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025

2.2.16.9.4 Persons with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. The government has enacted the Disability Act, 2006, (Act 715) to address issues of high poverty among PWDs due to low levels of education and lack of employable skills; inaccessible public transport; and unfriendly environmental facilities such as absence of ramps for PWDs and uncovered drains and gutters.

2.2.16.9.4.1 Population with Disability

The distribution of population by disability and sex is presented in Table 2.58. The total PWDs in the District totalled 353 representing 0.5 percent of the population in the District. Among the sexes, 164 representing 46.5 percent are males and 189 representing 53.5 percent are females. For inclusive national development, there is the need for the District to take into account the needs of persons with disabilities when providing programmes and projects to make them disability friendly.

2.2.16.9.4.2 Type of Disability

There are 26 categories under which persons with disability are classified according to the Social Welfare and Community Development Quarterly reports. Notwithstanding, the Afigya Kwabre North District has many of its persons with disability falls under most of the disability categories but has in this plan accumulated the synonymic types and established six major types of disability as shown in Table 2.56. Out of the 353 PWDs, 60.9 percent are physically impaired which is currently the most common type of disability, followed by intellectual disability (19.3%). Also, visually impaired and the rest are less than 20.0 percent.

Table 2.56: Disability Type and Population

Disability Type	Number of People Affected
Visually Impaired	30
Hearing Impaired	24
Intellectually impaired	68
Speech Impaired	6
Physically Impaired	215
Multiple Disability	4

Source: DPCU AKNDA 2025

2.2.16.10 Social Protection Interventions

2.2.16.10.1 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

LEAP is a cash transfer programme for the poorest households in Ghana. The government aims to assist the poorest families with basic needs, including food and to improve health and education status of children in poorest families with this programme. A total 981 households are benefiting from the programme in all the 27 communities. The beneficiaries include 694 females representing 70.7 percent and 287 males representing 29.3 percent. The programme has impacted positively in the lives of the beneficiaries in the District.

2.2.16.10.2 Ghana Productive Safety Net Project 2 (GPSNP 2)

As part of government policies to alleviate abject poverty in the country, social interventions such as Ghana Productive Safety Net Project have been put in place to help eradicate abject poverty. The District benefitted from two components of the project be it the Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW) which comprises of the Climate change mitigation intervention and the feeder road and also the Production Inclusion (PI) component. It is worth mentioning that, a total of 869 beneficiaries of which 509 are females and 360 are males benefitted from this project. Under this project, monthly wages are paid to beneficiaries for working on the project under the LIPW.

Under the PI component, beneficiaries have been trained in entrepreneurial skills but they are yet to receive their grants to start their businesses.

2.2.17 Identified Key Development Issues

After the assessing the performance of the DMTDP (2022-2025) and compiling the profile of the district with analysis of development implications, the identified key issues that need to be prioritized for resolved have been presented in Table 2.57.

Table 2.57 Key Development Issues under MTNDPF, 2022-2025 with Implication for 2026-2029

Development Dimension of MTNDPF, 2022-2025	Key Development issues under MTNDPF, 2022-2025 with implications for 2026-2029
Economic Development	Low revenue mobilization
	Inadequate modern markets
	Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth
	Inadequate investments in the agricultural sector
	Insufficient access to agro-processing technologies and inadequate infrastructure

	Limited know-how and technology to implement climate-smart agriculture
	High level of postharvest losses
Social Development	Limited access to essential health services
	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
	Inadequate healthcare infrastructure and personnel
	Inadequate access to potable water
	Poor attitude of citizenry towards environmental sanitation
	Poor sanitation and waste management
	Inadequate and ineffective maintenance of educational infrastructure
	Inadequate teacher motivation
	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	Inadequate opportunities for PWDs to develop and utilize their potential
	Limited number and capacity of child protection committees in local communities
	Limited awareness on child rights and development issues
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Illegal logging
	Increased environmental degradation
	Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations
	Illegal sand mining activities
	Poor roads condition
	Inadequate ICT infrastructure
	Inadequate electricity coverage
	Inadequate spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs)
	Weak enforcement of building regulations
	Poor maintenance culture
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Limited public participation in local governance
	Ineffective sub-district structures
	Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff
	Limited training opportunities for staff
	Weak database for policy formulation
	Inadequate security infrastructure and personnel
Emergency Planning and Response	Negative impact of climate change
	Low institutional capacity to address climate change
	Weak enforcement of road safety regulations
	Weak implementation of planning and budgeting

Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	Inadequate Stakeholder engagement
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Source: DPCU AKNDA 2025

2.2.18 Application of SWOT for Prioritization

In order to prioritize the identified issues for implementation, the SWOT tool is used to test the feasibility of implementation in terms of Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats. Table 2.58 presents the SWOT analysis for the various issues.

Table 2.58: SWOT Analysis of the Key Issues

S/N	Developmental Issues	(Strength)	Weakness	Opportunities	(Threats)
1	Low revenue mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of qualified staff for revenue collection - Existence of strict financial procedures and budgetary provisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-existence of up-to-date data on taxable individuals, organisations and businesses within the District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence on legal framework that supports the DA to collect revenue - Existence of RCC monitoring team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of Property Valuation - Generally low tax education - Lack adequate support from DPs
<p>Conclusion: The design policies and programs will be made to reduce the impact of the identified Weaknesses and threats. However, the identified strength as well and the opportunities will be adhered to for the revitalization of the issue of weak financial base and management capacity of the District.</p>					
2	Inadequate modern markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land - Communities' willingness to support local markets - Availability of local markets - Existence of market days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding - Poor road networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public-Private Partnership (PPP) - Government flagship programme of 24-hour economy model markets - Digital Market Platforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF - High competitiveness of markets in Abofour and Offinso Markets
<p>Conclusion: There exist sufficient strengths and opportunities to address the issue of inadequate modern markets in the District. However, weakness and threats should be resolved through programme design and policy directions.</p>					
3	Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of the Business Advisory Centre - Existence of District Assembly - Existence of NGOs - Vast fertile lands available in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited employable skills among the youth - Low levels of income among people in the District - Inadequate funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of YEA in the country - Presence of training institutes to train youths - Presence of ICCES to train the youth for employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF - High risk of start-up businesses
<p>Conclusion: The identified strengths and opportunities are adequate enough to increase entrepreneurial skills among the youths in the District. The stated weaknesses however should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimisation of the identified threats.</p>					
4	Inadequate investments in the agricultural sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of natural resources - Availability of Department of Agric - Existence of Ghana Enterprises Agency - Willingness to develop the natural resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of capital to develop natural resources. - Low technical know-how 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Ministry of Agric - Existence of NBSSI - Availability of NGOs - FEED GHANA POLICY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low interest of the youth in Agriculture - Unwillingness of the private sector to invest agriculture
<p>Conclusion: There are enough and strong strengths and opportunities which when utilize will promote investments in the agricultural sector whiles the few identified weaknesses and threats can be reduced through effective policy and program designs in the District.</p>					
5	Insufficient access to agro-processing technologies and inadequate infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Department of Agric - Availability of agro-processing inputs - Wide coverage of electricity to support industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding - Low technological know-how - Poor roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of private entrepreneurs - Existence of Rural Enterprise Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irregular flow of funds - Importation of agro products
<p>Conclusion: The identified strengths and opportunities are adequate enough to address the issue. The identified weaknesses and threats on the other hand should be reduced through programme design and policy formulation.</p>					
6	Limited know-how and technology to implement climate -smart agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of Agriculture Department - Willingness of farmers/community members to adopt climate change mitigation measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor farming practices - Poor access to modern farming technologies - Low level of household incomes - High use of wood as fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of staff and extension officers - Existence of climate change policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient and untimely release of DACF - Insufficient and untimely release of Decentralised Funds
<p>Conclusion: The Strengths and opportunities listed are adequate to reduce the issue of limited know -how and technology to implement climate -smart agriculture in the District. However, the identified weaknesses and threats could be minimised through policy formulation and programme designs.</p>					

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S/N	Development Issues	(Strength)	Weakness	Opportunity	(Threats)
7	High level of Post - Harvest losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Department of Agriculture - Access to market - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate Agric Extension Officers - Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buffer stock - Exportation - Private entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate agro-processing factories
Conclusion: Adequate opportunities and strengths exist to tackle the issue. The weaknesses and the threats will be resolved through the identified strengths and opportunities.					
8	Limited access to essential health services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land - Existence of health related NGOs - Existence of District Hospital under construction (Agenda 111) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of IGF - Low level of household income - Long distance in accessing health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of health related NGOs (CHAG) - Available national funds allocation for Health Services - Existence of government policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low budgetary allocation - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF - Superstition beliefs of health issues - Untimely release of funds from NGOs
Conclusion: There are strengths and opportunities which are adequate enough to eliminate the issue of limited access to essential health services in the District. However, the identified weakness and threats should be minimized through policy formulations and programme designs. The DPs and other health related NGOs should be contacted regularly in fulfilling their obligations.					
9	High incidence of HIV and AIDs among young persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of health facilities - Existence of Information Service Unit - Availability of condoms for protection - Availability of Anti-Retroviral Drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High desires (lusts) on the part of the people especially among the youth - People show unconcern to the national programs on HIV and AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of national programs on HIV and AIDs - Existence of NGOs and DPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak awareness creation system - Untimely release of source of funds for HIV/AIDS activities - Non-existence of Anti-retroviral Centre in the District.
Conclusion: The design of policies and programs will be made to reduce the impact of the identified weaknesses and threats. However, the identified strengths and opportunities will be utilized to reduce the incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons.					
10	Inadequate healthcare infrastructure and personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Land - 10%DACF allocation to Health - Existence of District Health Directorate Office - Existence of the Agenda 111 project in the district at finishing stage - Existence of Community health workers and other health related workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of IGF - Lack of healthcare professionals in specialised roles. - Long distance in accessing health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of health related NGOs - Available national funds allocation for Health Services - Existence of government policies - Public- Private Partnership collaboration.re 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low budgetary allocation - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF - Unwillingness to accept postings to rural area by health personnel
Conclusion: There are Strengths and opportunities that can be used to mitigate the threats and weaknesses in order for health care to be improved within the district.					
11	Inadequate access to potable water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Budgetary allocation of provision of water - Presence of Small water system being operated by Safe Water Network. - Communities' willingness to support financially and donate lands - Presence of District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor infrastructure maintenance. - High cost being charged by Safe Water Network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from DPs such as Safe Water etc. - Existence of Ministry of Water and Sanitation - Existence of Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irregular release of funds from DPs - High cost of maintenance - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF - Growing population
Conclusion: Adequate strengths and opportunities exist to tackle issue of inadequate access to potable water in the district. Poor management of threats can jeopardize the sustainability of gains after the project. Environmental concerns should be taken care of in project design and implementation.					

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S/N	Developmental issues	(Strength)	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
12	Poor attitude of citizenry towards environmental sanitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of basic sanitation infrastructure in communities within the district (waste bins, drainage). - The implementation of National Sanitation Day. - The existence of Environmental Health Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor Waste management Habits among citizens. - Weak Law enforcement (Environmental laws exist but are rarely enforced effectively). - Inadequate infrastructure (motivated citizens may find it difficult to maintain hygiene due to insufficient public sanitation facilities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Education Campaigns Department of Education, Fish FM and Fun Clubs can be used to drive behavior change. - 10% DACF allocation for Sanitation by Government. - Community Participation Programs such as clean-up drive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political instability undermines efforts at enforcing environmental regulations. - Urbanization without planning can outpace sanitation systems. - Delay in the release of DACF to the District.
<p>Conclusion: The poor attitude of citizens towards environmental sanitation presents serious public health, ecological, and socio-economic risks. However, with the right mix of public awareness, law enforcement, infrastructure development, and community engagements, these attitudes can be changed overtime.</p>					
13	Poor Sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of DEHU - Availability of lands for sanitation facilities - Communities' willingness to support sanitation facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate dumping sites - Improper management of disposal sites - Low level of IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donor support towards sanitation problems - Existence of CWSA - 10% DACF allocation for Sanitation by Government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irregular flow of funds - General poor sanitation habit - Insufficient and untimely release of DACF
<p>Conclusion. The identified strengths and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the problem of inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities in the District. The identified constraints and challenges on the other hand should be reduced through programme design and policy formulation</p>					
14	Inadequate and ineffective maintenance of educational infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of the Education Department - Existence of District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC) - Presence of PTAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor support from the parents - Low level of households' income - Low level of IGF - Inadequate facilities inventory - Lack of maintenance culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from the GES and MoE - Donor support towards education - Free SHS Policy Reforms can lead to improved budgetary prioritization and maintenance strategies. - Community based projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Corruption and misuse of funds. - Rural -Urban disparities. Rural schools often receive less attention and funding than urban ones.
<p>Conclusion: Inadequate and ineffective maintenance of educational infrastructure undermines learning, safety and overall educational quality. Addressing this issue requires stronger governance, better funding strategies, community involvement and the integration of technology to ensure consistent upkeep in order to mitigate the weaknesses and threats identified.</p>					
15	Inadequate Teacher motivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of qualified teaching workforce. - Existing Policy Frameworks: educational policies often include provisions for teacher welfare and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor Working Condition - Inadequate funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of NGOs can support teacher welfare through scholarships, materials, and partnerships. - Availability of Teachers Award Scheme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brain drains: teachers leaving for better paying jobs in urban areas or other sector
<p>Conclusion: Inadequate teacher motivation poses a serious threat to educational outcomes in a district. However, with the identified strengths and opportunities this can be mitigated by better compensation, recognition, professional development, and supportive policies. Motivation levels can significantly improve, leading to a stronger, more effective teaching force.</p>					
16	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing legal and policy Frameworks - Presence of targeted programs such as Ghana Productivity Safety, LEAP payments. - Existence of Social Welfare and Community Development in the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disjointed initiatives without coordination. - Insufficient funding for social protection programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of NGOs and DPs - Availability of government policies on the disadvantaged groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF - Inadequate and untimely releases of Disability Fund
<p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to enhance the support to vulnerable and marginalized people in the District in reducing high incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups. The high demand on the Disability Fund should be reduced to the number of registered disabled and policies should be put in place to minimise the identified challenges.</p>					
17	Inadequate opportunities for PWDs to develop and utilize their potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing legal and policy Frameworks - Presence of targeted programs such as Ghana Productivity Safety, LEAP payments. - Existence of Social Welfare and Community Development in the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of Inclusive Education and Skills Training - Limited Economic opportunities - Inaccessible infrastructure and services - Weak institutional support at District Level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Government and Donor Support for inclusion - Availability of legal and Human Rights Advocacy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inconsistent Policy Implementation. - Cultural beliefs and misconceptions. - Delay in the release of DACF.
<p>Conclusion: The development and utilisation of PWDs potential at the district level is significantly hindered both structural and societal barriers. Leveraging inclusive policies technology, and partnerships offers a critical opportunity to shift from marginalisation to empowerment.</p>					

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S/N	Development Issues	(Strength)	Weakness	Opportunities	(Threats)
18	Limited number and capacity of child protection committees in local communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of CPC structures in some communities. - Existence of Social Welfare and Community Development - Availability of Community based approach - Availability of NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low capacity: limited training, resources and skills to handle complex child protection issues (abuse, trafficking, mental health) - Poor coordination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Ministry of Children - Training programs external training by professionals or institutions can build capacity sustainably. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High Child Protection needs can overwhelm limited CPCs - Resource Competition. CPCs may compete with other local initiatives for limited resources or donor attention.
<p>Conclusion: The limited number and capacity of CPCs significantly hinder effective community -level child protection. While their presence is a strength, their limitations in coverage, skills and resources reduce their impact. However, strategic investments in capacity building, partnerships, and community mobilisation present significant opportunities for improvement.</p>					
19	Limited awareness on Childs rights and development issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Legal Framework District Assembly's byelaws - Availability of Police Headquarters - Availability of Social Welfare and Community Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low Public Knowledge - Poor access to information - Limited inclusion of Children - Lack of trained personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partnerships with Media (Fish FM) - The education system - UNICEF support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay in the release of DACF funds. - Mistrust of External Actors. - Weak Law enforcement.
<p>Conclusion: Limited awareness of child rights and development issues is a critical barrier to a child well-being. However, with the identified strengths and weakness, there are clear opportunities to transform this weaknesses into strengths. Cultural sensitivity and sustained commitment are keys to overcoming resistance and misinformation.</p>					
20	Illegal logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of security services - Existence of Forestry Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds to fight the illegality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of Forestry Commission - Existence of laws on illegal logging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak institutional capacity to enforce existing laws
<p>Conclusion: The illegal logging in the district can be checked through the efficient utilization of the identified strengths and opportunities. Policies and programmes design should be directed to the minimisation of the identified weakness and threats.</p>					
21	Increased environmental degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of By-Laws - Existence of EHSU - Existence of Area Council and Unit Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited enforcement of regulations - Low motivation for institutions charged with monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National policies & regulations for environmental protection - Existence of donor support for environmental protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inability to deal decisively with offenders - Lack of political will to prosecute offenders
<p>Conclusion: Increased environmental degradation in a district poses significant threats to health, livelihoods, and long-term development. However, there are strong opportunities for recovery through education, investment, policy reform, and community engagement. Turning weaknesses into strengths will require collaborative efforts across government, communities, and external partners.</p>					
22	Negative impact of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence forest and rivers - There are some institutional awareness and policy awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rampant sand wining activities - Inadequate funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of external funding for climate change interventions - Availability of training institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negativity of human behaviour - Urban sprawl and increased population pressure.
<p>Conclusion: Climate change is manifesting through changing rainfall patterns, longer dry periods, soil fertility loss, vegetation degradation. These weakens agricultural productivity, ecosystem resilience and livelihoods. Yet, the district has assets to build on and there are clear opportunities in restoration, adaptation and community education.</p>					
23	Low institutional capacity to address climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of Agriculture Department - Willingness of farmers/community members to adopt climate change mitigation measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor farming practices - Poor access to modern farming technologie - High use of wood as fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of staff and extension officers - Existence of climate change policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient and untimely release of DACF Funds - Insufficient and untimely release of Decentralised Funds
<p>Conclusion: The low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change can be reduced through the utilization of the identified potentials and opportunities. Workshops should be organised build the capacities of staff and farmers on climate change</p>					

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S/N	Development Issues	(Strength)	Weaknesses	Opportunities	(Threats)
24	Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of DEHU - Existing by-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds and personnel -Poor coordination and unclear roles -Low community engagement/awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of environmental laws - Existence of EPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapid population growth and urbanisation.
Conclusion: Strengthening enforcement will require leveraging the existence of laws and institution to deal with the identified weaknesses and threats.					
25	Illegal sand mining activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of DEHU - Existing by-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds and personnel -Poor coordination and unclear roles -Low community engagement/awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of environmental laws - Existence of EPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High Demand for sand for building - Willingness of land owners to lease land for sand wining
Conclusion: The illegal sand winning activity can be resolved with the strengths and opportunities that exist in the district to address the identified weaknesses and threats. However, the activity can be well regulated to benefit from the positive aspect of the activity.					
26	Poor Roads Condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Drip Machines - Availability of District Works Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double rainfall pattern hinders road construction - Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of National Road Fund - Existence of Cocoa Roads Rehabilitation Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High Cost of Road Construction
Conclusion: The poor roads conditions can be eradicated in the district through the efficient utilization of the identified strengths and opportunities. Policies and programmes design should be directed towards the prioritization of road rehabilitation and routine maintenance rather than periodic major repairs.					
27	Weak enforcement of road safety regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is existing legal/regulatory framework - Availability of local stakeholders like the District Assembly, Police, NADMO, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited institutional capacity. - Poor coordination among agencies. - Inadequate funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Road Safety Commission - MTTD of the Ghana Police Service - Drivers' and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor road infrastructure - Negative attitude of some road users - Weak penalty and legal processes
Conclusion: The weak enforcement of road safety regulations can be reduced through the utilization of the identified strengths and opportunities. Policies and programmes design should be directed to the minimisation of the identified weaknesses and threat.					
28	Inadequate ICT infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land -Mobile network coverage within the district - Availability of electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding - Inadequate trained ICT personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of GIFEC - Existence NGOs in the ICT sector - ICT training institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF - Delay in implementing government policy on ICT.
Conclusion: The identified strengths and the opportunities are strong enough to resolving the issue of inadequate ICT Infrastructure. The weaknesses and the threats can however be minimized through leveraging on the strengths and opportunities.					
29	Inadequate electricity coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DA support for extension of electricity to remote communities - Support of rural communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds - Dispersed rural communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government commitment to extend electricity to rural communities - Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of electricity extension - High electricity tariffs
Conclusion: The issue of inadequate electricity coverage in the district can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through lobbying of authorities.					

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S/N	Development Issues	(Strength)	Weaknesses	Opportunities	(Threats)
30	Inadequate spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing Institutional framework: The Assembly has Physical Planning Department - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak Institutional Capacity: Limited technical staff, equipment, and GIS data hinder effective spatial planning and enforcement. - Non Adherence to Existing Scheme - Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) - Support from Regional Survey Dept - Support of some traditional authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uncontrolled Land sales by Traditional authorities: Chiefs and family heads often sell land without planning scheme
<p>Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through sensitization and lobbying of authorities.</p>					
31	Weak enforcement of building regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Planning and Building Inspectorate Unit - Existence of Physical Department and Spatial Planning Committee - Land Use and Spatial Planning Act (Act 925) and Local Governance Act (Act 936) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate logistics for regular inspection - Inadequate funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LUSPA - Media for education - Security services to support enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political interference - Poor attitude of some developers
<p>Conclusion: The weak enforcement of building regulations in the Afigya Kwabre North District presents a mixed picture. On one hand, the legal and institutional framework is in place (permits required, planning department exists), which are real strengths. To improve upon the weaknesses and threats as well as opportunities, the district needs to focus on strengthening inspection and enforcement capacity, working with stakeholders to reduce informal building, using technology to monitor developments and increasing public awareness about safe building practices are all critical</p>					
32.	Poor maintenance culture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The existing of the District Assembly - Existing policies and guidelines for maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding - Existence of many projects that need rehabilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Budgeting and financial support - Technology and innovation - Institutional and organizational reform - Strengthened policy and regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of construction material
<p>Conclusion: Poor maintenance culture in the district is a significant issue. While there is institutional structure and awareness, the weaknesses in resource allocation, ongoing upkeep planning and maintenance follow-through are obvious. There are solid opportunities (policy, public demand, and technology) to improve the situation.</p>					
33	Limited public participation in local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of stakeholders such as Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Traditional Leaders, CSOs, CBOs, etc. - The presence of Fish FM for the dissemination of information to local citizens to be abreast with local governance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Laws and policies on participation - Existence of National Commission of Civic Education. - Use of technology for participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public apathy and mistrust
<p>Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified strengths and opportunities. The weakness and threat can also be addressed through sensitization and lobbying of authorities.</p>					

-Cont-

S/N	Development Issues	(Strength)	Weaknesses	Opportunities	(Threats)
34	Ineffective sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The existence of 3 Area council offices with Unit Committees Members - Existing legal and policy documents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate logistics and funding - Inadequate training for local actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decentralisation reforms - ILGS for training - Digitalization and E-governance tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited authority - Political interference - Conflict with traditional authorities
Conclusion: Based on the above, to improve the sub-district structure in the district, the identified strengths and opportunities should be strongly optimised to mitigate the threat and weaknesses associated with this developmental issue.					
35	Inadequate Office and residential accommodation for staff.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing institutional framework - Accessibility of Land. - Availability of an uncompleted staff bungalow in the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of DACF - NGOs and Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited funding for residential accommodation - High cost of building material and rent
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified strengths and opportunities. The weaknesses and challenge can also be addressed through lobbying of authorities in charge.					
36	Weak implementation of planning and budgeting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing institutional arrangement for planning and budgeting - existing laws and regulations on planning and budgeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding for monitoring and evaluation - Existence of stalled and uncompleted projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digitalization and adoption of modern tools - Laws and regulations on monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes - NGOs and Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volatile funding environment: Delays in government transfers - Political interference and changing priorities
Conclusion: In the District, while the structural foundations for planning and budgeting exist, weak implementation arises from capacity constraints, limited revenue, and inadequate integration of planning with outcomes. The district has good opportunities to strengthen the system through capacity building, improved data systems, community engagement but must manage threats such as funding unpredictability and growing service demands.					
37.	Limited training opportunities for staff.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing of Human Resource Department of the Assembly. - Budgetary allocations for staff training and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding - Limited capacity of HR Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partnering with training institution and NGOs - Availability of Institute of Local Government Service to train staff - DPAT capacity building grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indiscriminate posting of staff
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified strengths and opportunities. The weaknesses and challenge can also be addressed through lobbying of authorities in charge.					
38	Inadequate Stakeholder engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DCE's periodic engagement - Planning and budgeting preparation engagements - NCCE - Community Information centres and Fish FM station - Information Services Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate resources and funding - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of laws and policies for stakeholder participation - Willingness of community leaders to participate and engage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apathy on the part of the citizenry to engage
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified strengths and opportunities. The weakness and threat can also be addressed through sensitization and lobbying of authorities.					
39	Weak database for policy formulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of some level of data to build upon - Availability trained personnel for data collection and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate logistics and funding - Lack of centralised database - Poor record -keeping and archiving system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digitalisation and E-Governance initiatives - Partnership with NGOs and Development partners. Organisations like GIZ - Training and capacity building institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of data collection and management - Indiscriminate posting of staff
Conclusion: The weak database limits effective policy formulation and development planning. However, with targeted capacity building, investment in ICT infrastructure, and institutional commitment to data -driven governance, the Assembly can transform its data system into a valuable policy tool that improves transparency, accountability, and service delivery.					

-Cont-

S/N	Development Issues	(Strength)	Weaknesses	Opportunities	(Threats)
40.	Inadequate security infrastructure and personnel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of some security services such as: Police, Fire, Ambulance, NADMO, among others - The District Assembly to ensure provision of security infrastructure and lobbying for personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate office and residential accommodation for security services - Inadequate logistics and funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support of national offices of the security services - Technology adoption, affordable digital security tools and communication systems can improve surveillance and intelligence gathering. - Support from Development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of security infrastructure - Delays in administrative bureaucracy
<p>Conclusion: The district faces significant challenges in ensuring public safety due to inadequate security infrastructure and limited personnel. However, The issue can be resolved using the identified strengths and opportunities. The weakness and threat can also be addressed through lobbying of authorities.</p>					

Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025

2.2.19 Community Action Planning

The Community Action Planning is collaborative process through which community members, local authorities, and other stakeholders jointly analyse issues, develop action plans, and take collective steps to address issues affecting their community. It is a participatory approach to local development and planning that involves community members directly identifying their needs, setting priorities, and implementing interventions to improve their living condition. The process helps to foster community empowerment, ownership and support for plan implementation.

Therefore, as part of the preparation of the DMTDP (2026-2029), the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) assessed the community needs and aspirations which gave the people the opportunity to partake in the entire planning process. This was done through an extensive stakeholder consultation especially in the absence of Community Development Plans. Community members under the leadership of their respective Assembly members, Unit Committees, and the Traditional Authority, and other societal groupings including religious leaders were brought together in community fora. These sessions were conducted in communities in all the fifteen (15) Electoral Areas in the district.

As part of the process, the community members analysed the problems affecting their communities. The problem analysis was followed by the identification and assessment of community needs. These views collated from the communities formed the basis of the current needs and aspirations of the district. The community members with the guidance of the technical officers from the Assembly prioritized the identified development issues through application of the pair-wise ranking tool. Based on the prioritised needs, development interventions were proposed for their implementation. These development interventions for the various communities are integrated into the Annual Action Plans in Chapter Six of the DMTDP (2026-2029). The Table 2.59 below shows the collated needs and aspirations of the various communities within the District.

Table 2.59: Development Issues and Needs of Communities

S/N	Development Issues	COMMUNITY NEEDS	COMMUNITIES
1	Inadequate modern markets	Construction of Market	Penteng, Akom, Esaase, Kwamang
2	Inadequate support in agricultural inputs	Subsidized fertilizers, mass spraying exercise	Duaponko, Adukro, Abidjankrom, oyer, etc
3	Inadequate agricultural extension officers	Access to Agricultural Extension Officers	Duaponko, Abidjankrom, oyer

4	Inadequate healthcare facilities	Construction and expansion of health facilities	Ahenkro, Penteng, Abidjankrom, Abroma, Kwamang, Nkwantakese, Oyera,
5	Inadequate access to potable water	Provision of boreholes	Mpamprom, Kwamang, Aworeye Tetrem, Mr. Aidoo Tetrem, Adiekraso, Soko, Kofi Ntikrom, Asumakrom, Boamang market, Asuoso
6	Poor environmental sanitation	Construction of public toilets	Abroma, Amoako, Boamang, Kyekyewere Plotso, Habitat, Pampatia, Banko
7	Poor sanitation and waste management	Refuse containers, final disposal sites	District Wide
8	Inadequate and dilapidated classroom blocks	Construction and renovation of classrooms	Boamang (D/A, St. Mary's R/C) Ahenkro (Methodist, D/A), Pampatia, Maase D/A, Duaponko, Abidjan Junction, Soko, Akom, Esaase, Denase, Adukro, Oyera, Nkwantakese (Methodist School), Banko, Tetrem
9	Inadequate and dilapidated teacher quarters	Construction and renovation of teachers' quarters	Oyera, Nsuotem, Duaponko, Amoako, Adukro, Nkwantakese
10	Effects of sand winning activities	Regulate the activities of sand winning operators	Duaponko, Kofi Ntikrom
11	Poor roads condition	Reshaping of feeder roads and town roads	Adukro, Abroma, Soko, Abidjankrom, Banko, Nkwantakese, Penteng, Esaase, Duaponko, Amponsahkrom, etc
12	Lack of telecommunication network	Access to telecommunication network	Duaponko, Amponsakrom, Oyera, Kofi Ntikrom, Abidjankrom, Sofialine
13	Lack of internet in ICT centre	Connecting internet to ICT centre	Adukro
14	Inadequate electricity coverage	Extension and expansion of electricity to new areas	Duaponko, Amponsakrom, Oyera, Kofi Ntikrom, Abidjankrom, Aboabo Beposo, Tetrem, Adiekraso, Boamang, Ahenkro, Nkwantakese, Amoako, Kyerekrom, Denase, Esaase, Abroma, Soko, etc
15	Inadequate solar street lights	Installation of solar street lights	Yaw Mosi, Mpamprom
	Inadequate and spoiled street lights	Installation and repair of street lights	District Wide

16	Limited coverage of local plan	Preparation of extensive local plan	Kyekyewere
17	Inadequate security	Construction of police post	Patasi
18	Dilapidated police station	Renovation of police station	Boamang

Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025

2.2.20 Development Projections

To ensure that adequate provisions are made to resolve the prioritized development issues, there is the need to make some projections into the plan period. Therefore, population projection becomes important because it is core in planning for provision of services.

So, the exponential method of population projection has been used using the district's growth rate of 4.0%. It has been assumed that the growth rate will remain unchanged and the various population cohorts will also remain unchanged over the plan period.

The formula of the exponential method for population projection as used is explained below:

$$P_t = P_o e^{rt}$$

Where P_o = the current (base year) population

P_t = the future population

r = the population growth rate

t = the projection period in years

e = 2.718282 which is a constant.

2.2.20.1 Population Projections

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the Afigya Kwabre North District has a total population of 73,330. This figure is expected to rise to 86,054 in the year 2025 and 100,985 in 2029. Table 2.60 below presents the expected population for the plan period 2026-2029.

Table 2.60: Projected Population Size for the Plan Period

Year	Total	Male	Female
2021	73,330	36,608	36,722
2025	86,054	42,960	43,094
2026	89,566	44,713	44,853
2027	93,221	46,538	46,683
2028	97,026	48,437	48,589
2029	100,985	50,414	50,571

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AKNDA, 2025

Table 2.61 below gives the sex disaggregated population projected figures for 2025 and 2029 with 2021 as the based year.

The figures shows that about 40,004 (39.6%) of the population will be within the age cohort of 0-14 in 2029. This means that provision will have to be made to absolve these children into the various school categories at the basic level.

Table 2.61: Population Projection for Age Cohorts by Sex

	2021 (base year)			2025			2029		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	73,330	36,608	36,722	86,054	42,960	43,094	100,985	50,414	50,571
0-14	29,049	15,067	13,982	34,089	17,018	17,071	40,004	19,971	20,033
15-64	41,355	20,273	21,082	48,531	24,228	24,303	56,951	28,431	28,520
65+	2,926	1,268	1,658	3,434	1,714	1,729	4,029	2,011	2,018

Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025

2.2.20.2 Educational Needs

Educational needs that have been considered for projections and interventions are personnel in terms of teacher to pupil ratio, and facilities in terms of classrooms and desks.

2.2.20.2.1 Teacher to Pupil Ratio

The main assumption under this projection is that:

- The number of teachers will remain constant over the plan period

From Table 2.62, it can be seen that there will still be more teachers than required in the district within the plan period. However, some rationalization will have to be made to ensure equitable distribution of teachers in the various schools especially in the rural communities.

Table 2.62: Teacher to Pupil Ratio Projections for Public Schools 2025 and 2029

Academic Year	Level	Enrolment	Existing Teachers	Current Ratio	Standard	Required Teachers	Bac klog	Surplus
2024/2025 (base year)	KG	3,187	154	1:21	1:35	91	0	63
	Primary	9,641	389	1:25	1:35	275	0	114
	JHS	4,695	381	1:12	1:30	157	0	224
2026/2029 (projected plan period)	KG	4,796	154	1:31	1:35	137	0	17
	Primary	13,986	389	1:36	1:35	400	11	0
	JHS	5,952	381	1:16	1:30	198	0	183

Source: DPCU/GES AKANDA, 2025

2.2.20.2.2 Pupil to Desk Ratio

Assumptions:

- Mono desk is what is used by Pupils at KG, Primary and Junior High School
- One pupil to a desk

From Table 2.63, it can be seen that there was no data for existing furniture at the KG level. Therefore, it was assumed that there was no existing furniture at the KG level for the purpose of projection and planning. So, the data indicates that about 6,072 furniture needs to be provided currently and also 13,288 be provided within the plan period of 2029.

Table 2.63: Pupil to Desk Ratio Projections for Public Schools, 2025 and 2029

Academic Year	Level	Enrolment	Existing	Standard	No. Required	Backlog	Surplus
2024/2025	KG	3,187	Data not available	1:1	3,187	3,187	0
	Primary	9,641	7,889	1:1	9,641	1,752	0
	JHS	4,695	3,562	1:1	4,695	1,133	0
Total		17,523	11,451		17,523	6,072	0
2026/2029 (projected plan period)	KG	4,796	Data not available	1:1	4,796	4,796	0
	Primary	13,986	7,889	1:1	13,986	6,097	0
	JHS	5,952	3,562	1:1	5,952	2,390	0
Total		24,734	11,451		24,734	13,288	0

Source: DPCU/GES AKANDA, 2025

2.2.20.2.3 Classrooms to Enrolment

Assumptions:

- Existing facilities shall be maintained during the plan period

From Table 2.64, it can be seen that currently there is enough classrooms to accommodate the pupils in the district with a surplus of 24. However, the projected needs within the plan period shows that more classrooms will be required to meet classroom accommodation needs of the pupil. About 161 new classrooms will have to be constructed in addition to maintenance of the existing classrooms.

Table 2.64: Classroom to Enrolment Projections for Public Schools, 2025 and 2029

Academic Year	Level	Enrolment	Existing classrooms	Current Ratio	Standard	Required Number	Backlog	Surplus
2024/2025	KG	3,187	87	1:37	1:40	80	0	7
	Primary	9,641	257	1:38	1:40	241	0	16
	JHS	4,695	135	1:35	1:35	134	0	1
Total		17,523	479			455	0	24
2026/2029 (projected plan period)	KG	4,796	87	1:37	1:40	120	33	0
	Primary	13,986	257	1:38	1:40	350	93	0
	JHS	5,952	135	1:35	1:35	170	35	0
Total		24,734	479			640	161	0

Source: DPCU/GES AKANDA, 2025

2.2.20.3 Health Needs Projection

The health needs that have been considered for projections to ensure development interventions are infrastructure and personnel.

2.2.20.3.1 Health Personnel to Population Ratio

Assumption:

- The number of personnel will remain constant over the plan period

From Table 2.65, it can be seen that currently the district require 15 doctors and 56 more nurses to be able to meet the national situation of doctor and nurse to population ratio respectively.

Table 2.65: Doctors and Nurses to Population Ratio Projections, 2025 and 2029

Year	District Population	Personnel	National Ratio	Existing District Ratio	Required	Available	Backlog
2025 (base year)	86,054	Doctor	1:5,707	0:86,054	15	0	15
		Nurse	1:530	1:811	162	106	56
2029 (projected plan period)	100,985	Doctor	1:5,707	0:86,054	17	0	17
		Nurse	1:530	1:811	190	106	84

Source: DPCU/DHD AKNDA, 2025

2.2.20.3.2 Health Facility Needs Projection

Assumption:

- All existing facilities will be functional over the plan period

From Table 2.66, it can be seen that the district that not require more hospitals and health centres but 20 and 19 more CHPS-Compounds and clinics will be required respectively. However, it should be noted that the existing hospital is privately owned and their offered services do not match that of a district hospital.

Also, number of CHPS-Compounds and clinics that have been shown as required are not necessarily needed because of the existence of enough health centres within the district. However, some areas will need to be provided with these facilities due to geographical accessibility challenges.

Table 2.66: Health Facilities Projection, 2025 and 2029

Year	Facility	District Population	Existing	Population to be served	Required	Back log	Surplus
2025	Hospital	86,054	1	≤ 200,000	1	0	0
	Health Centre		7	≤ 25,000	3	0	4
	Clinic		0	≤ 5,000	17	17	0
	CHPS-Compound		1	≤ 5,000	17	16	0
2029	Hospital	100,985	1	≤ 200,000	1	0	0
	Health Centre		7	≤ 25,000	4	0	3
	Clinic		0	≤ 5,000	20	20	0
	CHPS-Compound		1	≤ 5,000	20	19	0

Source: DPCU/DHD AKANDA, 2025

2.2.21 List of Identified Development Gaps/Issues from Performance Review, Situational Analysis and Community Needs Assessment

Economic Development

1. Low revenue mobilization
2. Inadequate modern markets
3. Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth
4. Inadequate investments in the agricultural sector
5. Insufficient access to agro-processing technologies and inadequate infrastructure
6. Limited know-how and technology to implement climate-smart agriculture
7. High level of postharvest losses

Social Development

8. Limited access to essential health services
9. High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
10. Inadequate healthcare infrastructure and personnel
11. Inadequate access to potable water
12. Poor attitude of citizenry towards environmental sanitation
13. Poor sanitation and waste management
14. Inadequate and ineffective maintenance of educational infrastructure
15. Inadequate teacher motivation
16. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
17. Inadequate opportunities for PWDs to develop and utilize their potential
18. Limited number and capacity of child protection committees in local communities
19. Limited awareness on child rights and development issues

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

20. Illegal logging
21. Increased environmental degradation
22. Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations
23. Illegal sand mining activities
24. Poor roads condition
25. Inadequate ICT infrastructure
26. Inadequate electricity coverage

- 27. Inadequate spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs)
- 28. Weak enforcement of building regulations
- 29. Poor maintenance culture

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

- 30. Limited public participation in local governance
- 31. Ineffective sub-district structures
- 32. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff
- 33. Limited training opportunities for staff
- 34. Weak database for policy formulation
- 35. Inadequate security infrastructure and personnel

Emergency Planning and Response

- 36. Negative impact of climate change
- 37. Low institutional capacity to address climate change
- 38. Weak enforcement of road safety regulations

Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

- 39. Weak implementation of planning and budgeting
- 40. Inadequate Stakeholder engagement

CHAPTER THREE

KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.0 Introduction

This section of the MTDP presents the key development issues/gaps of the District as prioritized. It also deals with harmonization of the community needs and aspiration with the identified gaps/issues to ensure consistency and compatibility. It further links the issues to the current Development Dimensions of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029). Finally, the harmonized issues are prioritized using social, economic, environmental and linkage impact analysis.

3.1 Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Development Issues from the Performance Review and Profiling

The Table 3.1 presents the harmonization of the community needs and aspirations with the identified development gaps/issues compiled from the performance review and situational analysis of the current state of the district. The essence of the exercise is to ensure consistency and compatibility of the issues to be prioritized for resolution.

The compatibility relation of the issues have been measured using the scoring criteria below:

Definition for scoring

2 – Strong relation 1 – Weak relation 0 – No relation

It could be seen from Table 3.1 that most of the communities' issues have strong relationship with that of the performance review and the compilation of the district profile. Few of them also have weak relationship. But all of them have relationship with the issues from the performance review and the profiling.

However, some of the issues from the performance review and the profiling don't have relation with that of the communities. This is because those issues are not the priorities of the communities but are mainly issues at the departmental levels.

Table 3.1 Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations

Identified Key Development Problems/ Issues		Community Needs and Aspiration Expressed as Issues																			SCORE
		Inadequate modern markets	Inadequate support in agricultural inputs	Inadequate agricultural extension officers	Inadequate healthcare facilities	Inadequate access to potable water	Poor environmental sanitation	Poor sanitation and waste management	Inadequate and dilapidated classroom blocks	Inadequate and dilapidated teacher quarters	Effects of sand winning activities	Poor roads condition	Lack of telecommunication network	Lack of internet in ICT centre	Inadequate electricity coverage	Inadequate solar street lights	Inadequate and spoiled street lights	Limited coverage of local plan	Inadequate security	Dilapidated police station	
Economic Development																					
1	Low revenue mobilization	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	31
2	Inadequate modern markets	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
3	Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	20
4	Inadequate investments in the agricultural sector	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
5	Insufficient access to agro-processing technologies and inadequate infrastructure	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	23
6	Limited know-how and technology to implement climate-smart agriculture	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	23
7	High level of postharvest losses	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	16

Social Development																					
8	Limited access to essential health services	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	22
9	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
10	Inadequate healthcare infrastructure and personnel	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	17
11	Inadequate access to potable water	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	11
12	Poor attitude of citizenry towards environmental sanitation	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	16
13	Poor sanitation and waste management	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11
14	Inadequate and ineffective maintenance of educational infrastructure	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	18
15	Inadequate teacher motivation	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	2	0	19
16	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	18
17	Inadequate opportunities for PWDs to develop and utilize their potential	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	17
18	Limited number and capacity of child protection committees in local communities	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	16
19	Limited awareness on child rights and development issues	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	16
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement																					
20	Illegal logging	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	10
21	Increased environmental degradation	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	10
22	Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	15
23	Illegal sand mining activities	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	13
24	Poor roads condition	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	12
25	Inadequate ICT infrastructure	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	13
26	Inadequate electricity coverage	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	23

27	Inadequate spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs)	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	9
28	Weak enforcement of building regulations	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	14
29	Poor maintenance culture	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	13
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability																					
30	Limited public participation in local governance	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
31	Ineffective sub-district structures	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	17
32	Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	8
33	Limited training opportunities for staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Weak database for policy formulation	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
35	Inadequate security infrastructure and personnel	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	13
Emergency Planning and Response																					
36	Negative impact of climate change	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
37	Low institutional capacity to address climate change	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
38	Weak enforcement of road safety regulations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	5
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation																					
39	Weak implementation of planning and budgeting	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	15
40	Inadequate Stakeholder engagement	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	11
SCORE		28	23	26	27	33	36	35	30	30	24	35	28	30	35	24	26	28	45	25	

3.2 Harmonized Development Issues/Gaps

Table 3.2 presents harmonized development issues with implications for 2026-2029 plan period which will be prioritized for interventions.

Table 3.2 Harmonized Development Issues

Development Dimension of MTNDPF, 2022-2025	Harmonized Development Issues with Implication for 2026-2029
Economic Development	Low revenue mobilization
	Inadequate modern markets
	Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth
	Inadequate investments in the agricultural sector
	Insufficient access to agro-processing technologies and inadequate infrastructure
	Limited know-how and technology to implement climate-smart agriculture
	High level of postharvest losses
Social Development	Limited access to essential health services
	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
	Inadequate healthcare infrastructure and personnel
	Inadequate access to potable water
	Poor attitude of citizenry towards environmental sanitation
	Poor sanitation and waste management
	Inadequate and ineffective maintenance of educational infrastructure
	Inadequate teacher motivation
	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	Inadequate opportunities for PWDs to develop and utilize their potential
	Limited number and capacity of child protection committees in local communities
Limited awareness on child rights and development issues	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Illegal logging
	Increased environmental degradation
	Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations
	Illegal sand mining activities
	Poor roads condition
	Inadequate ICT infrastructure
	Inadequate electricity coverage
	Inadequate spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs)
	Weak enforcement of building regulations
Poor maintenance culture	

-CONT-

Thematic Areas of MTNDPF, 2022-2025	Key Development issues under MTNDPF, 2022-2025 with implications for 2026-2029
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Limited public participation in local governance
	Ineffective sub-district structures
	Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff
	Limited training opportunities for staff
	Weak database for policy formulation
	Inadequate security infrastructure and personnel
Emergency Planning and Response	Negative impact of climate change
	Low institutional capacity to address climate change
	Weak enforcement of road safety regulations
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	Weak implementation of planning and budgeting
	Inadequate Stakeholder engagement

3.3 Prioritization of Harmonized Development Issues

To ensure coherent and impactful implementation of interventions, the harmonized issues have been prioritized through analysis of impacts on the district's social, economic, and impact on SDGs and cross-cutting dimensions.

The impacts of the issues have been measured using the scoring criteria below:

Definition of Scoring

- 1 – Weak impact
- 2 – Strong impact
- 0 – Neutral

It can be seen from Table 3.3 that almost all the issues have strong relation with the selected criteria. This indicates that successful implementation to address these issues will have great impact on the socio-economic, cross-cutting effects, and achievement of SDGs within the District.

Table 3.3 Prioritization of Development Issues

Harmonized Development Issues		Impact on Meeting Basic Human Needs	Economic Multiplier Impact	Impact on Achievement of SDGs	Cross-Cutting Impact	Environmental Impact	Total Score	Rank
Economic Development								
1	Low revenue mobilization	2	2	2	2	2	10	1st
2	Inadequate modern markets	2	2	2	1	0	7	4th
3	Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth	2	2	2	2	0	8	3rd
4	Inadequate investments in the agricultural sector	2	2	2	1	1	8	3rd
5	Insufficient access to agro-processing technologies and inadequate infrastructure	2	2	2	1	0	7	4th
6	Limited know-how and technology to implement climate-smart agriculture	2	2	1	2	2	9	2nd
7	High level of postharvest losses	2	2	1	1	1	7	4th
Social Development								
8	Limited access to essential health services	2	1	2	1	0	6	5th
9	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	2	1	2	2	0	7	4th
10	Inadequate healthcare infrastructure and personnel	2	1	2	1	0	6	5th
11	Inadequate access to potable water	2	1	2	1	0	6	5th
12	Poor attitude of citizenry towards environmental sanitation	2	1	2	2	2	9	2nd
13	Poor sanitation and waste management	2	1	1	1	2	7	4th
14	Inadequate and ineffective maintenance of educational infrastructure	2	1	2	1	0	6	5th
15	Inadequate teacher motivation	2	1	2	1	0	6	5th
16	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	2	1	2	2	0	7	4th
17	Inadequate opportunities for PWDs to develop and utilize their potential	2	2	2	2	0	8	3rd
18	Limited number and capacity of child protection committees in local communities	2	0	2	2	0	6	5th

-Cont-

Harmonized Development Issues		Impact on Meeting Basic Human Needs	Economic Multiplier Impact	Impact on Achievement of SDGs	Cross-Cutting Impact	Environmental Impact	Total Score	Rank
19	Limited awareness on child rights and development issues	2	0	2	2	0	6	5 th
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement								
20	Illegal logging	1	0	1	2	2	6	5 th
21	Increased environmental degradation	1	1	2	2	2	8	3 rd
22	Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations	2	1	2	2	2	9	2 nd
23	Illegal sand mining activities	1	1	2	2	2	8	3 rd
24	Poor roads condition	2	2	1	1	1	7	4 th
25	Inadequate ICT infrastructure	2	2	1	2	0	7	4 th
26	Inadequate electricity coverage	2	2	2	2	1	9	2 nd
27	Inadequate spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs)	2	1	1	1	2	7	4 th
28	Weak enforcement of building regulations	1	1	1	1	2	6	5 th
29	Poor maintenance culture	2	2	1	1	1	7	4 th
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability								
30	Limited public participation in local governance	1	1	1	2	0	5	6 th
31	Ineffective sub-district structures	2	1	1	1	1	6	5 th
32	Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff	1	1	2	1	0	5	6 th
33	Limited training opportunities for staff	1	1	2	2	1	7	4 th
34	Weak database for policy formulation	2	2	2	2	1	9	2 nd
35	Inadequate security infrastructure and personnel	2	2	2	2	1	9	2 nd
Emergency Planning and Response								
36	Negative impact of climate change	2	1	2	2	2	9	2 nd
37	Low institutional capacity to address climate change	2	1	2	2	2	9	2 nd
38	Weak enforcement of road safety regulations	2	2	1	2	0	7	4 th
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation								
39	Weak implementation of planning and budgeting	2	2	2	2	2	10	1 st
40	Inadequate Stakeholder engagement	2	1	2	2	1	8	3 rd

3.4 Key Prioritized Issues

Table 3.4 presents the key prioritised issues aligned to the Development Dimensions and Focus Areas of the NMTDPF, 2026-2029.

Table 3.4: Key Prioritized Issues Aligned to Development Dimensions and Focus Areas of NMTDPF, 2026-2029

NMTDPF DIMENSIONS (2026-2029)	NMTDPF FOCUS AREA (2026-2029)	KEY PRIORITIZED ISSUES	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Macro-Economy	Low revenue mobilization	
	Trade and Investment	Inadequate modern markets	
	Private Sector Development	Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth	
	Agriculture and Agribusiness Development		Inadequate investments in the agricultural sector
			Insufficient access to agro-processing technologies and inadequate infrastructure
			Limited know-how and technology to implement climate-smart agriculture
			High level of postharvest losses
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Health and Health Services	Limited access to essential health services	
		High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	
		Inadequate healthcare infrastructure and personnel	
	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene		Inadequate access to potable water
			Poor attitude of citizenry towards environmental sanitation
			Poor sanitation and waste management
	Education and Training		Inadequate and ineffective maintenance of educational infrastructure
			Inadequate teacher motivation
	Social Protection and Poverty Reduction		Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	Disability-Inclusive Development		Inadequate opportunities for PWDs to develop and utilize their potential
	Child Protection and Development		Limited number and capacity of child protection committees in local communities
			Limited awareness on child rights and development issues

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NMTDPF DIMENSIONS (2026-2029)	NMTDPF FOCUS AREA (2026-2029)	KEY PRIORITIZED ISSUES
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT	Protected Areas	Illegal logging
	Environmental Pollution	Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations
	Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	Illegal sand mining activities
	Mineral Extraction	Increased environmental degradation
	Transport: Road, Rail, Air and Water	Poor roads condition
		Weak enforcement of road safety regulations
	Information and Communication Technology Development	Inadequate ICT infrastructure
	Energy and Petroleum	Inadequate electricity coverage
	Human Settlements Development	Inadequate spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs)
		Weak enforcement of building regulations
	Infrastructure Maintenance	Poor maintenance culture
Climate Variability and Change	Negative impact of climate change	
	Low institutional capacity to address climate change	
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	Local Governance and Decentralisation	Limited public participation in local governance
		Ineffective sub-district structures
		Weak implementation of planning and budgeting
	Public Institutional Reforms	Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff
		Limited training opportunities for staff
	Security and Public Safety	Inadequate security infrastructure and personnel
Public Policy Management	Inadequate Stakeholder engagement	
	Weak database for policy formulation	

Source: AKNDA DPCU, 2025

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.0 Introduction

This section of the plan deals with formulation of goals, objectives, and strategies to address the prioritized issues. The formulated goals, objectives, and strategies are linked to national objectives in the policy framework. Besides, spatial representation of interventions in terms of maps have also been presented in this chapter.

4.1 Adopted Development Dimensions

The *Medium Term National Development Policy Framework* within which this MTDP is prepared presented five Development Dimensions for consideration and adoption. These Dimensions are:

- Economic Development,
- Social Development,
- Environment and Human Settlement Development,
- Governance and institutional Development,
- International Relations.

However, the District has adopted the first four dimensions which have direct implication for the development needs of the district.

4.2 Development Goals

Development goals are future desired state of development that interventions are implemented to achieved. Therefore, the District has set four main goals, one for each of the Development Dimensions to be achieved within the four years period of this MTDP. They are:

- Improved local economy with sustainable jobs;
- Improved social wellbeing of all people in the district especially children and the vulnerable;
- Sustainable natural environment and orderly built communities; and
- Transparent and efficient decentralized local governance.

4.2.1 Goal Compatibility Matrix

The formulated goals have been taken through an exercise to evaluate and compare the compatibility or consistency of the goals against each other to avoid conflicts. The results of the matrix as presented in Table 4.1 shows that all the four goals for the four development dimensions are compatible and consistent with one another.

The compatibility of the goals have been measured using the scoring criteria explained below:

2 – Strong Compatibility 1 – Compatible 0 – Neutral -1 – Negative Relation

Table 4.1: Goal Compatibility Matrix

Goals	Improved local economy with sustainable jobs	Improved social wellbeing of all people in the district especially children and the vulnerable	Sustainable natural environment and orderly built communities	Transparent and efficient decentralized local governance
Improved local economy with sustainable jobs		2	2	2
Improved social wellbeing of all people in the district especially children and the vulnerable			2	2
Sustainable natural environment and orderly built communities				2
Transparent and efficient decentralized local governance				

Source: DPCU, AKNDA, 2025

4.3 Objectives

To achieve the stated goals within the plan period, the District has formulated twenty-eight (28) objectives to guide implementation of programmes and projects. These objectives are presented in Table 4.2 and they are linked to the national objectives in the MTNDPF.

4.4 Strategies

To ensure smooth implementation and achievement of the goals and the objectives, a number of strategies has been considered. However, the ones that are practicable for implementation in terms of resources, social cost, technology, and among others are presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
Low revenue mobilization	Improved local economy with sustainable jobs	To improve IGF by 40% by December 2029	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	1. Automate demand notice and electronic payment of levies 2. Revenue mobilization task force	Revenue improvement programme
Inadequate modern markets		To increase the number of market infrastructure from 7 to 9 by 2029	Enhance domestic trade	1. construction of new markets 2. expansion of existing markets	Market infrastructure expansion programme
Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth		To train and support 100 youths to start and expand their enterprises by 2029	Improve support for Entrepreneurship and MSME development	1. Training of the youths on entrepreneurial skills 2. financial and logistical support to MSMEs	Local Economic Development Programme
Inadequate investments in the agricultural sector		To improve agricultural productivity by 5% and reduce post-harvest losses by 80% by 2029	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation	1. Support famers with farm inputs	Improvement in agriculture productivity and processing programme
Insufficient access to agro-processing technologies and inadequate infrastructure				2. Facilitate establishment of agro-processing industries in the district	
Limited know-how and technology to implement climate-smart agriculture				3. trainings on emerging climate-smart agriculture to boost productivity	
High level of post-harvest losses				4. trainings on post-harvest storage technologies	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Limited access to essential health services	Improved social wellbeing of all people in the district especially children and the vulnerable	Ensure easy access to quality health care and services by 80% of the population by 2029	Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	1. construction of CHPS-Compounds 2. Expansion and upgrade of existing facilities 3. Facilitate establishment of NHIS office in the District	Health improvement programme
High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons		To achieve 95.0 percent awareness rate of knowledge of HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections by 2029	Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	1. Intensify comprehensive education on HIV/AIDS and STIs, including reduction of stigmatization 2. Improve access to antiretroviral therapy	Health improvement programme

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Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Inadequate healthcare infrastructure and personnel	Improved social wellbeing of all people in the district especially children and the vulnerable	Ensure easy access to quality health care and services by 80% of the population by 2029	Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	1. Facilitate posting of adequate health personnel 2. Provide residential accommodation for personnel in rural communities	Health improvement programme
Inadequate access to potable water		To ensure adequate potable water coverage to 95% of the population by 2029	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	1. Provide new potable water source 2. Repair and maintenance of existing water facilities	Potable water improvement programme
Poor attitude of citizenry towards environmental sanitation		To ensure adequate access to sanitation facilities to 80% of the population by 2029	Enhance access to improved and sustainable Environmental sanitation services	1. Enforcement of By-laws 2. Sanitary education	Sanitation improvement programme
Poor sanitation and waste management				1. Provide refuse containers and public toilets facilities 2. Promote households toilet 3. Maintenance of refuse dump sites	
Inadequate and ineffective maintenance of educational infrastructure		To ensure adequate access to educational infrastructure by 90% of schools by 2029	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1. Construct of new classroom blocks 2. Rehabilitation and maintenance of existing classrooms and other facilities	Education improvement programme
Inadequate teacher motivation				1. Construction of teachers and maintenance of teachers' quarters 2. District teachers awards celebration	
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups		Ensure expansion of social intervention programmes by 20% by 2029	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	1. Facilitate and support expansion of social intervention programmes 2. Initiate new vulnerability interventions	Vulnerability empowerment programme

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Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Inadequate opportunities for PWDs to develop and utilize their potential	Improved social wellbeing of all people in the district especially children and the vulnerable	To ensure that 70% of PWDs fund is invested into income generating ventures by beneficiaries by 2029	Promote the active participation and equal inclusion of PWDs in all dimensions of social and economic development	1. Ensure the implementation of viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for Persons With Disabilities. 2. Ensure total inclusion of all PWDs in the fund disbursement	Vulnerability empowerment programme
Limited number and capacity of child protection committees in local communities		To ensure that 80% of the population are aware of child right and protection policies by 2029	Prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation	1. Formation of child protection committees 2. Build the capacity of child protection committees	Child protection and empowerment programme
Limited awareness on child rights and development issues			Promote the rights and welfare of children	1. Education on child right and development issues	
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT					
Illegal logging	Sustainable natural environment and orderly built communities	To ensure 80% awareness of the population on environmental laws and regulations	Safeguard forest and protected areas	1. Education against illegal logging	Environmental protection and sustainability programme
Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations			Reduce Environmental Pollution	2. Enforcement of environmental laws and regulations	
Illegal sand mining activities			Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	3. Education against illegal sand winning	
Increased environmental degradation			Promote sustainable extraction of mineral resources	1. Ensure mining activities are undertaken in a safe and environmentally sustainable manner	
Poor roads condition		Improve 40% of deplorable roads by 2029	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	1. Facilitate tarring of some roads 2. Regular reshaping of feeder roads 3. Facilitate maintenance of highway roads	Roads improvement programme

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Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT					
Weak enforcement of road safety regulations	Sustainable natural environment and orderly built communities	To reduce road accidents and pedestrian knockdowns by 80% by 2029	Enhance safety and security for all categories of road users	1. Sensitization of road users especially drivers 2. Measures to reduce over speeding 3. measures to make the roads safe for users	Road safety improvement programme
Inadequate ICT infrastructure		Improve telecommunication network coverage from 81.5% to 92.6% by 2029	Expand the digital technology landscape	1. Facilitate expansion of telecommunication network coverage 2. Provide ICT infrastructure in school s	Telecommunication and ICT improvement programme
Inadequate electricity coverage		Expand electricity coverage from 84.2% to 88.9% by 2029	Enhance access to clean and affordable energy	1. Facilitate connection of electricity communities without one 2. Extension of electricity to newly developed areas within communities with electricity	Electricity expansion programme
Inadequate spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs)		To improve the number of communities with planning schemes by at least 4 by 2029	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	1. Equip the Physical Planning Department to collaborate with traditional leaders to develop planning schemes 2. Ensure preparation of SDF and Structure Plan	Human settlement development programme
Weak enforcement of building regulations				1. Ensure effective functioning of Planning and Building Inspectorate Unit	
Poor maintenance culture		To ensure rehabilitation and maintenance of at least 2 public infrastructure annually by 2029	Promote effective maintenance culture	1. Preparation and implementation of operation and maintenance plan	Operation and maintenance programme

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Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT					
Negative impact of climate change	Sustainable natural environment and orderly built communities	To achieve 80.0 percent awareness rate in climate change, green economy and mitigation actions by 2029	Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective climate action	1. Ensure comprehensive education on climate change 2. Provide interventions for climate change adaptability and mitigation	Climate change adaptability and mitigation programme
Low institutional capacity to address climate change				1. Build capacity in climate change interventions	
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT					
Limited public participation in local governance	Transparent and efficient decentralized local governance	To ensure 100% functionality of all sub-district structures by 2029	Deepen political and Administrative decentralization	1. Ensure popular participation in all activities of the Assembly	Effective and efficient local governance programme
Ineffective sub-district structures				1. Strengthen the sub-district structures	
Weak implementation of planning and budgeting		To ensure that projects and programmes implementation are 100% from the DMTDP by 2029	Improve decentralised planning	1. Ensure participation in the preparation of the DMTDP 2. Ensure effective regular monitoring on implementations 3. Undertake periodic evaluations on executed projects	Effective and efficient projects and programmes implementation programme
Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff		Provide adequate office and residential accommodation for staff by 2029	Strengthen the effectiveness, accountability and efficiency of public institutions	1. Provide office accommodation for departments without permanent offices 2. Provide residential accommodation for staff	Institution and staff strengthening programme

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Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT					
Limited training opportunities for staff	Transparent and efficient decentralized local governance	To ensure efficiency for service delivery by meeting deadlines at 100% by 2029	Strengthen the effectiveness, accountability and efficiency of public institutions	1. Provide capacity building for staff and other Assembly Functionaries 2. Provide all logistics for public service delivery	Institution and staff strengthening programme
Inadequate security infrastructure and personnel		To ensure security by reducing incidence of crime by 80% by 2029	Enhance public safety and security	1. Construct additional police stations and posts 2. Rehabilitation and maintenance of existing police infrastructure 3. Facilitate posting of more police personnel to the district	Security enhancement programme
Inadequate Stakeholder engagement		To ensure that 80% of the communities in the district are engaged annually on projects and programmes being implemented by 2029	Improve policy coherence and alignment with national development goals	1. Organization of Town Hall meetings 2. Organization of fee-fixing forums on budget preparation	Communication and stakeholders engagement programme
Weak database for policy formulation		To establish effective database for budgeting and projects implementation by 2029		1. Provide software for revenue database 2. Provide software for projects implementation database 3. Data collection, processing, and storage for planning	Effective database establishment programme

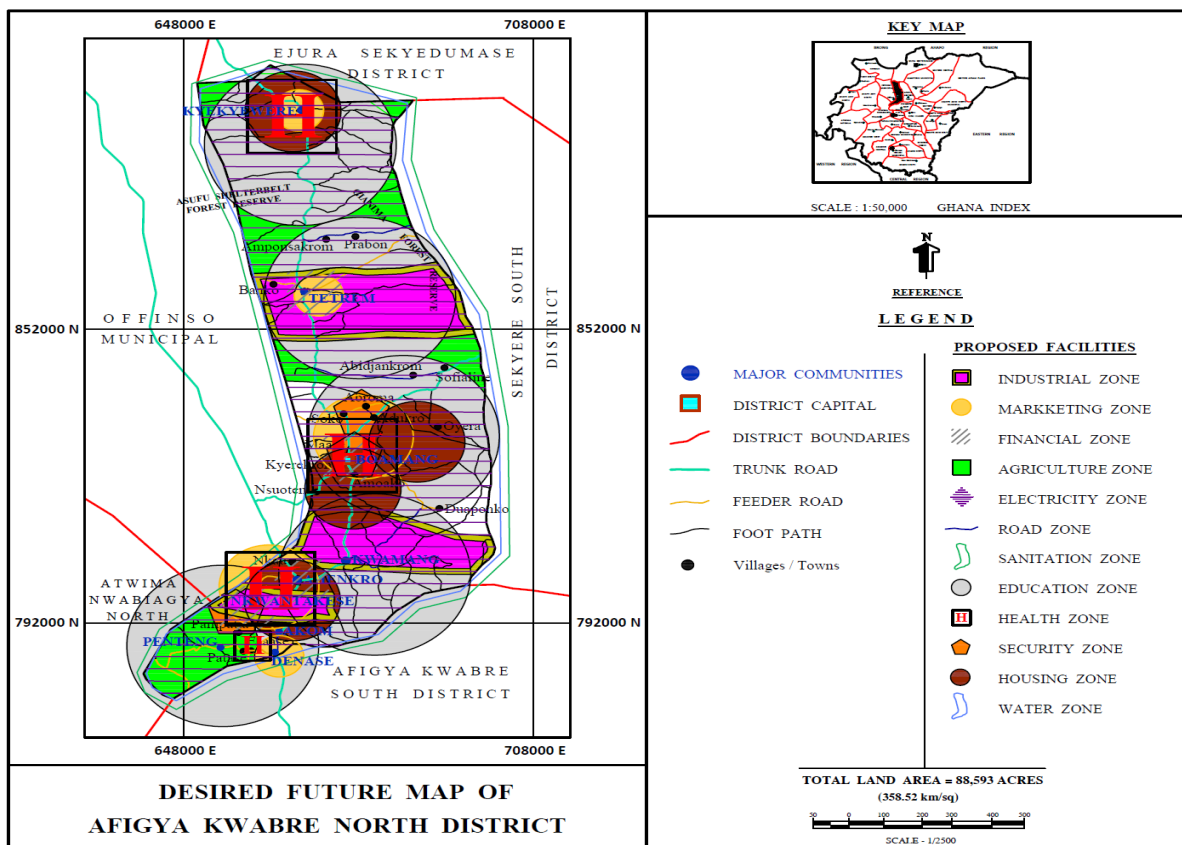
Source: DPCU, AKNDA, 2025

4.5 Spatial Representation of Development Proposals (2026-2029)

Figure 4.1 presents the spatial representation of the development proposals that the Assembly intends to implement within the four years period. The preparation of this map does not only define the spatial dimension of development proposal within the medium term, but also provides a strategic spatial visioning and strategy for the long-term development of the district.

To ensure deliberate development of the district, projects such as ultra-modern markets, industries and factories are proposed to be more concentrated at Boamang, Ahenkro, Akom, Denase, Tetrem and Kyekyewere. In addition, most of the social interventions in terms of education, health, electricity, road, among others will be dotted across the district with especial attention to the rural communities. With respect to job creation, all the communities are likely to benefit from agricultural growth interventions since the district is typically agrarian and has large tracts of agricultural lands.

Figure 4.1: Desired Future State of the District Spatial Development for 2026-2029



Source: DPCU-AKND, 2025

CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with the formulation of development programmes that will lead to realization of the objectives and goals of the District. Therefore, it presents the Programme of Action (PoA) to be implemented in a matrix to achieve the stated goals and objectives with their estimated budgets and expected period of implementation.

The chapter also discusses the financial plan and sources of funding for the implementation of the programmes in order to achieve the goals and objectives.

Finally, the chapter presents the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) on the intended programmes to be implemented to ensure environmental sustainability within the plan period.

5.1 Programme of Action

Under the Programme of Action (PoA), the programmes are linked to departments or units that will lead implementation and other collaborating departments and units. Besides, estimated cost of programmes are provided with the expected sources of funding.

5.2 Methodologies for Costing the Programmes

The estimated cost of programmes and projects as indicated in the Programme of Action (PoA) and the Annual Action Plans (AAP) were arrived at using analogous method of estimating project cost. This method compares projects with similar structures and details that have been executed in the past and applies the cost to new ones considering rate of inflation.

Also, determination of costs are developed by comparing the regularly updated Average Price Database for Common User Items by Public Procurement Authority (PPA) in reference to PPA website (www.ppa.gov.gh) and current market surveys conducted by the District in order to achieve high level of precision in the costing of the resources needed. In the case of costing for procurement of works, the District will apprise the cost with the updated Unit Cost of the Infrastructure Estimator Tool developed by PPA.

In the case of consultancy for training and other services, the idea of the services and deliverables are used together with the level of expertise required to execute the assignment by taking into consideration the rates per day as well seeking expert advice where necessary and the duration involved.

5.3 Assumptions for Costing the Programmes

To ensure that costing of the plan remain competitive and effective to achieve the desired outcomes, the following assumptions have been made.

- The rate of inflation for prices of goods and services will remain constant as forecasted.
- The Assembly will work to achieve its IGF targets.
- The external financial inflows would be timely and there would be no shortfalls in the expected revenue inflows.
- The needs and aspirations of communities will remain the same throughout the plan implementation period.
- All contracts to be awarded will be completed on schedule.

Table 5.1: Programme of Action

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Institution / Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Revenue improvement programme							280,000.00		✓		Finance Department	- Budget Unit - Central Admin.
Market infrastructure expansion programme						19,883,738.27		600,000.00 (DACF-RFG)	✓		Works Department	- BAC - Finance Dept. - Central Admin.
Local Economic Development Programme						570,000.00	180,000.00	300,000.00 (DPs)	✓		Business Advisory Centre	- Agric Dept. - Central Admin.
Improvement in agriculture productivity and processing programme					90,000.00	6,220,000.00	386,896.59	2,000,000.00 (DPs)	✓		Agriculture Dept.	- BAC - Central Admin.
Health improvement programme						14,094,037.49	35,000.00	5,986,214.00 (DACF-RFG)	✓	✓	District Health Directorate	- Central Admin. - Works Dept.
Potable water improvement programme						8,123,484.00	710,000.00		✓	✓	Works Dept.	- Central Admin. - Environmental Health Unit
Sanitation improvement programme						12,010,000.00	564,000.00		✓	✓	Environmental Health Unit (EHU)	- Central Admin. - Health Directorate - Works Dept.
Education improvement programme						34,159,390.04	113,000.00	8,700,000.00 (DACF-RFG)	✓	✓	District Education Directorate	- Central Admin. - Works Dept. - SW&CD
Vulnerability empowerment programme					80,000.00	4,330,196.55	157,000.00		✓		Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.	- Central Admin. - BAC - Education Directorate
Child protection and empowerment programme						80,000.00	224,086.25		✓		Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.	- Ghana Police Service - Education Directorate - Central Admin. - Judicial Service
Environmental protection and sustainability programme					30,000.00	60,000.00	160,000.00		✓		Natural Resource Conservation Dept.	- Central Admin. - Physical Planning Dept. - Ghana Police Service - SW&CD, EHU

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Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Institution / Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Roads improvement programme						1,720,000.00	635,000.00	1,000,000.00 (DPs)	✓		Works Department	- Central Admin.
Road safety improvement programme						180,000.00	39,294.87		✓		Central Admin.	- Works Dept. - Ghana Police Service
Telecommunication and ICT improvement programme						225,000.00	10,000.00	1,500,000.00 (DACF-RFG)	✓		Central Admin.	- Works Dept.
Electricity expansion programme						22,599,665.72		2,000,000.00 (DACF-RFG)	✓		Works Department	- Central Admin. - ECG - NEDCO
Human settlement development programme					89,408.06	825,200.00	396,924.36		✓		Physical Planning Department	- Works Dept. - Central Admin.
Operation and maintenance programme						3,180,000.00			✓		Works Department	- Central Admin.
Climate change adaptability and mitigation programme					45,000.00	80,000.00	120,000.00	500,000.00 (DPs)	✓		Natural Resource Conservation Dept.	- Agric Dept. - EHU, NADMO
Effective and efficient local governance programme					43,145.50	1,220,000.00	650,000.00		✓		Central Admin.	- HR Dept. - Other Depts.
Effective and efficient projects and programmes implementation programme						3,500,000.00	140,000.00		✓		Central Admin.	- Devt. Planning Unit - Budget Unit - Other Depts.
Institution and staff strengthening programme					97,080.05	18,704,527.75	290,000.00		✓		HR Dept.	- Central Admin. - Other Depts.
Security enhancement programme					6,205.00	1,870,000.00	150,000.00	600,000.00 (DACF-RFG)	✓		Central Admin.	- Ghana Police Service - NADMO, GNFS - Ambulance Service - Works Dept.
Communication and stakeholders engagement programme						4,370,000.00	705,000.00		✓		District Information Service Dept.	- Central Admin. - Devt. Planning Unit - Budget Unit
Effective database establishment programme						65,000.00	560,000.00		✓		Central Admin.	- Statistical Dept. - Finance Dept. - Budget & Planning

Source: AKNDA, DPCU, 2025

5.4 Programme Financing

The funds for implementation of activities in this MTDP will be sourced from the traditional funding sources available to the District Assembly. These sources are: District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), District Assemblies' Common Fund-Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), Internally Generated Fund (IGF), Government of Ghana Transfers (GoG), and Development Partners (DP).

Table 5.2 below indicates the resource mobilization plan proposed for the financing of the DMTDP (2026-2029). It can be seen from the Table that if the Assembly is able to mobilize to achieve its IGF targets and also receives its estimated share of the DACF and other transfers, then there will be enough funds to implement projects and programmes in the DMTDP. However, in the event that the Assembly falls short of its revenue targets, then development proposals will be prepared and submitted to other development partners for funding. Besides, Public-Private Partnership can also be sought to implement some of the economically viable projects in order to achieve the objectives of the Plan.

It should be noted that the costing was arrived at for the various programmes by aggregating the estimated cost of various activities and projects that fall under each programme in the AAP.

Table 5.2: Programme Financing

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding						TOTAL (B)	GAP (C) = B-A
		GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	OTHERS		
Revenue improvement programme	280,000.00		280,000.00					280,000.00	0.00
Market infrastructure expansion programme	20,483,738.27			19,883,738.27	600,000.00			20,483,738.27	0.00
Local Economic Development Programme	1,050,000.00		180,000.00	570,000.00		300,000.00		1,050,000.00	0.00
Improvement in agriculture productivity and processing programme	8,696,896.59	90,000.00	386,896.59	6,220,000.00		2,000,000.00		8,696,896.59	0.00
Health improvement programme	20,115,251.49		35,000.00	14,094,037.49	5,986,214.00			20,115,251.49	0.00
Potable water improvement programme	8,833,484.00		710,000.00	8,123,484.00				8,833,484.00	0.00
Sanitation improvement programme	12,574,000.00		564,000.00	12,010,000.00				12,574,000.00	0.00
Education improvement programme	42,972,390.04		113,000.00	34,159,390.04	8,700,000.00			42,972,390.04	0.00
Vulnerability empowerment programme	4,567,196.55		157,000.00	4,330,196.55				4,567,196.55	0.00
Child protection and empowerment programme	304,086.25		224,086.25	80,000.00				304,086.25	0.00
Environmental protection and sustainability programme	250,000.00	30,000.00	160,000.00	60,000.00				250,000.00	0.00
Roads improvement programme	3,355,000.00		635,000.00	1,720,000.00		1,000,000.00		3,355,000.00	0.00
Road safety improvement programme	219,294.87		39,294.87	180,000.00				219,294.87	0.00
Telecommunication and ICT improvement programme	1,735,000.00		10,000.00	225,000.00	1,500,000.00			1,735,000.00	0.00
Electricity expansion programme	24,599,665.72			22,599,665.72	2,000,000.00			24,599,665.72	0.00

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Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding						TOTAL (B)	GAP (C) = B-A
		GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	OTHERS		
Human settlement development programme	1,311,532.42	89,408.06	396,924.36	825,200.00				1,311,532.42	0.00
Operation and maintenance programme	3,180,000.00			3,180,000.00				3,180,000.00	0.00
Climate change adaptability and mitigation programme	745,000.00	45,000.00	120,000.00	80,000.00				745,000.00	0.00
Effective and efficient local governance programme	1,913,145.45	43,145.50	650,000.00	1,220,000.00				1,913,145.45	0.00
Effective and efficient projects and programmes implementation programme	3,640,000.00		140,000.00	3,500,000.00				3,640,000.00	0.00
Institution and staff strengthening programme	19,091,607.80	97,080.05	290,000.00	18,704,527.75				19,091,607.80	0.00
Security enhancement programme	2,626,205.00	6,205.00	150,000.00	1,870,000.00	600,000.00			2,626,205.00	0.00
Communication and stakeholders engagement programme	5,075,000.00		705,000.00	4,370,000.00				5,075,000.00	0.00
Effective database establishment programme	625,000.00		560,000.00	65,000.00				625,000.00	0.00
	188,243,494.50	480,838.61	6,506,202.07	158,070,239.82	19,386,214.00	3,800,000.00	0.00	188,243,494.50	0.00

Source: AKNDA, DPCU, 2025

5.5 Application of Strategic Environmental Assessment

The formulated programmes have been through thorough analysis to ensure their long-term sustainability and alignment with strategic goals. This was done through the application of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) tools to comprehensively evaluate the environmental, social, economic, and governance implications of the formulated programmes. The assessment has made it possible for some interventions to be added in the Annual Action Plans to ensure sustainability across the various development dimensions which showed red for some indicators.

However, there wasn't much threats of the planned programmes on the various dimensions used for assessment as most of the criteria showed green and yellow as presented in Table 5.4.

Table 5.3: Definition of Scale and Colours for SEA Assessment

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

Source: AKNDA, DPCU, 2025

Table 5.4: Sustainability Criteria Matrix

Programme: Revenue improvement programme							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							

Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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Programme: Market infrastructure expansion programme								
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE						
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	

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Programme: Local Economic Development Programme								
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE						
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	

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Programme: Improvement in agriculture productivity and processing programme							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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Programme: Health improvement programme								
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE						
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	

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Programme: Potable water improvement programme								
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE						
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	

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Programme: Sanitation improvement programme								
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE						
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	

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Programme: Education improvement programme								
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE						
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	

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Programme: Vulnerability empowerment programme							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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Programme: Child protection and empowerment programme							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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Programme: Environmental protection and sustainability programme							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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Programme: Roads improvement programme								
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE						
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	

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Programme: Road safety improvement programme							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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Programme: Telecommunication and ICT improvement programme							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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Programme: Electricity expansion programme								
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE						
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	

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Programme: Human settlement development programme							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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Programme: Operation and maintenance programme							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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Programme: Climate change adaptability and mitigation programme							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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Programme: Effective and efficient local governance programme							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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Programme: Effective and efficient projects and programmes implementation programme								
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE						
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	

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Programme: Institution and staff strengthening programme								
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE						
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	

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Programme: Security enhancement programme							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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Programme: Communication and stakeholders engagement programme								
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE						
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	

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Programme: Effective database establishment programme							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise 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 minimised.	Quantity/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 of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(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 particularly women and young people.	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 the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(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	Description of sources	(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.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Source: AKNDA, DPCU, 2025

CHAPTER SIX

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.0 Introduction

Regulation 8(1) of the National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016, LI 2232 enjoins that, District Assemblies, as political, legislative, administrative and planning authorities shall implement the approved DMTDP through the preparation of Annual Action Plan for the attainment of the desired development of the District. Hence, for effective and efficient execution of the prepared DMTDP 2026-2029, the Composite Programmes of Action (PoA) is phased out into four Annual Action Plans (AAPs) to be implemented by Departments, Units and Agencies of the District Assembly in collaboration with Non-decentralised Departments, CSOs, NGOs, Private Sectors, Communities and other stakeholders. This chapter therefore presents the Action Plans covering 2026 to 2029.

6.1 The Annual Action Plans

The Annual Action Plans consist of projects and activities formulated for implementation of the development programmes in order to achieve the development objectives and goals. The activities are also linked to the various policy objectives and strategies under each development dimension (MTNDPF 2026-2029). The activities in the Annual Action Plan form the basis for the district's composite budget. Table 6.1 presents the specific projects and activities, spatial locations of the projects, indicative budgets, timeframes, sources of funding, and implementing and collaborating agencies.

In selecting activities for implementation for the four year period 2026-2029, some considerations were made which among others includes:

1. On-going projects/activities;
2. Impact of the projects/activities to the development of the district.

Based on the above considerations, the following activities were selected for implementation in the first year of the plan period, which is 2026.

It is also important to mention that activities initiated for implantation but not completed within the planned year will be rolled over into the successive years.

Table 6.1: 2026 Annual Action Plan

Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: To improve IGF by 40% by December 2029															
Programme: Revenue improvement programme															
1. Update revenue improvement action plan	District Wide							10,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	- Finance Dept.
2. Train revenue collectors	District Wide							20,000.00				✓		Finance Dept.	- HR Dept. - Central Admin
3. Update rateable items to widen the sources	District							30,000.00				✓		Finance Dept.	- Central Admin
4. Sensitize rate payers	District Wide							10,000.00				✓		Finance Dept.	- ISD - Central Admin
Sub-Total								70,000.00							
Objective: To increase the number of market infrastructure from 7 to 9 by 2029															
Programme: Market infrastructure expansion programme															
5. Construction of ultra-modern 24-hour economy model market	Ahenkro							7,683,738.27				✓		Central Admin.	Works Dept.
Sub-Total								7,683,738.27							
Objective: To train and support 100 youths to start and expand their enterprises by 2029															
Programme: Local Economic Development Programme															
6. Training of 50 women to acquire employable skills and support them to start businesses	District Wide							40,000.00				✓		BAC	Central Admin.

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
7. Training, mentoring and supporting of 100 LEAP beneficiaries in Income Generating Activities under the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project II (GPSNP2) Productive Inclusion Component	District Wide									300,000.00		✓	BAC	Central Admin.
8. Organize 3No. trade forums for SMEs to exhibit and promote their businesses	Boamang, Ahenkro, Tetrem							50,000.00			✓		BAC	Central Admin.
Sub-Total								90,000.00		300,000.00				
Objective: To improve agricultural productivity by 5% and reduce post-harvest losses by 80% by 2029														
Programme: Improvement in agriculture productivity and processing programme														
9. Sensitize farmers on emerging farming technologies to reduce impact of climate change	District Wide					5000.00		40,000.00			✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
10. Train farmers on simple storage methods to reduce post-harvest losses	District Wide							31,000.00			✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
11. Sensitize and support to livestock and crop farmers on preventive methods of emerging diseases to improve productivity	District Wide					5,000.00		31,000.00			✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
12. Establishment of cassava farm and cassava-processing factory	District Wide						1,500,000.00				✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
13. Construction of chicken pen for Assembly's poultry farm	District Wide						500,000.00				✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
14. Implementation of feed Ghana programme	District Wide						100,000.00				✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
15. Organisation of Annual Farmers' Day Celebration	To be selected						100,000.00				✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
16. Sensitize and train 100 youth to venture into agribusinesses to promote youth in Agriculture	District Wide							44,896.59		500,000.00	✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
Sub-Total						10,000.00	2,200,000.00	146,896.59		500,000.00				
Objective: Ensure easy access to quality health care and services by 80% of the population by 2029														
Programme: Health improvement programme														
17. Construction of 1No. CHPS-Compound with basic medical equipment for operationalization	Oyera						1,100,000.00				✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
18. Construction of Nurses' Quarters at Abroma	Abroma						1,100,000.00				✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
19. Expansion of Ahenkro health centre through construction of OPD and Laboratory blocks	Ahenkro						1,000,000.00				✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
20. Construction of 3-Unit Self-contained Apartment with 3-Unit Kitchen, 3-Unit Hall and 3-Unit Porch Residential Accommodation with solar power installation as Nurses' Quarters	Duaponko								700,000.00		✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
21. Construction of 6-Unit Self-contained Apartment with 6-Unit Kitchen, 6-Unit Hall and 6-Unit Porch Residential Accommodation as Nurses' Quarters	Boamang								1,286,214.00		✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
22. Completion of 1No. CHPS-Compound with basic medical equipment for operationalization	Penteng						1,019,035.00					✓	Health Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
23. Completion of male and female ward at Ahenkro Health Centre	Ahenkro						1,020,455.00					✓	Health Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
24. Implementation of Health Department activities such as, malaria prevention, immunisation and public education	District Wide						50,000.00	5,000.00			✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin
Sub-Total							4,189,490.00	5,000.00	1,986,214.00					

Objective: To achieve 95.0 percent awareness rate of knowledge of HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections by 2029

Programme: Health improvement programme

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
25. Implementation of HIV/AIDS Programmes and Activities under Coordination and Management, Strategic Information (Monitoring and Reporting), Advocacy, Mitigation and Administrative	District Wide						105,000.00				✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
Sub-Total							105,000.00							
Objective: To ensure adequate potable water coverage to 95% of the population by 2029														
Programme: Potable water improvement programme														
26. Drilling and mechanization of 15No. boreholes with platforms and overhead tanks	District Wide						1,550,000.00				✓		Works Dept.	Central Admin
27. Completion of 9No. Mechanised boreholes with platforms and overhead tanks	District Wide						874,044.00					✓	Works Dept.	Central Admin
28. Completion of 1No. borehole fitted with hand pump	Duaponko						99,440.00					✓	Works Dept.	Central Admin
Sub-Total							2,523,484.00							
Objective: To ensure adequate access to sanitation facilities to 80% of the population by 2029														
Programme: Sanitation improvement programme														
29. Completion of 1No. 12-Seater Water Closet Toilet at Osei Tutu II SHS	Tetrem						750,000.00				✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
30. Completion of 1No. 12-Seater Water Closet Toilet	Amoako						750,000.00				✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
31. Rehabilitation and expansion of Boamang market toilet	Boamang						500,000.00				✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
32. Procurement of 1000No. Dust bins for street waste collection	District Wide						400,000.00				✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
33. Evacuation of 6No. heaped refuse dumping sites	District Wide						300,000.00				✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
34. Procurement of 5No. refuse skips/containers	Adukro, Kyekyewere, Penteng, Nkwantakese, Tetrem						300,000.00				✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
35. Construction of pen to house captured stray animals	Boamang							65,000.00			✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
36. Procurement of fumigation equipment for regular fumigation to ensure environmental hygiene	District Wide						500,000.00				✓		EHU	- Central Admin
37. Organisation of Community Education Programme on food hygiene and safety, and screening of Food/Drinks vendors	District Wide							25,000.00			✓		EHU	- GHS - Central Admin

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
38. Organisation of Routine Cleansing Programmes at the Central Business District (CBD), Town Centres, Market Places and Other Public Places in the District	District Wide						100,000.00	14,000.00			✓		EHU	- Central Admin
39. Monitoring of liquid and solid waste management	District Wide							50,000.00			✓		EHU	- Central Admin
40. Implementation of Community Education Programme on Sanitation and Health Promotion activities in the District	District Wide						70,000.00	10,000.00			✓		EHU	- GHS - Central Admin - GES
Sub-Total							3,670,000.00	164,000.00						
Objective: To ensure adequate access to educational infrastructure by 90% of schools by 2029														
Programme: Education improvement programme														
41. Completion of 1No. 6-Unit Self-contained Apartment with 6-Unit Kitchen, 6-Unit Hall and 6-Unit Porch Residential Accommodation for Teachers at Boamang	Boamang						418,604.73					✓	District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
42. Completion of 1No. 3-unit Classroom Block with Office and Store at Kwamang SDA JHS	Kwamang						765,000.00					✓	District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
43. Completion of 1No. 2-Unit KG Block for Kyekyewere Methodist School	Kyekyewere						598,540.50					✓	District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
44. Completion of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block at Pampatia	Pampatia						1,020,945.50					✓	District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
45. Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block for Canadian R/C school	Nkwantakese, Habitat						750,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
46. Construction of teachers' bungalow at Oyera	Oyera						1,500,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
47. Procurement of tables and chairs for dining hall at Afigyaman SHS	District Wide						250,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
48. Supply and distribution of 1100No. dual desks for Primary schools	District Wide						1,149,499.31				✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
49. Supply and distribution of 1871No. Mono desks for JHS and SHS	District Wide						874,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
50. Organisation of 'My First Day at School' and Child Protection Programmes in the District	District Wide							11,000.00					District Education Directorate	- Central Admin
51. Provision of bursaries and scholarships to Needy Students to promote especially Girl Child Education in the District	District Wide						150,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Central Admin

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
52. Implementation of School Feeding Programme to promote Girl Child Education	District Wide							2,000.00			✓		District Education Directorate	- Central Admin
53. Organisation of sports and cultural activities in the District	District Wide						10,000.00	1,000.00			✓		District Education Directorate	- Central Admin
54. Provision of teaching and learning materials for Basic schools	District Wide						60,700.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Central Admin
55. Implementation of other activities such as: District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC), SPAM/STMIE Clinic, Girl Child Education	District Wide						50,000.00	4,000.00			✓		District Education Directorate	- Central Admin
Sub-Total							7,597,290.04	18,000.00						
Objective: Ensure expansion of social intervention programmes by 20% by 2029														
Programme: Vulnerability empowerment programme														
56. Compilation and updating of data on Vulnerability Groups (PWDs and LEAP) for support in areas of income generating activities and protection against abuses	District Wide						66,000.00	2,000.00			✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin.
57. Facilitate provision of social protection and cash support to the vulnerable, excluded and marginalised persons under LEAP and other social interventions	District Wide					5,000.00		5,000.00			✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin.

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
58. Organize Community Education Programme for women and men in Home Management and Domestic Violence	District Wide					5,000.00		5,000.00			✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin. - Ghana Police Service
59. Organize Community Education Programme for women and men in Sexual Violence including rape, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, forced and early marriage	District Wide							5,000.00			✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin. - Ghana Police Service
60. Sensitize the general public on the activities of the Birth and Death Department	District Wide							5,000.00			✓		Birth and Death Dept.	- Central Admin.
61. Registration of births and deaths in the district	District Wide							5,000.00			✓		Birth and Death Dept.	- Central Admin. - GHS
Sub-Total						10,000.00	66,000.00	27,000.00						-
Objective: To ensure that 70% of PWDs fund is invested into income generating ventures by beneficiaries by 2029														
Programme: Vulnerability empowerment programme														
62. Implement Persons With Disabilities activities under Disability Common Fund in the areas of Advocacy, Training in employable skills and Apprenticeship, Income	District Wide						863,218.39	5,000.00			✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin.

Generation Activities, Educational Support, Technical Aids, Assistive Devices, Equipment and NHIS registration														
Sub-Total							863,218.39	5,000.00						

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating

Objective: To ensure that 80% of the population are aware of child right and protection policies by 2029

Programme: Child protection and empowerment programme

63. Management of Child Protection Reported Cases and Child Protection Activities in the areas of Child Labour, Child Trafficking, Teenage Pregnancy, Drug Abuses, Child Violence and Abuses, Community Care and Child Rights	District Wide						20,000.00	5,000.00				✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin. - Ghana Police Service
64. Constitute child protection committees	District Wide							30,000.00				✓		(SW&CD)	- Central Admin - Ghana Police Service
65. Supervise and monitor activities of Day Care Centres	District Wide							10,000.00				✓		SW&CD	- Central Admin - Ghana Police Service
Sub-Total							20,000.00	45,000.00							

Objective: To ensure 80% awareness of the population on environmental laws and regulations

Programme: Environmental protection and sustainability programme

66. Preserve the natural environment through prevention of deforestation and promotion of tree planting	District Wide					5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00			✓		Forestry Dept.	- Central Admin - NADMO
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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
67. Planting of trees at degraded forestry areas, along river banks and roads	District Wide						10,000.00	10,000.00			✓		Forestry Dept.	- Central Admin - NADMO
68. Regulate activities of sand winning operators to ensure reclamation	District Wide							20,000.00			✓		Forestry Dept.	- Central Admin - NADMO
Sub-Total						5,000.00	15,000.00	40,000.00						

Objective: Improve 40% of deplorable roads by 2029

Programme: Roads improvement programme

69. Reshaping of 50km Town and Feeder Roads	District Wide						400,000.00	85,000.00			✓		Works Dept.	- Central Admin
70. Rehabilitate 10.5km feeder roads under the Ghana Productive Safety Project II (GPSNP2)	Penteng, Abidjankrom, Nkwantakese									1,000,000.00		✓	Works Dept.	- Central Admin
Sub-Total							400,000.00	85,000.00		1,000,000.00				

Objective: To reduce road accidents and pedestrian knockdowns by 80% by 2029

Programme: Road safety improvement programme

71. Organisation of Public Education Programmes	District Wide						20,000.00	3,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	- Ghana Police Service
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on Road Safety related activities in the District																		- NADMO - Transport unions - GNFS
72. Construction of speed rumps to check over speeding and vehicular knock-downs	Along Ahenkro to Kyekyewere road							100,000.00					✓		Central Admin.			- Works Dept.

-Cont-

Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating			
73. Facilitate regular weeding clearing of weedy roads shoulders	District Wide							2,000.00				✓		Central Admin.			- Works Dept.
Sub-Total							120,000.00	5,000.00									

Objective: Improve telecommunication network coverage from 81.5% to 92.6% by 2029

Programme: Telecommunication and ICT improvement programme

74. Completion of 1No. ICT centre	Soko						100,000.00					✓		Works Dept.			- Central Admin
75. Facilitate expansion of telecommunication network coverage	Amponsahkrom, Abidjankrom						5,000.00					✓		Central Admin.			- Works Dept.
Sub-Total							105,000.00										

Objective: Expand electricity coverage from 84.2% to 88.9% by 2029

Programme: Electricity expansion programme

76. Extension of electricity to newly developed sites at the various communities	District Wide						1,000,000.00					✓		Works Dept.			- Central Admin
77. Supply and installation of street bulbs	District Wide						100,000.00					✓		Works Dept.			- Central Admin
Sub-Total							1,100,000.00										

Objective: To improve the number of communities with planning schemes by at least 4 by 2029															
Programme: Human settlement development programme															
78. Prepare District Spatial Development Framework, Structure Plan, and Local Plans	District Wide						80,000.00	5,000.00				✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
79. Organize Community Education and stakeholder sensitization on land use and development permits	District Wide							11,000.00				✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
80. Organize meetings of Technical Planning Sub-committee and Spatial (Statutory) Planning Committee to approve Building Permits and related Applications	District Wide						38,800.00	50,000.00				✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
81. Implement activities of Planning and Building Inspectorate Unit (Development Control)	District Wide							20,000.00				✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
82. Provide horticultural and landscaping services in the district	Public Spaces							5,000.00				✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
83. Implement other Physical Planning Department activities (Street Naming, Property Address, and GIS Related activities)	District Wide					5,000.00	40,000.00	5,000.00				✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.

Sub-Total						5,000.00	158,800.00	96,000.00						
Objective: To ensure rehabilitation and maintenance of at least 2 public infrastructure annually by 2029														
Programme: Operation and maintenance programme														
84. Maintenance of street lights	District Wide						50,000.00					✓		Works Dept. - GES - Central Admin
85. Rehabilitation of Banko D/A Primary School and KG Blocks	Banko						500,000.00					✓		Works Dept. - Central Admin

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
86. Re-roofing of Boamang R/C Primary School Block	Boamang						50,000.00					✓		Works Dept. - GES - Central Admin
87. Rehabilitation of 1No. Boamang Police Cell	Boamang						150,000.00					✓		Works Dept. - Central Admin
88. Repairs and maintenance of boreholes	District Wide						500,000.00					✓		Works Dept. Central Admin
Sub-Total							1,250,000.00							

Objective: To achieve 80.0 percent awareness rate in climate change, green economy and mitigation actions by 2029

Programme: Climate change adaptability and mitigation programme

89. Organise Sensitisation Programmes on Climate Change and Green Economy to create awareness	District Wide					2,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00				✓		Forestry Dept. - Central Admin - NADMO
90. Collation of data on climate change and disaster prone areas in the District	District Wide							10,000.00				✓		NADMO - Central Admin
91. Organisation of Public Education on Climate Change and Disaster Prevention and Management	District Wide					2,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00				✓		NADMO - Central Admin

92. Implementation of Climate Change Mitigation Interventions under the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project II (GPSNP2)	Boamang, Adukro, Kyekyewere, Soko									500,000.00	✓		Agriculture Dept.	- Central Admin - SW&CD
Sub-Total						5,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00		500,000.00				

Objective: To ensure 100% functionality of all sub-district structures by 2029

Programme: Effective and efficient local governance programme

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
93. Provide adequate logistics for effective functioning of sub-district structures	All Area Councils						30,000.00	75,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	Area Councils
94. Ensure effective participation of Unit Committees in Assembly activities	The Unit Committees					5,000.00		25,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	Unit Committees
95. Build the capacity of sub-district structures	Area Councils, Unit Committees							30,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	- Area Councils - Unit Committees
96. Sensitize the public to participate in the activities of the Area Councils	District Wide							10,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	- ISD - SW&CD
Sub-Total						5,000.00	30,000.00	140,000.00						

Objective: To ensure that projects and programmes implementation are 100% from the DMTDP by 2029

Programme: Effective and efficient projects and programmes implementation programme

97. Provision for Self-Help Projects (Building Materials to support	District Wide						350,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	DPCU
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community initiated projects)															
98. Preparation of 2027 Annual Action Plan and Progress Reports, Composite Budget and Reports, Procurement Plan and Updates, DESSAP, and O&M Plan	District Wide						40,000.00	5,000.00				✓		DPCU, Budget Committee, Tender Committee	Central Admin.

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
99. Preparation of projects through concept notes and environmental impact assessments	District Wide						20,000.00	10,000.00				✓		DPCU	Central Admin.
100. Conduct monitoring and evaluation on projects and programmes implementation	District Wide						80,000.00	20,000.00				✓		DPCU	Central Admin.
Sub-Total							490,000.00	35,000.00							

Objective: Provide adequate office and residential accommodation for staff by 2029

Programme: Institution and staff strengthening programme

101. Completion of 1No. 5-Bedroom 2-Storey with Fence Wall and Mechanised Borehole with Overhead Tank	Boamang						1,130,266.82					✓		Central Admin.	Works Dept.
102. Furnishing of DCE's bungalow	Boamang						350,000.00					✓		Central Admin.	Works Dept.
103. Procurement and installation of electrical power generating plant	Boamang						200,000.00					✓		Central Admin.	Works Dept.

for the office administration block														
Sub-Total							1,680,266.82							
Objective: To ensure efficiency for service delivery by meeting deadlines at 100% by 2029														
Programme: Institution and staff strengthening programme														
104. Organize training workshops to build staffs capacity	Boamang					5,000.00	40,000.00	20,000.00			✓		HR Dept.	Central Admin.

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
105. Provide office equipment and logistics for departments of the District Assembly	Boamang					5,000.00	180,000.00	10,000.00			✓		HR Dept.	Central Admin.
106. Provision for transfer grants to newly posted staff in the District	Boamang							30,000.00			✓		HR Dept.	Central Admin.
Sub-Total						10,000.00	220,000.00	60,000.00						

Objective: To ensure security by reducing incidence of crime by 80% by 2029

Programme: Security enhancement programme

107. Procurement and installation of CCTV security system at the office administration block	Boamang										✓		Central Admin.	Works Dept.
108. Provision of Relief Items for Disaster Victims in the District	District Wide						20,000.00	10,000			✓		NADMO	Central Admin.
109. Implementation of disaster and emergency response activities	District Wide					6,205.00	20,000.00	5,000.00			✓		NADMO	Central Admin.

110. Facilitate posting of more police personnel	District Wide							10,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	Ghana Police Service
Sub-Total						6,205.00	40,000.00	25,000.00						
Objective: To ensure that 80% of the communities in the district are engaged annually on projects and programmes being implemented by 2029														
Programme: Communication and stakeholders engagement programme														
111. Organize Town Hall Meetings, Public Hearings, Stakeholders Forums, Community Engagements	District Wide						30,000.00	50,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	DPCU

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
112. Publication of Composite Budget, Annual Statement of Accounts, External Audit Reports to Assembly Members and the General Public	District Wide							10,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	DPCU
113. Organize Independence Day Celebration	To be Selected						30,000.00	10,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	
114. Organize Sensitisation Programmes for Economic and Political Empowerment	District Wide						20,000.00	5,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	- ISD - SW&CD
115. Organize General Assembly, Executive Committee, Sub-committees, Public Relations and Complaints Committee (PRCC), District	Boamang						50,000.00	100,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	- All Depts. Units, and Agencies

Security Council and Client Service Unit activities and other related issues															
Sub-Total							130,000.00	175,000.00							
Objective: To establish effective database for budgeting and projects implementation by 2029															
Programme: Effective database establishment programme															
116. Establish database for projects management	District Wide							20,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	DPCU

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
117. Procure software for revenue collection and management	District Wide							50,000.00				✓		Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
118. Regular collection and analysis of data for planning and budgeting	District Wide							50,000.00				✓		Statistical Dept.	Central Admin
119. Regular update of the DDDP	Boamang							20,000.00				✓		Statistical Dept., Devt. Planning	MIS
Sub-Total								140,000.00							
Grand-Total						56,205.00	34,677,287.52	1,401,896.59	1,986,214.00	2,300,000.00					

Source: AKNDA, DPCU, 2025

Table 6.2: 2027 Annual Action Plan

Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: To improve IGF by 40% by December 2029															
Programme: Revenue improvement programme															
1. Update revenue improvement action plan	District Wide							10,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	- Finance Dept.
2. Train revenue collectors	District Wide							20,000.00				✓		Finance Dept.	- HR Dept. - Central Admin
3. Update rateable items to widen the sources	District							30,000.00				✓		Finance Dept.	- Central Admin
4. Sensitize rate payers	District Wide							10,000.00				✓		Finance Dept.	- ISD - Central Admin
Sub-Total								70,000.00							
Objective: To increase the number of market infrastructure from 7 to 9 by 2029															
Programme: Market infrastructure expansion programme															
5. Construction of 1No. 24-Units market shed	Esaase								600,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	Works Dept.
Sub-Total									600,000.00						
Objective: To train and support 100 youths to start and expand their enterprises by 2029															
Programme: Local Economic Development Programme															
6. Training of 50 women to acquire employable skill and support them to start businesses	District Wide						40,000.00	20,000.00				✓		BAC	Central Admin.
7. Training and mentoring of 50 youths to start and expand their businesses	District Wide						50,000.00					✓		BAC	Central Admin.
8. Organize 3No. trade forums for SMEs to exhibit and promote their businesses	Boamang, Ahenkro, Tetrem						50,000.00					✓		BAC	Central Admin.
Sub-Total							140,000.00	20,000.00							

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: To improve agricultural productivity by 5% and reduce post-harvest losses by 80% by 2029														
Programme: Improvement in agriculture productivity and processing programme														
9. Sensitize farmers on emerging farming technologies to reduce impact of climate change	District Wide					10,000.00	45,000.00				✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
10. Train farmers on simple storage methods to reduce post-harvest losses	District Wide						30,000.00				✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
11. Sensitize and support to livestock and crop farmers on preventive methods of emerging diseases to improve productivity	District Wide					10,000.00	35,000.00				✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
12. Provide logistics for effective extension services delivery	District Wide						20,000.00	20,000.00			✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
13. Implementation of feed Ghana programme	District Wide						100,000.00				✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
14. Organisation of Annual Farmers' Day Celebration	To be selected						110,000.00				✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
15. Sensitize and train 100 youth to venture into agribusinesses to promote youth in Agriculture	District Wide						1,000,000.00	50,000.00		500,000.00	✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
Sub-Total						20,000.00	1,340,000.00	70,000.00		500,000.00				

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: Ensure easy access to quality health care and services by 80% of the population by 2029															
Programme: Health improvement programme															
16. Construction of 1No. CHPS-Compound with basic medical equipment for operationalization	Abidjan Nkwanta						1,500,000.00					✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
17. Construction of Nurses' Quarters	Nkwantakese						1,500,000.00					✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
18. Expansion of Kwamang health centre through construction of male and female wards	Kwamang						1,200,000.00					✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
19. Construction of administration block for Health Department	Boamang								2,500,000.00			✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
20. Construct NHIA office to facilitate its establishment in the district	Boamang						3,000,000.00					✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
21. Facilitate posting of health personnel into the district	District Wide							10,000.00				✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin
22. Implementation of Health Department activities such as, malaria prevention, immunisation and public education	District Wide						100,000.00					✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin
Sub-Total							5,800,000.00	10,000.00	2,500,000.00						

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: To achieve 95.0 percent awareness rate of knowledge of HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections by 2029															
Programme: Health improvement programme															
23. Implementation of HIV/AIDS Programmes and Activities under Coordination and Management, Strategic Information (Monitoring and Reporting), Advocacy, Mitigation and Administrative	District Wide						205,000.00					✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
Sub-Total							205,000.00								
Objective: To ensure adequate potable water coverage to 95% of the population by 2029															
Programme: Potable water improvement programme															
24. Drilling and mechanization of 15No. boreholes with platforms and overhead tanks	District Wide						1,550,000.00					✓		Works Dept.	Central Admin
25. Drilling and installation of 7No. boreholes with hand pumps	Asuoso, Kofi Ntikrom, Asumakrom, Mpampromu, Yaw Mossi						500,000.00	200,000.00				✓		Works Dept.	Central Admin
Sub-Total							2,050,000.00	200,000.00							

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: To ensure adequate access to sanitation facilities to 80% of the population by 2029														
Programme: Sanitation improvement programme														
26. Construction of 1No. 10-Seater Water Closet Toilet	Habitat						750,000.00				✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
27. Construction of 1No. 10-Seater Water Closet Toilet	Kyekyewere Plotso						750,000.00				✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
28. Evacuation of 6No. heaped refuse dumping sites	District Wide						300,000.00				✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
29. Procurement of 5No. refuse skips/containers	District Wide						300,000.00				✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
30. Construction of final dislodging site for liquid waste	Amoako						410,000.00				✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
31. Organisation of Community Education Programme on food hygiene and safety, and screening of Food/Drinks vendors	District Wide							30,000.00			✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
32. Organisation of Routine Cleansing Programmes at the Central Business District (CBD), Town Centres, Market Places and Other Public Places in the District	District Wide						100,000.00	20,000.00			✓		EHU	- Central Admin

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
33. Monitoring of liquid and solid waste management	District Wide							50,000.00			✓		EHU	- Central Admin
34. Implementation of Community Education Programme on Sanitation and Health Promotion activities in the District	District Wide						70,000.00	20,000.00			✓		EHU	- GHS - Central Admin - GES
Sub-Total							2,680,000.00	120,000.00						
Objective: To ensure adequate access to educational infrastructure by 90% of schools by 2029														
Programme: Education improvement programme														
35. Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block for Methodist Primary school	Ahenkro						1,200,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
36. Construction of teachers' bungalow	Nsuontem						1,500,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
37. Construction of teachers' bungalow	Adukro								1,500,000.00		✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
38. Supply and distribution of 1,500No. dual desks for Primary schools	District Wide						1,000,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
39. Supply and distribution of 1,000No. Mono desks for JHS and SHS	District Wide						700,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
40. Construction of 2No. 12-Seater WC institutional toilet for Afigyaman SHS for boys and girls	Kyekyewere						1,500,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF- RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
41. Organisation of 'My First Day at School' and Child Protection Programmes in the District	District Wide							11,000.00			✓		District Education Directorate	- Central Admin
42. Provision of bursaries and scholarships to Needy Students to promote especially Girl Child Education in the District	District Wide						500,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Central Admin
43. Implementation of School Feeding Programme to promote Girl Child Education	District Wide							5,000.00			✓		District Education Directorate	- Central Admin
44. Organisation of sports and cultural activities in the District	District Wide						10,000.00	1,000.00			✓		District Education Directorate	- Central Admin
45. Provision of teaching and learning materials for Basic schools	District Wide						60,700.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Central Admin
46. Implementation of other activities such as: District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC), SPAM/STMIE Clinic, Girl Child Education	District Wide						100,000.00	5,000.00			✓		District Education Directorate	- Central Admin
Sub-Total							6,570,700.00	22,000.00	1,500,000.00					

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: Ensure expansion of social intervention programmes by 20% by 2029														
Programme: Vulnerability empowerment programme														
47. Compilation and updating of data on Vulnerability Groups (PWDs and LEAP) for support in areas of income generating activities and protection against abuses	District Wide						66,000.00	5,000.00			✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin.
48. Facilitate provision of social protection and cash support to the vulnerable, excluded and marginalised persons under LEAP and other social interventions	District Wide					10,000.00		5,000.00			✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin.
49. Organize Community Education Programme for women and men in Home Management and Domestic Violence	District Wide					10,000.00		5,000.00			✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin. - Ghana Police Service
50. Organize Community Education Programme for women and men in Sexual Violence including rape, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, forced and early marriage	District Wide						20,000.00	5,000.00			✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin. - Ghana Police Service

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
51. Organize women empowerment and sensitization programmes	District Wide						20,000.00				✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin.
52. Sensitize the general public on the activities of the Birth and Death Department	District Wide							5,000.00			✓		Birth and Death Dept.	- Central Admin.
53. Registration of births and deaths in the district	District Wide							5,000.00			✓		Birth and Death Dept.	- Central Admin. - GHS
Sub-Total						20,000.00	106,000.00	30,000.00						
Objective: To ensure that 70% of PWDs fund is invested into income generating ventures by beneficiaries by 2029														
Programme: Vulnerability empowerment programme														
54. Implement Persons With Disabilities activities under Disability Common Fund in the areas of Advocacy, Training in employable skills and Apprenticeship, Income Generation Activities, Educational Support, Technical Aids, Assistive Devices, Equipment and NHIS registration	District Wide						949,540.23	5,000.00			✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin.
Sub-Total							949,540.23	5,000.00						-
Objective: To ensure that 80% of the population are aware of child right and protection policies by 2029														
Programme: Child protection and empowerment programme														

55. Management of Child Protection Reported Cases and Child Protection Activities in the areas of Child Labour, Child Trafficking, Teenage Pregnancy, Drug Abuses, Child Violence and Abuses, Community Care and Child Rights	District Wide						20,000.00	19,086.25				✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin. - Ghana Police Service
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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
56. Constitute child protection committees	District Wide							30,000.00				✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin. - Ghana Police Service
57. Supervise and monitor activities of Day Care Centres	District Wide							10,000.00				✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin. - Ghana Police Service
Sub-Total							20,000.00	59,086.25							-

Objective: To ensure 80% awareness of the population on environmental laws and regulations

Programme: Environmental protection and sustainability programme

58. Preserve the natural environment through prevention of deforestation and promotion of tree planting	District Wide					5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00				✓		Forestry Dept.	- Central Admin - NADMO
59. Planting of trees at degraded forestry areas,	District Wide						10,000.00	10,000.00				✓		Forestry Dept.	- Central Admin - NADMO

along river banks and roads														
60. Regulate activities of sand winning operators to ensure reclamation	District Wide							20,000.00				✓		Forestry Dept. - Central Admin - NADMO
Sub-Total						5,000.00	15,000.00	40,000.00						

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: Improve 40% of deplorable roads by 2029														
Programme: Roads improvement programme														
61. Reshaping of 50km Town and Feeder Roads	District Wide						400,000.00	150,000.00				✓		Works Dept. - Central Admin
Sub-Total							400,000.00	150,000.00						
Objective: To reduce road accidents and pedestrian knockdowns by 80% by 2029														
Programme: Road safety improvement programme														
62. Organisation of Public Education Programmes on Road Safety related activities in the District	District Wide						20,000.00	3,000.00				✓		Central Admin. - Ghana Police Service - NADMO - Transport unions - GNFS
63. Facilitate regular weeding clearing of weedy roads shoulders	District Wide							2,000.00				✓		Central Admin. - Works Dept.
Sub-Total							20,000.00	5,000.00						
Objective: Improve telecommunication network coverage from 81.5% to 92.6% by 2029														
Programme: Telecommunication and ICT improvement programme														

64. Connection of internet to ICT centre at Adukro	Adukro						20,000.00					✓	Works Dept.	- Central Admin
65. Facilitate expansion of telecommunication network coverage	Duaponko, Sofialine						50,000.00					✓	Central Admin.	- Works Dept.
Sub-Total							70,000.00							

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: Expand electricity coverage from 84.2% to 88.9% by 2029															
Programme: Electricity expansion programme															
66. Extension of electricity to newly developed sites at the various communities	District Wide						3,600,433.58		1,000,000.00			✓		Works Dept.	- Central Admin
67. Supply and installation of street bulbs including solar street lights for communities without electricity	District Wide						1,000,000.00					✓		Works Dept.	- Central Admin
Sub-Total							4,600,433.58		1,000,000.00						
Objective: To improve the number of communities with planning schemes by at least 4 by 2029															
Programme: Human settlement development programme															
68. Prepare District Spatial Development Framework, Structure Plan, and Local Plans	District Wide						80,000.00	5,000.00				✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
69. Organize Community Education and stakeholder sensitization on land use and development permits	District Wide						20,000.00	11,000.00				✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.

70. Organize meetings of Technical Planning Subcommittee and Spatial (Statutory) Planning Committee to approve Building Permits and related Applications	District Wide						38,800.00	50,000.00				✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
71. Implement activities of Planning and Building Inspectorate Unit (Development Control)	District Wide						50,000.00	20,000.00				✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
72. Provide horticultural and landscaping services in the district	Public Spaces						20,000.00	5,000.00				✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
73. Implement other Physical Planning Department activities (Street Naming, Property Address, and GIS Related activities)	District Wide					23,000.00	100,000.00	5,000.00				✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
Sub-Total						23,000.00	308,800.00	96,000.00							

Objective: To ensure rehabilitation and maintenance of at least 2 public infrastructure annually by 2029

Programme: Operation and maintenance programme

74. Maintenance of street lights	District Wide						150,000.00					✓		Works Dept.	- GES - Central Admin
75. Rehabilitation of Nkwantakese Methodist School Block	Nkwantakese						300,000.00					✓		Works Dept.	- Central Admin
76. Rehabilitation of Boamang D/A JHS School Block	Boamang						200,000.00					✓		Works Dept.	- GES - Central Admin
77. Repairs and maintenance of boreholes	District Wide						150,000.00					✓		Works Dept.	- Central Admin

Sub-Total							800,000.00							
Objective: To achieve 80.0 percent awareness rate in climate change, green economy and mitigation actions by 2029														
Programme: Climate change adaptability and mitigation programme														
78. Organise Sensitisation Programmes on Climate Change and Green Economy to create awareness	District Wide					5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00			✓		Forestry Dept.	- Central Admin - NADMO
79. Collation of data on climate change and disaster prone areas in the District	District Wide							10,000.00			✓		NADMO	- Central Admin

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
80. Organisation of Public Education on Climate Change and Disaster Prevention and Management	District Wide					5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00			✓		NADMO	- Central Admin
Sub-Total						10,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00						
Objective: To ensure 100% functionality of all sub-district structures by 2029														
Programme: Effective and efficient local governance programme														
81. Provide adequate logistics for effective functioning of sub-district structures	All Area Councils						130,000.00	75,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	Area Councils
82. Ensure effective participation of Unit Committees in Assembly activities	The Unit Committees					8,145.50	50,000.00	25,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	Unit Committees
83. Build the capacity of sub-district structures	Area Councils, Unit Committees						100,000.00	30,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	- Area Councils - Unit Committees

84. Sensitize the public to participate in the activities of the Area Councils	District Wide							10,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	- ISD - SW&CD
85. Facilitate implementation of Area Council Activities	District Wide						300,000.00	30,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	- Area Councils - Unit Committees
Sub-Total						8145.5	580,000.00	170,000.00							

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: To ensure that projects and programmes implementation are 100% from the DMTDP by 2029															
Programme: Effective and efficient projects and programmes implementation programme															
86. Provision for Self-Help Projects (Building Materials to support community initiated projects)	District Wide						1,000,000.00					✓		Central Admin.	DPCU
87. Preparation of 2028 Annual Action Plan and Progress Reports, Composite Budget and Reports, Procurement Plan and Updates, DESSAP, and O&M Plan	District Wide						100,000.00	5,000.00				✓		DPCU, Budget Committee, Tender Committee	Central Admin.
88. Preparation of projects through concept notes and environmental impact assessments	District Wide						50,000.00	10,000.00				✓		DPCU	Central Admin.
89. Conduct monitoring and evaluation on projects and programmes implementation	District Wide						100,000.00	20,000.00				✓		DPCU	Central Admin.

Sub-Total							1,250,000.00	35,000.00						
Objective: Provide adequate office and residential accommodation for staff by 2029														
Programme: Institution and staff strengthening programme														
90. Completion of 1No. one-storey staff bungalow under legacy projects	Boamang						5,000,000.00					✓	Central Admin.	Works Dept.
91. Furnishing of staff bungalow	Boamang						200,000.00					✓	Central Admin.	Works Dept.
Sub-Total							5,200,000.00							

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: To ensure efficiency for service delivery by meeting deadlines at 100% by 2029														
Programme: Institution and staff strengthening programme														
92. Organize training workshops to build staffs capacity	Boamang					5,000.00	45,000.00	20,000.00				✓	HR Dept.	Central Admin.
93. Provide office equipment and logistics for departments of the District Assembly	Boamang					5,000.00	500,000.00	10,000.00				✓	HR Dept.	Central Admin.
94. Provision for transfer grants to newly posted staff in the District	Boamang							40,000.00				✓	HR Dept.	Central Admin.
Sub-Total						10,000.00	545,000.00	70,000.00						
Objective: To ensure security by reducing incidence of crime by 80% by 2029														
Programme: Security enhancement programme														
95. Construction of police post	Patase						300,000.00					✓	Central Admin.	Works Dept.
96. Facilitate posting of more police personnel to the district	District Wide							5,000.00				✓	Central Admin.	District Police Command

97. Facilitate equipping of the Ghana National Fire Service office in the district	Boamang							5,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	District Fire Office
98. Provision of Relief Items for Disaster Victims in the District	District Wide						750,000.00	10,000				✓		NADMO	Central Admin.
99. Implementation of disaster and emergency response activities	District Wide						100,000.00	5,000.00				✓		NADMO	Central Admin.
Sub-Total							1,150,000.00	25,000.00							

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: To ensure that 80% of the communities in the district are engaged annually on projects and programmes being implemented by 2029															
Programme: Communication and stakeholders engagement programme															
100. Organize Town Hall Meetings, Public Hearings, Stakeholders Forums, Community Engagements	District Wide						200,000.00	50,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	DPCU
101. Publication of Composite Budget, Annual Statement of Accounts, External Audit Reports to Assembly Members and the General Public	District Wide							10,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	DPCU
102. Organize Independence Day Celebration	To be Selected						60,000.00	10,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	
103. Organize Sensitisation Programmes for Economic and Political Empowerment	District Wide						20,000.00	5,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	- ISD - SW&CD
104. Construction of community centre for social gathering	Denase						1,800,000.00					✓		Central Admin.	Works Dept.

105. Organize General Assembly, Executive Committee, Sub-committees, Public Relations and Complaints Committee (PRCC), District Security Council and Client Service Unit activities and other related issues	Boamang						100,000.00	100,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	- All Depts. Units, and Agencies
Sub-Total							2,180,000.00	175,000.00						

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: To establish effective database for budgeting and projects implementation by 2029														
Programme: Effective database establishment programme														
106. Establish database for projects management	District Wide							20,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	DPCU
107. Procure software for revenue collection and management	District Wide							50,000.00			✓		Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
108. Regular collection and analysis of data for planning and budgeting	District Wide						65,000.00	50,000.00			✓		Statistical Dept.	Central Admin
109. Regular update of the DDDP	Boamang							20,000.00			✓		Statistical Dept., Devt. Planning	MIS
Sub-Total							65,000.00	140,000.00						
Grand-Total						96,145.50	37,065,473.81	1,542,086.25	5,600,000.00	500,000.00				

Source: AKNDA, DPCU, 2025

Table 6.3: 2028 Annual Action Plan

Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: To improve IGF by 40% by December 2029															
Programme: Revenue improvement programme															
1. Update revenue improvement action plan	District Wide							10,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	- Finance Dept.
2. Train revenue collectors	District Wide							20,000.00				✓		Finance Dept.	- HR Dept. - Central Admin
3. Update rateable items to widen the sources	District							30,000.00				✓		Finance Dept.	- Central Admin
4. Sensitize rate payers	District Wide							10,000.00				✓		Finance Dept.	- ISD - Central Admin
Sub-Total								70,000.00							
Objective: To increase the number of market infrastructure from 7 to 9 by 2029															
Programme: Market infrastructure expansion programme															
5. Construction of 1No. 24-Units market shed	Akom							600,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	Works Dept.
6. Construction of lockable stores and sheds to expansion Kyekyewere Market	Kyekyewere							5,000,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	Works Dept.
Sub-Total								5,600,000.00							
Objective: To train and support 100 youths to start and expand their enterprises by 2029															
Programme: Local Economic Development Programme															
7. Training of 50 women to acquire employable skill and support them to start businesses	District Wide							40,000.00				✓		BAC	Central Admin.
8. Training and mentoring of 50 youths to start and expand their businesses	District Wide							50,000.00	50,000.00			✓		BAC	Central Admin.
9. Organize 3No. trade forums for SMEs to exhibit and promote their businesses	Boamang, Ahenkro, Tetrem							50,000.00				✓		BAC	Central Admin.
Sub-Total								140,000.00	50,000.00						

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: To improve agricultural productivity by 5% and reduce post-harvest losses by 80% by 2029														
Programme: Improvement in agriculture productivity and processing programme														
10. Sensitize farmers on emerging farming technologies to reduce impact of climate change	District Wide					10,000.00	45,000.00				✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
11. Train farmers on simple storage methods to reduce post-harvest losses	District Wide					10,000.00	30,000.00				✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
12. Sensitize and support to livestock and crop farmers on preventive methods of emerging diseases to improve productivity	District Wide					10,000.00	35,000.00				✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
13. Provide logistics for effective extension services delivery	District Wide						20,000.00	20,000.00			✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
14. Implementation of feed Ghana programme	District Wide						100,000.00				✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
15. Organisation of Annual Farmers' Day Celebration	To be selected						110,000.00				✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
16. Sensitize and train 100 youth to venture into agribusinesses to promote youth in Agriculture	District Wide						1,000,000.00	50,000.00		500,000.00	✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
Sub-Total						30,000.00	1,340,000.00	70,000.00		500,000.00				

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: Ensure easy access to quality health care and services by 80% of the population by 2029															
Programme: Health improvement programme															
17. Expansion of Nkwantakese Health Centre through construction of male and female wards	Nkwantakese						1,500,000.00					✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
18. Construction of Nurses' Quarters	Kyekyewere						1,500,000.00					✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
19. Construction of 1No. mechanized borehole with platform and overhead tank at Aworeye Weighing Centre	Tetrem						100,000.00					✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
20. Facilitate completion of Agenda 111 District Hospital	Boamang						50,000.00					✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
21. Facilitate posting of health personnel into the district	District Wide							10,000.00				✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin
22. Implementation of Health Department activities such as, malaria prevention, immunisation and public education	District Wide						50,000.00					✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin
Sub-Total							1,700,000.00	10,000.00							

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: To achieve 95.0 percent awareness rate of knowledge of HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections by 2029															
Programme: Health improvement programme															
23. Implementation of HIV/AIDS Programmes and Activities under Coordination and Management, Strategic Information (Monitoring and Reporting), Advocacy, Mitigation and Administrative	District Wide						225,000.00					✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
Sub-Total							225,000.00								
Objective: To ensure adequate potable water coverage to 95% of the population by 2029															
Programme: Potable water improvement programme															
24. Drilling and mechanization of 17No. boreholes with platforms and overhead tanks	District Wide						1,750,000.00					✓		Works Dept.	Central Admin
25. Drilling and installation of 7No. boreholes with hand pumps	Asuoso, Kofi Ntikrom, Asumakrom, Oyera, Sofialine						500,000.00	200,000.00				✓		Works Dept.	Central Admin
Sub-Total							2,250,000.00	200,000.00				✓			

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: To ensure adequate access to sanitation facilities to 80% of the population by 2029														
Programme: Sanitation improvement programme														
26. Construction of 1No. 10-Seater Water Closet Toilet	Abroma						750,000.00				✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
27. Construction of 1No. 10-Seater Water Closet Toilet	Pampatia						750,000.00				✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
28. Evacuation of 6No. heaped refuse dumping sites	District Wide						300,000.00				✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
29. Construction of 1No. 10-Seater Water Closet Toilet	Banko						750,000.00				✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
30. Construction and connection of water to Boamang market toilet	Boamang						110,000.00				✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
31. Organisation of Community Education Programme on food hygiene and safety, and screening of Food/Drinks vendors	District Wide							30,000.00			✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
32. Organisation of Routine Cleansing Programmes at the Central Business District (CBD), Town Centres, Market Places and Other Public Places in the District	District Wide						100,000.00	30,000.00			✓		EHU	- Central Admin

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
33. Monitoring of liquid and solid waste management	District Wide							50,000.00			✓		EHU	- Central Admin
34. Implementation of Community Education Programme on Sanitation and Health Promotion activities in the District	District Wide						70,000.00	30,000.00			✓		EHU	- GHS - Central Admin - GES
Sub-Total							2,830,000.00	140,000.00						
Objective: To ensure adequate access to educational infrastructure by 90% of schools by 2029														
Programme: Education improvement programme														
35. Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block for Islamic Primary school	Kwamang						1,200,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
36. Construction of teachers' bungalow for Boamang D/A	Boamang						1,500,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
37. Construction of teachers' bungalow	Oyera								1,500,000.00		✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
38. Supply and distribution of 1,500No. dual desks for Primary schools	District Wide						1,000,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
39. Supply and distribution of 1,000No. Mono desks for JHS and SHS	District Wide						700,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
40. Construction of teachers' bungalow	Amponsahkrom						1,500,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
41. Organisation of 'My First Day at School' and Child Protection Programmes in the District	District Wide							11,000.00					District Education Directorate	- Central Admin
42. Provision of bursaries and scholarships to Needy Students to promote especially Girl Child Education in the District	District Wide						500,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Central Admin
43. Implementation of School Feeding Programme to promote Girl Child Education	District Wide							10,000.00			✓		District Education Directorate	- Central Admin
44. Organisation of sports and cultural activities in the District	District Wide						10,000.00	10,000.00			✓		District Education Directorate	- Central Admin
45. Provision of teaching and learning materials for Basic schools	District Wide						60,700.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Central Admin
46. Implementation of other activities such as: District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC), SPAM/STMIE Clinic, Girl Child Education	District Wide						50,000.00	10,000.00			✓		District Education Directorate	- Central Admin
Sub-Total							6,520,700.00	41,000.00	1,500,000.00					

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: Ensure expansion of social intervention programmes by 20% by 2029															
Programme: Vulnerability empowerment programme															
47. Compilation and updating of data on Vulnerability Groups (PWDs and LEAP) for support in areas of income generating activities and protection against abuses	District Wide						66,000.00	5,000.00				✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin.
48. Facilitate provision of social protection and cash support to the vulnerable, excluded and marginalised persons under LEAP and other social interventions	District Wide					10,000.00		10,000.00				✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin.
49. Organize Community Education Programme for women and men in Home Management and Domestic Violence	District Wide					10,000.00		10,000.00				✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin. - Ghana Police Service
50. Organize Community Education Programme for women and men in Sexual Violence including rape, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, forced and early marriage	District Wide					10,000.00		5,000.00				✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin. - Ghana Police Service

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
51. Organize women empowerment and sensitization programmes	District Wide						10,000.00				✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin.
52. Sensitize the general public on the activities of the Birth and Death Department	District Wide							5,000.00			✓		Birth and Death Dept.	- Central Admin.
53. Registration of births and deaths in the district	District Wide							50,000.00			✓		Birth and Death Dept.	- Central Admin. - GHS
Sub-Total						30,000.00	76,000.00	40,000.00						-
Objective: To ensure that 70% of PWDs fund is invested into income generating ventures by beneficiaries by 2029														
Programme: Vulnerability empowerment programme														
54. Implement Persons With Disabilities activities under Disability Common Fund in the areas of Advocacy, Training in employable skills and Apprenticeship, Income Generation Activities, Educational Support, Technical Aids, Assistive Devices, Equipment and NHIS registration	District Wide						1,044,494.25	5,000.00			✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin.
Sub-Total							1,044,494.25	5,000.00						-
Objective: To ensure that 80% of the population are aware of child right and protection policies by 2029														
Programme: Child protection and empowerment programme														

55. Management of Child Protection Reported Cases and Child Protection Activities in the areas of Child Labour, Child Trafficking, Teenage Pregnancy, Drug Abuses, Child Violence and Abuses, Community Care and Child Rights	District Wide						20,000.00	10,000.00				✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin. - Ghana Police Service
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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
56. Build the capacity of child protection committees	District Wide							40,000.00				✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin. - Ghana Police Service
57. Supervise and monitor activities of Day Care Centres	District Wide							10,000.00				✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin. - Ghana Police Service
Sub-Total							20,000.00	60,000.00							-

Objective: To ensure 80% awareness of the population on environmental laws and regulations

Programme: Environmental protection and sustainability programme

58. Preserve the natural environment through prevention of deforestation and promotion of tree planting	District Wide					10,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00				✓		Forestry Dept.	- Central Admin - NADMO
59. Planting of trees at degraded forestry areas,	District Wide						10,000.00	10,000.00				✓		Forestry Dept.	- Central Admin - NADMO

along river banks and roads														
60. Regulate activities of sand winning operators to ensure reclamation	District Wide							20,000.00				✓		Forestry Dept. - Central Admin - NADMO
Sub-Total						10,000.00	15,000.00	40,000.00						

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: Improve 40% of deplorable roads by 2029														
Programme: Roads improvement programme														
61. Reshaping of 50km Town and Feeder Roads	District Wide						400,000.00	150,000.00				✓		Works Dept. - Central Admin
62. Construction of drainage at Bonkaso	Tetrem						100,000.00					✓		Works Dept. - Central Admin
Sub-Total							500,000.00	150,000.00						
Objective: To reduce road accidents and pedestrian knockdowns by 80% by 2029														
Programme: Road safety improvement programme														
63. Organisation of Public Education Programmes on Road Safety related activities in the District	District Wide						20,000.00	12,294.87				✓		Central Admin. - Ghana Police Service - NADMO - Transport unions - GNFS
64. Facilitate regular weeding clearing of weedy roads shoulders	District Wide							2,000.00				✓		Central Admin. - Works Dept.
Sub-Total							20,000.00	14,294.87						

Objective: Improve telecommunication network coverage from 81.5% to 92.6% by 2029														
Programme: Telecommunication and ICT improvement programme														
65. Construction of e-library block	Ahenkro								1,500,000.00			✓	Works Dept.	- Central Admin
66. Facilitate expansion of telecommunication network coverage	Prabon						50,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	- Works Dept.
Sub-Total							50,000.00		1,500,000.00					

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating

Objective: Expand electricity coverage from 84.2% to 88.9% by 2029

Programme: Electricity expansion programme

67. Extension of electricity to newly developed sites at the various communities	District Wide						5,000,000.00		1,000,000.00		✓		Works Dept.	- Central Admin
68. Supply and installation of street bulbs including solar street lights for communities without electricity	District Wide						1,000,000.00				✓		Works Dept.	- Central Admin
Sub-Total							6,000,000.00		1,000,000.00					

Objective: To improve the number of communities with planning schemes by at least 4 by 2029

Programme: Human settlement development programme

69. Prepare District Spatial Development Framework, Structure Plan, and Local Plans	District Wide						80,000.00	5,000.00			✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
70. Organize Community Education and stakeholder	District Wide							11,000.00			✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.

sensitization on land use and development permits															
71. Organize meetings of Technical Planning Subcommittee and Spatial (Statutory) Planning Committee to approve Building Permits and related Applications	District Wide						38,800.00	50,000.00				✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
72. Implement activities of Planning and Building Inspectorate Unit (Development Control)	District Wide							20,000.00				✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
73. Provide horticultural and landscaping services in the district	Public Spaces						20,000.00	5,000.00				✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
74. Implement other Physical Planning Department activities (Street Naming, Property Address, and GIS Related activities)	District Wide					23,000.00	100,000.00	5,000.00				✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
Sub-Total						23,000.00	198,800.00	96,000.00							

Objective: To ensure rehabilitation and maintenance of at least 2 public infrastructure annually by 2029

Programme: Operation and maintenance programme

75. Maintenance of street lights	District Wide						100,000.00					✓		Works Dept.	- GES - Central Admin
76. Rehabilitation of Maase D/A School Block	Maase						300,000.00					✓		Works Dept.	- Central Admin
77. Rehabilitation of Boamang Zongo toilet	Boamang						80,000.00					✓		Works Dept.	- GES - Central Admin
78. Repairs and maintenance of boreholes	District Wide						150,000.00					✓		Works Dept.	- Central Admin

79. Rehabilitation of Tetrem market sheds	Tetrem						100,000.00					✓		Works Dept.	- Central Admin
Sub-Total							730,000.00								
Objective: To achieve 80.0 percent awareness rate in climate change, green economy and mitigation actions by 2029															
Programme: Climate change adaptability and mitigation programme															
80. Organise Sensitisation Programmes on Climate Change and Green Economy to create awareness	District Wide					5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00				✓		Forestry Dept.	- Central Admin - NADMO
81. Collation of data on climate change and disaster prone areas in the District	District Wide							10,000.00				✓		NADMO	- Central Admin

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
82. Organisation of Public Education on Climate Change and Disaster Prevention and Management	District Wide					5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00				✓		NADMO	- Central Admin
Sub-Total						10,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00							

Objective: To ensure 100% functionality of all sub-district structures by 2029

Programme: Effective and efficient local governance programme

83. Provide adequate logistics for effective functioning of sub-district structures	All Area Councils						130,000.00	75,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	Area Councils
84. Ensure effective participation of Unit Committees in Assembly activities	The Unit Committees					10,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	Unit Committees

85. Build the capacity of sub-district structures	Area Councils, Unit Committees						100,000.00	30,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	- Area Councils - Unit Committees
86. Sensitize the public to participate in the activities of the Area Councils	District Wide							10,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	- ISD - SW&CD
87. Facilitate implementation of Area Council Activities	District Wide						300,000.00	30,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	- Area Councils - Unit Committees
Sub-Total						10,000.00	580,000.00	170,000.00						

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: To ensure that projects and programmes implementation are 100% from the DMTDP by 2029															
Programme: Effective and efficient projects and programmes implementation programme															
88. Provision for Self-Help Projects (Building Materials to support community initiated projects)	District Wide						1000,000.00					✓		Central Admin.	DPCU
89. Preparation of 2029 Annual Action Plan and Progress Reports, Composite Budget and Reports, Procurement Plan and Updates, DESSAP, and O&M Plan	District Wide						60,000.00	5,000.00				✓		DPCU, Budget Committee, Tender Committee	Central Admin.
90. Preparation of projects through concept notes and environmental impact assessments	District Wide						50,000.00	10,000.00				✓		DPCU	Central Admin.
91. Conduct monitoring and evaluation on projects	District Wide						100,000.00	20,000.00				✓		DPCU	Central Admin.

and programmes implementation														
Sub-Total							1,250,000.00	35,000.00				✓		
Objective: Provide adequate office and residential accommodation for staff by 2029														
Programme: Institution and staff strengthening programme														
92. Completion of office administration block annex under legacy projects	Boamang						5,500,000.00						✓	Central Admin. Works Dept.
93. Construction and furnishing of staff bungalow	Boamang						1,850,000.00						✓	Central Admin. Works Dept.
Sub-Total							7,350,000.00							

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: To ensure efficiency for service delivery by meeting deadlines at 100% by 2029														
Programme: Institution and staff strengthening programme														
94. Organize training workshops to build staffs capacity	Boamang					10,000.00	45,000.00	20,000.00					✓	HR Dept. Central Admin.
95. Provide office equipment and logistics for departments of the District Assembly	Boamang					17,080.05	219,260.93	10,000.00					✓	HR Dept. Central Admin.
96. Provision for transfer grants to newly posted staff in the District	Boamang							50,000.00					✓	HR Dept. Central Admin.
Sub-Total						27,080.05	264,260.93	80,000.00						
Objective: To ensure security by reducing incidence of crime by 80% by 2029														
Programme: Security enhancement programme														

97. Construction of 2No. police posts along roads	Sofialine, Soko						300,000.00		300,000.00		✓		Central Admin.	Works Dept.
98. Facilitate posting of more police personnel to the district	District Wide							5,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	District Police Command
99. Facilitate equipping of the Ghana National Fire Service office in the district	Boamang							30,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	District Fire Office
100. Provision of Relief Items for Disaster Victims in the District	District Wide						20,000.00	10,000			✓		NADMO	Central Admin.
101. Implementation of disaster and emergency response activities	District Wide						20,000.00	30,000.00			✓		NADMO	Central Admin.
Sub-Total							340,000.00	75,000.00	300,000.00					

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: To ensure that 80% of the communities in the district are engaged annually on projects and programmes being implemented by 2029														
Programme: Communication and stakeholders engagement programme														
102. Organize Town Hall Meetings, Public Hearings, Stakeholders Forums, Community Engagements	District Wide						30,000.00	50,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	DPCU
103. Publication of Composite Budget, Annual Statement of Accounts, External Audit Reports to Assembly Members and the General Public	District Wide							10,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	DPCU
104. Organize Independence Day Celebration	To be Selected						30,000.00	10,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	
105. Organize Sensitisation Programmes	District Wide						20,000.00	10,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	- ISD - SW&CD

for Economic and Political Empowerment															
106. Construction of community centre for social gathering	Esaase						1,800,000.00					✓		Central Admin.	Works Dept.
107. Organize General Assembly, Executive Committee, Sub-committees, Public Relations and Complaints Committee (PRCC), District Security Council and Client Service Unit activities and other related issues	Boamang						50,000.00	100,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	- All Depts. Units, and Agencies
Sub-Total							1,930,000.00	180,000.00							

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: To establish effective database for budgeting and projects implementation by 2029															
Programme: Effective database establishment programme															
108. Establish database for projects management	District Wide							20,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	DPCU
109. Procure software for revenue collection and management	District Wide							50,000.00				✓		Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
110. Regular collection and analysis of data for planning and budgeting	District Wide							50,000.00				✓		Statistical Dept.	Central Admin
111. Regular update of the DDDP	Boamang							20,000.00				✓		Statistical Dept., Devt. Planning	MIS

Sub-Total								140,000.00						
Grand-Total						140,080.05	40,994,255.18	1,696,294.87	4,300,000.00	500,000.00				

Source: AKNDA, DPCU, 2025

Table 6.4: 2029 Annual Action Plan

Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: To improve IGF by 40% by December 2029														
Programme: Revenue improvement programme														
1. Update revenue improvement action plan	District Wide							10,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	- Finance Dept.
2. Train revenue collectors	District Wide							20,000.00			✓		Finance Dept.	- HR Dept. - Central Admin
3. Update rateable items to widen the sources	District							30,000.00			✓		Finance Dept.	- Central Admin
4. Sensitize rate payers	District Wide							10,000.00			✓		Finance Dept.	- ISD - Central Admin
Sub-Total								70,000.00						
Objective: To increase the number of market infrastructure from 7 to 9 by 2029														
Programme: Market infrastructure expansion programme														
5. Construction of 1No. 24-Units market shed	Penteng							600,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	Works Dept.
6. Construction of one-storey 10No. lockable stores at Kwamang market	Kwamang							1,000,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	Works Dept.
7. Construction of Boamang market stores	Boamang							5,000,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	Works Dept.
Sub-Total								6,600,000.00						
Objective: To train and support 100 youths to start and expand their enterprises by 2029														
Programme: Local Economic Development Programme														
8. Training of 50 women to acquire employable skill and support them to start businesses	District Wide							40,000.00	20,000.00		✓		BAC	Central Admin.

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
9. Training and mentoring of 100 youths to start and expand their businesses	District Wide						200,000.00				✓		BAC	Central Admin.
10. Organize 3No. trade forums for SMEs to exhibit and promote their businesses	Boamang, Ahenkro, Tetrem						50,000.00				✓		BAC	Central Admin.
Sub-Total							290,000.00	20,000.00						
Objective: To improve agricultural productivity by 5% and reduce post-harvest losses by 80% by 2029														
Programme: Improvement in agriculture productivity and processing programme														
11. Sensitize farmers on emerging farming technologies to reduce impact of climate change	District Wide					10,000.00	45,000.00				✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
12. Train farmers on simple storage methods to reduce post-harvest losses	District Wide					10,000.00	30,000.00				✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
13. Sensitize and support to livestock and crop farmers on preventive methods of emerging diseases to improve productivity	District Wide					10,000.00	35,000.00				✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
14. Provide logistics for effective extension services delivery	District Wide						20,000.00	50,000.00			✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
15. Implementation of feed Ghana programme	District Wide						100,000.00				✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
16. Organisation of Annual Farmers' Day Celebration	To be selected						110,000.00				✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
17. Sensitize and train 100 youth to venture into agribusinesses to promote youth in Agriculture	District Wide						1,000,000.00	50,000.00		500,000.00	✓		Agric. Dept.	Central Admin.
Sub-Total						30,000.00	1,340,000.00	100,000.00		500,000.00				
Objective: Ensure easy access to quality health care and services by 80% of the population by 2029														
Programme: Health improvement programme														
18. Expansion of Kyekyewere Health Centre through construction of male and female wards	Kyekyewere						1,500,000.00				✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
19. Construction of Nurses' Quarters	Amponsahkrom								1,500,000.00		✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
20. Facilitate completion of Agenda 111 District Hospital	Boamang						50,000.00				✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
21. Facilitate posting of health personnel into the district	District Wide							10,000.00			✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin
22. Implementation of Health Department activities such as, malaria prevention, immunisation and public education	District Wide						50,000.00				✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin
Sub-Total							1,600,000.00	10,000.00	1,500,000.00					

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: To achieve 95.0 percent awareness rate of knowledge of HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections by 2029															
Programme: Health improvement programme															
23. Implementation of HIV/AIDS Programmes and Activities under Coordination and Management, Strategic Information (Monitoring and Reporting), Advocacy, Mitigation and Administrative	District Wide						269,547.49					✓		Health Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
Sub-Total							269,547.49								
Objective: To ensure adequate potable water coverage to 95% of the population by 2029															
Programme: Potable water improvement programme															
24. Drilling and mechanization of 13No. boreholes with platforms and overhead tanks	District Wide						1,000,000.00	300,000.00				✓		Works Dept.	Central Admin
25. Drilling and installation of 3No. boreholes with hand pumps	Asuoso, Amponsahkrom						300,000.00					✓		Works Dept.	Central Admin
26. Facilitate extension of GWCL and Safe water Network facilities to connect more homes	Kyekyewere, Kwamang, Boamang, Maase, Kyerekrom, Tetrem, Adukro, Soko, Abroma							10,000.00				✓		Works Dept.	Central Admin
Sub-Total							1,300,000.00	310,000.00							

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: To ensure adequate access to sanitation facilities to 80% of the population by 2029															
Programme: Sanitation improvement programme															
27. Construction of 1No. 10-Seater Water Closet Toilet	Duaponko						750,000.00					✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
28. Completion of 1No. 10-Seater Water Closet Toilet (IPEP)	Tetrem						750,000.00					✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
29. Evacuation of 6No. heaped refuse dumping sites	District Wide						300,000.00					✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
30. Completion of 1No. 10-Seater Water Closet Toilet (IPEP)	Ahenkro						750,000.00					✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
31. Completion of 1No. 10-Seater Water Closet Toilet (IPEP)	Kyekyewere						110,000.00					✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
32. Organisation of Community Education Programme on food hygiene and safety, and screening of Food/Drinks vendors	District Wide							30,000.00				✓		EHU	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
33. Organisation of Routine Cleansing Programmes at the Central Business District (CBD), Town Centres, Market Places and Other Public Places in the District	District Wide						100,000.00	30,000.00				✓		EHU	- Central Admin

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
34. Monitoring of liquid and solid waste management	District Wide							50,000.00			✓		EHU	- Central Admin
35. Implementation of Community Education Programme on Sanitation and Health Promotion activities in the District	District Wide						70,000.00	30,000.00			✓		EHU	- GHS - Central Admin - GES
Sub-Total							2,830,000.00	140,000.00						
Objective: To ensure adequate access to educational infrastructure by 90% of schools by 2029														
Programme: Education improvement programme														
36. Construction of 2No. 6-Unit Classroom Block Primary schools	Akom, Esaase,						1,200,000.00		1,200,000.00		✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
37. Construction of 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Block Junior High Schools	Owusu Korkor Tetrem, Ahenkro D/A								1,500,000.00		✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
38. Construction of 1No. 12-Units Classroom blocks for Afigyaman SHS	Kyekyewere						2,300,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
39. Construction of 1No. 12-Units Classroom blocks for St. Michael's SHS	Ahenkro						2,300,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
40. Construction of 1No. 12-Units Classroom blocks for Afigya SHTS	Kyerekrom						2,300,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
41. Construction of 1No. 12-Seater WC Toilet at Osei Tutu II SHS	Tetrem						500,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
42. Construction fence wall around school lands to prevent encroachment	Akom and Denase D/A basic schools						300,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
43. Construction of 3No. 6-Seater WC Toilet for PIS, Owusu Korkor and Boamang R/C basic schools	Kyekyewere, Boamang Tetrem						750,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
44. Supply and distribution of 1,500No. dual desks and KG furniture for Primary and KG schools	District Wide						1,000,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
45. Supply and distribution of 1,000No. Mono desks for JHS and SHS	District Wide						700,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
46. Construction of 2No. 2-Units KG Blocks	Abidjan Nkwanta, Duaponko								1,500,000.00		✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
47. Construction of 2No. Teachers bungalows	Habitat, Nkwantakese						1,500,000.00		1,500,000.00		✓		District Education Directorate	- Works Dept. - Central Admin
48. Organisation of 'My First Day at School' and Child Protection Programmes in the District	District Wide							11,000.00					District Education Directorate	- Central Admin
49. Provision of bursaries and scholarships to Needy Students to promote especially Girl Child Education in the District	District Wide						500,000.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Central Admin

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
50. Implementation of School Feeding Programme to promote Girl Child Education	District Wide							10,000.00			✓		District Education Directorate	- Central Admin
51. Organisation of sports and cultural activities in the District	District Wide						10,000.00	1,000.00			✓		District Education Directorate	- Central Admin
52. Provision of teaching and learning materials for Basic schools	District Wide						60,700.00				✓		District Education Directorate	- Central Admin
53. Implementation of other activities such as: District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC), SPAM/STMIE Clinic, Girl Child Education	District Wide						50,000.00	10,000.00			✓		District Education Directorate	- Central Admin
Sub-Total							13,470,700.00	32000	5,700,000.00					
Objective: Ensure expansion of social intervention programmes by 20% by 2029														
Programme: Vulnerability empowerment programme														
54. Compilation and updating of data on Vulnerability Groups (PWDs and LEAP) for support in areas of income generating activities and protection against abuses	District Wide						66,000.00	5,000.00			✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin.
55. Facilitate provision of social protection and cash support to the vulnerable, excluded and marginalised persons under LEAP and other social interventions	District Wide					10,000.00		5,000.00			✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin.

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
56. Organize Community Education Programme for women and men in Home Management and Domestic Violence	District Wide					10,000.00		10,000.00			✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin. - Ghana Police Service
57. Organize Community Education Programme for women and men in Sexual Violence including rape, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, forced and early marriage	District Wide							10,000.00			✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin. - Ghana Police Service
58. Organize women empowerment and sensitization programmes	District Wide						10,000.00				✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin.
59. Sensitize the general public on the activities of the Birth and Death Department	District Wide							5,000.00			✓		Birth and Death Dept.	- Central Admin.
60. Registration of births and deaths in the district	District Wide							5,000.00			✓		Birth and Death Dept.	- Central Admin. - GHS
Sub-Total						20,000	76,000.00	40,000.00						-
Objective: To ensure that 70% of PWDs fund is invested into income generating ventures by beneficiaries by 2029														
Programme: Vulnerability empowerment programme														
61. Implement Persons With Disabilities activities under Disability Common Fund in the areas of Advocacy, Training in employable skills and Apprenticeship,	District Wide						1,148,943.68	5,000.00			✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin.

Income Generation Activities, Educational Support, Technical Aids, Assistive Devices, Equipment and NHIS registration														
Sub-Total							1,148,943.68	5,000.00						-

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: To ensure that 80% of the population are aware of child right and protection policies by 2029															
Programme: Child protection and empowerment programme															
62. Management of Child Protection Reported Cases and Child Protection Activities in the areas of Child Labour, Child Trafficking, Teenage Pregnancy, Drug Abuses, Child Violence and Abuses, Community Care and Child Rights	District Wide						20,000.00	10,000.00				✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin. - Ghana Police Service
63. Build the capacity of child protection committees	District Wide							40,000.00				✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin. - Ghana Police Service
64. Supervise and monitor activities of Day Care Centres	District Wide							10,000.00				✓		Social Welfare and Community Development (SW&CD)	- Central Admin. - Ghana Police Service
Sub-Total							20,000.00	60,000.00							-
Objective: To ensure 80% awareness of the population on environmental laws and regulations															
Programme: Environmental protection and sustainability programme															

65. Preserve the natural environment through prevention of deforestation and promotion of tree planting	District Wide					10,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00				✓		Forestry Dept.	- Central Admin - NADMO
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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
66. Planting of trees at degraded forestry areas, along river banks and roads	District Wide						10,000.00	10,000.00				✓		Forestry Dept.	- Central Admin - NADMO
67. Regulate activities of sand winning operators to ensure reclamation	District Wide							20,000.00				✓		Forestry Dept.	- Central Admin - NADMO
Sub-Total						10,000.00	15,000.00	40,000.00							
Objective: Improve 40% of deplorable roads by 2029															
Programme: Roads improvement programme															
68. Reshaping of 70km Town and Feeder Roads	District Wide						400,000.00	250,000.00				✓		Works Dept.	- Central Admin
69. Gravelling of Kyekyewere lorry station	Kyekyewere						20,000.00					✓		Works Dept.	- Central Admin
Sub-Total							420,000.00	250,000.00							
Objective: To reduce road accidents and pedestrian knockdowns by 80% by 2029															
Programme: Road safety improvement programme															
70. Organisation of Public Education Programmes on Road Safety related activities in the District	District Wide						20,000.00	10,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	- Ghana Police Service - NADMO - Transport unions - GNFS
71. Facilitate regular weeding clearing of weedy roads shoulders	District Wide							5,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	- Works Dept.
Sub-Total							20,000.00	15,000.00							

Objective: Improve telecommunication network coverage from 81.5% to 92.6% by 2029															
Programme: Telecommunication and ICT improvement programme															
72. Facilitate expansion of telecommunication network coverage	District Wide							10,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	- Works Dept.
Sub-Total								10,000.00							

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: Expand electricity coverage from 84.2% to 88.9% by 2029															
Programme: Electricity expansion programme															
73. Extension of electricity to newly developed sites at the various communities	District Wide						5,000,000.00					✓		Works Dept.	- Central Admin
74. Connect five communities without electricity to the national grid	Oyera, Duaponko, Amponsahkrom, Abidjankrom, Sofialine						5,000,000.00					✓		Works Dept.	- Central Admin
75. Supply and installation of street bulbs including solar street lights for communities without electricity	District Wide						899,232.14					✓		Works Dept.	- Central Admin
Sub-Total							10,899,232.14								
Objective: To improve the number of communities with planning schemes by at least 4 by 2029															
Programme: Human settlement development programme															
76. Prepare District Spatial Development Framework, Structure Plan, and Local Plans	District Wide						80,000.00	5,000.00				✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.

77. Organize Community Education and stakeholder sensitization on land use and development permits	District Wide					15,408.06		23,924.36			✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
78. Organize meetings of Technical Planning Subcommittee and Spatial (Statutory) Planning Committee to approve Building Permits and related Applications	District Wide						38,800.00	50,000.00			✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
79. Implement activities of Planning and Building Inspectorate Unit (Development Control)	District Wide							20,000.00			✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
80. Provide horticultural and landscaping services in the district	Public Spaces							5,000.00			✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
81. Implement other Physical Planning Department activities (Street Naming, Property Address, and GIS Related activities)	District Wide					23,000.00	40,000.00	5,000.00			✓		Physical Planning Dept.	- Central Admin - Works Dept.
Sub-Total						38,408.06	158,800.00	108,924.36						

Objective: To ensure rehabilitation and maintenance of at least 2 public infrastructure annually by 2029

Programme: Operation and maintenance programme

82. Maintenance of street lights	District Wide						50,000.00				✓		Works Dept.	- GES - Central Admin
83. Rehabilitation Of Adukro D/A School Block	Adukro						150,000.00				✓		Works Dept.	- Central Admin

84. Rehabilitation of Oyera school block	Oyera						50,000.00					✓		Works Dept.	- GES - Central Admin
85. Repairs and maintenance of boreholes	District Wide						150,000.00					✓		Works Dept.	- Central Admin
Sub-Total							400,000.00					✓			

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: To achieve 80.0 percent awareness rate in climate change, green economy and mitigation actions by 2029															
Programme: Climate change adaptability and mitigation programme															
86. Organise Sensitisation Programmes on Climate Change and Green Economy to create awareness	District Wide					10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00				✓		Forestry Dept.	- Central Admin - NADMO
87. Collation of data on climate change and disaster prone areas in the District	District Wide							10,000.00				✓		NADMO	- Central Admin
88. Organisation of Public Education on Climate Change and Disaster Prevention and Management	District Wide					10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00				✓		NADMO	- Central Admin
Sub-Total						20,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00							
Objective: To ensure 100% functionality of all sub-district structures by 2029															
Programme: Effective and efficient local governance programme															
89. Provide adequate logistics for effective functioning of sub-district structures	All Area Councils						30,000.00	75,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	Area Councils
90. Ensure effective participation of Unit Committees in Assembly activities	The Unit Committees					10,000.00		25,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	Unit Committees
91. Build the capacity of sub-district structures	Area Councils, Unit Committees							30,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	- Area Councils - Unit Committees

92. Sensitize the public to participate in the activities of the Area Councils	District Wide					10,000.00		10,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	- ISD - SW&CD
93. Facilitate implementation of Area Council Activities	District Wide							30,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	- Area Councils - Unit Committees
Sub-Total						20,000.00	30,000.00	170,000.00						

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: To ensure that projects and programmes implementation are 100% from the DMTDP by 2029														
Programme: Effective and efficient projects and programmes implementation programme														
94. Provision for Self-Help Projects (Building Materials to support community initiated projects)	District Wide						350,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	DPCU
95. Preparation of 2029 Annual Action Plan and Progress Reports, Composite Budget and Reports, Procurement Plan and Updates, DESSAP, and O&M Plan	District Wide						40,000.00	5,000.00			✓		DPCU, Budget Committee, Tender Committee	Central Admin.
96. Preparation of projects through concept notes and environmental impact assessments	District Wide						20,000.00	10,000.00			✓		DPCU	Central Admin.
97. Conduct monitoring and evaluation on projects and programmes implementation	District Wide						100,000.00	20,000.00			✓		DPCU	Central Admin.
Sub-Total							510,000.00	35,000.00						
Objective: Provide adequate office and residential accommodation for staff by 2029														
Programme: Institution and staff strengthening programme														

98. Construction 2No. 2-bedrooms apartments for Senior staff	Boamang						1,500,000.00					✓		Central Admin.	Works Dept.
99. Construction 5No. chamber and hall apartments for junior staff	Boamang						1,700,000.00					✓		Central Admin.	Works Dept.
Sub-Total							3,200,000.00								

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: To ensure efficiency for service delivery by meeting deadlines at 100% by 2029															
Programme: Institution and staff strengthening programme															
100. Organize training workshops to build staffs capacity	Boamang					20,000.00	45,000.00	20,000.00				✓		HR Dept.	Central Admin.
101. Provide office equipment and logistics for departments of the District Assembly	Boamang					30,000.00	200,000.00	10,000.00				✓		HR Dept.	Central Admin.
102. Provision for transfer grants to newly posted staff in the District	Boamang							50,000.00				✓		HR Dept.	Central Admin.
Sub-Total						50,000.00	245,000.00	80,000.00							
Objective: To ensure security by reducing incidence of crime by 80% by 2029															
Programme: Security enhancement programme															
103. Construction of 2No. police posts along roads	Amoako – agona, Adukro – Oyera						300,000.00		300,000.00			✓		Central Admin.	Works Dept.
104. Facilitate posting of more police personnel to the district	District Wide							5,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	District Police Command

105. Facilitate equipping of the Ghana National Fire Service office in the district	Boamang							5,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	District Fire Office
106. Provision of Relief Items for Disaster Victims in the District	District Wide						20,000.00	10,000				✓		NADMO	Central Admin.
107. Implementation of disaster and emergency response activities	District Wide						20,000.00	5,000.00				✓		NADMO	Central Admin.
Sub-Total							340,000.00	25,000.00	300,000.00						

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: To ensure that 80% of the communities in the district are engaged annually on projects and programmes being implemented by 2029															
Programme: Communication and stakeholders engagement programme															
108. Organize Town Hall Meetings, Public Hearings, Stakeholders Forums, Community Engagements	District Wide						30,000.00	50,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	DPCU
109. Publication of Composite Budget, Annual Statement of Accounts, External Audit Reports to Assembly Members and the General Public	District Wide							10,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	DPCU
110. Organize Independence Day Celebration	To be Selected						30,000.00	10,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	
111. Organize Sensitisation Programmes for Economic and Political Empowerment	District Wide						20,000.00	5,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	- ISD - SW&CD
112. Organize General Assembly, Executive Committee, Sub-committees, Public Relations and Complaints Committee (PRCC),	Boamang						50,000.00	100,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	- All Depts. Units, and Agencies

District Security Council and Client Service Unit activities and other related issues														
Sub-Total							130,000.00	175,000.00						

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Projects	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				COST					Activity Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: To establish effective database for budgeting and projects implementation by 2029															
Programme: Effective database establishment programme															
113. Establish database for projects management	District Wide							20,000.00				✓		Central Admin.	DPCU
114. Procure software for revenue collection and management	District Wide							50,000.00				✓		Finance Dept.	Central Admin.
115. Regular collection and analysis of data for planning and budgeting	District Wide							50,000.00				✓		Statistical Dept.	Central Admin
116. Regular update of the DDDP	Boamang							20,000.00				✓		Statistical Dept., Devt. Planning	MIS
Sub-Total								140,000.00							
Grand-Total						188,408.06	45,333,223.31	1,865,924.36	7,500,000.00	500,000.00					

Source: AKNDA, DPCU, 2025

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation arrangements for the DMTDP 2026-2029. Monitoring and Evaluation are essential activities in the plan implementation process. It ensures that the implementation process remains on course and the expected targets and results produced. It is also meant to assist in identification of deviations, causes and the possible solutions to such deviations.

M&E is also a means through which performance and achievements of target and objectives are measured. To deliver this function, M&E employs variety of tools and approaches to measure pre-defined indicators.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects and programmes will be undertaken by a team of stakeholders comprising of DPCU members as lead, sector agencies, community representatives, CSOs, NGOs among others.

Therefore, this Chapter summarizes the approaches and principles as basis for the conduct of Monitoring and Evaluation in the District by the DPCU and DA stakeholders. It discusses the roles of the various stakeholders, the set indicators to measure achievements, and calendar to guide implementation of M&E.

7.1 Institutional Arrangements

To ensure effective implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan, the District Assembly intends to effect a comprehensive institutional and human capacity building for the various stakeholders who will be the vehicle for the implementation of the programmes and projects.

The District Assembly will resource the decentralized departments that are currently in operation in the district through the provision of workshops and seminars, as well as motivation to raise their technical competence and commitment.

The only Area Council, as well as the Unit Committees will also be strengthened and resourced to perform their lawful roles under Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). The Area council is

required to assist the District Assembly at the grassroots and the sub-district levels in the management of the District.

7.2 Administrative Arrangements

The District Assembly will strengthen coordination among the various departments, governmental and non-governmental agencies and also integrate and synthesize their priorities into the District development framework. This will be realized through involvement of stakeholders in project identification, selection and implementation, mid-year plan review workshops, departmental meetings and durbars.

To ensure increased community participation in plan implementation, the District Assembly will work towards enhanced collaboration between the Central Administration and the Traditional Authority. At the local level, the traditional authorities, in collaboration with sub-district structures, play vital roles in the development planning process. Therefore, the Assembly members, Unit Committees, Chiefs, and Opinion Leaders will monitor project implementation and report to the DPCU through the Area Council.

7.3 Stakeholder Analysis on the Implementation of DMTDP 2026-2029

Stakeholder Analysis is an inevitable component in monitoring and evaluation under plan implementation. It provides information on all institutions or groups of individuals with keen interest in the conduct of monitoring and evaluation. Table 7.1 shows all identifiable stakeholders and their roles as well as their interest in the implementation of the District's projects and programmes as outlined in Programme of Action and the Annual Action Plans in the DMTDP 2026-2029.

The stakeholders in Table 7.1 were analysed to know their classifications, needs, interests and responsibilities as well as their involvements in the implementation of the DMTDP from 2026 to 2029. Positively, this has adequately informed the Assembly whom to invite during social accountability programmes through Public Hearings, Town Hall Meetings, Stakeholders Consultative Forums and other forms of Community Engagements. As part of M&E arrangements, stakeholder analysis was used to identify all organisations and groups of people with their interests, roles and responsibilities in the conduct of M&E as captured Table 6.1. In all, 18 stakeholders were identified with 11 representing 61.1 percent classified as Primary Stakeholders and the remaining Seven (7) accounting for 38.9 percent classified as Secondary Stakeholders. This means

more than two-thirds (61.1%) of the stakeholders are strongly in favour for the implementation of the DMTDP 2026-2029.

Table 7.1: Stakeholders Analysis Matrix – Expected Roles of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Classification	Needs/Interests/Responsibility	Involvement in DMTDP Activities
NDPC	Primary	Provides DMTDP Preparation Guidelines and Progress Report Format Support in DMTDP and Progress Report capacity building Provides feedback on DMTDP and Progress Report results Conduct Evaluations	Preparation of DMTDP Guidelines and Progress Report Format Inspection of Projects Dissemination of DMTDP and Progress Report results Organizations of DMTDP and Progress Report training
OHLGS	Primary	Provides Technical assistance Undertake job analysis Management of services	Conducts DMTDP and Progress Report seminars Conducts Evaluation
MLGCRA	Primary	Provides Policy direction Support in Capacity Building in DMTDP Provides guidelines and offer advisory services Generates performance targets	Conducts supervision and project inspection Conducts and participates in evaluations
DACF Secretariat	Primary	Provides Financial Resources Offer Advisory services	Supports in DMTDP seminars Participates in Supervision, Project Inspection and Evaluations Participates in the Dissemination of DMTDP results
RCC	Primary	Provides Technical assistance Conducts capacity building on DMTDP and Progress Report Receive DMTDPs and Progress Reports Provide Feedback on DMTDPs and Progress Reports Disseminate DMTDP and Progress Report results Generates performance targets	Supports in DMTDP and Progress Report preparation Conducts Monitoring and Evaluations Harmonises DMTDP and Progress Reports Organises DMTDP and Progress Report workshops Inspection of projects Participates in data collection
District Assembly	Primary	Preparation of DMTDPs Monitor and Evaluate DMTDPs Produce DMTDP and Progress Reports Disseminate DMTDP and Progress Report results Support in DMTDP and Progress Reports Capacity Building for members of DPCU Use DMTDP and Progress Report to enhance ownership and partnership in local development	DMTDP and Progress Report preparation Participate in DMTDP and Progress Report seminars, meetings and training workshops Undertake periodic monitoring and evaluations Project inspection Disseminate DMTDP and Progress Report results
DPCU	Primary	Needs Assessment Data collection, Collation and Analysis Preparation and Co-ordination of DMTDP and M&E Plan Information Dissemination	Assess the needs of the people in the District Collect, collate and analyse data for Progress Reports Prepare and co-ordinate of DMTDP and Progress Report Implement DMTDP Disseminate DMTDP and Progress Report Results

Decentralised Departments and other Agencies	Primary	Advocacy for intervention Capacity building Implementation of Programmes/Projects Decision making	Data collection Monitoring of on-going Programmes/Projects Evaluation of implemented Projects Disseminate Information
Stakeholders	Classification	Needs/Interests/Responsibility	Involvement in DMTDP Activities
District Sub-structures (ACs, UCs, AMs)	Primary	Data Collection Monitoring Information dissemination	Data Collection Monitoring and evaluation of Programmes/Projects Disseminate results (information)
Member of Parliament	Primary	Support in Decision making Support in programmes and projects with MPs common fund	Undertake project inspection and supervision Support in disseminating DMTDP and Progress Report Provide financial resources
Local Communities and Traditional Authorities	Primary	Offer Advisory services Ensure transparency and accountability Provision of lands and sites for projects	Participates in project inspection Participate in evaluations Participates in Progress Report Town Hall Meetings Participate in dissemination of DMTDP and Progress Report results.
Consultants/Resource Persons	Secondary	Offer Technical assistance	Participate in monitoring Participate in DMTDP and Progress Report meetings. Supports in preparation and revision of Progress Report Participates in evaluations
Political Parties	Secondary	Transparency and Accountability Advocacy Needs assessment	Advocacy role Monitor and Evaluate development projects Disseminate Information
Civil Society Organisations (NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, Youth Associations, CSOs)	Secondary	Offer Advisory Services Ensure transparency and accountability Use DMTDP and Progress Report data and results Disseminate DMTDP and Progress Report results Share development information	Participates in DMTDP and Progress Report meetings Supports in data collection Dissemination of DMTDP and Progress Report results
Religious Bodies	Secondary	Disseminate Information Advocacy	Disseminate Information
Financial Institutions	Secondary	Growth of SMEs	Monitor and Evaluate credit facilities given to individuals and groups in the District
Development Partners	Secondary	Ensure Transparency and accountability Provides Financial and material resources Disseminate M&E results Share development information	Participates in DMTDP and M&E meetings Supports in data collection Dissemination of DMTDP and M&E results Project Supervision and Inspection
Media	Secondary	Ensure Transparency and accountability Demand and use DMTDP and M&E results Demand quality and affordable services Monitor and report on projects and programmes Disseminate DMTDP and M&E results	Participates in DMTDP and M&E meetings Project inspection Dissemination and Communication of DMTDP and M&E results

Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025

7.4 Monitoring Matrix

The overall goal of the 4-year Medium Term Development Plan of Afigya Kwabre North District was set in accordance with the mission statement of the Assembly. The mission therefore states that: ‘To formulate plans and programmes through citizens’ participation for effective mobilization of human, material and financial resources to bring about a qualitative change in the physical environment and the livelihoods of people in the District’.

Indicators are needed for measuring progress while targets are specific, planned level of results expected to be achieved within a specific timeframe. These measurements lead to the stated goal and objectives indicated in the PoA and AAP. The selection of indicators for the Monitoring Matrix was based on the outcome of the stakeholder meeting held with the decentralized departments and other agencies. The National Core and District Specific Indicators were categorised into input, output, outcomes and impact indicators respectively in relation to the District objectives. The *impact* indicator measures the *goal* of the project while the *outcome* indicator measures the *objective* of the projects. Again, the *output* indicator measures the *activities* to be performed on the project and the *input* indicator measures the *financial and human resources* needed for the implementation of the project. These indicators (40 with 24 National Core Indicators and 16 District Specific Indicators) have been disaggregated, where possible, into age, gender, location and among others. Table 7.2 presents the Monitoring Matrix showing the monitoring indicators, baselines and targets of the DMTDP 2026-2029.

Table 7.2: Monitoring Matrix showing Result Framework for Indicators, Baselines and Targets

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT											
Goal:	Improved local economy with sustainable jobs										
Objective	To improve agricultural productivity by 5% and reduce post-harvest losses by 80% by 2029										
Programme	Improvement in agriculture productivity and processing programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029				
1. Total Output in Agricultural Production	Total quantity of selected crops, livestock and poultry and fisheries produced in the district in a given year	Output						By Category: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staple crops • Selected cash cops • Livestock and poultry • Fisheries 	Annually	Agriculture Dept	
A. Staple Crops (Mt)											
i. Maize			11,100	11,152	11,220	11,342	11,451				
ii. Rice (Milled)			910	1,005	1,115	1,231	1,332				
iii. Millet			17,172	17,320	17,441	17,600	17,912				
iv. Sorghum			1,612	1,730	1,812	1,924	2,000				
v. Cassava			64,321	66,432	68,117	70,435	72,512				
vi. Yam			8,245	8,789	9,456	9,985	1,167				
vii. Cocoyam			12,457	12,984	13,232	13,812	14,123				
viii. Plantain			29,245	30,456	31,562	32,612	33,588				
ix. Groundnut			61	65	72	77	80				
x. Cowpea			27,130	28,200	29,000	31,043	32,467				
xi. Soybean			55	62	71	80	88				
B. Selected Cash Crops (Mt)											
xii. Cocoa			18,744	19,456	20,154	20,447	20,857				
xiii. Oil Palm			45	51	55	60	66				
C. Livestock and Poultry (Ct)											
xiv. Cattle			1,204	1,314	1,532	1,810	2,010				
xv. Sheep			2,514	2,987	3,344	3,634	3,943				
xvi. Goat	2,367	2,783	2,945	3,245	3,523						
xvii. Pig	1,927	2,115	2,220	2,456	2,763						
xviii. Poultry	222,893	224,310	226,782	228,465	230,481						
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029				
2. Average Productivity of Selected crop (mt/ha)	Output per hectare of selected crops (mt/ha)	Output						By Category: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staple Crops • Selected Cash Cops 	Annually	Agriculture Dept	
A. Staple Crops (mt/ha)											
i. Maize			4.48	5.2	5.35	5.48	5.52				
ii. Rice (Milled)			2.75	2.84	2.9	3.0	3.1				
iii. Millet			0.32	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.40				
iv. Sorghum			0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15				
v. Cassava	8.41	9.0	9.3	9.45	9.8						

vi. Yam			1.15	1.17	1.21	1.24	1.25			
vii. Cocoyam			2.5	2.52	2.55	2.57	2.65			
viii. Plantain			7.0	7.25	7.43	7.54	7.6			
ix. Groundnut			0.48	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.53			
x. Cowpea			1.05	1.08	1.12	1.17	1.19			
xi. Soybean			0.30	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32			
B. Selected Cash Crops (Mt/ha)										
xii. Cocoa			12.0	12.06	12.08	12.1	12.14			
xiii. Oil Palm			8.12	8.15	8.17	8.18	8.19			
Goal	Improved local economy with sustainable jobs									
Objective	To train and support 100 youths to start and expand their enterprises by 2029									
Programme	Local Economic Development Programme									
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
3. Number of New Industries Established	Count of new establishments within the district for purposes of producing goods and services. The scope covers all sectors of the economy.	Output						By Sector: • Agriculture • Industry • Service	Annually	Trade, Tourism and Industry Dept
Agriculture			1	1	1	1	1			
Industry			1	1	1	1	1			
Service			1	1	1	1	1			
4. Number of New Jobs Created	Count of formal sector jobs created per annum with aggregation at sectoral level	Output						By Sector: • Agriculture • Industry • Service	Quarterly	Trade, Tourism and Industry Dept
Agriculture			1,150	1,160	1,170	1,180	1,190			
Industry			150	155	158	162	165			
Service			270	275	280	285	290			
Goal	Improved local economy with sustainable jobs									
Objective	To improve IGF by 40% by December 2029									
Programme	Revenue improvement programme									
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
5. Percentage Change of Internally Generated Funds Growth	The difference of current year IGF over the previous year expressed as a percentage	Output	50%	≥50.0%	≥52.0%	≥54.0%	≥56.0%	By Aggregation: • Property Rate, Fees, Licence, Rate, Fines	Quarterly	Finance Dept
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
Goal:	Improved social wellbeing of all people in the district especially children and the vulnerable									
Objective	To ensure adequate access to educational infrastructure by 90% of schools by 2029									
Programme	Education improvement programme									
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
6. Net Enrolment Ratio	Net enrolment ratio is the number of boys and girls of the school age of a particular level of education (KG/Primary/JHS) that are	Outcome						By School Type: • Kindergarten	Termly	Education, Youth and Sports Dept
Kindergarten			75.70%	≥80.0%	≥84.5%	≥87.5%	≥90.5%			
Primary			80.80%	≥84.0%	≥87.0%	≥90.0%	≥94.0%			

JHS	enrolled in that level of education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group		65.10%	≥68.0%	≥72.0%	≥75.0%	≥80.0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary JHS 		
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
7. Gender Parity Index	Total number of girls at all levels as a ratio of total number of boys at all levels (KG, Primary, JHS, SHS)	Output						By School Type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kindergarten Primary JHS SHS 	Termly	Education, Youth and Sports Dept
Kindergarten			1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00			
Primary			0.95	0.96	0.97	0.98	1.00			
JHS			0.93	0.95	0.97	0.98	1.00			
SHS			0.90	0.92	0.94	0.95	1.00			
8. Completion Rate	Ratio of the total number of pupils/ students (girls and boys) enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education (Primary 6, JHS 3), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education	Output						By School Level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary JHS SHS 	Annually	Education, Youth and Sports Dept
Primary			80.5%	≥85.10%	≥88.90%	≥92.50%	≥95.30%			
JHS			75.50%	≥80.20%	≥84.50%	≥88.50%	≥91.20%			
SHS			80.50%	≥83.5%	≥85.8%	≥87.0%	≥89.10%			
9. Pass Rate	Count of final exams takers (girls and boys) who passed a particular exam over a total count of final exam takers in that same exams expressed as a percentage	Outcome						By School Level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> JHS SHS 	Annually	Education, Youth and Sports Dept
JHS			80%	≥85.0%	≥87.0%	≥90.0%	≥92.0%			
SHS			70.5%	≥75.0%	≥78.0%	≥80.0%	≥81.0%			
Goal	Improved social wellbeing of all people in the district especially children and the vulnerable									
Objective	Ensure easy access to quality health care and services by 80% of the population by 2029									
Programme	Health improvement programme									
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
10. Proportion of Health Facilities that are functional	Measures the number of health facilities that are registered and in operation for purposes of providing health care services to the general public expressed as a percentage of completed health facilities.	Output						By Type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHPS Compound Clinic Health Centre Hospital 	Annually	Health Dept/ Works Dept
CHPS Compound			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Clinic			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Health Centre			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Hospital			0	0	100%	100%	100%			
11. Proportion of the Population with valid NHIS card	The population with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of total District population	Output						By Type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Indigents Informal Aged Under 18 Years Pregnant Women 	Monthly	NHIS
Total Indigents			68.0%	≥70.5%	≥72.0%	≥75.0%	≥77.0%			
Informal			45.0%	≥47.0%	≥48.0%	≥50.0%	≥55.0%			
Aged			66.0%	≥68.0%	≥70.0%	≥72.0%	≥74.0%			
Under 18 Years			60.0%	≥63.0%	≥65.0%	≥67.0%	≥70.0%			
Pregnant Women			90.0%	≥93.0%	≥95.0%	≥97.0%	≥100.0%			
Goal	Improved social wellbeing of all people in the district especially children and the vulnerable									
Objective	To ensure adequate potable water coverage to 95% of the population by 2029									
Programme	Potable water improvement programme									
Indicators	Indicator Definition		Baseline	Target				Disaggregation		Responsibility

		Indicator Type	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029		Monitoring Frequency	
12. Percentage of Population with Access to basic drinking Water Services	Share of the district population with access to basic drinking water services expressed as a percentage of total district population	Outcome						By Location: • District • Urban • Rural	Quarterly	Works Dept
District			87.0%	≥88.0%	≥89.0%	≥90.0%	≥91.0%			
Urban			80.0%	≥82.0%	≥85.0%	≥88.0%	≥90.0%			
Rural			70.0%	≥72.0%	≥75.0%	≥77.0%	≥80.0%			
Goal	Improved social wellbeing of all people in the district especially children and the vulnerable									
Objective	To ensure adequate access to sanitation facilities to 80% of the population by 2029									
Programme	Sanitation improvement programme									
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target			Disaggregation		Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
13. Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Sanitation Services	Share of population with access to basic sanitation services including ventilated improved pit latrines, flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, composting toilets etc. expressed as a percentage of total district population	Outcome						By Location: • District • Urban • Rural	Quarterly	Works Dept/ Envt Health Unit
District			75.0%	≥72.0%	≥75.0%	≥77.0%	≥80.0%			
Urban			78.0%	≥80.0%	≥82.0%	≥84.0%	≥86.0%			
Rural			70.0%	≥72.0%	≥74.0%	≥76.0%	≥78.0%			
Goal	Improved social wellbeing of all people in the district especially children and the vulnerable									
Objective	To ensure that 80% of the population are aware of child right and protection policies by 2029									
Programme	Child protection and empowerment programme									
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target			Disaggregation		Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
14. Total number of recorded cases of Child Trafficking and Abuse	Count of recorded cases of child trafficking and child abuse cases in the district	Output						• By Categories • Child Trafficking • Child Abuse • By Gender: • Male • Female	Quarterly	Social Welfare & Comm. Devt Dept
Child Trafficking			0	0	0	0	0			
Male			0	0	0	0	0			
Female			0	0	0	0	0			
Child Abuse			5	≤5	≤5	≤3	≤3			
Male			5	≤3	≤3	≤2	≤2			
Female			5	≤2	≤2	≤1	≤1			
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT										
Goal	Sustainable natural environment and orderly built communities									
Objective:	Improve 40% of deplorable roads by 2029									
Programme:	Roads improvement programme									
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets			Disaggregation		Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
15. Percentage of Road Network in Good Condition	The total km of classified road network in good condition expressed as percentage of total road network	Output						By Location: • Total • Urban Roads	Quarterly	Works Dept, Feeder Road Unit
Total			86.0%	≥88.0%	≥90.0%	≥92.0%	≥94.0%			
Urban Roads			90.0%	≥93.0%	≥94.5%	≥96.0%	≥98.0%			

Feeder Roads			83.0%	≥85.0%	≥87.0%	≥90.0%	≥93.0%	• Feeder Road		
Goal	Sustainable natural environment and orderly built communities									
Objective	Expand electricity coverage from 84.2% to 88.9% by 2029									
Programme	Electricity expansion programme									
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
16. Percentage of Communities Covered by Electricity	The number of communities in the district connected to the national grid divided by total number of communities in the district expressed as a percentage	Output						By Location: • District • Urban • Rural	Annually	Works Dept
District			90.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
Urban			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
Rural			80%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT										
Goal:	Transparent and efficient decentralized local governance									
Objective:	To ensure security by reducing incidence of crime by 80% by 2029									
Programme:	Security enhancement programme									
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
17. Reported Cases of Crime	Count of reported cases of major crimes including rape, armed robbery, defilement, and murder recorded by Ghana Police in a given year	Output						By Type: • Rape • Defilement • Armed Robbery • Murder • Other Major Crime	Quarterly	Police Service
Rape			3	0	0	0	0			
Defilement			2	0	0	0	0			
Armed Robbery			4	0	0	0	0			
Murder			2	0	0	0	0			
Other Major Crime			1	0	0	0	0			
DISTRICT CORE INDICATORS										
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Goal:	Improved local economy with sustainable jobs									
Objective:	To improve agricultural productivity by 5% and reduce post-harvest losses by 80% by 2029									
Programme:	Improvement in agriculture productivity and processing programme									
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
18. Number of Seedlings Supplied to Farmers under PERD	Total number of seedlings supplied to farmers under the flagship agriculture programme of PERD	Output						By Type: • Oil Palm • Coconut • Cocoa	Annually	Agriculture Dept
Oil Palm			2,000	≥3,000	≥3,500	≥4,000	≥4,500			
Coconut			10,000	≥15,000	≥20,000	≥25,000	≥30,000			
Coconut			60,000	≥65,000	≥70,000	≥75,000	≥80,000			
Goal:	Improved local economy with sustainable jobs									
Objective:	To increase the number of market infrastructure from 7 to 9 by 2029									
Programme:	Market infrastructure expansion programme									
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			

19. Number of Modern Markets developed	This record the total number of new market established or constructed in the District in a given year	Output						By Type: • Modern Market • Satellite Market	Annually	Trade, Tourism and Industry Dept
Modern Market			1	≥1	≥1	≥1	≥1			
Satellite Markets			0	≥1	≥1	≥1	≥1			
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
Goal:	Improved social wellbeing of all people in the district especially children and the vulnerable									
Objective:	To achieve 95.0 percent awareness rate of knowledge of HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections by 2029									
Programme:	Health improvement programme									
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
20. HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate	Percentage of people in the population living with HIV	Outcome	0.08%	≤0.05%	≤0.04%	≤0.03%	≤0.01%	By Aggregation: • Totality	Quarterly	Health Dept
Goal:	Improved social wellbeing of all people in the district especially children and the vulnerable									
Objective:	To ensure that 70% of PWDs fund is invested into income generating ventures by beneficiaries by 2029									
Programme:	Vulnerability empowerment programme									
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
21. Proportion of Persons With Disabilities who are provided with needed Resources and Technologies	Count of number of persons with disabilities receiving needed resource and assistive technologies divided by total registered PWDs in the District as a percentage	Output						By Sex: • Males • Females	Quarterly	Social Welfare & Comm. Devt Dept
District			55.0%	≥57.0%	≥59.0%	≥61%	≥64.0%			
Male			56.0%	≥58.0%	≥60.0%	≥62.0%	≥64.0%			
Female			52.0%	≥54.0%	≥56.0%	≥58.0%	≥60.0%			
Goal:	Improved social wellbeing of all people in the district especially children and the vulnerable									
Objective:	Ensure easy access to quality health care and services by 80% of the population by 2029									
Programme:	Health Improvement Programme									
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
22. Proportion of Children immunized	The population of children (0-5 years) immunized, expressed as a percentage of total children population between 0-5 years	Outcome						By Sex: • District • Boy • Girl	Annually	Social Welfare & Comm. Devt Dept
District			65.0%	≥70.5%	≥75.0	≥80.0%	≥85.0%			
Boy			70.0%	≥75.0%	≥80.0%	≥85.0%	≥90.0%			
Girl			60.0%	≥65.0%	≥70.0%	≥75.0%	≥80.0%			
23. Percentage of School Children with valid NHIS Card	The population of school children with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of total school children population	Output						By Sex: • District • Boy • Girl	Quarterly	Social Welfare & Comm. Devt Dept
District			14.5%	≥16.5%	≥18.5%	≥20.5%	≥22.5%			
Boy			16.0%	≥18.0%	≥20.0%	≥22.0%	≥24.0%			
Girl			15.0%	≥16.0%	≥18.0%	≥20.0%	≥22.0%			

ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT										
Goal:	Sustainable natural environment and orderly built communities									
Objective:	To achieve 80.0 percent awareness rate in climate change, green economy and mitigation actions by 2029									
Programme:	Climate change adaptability and mitigation programme									
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
24. Percentage of Communities trained in Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies	The proportion of communities with climate change mitigation and adaptation measures as related to agriculture, human health and settlement, biodiversity, water resources and wetlands etc., expressed as a percentage of total communities	Output						By Location: • District • Urban • Rural	Quarterly	Natural Resource Conservation and Management Dept
District			90.0%	≥94.0%	≥96.0%	≥98.0%	100.0%			
Urban			85.0%	≥95.0%	≥96.0%	≥98.0%	100.0%			
Rural			80.0%	≥85.0%	≥90.0%	≥96.0%	100.0%			
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT										
Goal:	Transparent and efficient decentralized local governance									
Objective:	To ensure 100% functionality of all sub-district structures by 2029									
Programme:	Effective and efficient local governance programme									
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
25. Proportion of Area Council performing their roles	Count of Area Councils functioning expressed as percentage to Total Number of Area Councils.	Output	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	By Aggregation: • Area Council Capitals	Annually	Central Adm.
Goal:	Transparent and efficient decentralized local governance									
Objective:	To ensure efficiency for service delivery by meeting deadlines at 100% by 2029									
Programme:	Institution and staff strengthening programme									
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
26. Percentage of Staff trained under capacity building programmes	The ratio of trained staff in all Departments/Units to the total staff in all the Departments/ Units	Outcome						By Sex: • District • Male • Female	Quarterly	Finance Dept
District			70.0%	≥73.0%	≥78.0%	≥83.0%	≥85.0%			
Male			65.0%	≥70.0%	≥75.0%	≥80.0%	≥85.0%			
Female			60.4%	≥65.0%	≥70.0%	≥75.0%	≥85.0%			

Source: DPCU-AKND, 2025.

7.5 Evaluation Arrangement of DMTDP 2026-2029

Evaluation plays a vital role in the life of every project implementation as the feedback always determines the success or failure of the project. This means that Evaluation is key in improving decision making and providing insights for effective programme and project design and implementation. Therefore, the evaluation of the achievements of the DMTDP will be carried out periodically as indicated in the M&E work plan and budget (see Table 6.3). This will be performed by DPCU with support from other collaborating Agencies and Stakeholders.

The procedure for the evaluation will involve scrutinizing the status-quo reports and the analyzed data from both primary and secondary sources and comparing them with appraisal reports during and after programmes/projects implementation under the DMTDP 2026-2029. In order to inform evidence-based decision-making in achieving the DMTDP goals, Ex-ante, Mid-term and Terminal evaluations of the DMTDP will be conducted by DPCU and/or appoint independent consultants. The DPCU will evaluate each project before and after completion to ascertain if the intervention achieved its original objectives and assess the overall changes caused by the intervention. The DPCU will, in furtherance, examine the relevance and effectiveness of the development projects and activities with reference to the objectives of the DMTDP. These evaluations will improve decision-making and provide insights for effective project designs and implementations. Table 6.5 presents the evaluation arrangement that will be conducted within the implementation period of the plan.

Table 7.3: Evaluation Arrangement of DMTDP 2026-2029

Type of Evaluation	Evaluation Arrangement
Ex-Ante Evaluation	The ex-ante evaluation will be conducted before the implementation of projects and activities in the DMTDP 2026-2029. This will be carried out through Feasibility Studies, preparation of concept notes, Needs Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) before the implementation of any projects and activities in the plan. The evaluation will be done by DPCU and other stakeholders identified in the District. This will help to achieve the intended purpose upon which the projects and activities will be implemented in the District. In addition, the ex-ante evaluation of the DMTDP, 2026-2029 is based on the performance review of the DMTDP 2022-2025.
Mid-Term Evaluation	The mid-term evaluation will be conducted half-way into the implementation of the plan. This evaluation will be carried out to consider the performance and first outputs of the implementation and to propose modifications where necessary. The evaluation will be done by DPCU and other stakeholders identified in the District. This will help to track the progress of the implementation of the AAPs in the District. The mid-term evaluation of the DMTDP 2026-2029 will start from 15 th January, 2028 to 25 th February, 2028.

Final or Terminal Evaluation	This evaluation will be carried out to assess the achievements made under the implementation of the programmes and projects from the DMTDP 2026-2029. The evaluation will be done by DPCU and other stakeholders identified in the District. The results from the final evaluation will be used to inform decision in the subsequent DMTDP 2030-2033. The Terminal Evaluation of the DMTDP 2026-2029 will start from 15 th January, 2029 to 30 th June, 2029, which will serve as the baseline of the performance review of the DMTDP 2030-2033.
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Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025

7.5.1 Evaluation Framework of DMTDP 2026-2029

The Evaluation Framework is an evaluation work plan that shows the components that help to develop the most appropriate work plan for conducting an evaluation. It helps to translate the key issues of the evaluation, the main evaluation questions and sub-questions that must be addressed as well as the indicators and methods to be used for data collection and analysis. Table 6.6 shows the framework for the arrangement of the evaluation of the DMTDP 2026-2029.

Table 7.4: Evaluation Framework of DMTDP 2022-2025

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the primary activities of the programme/project? • Where is the programme/ project implemented? • Who are the beneficiaries? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What were the benefits of the programme/project? 	Qualitative and Qualitative	Primary and Secondary	Survey, Questionnaire
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were resources efficiently used? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did the programme/ project end earlier than expected? • Was less resources used to achieve the aims? • How can service delivery be improved next time? 	Qualitative and Qualitative	Primary and Secondary	Survey, Questionnaire
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did the programme/project achieve its objectives? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In what way can we improve upon the allocation of resources in the District? 	Qualitative and Qualitative	Primary and Secondary	Focus Group Discussions
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What were the effects of the programme/project? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did the programme/project contribute to reducing poverty in the community? • How has the programme/ project improved the quality of life of community members? 	Qualitative and Qualitative	Primary and Secondary	Survey, Observation, Focus Group Discussion
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent did the programme reflect lessons learned from the past similar programmes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are community members able to manage the project after it has been phased off? 	Qualitative and Qualitative	Primary and Secondary	Survey, Observation, Focus Group Discussion

Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025

7.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation processes (NDPC, 2018). This common practice will involve all stakeholders in the selection of indicators, data collection and analysis, implementation of the findings and dissemination of the results through Stakeholders Analysis.

The DPCU and other project staff will involve the relevant Sector Departments and Agencies, the private sector, beneficiary communities as well as the sub-structures in tracking the progress of projects implementation and evaluation. This is likely to intensify community participation and ownership of facilities provided in each of the communities. To achieve PM&E, the DPCU will adopt the following PM&E arrangement as presented in Table 6.7.

Table 7.5: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement for Implementation of DMTDP

PM&E Approaches to be Used	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement
Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)	This will consist of a range of largely qualitative and flexible techniques employed by key stakeholders to monitor and/or evaluate programme performance. The DPCU techniques will comprise a range of visualization, interviewing and group work methods. These techniques will have proven valuable in enabling people to express their views and share information in the District. This will involve the use of Town Hall Meetings and Community Durbars to present the performance of the District using Public Financial Management (PFM) Template.
Citizen Report Card (CRC)	This approach will be used to obtain summative feedback from citizens on the performance of government, service providers or programmes or projects to form the basis for joint reflection and correction among key stakeholders. This will seeks to discover weak processes in service delivery, poor services and areas of dissatisfaction to form the basis for community mobilization for demand for improvement and ultimately the adoption of administrative reform for improved performance. This will involve the use of Evaluation Forms at Town Hall Meetings and Community Durbars to collate citizens feedback from the services rendered by the District to the public.
Community Score Card (CSC)	This approach will be used for Focus Group Discussions to collect data from community members and analyze it with the main objective of influencing the quality, efficiency and accountability with which programmes and projects are provided at the community level. This will help to ensure immediate feedback mechanism for successful implementation of programmes and projects in the District. This will be carried out through site meetings, site possessions, commissioning of projects and launching of programmes. This will make Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Opinion Leaders, Contractors and other key stakeholders to partake fully in the planning,

	implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes/projects to be executed in various communities in the District.
Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)	This approach will use quantitative exercises to trace the flow of resources from the origin to the destination and determine the location and scale of anomaly. This will help to highlight not only the use and abuse of resources but also give insights into the concepts of cost efficiency and accountability. This will enable the DPCU and other stakeholders to track the use of resources to finance programmes, projects and activities in the DMTDP in order to ensure value for money in project financing and management in the District. This will involve the use of Town Hall Meetings and Community Durbars to present the performance of the District using Public Financial Management (PFM) Template.

Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025

7.7 Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar

Having defined the various indicators for performance assessment and M&E approaches to be used, it then becomes necessary to develop an M&E calendar to guide implementation of the M&E plan. The Table 7.6 below presents the M&E calendar for implementation of the intended M&E activities.

7.8 Knowledge Management and Learning (KML)

The concept of knowledge management and learning has become critical in development planning to ensure sustainability and continuous improvements. It is used in enhancing planning, decision-making, implementation, and reporting processes. Learning is about drawing lessons from past experiences to improve current and future planning. Learning also ensures that mistakes are not repeated and successes are scaled up. Therefore, to ensure knowledge management and learning in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of this and future plans, a number of activities have been planned for implementation as presented in appendixes III and IV.

Table 7.6: Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar

Activities	Time Frame (Date)				Stakeholder (Actors)
	Year 1 2026	Year 2 2027	Year 3 2028	Year 4 2029	
1. Quarterly Monitoring Exercises	March, June, Sept. & Dec.	March, June, Sept. & Dec.	March, June, Sept. & Dec.	March, June, Sept. & Dec.	DPCU
2. Quarterly Review Meetings	1 st Thursday of April, July, Oct of 2026 & 2 nd Thursday of Jan. 2027	1 st Thursday of April, July, Oct of 2027 & 2 nd Thursday of Jan. 2028	1 st Thursday of April, July, Oct of 2028 & 2 nd Thursday of Jan. 2029	1 st Thursday of April, July, Oct of 2029 & 2 nd Thursday of Jan. 2030	DPCU
3. Quarterly Progress Report Preparation and Dissemination	By April 30 th , July 31 st , Oct 31 st , 2026 and Jan 31 st 2027	By April 30 th , July 31 st , Oct 31 st , 2027 and Jan 31 st 2028	By April 30 th , July 31 st , Oct 31 st , 2028 and Jan 31 st 2029	By April 30 th , July 31 st , Oct 31 st , 2029 and Jan 31 st 2030	DPCU
4. Mid-Year Review Workshop	By July 2026	By July 2027	By July 2028	By July 2029	DPCU, Other Stakeholders
5. Annual Performance Review Workshop	January 2026	January 2027	January 2028	January 2029	DPCU, Other Partners
6. Annual Progress Report Preparation and Dissemination	By January 2027	By January 2028	By January 2029	By January 2030	DPCU
7. Outcome and Impacts Evaluations on Selected projects/programmes	End of Year	End of Year	End of Year	End of Year	DPCU

Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025

CHAPTER EIGHT

DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the communication arrangements for the DMTDP 2026-2029. Effective communication is essential for the successful implementation of the DMTDP (2026-2029). This communication strategy seeks to ensure clarity, inclusiveness, transparency, accountability, and citizen participation throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the district's development priorities.

The strategy aligns with:

- National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) guidelines.
- Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936)
- Government's decentralisation and participatory development frameworks

The overall goal of the communication strategy is to ensure timely, accurate, and participatory communication between the Assembly, stakeholders, and citizens to enhance awareness, ownership, and support for the implementation of the DMTDP 2026-2029. The specific objectives this communication strategy seeks to achieve are as follows:

- Improve public awareness and understanding of DMTDP policies, programmes and projects.
- Promote citizen participation in decision-making, monitoring, and feedback processes.
- Strengthen the internal communication systems of the District Assembly for efficient service delivery.
- Build trust and transparency through continuous dissemination of project progress and results.

The targeted audiences for this communication strategy are at three levels. These are stated below

- Primary audiences which include community members, households, traditional authorities, Assembly members, social groups (youth, women associations, PWDs groups), farmers, trade associations, schools, teachers, parent teacher associations and religious institutions.
- Secondary Audiences consist of District Departments, Units, NGOs/CSOs, CBOs, Private Sector Operators, Development partners, RCC, and the media.

- Internal Stakeholders which include DCE, DCD, DPCU, Heads of Departments/Units, Area councils and Unit Committees, Staff of the Assembly.

➤ **Scope of the Communication Message**

Since the DMTDP 2026-2029 is built on community priorities and aims to improve livelihoods through inclusive, transparent, and accountable development, the key communication messages will be communicated to the citizen taken into consideration the four development dimensions. Multiple communication channels will be used in order to reach diverse audiences. Approaches include;

- Participatory approaches
- Mass Media approaches
- Interpersonal/Traditional Channels
- Digital& Online Channels
- Print Communications.

8.1 Communication Strategy for DMTDP 2026-2029

This section embodies the communication strategies developed by the District in the preparation and implementation of the DMTDP. This is to make the DMTDP more practicable and realistic to all Stakeholders to gain their support for the implementation of the projects and activities. Communication is the method of spreading and exchanging information, knowledge and others, using different means and media to reach people. This is an essential tool for creating and sustaining the demand for M&E results and moving relevant stakeholders to action.

However, before communicating the findings, the draft findings will be discussed with the stakeholders in order to get feedback on accuracy, reach joint conclusions and agree on next steps. The sharing and soliciting feedback on the content of reports and views of other stakeholders will increase accountability and transparency. Once the findings are agreed, the DPCU will communicate and forward the final findings in Annual Progress Reports and Quarterly Progress Reports through the RCC to NDPC, MDAs and other stakeholders. Table 8.1 presents the District Communication Strategy for the implementation of the DMTDP 2026-2029. For effective implementation of the strategy, it will cost the Assembly **Two Hundred and Eleven Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢211,000.00).**

Table 8.1: District Dissemination and Communication Strategy for 2026-2029

Activity	Purpose/Objective	Target Audience	Key Message	Means/Tools of Communication	Indicator	Timeframe	Responsibility	Budget (GH¢)
1. Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP 2026-2029	General public	Overview of DMTDP, rights and roles of the citizenry.	Community Durbars, Tours, Fish FM, flyers ,mobile van.	16No. of Programs	Quarterly	DPCU, ISD and Other Stakeholders	32,000.00
2. Visitation to chief of Communities and Area Councils	To collate data from the Communities and Area Councils	Traditional Authorities, Assembly, Unit Committee members.	Priority programmes and projects, roles in development with focus on the Development dimensions.	Courtesy calls, palace meetings	4No. of Data Coll. Exercise	Annually	DCE/DCD/DPCU	20,000.00
3. Meeting with Youth groups	To update on the status of implementation in order for the youth to appreciate the DMTDP	Youth group and other social groups	Participate in governance	Social media, youth forum	12No. of Programs	Periodically	DPCU, and Other Stakeholders	24,000.00
4. Meetings with NGOs/CSOs	To call for their involvement in the plan implementation	NGOs/CSOs	Collaboration and alignment.	Stakeholder Platforms,newsletters	2No. Meetings	At least twice a year	DCE/DCD/DPCU	5,000.00
5. DPCU/ISCC Meetings	To inform the DPCU members concerning projects and the progress made within the quarter.	DPCU Members and other heads of departments	Performance updates.	Meetings and Memos	4No. Meetings	Quarterly	DCE/DCD, DPCU and Other Stakeholders	40,000.00
6. Community engagement	To report to Assembly members on progress made on the DMTDP and other events	Assembly Members	Community mobilisation	Briefings, Whatsapp groups	12No. Meetings	Monthly	Presiding Member	20,000.00
7. Weekly, monthly meetings	To engage religious bodies, youth groups, women groups, farmers groups, NGOs, CBOs, CSOs and other community groups	Group Members	Public Education of Revenue Mobilisation	Group Meetings, Worship Meetings and NGOs Meetings	20No. Meetings	Meeting Days	DDCC and Other Stakeholders	40,000.00
8. E-government	To post the District goals, programmes and projects reports on the District website	General Public, Development Partners	DMTDP Preparation and Implement.	District Website (www.aknda.gov.gh) and other social media such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter	48No. Monthly Posts	Weekly events	DDCC and Other Stakeholders	20,000.00
9. Yearly Posting	To issue the DMTDP 2026-2029 to Development Partners for collaboration in projects implementation	NGOs, CSO, and International Organisations	Appeal for Funds and Support for DMTDP, 2026-2029	E-mails, District Website and other social media such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter	48No. Monthly Post	Annually	DDCC and Other Stakeholders	10,000.00
Grand Total								211,000.00

Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025

REFERENCES

Local Governance Act, 2016, (Act 936)

National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480)

National Development Planning (System) Regulations 2016, L.I. 2232

National Development Planning Commission (2014), National Monitoring and Evaluation Manual

National Development Planning Commission Guidelines for preparing 2026-2029 medium-term Development plans

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX I:

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, BOAMANG, ASHANTI REGION

REPORT OF FIRST PUBLIC HEARING ORGANIZED AT KYEKYEWERE ON THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP 2026-2029)

1.0 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Stakeholders' participation in modern day planning is very crucial for successful plan preparation and implementation. It is in the light of this that the Development Planning System in Ghana, recognizes community participation as an integral part of effective development planning at all levels in the society.

In pursuance of this objective, the Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly based on the provisions stipulated in the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 Act 480 and the Guidelines for Preparation of MTDP issued by NDPC organized and conducted the first public hearing for the DMTDP 2026-2029.

2.0 THE PURPOSE OF THE PUBLIC HEARING

The main purpose of this Public Hearing was to present the results of the situation analysis or current level of development of the district. Besides, it was to present the identified development issues that come out of the profiling for validation. It was conducted immediately after the completion of the data collection and analysis processes to examine the current situation and development gaps/problems of the District.

3.0 DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME

Venue: Pentecost Church Auditorium, Kyekyewere

Date: Tuesday, 22nd April, 2025

Medium of invitation and notices: Letters and local information centres

Identifiable representations at hearing:

- i. Traditional Leaders,
- ii. Opinion Leaders,
- iii. Religious Leaders,
- iv. Departments of the Assembly,
- v. Assembly Members,
- vi. NGO,

- vii. Area Council Members,
- viii. Unit Committee Members,
- ix. Political Parties representatives,
- x. Farmers
- xi. Traders,
- xii. SMEs,
- xiii. PWDs,
- xiv. Women groups, etc

Total number of persons who participated in the Public Hearing: 115 comprising of 77 males and 38 females.

Language used at the Hearing: Twi (major) and English (minor)

4.0 THE DISCUSSIONS AT THE PUBLIC HEARING

The discussions centered on the highlights of the conclusions and implications of the current situation after performance review and profiling of District. Therefore, the DPCU facilitated by the Development Planning Officer presented the results of inputs collected from the various Communities and Departments of the Assembly to the participants for comments, contributions and suggestions.

The facilitators sensitized the people on major development issues in the District and also solicited their views and proposals on what the plan should include in terms of priority programmes, projects and activities to solve the identified development issues during the plan period.

5.0 MAJOR ISSUES AT THE PUBLIC HEARING (in order of importance)

1. The participants were complaining that the Assembly periodically comes for their inputs into the Plan but they fail to implement them.
2. Suggestion was made that the Assembly should ensure fair distribution of development across the various communities in the District.
3. Concerns were also raised on the inaction of the Assembly to maintain its projects especially roads to ensure that they are in good shape.

6.0 MAIN CONTROVERSIES AND MAJOR AREAS OF COMPLAINTS

There was no major issue of controversy. However, the Assembly presented the difficulty of mobilizing funds for implementation of its planned projects and programmes. Therefore, the participants were entreated to support the Assembly in generating revenue locally to promote development.




GENERAL LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION

Generally, the level of participation can be described as good considering the category of individuals, groups, and cross-section of the district's development stakeholders/partners who attended the Hearing. Besides, the participation in terms of contribution to discussions was very commendable.

However, the only issue that needs to be addressed is the small number of women who participated in this important exercise. It is expected that more women will be encouraged to take part in the subsequent public hearings of the District.

Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

Signature of:

- 1. DCE:  HON. EMMANUEL JACKSON AGUMAH
- 2. DCD:  ANTHONY AMATEY HAIJOUR
- 3. District Planning Officer:  KILFRED AMPONG

APPENDIX II

APPENDIX II:

AFIGYA KWABRE NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, BOAMANG, ASHANTI REGION

REPORT OF SECOND PUBLIC HEARING ORGANIZED AT BOAMANG ON THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP 2025-2029)

1.0 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Stakeholders' participation in modern day planning is very crucial for successful plan preparation and implementation. It is in the light of this that the Development Planning System in Ghana, recognizes community participation as an integral part of effective development planning at all levels in the society.

In pursuance of this objective, the Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly based on the provisions stipulated in the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 Act 480 and the Guidelines for Preparation of MTDP issued by NDPC organized and conducted the second public hearing for the DMTDP 2026-2029.

2.0 THE PURPOSE OF THE PUBLIC HEARING

The main purpose of this Public Hearing was to present the planned programmes and projects that have been prioritized for implementation as Programme of Action (PoA) and the Annual Action Plans to the stakeholders and the general public for comments and discussions. It was conducted after the completion of the formulated Programme of Action and the preparation of the Annual Action Plans.

3.0 DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME

Venue: Baptist Church Auditorium, Boamang

Date: Tuesday, 25th November, 2025.

Medium of invitation and notices: Letters and local information centres

Identifiable representations at hearing:

- xv. Traditional Leaders,
- xvi. Opinion Leaders,
- xvii. Religious Leaders,
- xviii. Departments of the Assembly and Public Agencies,
- xix. Assembly Members,
- xx. NGOs and CBOs,

- xxi. Area Council Members,
- xxii. Unit Committee Members,
- xxiii. Political Parties representatives,
- xxiv. Private Sector Organizations,
- xxv. Farmers
- xxvi. Traders,
- xxvii. SMEs,
- xxviii. PWDs,
- xxix. Women groups, etc

Total number of persons who participated in the Public Hearing: 135 comprising of 89 males and 47 females.

Language used at the Hearing: Twi (major) and English (minor)

4.0 THE DISCUSSIONS AT THE PUBLIC HEARING

The discussions centered on the projects and programmes and their implications for development of the District. DPCU facilitated by the Development Planning Officer led the presentation of the DMTDP to the participants for comments, contributions and suggestions.

The participants were guided on major development issues in the District and therefore the need to resolve them through the planned projects and programmes. However, participants were also given the opportunity to come out with their views and proposals on what the plan should include in terms of priority programmes, projects and activities to solve the prioritized development issues.

5.0 MAJOR ISSUES AT THE PUBLIC HEARING (in order of importance)

1. Major project of concern to almost all the communities and participants was extension of electricity to newly developed areas within the various communities.
2. Concerns were raised about the inability of the Assembly to implement its planned activities over the years.
3. Suggestion was made that the Assembly should ensure fair distribution of development across the various communities in the District.
4. Concerns were also raised on the inaction of the Assembly to renovate its projects that are not in good shape.

5. Recommendation was also made that the Assembly should be engaging the public frequently on its activities to get the people involved and informed.

6.0 MAIN CONTROVERSIES AND MAJOR AREAS OF COMPLAINTS

There was no major issue of controversy. However, the Assembly presented the difficulty of mobilizing funds for implementation of its planned projects and programmes. Therefore, the participants were entreated to support the Assembly in generating revenue locally to promote development.




GENERAL LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION

Generally, the level of participation can be described as good considering the number of participants and category of individuals, groups, and cross-section of the district's development stakeholders/partners who attended the Hearing. Besides, the participation in terms of contribution to discussions was very commendable.

However, the only issue that needs to be addressed is the small number of women who again participated in this second exercise though there was improvement over the first one. It is expected that more women will be encouraged to take part in the subsequent public hearings of the District.

Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

Signature of:

1. DCE:  HON. EMMANUEL JACKSON AGUMA
2. DCD:  ANTHONY AMATEY HAIDJOUR
3. District Planning Officer:  KILFRED AMPONTENG

APPENDIX III: KNOWLEDGE MAPPING MATRIX

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Data Analysis and presentations	Development Planning Officers, Statistical Officer	Training, manuals	Weak data presentation and analysis for decision making
Projects and programmes evaluation	Development Planning Officers	Training, NDPC M&E Manual	Limited knowledge in project and programme evaluation tools and skills
Project management	Development Planning Officer, Works Engineer	Project files, training, manuals	Weak project management skills affecting projects implementation
Community Action Planning	Development Planning Officers, Social Development Officers	NDPC Planning Guidelines, training	Lack of skills and knowledge of community members to prepare community action plans
Revenue mobilization and improvement	Budget Analyst, Finance Officer, Revenue Superintendent	Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP), Budget Preparation Guidelines	Revenue leakages, weak revenue tracking system
Disaster Prevention and Management	NADMO Officers, Fire Officers	Training, manuals	Limited early warning systems, inadequate risk mapping, and weak emergency response systems
Waste management and environmental sanitation	Environmental Health Officers	Assembly Bye-laws, EPA guidelines, manual, training	Limited environmental awareness and sensitization
Land use planning and development control	Physical Planning Officers, Engineers, Building Inspectors	Physical Planning Department, Works Department, Act 2016 (Act 936), Act 2016 (Act 925)	Inadequate planning schemes, ineffective development control

Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025

APPENDIX IV: COMPETENCY MATRIX FOR LEARNING

Competency	Training Programme	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Data Analysis and Presentations	Training on data analysis and presentations	Performance assessment	Improved data analysis and presentation skills
Monitoring and Evaluation	Training on M&E tools and skills	Performance assessment	Ability to use M&E tools effectively for impact assessment
Project Management	Training on effective project management and implementation	Performance assessment through projects' reports	Improved capacity for effective project management
Community Action Planning	Training workshop for community stakeholders on action planning and prioritization	Performance assessment through community participation	Improved capacity of communities to prioritize and prepare their action plans
Revenue Mobilization and Improvement	Training on effective revenue mobilization and management	Performance assessment	Improved revenue generation and management
Disaster Prevention and Management	Training on effective disaster alert systems and disaster management	Performance assessment, Feedback	Improved disaster prevention, response and management
Environmental Sanitation	Training on effective environmental education and sensitization tools	Feedback, Assessment	Improved environmental hygiene
Spatial Planning and Development Control	Capacity building training on development control	Performance assessment	Improved spatial development in accordance with planning scheme

Source: DPCU-AKNDA, 2025