

FANTEAKWA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, OSINO



2026 – 2029 DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN: “RESETTING GHANA AGENDA - CREATING JOBS, ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY, AND PROMOTING SHARED PROSPERITY”

**PREPARED BY THE:
DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT
FANTEAKWA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

APRIL 2025

FOREWORD

The Medium-Term Development Plan is a strategic document that outlines our vision and priorities for the next four years.

The 2026-2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan is the seventh in series of Medium-Term Development Plan Preparation since its inception.

The 2026-2029 District Medium Term Development Plan of the Fanteakwa South District is a roadmap for the district's development, focusing on every sector of the district. It reflects our and the central government's commitment to improving the well-being of residents and promoting sustainable growth and development.

The Fanteakwa South District Assembly extends its appreciation to the National Development Planning Commission and Eastern Region Coordinating Council for the support and training workshops that have aided the development of this development plan.

Also, the Plan Preparation Team led by the District Coordinating Director and District Planning Coordinating Unit is much appreciated for their immense contribution.

The Assembly further extends its utmost appreciation to all other key stakeholders who contributed to the preparation of this document. Their inputs and expertise have been invaluable in shaping our priorities and strategies.

We hope that the implementation of these projects will help to improve the well-being of the people of Fanteakwa South. The Assembly urges all stakeholders to continue to put in their efforts in the course of the implementation period to ensure that potentials and resources are effectively utilized to address existing challenges.


MERCY KORANG
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
FANTEAKWA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

A/M	-	<i>Assembly Members</i>
AAP	-	<i>Annual Action Plan</i>
ABFA	-	<i>Annual Budget Funding Amount</i>
ACA	-	<i>Advocates for Community Alternatives</i>
AIDS	-	<i>Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</i>
ANC	-	<i>Antenatal Care</i>
ARV	-	<i>Anti-Retroviral</i>
BAC	-	<i>Business Advisory Board</i>
CAP	-	<i>Community Action Plan</i>
CBOs	-	<i>Community-Based Organisations</i>
CHPs	-	<i>Community-Based Health Planning Services</i>
CSOs	-	<i>Civil Society Organisations</i>
CWC	-	<i>Child Welfare Clinic</i>
DA	-	<i>District Assembly</i>
DACF	-	<i>District Assembly Common Fund</i>
DACF-RFG	-	<i>District Assemblies Common Fund- Responsive Factor Grant</i>
DEOC	-	<i>District Education Oversight Committee</i>
DISEC	-	<i>District Security Committee</i>
DMTDP	-	<i>District Medium Term Development Plan</i>
DoCD	-	<i>Department of Community Development</i>
DPCU	-	<i>District Planning Co-ordinating Unit</i>
DSW	-	<i>Department of Social Welfare</i>
DVLA	-	<i>Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority</i>
EHSU	-	<i>Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit</i>
EPA	-	<i>Environmental Protection Organisation</i>
FBOs	-	<i>Farmer-Based Organisations</i>
FSDA	-	<i>Fanteakwa South District Assembly</i>
GEA	-	<i>Ghana Enterprise Agency</i>
GES	-	<i>Ghana Education Service</i>
GHS	-	<i>Ghana Health Service</i>
GoG	-	<i>Government of Ghana</i>
HIV	-	<i>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</i>
HoDs	-	<i>Heads of Department</i>
HRMD	-	<i>Human Resource Management Department</i>
IGF	-	<i>Internally Generated Fund</i>
ISD	-	<i>Information Services Department</i>
JHS	-	<i>Junior High School</i>
KG	-	<i>Kindergarten</i>
LEAP	-	<i>Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty</i>
LI	-	<i>Legislative Instrument</i>
LLIN/ITNs	-	<i>Long Lasting Insecticide Net/Insecticide Treated Nets</i>

<i>M&E</i>	-	<i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i>
<i>MIS</i>	-	<i>Management Information System</i>
<i>MLGRD</i>	-	<i>Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development</i>
<i>MMDAs</i>	-	<i>Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies</i>
<i>MoFA</i>	-	<i>Ministry of Food and Agriculture</i>
<i>MP's CF</i>	-	<i>Member of Parliament's Common Fund</i>
<i>MSHAP</i>	-	<i>Multi – Sectoral HIV & AIDS Project</i>
<i>MTDP</i>	-	<i>Medium Term Development Plan</i>
<i>MTNDPF</i>	-	<i>Medium Term National Development Policy Framework</i>
<i>NADMO</i>	-	<i>National Disaster Management Organisation</i>
<i>NCCE</i>	-	<i>National Commission on Civic Education</i>
<i>NDPC</i>	-	<i>National Development Planning Commission</i>
<i>NGOs</i>	-	<i>Non- Governmental Organisations</i>
<i>NHIS</i>	-	<i>National Health Insurance Scheme</i>
<i>NVTI</i>	-	<i>National Vocational Training Institute</i>
<i>OHLGS</i>	-	<i>Office of the Head of Local Government Service</i>
<i>PM&E</i>	-	<i>Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation</i>
<i>POCC</i>	-	<i>Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges</i>
<i>PWDs CF</i>	-	<i>Persons with Disability Common Fund</i>
<i>PWDs</i>	-	<i>Persons with Disabilities</i>
<i>SDG</i>	-	<i>Sustainable Development Goal</i>
<i>SHS</i>	-	<i>Senior High School</i>
<i>SMSEs</i>	-	<i>Small and Medium–Sized Enterprises</i>
<i>SPAM</i>	-	<i>School Performance Appraisal Meetings</i>
<i>STMIE</i>	-	<i>Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovation in</i>
<i>Education</i>		
<i>SWCD</i>	-	<i>Social Welfare and Community Development</i>
<i>URTI</i>	-	<i>Upper Respiratory Tract Infections</i>
<i>WASH</i>	-	<i>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</i>
<i>WATSAN</i>	-	<i>Water and Sanitation</i>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Fantekwa South District is one of the thirty-three (33) administrative districts in the Eastern Region of Ghana. It was carved out of the then Fantekwa District in 2018 by Legislative Instrument (L.I 2345) with Osino as the district capital. The 2026-2029 Fantekwa South Medium Term Development Plan is the third in a series since its inception.

The Fantekwa South District Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029) is a document that emphasizes the needs, goals, and aspirations of the people of the Fantekwa South District for the next four (4) years, which has been prepared under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) 2026-2029, which is the national planning policy document.

This document is mandated by Section 83. (1) of the Local Governance Act of 2016, Act 936 to ‘initiate and prepare district development plans and settlement structure plans in the manner prescribed by the Commission’, these development plans are also expected to be prepared in a participatory procedure as outlined by Section 2 (3) of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016, (LI 2232) for the preparation of the Plan.

The Medium-Term Development Plan, therefore, stipulates all the prioritized developmental needs of the district, goals and objectives, and outlines the strategies to find a resolution to developmental needs.

Methodology

A participatory approach was employed through community and sub-district consultations as well as the involvement of various departments, agencies, and other key stakeholders.

The preparation began with a series of meetings with stakeholders to introduce the plan preparation guidelines for drafting the plan. To facilitate the process, the District Planning Coordinating Unit constituted an Eight (8) member Plan Preparation Team comprising the

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| • District Coordinating Director | - | Chairman |
| • District Development Planning Officer | - | Secretary |
| • District Works Engineer | - | Member |
| • District Budget Analyst | - | Member |
| • District Statistician | - | Member |
| • District Education Director | - | Member |

- District Health Director - Member
- District Physical Planning Officer - Member
- District Agriculture Director - Member
- District Social Welfare and Community Dev't - Member

This was followed by the conduct of a performance review of programmes, projects, and activities outlined in the 2022 – 2025 DMTDP to ascertain the status of implementation. A comprehensive review exercise was conducted, which included field exercises as well as reviewing the Annual Progress Reports of the District Assembly and reports from various departments, agencies, and organizations.

The current profile of the district was updated after a series of data collections and meetings to collect inputs from various departments, units, agencies, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities, and the community as a whole, with analysis conducted to reveal the existing situation of the district.

A participatory approach where various stakeholders at both district and sub district levels including non – decentralized agencies, CSOs, FBOs, NGOs and community members amongst others were engaged in meetings to conduct a comprehensive needs assessment exercise for forty (40) communities to identify and prioritised developmental gaps in the communities which were harmonized with the sectoral plans from departments, units and agencies at the district level. Also, Community Action Plans were prepared for these communities, which were further consolidated into Area Council Action Plans.

The Development Planning Subcommittee and Executive Committee meetings were organised to further review and adopt the plan.

Public hearings were conducted to deliberate the situational analysis to identify and prioritise key development issues and to communicate key development programmes and interventions to be undertaken during the medium term.

Content

The District Medium-Term Development Plan (2026 -2029) comprises eight (8) chapters.

Chapter one (1) gives a brief of the Assembly’s background, its vision, mission, functions, and details of the overview and structure of the plan.

The second chapter gives an overview of the situational analysis of the district, taking into account the existing conditions of the various sectors of the district, the performance review of the 2022 -

2025 District Medium Term Development Plan, and a list of key development issues needing attention for redress.

Chapter three (3) of the plan outlines the prioritised key development issues for which the Assembly will need to implement strategies to improve those issues.

The fourth chapter emphasizes the development goals, objectives, and strategies formulated by the district to address the key development issues while being linked to the objectives of the National Medium-Term Policy Framework.

Chapter five (5) consists of the composite development programs formulated based on the strategies in chapter four (4), as well as the program financing indicators. It also includes applying the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) tool to ensure the sustainability of formulated programmes and projects.

Chapter six (6) is a compilation of all the development interventions every year, known as the Annual Action Plans.

Chapters seven (7) and eight (8) provide guidelines for Monitoring & Evaluation Arrangements and Development Communication Strategy.

Scope and Direction

The medium term plan seeks to contribute tangibly to key sectors of the district economy which have been consolidated into broad development programmes including Financial Management Programme, Local Economic Development, Agriculture Modernisation and Post-Harvest Management Programme, Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme, Health Improvement Programme, Education Improvement Programme, Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme, Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme, Spatial Development Programme, Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme and Monitoring and Evaluation Programme.

Strategies and projects have been outlined for the implementation of these cross-cutting programmes by departments, units, and agencies to ensure sustainable growth and development, which translates into the lives of constituents.

The implementation of the plan will be financed with internal and external sources of funds. The Internally Generated Funds of the Assembly and the DACF, DACF-RFG, and Donors, which constitute the internal and external funds, respectively.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The chapter gives a brief about the Fanteakwa South District Assembly, its vision, mission, functions, core values, and details of the structure of the Medium-Term Development Plan.

1.1 Background of the Fanteakwa South District Assembly

The Fanteakwa South District, with its capital as Osino, was created by Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2345 from the then Fanteakwa District on 15th March 2018. The 2021 Population and Housing Census indicates the district's population size is 54,634 (27,582 males and 27,052 females).

1.2 Vision

The Fanteakwa South District seeks to be a leading local government institution, ensuring satisfactory service delivery to the people and encouraging investment friendliness.

1.3 Mission

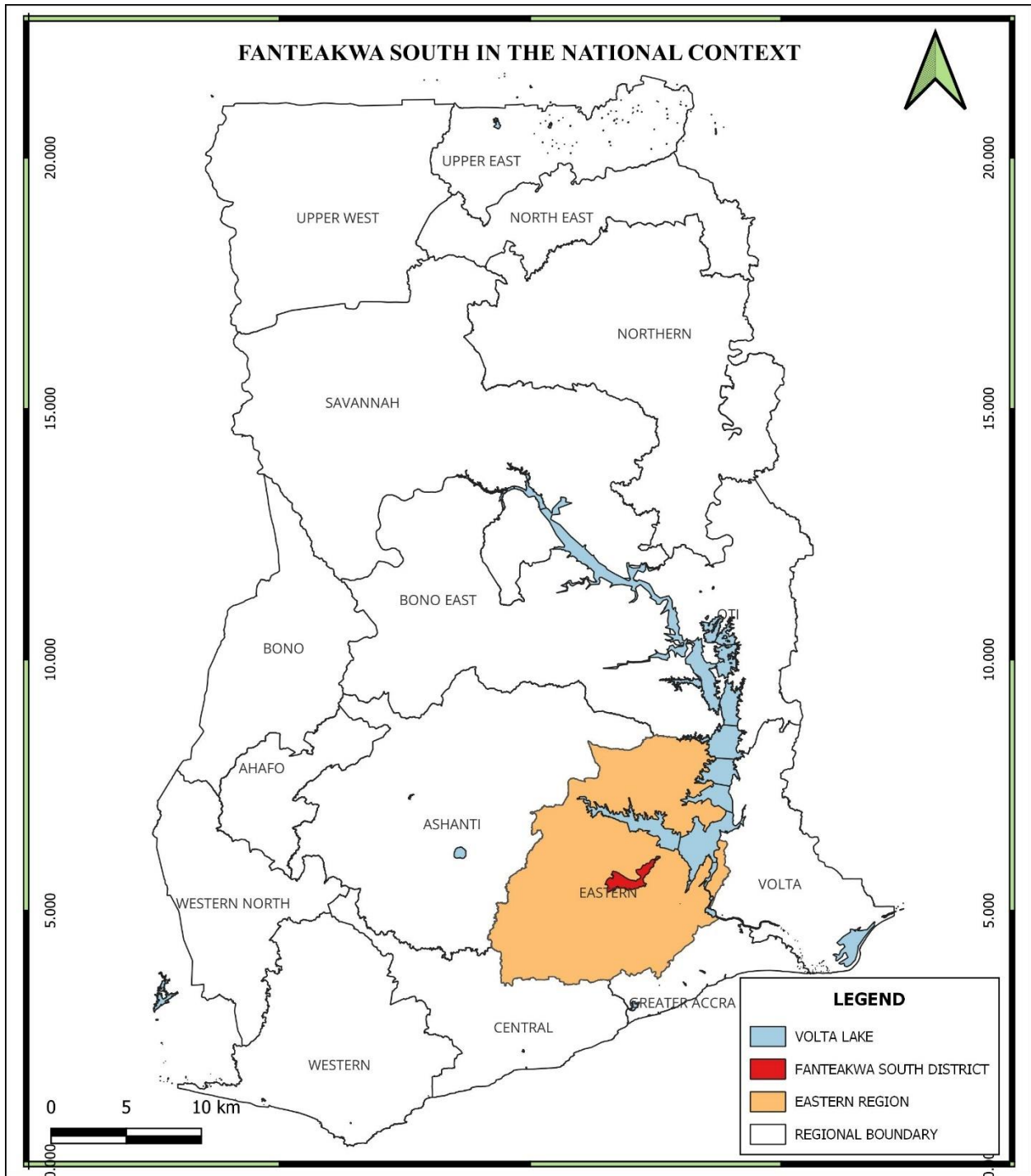
The Fanteakwa South District Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of the people in partnership with major stakeholders through the equitable provision of services for the total development of the district within the context of good governance.

1.4 Core Values

The Fanteakwa South District Assembly is guided by the following core values in the execution of its duties to meet its identified vision and goals. These include;

- Professionalism
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Team Work
- Integrity and
- Client focused

Figure 1: Map of Fanteakwa South District in the Regional and National Context



1.5 Functions of the Assembly

The District Assembly is the highest administrative and political authority of the district. It exercises deliberative, legislative, and executive functions. The Assembly performs the following functions, as provided in Section 12 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). These include

1. Formulating and executing plans, programs, and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district
2. Promoting and supporting productive activity and social development in the district and removing any obstacles to initiative and development
3. Initiating programs for the development of basic infrastructure and providing district works and services in the district
4. Being responsible for the development, improvement, and management of human settlements and the environment in the district
5. Being responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district in cooperation with the appropriate national and local security agencies
6. Initiating and encouraging joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans
7. Monitoring the execution of projects under approved development plans and assessing and evaluating their impact on the development of the district and national economy in accordance with government policy.

1.6 Overview and Structure of the Plan

The Fantekwa South District Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029) is a document that emphasizes the needs, goals, and aspirations of the people of the Fantekwa South District for the next four (4) years, which has been prepared in line with the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) 2026-2029.

1.6.1 Content of the Plan

The District Medium-Term Development Plan (2026 -2029) comprises eight (8) chapters.

Chapter one (1) gives a brief of the Assembly's background, its vision, mission, functions, and details of the overview and structure of the plan.

The second chapter gives an overview of the situational analysis of the district taking into account the existing conditions of the various sectors of the district, the performance review of the 2022 -

2025 District Medium Term Development Plan, and a list of key development issues needing attention for redress.

Chapter three (3) of the plan outlines the prioritized key development issues for which the Assembly will need to implement strategies to improve those issues.

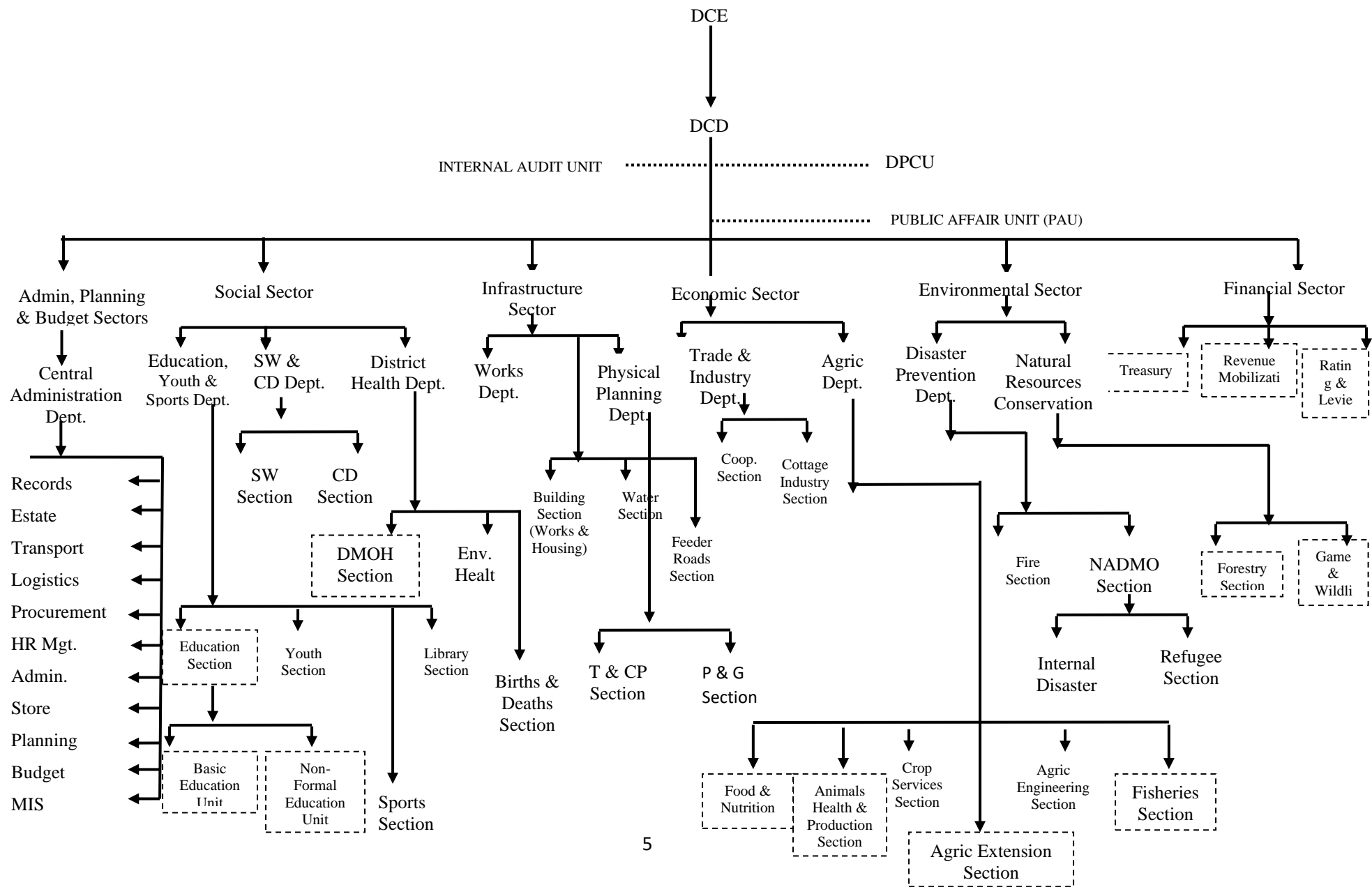
The fourth chapter emphasizes the development goals, objectives, and strategies formulated by the district to address the key development issues while being linked to the objectives of the National Medium-Term Policy Framework.

Chapter five (5) consists of the composite development programs formulated based on the strategies in chapter four (4) as well as the programme financing indicators. It also includes applying the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) tool to ensure the sustainability of formulated programmes.

Chapter six (6) is a compilation of all the development interventions on a yearly basis, known as the Annual Action Plans.

Chapters seven (7) and eight (8) provide guidelines for Monitoring & Evaluation Arrangements and Development Communication Strategy.

Figure 2: Organogram of the Fantekwa South District Assembly



CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE FANTEAKWA SOUTH DISTRICT

2.0 Introduction

This chapter gives details of the performance review of the 2022 -2025 District Medium Term Development Plan, the situational analysis of the various sectors of the district, a list of key development issues needing attention for redress and the medium-term needs assessment and development projections for the 2026 -2029 plan period. Factors that contributed to the attainment of progress, challenges faced during the implementation of the DMTDP, and lessons learnt with implications for the preparation of the 2022 – 2025 MTDP have been outlined.

2.1 Performance Review of 2022 – 2025 DMTDP

The preparation of the 2022 – 2025 DMTDP for the Fantekwa South District was prepared in line with the An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All 2018-2021 Policy, with the following development dimensions;

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability
- Environment, Infrastructure, and human settlements
- Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring, and Evaluation and
- Emergency Planning and Preparedness

The assessment of performance of the 2022 – 2025 DMTDP for the Fantekwa South District is based on the development dimensions and covers achievements based on the development dimensions. Table 1 outline the performance of the Assembly for the period under review.

Table 1: Performance Review of the 2022 – 2025 DMTDP

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022 – 2025 Medium-Term Target	Development Outcomes		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	Change in yield of agricultural production					
	Maize	3,960	18.5%	2024	21.8%	Most crops and livestock showed significant improvements, especially plantain with its produce measuring up to 15,564 metric tonnes. However, cattle population fell drastically (from 11,184 to 4,154) which suggests possible poor animal husbandry practices
	Cassava	5,938	11.7%	2024	8.5%	
	Pepper	8,290	36.5%	2024	50%	
	Plantain	1,859	100%	2024	754%	
	Cattle (population)	11,184	20%	2024	-62%	
	Sheep (population)	6,758	30%	2024	47%	
	Goat (population)	12,446	35%	2024	59%	
	Pig (population)	5,584	40%	2024	76%	
	Poultry (population)	148,988	50%	2024	127%	
	Average productivity of selected crop (mt/ha)					
	Maize	2.96	3.2	2024	3.2	Average productivity for maize, pepper and plantain met targets which indicates efficient farming practices. Land degradation however continues to hamper productivity
	Cassava	23.28	16.10	2024	17.15	
	Plantain	-	8.10	2024	8.9	
	Pepper	-	7.10	2024	7.12	
	Percentage change in arable land under cultivation	47%	69%	2024	65%	Significant improvement though target could not be met. Land degradation is a constraint.
	Change in the number of new jobs created					
	Agricultural	24	29	2024	54	Agriculture job creation outperformed targets, showing employment potential as the district is agrarian in nature
	Industry	18	10	2024	0	
	Services	21	16	2024	8	
Percentage change in IGF	GHS987,600.00	20%	2024	27%	IGF Performance improved (GHS1,254,792.50) depicting improved revenue generation strategies	

Development Dimensions	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022 – 2025 Medium-Term Target	Development Outcomes		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	Change in the ratio of extension agents to farmers	1:321	1:300	2024	1:5007	Inadequate staffing undermines farmer support and productivity potential
Social Development	Change in the net enrolment ratio					
	Kindergarten	81%	90%	2024	70.4%	Declines across all levels (esp. JHS at 51.87%). Involvement of some learners in gamamsey activities is a major issue
	Primary	75%	81%	2024	75.52%	
	JHS	78%	83%	2024	51.87%	
	SHS	-	-	2024	69.87%	
	Change in gender parity index at all levels					
	Kindergarten	0.90	1.1	2024	0.97	Progress towards gender parity has been achieved at all levels
	Primary	0.86	0.98	2024	1.01	
	JHS	0.90	1.1	2024	0.99	
	SHS	0.84	1.1	2024	1.07	
	Change in completion rate at the basic & SHS levels (%)					
	Primary	115.1	97%	2024	98.96%	Primary and JHS completion improved and exceeded targets, but SHS completion fell sharply, suggesting high drop-out rates.
	JHS	110.6	96%	2024	103.57%	
	SHS	84.4	91%	2024	43.78%	
	Change in BECE and WASSCE pass rate					
	JHS	67%	85%	2024	86.5%	Targets were achieved. This reflects improved teaching and exam preparation activities
	SHS	68.8%	72%	2024	83.9%	
	Change in Pupil-Teacher ratio					
	Kindergarten	1:56	1:40	2024	1:51	The shortage of teachers continues to hinder the improvement of the pupil-teacher ratio
	Primary	1:30	1:25	2024	1:31	
	JHS	1:24	1:20	2024	1:22	
	Proportion of operational health facilities					
	CHPS	100%	100%	2024	100%	A 100% operational rate indicates strong health infrastructure performance
Clinic	100%	100%	2024	100%		
Health Centre	100%	100%	2024	100%		
Polyclinic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Hospital	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Decreased maternal mortality ratio	35/10000 0	0	2024	0	Existing strong healthcare interventions and outcomes	

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022 – 2025 Medium-Term Target	Development Outcomes		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Social Development	Decreased malaria case fatality (institutional)					
	District	0	0	2024	0	Existing strong healthcare interventions and outcomes
	Under 5	0	0	2024	0	
	Women (15-49)	0	0	2024	0	
	Proportion of population who have tested positive for COVID-19					
	District	0.59%	0	2024	0	All categories showed 0% positivity. This depicts the decline in COVID-19 cases
	Male	0	0	2024	0	
	Female	0	0	2024	0	
	Decreased prevalence of malnutrition (institutional 0-59 months)					
	Wasting	0	0	2024	0	Effective nutrition interventions, such as one-on-one nutritional counseling
	Underweight	21	0	2024	0	
	Stunting	3	0	2024	0	
	Overweight	0	0	2024	0	
Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	45	80	2024	82%	Coverage increased for most groups	
Social Development	Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources					
	District	52%	70%	2024	65%	Expanded water infrastructure investment is needed
	Urban	32%	55%	2024	45%	
	Rural	20%	80%	2024	75%	
Social Development	Changes in the number of birth and death registered					
	Births	54	1,297	2024	562	Moderate increases in registrations show improved civil registration systems
	Deaths	7	30	2024	13	
	Changes in the number of recorded cases of child abuse					
	Child abuse	0	0	2024	12	Social protection intervention and awareness need to be intensified
	Child trafficking	0	0	2024	0	
	Child labour	0	0	2024	15	
Family child separation	0	0	2024	4		
Sexual abuse	0	0	2024	6		

	Emotional abuse	0	0	2024	0	
	Child neglect	0	0	2024	10	
Development Dimensions	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022 – 2025 Medium-Term Target	Development Outcomes		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Social Development	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation service					
	District	52%	80%	2024	70%	Continued focus needed on waste management systems
	Urban	32%	30%	2024	30%	
	Rural	20%	50%	2024	40%	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage of road network in good condition					
	Feeder roads	28%	80%	2024	65.5%	Significant improvement with the inception of DRIP
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity in the district					
	District	90%	100%	2024	95%	Steady gains made with the district nearing universal coverage
	Rural	80%	100%	2024	95%	
	Urban	100%	100%	2024	100%	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Changes in number of crime cases					
	Rape	5	0	2024	4	Stronger law enforcement and social protection systems needed
	Armed robbery	2	0	2024	1	
	Defilement	4	0	2024	8	
	Murder	0	0	2024	3	
	Drug trafficking	2	0	2024	0	
	Domestic violence	79	0	2024	99	
Emergency Planning and Response	Changes in the number of communities affected by disaster					
	Bush fire	4	0	2024	2	Prevention and preparedness need reinforcement at the community level through DVGs
	Floods	7	0	2024	0	
	Wind/rain/storm	11	0	2024	2	
Implementation coordination and monitoring and evaluation	Percentage change in Annual Action Plan implemented	96.7%	96%	2024	92.7%	Continuous improvement in implementation and monitoring needed

Source: DPCU, April 2025

2.1.1 Financial Performance (2022 - 2025)

The table below indicates the financial performance for the 2022 – 2025 planning period. The major sources of revenue during the plan period included GoG (goods and services for decentralized departments), Internally Generated Fund (IGF), District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), and District Assembly Common Fund – Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG). The main source of income was the DACF, which was employed mainly in capital project development.

The table indicates the existence of a positive variance between the revenue generated for the planning period and the estimated cost of the plan.

Table 2: 2022 – 2025 Financial Performance

Source of Funding	Total Estimated Cost of Plan (A)	Total Amount Received (B)	Variance (C) = (A-B)
GoG (Departments)	495,929.69	345,496.83	150,432.86
IGF	3,414,827.00	3,082,935.55	331,891.45
DACF	12,005,927.96	6,842,778.13	5,163,149.83
DACF-RFG	4,119,397.00	2,910,522.98	1,208,874.02
Donor/DPs	187,558.24	189,328.14	1,769.90
Total	20,223,639.89	13,371,061.63	6,856,118.06

Source: Budget Unit, April 2025

2.1.2 Factors Contributing to the Attainment of the 2022 – 2025 DMTDP

The following are factors that contributed to the implementation of the 2022 – 2025 DMTDP;

- Effective stakeholder engagement and collaboration in the preparation and implementation of district development plans
- Effective mobilization and efficient utilization of Internally Generated Funds, central government releases, and sector grants, and gazetting of the fee fixing resolution.
- Periodic monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the 2022 – 2025 DMTDP
- Capacity building of human resources and provision of logistics

2.1.3 Challenges Encountered in the Implementation of the 2022 – 2025 DMTDP

The following are problems that were encountered in the implementation of the 2018 – 2021 DMTDP;

- Inability of the District Assembly to raise a substantial amount from its Internally Generated Funds (IGF) to finance some of its development projects
- Releases of funds for plan implementation, especially from the DACF, have been untimely and unreliable over the period under review.
- Poor compliance with the approved budgets of the Assembly, leading to overriding political considerations in the implementation of projects outside of prioritized projects in the MTDP and Annual Action Plans.
- Inadequate resourcing of the DPCU to effectively monitor and evaluate the plan implementation and performance
- Other issues identified include inadequate office equipment, including computers and accessories, which made it difficult to store valuable information at the Assembly and the Decentralized Departmental levels.

2.1.4 Lessons Learnt and Way Forward

The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) stipulated the following measures as being necessary for the successful implementation of the 2026-2029 MTDP.

- Regular and effective monitoring and evaluation exercises are crucial for project success
- Adherence to the proposed projects and programmes in the MTDP
- Capacity building for Hon. Assembly Members and HODS/Unit/Staff and provision of logistics to work effectively
- Improvement in the generation and collection of Internally Generated Funds through
 - Developing the tourism sector for revenue generation
 - Improving market infrastructure
 - Awareness creation on the citizens' tax obligations
 - Revenue data update
 - Capacity building and frequent monitoring of revenue collectors
- Strengthen the capacity of the sub-district structures by providing them with office accommodation and logistics to make them functional.

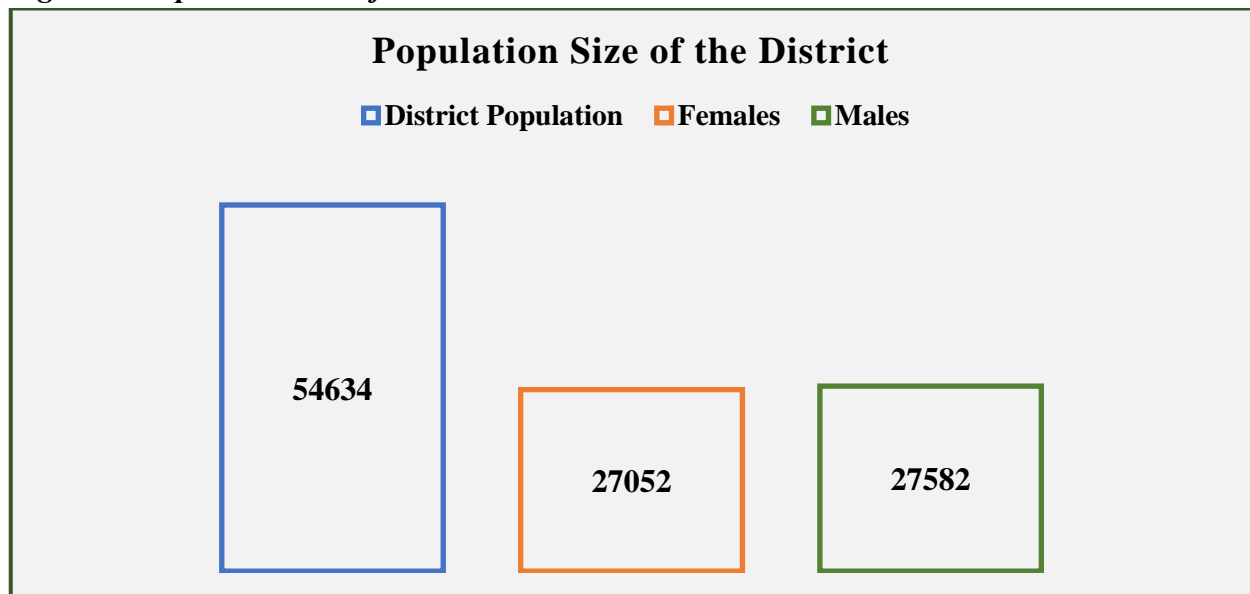
2.2 Existing Situation

2.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

2.2.1.1 Population Distribution

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, the Fanteakwa South District has a population of 54,634, comprising 27,582 males (representing 50.5%) and 27,052 females (representing 49.5%). The district has a growth rate of 1.01%.

Figure 3: Population Size of the District



Source: Computed from 2021 PHC

The table below shows the 10 most populated communities within the district captured by the 2021 Population and Housing Census and their projected figures to depict their growth rates in subsequent years.

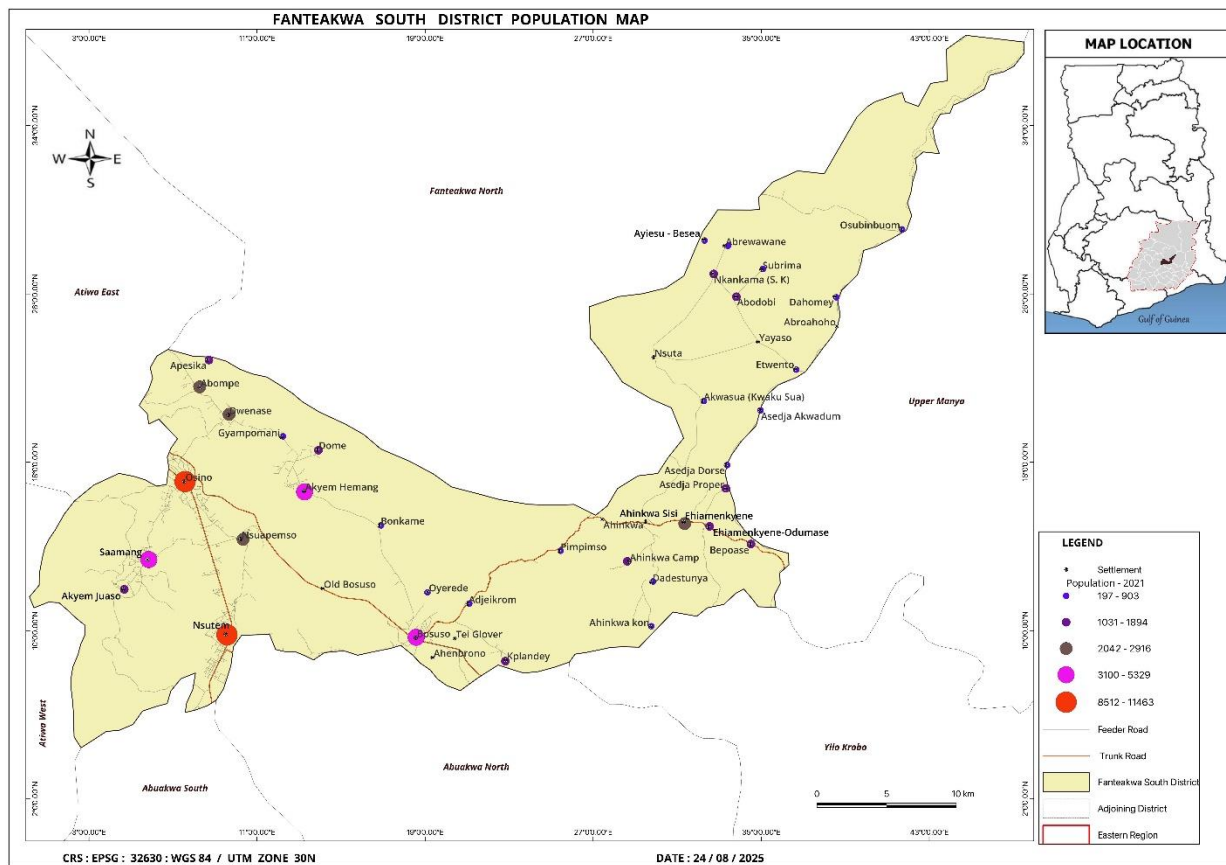
Table 3: Top 10 Communities in the District by Population

No.	Community	2021	Projected 2025	Projected 2026	Projected 2027	Projected 2028	Projected 2029
1.	Osino	10,946	11,463	11,596	11,730	11,866	12,004
2.	Nsutem	8,128	8,512	8,610	8,710	8,811	8,914
3.	Bosuso	5,089	5,329	5,391	5,454	5,517	5,581
4.	Hemang	4,053	4,244	4,294	4,343	4,394	4,445
5.	Saamang	2,960	3,100	3,136	3,172	3,209	3,246
6.	Dwenase	2,785	2,916	2,950	2,985	3,019	3,054

No.	Community	2021	Projected 2025	Projected 2026	Projected 2027	Projected 2028	Projected 2029
7.	Abompe	2,207	2,311	2,338	2,365	2,393	2,420
8.	Nsuapemso	2,022	2,117	2,142	2,167	2,192	2,217
9.	Ehiamankyene	1,950	2,042	2,066	2,090	2,114	2,138
10.	Abodobi	1,809	1,894	1,916	1,939	1,961	1,984

Source: DPCU, April 2025

Figure 4: Population Map of the Fanteakwa South District



2.2.1.3 Age and Sex Structure

The Fanteakwa South District has a youthful population with males in the majority. Table 4 presents the age structure of the population by sex and age group according to the 2021 PHC. Persons under 15 years (children) have the highest population, comprising 18,157, representing 33.2%, followed by persons aged 30-59 years (adults) with a population of 16,446, representing 30.1%. Persons aged 15-24 years (youth) and 25-29 years (young adults) comprise 10,877, representing 19.9% and 4, 487 representing 8.2% of the district’s population, respectively. This

gives proof of the youthful nature of the population and, as such, will need much consideration when socio-economic programmes are being designed. The aged (60 years and older) represent 8.5% (4,667) of the district's population.

Table 4: Age Structure by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	54,634	100%	27,582	50.5%	27,052	49.5%
Under 15	18,157	33.2%	9,261	17.0%	8,896	16.3%
15 – 24	10,877	19.9%	5,436	9.9%	5,441	10.0%
25 – 29	4,487	8.2%	2,284	4.2%	2,203	4.0%
30 – 59	16,446	30.1%	8,494	15.5%	7,952	14.6%
60+	4,667	8.5%	2,107	3.9%	2,560	4.7%

Source: Computed from the 2021 PHC

2.2.1.4 Dependency Ratio

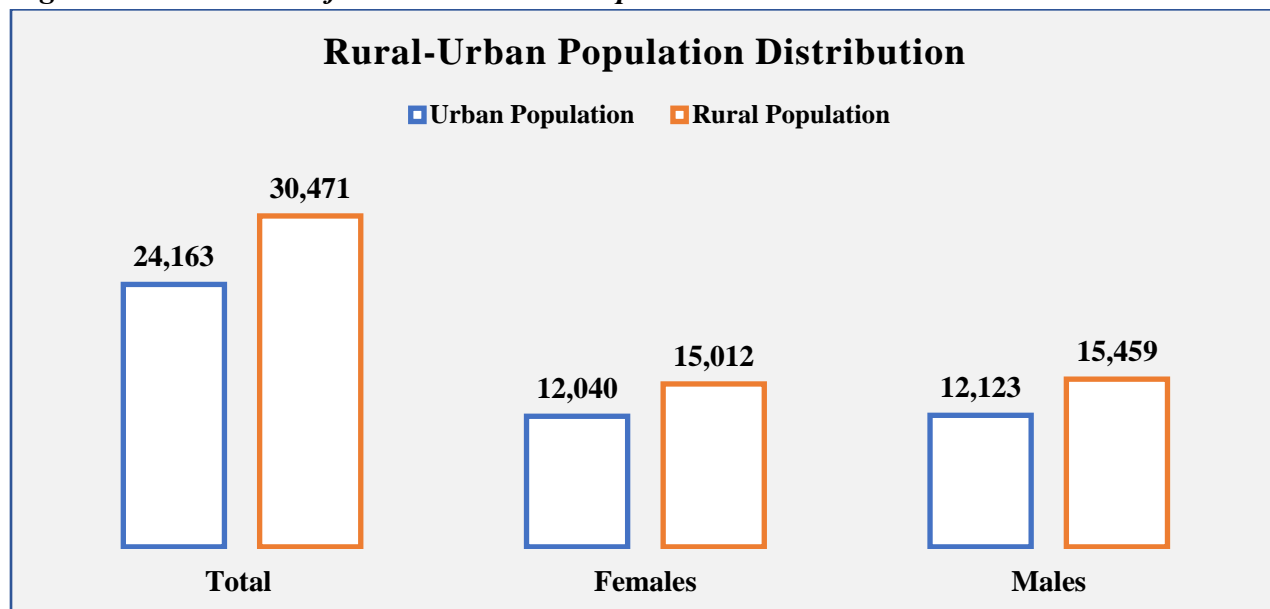
The dependency ratio for the district is 71.75%, which implies there are 72 dependents (children and old age) for every 100 people of working-age individuals. This indicates that a large proportion of the population is not in the workforce (children and the elderly), thus, a high dependency ratio in the district.

2.2.1.5 Distribution of Rural and Urban Population in the District

The Ghana Statistical Service (2021) classifies urban areas as communities with a population of 5,000 or more, and rural areas have populations below 5,000 persons in addition to the availability of some services and infrastructure. Based on this, three (3) communities, namely Osino, Nsutem, and Bosuso, were found to be urban communities according to the 2021 PHC. The remaining settlements are considered rural.

The figure below depicts the distribution of population in the rural and urban areas of the district. It shows that the district has a high number of its population (30,471 representing 55.8%) residing in the rural areas as against the urban areas. This further asserts the agriculture as the main stay of the district's economy as most of the agriculture activities take place in the rural areas.

Figure 5: Distribution of Rural and Urban Population in the District



Source: Computed from the 2021 PHC

2.2.1.6 Demographic Characteristics Implications for Development

Population size, structure, and distribution have both social and economic implications.

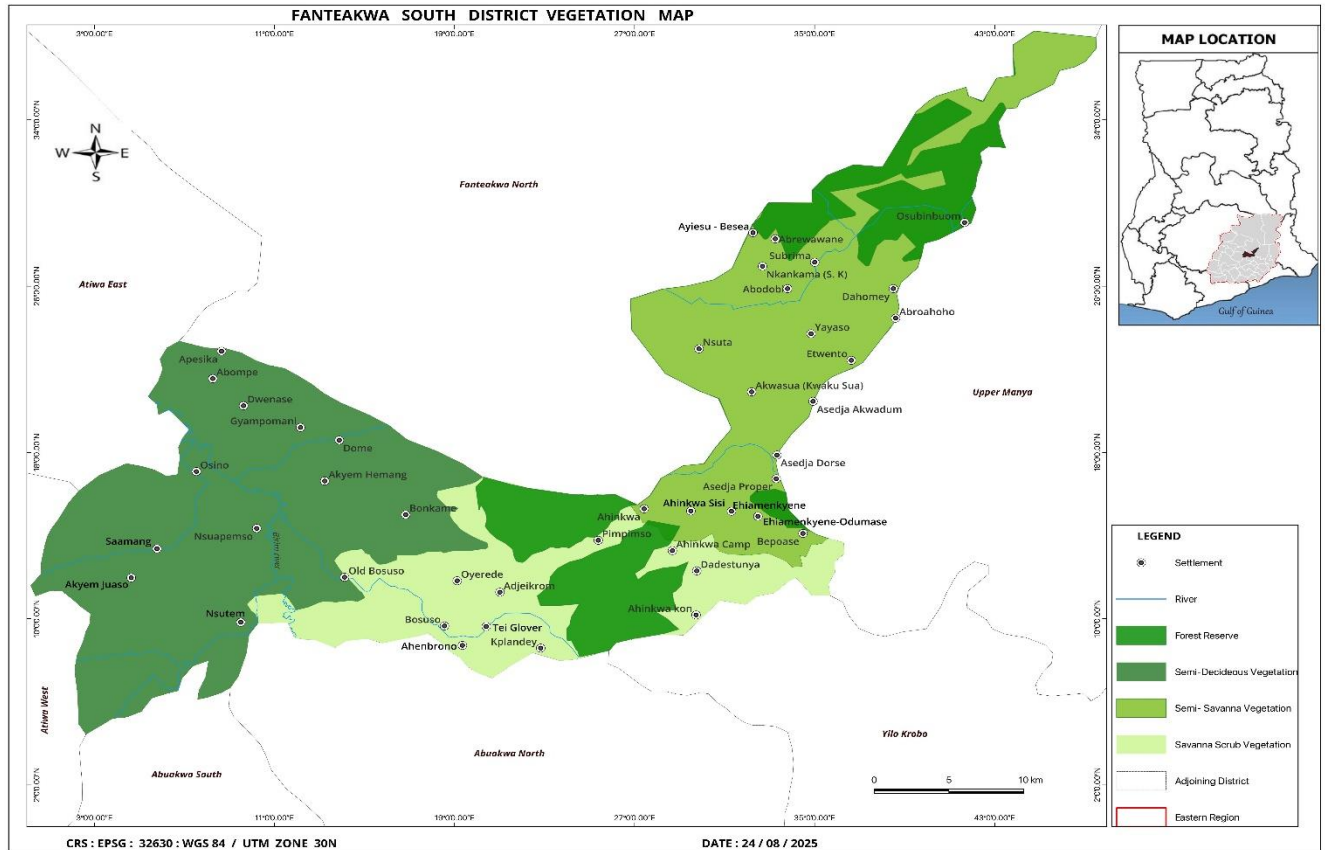
- The population size influences the level of provision of social services such as schools, hospitals, water, and housing. Hence, a need to increase these facilities to meet the growing population.
- The increased population density of 49 persons per square kilometre could result in pressure on existing facilities. It could also lead to increases in the cost and scarcity of land.
- With the advent of urbanization, the traditional joint family or extended family system will inevitably undergo transformational change. The nuclear family system will gradually come to stay due to the high standard of living and migration in search of jobs.
- With the district characterized by a high dependency ratio, there is a need for job creation for the working class to improve their income. Social interventions such as the Capitation Grant, the Ghana School Feeding Program, and the LEAP program, among others should be expanded to relieve the working class of their burdens.

2.2.2.2 Biodiversity, Green Economy and Environment

The district has a rich stock of biological diversity as it lies within the tropical forest. There are two wildlife-protected areas within the district, i.e., the Worobong Forest Reserve and the Southern Scarp, with some water bodies. The forest reserve in the district covers areas around Pimpimso, Ehiamankyene, Bepose, Kplandey, and their surroundings. The forest produces commercial wood species such as Odum, Wawa, Ofram, Asamfra, Mahogany and Okyenkyen. The vegetative cover of the district which falls into three types namely; semi-deciduous (predominate), semi-savanna and savanna scrub is suitable for intensive agricultural (cultivation of cash crops like cocoa, rubber and citrus and food crops such as plantain, cocoyam, cassava maize, rice and vegetables) and agro-based industrial activities including food processing, sawmill or wood processing.

The problem of pollution and environmental degradation in the district by illegal artisanal small-scale mining and indiscriminate felling of trees has in the recent past become a major concern to the District Assembly, as these activities continue to threaten the forest cover and the environment.

Figure 7: Vegetation Map for the Fanteakwa South District



2.2.2.3 Climatic Conditions

The district falls under the influence of both the southwest monsoon winds and northeast trade winds from March to October and from November to February, respectively. It lies within the wet-semi equatorial region with mean annual rainfall between 1500mm to 2000mm. The district also experiences two rainy seasons: one between April and July (major season) and the other from mid-August to mid-October (minor season), with slight deviation during the rainy season. On average, the district experiences an annual temperature of 24 degrees Celsius.

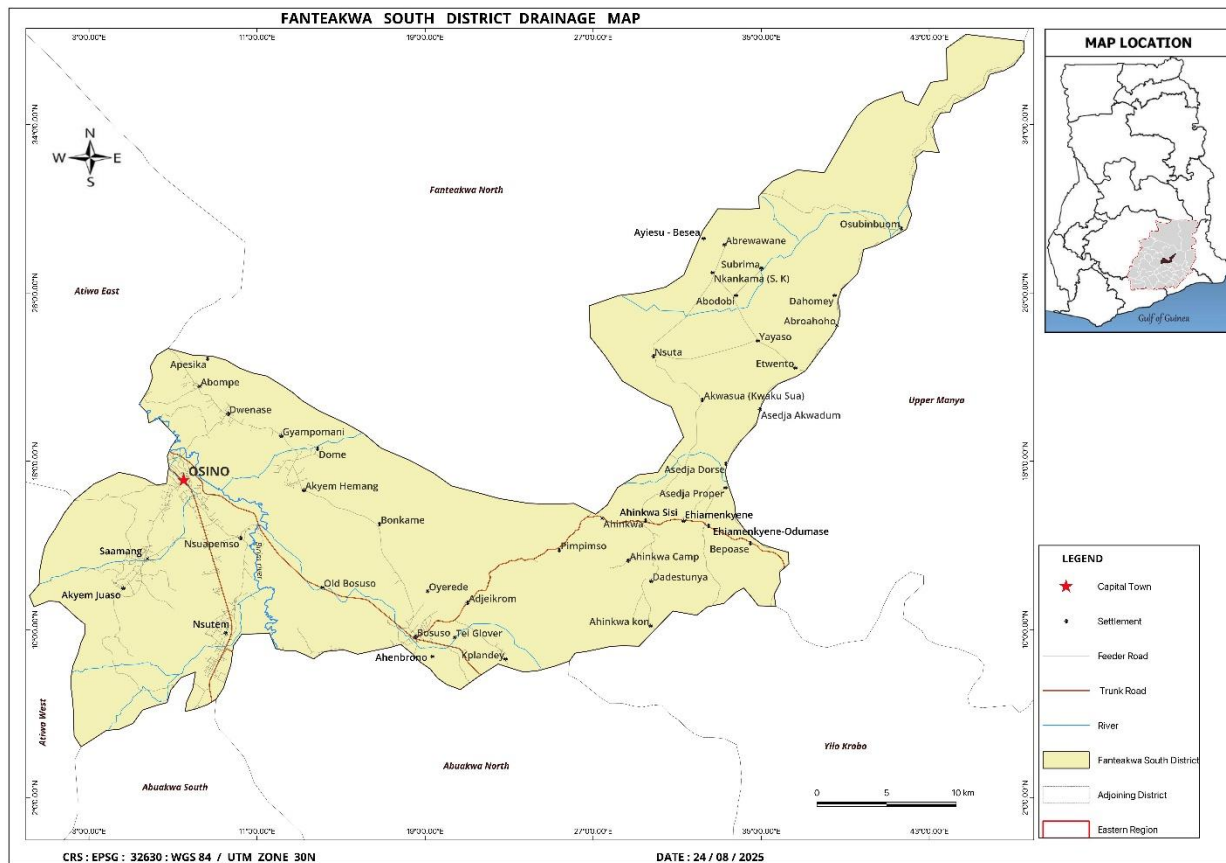
Considering the rainfall pattern and its torrential nature, coupled with the mountainous nature of the area and lack of drains, there is a high incidence of erosion, deterioration of the roads, as well as the washing away of soil nutrients, adversely affecting agricultural production.

2.2.2.4 Relief and Drainage

The topography of the district is generally hilly and rugged, with undulating landforms. The average height of the land is about 8,762m above sea level. Underlying these landmasses are several rocks and parent rocks from which several different soils have developed. The parent rock includes the Birimian formation and Voltarian metamorphoses sediment, with their associated rocks such as phyllite, schist, and granites. Most of the hills are capped with iron pans, bauxite, and kaolin. Gold is also embedded within these rocks. They are suitable for both building and construction purposes and can therefore be exploited to the benefit of the district.

The district is well drained with several rivers, some of which are the Birim, Akrum, Osubin, Amanfuesua, and Dede. Almost all these rivers are seasonal, with most of them overflowing their banks during the rainy season and drying up during the dry season. These rivers are the major source of water resources, used mainly for domestic activities.

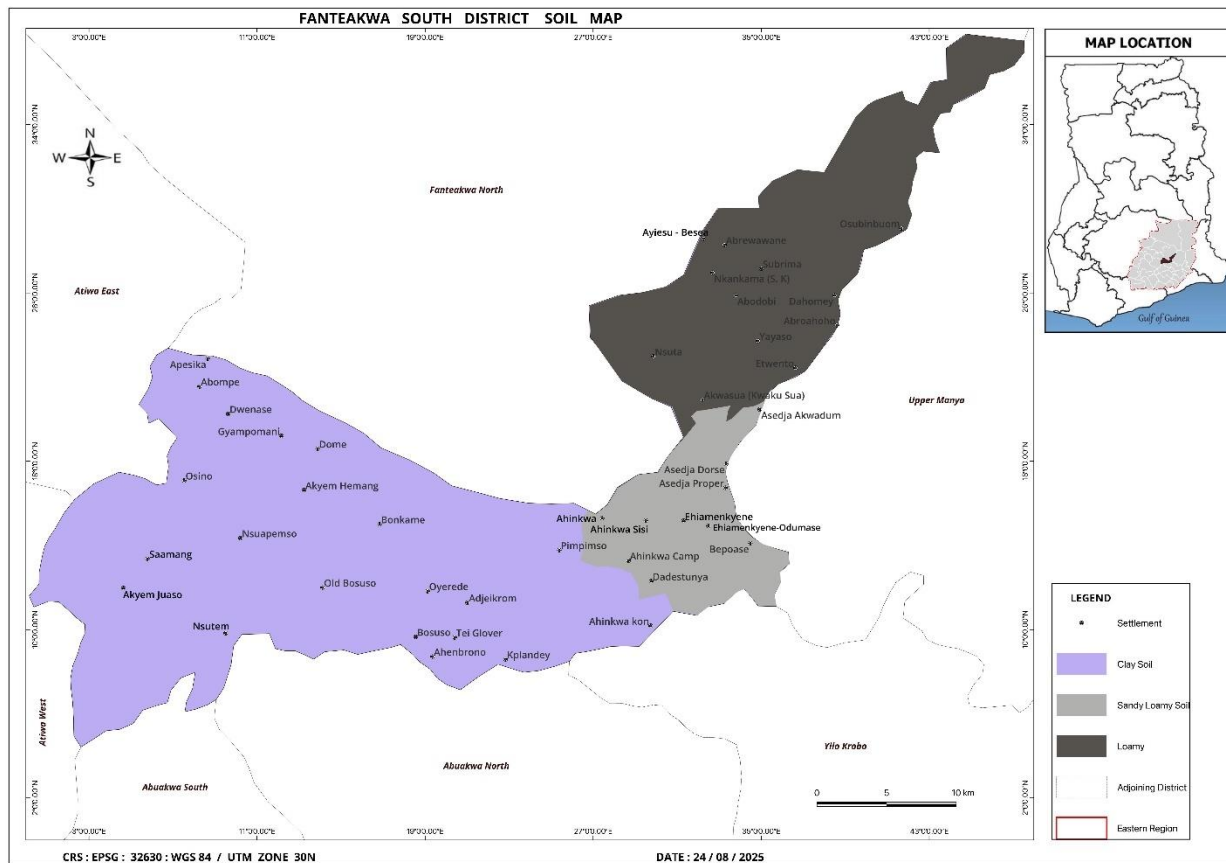
Figure 8: Drainage Map of the Fanteakwa South District



2.2.2.5 Soils

The predominate soil type that large supports agricultural activities in the district are sandy loam, loamy and clay lands. These soil types support both food crops (plantain, cocoyam, cassava and vegetables) and cash crops (cocoa) cultivation. The production of these crops helps to sustain the food supply and reduces hunger and poverty in the district. Most of these crops are exported to other commercial centers such as Accra, Tema, and Koforidua, among others.

Figure 9: Soil Types in the Fanteakwa South District



2.2.3 Economy of the District

Agriculture is the mainstay of the population and contributes extensively to the food security of the district. The district is agrarian, with the agriculture sector employing about 60.2% of the employed population. Workers in the service and sales occupational groups are 14.3%, and craft and related trades are 10.7%. The technical and associated professionals employ 1.0%, and managerial categories represent 1.4%, with the least proportion of occupation being clerical support workers, which is 1.4%.

2.2.3.1 Internally Generated Funds Performance

The Assembly for the period under review saw an improvement in its efforts in generating funds internally. This fund contributed immensely to implementing programmes and projects earmarked in the district's development plan.

Table 5: Internally Generated Funds Performance, 2022-2024

Item	2022	2023	2024	
	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual
Rates	88,479.00	100,102.44	196,000.00	180,370.70
Lands and Royalties	300,258.78	134,419.55	297,000.00	340,621.00
Rent	16,215.00	17,388.00	31,932.00	17,893.00
Licenses	188,268.70	384,341.75	421,125.00	379,242.12
Fees	251,808.60	279,238.00	341,000.00	359,411.00
Fines	11,140.00	18,200.00	35,000.00	8,210.00
Miscellaneous	8,795.00	29,488.23	15,000.00	9,209.72
Total	864,965.08	963,177.97	1,337,057.00	1,254,792.50

Source: Budget Unit, April 2025

2.2.3.2 Local Economic Development

The local economy of the district is driven by micro and small businesses in the areas of retailing, construction, welding and metal fabrication, gold dealership, carpentry, livestock rearing, and agro-processing. The business activities in the district revealed that most of the business entities are informal with limited structures for expansion.

The strategy of the district's local economic development focuses on the promotion of economic activities through support to micro and small businesses in the form of registrations of businesses and education on key business indicators, collaborations through Public-Private Partnerships and Non-Governmental Organisations, infrastructure provision and the creation of new businesses in localities by maximizing local resources to improve economic well-being among citizens within the district.

The Central Government, through the Business Advisory Centre of the Assembly of the district, implemented the YouStart Programme (a programme that seeks to provide funding and technical support to youth and youth-led businesses with consideration for school dropouts and Persons Living with Disabilities, PWDs), which is funded by the World Bank. Also, collaborative efforts with the Advocates for Community Alternatives (ACA) and World Vision have seen the construction and operationalization of a poultry infrastructure for the Abompe and Saamang communities and soap-making factories at Juaso and Bosuso to provide decent employment opportunities and ensure economic empowerment.

In addition to boosting Local Economic Development, the District has identified two potential tourist sites, namely the Osuben Waterfall at Nkankama and the Abompe beads enclave. Efforts are underway to develop these sites into tourist destinations to enhance the economic development of the district.

2.2.3.3 Agricultural Activities

2.2.3.3.1 Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ)

Farmers in the district continue to benefit from the government's flagship program (i.e., Planting for Food and Jobs), which was implemented in two phases. However, a timely supply of seed maize was not adhered to, and seeds such as onion and pepper were not supplied to the district's retail outlets under PFJ. The major farm inputs distributed under this program were fertilizers.

Table 6: Inputs Distributed and Number of Beneficiaries

Types of Inputs Received	No. of Beneficiaries		
	Male	Female	Total
Fertilizer (NPK)	297	109	406

Source: Agric Department, April 2025

2.2.3.3.2 Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)

Similarly, the district also implemented the Planting for Export and Rural Development Programme, which saw the distribution of oil palm and coconut seedlings to farmers for cultivation.

Table 7: District Seedlings Production and Distribution Under the PERD Program

Crop	2024 No. of Seedlings Raised			2024 Beneficiaries		
	Target	Actual	Distributed	Male	Female	Total
Oil palm		115,000	115,000	536	55	591
Coconut		7000	7000	59	9	68

Source: Agric Department, April 2025

Table 8: Number of Farmer-Based Organizations in the District

Type of FBOs	No. of Existing FBOs	2024	
		Male	Female
Crop	29	599	247
Livestock	2	15	3
Others (processing)	3	7	72
Total	34	621	322

Source: Agric Department, April 2025

2.2.3.3.3 Food Security

The district can be described as one of the nation's food baskets in the Eastern Region of Ghana. This is because it has a large land mass of fertile soils that enhances the production of various foodstuffs. Significant food production levels in the district are shown in the table below. Cassava, plantain, and pepper had high production. It is therefore in place for the district to go into cassava processing to provide a ready market for farmers and jobs for constituents. Additionally, farmers in the district also rear livestock which supplement their incomes and provides food the district. The uneven rainfall distribution however affects crop production. Irrigation schemes are therefore encouraged to boost the production of vegetables and other crops. Inadequate agricultural inputs and degradation of arable lands are contributory factors to the low yield of crops and the inability to expand farm sizes. Consequently, low crop yield resulting in low income for farmers and their inability to access credit facilities.

Table 9: Major Crop production levels as of 2024

Crop	Cultivated area (ha)	Production (MT)
Maize	1,839	4,413
Cassava	3,930	60,915
Plantain	1,831	15,564
Pepper	1,493	10,302

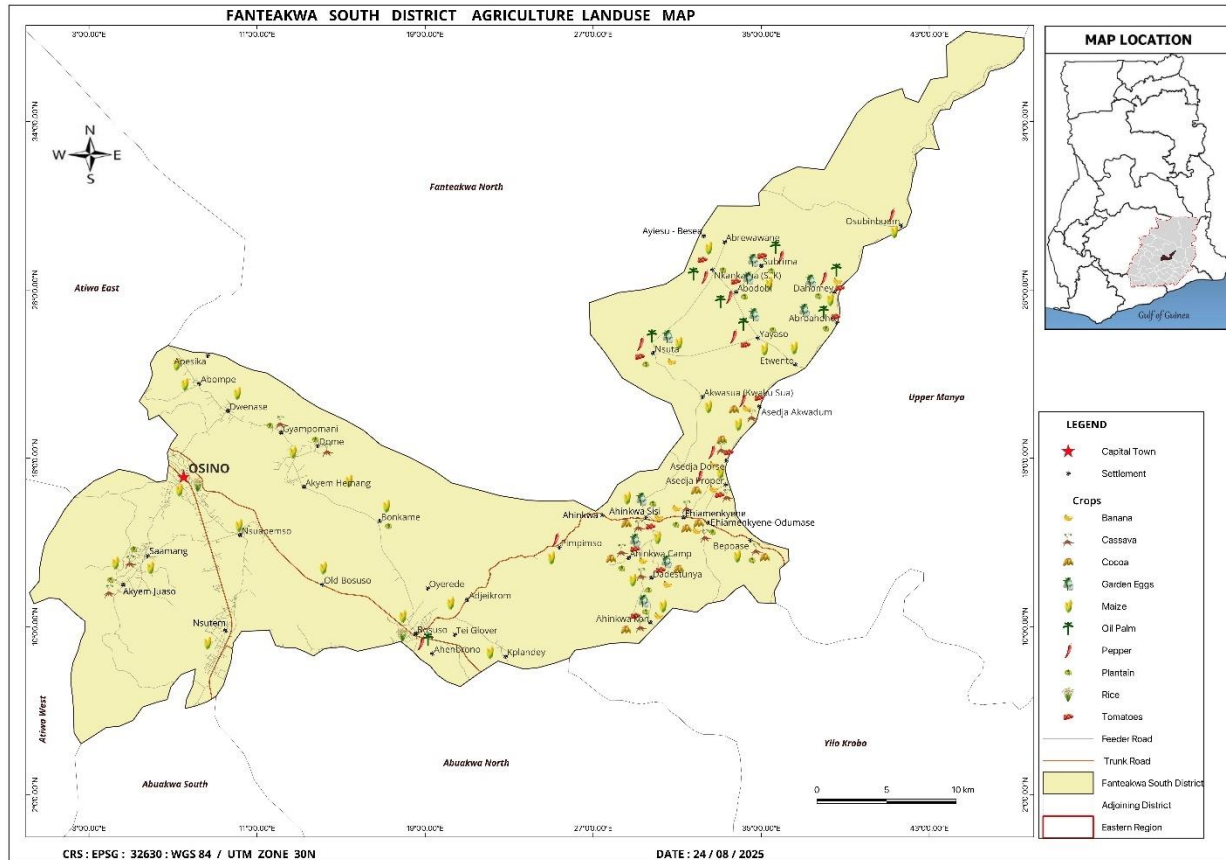
Source: Agric Department, April 2025

Table 10: Livestock and Production Levels

Livestock and Poultry	Production
Cattle	4,154
Sheep	9,968
Goat	19,114
Pig	9,142
Poultry	300,120

Source: Agric Department, April 2025

Figure 10: Agriculture Land Use Map for the Fanteakwa South District



2.2.3.4 Business

2.2.3.4.1 Trade and Commerce

The major activities with regard to commerce, trade, and industry include trading services, small-scale processing, and manufacturing. Trading is mainly concentrated on general goods, provisions, and textiles. The common scene is the large number of hawkers on the streets, the erection of kiosks, and numerous “tabletop” activities. These activities are predominant in Nsutem and Osino, with the latter being the main commercial centre of the district.

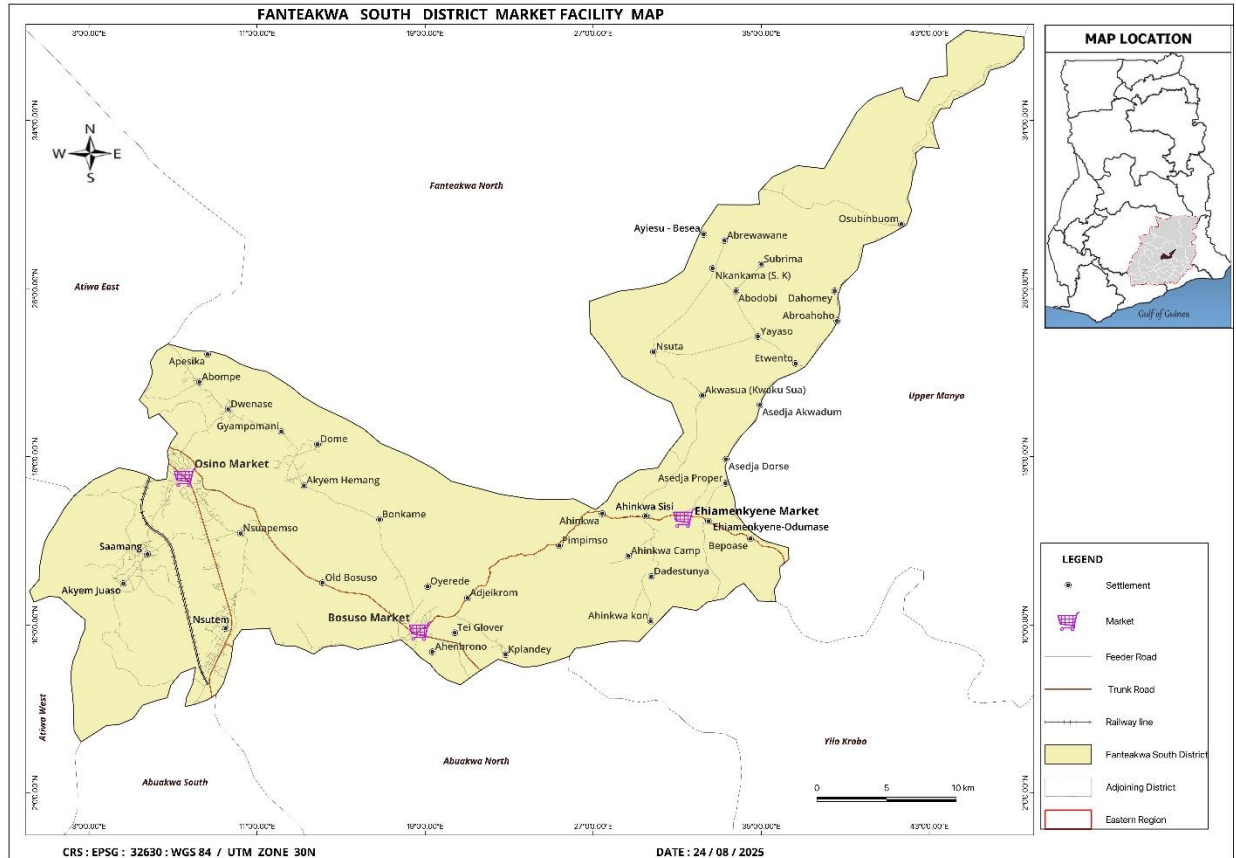
2.2.3.4.2 Markets

The district has a number of active market centres located at Ehiamenkyene, Osino, and Bosuso. The major market center in the district is the Ehiamenkyene market. The District Assembly was able to renovate and extend the capacity of the Ehiamenkyene and Osino markets. Markets are organized on either a daily or weekly basis.

Table 11: Major Market Days and Commodities

Market Centre	Market Days	Main Food Item
Ehiamenkyene	Tuesdays and Saturdays	Plantain, cassava, cocoyam, pepper, garden eggs, okro, cabbage, gari, tomatoes, green pepper, onion, watermelon, fish, palm oil, etc.

Figure 11: Markets in the Fantekwa South District



2.2.3.4.3 Financial Sector

The district has two (2) rural banks which mainly characterize the financial sector in the district.

Table 12: Financial Institutions and Their Location

No.	Financial Institution	Location	Type
1	Mumuadu Rural Bank	Osino	Rural Bank
2	Adonteng Community Bank	Nsutam	Rural Bank

Source: DPCU Field Survey, April 2025

2.2.3.4.4 Mining

Small-scale mining activities are carried out in the areas where the district’s mineral deposits (gold) can be found. Some communities within the district are endowed with gold, bauxite, and diamond.

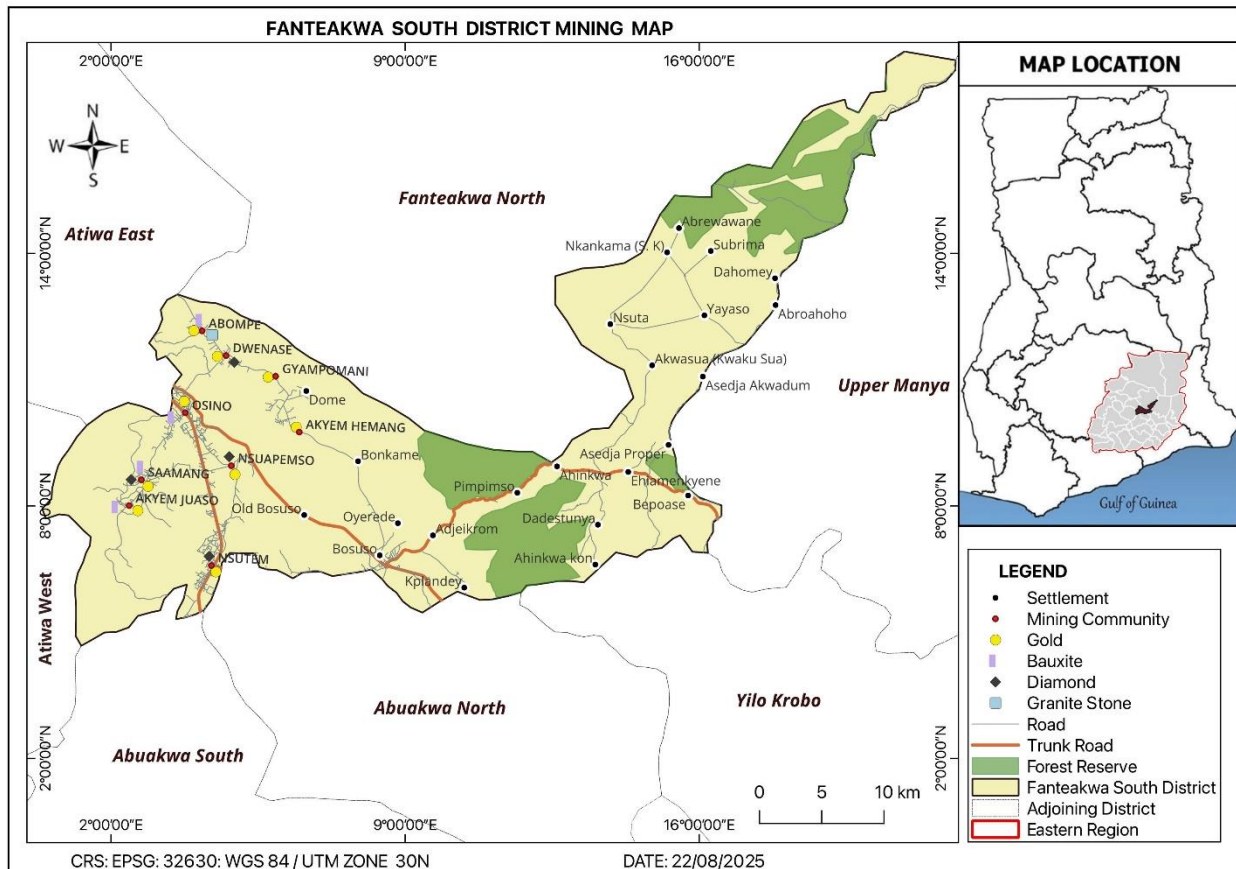
Illegal mining activities have been identified in some of the communities within the district. Sand-winning activities are being carried out in some communities by small-scale sand-winning operators. The existence of these resources creates a good atmosphere for economic development.

Table 13: Communities with Mining Activities

Area Council	Community	Negative Effects
Osino	Osino, Nsutam, Saamang, Nsuapemso, Juaso	Pollution of water bodies, loss of biodiversity, and low agricultural productivity, deforestation, incidence of mining-related diseases, increase in social vices, school drop-out, teenage pregnancy
Birimagya	Abompe, Dwenase, Gyampomani, Hemang	

Source: DPCU Field Data Collection, April 2025

Figure 12: Communities with Mining Activities in the District



2.2.3.4.5 Small Scale Industries

The district has some small-scale industries that process mainly agricultural produce for sale in markets. These include cassava processing into cassava dough and gari and palm oil extraction. Others include carpentry, blacksmiths, mechanics, dressmakers, and small-scale sawmills. All these small-scale operators are not organized and therefore are not able to access any institutional credit to improve their productive activities. Low-skill development also limits these small-scale producers' linkage to other producers and sectors.

2.2.3.4.6 Income Level Analysis

The income sources of the district are mainly from the agricultural sector and mining activities. Commercial farmers, who are in the minority, enjoy a larger proportion of the district's total income from agriculture, whilst the majority of farmers enjoy just a little. Thus, income in the district is unequally distributed.

2.2.4 Social Services

2.2.4.1 Education

The Fantekwa South District has six (6) circuits, namely: Osino West, Osino East, Osino Central, Bosuso, Nkankama, and Ehiamenkyene. The administrative office of the department is located in Osino. Conditions of structures and other facilities in the school environment have a great impact on teaching and learning. With this as the backdrop, the district has in recent years seen some improvement in the education facilities, particularly in newly built classrooms.

2.2.4.2 Number of Schools in the District

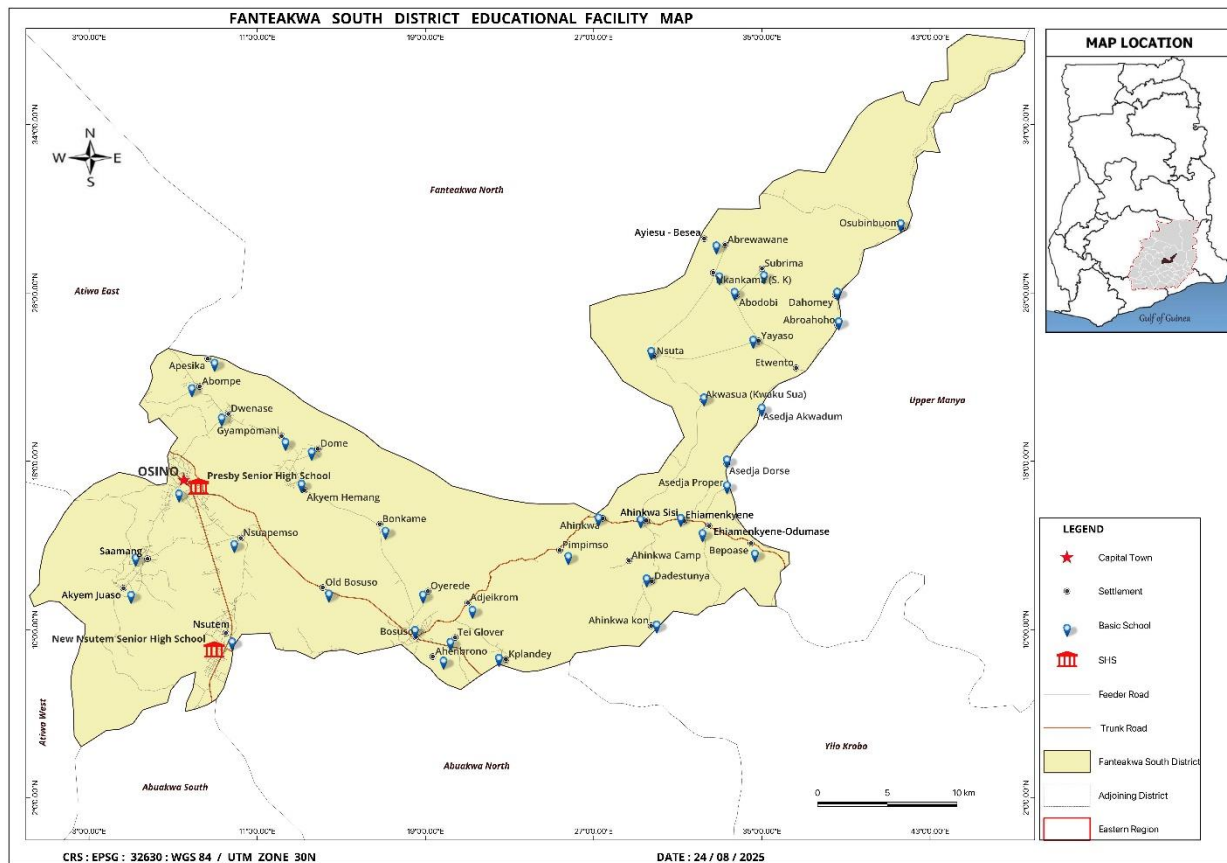
The table below reveals the total number of schools in the district to be one hundred and sixty-six (166) schools, with the public schools representing 69.9% and the remaining 30.1% for private schools.

Table 14: Number of Schools in the District

Level	Public School		Private School	
	Number	%	Number	%
KG	41	35.34	20	40
Primary	41	35.34	20	40
JHS	35	30.17	10	20
SHS	2	1.72	0	0
Total	116		50	

Source: FSDA GES EMIS, April 2025

Figure 13: Educational Map for the Fanteakwa South District



2.2.4.3 School Enrolment

2.2.4.3.1 Basic School Enrolment

The table below shows that the total enrolment for the 2024/2025 academic year was 15,488. The level with the highest enrolment was Primary, constituting 54.82%. In general, enrolment decreases with a higher educational level. If this trend continues, the quantity of indigenous skilled labor will dwindle.

Out of the total enrolment figure of 15,488, 12,736 constitute enrolment in public schools, and the remaining 2,752 constitute enrolment in private schools. A total male enrolment of 7,927 constitutes 51.1% of total enrolment as against 7,561 females, representing 48.8%.

There is a need for all stakeholders to improve and maintain enrolment in JHS and Senior High Schools. Technical/Vocational schools should be developed and made attractive to absorb the pupils who do not have an interest in senior high schools.

Table 15: Basic School Enrolments in the District (2024/2025 Academic Year)

Level	Enrolment (2024/2025 Academic Year)									
	Public			Private			Grand Total			%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
KG	1,474	1,100	2,574	337	445	782	1,811	1,882	3,693	21.58
Primary	3,627	3,215	6,842	790	859	1,649	4,417	4,074	8,491	54.82
JHS	1,507	1,813	3,320	146	188	334	1,653	2,001	3,654	23.59
Total	6,608	6,128	12,736	1,319	1,433	2,752	7,927	7,561	15,488	

Source: FSDA GES EMIS April 2025

2.2.4.3.2 Senior High School Enrolment

The table below shows the statistics of enrolment of the two (2) SHS in the district. The statistics revealed that 81.6% of the total enrolment represents boarders and the remaining 18.4% takes care of day students. This implies that there is a growing number of boarding students, which indicates that infrastructure should be developed to match the growing trend.

Table 16 Senior High School Enrolment (2024/2025)

Level	Day Population			Boarding Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Year 1	118	90	208	650	622	1,272
Year 2	74	56	130	1,026	829	1,855
Year 3	101	54	155	658	654	1,312
Total	253	160	413	2,334	2,105	1,837
Gross Total	2,250					

Source: FSD GES EMIS 2025

2.2.4.3.3 Teacher Population

Table 18 gives information on teacher distribution at the various stages of education in the district, excluding private schools. The statistics below indicate that the JHS level has the highest number of teachers, representing 29.93% of teachers in the district, followed by primary, SHS, and KG levels with 28.35%, 26.28%, and 15.45%, respectively.

Table 17: Teacher Population

Level	Male	Female	Total	%
KG	25	102	127	15.45
Primary	156	77	233	28.35
JHS	123	123	246	29.93
SHS	144	72	216	26.28
Total	448	374	822	

Source: FSD GES EMIS April 2025

2.2.4.3.4 Pupil Teacher Ratio

The highest recorded ratio was for the KG level, representing 28.63 pupils per teacher, followed by JHS, SHS, and primary, respectively.

Table 18: Pupil-Teacher Ratio

Level	Pupil Population (X)	Trained Teacher Population (Y)	Pupil-Trained Teacher Ratio (PTTR) PTTR= X/Y
KG	2839	99.15	28.63
Primary	5237	99.56	52.69
JHS	3110	98.06	31.72
SHS	4873	98.17	49.64
Total	18054	394.94	45.72

Source: FSD GES EMIS 2025

2.2.4.3.4 Gender Parity Index

Gender parity is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at a particular level of education to the number of male students. Gender Parity Index/Ratio of 1 indicates parity between the sexes; a GPI varies between 0 and typically means a disparity in favor of males, whereas a GPI greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favor of females.

The GPI status in the district is presented in the table below. It shows a relatively low disparity with KG and Primary registering a low parity of 0.97 and 0.99, followed by JHS and SHS, respectively. Sensitization on girl child education should be intensified to improve the gender parity index.

Table 19: Gender Parity Index

Level	Enrolment		Ratio
	Male	Female	
KG	1,832	1,753	0.97
Primary	3,898	3,896	0.99
JHS	1,809	1,746	1.01
SHS	2,090	2,196	1.07

2.2.4.2 Health

2.2.4.2.1 Health Facilities in the District

The Fantekwa South District has twenty-three (23) functional health facilities comprising three (3) health centres, sixteen (16) CHPs compounds, two (2) maternity homes, and two (2) medical centres. These functional health centres contribute immensely to ensuring easy and equitable

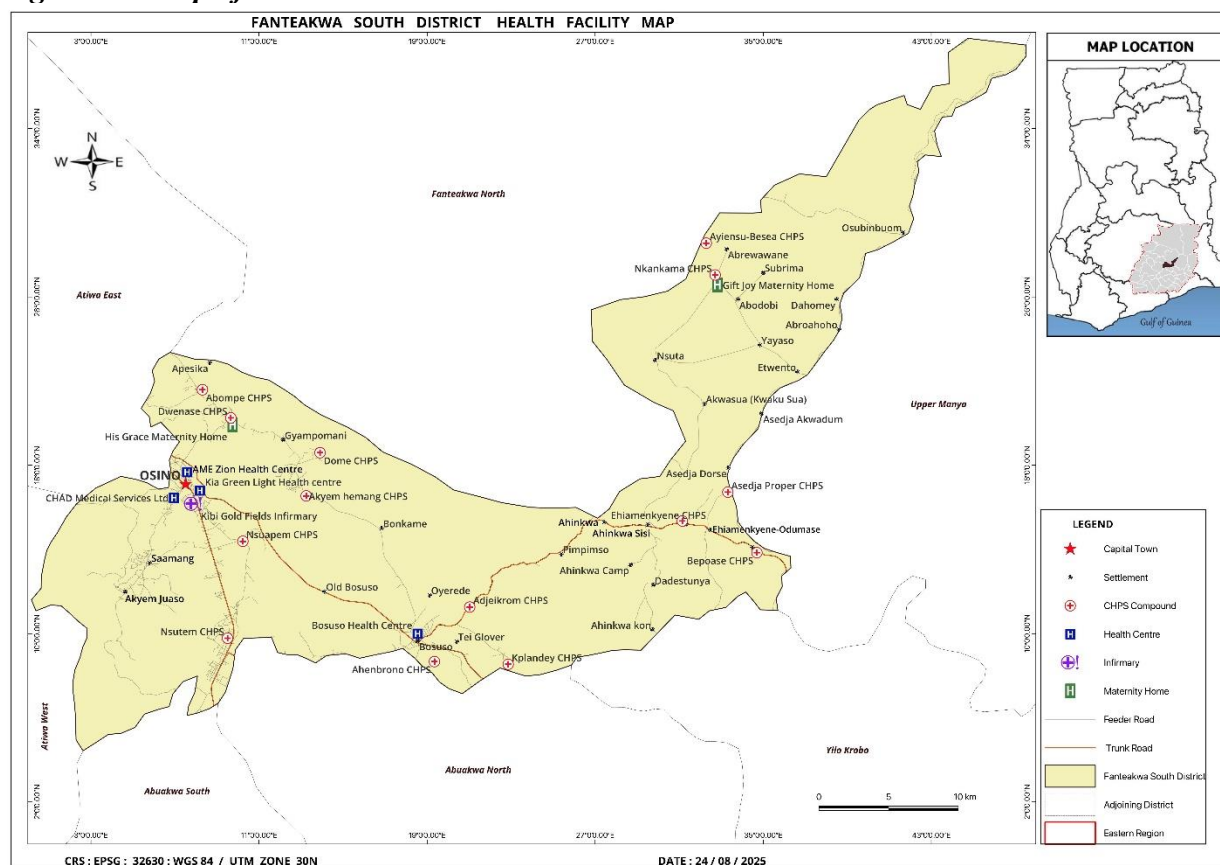
access to health care services in the district. However, they are inadequate to meet the health needs of the constituents.

Table 20: Health Facilities in the District

Sub District	Facilities	Ownership
Osino	1. AME Zion Health Center 2. Kia Green Light Health Centre 3. Nsutam CHPS 4. Akyease CHPS 5. Nsuapemso CHPS	Government
	6. CHAD Medical Services Ltd. - Osino 7. Kibi Gold Fields Infirmery - Osino	Private
Bosuso	8. Bosuso Health Centre 9. Kplandey CHPS 10. Maine CHPS 11. Ahenbrono CHPS 12. Adjeikrom CHPS	Government
Dwenase	13. Dwenase CHPS 14. Hemang CHPS 15. Dome CHPS 16. Abompe CHPS	Government
	17. His Grace Maternity Home - Dwenase	Private
Ehiamankyene	18. Asedja CHPS 19. Bepoase CHPS 20. Ehiamankyene CHPS	Government
	21. Gift Joy Maternity Home	Private
Nkankama	22. Nkankama CHPS 23. Ayensu CHPS	Government

Source: Health Directorate, April 2025

Figure 14: Map of Health Facilities in the Fanteakwa South District



2.2.4.2.2 Staffing Situation

Currently, there are one hundred and nineteen (119) personnel working within the health facilities, of which thirty-one (31) are males and eighty-eight (88) are females. The current population and the staff strength within the facilities are not encouraging and will need to be addressed to ensure effective healthcare delivery.

Table 21: Health Staffing Situation in the District

Staff Category	Male	Female	Total Number at Post
Community Health Nurse	6	26	32
Enrolled Nurse	5	30	35
Field Technician	0	2	2
Health Assistant	1	0	1
Hospital Orderly	0	1	1
Laboratory Assistant	1	0	1
Nutrition Technical Officer	1	1	2
Pharmacy Technician	1	0	1
Physician Assistant (Medical)	3	0	3
Professional Midwife	0	13	13

Staff Category	Male	Female	Total Number at Post
Professional Nurse (General)	0	1	1
Public Health Officer (Disease Control)	1	1	2
Technical Officer (Health Information)	1	0	1
Technical Officer (Disease Control)	1	0	1
Technical Officer (Laboratory)	2	2	4
Technical Officer (Health Promotion)	0	2	2
Technical Assistant (Biostatistics)	1	1	2
Professional Nurse (Community Health)	5	5	10
Professional Nurse (Psychiatry)	2	1	3
Professional Nurse (Degree)	0	2	2
Total	31	88	119

Source: Health Directorate, April 2025

2.2.4.2.3 Health Workers-to-Population Ratio

The district has a physician assistant-to-population ratio of 1:19,238 and the nurse-to-population ratio of 1:1202. This ratio is entirely inadequate and shows the need for health workers in the district to help improve healthcare service delivery.

2.2.4.2.4 National Ambulance Service

The district has one (1) ambulance station located at Nsutem with two (2) ambulances (government and privately owned) that serve the health needs of locals. The Service has a total of sixteen (16) officers, comprising eleven (11) males and five (5) females. These numbers are woefully inadequate to respond to the numerous calls for assistance by the outfit.

2.2.4.2.5 Incidence of Diseases in the District

Generally, the trend of the top ten causes of morbidity in the district saw a rise from 2022 to 2024. Malaria continues to have a high incidence in the district. This can be attributed to the uncovered pit from mining activities which have become breeding grounds for mosquitoes. Next is the occurrence of URTI, which was undulating in its records from 5,191 cases in 2022 to 8,428 in 2023, and then a decline to 7,605 in 2024. This pattern of increase and decrease of the cases almost runs through for the morbidity causes, which indicates that the Health Directorate is working assiduously to ensure a reduction in cases in the years to come. Most of the diseases are due to a poor environment and diet.

Table 22: Top Ten Incidence of Diseases in the District 2022 - 2024

No.	2022		2023		2024	
	Diseases	Cases	Diseases	Cases	Diseases	Cases
1.	Malaria	15,145	Malaria	17,584	Malaria	18,437
2.	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	5,191	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	8,428	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	7,605
3.	Rheumatism/Other Joint Pains	2,746	Rheumatism/Other Joint Pains	3,002	Rheumatism/Other Joint Pains	2,974
4.	Diarrhea Diseases	2,178	Anemia	2,177	Anemia	2,774
5.	Intestinal Worms	2,118	Diarrhea Diseases	2,144	Diarrhea Diseases	2,148
6.	Skin Disease	1,410	Intestinal Worms	1,832	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	1,738
7.	Pneumonia	1,174	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	1,616	Typhoid Fever	1,629
8.	Anemia	1,012	Skin Disease	1,485	Pneumonia	1,465
9.	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	775	Typhoid Fever	1,278	Intestinal Worms	1,455
10.	Typhoid Fever	651	Septicemias	1,121	Skin Disease	1,354
Total		32,400		40,667		41,579

Source: Health Directorate, April 2025

2.2.4.2.6 Mental Health

The district has mental health staff assigned to all sub-districts to undertake mental health activities. These include home visits, health education, visits to prayer camps, and treatment and management of cases. Schizophrenia and Mental disorders due to alcohol use were the common diagnoses in the mental health department.

Table 23: Mental Health Cases

No.	2022		2023		2024	
	Condition	Cases	Condition	Cases	Condition	Cases
1.	Schizophrenia	26	Schizophrenia	24	Schizophrenia	15
2.	Epilepsy/Seizure	16	Epilepsy/Seizure	14	Epilepsy/Seizure	5
3.	Mental disorders due to alcohol use	16	Mental disorders due to alcohol use	12	Mental disorders due to alcohol use	9
4.	Depression	5	Depression	8	Depression	5
5.	Mental disorders due to Psychoactive substance use	3	Mental disorders due to Psychoactive substance use	6	Mental disorders due to Psychoactive substance use	4
Total		66		64		38

Source: Health Directorate, April 2025

2.2.4.2.7 HIV and AIDS Prevalence

The Fantekwa South District is among the districts battling with the global issue of HIV and AIDS. According to the District Health Department, 1,226 were tested for HIV in 2024, of which 42 persons, representing 3.4%, tested positive for HIV, which is very high compared to the national prevalence rate. There is series of activities that are continually in progress to help in the fight against HIV and AIDS prevention in the District. These include:

1. Celebration of World AIDS Day with school sensitization and screening at the Osino Senior High School.

Counselling and testing and health education on HIV/AIDS prevention on the radio

The implication of this for development in the district is that the youthful population, who are the future generation, will not have a promising future. It will also mean a reduction in output, thereby increasing the dependency ratio. The situation may also discourage immigrants from moving to the district to work if posted and the setting of economic ventures.

2.2.4.2.8 Nutrition

The nutrition interventions are to ensure that children under five within the Fantekwa South have an optimum nutritional status and growth monitoring. Health Promotion activities were carried out routinely in the various health facilities (health centres and CHPS zones) and communities. This involved anthropometry measurement of weight, height/length, etc. The nutrition unit carried out health education, one-on-one nutritional counselling, and supervised nurses on daily nutrition activities.

Key issues identified with nutrition include a non-functional weighing scale (hanging and standing), low vitamin A coverage in the district, low Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and community-based management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) case detection rate, and a high rate of anaemia in pregnancy.

2.2.4.3 Water and Sanitation Management

2.2.4.3.1 Water Management

The quality, accessibility, and availability of safe water are vital for the socioeconomic development of every society. Major sources of water supply in the district include pipe-borne water and boreholes. Pipe-borne water is concentrated in Osino, the district capital. Hemang, Saamang, Dwenase, and Ehiamankyene operate small town water systems, which distribute water

through standpipes, mechanized/manual boreholes, and wells. Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources stands at 65%. Activities of illegal mining is polluting if not all, most of the water bodies in the district.

In recent times, donor organizations like Safe Water Ghana, World Vision Ghana, Advocates for Community Alternatives, and the Government of Ghana have contributed to the improvement of water supply through the provision of mechanized/ manual boreholes and hand-dug wells with pumps.

2.2.4.3.2 Sanitation Management

There are three (3) functional public toilets under the management of the Assembly. The table below gives a breakdown of the facilities and their location.

Table 24: Number of Public Toilet facilities in the district

Type of Public Toilet	Number of Public Toilets	Location
Pour flash	2	Osino Area Council
Pour flash	1	Ehiamankylene Area Council

The collection, transportation, and disposal of solid and liquid waste are the sole responsibility of the District Assembly. There are two (2) operational waste management companies in the district, namely Zoomlion Company Limited and Waste Landfill, contracted by the Central Government to assist with sanitation issues.

Solid waste is collected in three (3) ways: door-to-door, dumping at a refuse site, and a communal container system. Door-to-door services are usually provided to the middle class in communities such as Osino, Nsutem, and Dwenase. The District Environmental Health unit, in collaboration with Zoomlion, regularly administered refuse collection for onward disposal from markets, lorry parks, and other public centres. Currently, the proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services stands at 70%.

2.2.4.4 Social Protection, Poverty and Vulnerability

2.2.4.4.1 Social Protection Programmes

Social Protection Programmes are government interventions to relieve the vulnerable. Among the interventions implemented in the district are Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) and the Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) Fund. The total number of registrants under the LEAP Programme stands at 484 beneficiaries, with all registrants benefiting from disbursement

throughout the review period. As of 2025, 404 PWDs were registered, with 119 PWDs supported through the purchase of items to enable them to engage in economic activities to enable them support themselves and their families over the period.

2.2.4.4.2 Multidimensional Poverty in the District

Based on the 2021 PHC, poverty is classified into its incidence (who is poor), its intensity (how poor are the poor), and deprivation (what people in the district are lacking) in thirteen (13) indicators across four (4) key dimensions: education, health, living standards, and employment.

Table 25: Deprivation and Multidimensional Poverty Levels in the District

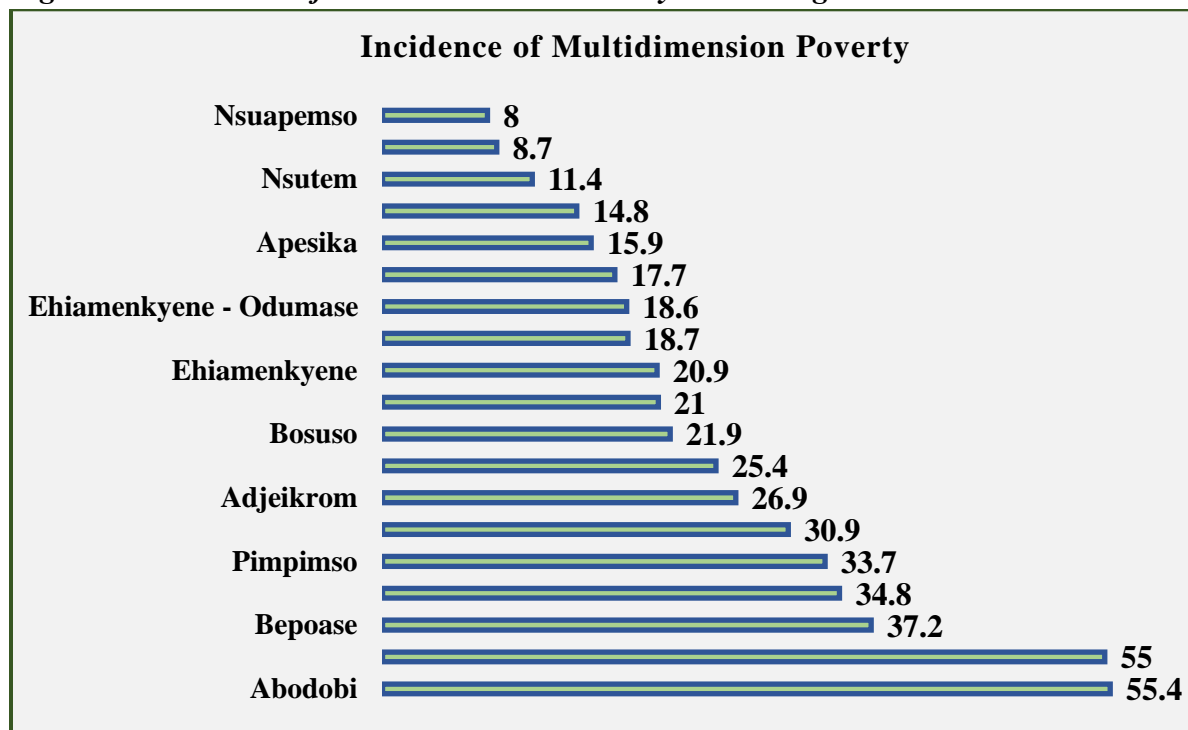
Dimension	Indicator	Level of Deprivation (%)	Contribution of Indicator to Multidimensional Poverty (%)
1. Employment	1. Employment	12.2	29.2
2. Health	2. Health Insurance	9.3	22.3
	3. Child mortality	0.1	0.1
3. Education	4. School lag	4.9	11.6
	5. School attendance	1.4	3.3
	6. School attainment	1.0	2.4
4. Living Standards	7. Toilet	3.3	8.0
	8. Overcrowding	1.6	3.9
	9. Housing	2.4	5.7
	10. Electricity	0.9	2.1
	11. Drinking water	1.6	3.9
	12. Cooking fuel	2.1	5.0
	13. Assets	1.0	2.5

Source: Multidimensional Poverty Report, GSS, May 2024

The table above displays the deprivation levels and the contribution of the indicators to multidimensional poverty levels in the district. The most significant deprivations in the district are employment (29.2%), health insurance coverage (22.3%), school lag (11.6%), and toilet (8.0%). These indicators contribute to 71.1% of the overall poverty incidence in the district. This is very disturbing, and thus the needed interventions should be planned to help manage, reduce, or eradicate these levels of deprivation.

The district has a total household population of 53,122, with 11,523 individuals representing 21.7% classified as being multidimensionally poor which ranks the district 18th of the 33 MMDAs in the region. Among those affected in the district, the intensity of poverty is 41.7%.

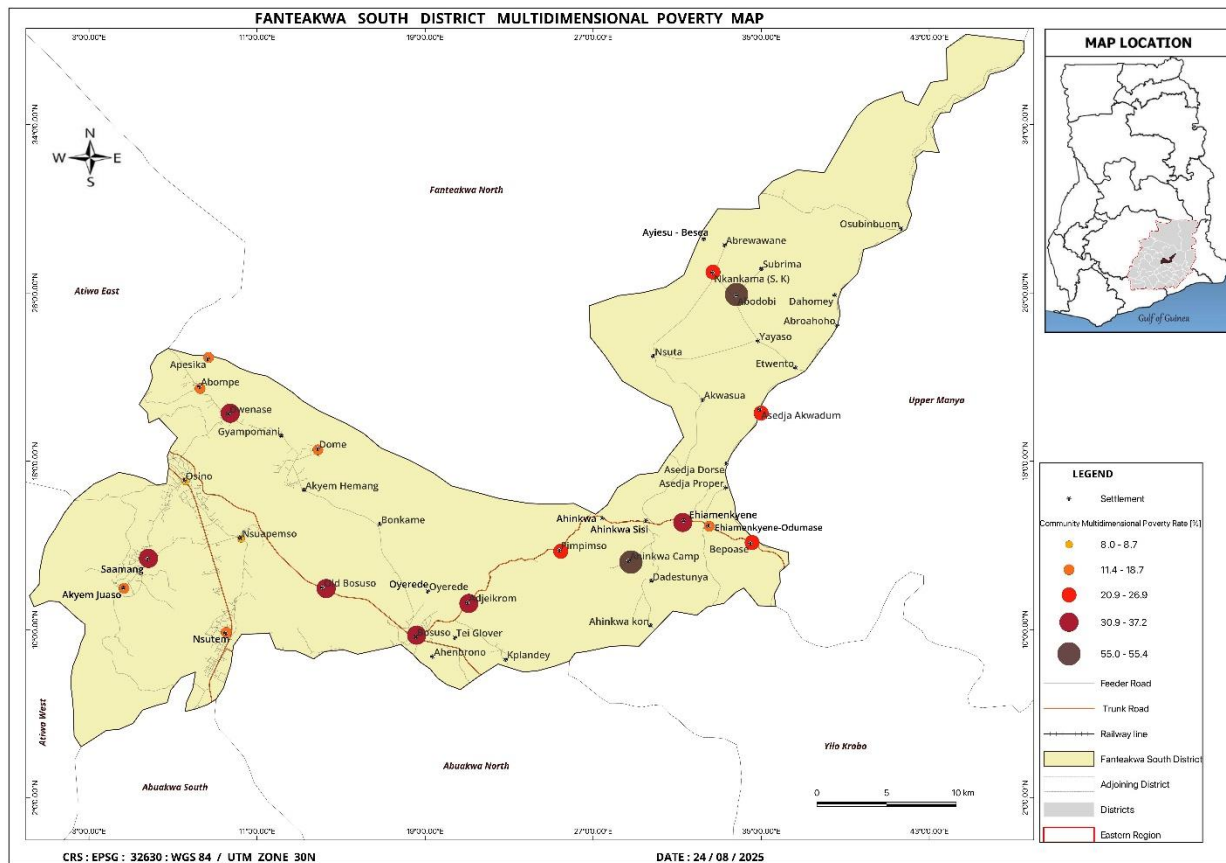
Figure 15: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty in the Largest Localities



Source: GSS, Fanteakwa South 2024 Multidimensional Poverty Index Report

Among the largest localities in Fanteakwa South, the incidence of multidimensional poverty ranges from 55.4% in Abodobi to 8.0% in Nsuapemso. The figure depicts that the further away a community is from the district capital, i.e., Osino, the more multidimensionally poor the community. Interventions in 2026–2029 MTDP will therefore have to be fairly distributed and implemented in communities, especially those farther from the district capital, to help bridge the gap in poverty levels.

Figure 16: Multidimensional Poverty Map for the Fanteakwa South District



2.2.4.4.3 Child Protection and Vulnerability

The Fanteakwa South District is faced with the plight of the vulnerable, which it has to consider and cater to improve their lives. PWDs, peasant farmers, the aged, women and children, people living with HIV/AIDS, orphans, and people living in disaster-prone areas constitute vulnerable groups in the district. The PWDs have a population of 3,636, constituting 1,580 males and 2,056 females according to the 2021 PHC. This constitutes 6.7% of the total population.

The district, being a mining community, is faced with various child welfare issues such as high rates of school dropouts, teenage pregnancies and delinquency which are being addressed by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development in collaboration with relevant stakeholders.

Problems related to the vulnerable and excluded in the district include: inadequate credit facilities for the vulnerable and the excluded, a high rate of poverty among women, and low employability and entrepreneurial skills. One major challenge confronting the district in implementing interventions to address the plight of the vulnerable has been inadequate funding.

Table 26: Child Protection Cases Handled (2022 - 2024)

Nature of Case	Number of Cases	Successfully Resolved Cases	Yet to be Resolved
Maintenance	82	81	1
Paternity	1	1	-
Custody	12	12	-
Family Welfare	7	7	-
Total	102	101	1

2.2.4.4.4 Interventions to Mitigate Vulnerability Issues

Efforts to mitigate vulnerability issues in the district were undertaken. To improve the health of the vulnerable and children, the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development and the Assembly, in collaboration with the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) undertook registration/membership renewal for the indigents to improve their access to healthcare services. Also, disability funds from the DACF helped provide tools and equipment to set up small businesses after PWDs were trained.

Education and sensitisation on gender-based violence and gender equality, child rights and family welfare policy, and training on economic and skills empowerment for women were also undertaken to help empower the vulnerable.

2.2.5 Environment

2.2.5.1 Natural Resource Endowment

The district is endowed with some natural resources. These include mineral resources of economic importance and forest reserves. Notable among these mineral resources are gold, bauxite, and granite. The bulk of these mineral resources remains untapped.

2.2.5.2 Mineral Resource Reserves and Their Utilization

There are two formal mining activities in the district, as far as gold and diamonds are concerned. Large-scale and small-scale mining activities are carried out in these areas where mineral deposits (gold) can be found. There is the presence of mining companies such as Kibi Gold Fields and TRANSECo prospecting and mining these gold resources. The table below shows the distribution of mineral deposits in the district.

Table 27: Type of Mineral Deposited and their Location

No.	Mineral	Community
1.	Gold	Osino, Abompe, Dwenase, Gyampomani, Nsutam, Nsuapemso, Saamang, Juaso, Hemang
2.	Bauxite	Osino, Abompe, Saamang, Juaso
3.	Diamond	Dwenase, Nsutam, Saamang, Nsuapemso
4.	Granite stone	Abompe

Source: DPCU Survey, April 2025

2.2.5.3 Forest Reserves

The forest reserve in the district covers areas around Pimpimso, Ehiamankyene, Bepoase, Kplandey, and their surroundings. The forest produces commercial wood species such as Odum, Wawa, Ofram, Asamfra, Mahogany, Okyenkyen, etc. The vegetative cover is suitable for intensive agricultural and agro-based industrial activities, including food processing, sawmills, or wood processing. The forest reserves, the area around Feyiase, has a rich forest plantation. The activities of chainsaw operators and lumbering affect the vegetation cover.

2.2.5.4 Condition of the Built Environment and Settlement Systems

The Fanteakwa South District exhibits a typical forest settlement typology. The settlement type is predominantly rural with a nucleated settlement pattern. The major settlements are Osino, Nsutam, Hemang, Ehiamenkyene, Nkankama, Abompe, Dwenase, Saamang, Juaso, and Bosuso along the arterial roads. There are a few dispersed settlements, but these are farmhouses.

Houses are generally of the compound type, except for the developing ones, which have the western type of houses with modern facilities. The rural settlements have local architecture, and walls and roofing are generally made of swish/wattle and daub and thatch, respectively.

2.2.5.6 Communication

Telecel, MTN, and AirtelTigo (AT) are the main telecommunication service providers available in the district. The telecommunication services they provide are mainly centered in Osino. Telecommunication in the district is fast spreading with various masts being erected in various parts of the district, especially its capital. Apart from Osino, which has some services, the rest of the communities in the district lack adequate internet facilities. Communities such as Nkankama, Pimpimso, and Subrima do not have network coverage. However, a small mast is being mounted

within the Nkankama to mitigate the network issues. It will be beneficial to the district if private individuals and organizations intervene to help improve communication services in the district.

2.2.5.7 Infrastructure

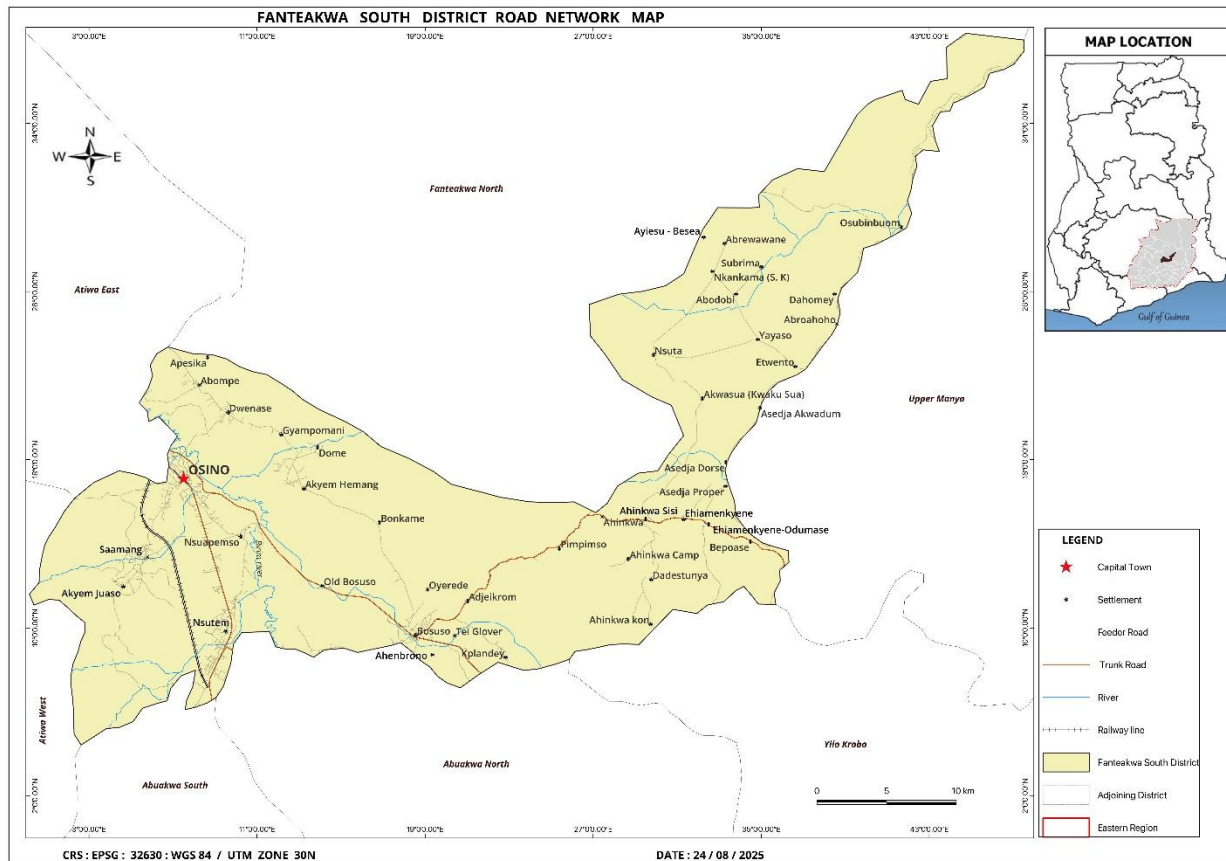
2.2.5.7.1 Transportation Network

Road transport is the major form of transport in the district, with a total network of 65.4km. The roads are classified as follows:

- Trunk Roads under the jurisdiction of the Ghana Highway Authority
- Urban Roads under the jurisdiction of the Department of Urban Roads and
- Feeder Roads under the jurisdiction of the Department of Feeder Roads

The feeder roads are not surfaced and are not motorable, especially during the rainy seasons. There is also a railway network linking Osino to Atiwa East, but not operational. The modes of transportation are: taxis, okada (motorbikes), mini buses (Trotro), and Metro Mass Transport services. The percentage of roads in good condition in the district stands at 65%.

Figure 17: Transportation Network of the Fanteakwa South District



2.2.6 Governance

2.2.6.1 Structure and Organization

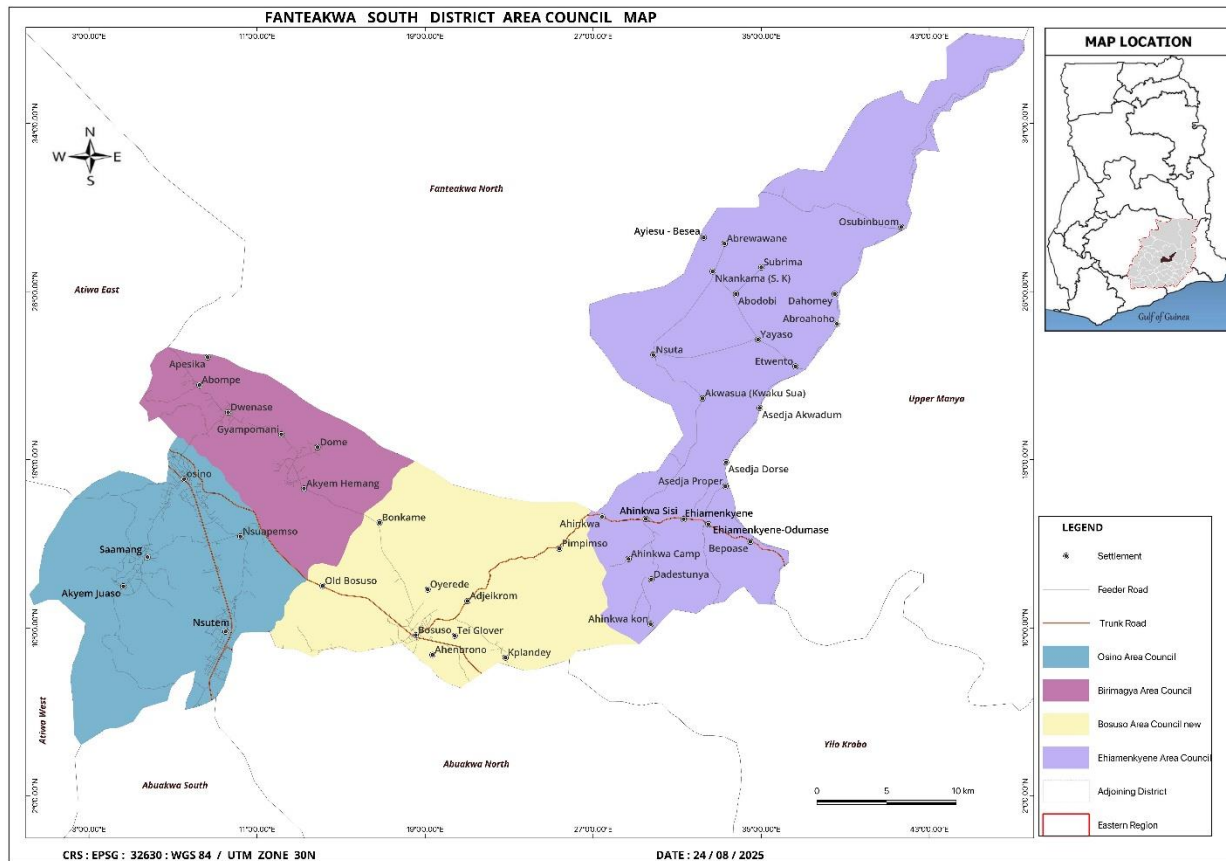
The structure of the Fanteakwa South District Assembly consists of the District Chief Executive (DCE), eighteen (18) elected assembly members and nine (9) government appointees, and the Member of Parliament (MP) representing the Fanteakwa South constituency.

The District Assembly has a Presiding Member who is elected from amongst the Assembly Members by a two-thirds majority.

The Assembly has four (4) area councils (namely Osino, Ehiamankyene, Bosuso, and Birimagya Area Councils.), eighteen (18) Electoral Areas, and eighteen (18) Unit Committees to deepen grassroots and popular participation in local governance.

The organizational chart of the Fanteakwa South District Assembly has the office of the District Chief Executive as the political head and the District Coordinating Director as the Administrative head. The administration of the district is under the leadership of the District Chief Executive, assisted by the District Co-ordinating Director and the technical departments and units.

Figure 18: Area Council Map of the Fanteakwa South District



2.2.6.2 Participation in Local Governance

Decentralization is seen as an important mechanism for strengthening local democracy and improving service delivery. It has helped to transfer development, governance of local communities, and decision-making to District Assemblies, making popular participation by ordinary citizens practical and possible.

The Assembly has several platforms, which provide opportunities for citizens to participate in the development agenda of the district. These include;

- Public engagements through town hall meetings, which allow constituents to be involved in the preparation of District Development Plans and Budget Fee Fixing Resolutions.
- Statutory and ad-hoc meetings of the District Assembly, such as the DPCU, Sub-Committee, and General Assembly Meetings, etc.
- DCE's engagement with communities and traditional authorities.
- Unit Committee Meetings
- Websites (Active and Interactive)

Through decentralization constituents have also been allowed to be active participants during periodic monitoring and evaluation development programmes and projects. This has ensured efficient resource allocation and utilization in the execution of programmes and projects in the district.

2.2.6.3 Security Situation

The Fantekwa South District can boast of a good security situation, which affords stability and peace in the district. The district has the presence of the following security services in the district;

1. The Ghana Police Service

With reference to Tables 28 and 29 below, the district has three (3) police stations located at Osino, Bepoase and Bosuso. The district has forty-three (43) police personnel, which consist of thirty-two (32) males and eleven (11) females. There is also a police barracks and a checkpoint located at Osino and Dwenase, respectively.

Table 28 : Number of Police Stations

Item	Number	Name /Location
Police Station	3	Osino, Bepaose & Bosuso
Police Barracks	1	Osino
Police Checkpoint	1	Dwenase

Source: Ghana Police Service, April 2025

2. Ghana National Fire Service

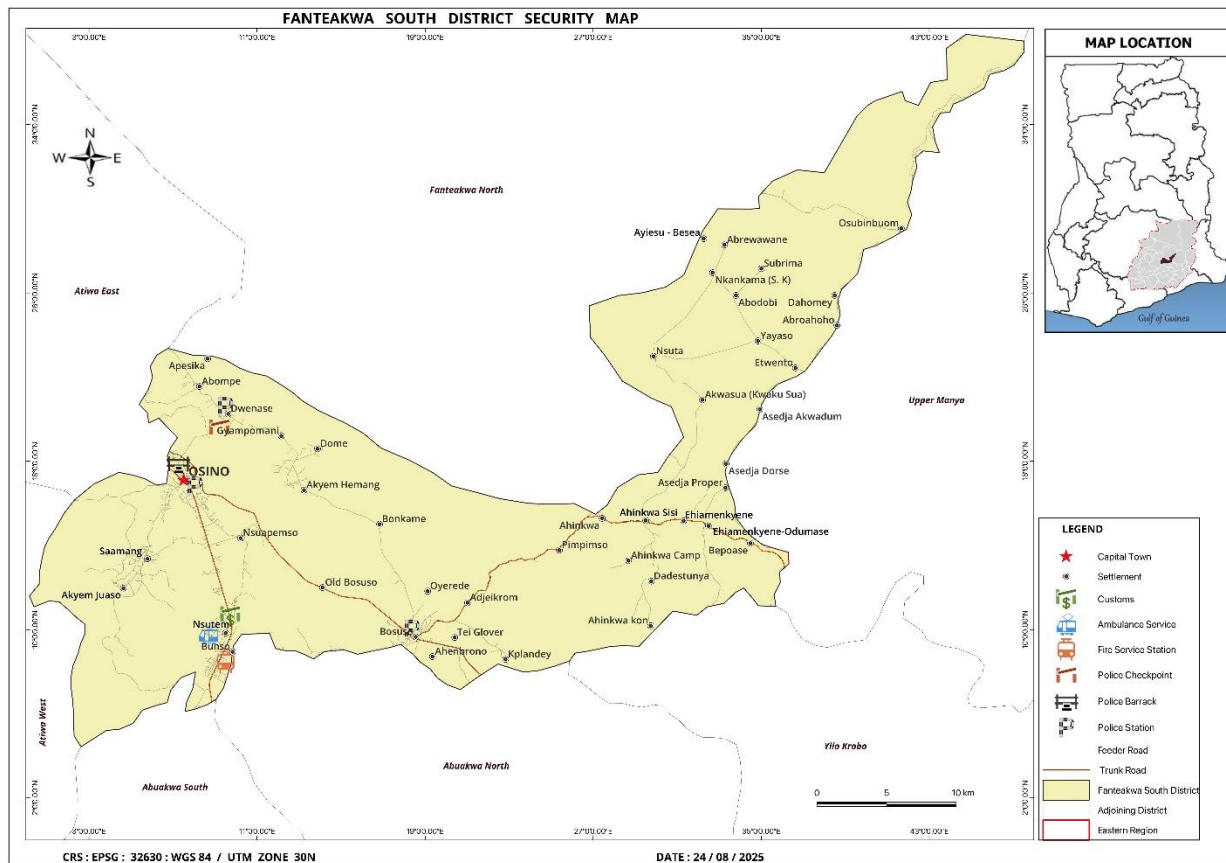
The district has one (1) fire service station located at Bunso and one (1) fire tender, which helps ensure public safety and prevent damage to properties in the district. The service has a workforce of seventy-five (75) personnel, comprising forty-seven (47) males and twenty-eight (28) females. There is the presence of the Immigration service and Customs which also contribute to the security of the district.

The district is faced with four (4) major security concerns. These include the issues of drug abuse, prostitution, gambling, and illegal mining, which have seen the influx of migrants from different regions and countries, and the indiscriminate packing of cars along the highway.

The problems associated with the security agencies in the district are;

- Inadequate police stations and poor housing for security personnel.
- Lack of barracks attached to the police station, which makes the mobilization of police difficult.
- Inadequate fire hydrant for the fire service

Figure 19: Security Map of the Fanteakwa South District



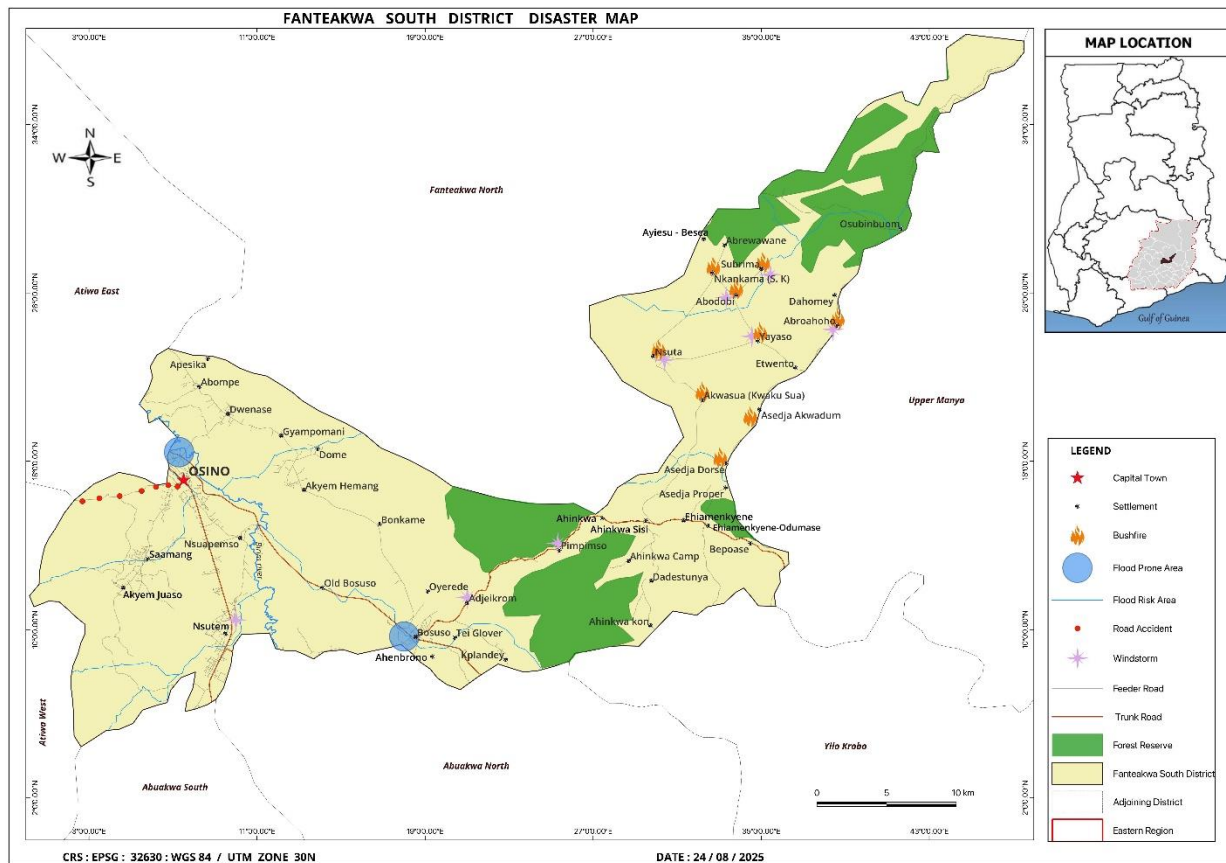
2.2.7 Emergency Preparedness and Response

2.2.7.1 Hazards and Disaster

The Fanteakwa South District is prone to flooding, windstorms and bushfires, with flooding being the most common and potentially dangerous disaster that the district has ever witnessed. The Bosuso area for instance, has a low topography and is relatively prone to disaster. Year-round, properties and houses are destroyed with a little downpour. Planning for disaster will entail an improvement in public utilities. This, in effect, calls for systems and institutional preparedness to deal with floods and any kind of disaster.

The challenges that the Disaster Prevention and Management Team faces are mostly the inability of the District Assembly to have relief items in stock.

Figure 20: Disaster Map of the Fanteakwa South District



2.2.8 Scalogram Analysis of Distribution of Services, Functions and Facilities

A Scalogram Analysis was conducted to examine the spatial distribution of services and facilities in the district. This non-qualitative method involves creating a matrix that shows which settlements have specific facilities, helping to determine the hierarchy of settlement, assess spatial integration and inform development decisions on project locations.

The Scalogram Analysis highlights a stark inequality in service distribution across the district, with Osino emerging as the hub with the most services. To address this imbalance, development planning policies should prioritize reducing disparities in facility distribution, curbing the dominance of major settlements, and fostering equitable spatial development. By doing so, the district can achieve a more balanced and efficient economy. Equitable development will be key to unlocking the district's full potential. The figure below shows the Scalogram analysis of facilities, services and functions in the district.

Table 29 Functionality Index Scalogram Analysis for the Fantekwa South District

Facility	Population Estimate	Primary Sch.	Borehole Facility	JHS	Tarred Road	Toilet Facility	Market	Agric Extension Service	Electricity	Health Centre	KG	Pipe Borne Water	Police Station	Filling Station	Lorry Park	Rural Bank	Town/Area Coun.	CHPS	Recreational Center	ICT Centre	SHS	Post Office	GPRTU/PROTOA	Refuse Damp	Guest House	Magistrate Court	Tech. /Voc. Sch.	Fire Station	Community Library	Hospital	Total No. of Functions	Functions as % of expected total	Total Centrality	Rank	
Community																																			
Osino	10,946	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	25	83.3	911.7	1
Nsutem	8,128	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	22	73.3	611.7	2	
Bosuso	5,089	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	17	56.7	311.7	3	
Hemang	4,053	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	30.0	93.3	8	
Saamang	2,960	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	40.0	153.3	4	
Dwenase	2,785	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	33.3	118.3	6	
Abompe	2,207	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	33.3	122.2	5	
Nsuape mso	2,022	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	30.0	102.2	7	
Ehiaman kyene	1,950	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	30.0	93.3	8	
Abodobi	1,809	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	26.7	82.2	10	
Total of service		10	10	10	10	10	5	9	10	2	9	5	3	4	5	2	3	9	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	0	1	0					
Central Index		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100					
Weight General Score		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	11.1	10.0	50.0	11.1	20.0	33.3	25.0	20.0	50.0	33.3	11.1	-	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	33.3	33.3	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	-					

2.3 Key Development Issues Identified

The following are the development issues identified:

1. Low internal revenue generation
2. Limited access to credit by SMEs and farmers
3. Poor packaging and a ready market for SMEs' products and agricultural produce.
4. Gaps in geographical access to quality healthcare
5. Undeveloped potentials and inadequate infrastructure for Local Economic Development
6. Inadequate education infrastructure at all levels
7. High unemployment rate, especially among the youth
8. High incidence of HIV and AIDS, especially among the vulnerable youth
9. Increasing demand for household water supply
10. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy, and accompanying school drop-out rates
11. Low Economic empowerment for PWDs
12. Poor sanitation and waste management systems
13. High environmental degradation due to uncontrolled mining
14. Ineffective sub-district structures and institutional capacity
15. Inadequate equipment, and infrastructure for security services
16. Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level
17. Inadequate sensitization and screening of non-communicable diseases

2.3.1 SWOT Analysis for the Fantekwa South District

The SWOT Analysis of the Fantekwa South District establishes the strengths and opportunities that exist and could be utilized to address identified issues. Weaknesses and threats that derail development efforts are also identified so that corrective measures can be formulated.

The prioritized development issues were subjected to POCC analysis as depicted in the table below

Table 30: SWOT Analysis on Key Development Issues

Key Issues	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
1. Low internal revenue generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of locals in Fee Fixing Resolutions • Strong revenue base • Sensitization of locals and business owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unwillingness of locals to pay rates and fees • Inadequate revenue collectors • Inadequate data on revenue items • Nonvaluation of private properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Government laws on revenue mobilization • Recruitment and training of revenue collectors • Passing of the bylaw 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Government interference in the imposition of certain levies • Tax exemptions
2. Limited access to credit by SMEs and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of financial institutions • Strong entrepreneurial culture among local SMEs and farmers • The presence of SMEs and FBOs that serves as guarantors or aggregators of credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of collateral and improper formal record-keeping among SMEs and smallholder farmers • High interest rates and complex application processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and donor support • Training and capacity building programs on financial literacy, record-keeping, and business planning • Partnerships between banks and farmer-based organizations (FBOs)/SME 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erratic climatic conditions (e.g., drought, floods) affecting agricultural productivity and loan repayment • Economic instability or inflation results
3. Poor packaging and a ready market for SMEs' products and agricultural produce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abundant local raw materials and products from agriculture and SMEs • Traditional knowledge and experience in food processing, crafts, and value addition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access to modern packaging technology and materials • Limited knowledge of branding, labelling, and quality standards especially for export 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing domestic demand for quality, locally made products • Government and private sector interest in agro-processing and industrialization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition from imported goods, often with better packaging and established branding
4. Gaps in geographical access to quality healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of trained health personnel in urban and some rural centres. • Existing infrastructure in some areas that can be upgraded or expanded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uneven distribution of health facilities, with rural and remote areas poorly served. • Inadequate staffing in remote health centres • Poor road networks and transportation systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships with NGOs and faith-based health providers • Government and donor funding for rural health infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration of health professionals from rural to urban centers or abroad • Budget constraints and inadequate financial resources

Key Issues	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
5. Undeveloped potentials and inadequate infrastructure for Local Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abundant natural and human resources (e.g., land, minerals, labour, tourism attractions) Active informal and small-scale sectors in trade, agriculture, and services. Willingness of local communities to engage in economic growth activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor road networks, energy supply, and ICT infrastructure Inadequate data and planning capacity to identify and develop economic opportunities. Limited access to finance and credit, especially for rural entrepreneurs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government incentives and funding programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of development partners and NGOs in LED planning and implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural-urban migration, draining skilled labour from local economies. Environmental degradation and poor sanitation at potential tourist sites. Encroachment and poor land use planning,
6. Inadequate educational infrastructure at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of trained teachers and educational staff Availability of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient number of classrooms, furniture, and teaching/learning materials Poor condition of existing infrastructure and a lack of sanitation facilities Overcrowding in classrooms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and donor funding for school infrastructure development Community-led initiatives and cost-sharing models for local education improvements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid population growth and urbanization, increasing pressure on existing infrastructure. Budget constraints or delays in government disbursement
7. High unemployment rate, especially among the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large and youthful population with energy, creativity, and potential for innovation. Growing interest in entrepreneurship and skills training among youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to start-up capital and business development services for young entrepreneurs. Lack of practical work experience and job readiness skills among many youths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of technical and vocational training schools Public-private partnerships to provide internships, apprenticeships, and on-the-job training. Agriculture and agribusiness development offering employment for rural youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social unrest, crime, and migration Climate change impacts on key employment sectors, like agriculture Overdependence on government employment, limiting private sector job creation dynamics
8. High incidence of HIV and AIDS, especially among the vulnerable youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of antiretroviral therapy (ART) and HIV testing services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient funding for community-level prevention and education programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale-up of youth-focused sexual and reproductive health services and outreach campaigns Expansion of life skills and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rising risky sexual behaviours and low condom use among adolescents. Cultural taboos and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of trained health personnel and peer educators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of poverty and transactional sex 	empowerment programs for in-school and out-of-school youth.	resistance to open discussions about sexuality and HIV
Key Issues	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
9. Increasing demand for household water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of national and local water supply frameworks Government and donor commitment to improving access to potable water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate water infrastructure (e.g., pipelines, reservoirs, treatment plants) to meet growing demand. Frequent breakdowns and poor maintenance of water facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of small-town and urban water systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change impacts, including droughts and reduced rainfall Pollution of water sources from illegal mining
10. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy, and accompanying school drop-out rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing community based child protection structures supported by social welfare and NGOs Ghana Police Service Ghana Immigration Service DISEC, GES, SWCD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence of illegal mining activities Poor parental care (Teenage pregnancy) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening life skills and empowerment programs for girls at risk. NGOs, CBOs, Religious Organisations Ministry of Children, Gender and Social Protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deep-rooted gender inequalities, Economic hardship and food insecurity Lack of rural mentors
11. Low Economic empowerment for PWDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of national disability laws and policies, District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) allocation for PWDs to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to education and vocational training for many PWDs Inadequate support services and assistive devices, such as mobility aids or adapted work tools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of inclusive vocational training programs and livelihood support schemes. Partnerships with NGOs and private sector to create jobs and inclusive workspaces. Promotion of PWD entrepreneurship through access to credit, grants, and business development services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persistent poverty and unemployment, Insufficient funding for disability-related programs.
12. Poor sanitation and waste management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of waste management companies Availability of DESSAP Plan Sanitation bye-laws Availability of EHSU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor personal attitude on sanitation Inadequate refuse containers in communities Frequent breakdown of waste management equipment Lack of dumping site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of refuse containers and trucks Support from development partners i.e., CWSA, Zoom lion etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate environmental health and sanitation staff Inadequate financial resource allocation

Key Issues	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
13. High environmental degradation due to uncontrolled mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Forestry Commission • Existence of legislation and institutions (EPA) on environmental protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of mining and environmental regulations, • Corruption and complicity among some local authorities and security personnel in illegal mining operations. • Limited reclamation and rehabilitation of degraded lands after mining activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening collaboration with traditional authorities and local communities in environmental protection. • Investing in alternative income-generating activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued degradation of water bodies, forests, and farmlands, • Loss of public trust in institutions • Health hazards such as mercury poisoning and respiratory diseases • Climate change impacts
14. Ineffective sub-district structures and institutional capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of sub-district administrative structures • Government commitment to decentralization • Availability of trained personnel in local government institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor resource allocation and limited budgets for sub-district activities, • Weak institutional capacity at sub-district levels, including inadequate staffing and technical expertise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and capacity building programs for local governance officials and staff. • Improvement of financial management systems at the sub-district level • Strengthening community participation in local governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resistance to change from local authorities or community members who benefit from the status quo • Mismanagement of resources
15. Inadequate equipment, and infrastructure for security services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of IGF and DACF • Established security institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of trained security personnel • Insufficient infrastructure, including police stations, barracks, and detention facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and donor funding to upgrade security infrastructure and training programs • Expansion of community policing and volunteer watch groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising crime and insecurity, including robbery, land disputes • Increased public frustration and mistrust
16. Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of the DPCU and the Physical Planning and Works Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate qualified staff for effective monitoring and enforcement at the local level • Inadequate essential logistics, such as vehicles • Infrequent monitoring visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity-building programs for staff • Community involvement in monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unregulated development and construction lead • Rapid urbanization

Key Issues	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
17. Inadequate sensitization and screening of non-communicable diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of health professionals trained in NCD prevention and management • Established primary healthcare system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited public education campaigns on NCDs, especially in rural and underserved communities • Inadequate equipment and diagnostic tools for early detection in health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of NCD services into routine health check-ups and maternal health programs. • Use of media and digital platforms to promote lifestyle change and disease prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing burden of NCDs, straining the already limited healthcare infrastructure • Delayed diagnoses leading to higher treatment costs and preventable deaths

Source: DPCU, April 2025

2.4 Medium-Term Needs Assessment and Development Projections

The development focus of the district for the planned period is to improve the living standards of the citizens through enhanced local economic development, improved human resource development, and good governance in a safe environment. Major emphasis will be placed on the provision of education, health, water and sanitation, road infrastructure, agriculture modernization, job creation, environmental management, and resource mobilization to enhance the welfare of the people.

2.4.1 Population Projections

The Fantekwa South District has a population of 54,634 according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census. With a growth rate of 1.01, it is estimated that the district's population will increase to 59,915 by 2029.

Table 31: Population Projection from 2026 to 2029

Base Year - Population (2021)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
54,634	57,213	57,877	58,549	59,228	59,915

Source: Computed from Ghana 2021 PHC

2.4.1.1 Implications for Population Projection

The demographic trends can have the following implications:

- Increased pressure on infrastructure and social services, especially in the education and healthcare sectors.
- With the growth trends, there will also be increased demand for natural resources such as water and food.
- Appropriate job creation interventions should also be instituted by the Assembly to create employment for the growing population and maintain those who are already employed.

2.4.2 Revenue Projections

The table below illustrates the anticipated revenue for the district over the 2026-2029 planning period based on the 2024 performance, reference to 2025 DACF allocations and measures under implementation to boost revenue generation for the district. The main sources of funds for the planning period are IGF and transfers from the government (DACF, DACF-RFG and GoG for departments). The total estimated revenue of GHS127,313,599.42 is expected to be used to finance the 2026-2029 District Medium Term Development Plan.

Table 32: Revenue Projection for 2026 - 2029

Revenue Item	2025 (GHS)	2026 (GHS)	2027 (GHS)	2028 (GHS)	2029 (GHS)
GoG (Departments)	200,000.00	210,000.00	220,500.00	231,525.00	243,101.25
IGF	1,443,608.80	1,524,900.00	1,829,880.00	2,195,856.00	2,635,027.2
DACF	24,708,776.26	25,944,215.07	27,241,425.82	28,603,497.11	30,033,671.97
DACF - RFG	800,000.00	1,300,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,700,000.00	1,900,000.00
Donor/DPs	-	-	-	-	-
Total	27,152,385.06	28,979,115.07	30,791,805.82	32,730,878.11	34,811,800.42
Grand Total			127,313,599.42		

Source: Budget Unit, April 2025

2.4.3 Projections for the Health Sector

Health personnel and facilities are key health needs that require urgent attention to meet the growing healthcare needs as the population of the district grows. Tables 33 and 34 present the health needs for the plan period.

Table 33: Health Personnel Projections

Health Personnel	Health Personnel to Population Ratio	Total Population 2029	Existing (2025) Number	No. of Health Personnel Required (2026-2029)				Backlog to be filled by 2029
				2026	2027	2028	2029	
Nurses	1:19,202	59,915	83	100	150	200	250	167
Midwives	1:913		16	50	70	90	100	84
Physician Assistants	1:19,238		3	6	7	7	8	5
Doctors	0:0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total				102	156	227	297	358

Source: Ghana Health Service – FSDA, April 2025

The table above details the health personnel requirements within the planning period of 2026-2029 based on the projected population of the district and the planning standards of the Ghana Health Service. The health sector will require 167 nurses, 84 midwives, and 5 physician assistants to augment the current number of health personnel in order to improve the quality of healthcare delivery in the district.

Table 34: Projection of Health Facilities

Type of Facility	Planning Standard	Total Population 2029	No. of Existing Facilities (2025)	No. of Health Facilities Required (2022-2025)				Backlog to be Filled by 2029
				2026	2027	2028	2029	
CHPs Compound	5000	59,915	16	21	25	26	30	11
Maternity centers	Up to 25,000		2	3	4	4	5	3
Clinic/Health Center	5,000 – 25,000		3	6	7	7	8	5
Hospital	80,000 – 200,000		0	1	1	1	1	1
Polyclinic	30,000 – 50,000		0	1	1	1	1	1
Total			21	32	38	39	45	21

Source: Ghana Health Service – FSDA, April 2025

The table above indicates the health facility requirements for the district in the planning period of 2026-2029 based on the projected population and planning standards of the Ghana Health Service. The health sector will require 11 additional CHPs Compounds, 3 maternity centres, 5 health centres, a hospital, and a polyclinic by 2029 to augment the existing facilities in order to meet the health infrastructure needs in the district.

2.4.4 Projections for the Education Sector

The development projections for education in the district are as follows:

Table 35 Enrolment Projection

Level	Enrolment Base Year (2024/2025)	Enrolment Projections			
		2026	2027	2028	2029
KG	2,572	2,829	3,112	3,423	3,765
Primary	6,842	7,526	8,279	9,106	10,016
JHS	3,320	3,652	4,017	4,419	4,861
SHS	2,250	2,475	2,723	2,995	3,294

Source: Ghana Education Service, April 2025

The enrolment for the plan period was projected based on the 2024/2025 enrolment at all levels. By 2029, enrolment is expected to increase to 3,765, 10,016, 4,861, and 3,294 for KG, Primary, JHS, and SHS, respectively. It is therefore imperative that steps are taken to meet the demands of the growing school population, such as learning materials, classrooms, and teachers in the district.

Table 36: Projections for Classrooms

Level	Projected Population Of Cohort (2029)	GES Classroom Requirement (Ratio)	Existing Classrooms 2025	No. Of Required Classroom Blocks (2022-2025)				Gap To Be Filled By 2029
				2026	2027	2028	2029	
KG	3,765	1:25	75	78	81	84	87	12
Primary	10,016	1:40	207	210	213	216	219	12
JHS	4,861	1:40	104	107	110	113	116	12
SHS	3,294	1:40	79	79	80	81	82	3
Total No. Of Classrooms Required			465	474	484	494	504	39

Source: Ghana Education Service, April 2025

The table above indicates the projected classroom requirements for the district within the planning period of 2026-2029 based on the projected school enrolment and the planning standards of the Ghana Education Service. An additional 12 Classrooms each are required by 2029 to augment the project enrolment for KG, primary and JHS with the SHS level requiring 3. It therefore demands that steps be taken to build additional schools or expand existing schools to meet the above demands.

Table 37 Teacher Requirements from 2026-2029

Level	Projected Population of Cohort (2029)	GES Teacher Pupil Ratio Requirement	Existing No. of Teachers 2025	No. of Teachers Required (2026-2029)				Gap to be Filled By 2029
				2026	2027	2028	2029	
KG	3,765	35	127	140	154	169	186	59
Primary	10,016	35	233	256	282	310	341	108
JHS	4,861	40	246	270	297	327	360	114
SHS	3,294	40	216	238	262	288	317	101
Total No. Of Teachers Required			822	908	995	1,094	1,204	382

Source: Ghana Education Service, April 2025

The table above shows the projected teacher requirements for the 2026-2029 planning period based on the projected school enrolment population and the planning standards of the Ghana Education Service. From the table, a total of 382 trained teachers will be required to augment the existing number of 822 by the 2028/2029 academic year to meet the teacher demands of the district. Education is key to national and district development. It is therefore important to provide adequate human resources needed to improve the literacy level of the district.

2.4.5 Projections for the Agriculture Sector

Table 38: Crop Output Projections (2026-2029)

Crops (In metric tonnes)	Baseline 2024	Targets			
		2026	2027	2028	2029
Maize	4,823	4,923	5,160	5,208	5,083
Rice (milled)	5.2	5.356	5.623	5.791	6.370
Cassava	5,471	5,744	5,744	5,908	5,771
Cocoyam	1,880	1,936	1,938	1938	1945
Plantain	15,564	15,921	16,342	16,809	16,824
Oil palm	287.4	301.77	316.14	330.51	344.88
Pepper	10,302	10,508	11,033	11,126	11,611

Source: Agric. Department, April 2025

The table above details the expected crop yields in metric tonnes for the planning period 2026-2029 based on the strides made in the agricultural sector, such as the successful implementation of the planting for food and jobs program, planting for exports, and rural development, among others. It is therefore anticipated that outputs of major crops cultivated in the district, such as maize, rice, cassava, cocoyam, plantain, and oil palm, will rise over the planning period.

Table 39: Extension Officers Projections (2026-2029)

	Standard Ratio	Prevailing Ratio	Total Farming Population	Existing (2025) No.	No. Of Extension Officers Required (2026-2029)				Backlog To Be Filled by 2029
					2026	2027	2028	2029	
Extension Officers	1:1,500	1:9,140	27,422	3	13	13	15	15	13
Total				3	13	13	15	15	13

Source: Agric. Department, April 2025

The table above illustrates the number of Extension Officers required within the 2026-2029 planning period based on the planning standards of the Ministry of Agriculture, the existing gap, and the expected increase in the population of farmers in the district. An additional 13 Extension Officers will be needed to augment the current number to effectively and efficiently offer extension services to the farming population of the district.

2.4.6 Projections for Water and Sanitation Facilities

Table 40: Required water facilities by Area Councils by 2029

Area Councils	2021 Population	Population Projection 2029	Facilities Required		
			Small Town Water	Mechanized Borehole	Total
Osino	21,245	23,911	2	20	22
Bosuso	9,922	10,852	1	15	16
Ehiamankyene	9,752	10,768	1	18	19
Birimagya	13,715	14,384	1	10	11
Total	54,634	59,915	5	63	68

Source: FSDA DPCU, April 2025

There is a high demand for safe water facilities in the district. Using the standard established by the Community Water and Sanitation Agency and Ghana Water Company, the demand for safe water for the 2026-2029 period is projected in the table below, with a standard of 300 people to one standpipe or borehole. To ensure an adequate potable water supply for the people in the district, the population has been projected to 2029, and the water needs have been estimated. Table 41 shows the type and distribution of the potable water infrastructure by area council.

2.4.7 Sanitary Facilities projections (2026-2029)

Table 41: Projection for Sanitation Facilities

Type of Facility	Total Population to be served by 2029	Existing Facilities (2025)	No. of Sanitary Facilities Required (2026-2029)				Backlog To Be Filled By 2029
			2026	2027	2028	2029	
Central container bins (Skip Container)	59,915	9	12	15	18	21	12
Household toilet	53,122	3744	4567	5390	6213	7036	3292

Source: Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, April 2025

The table above indicates the sanitary facilities needed in place to ensure the environmental cleanliness of the district. With the growing population and an increase in waste generation, there will be a need for contracted waste companies to provide an additional 12 skip containers to afford residents easy access to dispose of their solid waste. Also, there is a need to intensify education and enforcement of building regulations to ensure households have toilet facilities in their homes.

CHAPTER THREE

KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.0 Introduction

The chapter presents a list of key development issues assessed through the performance review of the 2022 -2025 District Medium Term Development Plan, the district profile update, and the community needs assessment conducted. These key development issues were then prioritized using the Pairwise Ranking Tool and an agreed criterion.

3.1 Prioritisation of Key Development Issues

The process of identifying and prioritizing development issues began with the conduct of the performance review of the 2022-2025 DMTDP, situational analysis and community needs assessment (where individual communities outlined and ranked critical development issues affecting them). The needs from these assessments were harmonized to arrive at the seventeen (17) key development issues by the DPCU. A public forum was then held with stakeholders, including Hon. Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities, Development Partners, Departments and Units of the Assembly, Agencies in the district, Unit Committee Members and community members, with key consideration for PWDs and other vulnerable groups. This forum communicated and deliberated the situational analysis of the district as well as the harmonized district developmental needs. Participants agreed on the use of the Pairwise Ranking Tool following deliberations on different prioritization tools.

The Pairwise Ranking Tool was employed as it helped effectively compare a wide range of development issues, and it being a valuable and easy-to-use tool for communities to prioritise needs with.

Table 42: Prioritization Using the Pairwise Ranking Tool

Problem	Problem Number																	Score	Rank
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
1. Low internal revenue generation		1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	10	1	1	13	1	1	1	17	12	3 rd
2. Limited access to credit by SMEs and farmers			2	4	5	6	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	2	2	2	17	5	12 th
3. Poor packaging and a ready market for SMEs' products and agricultural produce				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	3	12	13	3	3	3	3	5	13 th
4. Gaps in geographical access to quality healthcare					4	4	4	4	9	10	4	4	13	4	4	4	17	11	5 th
5. Undeveloped potentials and inadequate infrastructure for Local Economic Development						6	5	8	9	10	5	5	13	5	5	5	5	9	7 th
6. Inadequate education infrastructure at all levels							6	6	6	6	6	6	13	6	6	6	6	13	2 nd
7. High unemployment rate, especially among the youth								7	7	10	7	12	7	7	7	7	7	8	8 th
8. High incidence of HIV and AIDS, especially among the vulnerable youth									9	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	11	6 th
9. Increasing demand for household water supply										10	11	9	9	9	9	9	9	11	4 th
10. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy, and accompanying school drop-out rates											10	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	1 st
11. Low economic empowerment for PWDs												11	11	11	11	11	11	8	9 th
12. Poor sanitation and waste management systems													12	12	15	16	12	6	11 th
13. High environmental degradation due to uncontrolled mining														13	15	16	13	8	10 th
14. Ineffective sub- district structures and institutional capacity															15	16	14	1	17 th
15. Inadequate personnel, equipment, and infrastructure for security services																15	15	5	14 th
16. Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level																	16	4	15 th
17. Inadequate sensitization and screening of non communicable diseases																		3	16 th

Source: Public Forum, April 2025

Additionally, at the DPCU level, key development issues were prioritised further using an agreed criterion to measure the importance of resolving these issues. These agreed criteria include;

- Significant linkage effect on basic human needs/rights
- Economic multiplier effect
- Resilience and disaster risk
- Impact on climate change
- Sustainable spatial development and
- Opportunities for addressing vulnerability issues

Each of these identified issues was ranked against the agreed criteria by participants, with one (1) being the lowest rank (having the least effect), three (3) being the middle rank (having a medium effect), and five (5) being the highest rank (having the greatest impact). The table below shows the ranked development issues about the agreed-upon criteria.

Table 43: Prioritization of Key Development Issues

Importance Rating		5	5	3	2	2	4	Weighed Score	Rank
Criteria		<i>Significant linkage effect on basic human needs/rights</i>	<i>Economic Multiplier Effect</i>	<i>Sustainable Spatial Development</i>	<i>Resilience and disaster risk</i>	<i>Impact on Climate Change</i>	<i>Opportunities for Addressing Vulnerability Issues</i>		
1	Low internal revenue generation	5	5	3	3	3	3	95	2nd
2	Limited access to credit facilities by SMEs and farmers	1	5	1	1	1	3	61	11th
3	Poor packaging and a ready market for SMEs' products and Low production capacities of agricultural produce	1	5	1	1	1	1	53	15th
4	Gaps in geographical access to quality healthcare	5	3	1	1	1	5	87	4th
5	Undeveloped potentials and inadequate infrastructure for Local Economic Development	1	3	5	1	1	1	55	14th
6	Inadequate education infrastructure at all levels	5	5	1	1	1	5	97	1st
7	High unemployment rate, especially among the youth	5	5	1	1	1	3	89	3rd
8	High incidence of HIV and AIDS, especially among the vulnerable youth	5	3	1	1	1	5	79	7th
9	Increasing demand for household water supply	5	1	1	3	3	5	77	8th
10	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	5	3	1	1	1	5	80	6th
11	Low economic empowerment for PWDs	3	5	1	1	1	5	87	5th
12	Poor sanitation and waste management systems	3	3	5	1	1	1	65	9th

	Importance Rating	5	5	3	2	2	4	Weighed Score	Rank
	Criteria	<i>Significant linkage effect on basic human needs/rights</i>	<i>Economic Multiplier Effect</i>	<i>Sustainable Spatial Development</i>	<i>Resilience and disaster risk</i>	<i>Impact on Climate Change</i>	<i>Opportunities for Addressing Vulnerability Issues</i>		
14	Ineffective district sub-structures and institutional capacity	1	1	1	1	1	3	41	17th
15	Inadequate personnel, equipment and infrastructure for security services	5	1	1	1	1	3	61	11th
16	Inadequate resources (logistics and human) for monitoring, evaluation and enforcement of planning and building regulations	1	1	5	5	5	1	53	15th
17	Inadequate sensitisation and screening of Non-Communicable Diseases	5	1	1	1	1	3	61	11th

Source: DPCU, April 2025

3.3 List of Prioritized Key Development Issues

Following an analysis of the two methods used, there is a strong convergence between the community-level priorities identified through the Pairwise Ranking Tool and the DPCU's evaluation using the agreed criteria. Notably, 90% of the top ten (10) issues are common to both rankings. This indicates a high degree of consistency and validation in the prioritization process.

Table 44: Top Ten (10) Development Issues from Both Ranking Tools

Rank	Pairwise Ranking Tool	Agreed Criteria
1 st	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy, and accompanying school drop-out rates	Inadequate education infrastructure at all levels
2 nd	Inadequate education infrastructure at all levels	Low internal revenue generation
3 rd	Low internal revenue generation	High unemployment rate, especially among the youth
4 th	Increasing demand for household water supply	Gaps in geographical access to quality healthcare
5 th	Gaps in geographical access to quality healthcare	Low economic empowerment for PWDs
6 th	High incidence of HIV and AIDS, especially among the vulnerable youth	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy, and accompanying school drop-out rates
7 th	Undeveloped potentials and inadequate infrastructure for Local Economic Development	High incidence of HIV and AIDS, especially among the vulnerable youth
8 th	High unemployment rate, especially among the youth	Increasing demand for household water supply
9 th	Low economic empowerment for PWDs	Poor sanitation and waste management systems
10 th	High environmental degradation due to uncontrolled mining	High environmental degradation due to uncontrolled mining

The following is a list of development issues ranked in order of importance using the Pairwise Ranking Tool, as it represents a broader section of the Fanteakwa South community.

1. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy, and accompanying school drop-out rates
2. Inadequate education infrastructure at all levels
3. Low internal revenue generation
4. Increasing demand for household water supply
5. Gaps in geographical access to quality healthcare

6. High incidence of HIV and AIDS, especially among the vulnerable youth
7. Undeveloped potentials and inadequate infrastructure for Local Economic Development
8. High unemployment rate, especially among the youth
9. Low economic empowerment for PWDs
10. High environmental degradation due to uncontrolled mining
11. Poor sanitation and waste management systems
12. Limited access to credit by SMEs and farmers
13. Poor packaging and a ready market for SMEs' products and Low production capacities of agricultural produce
14. Inadequate personnel, equipment, and infrastructure for security services
15. Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level
16. Ineffective sub-district structures and institutional capacity
17. Inadequate sensitization and screening of non-communicable diseases

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

4.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the district’s formulated goals, objectives, and strategies, which are linked to national objectives, and will be used to address the prioritised development issues. It also presents the desired future situation of the district.

4.1 Development Focus

The district's development focus for the planned period is to improve the living standards of its citizens through enhanced local economic development, improved human resource development, and good governance in a safe environment.

4.2 Formulation of District Goals, Objectives and Strategies

4.2.1 Goal Compatibility Matrix

To address the district’s key development issues, four (4) development goals have been formulated to provide the next steps. These include

These development goals of the district have been run through the compatibility matrix to evaluate and compare their compatibility or consistency against each other to avoid conflicts. The rating system was one (1) showing the least consistency, three (3) showing a medium consistency and five (5) depicting a high level of consistency amongst goals.

Table 45: Assessment of Goal Compatibility

Goal	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Enhance a sustained local revenue mobilisation		3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
2. Improve access to credit by SMEs and FBOs			1	3	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3. Develop existing tourist potentials and infrastructure for local economic development				1	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	1	1
4. Establish well-sustained markets and disseminate modern methods of product packaging					5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. Create sustainable job opportunities for the unemployed youth						5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6. Provide economic empowerment opportunities for PWDs							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Goal	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
7. Ensure access to quality health care services							5	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8. Strengthen healthcare infrastructure to support HIV prevention and treatment programmes								5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9. Create awareness on Non Communicable Diseases									1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10. Expand educational infrastructure and facilities at all levels										5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11. Ensure quality development of the adolescent											1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12. Ensure access to safe and clean drinking water												1	1	1	1	1	1
13. Improve sanitation and waste management systems													1	1	1	1	1
14. Preserve the ecosystems and natural resources														3	1	1	1
15. Foster a resilient and sustainable built environment															1	1	1
16. Strengthen administrative decentralisation																	5
17. Enhance a safe and stable district																	

Source: DPCU, April 2025

From the table above, goal one (1) shows the highest consistency with the other goals hence, achieving goal one (1) will contribute immensely to achieving the other goals. Also, following the ranking in the compatibility matrix, goal three (3) showed the least level of consistency with the other goals.

This depicts that goal one (1), which aims at building a thriving local economy that offers sustainable economic opportunities, should be prioritised to resolve identified key development issues facing the district.

4.2.2 District Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

The table below outlines the district’s formulated goals, objectives, strategies and programmes which have been aligned with the national objectives of the Medium-Term Policy Framework (2026 - 2029).

Table 46: Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies, and Programmes

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development					
1. Low internal revenue generation	Enhance a sustained local revenue mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the mobilisation of IGF by 50% by 2029 Update existing data on rateable items to improve IGF by 50% by 2029 	1.1.4 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building training and monitoring of revenue collectors Sensitisation and education of rate payers Conduct town hall meetings to account to the public 	Financial Management Programme
2. Limited access to credit by SMEs and farmers	Improve access to credit for SMEs and FBOs	To provide support for 200 SMEs and 34 FBOs by 2029	1.4.8 Boost credit access for local traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct business development strategy series for entrepreneurs and FBOs Organise business counselling and follow-up services for entrepreneurs' Organise training on E-Commerce for 100SMEs 	Local Economic Development Programme
3. Undeveloped potential and inadequate infrastructure for Local Economic Development	Develop existing tourist potentials and infrastructure for local economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop 2No. tourist potential sites by 2029 Build and operationalise 2No. 24-Hour Economy Model Markets by 2029 	1.5.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry 1.4.7 Improve connectivity & reduce transport costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and develop 2No. tourist sites through Public-Private Partnership Construct and operationalise 24-hour Economy Model Market 	Local Economic Development Programme
4. Poor packaging and unavailability of a ready market for SMEs' products and Low production capacities of agricultural produce	Establish well-sustained markets and disseminate modern methods of product packaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assist in improving the packaging of 50 entrepreneurs and provide an avenue for a ready market by 2029 To achieve a 50% increase in total agricultural output by 2029 	1.6.2 Enhance agricultural production and agribusiness for economic transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital marketplace orientation for 50 entrepreneurs Build capacity of 2 FBOs (60% women) on market-oriented agriculture and the postharvest of grains Facilitate the participation of 50 women in 1 satellite market 	Agriculture Modernisation and Post-harvest Management Programme

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
5. High unemployment rate, especially among the youth	Create sustainable job opportunities for the unemployed youth	To create decent employment opportunities for 100 unemployed youth and PWDs by 2029	2.8.2 Promote job creation and decent work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize mindset shift training for 100 skilled craft persons Expand BizBox Outreach Provide startup kits for graduates' apprentices	Local Economic Development Programme
6. Low economic empowerment for PWDs	Provide economic empowerment opportunities for PWDs	To create decent employment opportunities for 100 PWDs by 2029	2.11.1 Promote the active participation and equal inclusion of PWDs in all dimensions of social and economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize digital advocacy for 30 PWD-Led SMEs Provide digital tools training for 50 PWDs Organize capacity building program for PWDs on bookkeeping and financial management Support 100No. PWDs with tools/equipment and logistics for work through the DACF and NGOs 	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development					
7. Gaps in geographical access to quality healthcare	Ensure access to quality health care services	Improve access to quality health care services by 60% in 2029	2.3.7 Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To construct 10No. health facilities Improve the knowledge and skills of Health Workers on Health Promotion 	Health Improvement Programme
8. High incidence of HIV and AIDS, especially among the vulnerable youth	Strengthen healthcare infrastructure to support HIV prevention and treatment programmes	To reduce HIV and AIDs prevalence from 2.08% to 0% by 2029	2.3.5 Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise refresher training on ARV treatment on effective counselling in family planning services for health practitioners Create awareness for adolescents' groups on their reproductive health rights 	Health Improvement Programme
9. Inadequate sensitisation and screening of Non-Communicable Diseases	Create awareness on Non-Communicable Diseases	To improve awareness and screening of Non-Communicable Diseases by 50% by 2029	2.3.4 Reduce incidence of non-communicable diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct sensitisation programmes on Non-Communicable Diseases Conduct quarterly screening (95%) of Non-communicable Diseases in the district by the end of 2029 	Health Improvement Programme

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
10. Inadequate education infrastructure at all levels	Expand educational infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Improve access to quality education by 60% by 2029	2.6.1 Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct 12No. classroom bocks supply of teaching and learning materials to schools Supply 600No. dual and mono desks 	Education Improvement Programme
11. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy, and accompanying school drop-out rates	Ensure quality development of the adolescent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the incidence of child marriage and teenage pregnancy by 2029 Address at least 80% of all vulnerability, social and child protection cases each year 	2.1.2 Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out teenage pregnancy awareness in schools, churches and communities Sensitise the public on child related issues (child labour, child marriage, child trafficking, child abuse) 	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
12. Increasing demand for household water supply	Ensure access to safe and clean drinking water	Improve water coverage from 65% to by 90% 2029	2.5.1 Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct water quality analysis on boreholes in mining areas Undertake household data collection on water and sanitation facilities in 34 communities Construct 40No. mechanised boreholes 	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlement Development					
13. Poor sanitation and waste management systems	Expand sanitation and waste management systems	Improve access to sanitation and waste management services from 70% to 90% by 2029	2.5.2 Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake quarterly pushing and levelling of final disposal site Acquire final disposal site for solid and liquid waste management Organize monthly clean up exercise 	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme
14. High environmental degradation due to uncontrolled mining	Preserve the ecosystems and natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and response mechanism by 2029 	3.2.1 Promote sustainable extraction of mineral resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roll out land reclamation programmes with miners Organize capacity programmes for stakeholders in the extractive business Undertake tree planting exercise on degraded lands 	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reclaim 20% of degraded land by 2029 			
Dimension/Thematic Area: Government and Institutional Development					
15. Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level	Foster a resilient and sustainable built environment	To strengthen the capacity for spatial planning by 2029	4.2.2 Improve decentralised planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide relevant spatial planning logistics Enforcement of planning and building regulations Conduct public Education on development control and building permit 	Spatial Development Programmes
16. Ineffective sub district structures and institutional capacity	Strengthen administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the 4 Area Councils and the assembly system by 2029 To strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system for tracking the implementation of projects by 2029 Build the capacity of 80% of staff by the end of 2029 	4.2.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize Area Council Meetings in each of the 4 area councils Adequately resource sub-district structures Capacity building for the sub district structures 	Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme
17. Inadequate equipment, and infrastructure for security services	Ensure a safe and stable district	To improve security situation through infrastructure development	4.8.1 Enhance public safety and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct police station Provide support to security services in the district 	Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme

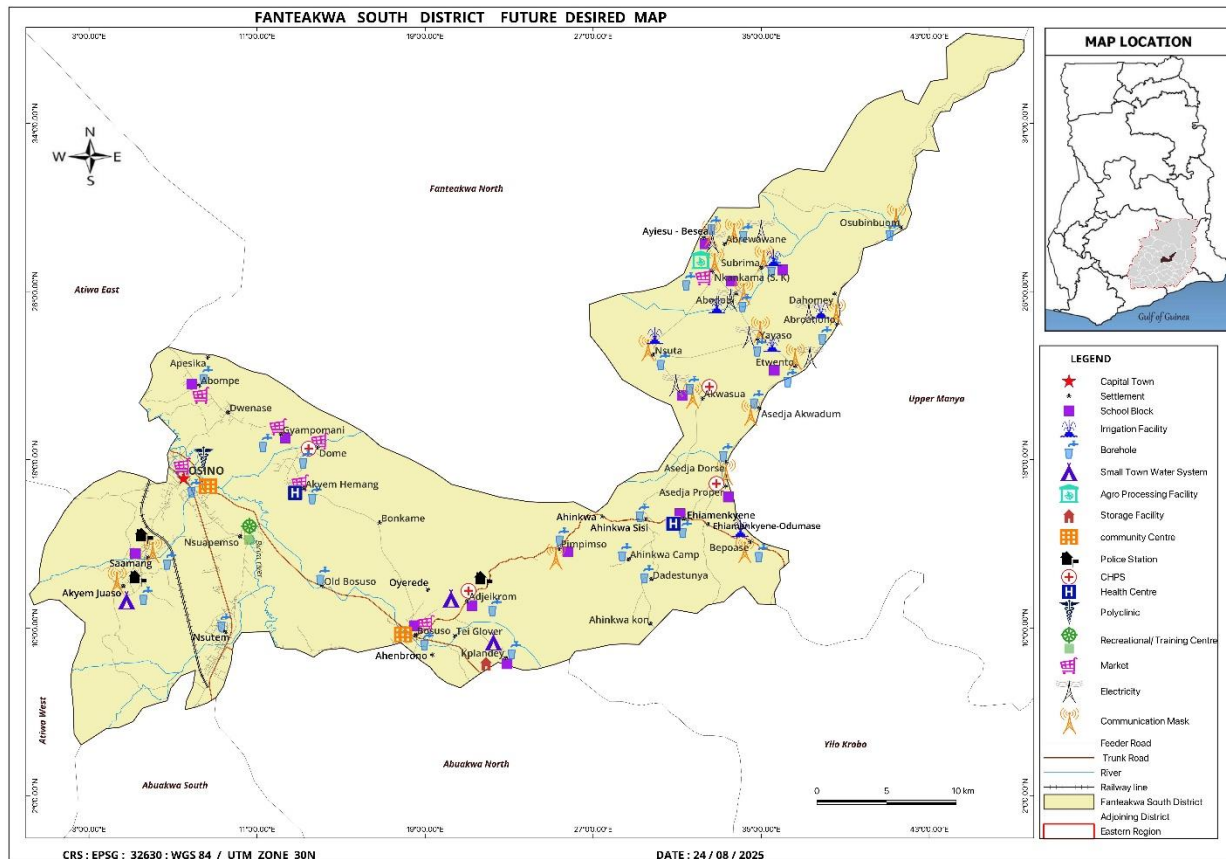
Source: DPCU, April 2025/2026 -2029 Policy matrix

4.2.3 Development Focus for the Medium Term

The Fantepakwa South District’s development focus for the medium-term period is to improve the quality of life for its citizens by fostering economic growth, investing in human development and ensuring effective governance in a secure environment. This will be achieved through the development of infrastructure that will make access to essential service easier especially for the remote rural areas of the district.

Figure 21 depicts the future desired situation for the medium term. Intervention geared towards improvement in water, health and education facilities and electricity, security and sanitation services are expected to be undertaken within various communities to improve living standards. Additionally, feeder roads and access road to farms will receive special attention as the district is largely agrarian in nature and with the construction of the 24hour economy market ready market is expected to be available to farmers. Irrigation systems to support farming activities during the dry season will be constructed to help boost agriculture productivity.

Figure 21: Future Desired Map of the Fantepakwa South District



CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.1 Introduction

The chapter focuses on broadly formulated development programmes designed based on the strategies outlined in Chapter Four to guide the development of the district for the medium term. The development programmes include

- Financial Management Programme
- Local Economic Development
- Agriculture Modernisation and Post-Harvest Management Programme
- Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
- Health Improvement Programme
- Education Improvement Programme
- Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme
- Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme
- Spatial Development Programme
- Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme
- Monitoring and Evaluation Programme

5.2 Assumptions and Methodologies for Costing

The following assumptions were considered during the costing of programmes;

1. That the prices of goods and services remain relatively stable over the plan period, with adjustments made for anticipated inflation or market fluctuations.
2. The rate of inflation is estimated at 13.7% (as at June 2025).

The following methodologies were considered in pricing projects for the various development programmes

1. The Public Procurement Authority's Average Price database was used as a primary source for costing common user items, supplemented by market surveys to ensure accuracy.
2. The Unit Cost of Infrastructure Estimator Tool was utilised for estimating costs of infrastructure projects, where applicable.
3. Market surveys were conducted, and quotes were requested from service providers to determine costs for technical services and other specialised requirements.

Table 47: Programme of Action

Development Programme	Time Frame-				Cost (GHC)				Programme Status		Implementation Institution/ Department		
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme	1,694,600.00	1,893,500.00	1,894,500.00	1,183,000.00	200,000.00	5,261,600.00	1,204,000.00	0.00		√	Central Admin	FSDA	
Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme	140,000.00	170,000.00	200,000.00	205,000.00	0.00	675,000.00	40,000.00	0.00		√	DPCU	Central Admin	
Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme	95,000.00	100,000.00	102,000.00	106,000.00	20,000.00	0.00	148,000.00	235,000.00		√	HRMU	FSDA	
Health Improvement Programme	5,137,250.00	5,393,250.00	5,423,500.00	5,750,000.00	0.00	20,300,250.00	324,250.00	1,079,500.00		√	GHS	FSDA	
Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme	900,000.00	1,122,733.00	1,172,733.00	1,372,733.00	100,000.00	4,370,500.00	197,699.00	0.00		√	SWCD	FSDA	
Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme	4,941,764.00	5,310,750.33	5,292,750.33	5,520,000.00	50,000.00	20,121,764.00	393,500.66	500,000.00	√		EHSU	FSDA	
Education Improvement Programme	6,447,015.52	6,449,058.00	6,438,877.00	6,476,835.00	80,000.00	23,455,509.52	276,276.00	2,000,000.00	√		GES	FSDA	
Agriculture Modernisation and Post-harvest Management Programme	336,694.07	339,145.00	345,000.00	368,000.00	300,000.00	689,694.07	399,145.00	0.00	√		Agric	FSDA	
Financial Management Programme	90,000.00	95,000.00	96,000.00	98,000.00	0.00	39,000.00	340,000.00	0.00		√	Finance	FSDA	
Local Economic Development Programme	282,530.00	293,630.00	297,080.00	300,580.00	117,000.00	800,500.00	256,320.00		√		BAC	FSDA	
Spatial Development Programme	553,000.00	580,000.00	585,000.00	587,000.00	25,000.00	1,000,000.00	700,000.00	0.00		√	Physical Planning	FSDA	
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme	148,044.00	166,400.00	166,872.00	170,973.34	147,600.00	152,800.00	351,889.34	0.00		√	NADMO	FSDA	
Total	20,765,897.59	21,333,466.33	22,014,312.33	22,138,121.34	1,039,600.00	76,766,617.59	4,631,080.00	3,814,500.00					
Grand total	86,251,797.59				86,251,797.59								

Table 48: Programme Financing

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A) (GHC)	Expected Revenue and Source of Funding (GHC)							Total (B)	Gap (C) = (B-A)
		GoG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	ABF A	DPs	Others		
Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme	6,665,600.00	200,000.00	4,825,100.00	1,204,000.00	0.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	6,665,600.00	0.00
Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme	715,000.00	0.00	675,000.00	40,000.00	0.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	715,000.00	0.00
Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme	403,000.00	20,000.00	235,000.00	48,000.00	0.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	343,000.00	60,000.00
Health Improvement Programme	21,704,000.00	0.00	20,300,250.00	324250	1,079,500.00	00.00	00.00	79,500.00	21,664,500.00	39,500.00
Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme	4,568,199.00	0.00	4,370,500.00	129,500.00	0.00	00.00	00.00	2,000.00	4,500,000.00	68,199.00
Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme	21,065,264.66	50,000.00	20,121,764.00	168,000.00	500,000.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	20,789,764.00	275,500.66
Education Improvement Programme	25,811,785.52	80,000.00	23,455,509.52	0.00	2,000,000.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	25,535,509.52	276,276.00
Agriculture Modernisation and Post-harvest Management Programme	1,388,839.07	300,000.00	689,694.07	166,000	4,000.00	00.00	00.00	4,000.00	689,694.07	699,145.00
Financial Management Programme	379,000.00	0.00	0.00	340,000.00	0.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	379,000.00	0.00
Local Economic Development Programme	1,173,820.00	117,000.00	800,500.00	30,000.00	0.00	00.00	500,000.00	10,000.00	991,500.00	182,320.00
Spatial Development Programme	1,725,000.00	25,000.00	1,000,000.00	700,000.00	0.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	1,725,000.00	0.00
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme	652,289.34	147,600.00	152,800.00	126,000.00	0.00	00.00	200,000.00	00.00	426,400.00	225,889.34
Total	86,251,797.59	4,466,400.00	44,517,493.59	2,588,140.00	00.00	00.00	200,000.00	95,500.00	84,424,967.59	1,826,821.00

Source: DPCU, April 2025

The total estimated cost of projects earmarked for implementation in the MTDP amounts to Eight-Six Million, Two Hundred and Fifty-One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven Ghana Cedis and Fifty-Nine Pesewas while the expected revenue for the medium-term period is Eighty-Four Million, Four Hundred and Twenty-Four Thousand, Nine Hundred and Sixty-Seven Ghana Cedis and Fifty-Nine Pesewas. This shows a budget deficit of One Million, Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six Thousand, Eight Hundred and Twenty-One Ghana cedis.

To address this revenue gap, the Assembly will build the capacity of revenue collectors on revenue mobilization strategies and monitor and evaluate performance as well as collaborate with its development partners in the district to implement self-financing projects. The district will also consider the valuation of properties to obtain realistic property values for budgeting.

5.3 Strategic Environment Assessment of Development Programmes

The preparation of the 2026-2029 District Medium Term Development Plan was subjected to a Strategic Environmental Assessment. This was done in tandem with the National Development Planning Commission guideline on the plan preparation to evaluate the potential the potential environmental impacts of proposed development programmes. This is will help make informed decisions during programme implementation, identify and mitigate potential negative environmental impacts and promote sustainable development by considering the long-term implications of the development programmes.

5.3.1 Implication of Strategic Environment Assessment of Development Programmes

Following the measuring of the development programmes against a set of natural resources, socio-cultural conditions and economic issues to ensure their long-term sustainability and alignment with goals, the development programmes, when implemented, will contribute greatly in improvement in the set of issues as well as enhance their effectiveness and sustainability. Mitigation measures will be applied on development programmes with potential negative impacts. Appendix 5 gives details of the Strategic Environment Assessment conducted for the development programmes.

CHAPTER SIX

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.0 Introduction

This chapter consists of the Composite Annual Action and Budgeted Plans projects from the various Departments and Units for the medium-term period i.e., 2026 – 2029 to help implement the development programmes.

6.1 2026 -2029 Annual Action Plans

Table 49: Annual Action Plan - 2026

Development Dimension: Governance and Institutional Development													
Department: Statistics Department													
Objective: Update existing data on rateable items to improve IGF by 50% by 2029													
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
1. Organise District Statistical Working Group Meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√			5,000.00			√	Statistics	Working Group
2. Data collection on socio economic activities	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		10,000.00			√	Statistics	All Department
3. Improve data quality and availability for use	Osino	√	√	√	√			7,500.00			√	Statistics	All Departments
4. Monitoring of surveys	Selected areas	√	√	√	√			5,000.00			√	Statistics	
Sub-total						5,000.00		27,500.00					

Development Dimension: Governance and Institutional Development													
Department: Central Administration													
Objective: To ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the 4 Area Councils and the assembly system by 2029													
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme													
5. Organize 3No. statutory subcommittee, 3No. EXECO and 3No. General Assembly meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√			53,000.00	20,000.00		√	Central Admin.	Sub Committees
6. Organize quarterly DISEC meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√			8,000.00	2000.00		√	Central Admin.	DISEC
7. Implement MPs initiated projects	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	500,000.00					√	DWE	Central Administration
8. Support periodic police patrol in the district	District-wide	√	√	√	√			50,000.00			√	Central Admin.	Ghana Police Service
9. Ensure the operation and maintenance of official vehicles and motorbikes	Osino	√	√	√	√			100,000.00			√	Central Admin.	Transport Officer
10. Organize quarterly budget committee meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√			20,000.00			√	Budget Unit	Budget Comm. members

Project	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
11. Organize 3No. area council meetings in each of the 4 area councils	Area councils		√	√	√			9,000.00			√	Area councils	Central Admin.
12. Organise 6No. communal labor activities in the 4 area councils	Area councils	√	√	√	√			8,000.00			√	Area councils	Central Admin.
13. Procure printing materials, stationery, and office equipment	Osino	√	√	√	√		140,000.00				√	Central Admin.	Procurement Unit
14. Provide support to national events	Osino	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	50,000.00			√	Central Admin.	Committee members
15. Organize 2No. Public education on road safety for transport unions	Osino		√		√		5,000.00	5,000.00			√	Transport	DVLA Transport groups
16. Organize quarterly District Education Oversight Committee meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√			6,000.00			√	Central Admin.	DEOC members
17. Organize quarterly District Health Committee meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√			6,000.00			√	Central Admin	District Health Committee members
18. Equip the District Assembly Hall with desks and microphone	Osino			√	√			150,000.00			√	Central Admin	Procurement Unit
19. Identify and develop 1No. tourist sites	Osubenbuom	√	√	√	√			100,000.00		√		Central Admin	DPCU
20. Collaborate with the Advocacy for Community Alternative (ACA) to undertake developmental projects	20 selected communities	√	√	√	√		350,000.00				√	Central Admin	Works Department
21. Facilitate DCEs engagement with communities	Selected communities	√	√	√	√			30,000.00			√	Central Admin	Hon.Assembly Members, HODs
22. Construct 1no. Police Station	Ehiamenkyene	√	√	√	√		392,389.00			√		Central Admin	GPS
23. Extension of electricity	Juaso Saamang Hemang	√	√	√	√		300,000.00			√		Central Admin	ECG, Works Department
24. Provide support to national event	Osino	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	50,000.00		√		Central Admin	GES, Agric
Sub total						505,000.00	776,000.00	413,500.00					

Objective: To strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system for tracking the implementation of projects by 2029													
Programme: Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
25. Organize quarterly monitoring and evaluation of physical project	Project sites	√	√	√	√		70,000.00				√	DPCU	DPCU members, Hon. A/M
26. Organize quarterly DPCU meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√		30,000.00				√	Dev't Planning Unit	DPCU members
27. Organize 2No. townhall meetings on the 2025 plan & budget performance & the preparation of the 2027 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Osino	√		√			50,000.00	10,000.00			√	Development Planning Unit	DPCU members
28. Organize 2026 midyear Budget and Annual Action Plan review meetings	Osino		√	√			30,000.00			√		Central Admin	DPCU, Budget Committee
Sub total							180,000.00	10,000.00					

Development Dimension: Governance and Institutional Development													
Department: Human Resource Department													
Objective: Build the capacity of 80% of staff by the end of 2029													
Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme													
29. Organize a 1-day capacity building training on Local Government Service Protocols, MMDA Bye Laws	Osino	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	10,000.00				√	Human Resource	Central Admin
30. Organize a 1-day capacity building training for staff on the Performance Management System	Osino	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	10,000.00				√	Human Resource	Central Admin
31. Organize 1No. orientation for National Service Personnel	Osino	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	5,000.00				√	Human Resource	NSS
32. Organize 2No. staff durbars	Osino	√	√	√	√		7,000.00				√	Human Resource	FSDA Staff
33. Organize Monthly Monitoring of Field Workers	Area councils	√	√	√	√			12,000.00			√	Human Resource	FSDA Staff
Sub total						5,000.00	32,000.00	12,000.00					

Development Dimension: Social Development													
Department: Health Directorate													
Objective: Improve access to quality health care services by 60% in 2029													
Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
34. Distribute and create awareness on the use of LLIN/ITNs to reduce malaria occurrence	District wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00		15,000.00		√	GHS	FSDA
35. Organize refresher training on effective counseling in family planning services	Osino	√	√	√	√	9,500.00					√	GHS	FSDA
36. Organize refresher training for all midwives on ARV treatment.	Nsutem	√	√	√	√	9,000.00	20,000.00				√	GHS	FSDA
37. Support routine immunization, mass drug administration and mass deworming activities	All sub-district	√	√	√	√	35,000.00	9,000				√	GHS	FSDA
38. Construction of 3No.CHPS compound	Dome Nsuta Subrima	√	√	√	√		2,470,000.00			√		FSDA	DHD
39. Conduct quarterly screening of Non communicable Diseases	All health facilities	√	√	√	√	30,000.00					√	GHS	FSDA
40. Renovation of 2No. CHPs compound	Osino Kplandey	√	√	√	√		500,000.00				√	FSDA	DHD
Sub total						83,500.00	3,019,000.00	0	15,000.00				

Development Dimension: Social Development													
Department: Social Welfare & Community development													
Objective: Address at least 80% of all vulnerability, social and child protection cases each year													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
41. Support PWDs with tools/equipment and logistics for work through the DACF and NGOs	Osino	√	√	√	√		180,000.00	3,000.00			√	DSW	DoCD, NGOs, FSDA

Project	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
42. Carry out sensitization on teenage pregnancy and reproductive health rights	Area councils	√	√	√	√		4,000.00	2,000.00			√	DSW	NCCE, ISD Religious Groups, CSOs
43. Identify and supervise the activities of all early childhood development centers.	Area councils	√	√	√	√		500.00	500.00			√	DSW	DoCD, NCCE Traditional authorities
44. Support PWDs with skill training and income-generating activities.	Osino and Abompe Training Centre	√	√	√	√		1,000.00	2,000.00			√	DSW	DoCD, FSDA
45. Rescue and reintegration of streets/ trafficked children	Osino, and Nsutam	√	√	√	√		500.00	500.00			√	DSW	GPS, NCCE District Court
46. Carry out sensitization programs on gender equality	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		3,000.00	2,000.00			√	DoCD	DSW, NCCE CSOs
47. Handle and resolve child maintenance, custody, paternity and family welfare cases	Osino	√	√	√	√		2,000.00	1,000.00			√	DSW	DoCD, CSOs NCCE, ISD, GPS, Court
48. Sensitization of the public on child-related issues (child labor, child marriage, child trafficking, child abuse)	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		3,000.00	2,000.00			√	DSW	DoCD, NCCE CSOs, Traditional Authorities
49. Provide extension services to government and non-governmental agencies	Osino	√	√	√	√		2,000.00	2,000.00			√	DoCD	DSW, NCCE Hunger project CSOs
50. Identify and update data on aged, PWDs, and other vulnerable groups.	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	2,000.00			√	DSW	DoCD, FSDA
51. Supervise and monitor the implementation of Social Intervention Programs	LEAP Communities	√	√	√	√	2,000.00		2,000.00			√	DSW	FSDA
52. Collaborate with Non formal to Organize literacy and adult education programs	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	4,000.00		2,000.00			√	DoCD	DSW, NCCE ISD
53. Hold community briefing sessions on the role of the Assembly and its Departments with	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		3,000.00			√	DoCD	FSDA, NCCE DSW

key stakeholders and community members													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
54. Mobilize communities to undertake (self-help projects)	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		3,000.00			√	DoCD	ACA, FSDA Trad. Leaders, Assembly Mem.
55. Conduct home and school visits	Area councils	√	√	√	√	3,000.00		3,000.00			√	DoCD	DSW CSOs
Sub total						22,000.00	201,000.00	32,000.00	00.00				

Development Dimension: Social Development													
Department/Unit: Environmental Health and Sanitation													
Objective: Improve Access to Sanitation and Waste Management Services from 70% to 90% by 2029													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
56. Support implementation of Community-Led Total Sanitation	Nkankama	√	√	√	√		22,000.00	2,000.00			√	EHSU	Works Dept., Landlords
57. Organize medical screening and sensitization for food and drink handlers	Area councils	√	√				15,000.00	5,000.00			√	EHSU	Area Councils
58. Undertake quarterly pushing and levelling of the final disposal site	Asiakwa	√	√	√	√		80,000.00				√	EHSU	Works Dept.
59. Organize monthly clean-up exercise	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		70,000.00				√	EHSU	Area Councils
60. Undertake quarterly fumigation and disinfection exercise	Osino, Nsutem, Saamang	√	√	√	√		65,000.00				√	EHSU	Zoom Lion GH Limited
61. Procure 2No. motor bikes and sanitary tools/ equipment	Osino	√	√	√	√		60,000.00	30,000.00		√		EHSU	Procurement Unit
62. Construction of slaughter house	Osino Area Council	√	√	√	√		90,000.00			√		EHSU	Works Department

Project	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
63. Conduct sensitization on WASH education in 5 selected schools and 5 communities and conduct training for WATSAN members	Selected schools and communities	√	√	√	√		18,000.00	5,000.00			√	EHSU	GES Hon. Assembly Members
64. Undertake household data collection on water and sanitation facilities in 19 communities	19 selected communities	√	√	√	√		25,000.00			√		EHSU	Statistics Department
65. Acquire final disposal site for solid and liquid waste management	Asiakwa	√	√	√	√		90,000.00			√		EHSU	Works Department
66. Implement Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP) program	Osino, Nsutem, Saamang	√	√	√	√		56,000.00				√	EHSU	Zoom Lion Company Limited
67. Acquire land for burial purposes and ensure control of satellite cemeteries in 34 communities	34 communities	√	√	√	√		90,000.00				√	EHSU	Works Department.
68. Conduct water quality analysis on boreholes in mining areas	Mining communities	√	√	√	√		60,000.00			√		EHSU	Works Department
69. Conduct data collection and 2No. sensitization for E-waste and scrap dealers in the district	Osino Hemang	√	√	√	√		30,000.00			√		EHSU	Statistics Department
70. Construction of stabilization pond	Asiakwa	√	√	√	√		900,000.00			√		EHSU	Works Department.
71. Drill and mechanize 10no. boreholes	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00			√		EHSU	Works Department.
72. Repair and maintenance of 10no. boreholes	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		400,000.00				√	EHSU	Works Department
73. Procure 10No. skip containers	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		500,000.00			√		EHSU	Works Department
Sub total							3,071,000.00	42,000.00					

Development Dimension: Social Development													
Department/Unit: Education Directorate													
Objective: Improve access to quality education by 60% by 2029													
Programme: Education Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
74. Organise culture and sports competition at the circuit, district and regional levels	Osino	√	√	√	√		30,000.00				√	GES	FSDA
75. Organise My First Day at school	Selected Schools	√	√	√	√		16,000.00				√	GES	FSDA
76. Organise SPAM and STMIE activities	Nsutem	√				10,000.00					√	GES	FSDA
77. Organise of quiz, reading and debate competition	Osino	√		√			2,000.00				√	GES	FSDA
78. Organise gender related activities (Back to School, Menstrual hygiene, talk on early marriage and sex)	Area councils	√	√	√	√	10,000.00					√	GES	FSDA
79. Construct 6–unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Subrima D/A	√	√	√	√		1,100,000.00			√		FSDA	GES
80. Construct 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Pimpimso	√	√	√	√		700,000.00			√		FSDA	GES
81. Construct a KG block with ancillary facilities	Ahinkwa Sisi	√	√	√	√		680,000.00			√		FSDA	GES
82. Renovation of 2No. Classroom blocks	Nsuta Tei Glover	√	√	√	√		800,000.00				√	FSDA	GES
83. Supply of 1000No. octagon tables and chairs for KG, 400No. dual and 600 mono desks for JHS and SHS	Selected schools	√	√	√	√		800,000.00			√		FSDA	GES
Sub total						20,000.00	3,318,877.00						

Development Dimension: Economic Development													
Department/Unit: Agric Department													
Objective: To achieve a 50% increase in total agricultural output by 2029													
Programme: Agriculture Modernisation and Post-harvest Management Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
84. Conduct 1No. training for 14 staff in basic agricultural survey procedures	Ehiamankyene	√	√	√	√		2,000.00	2,000.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FSDA, Central Admin, RAD
85. Conduct quarterly monitoring of the implementation of the government flagship programme	Ehiamankyene Area Council	√	√	√	√		2,000.00	4,000.00			√	Dept of Agric	FSDA, Central Admin, FBOs
86. Conduct 1No. training for 30 farmers (50%) women on GAPs to promote implementation of Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ) programme	Osino	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	1,500.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FSDA, Central Admin, RAD
87. Conduct 1No. Research Extension Farmer Linkage Committee (RELC) meeting for 50 stakeholders (District Planning Session)	Nsutam	√	√	√	√	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,000.00			√	Dept of Agric	RELC Members
88. Hold 12 monthly agricultural performance and activity review meetings with District Development Officers and AEAs	Osino	√	√	√	√	3,000.00	2,000.00				√	Dept of Agric	FBOs, FSDA Central Admin, Banks
89. Conduct yield studies on 5 key crops and survey of small ruminants and poultry	Ehiamankyene Area Council	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	2,000.00	1,500.00			√	Dept of Agric	FBOs
90. Organize 15 plant clinics sessions for pest and disease diagnosis	Ehiamankyene Area Council	√	√	√	√	1,500.00	2,000.00	1,500.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
91. Train 20 (60%) women farmers GAPs in rabbit and grass cutter production	Nsutem	√	√	√	√	1,500.00		1,500.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
92. Train 20 women poultry	Nsutem	√	√	√	√	2,500.00		1000.00			√	Dept. of Agric	Poultry farmers

farmers on the application of I-2 vaccine for the prevention of Newcastle disease													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
93. Train 20 women group leaders on cassava processing and value addition	Nsutem	√	√	√	√	4,000.00	1,500.00				√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
94. Build capacity of 2 FBOs (60% women) on market-oriented agriculture and postharvest of grains	Ehiamankyene	√	√	√	√	2,500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
95. Conduct surveillance on 6 scheduled diseases and collect data on animals	Ehiamankyene Area Council	√	√	√	√	3,000.00		1,500.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
96. Facilitate the participation of 50 women in 1 satellite market	Koforidua	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		1,500.00	1,000.00		√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
97. Conduct 1No. training for 20 (60% women) farmers on climate-smart agricultural technologies	Nsutem	√	√	√	√	1,500.00	1,500.00				√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
98. Conduct 1No. training for 20 agrochemical dealers (60% women) on pesticide and fertilizer regulation and application	Osino	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
99. Conduct 1No. training for train 20 women vegetable farmers in crop nutrient and water management	Nsutem	√	√	√	√	2,500.00		1000.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
100. Organize 1No. training for 20 women on food safety, nutrition and hygiene	Osino	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	500.00	500.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
101. Promote direct extension services to 28,000 farmers/FBOs through regular home and farm visits to disseminate improved agricultural technologies	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
102. Construct 24hour modern economic market	Osino	√	√	√	√		6,177,194.07			√		FSDA	Works Dept

Project	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
103.Organize 1No. training for 10 women FBO leaders on farm records, price negotiation & certification	Osino	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
Sub total						43,500.00	6,206,194.07	26,000.00	1,000.00				

Development Dimension: Economic Development

Department: Finance

Objective: To increase the mobilisation of IGF by 50% by 2029

Programme: Financial Management Programme

Project	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
104.Procure Value Books	Osino	√	√	√	√			50,000.00		√		Finance Dept.	Procurement Unit
105.Conduct quarterly monitoring and supervision of revenue mobilization activities	Area Councils	√	√	√	√			20,000.00		√		Finance Dept.	Internal Audit Unit, Central Admin.
Sub total								70,000.00					

Development Dimension: Economic Development

Department: Business Advisory Centre

Objective: To create decent employment opportunities for 100 unemployed youth and PWDs by 2029

Programme: Local Economic Development Programme

Project	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
106.Organize expand BizBox outreach	Nsitem	√	√	√	√				10,000.00		√	GEA	MSMEs
107.Organize digital tools training for 30 MSMEs	Osino			√	√	3,000.00				√		GEA	GEA IT Unit
108.Organize skills upgrade training for 30 skilled craft persons	Osino				√	5,000.00	2,000.00			√		BAC	GEA Regional Office/NVTI

Project	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
109.Organize 2No. capacity training for 50 women in Business	Osino			√	√	1,000.00				√		BAC	GEA
110.Provide inclusive support for 50 PWD entrepreneurs	Osino			√	√	10,000.00	3,000.00			√		BAC	NGOS, GEA
111.Organize women in agribusiness training for 60 women	Osino			√	√	3,000.00				√		BAC	GEA
Sub total						22,000.00	5,000.00		10,000.00				

Development Dimension: Environment and Human Settlements Development													
Department: Physical Planning													
Objective: To strengthen the capacity for spatial planning by 2029													
Programme: Spatial Development Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2026				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
112.Hold monthly meeting of the Spatial Planning & Technical Sub-Committee	Osino	√	√	√	√			55,000.00			√	Physical Planning	Central Admin
113.Abate unapproved /illegal physical development	Osino	√	√	√	√		10,000.00				√	Physical Planning	DWD, Central Admin
114.Prepare planning scheme for 4major settlements	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		Physical Planning	Central Admin
115.Organize routine building inspection	District-Wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00	5,000.00			√	Physical Planning	DWD, Central Admin
116.Embark on the implementation of street naming and property addressing system	Osino, Saamang, Juaso	√	√	√	√		60,000.00				√	Physical Planning	Central Admin
117.Conduct public education on development control and building permit	Area Councils	√					5,000.00	5,000.00			√	Physical Planning	Central Admin
118.Embark on Tree for life initiative	Osino	√	√	√	√		5,000.00				√	Physical Planning	Forestry Commission
Sub total							390,000.00	65,000.00					

Development Dimension: Environment and Human Settlements Development													
Department: National Disaster Management Organisation													
Objective: Strengthen Emergency Preparedness, Disaster Risk Reduction and Response Mechanism by 2029													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme													
Project	Location	Timeframe 2026				Cost (GHC)				Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
119.Ensure disaster, hazard/ risk management in various communities	Disaster prone communities	√	√	√	√	9,850.00					√	NADMO	Ghana National Fire Service
120.Embark on monitoring and emergency response to disaster scenes	Disaster prone communities	√	√	√	√	4,000.00				√		NADMO	Ghana National Fire Service
121.Organise 1No. capacity building for staff	Osino		√			2,000.00					√	NADMO	NADMO Staff
122.Conduct 2No. training for Disaster Volunteer Groups	All Zones	√		√		4,500.00					√	NADMO	Disaster Volunteer Groups
123.Conduct search and rescue exercises	Disaster prone communities	√	√	√	√	2,000.00					√	NADMO	Disaster Volunteer Groups, GNFS
124.Organize quarterly District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) Meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√	3,550.00					√	NADMO	Committee members
125.Embark on tree planting exercises on degraded lands	Osino, Dome Hemang, Abompe		√			5,000.00	7,000.00	5,000.00			√	NADMO	Forestry Commission FSDA
126.Provide disaster relief items to affected victims.	Affected communities	√	√	√	√	6,000.00		10,000.00			√	NADMO	Hon. Assembly Members, FSDA
Sub total						36,900.00	7,000.00	15,000.00	0.00				
Grand Total						737,900.00	19,278,337.59	723,660.00	26,000.00				

Table 50: Annual Action Plan – 2027

Development Dimension: Governance and Institutional Development													
Department: Statistics Department													
Objective: Update existing data on rateable items to improve IGF by 50% by 2029													
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
1. Organize District Statistical Working Group Meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√			5,000.00			√	Statistics	Working Group
2. Update data on socio economic activities	Osino	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		10,000.00			√	Statistics	All Department
3. Improve data quality and availability for use	Osino	√	√	√	√			7,500.00			√	Statistics	All Department/ Public
4. Monitoring of surveys	Selected areas	√	√	√	√			5,000.00			√	Statistics	
Sub-total						5,000.00		27,500.00					

Development Dimension: Governance and Institutional Development													
Department: Central Administration													
Objective: To ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the 4 Area Councils and the assembly system by 2029													
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
5. Organize 3No. statutory subcommittee, 3No. EXECO and 3No. General Assembly meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√		53,000.00	20,000.00			√	Central Admin.	Sub Committees
6. Organize quarterly DISEC meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√		8,000.00	2000.00			√	Central Admin.	DISEC
7. Implement MPs initiated projects	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	500,000.00					√	DWE	Central Administration
8. Support periodic police patrol in the district	District-wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00				√	Central Admin.	Ghana Police Service
9. Ensure the operation and maintenance of official vehicles and motorbikes	Osino	√	√	√	√		100,000.00				√	Central	Transport Officer

Project	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
10. Organise quarterly budget committee meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√		20,000.00				√	Budget Unit	Committee members
11. Organise 3No. Area Council meetings in each of the 4 area councils	Area councils		√	√	√			9,000.00			√	Area councils	Central Admin.
12. Organise 6No. communal labor activities in the 4 area councils	Area councils	√	√	√	√			8,000.00			√	Area councils	Central Admin.
13. Procure printing materials, stationery, office equipment and consumables	Osino	√	√	√	√		140,000.00				√	Central Admin.	Procurement Unit
14. Provide support to national events	Osino	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	50,000.00			√	Central Admin.	Committee members
15. Organise 2No. Public education on road safety measures for transport unions/schools/religious bodies	Osino		√		√		5,000.00	5,000.00			√	Transport	DVLA
16. Organise quarterly District Education Oversight Committee meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√			6,000.00			√	Central Admin.	DEOC members
17. Organise quarterly District Health Committee meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√			6,000.00			√	Central Admin	District Health Committee members
18. Identify and develop 1No. tourist sites	Osubenbuum	√	√	√	√			100,000.00		√		Central Admin	DPCU
19. Facilitate DCEs engagement with communities	Selected communities	√	√	√	√			30,000.00			√	Central Admin	Hon.Assembly Members, HODs
Sub total							505,000.00	426,000.00	263,500.00				
Objective: To strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system for tracking the implementation of projects by 2029													
Programme: Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme													
20. Organise quarterly monitoring and evaluation of physical project	Project sites	√	√	√	√		70,000.00				√	Development Planning	DPCU, Hon. A/M, beneficiary communities
21. Organise quarterly DPCU meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√		30,000.00				√	Development Planning Unit	DPCU members
22. Provide support to national event	Osino	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	50,000.00			√	Central Admin	GES, Agric Dept.

Project	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
23. Organize 2No. townhall meetings on 2026 plan & budget performance & the preparation of the 2028 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Osino	√		√			30,000.00				√	Development Planning Unit	DPCU members
24. Organize 2027 midyear Budget and Annual Action Plan review meetings	Osino		√	√			30,000.00			√		Central Admin	DPCU, Budget Committee
Sub total							210,000.00	50,000.00					

Development Dimension: Governance and Institutional Development													
Department: Human Resource Department													
Objective: Build the capacity of 80% of staff by the end of 2029													
Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
25. Organize a 1-day capacity building training on Local Government Service Protocols, MMDA Bylaws and all other relevant enactments	Osino	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	10,000.00				√	Human Resource	Central Admin
26. Organize a 1-day capacity building training for staff on Performance Management System	Osino	√	√	√	√	2,000	10,000.00				√	Human Resource	Central Admin
27. Organize 1No. orientation for National Service Personnel	Osino	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	5,000.00				√	Human Resource	NSS
28. Organize 2No. staff durbars	Osino	√	√	√	√		7,000.00				√	Human Resource	FSDA Staff
29. Organize monthly monitoring of field workers	Area Councils	√	√	√	√			12,000.00			√	Human Resource	FSDA Staff
Sub total						5,000.00	32,000.00	12,000.00					

Development Dimension: Social Development													
Department: Health Directorate													
Objective: Improve access to quality health care services by 60% in 2029													
Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
30. Create awareness on use of LLIN, prevention of malaria and ensure availability of LLINs	Health facilities	√	√	√	√	30,500.00	10,000.00				√	GHS	FSDA
31. Distribution of ITNs to pregnant women and children 18 months at CWC and ANC session	Health facilities	√	√	√	√		7,000.00				√	GHS	FSDA
32. Organize refresher training on effective counseling in family planning services	Osino	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	9,500.00				√	GHS	FSDA
33. Organize refresher training for all midwives on ARV treatment	Saamang	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	1,000.00				√	GHS	FSDA
34. Support routine immunization activities	Health facilities	√	√	√	√	10,000.00					√	GHS	FSDA
35. Improve annual community mass drug administration (MDA) for Schistosomiasis and worm infestation from 88% to 95%	Osino	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	10,000.00				√	GHS	FSDA
36. Improve coverage of mass deworming from 95% to 100%	All schools	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	4,000.00				√	GHS	FSDA
37. Construct 2No. CHPs compound	Bepoase Adjeikrom	√	√	√	√		2,600,000.00				√	FSDA	GHS
38. Conduct quarterly screening of Non communicable Diseases	District wide	√	√	√	√	50,000.00					√	GHS	GHS
39. Construction of District Health Directorate Office	Saamang	√	√	√	√	1,000,000.00				√		FSDA	GHS
40. Renovation of 2No. CHPs Compound	Nkankama Ayeisu	√	√	√	√		400,000.00				√	FSDA	GHS
Sub total						1,121,500.00	2,652,000.00						

Development Dimension: Social Development													
Department: Social Welfare & Community Development													
Objective: Address at least 80% of all vulnerability, social and child protection cases each year													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
41. Carry out sensitization on teenage pregnancy and reproductive health rights	Schools, Youth groups and religious bodies	√	√	√	√	3,000.00		3,000.00			√	DSW	NCCE, ISD Religious Groups, CSOs
42. Conduct home visit on child and family welfare issues	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	3,000.00		3,000.00			√	DSW	DoCD, CSOs NCCE
43. Handle and resolve child maintenance, custody, paternity and family welfare cases	Osino	√	√	√	√	1,000.00		500.00			√	DSW	DoCD, CSOs NCCE, ISD
44. Identify and supervise the activities of all NGOs and early childhood development centers	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	500.00		500.00			√	DSW	DoCD, NCCE Traditional Authorities
45. Supervise and monitor the implementation of Social Intervention Programs (LEAP, NHIS)	LEAP Communities	√	√	√	√	1,000.00		1,500.00			√	DSW	FSDA
46. Sensitize the public on child-related cases (child labor, child marriage, child trafficking, child abuse)	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	3,000.00		2,000.00			√	DSW	DoCD, NCCE CSOs
47. Educate community women on home management and childcare	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	4,000.00		4,000.00			√	DoCD	DSW, FSDA
48. Organize capacity-building program for PWDs on bookkeeping and financial management	Selected PWDs	√	√	√	√		1,000.00	2,000.00			√	DSW	FSDA
49. Collaborate with Environmental Health to conduct home and school visits on environmental hygiene	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		2,000.00	3,000.00			√	DoCD	EHSU
50. Collect and update data on the aged, PWDs and other vulnerable groups	District-wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	3,000.00			√	DSW	DoCD FSDA
51. Mobilize communities to undertake communal work (self-help projects)	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	4,000.00		4,000.00			√	DoCD	ACA, FSDA
52. Provide economic and skills empowerment to women groups and PWDs	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		3,000.00	3,000.00			√	DoCD	NBSSI FSDA

Project	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
53. Carry out sensitization programs on gender equality	Selected community	√	√	√	√	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00			√	DoCD	DSW, NCCE CSOs
54. Provide extension services to government and non-governmental agencies	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00		√	DoCD	DSW, NCCE NGOs, CSOs Hunger Project NBSSI
55. Support PWDs with tools/equipment and logistics for work through the DACF and NGOs	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		180,000	3,000.00			√	DSW	FSDA, DoCD NGOs
Sub total						39,500.00	197,000.00	40,500.00	1,000.00				

Development Dimension: Social Development													
Department/Unit: Environmental Health and Sanitation													
Objective: Improve Access to Sanitation and Waste Management Services from 70% to 90% by 2029													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
56. Support the implementation of Community-Led Total Sanitation	Ehiamenkyene Area Council	√	√	√	√		22,000.00	2,000.00			√	EHSU	Works Dept., Landlords
57. Organize medical screening and sensitization for food and drink handlers	District wide	√	√				15,000.00	5,000.00			√	EHSU	Area Councils
58. Undertake quarterly pushing and levelling of final disposal site	Asiakwa	√	√	√	√		80,000.00				√	EHSU	Works Dept.
59. Organize monthly clean-up exercise	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		70,000.00				√	EHSU	Area Councils
60. Undertake quarterly fumigation and disinfection exercise	Saamang, Osino, Dome	√	√	√	√		65,000.00				√	EHSU	Zoom Lion GH Limited
61. Construction of slaughter house	Birimagya Area Council	√	√	√	√		90,000.00			√		EHSU	Works Department

Project	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
62. Procure 2No. motor bikes and sanitary tools/ equipment	Osino	√	√	√	√		60,000.00	30,000.00		√		EHSU	Procurement Unit
63. Conduct sensitization on WASH education in 5 selected schools and 5 communities and conduct training for WATSAN members	Selected schools and communities	√	√	√	√		18,000.00	5,000.00			√	EHSU	GES Hon. Assembly Members
64. Undertake household data collection on water and sanitation facilities in 15 communities	15 selected communities	√	√	√	√		25,000.00				√	EHSU	Statistics Department
65. Acquire final disposal site for solid and liquid waste management	Asiakwa	√	√	√	√		90,000.00				√	EHSU	Works Department
66. Implement Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP) program	Osino	√	√	√	√		56,000.00				√	EHSU	Zoom Lion Company Limited
67. Ensure control of satellite cemeteries in 34 communities	District-wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00				√	EHSU	Works Department.
68. Conduct 2No. sensitization for E waste and scrap dealers in the district	Dwenase	√	√	√	√		30,000.00			√		EHSU	Statistics Department
69. Construction of stabilization pond	Abompe	√	√	√	√		900,000.00				√	EHSU	Works Department.
70. Drill and mechanize 10no. boreholes	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00			√		EHSU	Works Department.
71. Repair and maintenance of 10no. boreholes	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		400,000.00			√		EHSU	Works Department.
Sub total							2,931,000.00	42,000.00					

Development Dimension: Social Development													
Department/Unit: Education Directorate													
Objective: Improve access to quality education by 60% by 2029													
Programme: Education Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
72. Organise culture and sports competition at the circuit, district and regional levels	Osino	√	√	√	√		30,000.00				√	GES	FSDA
73. Organise My First Day at school	Selected Schools	√	√	√	√		16,000.00				√	GES	FSDA
74. Organise SPAM and STMIE activities	District wide	√				10,000.00					√	GES	FSDA
75. Organise district quiz, reading and debate competitions	Hemang	√		√			2,000.00				√	GES	FSDA
76. Organise gender related activities (Back to School, Menstrual hygiene, talk on early marriage and sex)	Selected schools	√	√	√	√	10,000.00					√	GES	FSDA
77. Construct 6-unit classroom block	Bomudwen	√	√	√	√		1,100,000.00			√		FSDA	GES
78. Construct 3-unit classroom block	Tei Glover	√	√	√	√		700,000.00			√		FSDA	GES
79. Renovate toilet facility Nsutam D/A Basic B	Nsutam	√	√	√	√		670,000.00			√		FSDA	GES
80. Renovate abandoned classroom block at Osino D/A JHS and Teachers Bungalows.	Osino	√	√	√	√		800,000.00			√		FSDA	GES
Sub total						20,000.00	3,318,877.00						

Development Dimension: Economic Development													
Department/Unit: Agric Department													
Objective: To achieve a 50% increase in total agricultural output by 2029													
Programme: Agriculture Modernisation and Post-harvest Management Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
81. Conduct 1No. training for 14 staff in basic agricultural survey procedures	Osino	√	√	√	√		2,000.00	2,000			√	Dept. of Agric	FSDA, Central Admin, RAD

Project	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
82. Conduct quarterly monitoring of the implementation of the government flagship programme	Ehiamen kyene	√	√	√	√		2,000.00	4,000.00			√	Dept of Agric	FSDA, Central Admin, FBOs
83. Conduct 1No. training for 30 farmers (50%) women on GAPs to promote implementation of Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ) programme	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	1,500.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FSDA, Central Admin, RAD
84. Conduct 1No. Research Extension Farmer Linkage Committee (RELC) meeting for 50 stakeholders (District Planning Session)	Nsutam	√	√	√	√	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,000.00			√	Dept of Agric	RELC Members
85. Hold 12 monthly agricultural performance and activity review meetings with District Development Officers and AEAs	Osino	√	√	√	√	3,000.00	2,000.00				√	Dept of Agric	FBOs, FSDA Central Admin, Banks
86. Organise 15 plant clinic sessions for pest and disease diagnosis	Area Council	√	√	√	√	1,500.00	2,000.00	1,500.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
87. Conduct yield studies on 5 key crops and survey of small ruminants and poultry	Abodobi	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	2,000.00	1,500.00			√	Dept of Agric	FBOs
88. Train 20 (60%) women farmers GAPs in rabbit and grass cutter production	Nsutem	√	√	√	√	1,500.00		1,500.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
89. Train 20 women poultry farmers on the application of I-2 vaccine for the prevention of Newcastle disease	Nsutam	√	√	√	√	2,500.00		1000.00			√	Dept. of Agric	Poultry farmers
90. Train 20 women group leaders on cassava processing and value addition	Nsutam	√	√	√	√	4,000.00	1,500.00				√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
91. Build capacity of 2 FBOs (60% women) on market-oriented agriculture and postharvest of grains	Ehiaman kyene	√	√	√	√	2,500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
92. Conduct surveillance on 6 scheduled diseases and collect data on animals	Nkankama	√	√	√	√	3,000.00		1,500.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
93. Facilitate the participation of 50 women in 1 satellite market	Koforidua	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		1,500.00	1,000.00		√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
94. Conduct 1No. training for 20 (60% women) farmers on climate-smart agricultural technologies	Nsutem	√	√	√	√	1,500.00	1,500.00				√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
95. Conduct 1No. training for 20 agrochemicals	Osino	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs

dealers (60% women) on pesticide and fertilizer regulation and application													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
96. Organize 1No. training for 20 women on food safety, nutrition and hygiene	Osino	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	500.00	500.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
97. Conduct 1No. training for train 20 women vegetable farmers in crop nutrient and water management	Nsutem	√	√	√	√	2,500.00		1000.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
98. Organize 1No. training for 10 women FBO leaders on farm records, price negotiation & certification	Osino	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
99. Promote direct extension services to 28,000 farmers/FBOs through regular home and farm visits to disseminate improved agricultural technologies	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
Sub total						43,500.00	29,000.00	26,000.00	1,000.00				

Development Dimension: Economic Development													
Department: Finance													
Objective: To increase the mobilisation of IGF by 50% by 2029													
Programme: Financial Management Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
100.Procure Value Books	Osino	√	√	√	√			50,000.00		√		Finance Dept.	Procurement Unit
101.Conduct quarterly monitoring and supervision of revenue mobilisation activities	Area Councils	√	√	√	√			20,000.00		√		Finance Dept.	Internal Audit Unit, Central Admin.
Sub total								70,000.00					

Development Dimension: Economic Development													
Department: Business Advisory Centre													
Objective: To Create Decent Employment Opportunities for 100 Unemployed Youth and PWDs by 2029													
Programme: Local Economic Development Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
102.Organise 2No. BizBox Business clinics	Osino			√	√	3,000.00				√		BAC	GEA
103.Organise digital market place orientation for 50 MSMEs	Nsutem	√	√			4,000.00				√		BAC	Private Tech Firms
104.Organise women in agribusiness training for 50 women	Osino		√	√		2,000.00				√		BAC	MoFA, GEA
105.Organise mindset shift training for 100 skilled craft persons	Osino	√	√	√	√	1,000.00				√		BAC	GEA
106. Undertake digital tools training for 50 PWDs	Nsutem community centre		√	√		5,000.00	5,000.00			√		BAC	GEA, MIS
107.Provide artisan certification programme for 100 artisans	Osino	√	√	√			1,000.00	6,000.00			√	BAC	NVTI
Sub total						16,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00					

Development Dimension: Environment and Human Settlements Development													
Department: Physical Planning													
Objective: To strengthen the capacity for spatial planning by 2029													
Programme: Spatial Development Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
108.Hold monthly meeting of the Spatial Planning & Technical Sub-Committee	Osino	√	√	√	√			60,000.00			√	Physical Planning	Central Admin
109.Abate unapproved /illegal physical development	Osino	√	√	√	√		10,000.00				√	Physical Planning	DWD, Central Admin
110.Prepare planning scheme for 4major settlements	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		Physical Planning	Central Admin
111.Organise routine building inspection	District-Wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00	5,000.00			√	Physical Planning	DWD, Central Admin

Project	Location	Time Frame 2027				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
112.Embark on the implementation of street naming and property addressing system	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		60,000.00				√	Physical Planning	Central Admin
113.Conduct public education on development control and building permit	Area councils	√					5,000.00	5,000.00			√	Physical Planning	Central Admin
114.Embark on Tree for Life Initiative	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		5,000.00				√	Physical Planning	Forestry Commission
Sub total							290,000.00	70,000.00					

Development Dimension: Environment and Human Settlements Development													
Department: National Disaster Management Organisation													
Objective: To reduce the risk and impact of disaster occurrence by 2029													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme													
Project	Location	Timeframe 2027				Cost (GHC)				Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
115.Ensure disaster, hazard/ risk management in various communities	Disaster prone areas	√	√	√	√	9,850.00					√	NADMO	Ghana National Fire Service
116.Embark on monitoring and emergency response to disaster scenes	Disaster areas	√	√	√	√	4,000.00				√		NADMO	Ghana National Fire Service
117.Organise 1No. capacity building for staff	Osino		√			2,000.00					√	NADMO	NADMO Staff
118.Conduct 2No. training for Disaster Volunteer Groups	Bosuso	√		√		4,500.00					√	NADMO	DVGs
119.Conduct search and rescue exercises	Affected areas	√	√	√	√	2,000.00					√	NADMO	DVGs, GNFS
120.Organise quarterly District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) Meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√	3,550.00					√	NADMO	Committee members
121.Embark on tree planting exercises on degraded lands	Saamang, Juaso		√			5,000.00	7,000.00	5,000.00			√	NADMO	Forestry Commission
122.Provide disaster relief items to affected victims.	Affected areas	√	√	√	√	6,000.00		10,000.00			√	NADMO	Hon. Assembly Members
Sub total						36,900.00	7,000.00	15,000.00					

Grand Total	1,787,400.00	18,955,906.33	588,160.00	2,000.00				
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Table 51: Annual Action Plan – 2028

Development Dimension: Governance and Institutional Development													
Department: Statistics Department													
Objective: Update existing data on rateable items to improve IGF by 50% by 2029													
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
1. Organise District Statistical Working Group Meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√			5,000.00			√	Statistics	Working Group
2. Update data on socio-economic activities	Osino	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		10,000.00			√	Statistics	All Department
3. Improve data quality and availability for use	Osino	√	√	√	√			7,500.00			√	Statistics	All Department/ Public
4. Monitoring of surveys	Selected areas	√	√	√	√			5,000.00			√	Statistics	
						5,000.00		27,500.00					

Development Dimension: Governance and Institutional Development													
Department: Central Administration													
Objective: To ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the 4 Area Councils and the assembly system by 2029													
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
5. Organize 3No. statutory subcommittee, 3No. EXECO and 3No. General Assembly meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√		53,000.00	20,000.00			√	Central Admin.	Sub Committees
6. Organize quarterly DISEC meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√		8,000.00	2,000.00			√	Central Admin.	DISEC
7. Implement MPs initiated projects	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	500,000.00					√	DWE	Central Administration
8. Support periodic police patrol in the district	District-wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00				√	Central	Ghana Police Service

Project	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
9. Ensure the operation and maintenance of official vehicles and motorbikes	Osino	√	√	√	√		100,000.00				√	Central Admin.	Transport Officer
10. Organize quarterly budget committee meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√		20,000.00				√	Budget Unit	Budget Committee
11. Organize 3No. Area Council meetings in each of the 4 area councils	Area councils		√	√	√			9,000.00			√	Area councils	Central Admin.
12. Organise 6No. communal labor activities in the 4 area councils	Area councils	√	√	√	√			8,000.00			√	Area councils	Central Admin.
13. Procure printing materials, stationery, office equipment and consumables	Osino	√	√	√	√		140,000.00				√	Central Admin.	Procurement Unit
14. Provide support to national events	Osino	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	50,000.00			√	Central Admin.	Committee members
15. Organize 2No. Public education on road safety measures for transport unions/schools/religious bodies	Osino		√		√		5,000.00	5,000.00			√	Transport	DVLA
16. Organize quarterly District Education Oversight Committee meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√			6,000.00			√	Central Admin.	DEOC members
17. Organize quarterly District Health Committee meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√			6,000.00			√	Central Admin	District Health Committee
18. Identify and develop 1No. tourist sites	Abompe							100,000.00		√		Central Admin	DPCU
19. Facilitate DCEs engagement with communities	Selected communities	√	√	√	√			30,000.00			√	Central Admin	Hon.Assembly Members,HODs
Sub total							505,000.00	426,000.00	263,500.00				
Objective: To strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system for tracking the implementation of projects by 2029													
Programme: Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme													
20. Organize quarterly monitoring and evaluation of physical project	Project sites	√	√	√	√		70,000.00				√	DPCU	DPCU members, Hon. A/M, beneficiary communities

Project	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
21. Organise quarterly DPCU meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√		30,000.00				√	Development Planning	DPCU members
22. Organise 2No. townhall meetings on the 2027 plan & budget performance & the preparation of the 2029 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Osino	√		√			30,000.00				√	Development Planning Unit	DPCU members
23. Organise the 2028 midyear Budget and Annual Action Plan review meetings	Osino		√	√			30,000.00			√		Central Admin	DPCU, Budget Committee
24. Provide support to national events	Osino	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	50,000.00			√	Central Admin	GES, Agric Dept.
25. Review the 2026-2029 MTDP	Osino	√	√	√	√		40,000.00			√		DPCU	Central Admin
Sub total							250,000.00	50,000.00					

Development Dimension: Governance and Institutional Development													
Department: Human Resource Department													
Objective: Objective: Build the capacity of 80% of staff by the end of 2029													
Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
26. Organise a 1-day capacity-building training on Local Government Service Protocols, and all other relevant enactments	Osino	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	10,000.00				√	Human Resource	Central Admin
27. Organise a 1-day capacity-building training for staff on Performance Management System	Osino	√	√	√	√	2,000	10,000.00				√	Human Resource	Central Admin
28. Organise 1No. orientation for National Service Personnel	Osino	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	5,000.00				√	Human Resource	NSS
29. Organise 2No. staff durbars	Osino	√	√	√	√		7,000.00				√	Human Resource	FSDA Staff
30. Organise monthly monitoring of field workers	Area Councils	√	√	√	√			12,000.00			√	Human Resource	FSDA Staff
Sub total						5,000.00	32,000.00	12,000.00					

Development Dimension: Social Development													
Department: Health Directorate													
Objective: Improve access to quality health care services by 60% in 2029													
Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
31. Create awareness on family planning acceptor	Health facilities	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			15,000.00		√	GHS	FSDA
32. Sensitization and awareness on regular ANC attendance	Health facilities	√	√	√	√	2,500.00			11,000.00		√	GHS	FSDA
33. Awareness creation on prevalence of malnutrition rate	Health facilities	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			15,000.00		√	GHS	FSDA
34. Organise 4No. trainings on Health Promotion	Osino, Saamang, Asedja	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			8,500.00		√	GHS	FSDA
35. Construction of 2No. CHPS compound	Juaso Oborhoho	√	√	√	√		2,600,000.00			√		FSDA	GHS
36. Construction of staff quarters	Saamang	√	√	√	√		500,000.00			√		FSDA	GHS
37. Create awareness on the use of LLIN, prevention of malaria and ensure availability to pregnant women and children 18 months at CWC and ANC sessions	Health facilities	√	√	√	√	1,500.00			15,000.00		√	GHS	FSDA
38. Renovation of 2No. CHPs Compound	Ehiamenkyene Ahembrono	√	√	√	√		400,000.00				√	GHS	FSDA
39. Organise refresher training on effective counselling in family planning services	Saamang	√	√	√	√	15,000.00					√	GHS	FSDA
40. Organise refresher training for all midwives on ARV treatment.	Saamang	√	√	√	√	10,000.00					√	GHS	FSDA
41. Support routine Immunization activities	Health facilities	√	√	√	√	10,000.00					√	GHS	FSDA
Sub total						59,000.00	3,500,000.00		64,500.00				

Development Dimension: Social Development													
Department: Social Welfare & Community Development													
Objective: Address at least 80% of all vulnerability, social and child protection cases each year													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
42. Provide extension services to government and non-governmental agencies	Osino	√	√	√	√	3,000.00		2,000.00	1000.00		√	DoCD	DSW, NCCE, NGOs, CSOs, Hunger Project NBSSI
43. Mobilise communities to under communal work (self-help projects)	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	3,000.00		4,000.00			√		ACA, FSDA Traditional Authority, Assembly Members
44. Collaborate with the relevant state institutions on child-related issues	Osino	√	√	√	√	1,000.00		1,000.00			√	DSW	GHS, COURT GPS, NCCE
45. Collect and update data on aged, PWDs, and other vulnerable groups.	District-wide	√	√	√	√		4,000.00	2,000.00			√	DSW	FSDA Hon. Assembly Members
46. Provide economic and skills empowerment training to women and PWDs	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		20,000.00	2,000.00			√	DoCD	NBSSI, FSDA
47. Carry out sensitisation programs on gender equality	Ehiamenkyene	√		√		3,000.00		4,000.00			√	DoCD	DSW, NCCE, CSOs
48. Support PWDs with tools/equipment and logistics for work through the DACF and NGOs	Osino	√	√	√	√		180,000.00				√	DSW	FSDA, NGOs
49. Conduct home, school, churches, markets, and lorry parks, visit to educate members on child and family welfare issues	Saamang, Hemang, Osino	√	√	√	√	4,000.00		2,000.00			√	DSW	DoCD, CSOs, NCCE, ISD
50. Handle and resolve child maintenance, custody, paternity and family welfare cases	Osino	√	√	√	√	4,000.00		3,000.00			√	DSW	DoCD, CSOs NCCE, ISD
51. Rescue and reintegration of street/trafficked children	Osino, Saamang Hemang	√	√	√	√	1,000.00		1,000.00			√	DSW	Court, NCCE, GPS

Project	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
52. Carry out sensitization on teenage pregnancy and reproductive health rights	Schools, Youth groups and religious bodies	√	√	√	√	3,000.00		2,000.00			√	DSW	NCCE, ISD Traditional Authority, Religious Groups, CSOs
53. Identify and supervise the activities of all early childhood development centers.	In the District	√	√	√	√	500.00		500.00			√	DSW	DoCD, NCCE, Traditional Authorities, NGOs
54. Supervise and monitor the implementation of social intervention programmes	LEAP Communities	√	√	√	√	2,000.00		2,000.00			√	DSW	FSDA
55. Sensitisation of the public on child-related issues (child labour, child marriage, child trafficking, child abuse, maintenance and custody cases	Kplandey, Bosusu, Ehiamenkyene	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		3,000.00			√	DSW	DoCD, NCCE, CSOs Traditional Authorities etc.
Sub total						29,500.00	204,000.00	28,500.00	1000.00				

Development Dimension: Social Development

Department/Unit: Environmental Health and Sanitation

Objective: Improve Access to Sanitation and Waste Management Services from 70% to 90% by 2029

Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme

Project	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
56. Support the implementation of Community-Led Total Sanitation	Ehiamenkyene Area Council	√	√	√	√		22,000.00	2,000.00			√	EHSU	Works Dept., Landlords
57. Organise medical screening and sensitisation for food and drink handlers	Area Councils	√	√				15,000.00	5,000.00			√	EHSU	Area Councils
58. Undertake quarterly pushing and levelling of the final disposal site	Asiakwa	√	√	√	√		80,000.00				√	EHSU	Works Dept.

59. Organize monthly clean-up exercise	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		70,000.00				√	EHSU	Area Councils
Project	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
60. Undertake quarterly fumigation and disinfection exercise	Saamang, Osino, Dwenase	√	√	√	√		65,000.00				√	EHSU	Zoom Lion GH Limited
61. Procure sanitary tools/ equipment	Osino	√	√	√	√		60,000.00	30,000.00		√		EHSU	Procurement Unit
62. Conduct sensitisation on WASH education in 5 selected schools and 5 communities and conduct training for WATSAN members	Selected schools and communities	√	√	√	√		18,000.00	5,000.00			√	EHSU	GES, Hon. Assembly Members
63. Construction of slaughter house	Birimagya Area Council	√	√	√	√		90,000.00			√		EHSU	Works Department
64. Update household data on water and sanitation facilities	Birimagya and Birimagya Area Councils	√	√	√	√		25,000.00				√	EHSU	Statistics Department
65. Implement Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP) program	Osino	√	√	√	√		56,000.00				√	EHSU	Zoom Lion Company Limited
66. Ensure control of satellite cemeteries in 34 communities	34 communities	√	√	√	√		10,000.00				√	EHSU	Works Department.
67. Conduct 2No. sensitisation for E-waste and scrap dealers in the district	Abompe	√	√	√	√		30,000.00			√		EHSU	Statistics Department
68. Prepare the 2029-2032 District Environmental Sanitation Strategic Action Plan (DESSAP)	Osino	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	22,000.00			√		EHSU	DPCU
69. Drill and mechanise 10no. boreholes	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		1,000.00			√		EHSU	Works Department.
70. Repair and maintenance of 10no.boreholes	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		400,000.00			√		EHSU	Works Department.
Sub total						50,000.00	1,963,000.00	42,000.00	50,000.00				

Development Dimension: Social Development													
Department/Unit: Education Directorate													
Objective: Improve access to quality education by 60% by 2029													
Programme: Education Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
71. Organise culture and sports competition at the circuit, district and regional levels	Ehiamenkyene	√	√	√	√		30,000.00				√	GES	FSDA
72. Organise My First Day at School	Selected Schools	√	√	√	√		16,000.00				√	GES	FSDA
73. Organise SPAM and STMIE activities	Osino	√				10,000.00					√	GES	FSDA
74. Organise district quiz, reading and debate competitions	Osino	√		√			2,000.00				√	GES	FSDA
75. Organise gender related activities (Back to School, Menstrual hygiene, talk on early marriage and sex)	Selected schools	√	√	√	√	10,000.00					√	GES	FSDA
76. Construct 6 – unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Asedja Akwadum	√	√	√	√		1,100,000.00			√		FSDA	GES
77. Construct 3 – unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Yayasa	√	√	√	√		700,000.0			√		FSDA	GES
78. Construct KG block with ancillary facilities	Dwenase	√	√	√	√		670,800.00			√		FSDA	GES
79. Renovation of Classroom block, ICT Lab, Staff common room	Bomdwen Presby	√	√	√	√		800,000.00			√		FSDA	GES
Sub total						20,000.00	3,318,877.00						

Development Dimension: Economic Development													
Department/Unit: Agric Department													
Objective: To achieve a 50% increase in total agricultural output by 2029													
Programme: Agriculture Modernisation and Post-harvest Management Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
80. Conduct 1No. training for 14 staff in basic agricultural survey procedures	Osino	√	√	√	√		2,000.00	2,000.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FSDA, Central Admin, RAD
81. Conduct quarterly monitoring of the implementation of the government flagship programme	Area Councils	√	√	√	√		2,000.00	4,000.00			√	Dept of Agric	FSDA, Central Admin, FBOs
82. Conduct 1No. training for 30 farmers (50%), women on GAPs to promote implementation of Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ) programme	Osino	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	1,500.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FSDA, Central Admin, RAD
83. Conduct 1No. RELC meeting for 50 stakeholders (District Planning Session)	Nsutam	√	√	√	√	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,000.00			√	Dept of Agric	RELC Members
84. Hold 12 monthly agricultural performance and activity review meetings with District Development Officers and AEAs	Osino	√	√	√	√	3,000.00	2,000.00				√	Dept of Agric	FBOs, FSDA Banks
85. Organize 15 plant clinics sessions for pest and disease diagnosis	Osino, Bosuso, Ehiamankyene Nkankama	√	√	√	√	1,500.00	2,000.00	1,500.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
86. Conduct yield studies on 5 key crops and survey of small ruminants and poultry	Ehiamenkyene	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	2,000.00	1,500.00			√	Dept of Agric	FBOs
87. Train 20 (60%) women farmers GAPs in rabbit and grass cutter production	Nsutem	√	√	√	√	1,500.00		1,500.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
88. Train 20 women group leaders on cassava processing and value addition	Nsutam	√	√	√	√	4,000.00	1,500.00				√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
89. Train 20 women poultry farmers on the application of I-2 vaccine for the prevention of Newcastle disease	Nsutam	√	√	√	√	2,500.00		1000.00			√	Dept. of Agric	Poultry farmers

Project	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
90. Build capacity of 2 FBOs (60% women) on market-oriented agriculture and postharvest of grains	Ehiamankyene	√	√	√	√	2,500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
91. Conduct surveillance on 6 scheduled diseases and collect data on animals	Ehiamenkyene	√	√	√	√	3,000.00		1,500.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
92. Facilitate the participation of 50 women in 1 satellite market	Koforidua	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		1,500.00	1,000.00		√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
93. Conduct 1No. training for 20 (60% women) farmers on climate-smart agricultural technologies	Nsutem	√	√	√	√	1,500.00	1,500.00				√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
94. Conduct 1No. training for 20 agrochemical dealers (60% women) on pesticide and fertiliser regulation and application	Osino	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00		√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
95. Organise 1No. training for 20 women on food safety, nutrition and hygiene	Osino	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	500.00	500.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
96. Conduct 1No. training for train 20 women vegetable farmers in crop nutrient and water management	Nsutem	√	√	√	√	2,500.00		1000.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
97. Organise 1No. training for 10 women FBO leaders on farm records, price negotiation & certification	Osino	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
98. Promote direct extension services to 28,000 farmers/FBOs through regular home and farm visits to disseminate improved agricultural technologies	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000	5,000.00	5,000.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
Sub total						43,500.00	29,000.00	26,000	1,000.00				

Development Dimension: Economic Development													
Department: Finance													
Objective: To increase the mobilisation of IGF by 50% by 2029													
Programme: Financial Management Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
99. Procure Value Books	Osino	√	√	√	√			50,000.00		√		Finance Dept.	Procurement Unit
100. Conduct quarterly monitoring and supervision of revenue mobilisation activities	Area Councils	√	√	√	√			20,000.00		√		Finance Dept.	Internal Audit Unit, Central Admin.
Sub total								70,000.00					

Development Dimension: Economic Development													
Department: Business Advisory Centre													
Objective: To create decent employment opportunities for 100 unemployed youth and PWDs by 2029													
Programme: Local Economic Development Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
101. Organise 4 No. business growth advisory clinics	Osino	√	√	√	√	3,000.00	2,500.00			√		BAC	GEA
102. Organize training on E-Commerce for 100 MSMEs	Community Center	√	√	√	√	1,000.00		5,000.00		√		BAC	GEA/Tech Hubs
103. Organize refresher training for 50 artisans	Osino		√	√		2,000.00		5,000.00		√		BAC	NVTI
104. Organize 2 No. women business fora	Bosuso		√	√		3,000.00				√		BAC	GEA
105. Organize skills upgrade training for 50 skilled craft persons	Osino		√	√	√	10,000.00				√		BAC	GEA Regional Office
106. Organize digital advocacy for 30 PWD-Led SMEs	Nsutem Community Center		√	√		10,000.00				√		BAC	GEA
Sub total						29,000.00	2,500.00	10,000.00					

Development Dimension: Environment and Human Settlements Development													
Department: Physical Planning													
Objective: To strengthen the capacity for spatial planning by 2029													
Programme: Spatial Development Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2028				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
107.Hold monthly meeting of the Spatial Planning & Technical Sub-Committee	Osino	√	√	√	√			65,000.00			√	Physical Planning	Central Admin
108.Abate unapproved /illegal physical development	Osino	√	√	√	√		10,000.00				√	Physical Planning	DWD, Central Admin
109.Prepare planning scheme for 4major settlements	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		Physical Planning	Central Admin
110.Organise routine building inspection	Area Councils	√	√	√	√		10,000.00	5,000.00			√	Physical Planning	DWD, Central Admin
111.Embark on the implementation of street naming and property addressing system	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		60,000.00				√	Physical Planning	Central Admin
112.Conduct public education on development control and building permit	Osino and Birimagya Area Councils	√					5,000.00	5,000.00			√	Physical Planning	Central Admin
113.Embark on Tree for Life Initiative	Osino	√	√	√	√		5,000.00				√	Physical Planning	Forestry Commission
Sub total							290,000.00	63,160.00					

Development Dimension: Environment and Human Settlements Development													
Department: National Disaster Management Organisation													
Objective: To reduce the risk and impact of disaster occurrence by 2029													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme													
Project	Location	Timeframe 2028				Cost (GHC)			Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
114.Ensure disaster, hazard/ risk management in various communities	Disaster Prone Areas	√	√	√	√	9,850.00				√		NADMO	Ghana National Fire Service

Project	Location	Timeframe 2028				Cost (GHC)			Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
115.Embark on monitoring and emergency response to disaster scenes	Affected areas	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			√		NADMO	Ghana National Fire Service
116.Organise 1No. capacity building for staff	Osino		√			2,000.00				√	NADMO	NADMO Staff
117.Conduct 2No. training for Disaster Volunteer Groups	Bosuso	√		√		4,500.00				√	NADMO	Disaster Volunteer Groups
118.Conduct search and rescue exercises	Affected areas	√	√	√	√	2,000.00				√	NADMO	Disaster Volunteer Groups, GNFS
119.Organise quarterly District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) Meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√	3,550.00				√	NADMO	Committee members
120.Embark on tree planting exercises on degraded lands	Osino, Juaso, Gyampomani		√			5,000.00	7,000.00	5,000.00		√	NADMO	Forestry Commission
121.Provide disaster relief items to affected victims.	Osino	√	√	√	√	6,000.00		10,000.00		√	NADMO	Hon. Assembly Members
Sub total						36,900.00	7,000.00	15,000.00	0.00			
Grand total						777,900.00	20,589,752.33	580,160.00	66,500.00			

Table 52: Annual Action Plan - 2029

Development Dimension: Governance and Institutional Development													
Department: Statistics Department													
Objective: Update existing data on rateable items to improve IGF by 50% by 2029													
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
1. Organise District Statistical Working Group Meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√			5,000.00			√	Statistics	Working Group
2. Update data on socio-economic activities	Osino	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		10,000.00			√	Statistics	All Department
3. Improve data quality and availability for use	Osino	√	√	√	√			7,500.00			√	Statistics	All Department/ Public
4. Monitoring of surveys	Osino	√	√	√	√			5,000.00			√	Statistics	
Sub-total						5,000.00		27,500.00					

Development Dimension: Governance and Institutional Development													
Department: Central Administration													
Objective: To ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the 4 Area Councils and the assembly system by 2029													
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
5. Organize 3No. statutory subcommittee, 3No. EXECO and 3No. General Assembly meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√		53,000.00	20,000.00			√	Central Admin.	Sub Committees
6. Organize quarterly DISEC meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√		8,000.00	2000.00			√	Central Admin.	DISEC
7. Implement MPs MPs-initiated projects	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	500,000.00					√	DWE	Central Admin
8. Support periodic police patrol in the district	District-wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00				√	Central Admin.	Ghana Police Service
9. Ensure the operation and maintenance of official vehicles and motor bikes	Osino	√	√	√	√		100,000.00				√	Central Admin.	Transport Officer

Project	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
10. Organize quarterly budget committee meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√		20,000.00				√	Budget Unit	Budget Committee
11. Organize 3No. Area Council meetings in each of the 4 area councils	Area councils		√	√	√			9,000.00			√	Area councils	Central Admin.
12. Organise 6No. communal labor activities in the 4 area councils	Area councils	√	√	√	√			8,000.00			√	Area councils	Central Admin.
13. Procure printing materials, stationery, office equipment and consumables	Osino	√	√	√	√		140,000.00				√	Central Admin.	Procurement Unit
14. Provide support to national events	Osino	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	50,000.00			√	Central Admin.	Committee members
15. Organize 2No. Public education on road safety measures for transport unions	Osino		√		√		5,000.00	5,000.00			√	Transport	DVLA, Transport groups
16. Organize quarterly District Education Oversight Committee meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√			6,000.00			√	Central Admin.	DEOC members
17. Organize quarterly District Health Committee meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√			6,000.00			√	Central Admin	District Health Committee
18. Identify and develop 1No. tourist sites	Abompe	√	√	√				100,000.00		√		Central Admin	DPCU
Subtotal						505,000.00	426,000.00	263,500.00					
Objective: To strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system for tracking the implementation of projects by 2029													
Programme: Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme													
19. Organize quarterly monitoring and evaluation of physical project	Project sites	√	√	√	√		70,000.00				√	DPCU	DPCU members, Hon. A/M, beneficiary communities
20. Organize quarterly DPCU meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√		30,000.00				√	Dev't Planning	DPCU members
21. Organize 2No. townhall meetings on 2028 plan & budget performance & the preparation of the 2030 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Osino	√		√			30,000.00				√	Dev't Planning	DPCU members

Project	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
22. Organize the 2029 midyear Budget and Annual Action Plan review meetings	Osino		√	√			30,000.00			√		Central Admin	DPCU, Budget Committee
23. Preparation of 2030-2034 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP)	Osino	√	√	√	√		150,000.00			√		Central Admin	DPCU
Sub total							360,000.00	50,000.00					

Development Dimension: Governance and Institutional Development													
Department: Human Resource Department													
Objective: Build the capacity of 80% of staff by the end of 2029													
Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
24. Organise a 1-day capacity building training on Local Government Service Protocols, MMDA Bylaws, and all other relevant enactments	Osino	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	10,000.00				√	Human Resource	Central Admin
25. Organise a 1-day capacity building training for staff on the Performance Management System	Osino	√	√	√	√	2,000	10,000.00				√	Human Resource	Central Admin
26. Organise 1No. orientation for National Service Personnel	Osino	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	5,000.00				√	Human Resource	NSS
27. Organise 2No. staff durbars	Osino	√	√	√	√		7,000.00				√	Human Resource	FSDA Staff
28. Organise monthly monitoring of field workers	Area Councils	√	√	√	√			12,000.00			√	Human Resource	FSDA Staff
Sub total						5,000.00	32,000.00	12,000.00					

Development Dimension: Social Development													
Department: Health Directorate													
Objective: Improve access to quality health care services by 60% in 2029													
Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
29. Awareness creation on use of LLIN, prevention of malaria and ensure availability of LLINs to pregnant women and children 18 months at CWC and ANC session	Health facilities	√	√	√	√	5,500.00	3,000.00				√	GHS	FSDA
30. Organize refresher training on effective counseling in family planning services	Saamang	√	√	√	√	4,000.00	9,500.00				√	GHS	FSDA
31. Organize refresher training for all midwives on ARV treatment.	Saamang	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	4,000.00				√	GHS	FSDA
32. Support routine Immunization activities	Osino	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	4,000.00			√		GHS	FSDA
33. Construction of 2No. CHPS compound	Nsuapemso Bonkame	√	√	√	√		2,600,000.00			√		FSDA	DHD
34. Renovation of 2No. CHPs Compound	Akyease Bososu	√	√	√	√		400,000.00				√	FSDA	DHD
Sub total						29,500.00	3,020,500.00						

Development Dimension: Social Development													
Department: Social Welfare & Community Development													
Objective: Address at least 80% of all vulnerability, social and child protection cases each year													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
35. Provide extension services to government and non-governmental agencies	Osino	√	√	√	√	3,000.00		2,000.00	1000.00		√	DoCD	DSW, NCCE NGOs, CSOs
36. Mobilise communities to undertake communal work (self-help projects)	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	3,000.00		4,000.00			√		ACA, FSDA, Traditional Authority,

Project	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department		Assembly Members
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
		37. Collaborate with the relevant state institutions on child-related issues	Osino	√	√	√	√	1,000.00		1,000.00			√	DSW
38. Collect and update data on aged, PWDs, and other vulnerable groups	District-wide	√	√	√	√		4,000.00	2,000.00			√	DSW	FSDA, Ass. Members	
39. Provide economic and skills empowerment training to women and PWDs	Osino	√	√	√	√		20,000.00	2,000.00			√	DoCD	NBSSI, FSDA	
40. Carry out sensitisation programs on gender equality	Birimagya Area Council	√		√		3,000.00		4,000.00			√	DoCD	DSW, NCCE, CSOs	
41. Support PWDs with tools/equipment and logistics for work through the DACF and NGOs	Osino	√	√	√	√		180,000.00				√	DSW	FSDA, NGOs	
42. Conduct home, school, churches, markets, and lorry parks, visit to educate members on child and family welfare issues	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	4,000.00		2,000.00			√	DSW	DoCD, CSOs, NCCE, ISD	
43. Handle and resolve child maintenance, custody, paternity and family welfare cases	Osino	√	√	√	√	4,000.00		3,000.00			√	DSW	DoCD, CSOs NCCE, ISD	
44. Carry out sensitization on teenage pregnancy and reproductive health rights	Schools, Youth groups and religious bodies	√	√	√	√	3,000.00		2,000.00			√	DSW	NCCE, ISD, GES	
45. Rescue and reintegration of street/trafficked children	Osino, Saamang Hemang	√	√	√	√	1,000.00		1,000.00			√	DSW	Court, NCCE, GPS	
46. Identify and supervise the activities of all early childhood development centres	Childhood development Centres	√	√	√	√	500.00		500.00			√	DSW	DoCD, NCCE, Traditional Authorities	
47. Supervise and monitor the implementation of Social Intervention Programmes	LEAP Communities	√	√	√	√	2,000.00		2,000.00			√	DSW	FSDA	
48. Sensitisation of the public on child related issues (child labour, children marriage, child trafficking, child abuse, maintenance and custody cases	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		3,000.00			√	DSW	DoCD, NCCE, CSOs Traditional Authorities etc.	
Sub total						29,500.00	204,000.00	28,500.00						

Development Dimension: Social Development													
Department/Unit: Environmental Health and Sanitation													
Objective: Improve Access to Sanitation and Waste Management Services from 70% to 90% by 2029													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
49. Support the implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation	Birimagya Area Council	√	√	√	√		22,000.00	2,000.00			√	EHSU	Works Dept., Landlords
50. Organise medical screening and sensitisation for food and drink handlers	Area Councils	√	√				15,000.00	5,000.00			√	EHSU	Area Councils
51. Undertake quarterly pushing and levelling of the final disposal site	Asiakwa	√	√	√	√		80,000.00				√	EHSU	Works Dept.
52. Organise monthly clean-up exercise	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		70,000.00				√	EHSU	Area Councils
53. Undertake quarterly fumigation and disinfection exercise	Osino Area Council	√	√	√	√		65,000.00				√	EHSU	Zoom Lion GH Limited
54. Procure sanitary tools/equipment	Osino	√	√	√	√		60,000.00	30,000.00		√		EHSU	Procurement Unit
55. Conduct sensitisation on WASH education in 5 selected schools and 5 communities and conduct training for WATSAN members	Selected schools and communities	√	√	√	√		18,000.00	5,000.00			√	EHSU	GES, Hon. Assembly Members
56. Construction of a slaughterhouse	Birimagya Area Council	√	√	√	√		90,000.00			√		EHSU	Works Department
57. Update household data on water and sanitation facilities	District-wide	√	√	√	√		25,000.00				√	EHSU	Statistics Department
58. Implement Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP) program	District-wide	√	√	√	√		56,000.00				√	EHSU	Zoom Lion Company Ltd
59. Ensure control of satellite cemeteries in 34 communities	Satellite cemeteries	√	√	√	√		10,000.00				√	EHSU	Works Department.
60. Conduct 2No. sensitisation for E-waste and scrap dealers in the district	Ehiamenkyene	√	√	√	√		30,000.00			√		EHSU	Statistics Department
61. Drill and mechanise 10no. boreholes	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00			√		EHSU	Works Department
62. Repair and maintenance of 10no. boreholes	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		400,000.00			√		EHSU	Works Department

Sub total		1,963,000.00	42,000.00					
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Development Dimension: Social Development													
Department/Unit: Education Directorate													
Objective: Improve access to quality education by 60% by 2029													
Programme: Education Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
63. Organise culture and sports competition at the circuit, district and regional levels	Adjeikrom	√	√	√	√		30,000.00				√	GES	FSDA
64. Organise My First Day at School	Selected Schools	√	√	√	√		16,000.00				√	GES	FSDA
65. Organise SPAM and STMIE activities	Osino	√				10,000.00					√	GES	FSDA
66. Organise the district quiz, reading and debate competitions	Nsutem	√		√			2,000.00				√	GES	FSDA
67. Organise gender related activities (Back to School, Menstrual hygiene, talk on early marriage and sex)	Selected schools	√	√	√	√	10,000.00					√	GES	FSDA
68. Construct 6 – unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Osino	√	√	√	√		1,100,000.00			√		FSDA	GES
69. Construct 3– unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Juaso	√	√	√	√		700,000.00			√		FSDA	GES
70. Construct KG block with ancillary facilities	Bepoase	√	√	√	√		670,870.00			√		FSDA	GES
71. Renovation 2No. Classroom block	Dwenase Abompe	√	√	√	√		800,000.00			√		FSDA	GES
Sub total						20,000.00	3,318,877.63						

Development Dimension: Economic Development													
Department/Unit: Agric Department													
Objective: To achieve a 50% increase in total agricultural output by 2029													
Programme: Agriculture Modernisation and Post-harvest Management Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
72. Conduct 1No. training for 14 staff in basic agricultural survey procedures	Ehiamankylene	√	√	√	√		2,000.00	2,000.00			√	Agric Dept.	FSDA, Central Admin, RAD
73. Conduct quarterly monitoring of the implementation of the government flagship programme	Ehiamankylene Area Council	√	√	√	√		2,000.00	4,000.00			√	Agric Dept.	FSDA, Central Admin, FBOs
74. Conduct 1No. training for 30 farmers (50%) women on GAPs to promote implementation of Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ) programme	Nkankama	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	1,500.00			√	Agric Dept.	FSDA, Central Admin, RAD
75. Conduct 1No. Research Extension Farmer Linkage Committee (RELC) meeting for 50 stakeholders (District Planning Session)	Nsutam	√	√	√	√	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,000.00			√	Agric Dept.	RELC Members
76. Hold 12 monthly agricultural performance and activity review meetings with District Development Officers and AEAs	Osino	√	√	√	√	3,000.00	2,000.00				√	Agric Dept.	FBOs, FSDA Central Admin, Banks
77. Organise 15 plant clinic sessions for pest and disease diagnosis	Osino, Bosuso, Ehiamankylene, Nkankama	√	√	√	√	1,500.00	2,000.00	1,500.00			√	Agric Dept.	FBOs
78. Conduct yield studies on 5 key crops and survey of small ruminants and poultry	Nsuta	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	2,000.00	1,500.00			√	Agric Dept.	FBOs
79. Train 20 (60%) women farmers on GAPs in rabbit and grass cutter production	Nsutem	√	√	√	√	1,500.00		1,500.00			√	Agric Dept.	FBOs
80. Train 20 women poultry farmers on the application of I-2 vaccine for the prevention of Newcastle disease	Nsutam	√	√	√	√	2,500.00		1000.00			√	Agric Dept.	Poultry farmers
81. Train 20 women group leaders on cassava processing and value addition	Nsutam	√	√	√	√	4,000.00	1,500.00				√	Agric Dept.	FBOs
82. Build capacity of 2 FBOs (60% women) on market-oriented agriculture and postharvest of grains	Ehiamankylene	√	√	√	√	2,500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs

Project	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
83. Conduct surveillance on 6 scheduled diseases and collect data on animals	Osino	√	√	√	√	3,000 .00		1,500 .00			√	Agric Dept.	FBOs
84. Facilitate the participation of 50 women in 1 satellite market	Koforidua	√	√	√	√	5,000 .00		1,500 .00	1,000.0 0		√	Agric Dept.	FBOs
85. Conduct 1No. training for 20 (60% women) farmers on climate-smart agricultural technologies	Nsutem	√	√	√	√	1,500 .00	1,500.0 0				√	Agric Dept.	FBOs
86. Conduct 1No. training for 20 agrochemicals dealers (60% women) on pesticide and fertilizer regulation and application	Osino	√	√	√	√	2,000 .00	1,000.0 0	1,000 .00.0 0			√	Agric Dept.	FBOs
87. Organize 1No. training for 20 women on food safety, nutrition and hygiene	Osino	√	√	√	√	1,000 .00	500.00	500.0 0			√	Agric Dept.	FBOs
88. Conduct 1No. training for train 20 women vegetable farmers in crop nutrient and water management	Nsutem	√	√	√	√	2,500 .00		1000. 00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
89. Organize 1No. training for 10 women FBO leaders on farm records, price negotiation & certification	Osino	√	√	√	√	1,000 .00	1,000.0 0	500.0 0			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
90. Promote direct extension services to 28,000 farmers/FBOs through regular home and farm visits to disseminate improved agricultural technologies	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000	5,000.0 0	5,000 .00			√	Dept. of Agric	FBOs
Sub total						43,50 0.00	29,000. 00	26,00 0	1,000.0 0				

Development Dimension: Economic Development													
Department: Finance													
Objective: To increase the mobilisation of IGF by 50% by 2029													
Programme: Financial Management Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
91. Procure Value Books	Osino	√	√	√	√			50,000.00		√		Finance Dept.	Procurement Unit
92. Conduct quarterly monitoring and supervision of revenue mobilisation activities	Area Councils	√	√	√	√			20,000.00		√		Finance Dept.	Internal Audit Unit
Subtotal								70,000.00					

Development Dimension: Economic Development													
Department: Business Advisory Centre													
Objective: To Create Decent Employment Opportunities for 100 Unemployed Youth and PWDs by 2029													
Programme: Local Economic Development Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
93. Organise business development strategy series	Nsutem	√	√	√	√	5,000.00				√		BAC	GEA/Trade Associations
94. Conduct MSME digital expansion support for 100 businesses	Osino	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	5,000.00			√		BAC	GEA, MIS
95. Organise rural women business incubation for 10 start-ups	Osino	√	√	√	√	2,000.00		4,000.00		√		BAC	REP
96. Undertake Inclusive Innovation Fair	Osino				√	15,000.00	1,000.00			√		GEA	GFD/NGOs
97. Organise business counselling and follow-up services for 30 entrepreneurs	Abompe		√	√		2,000.00				√		BAC	GEA
98. Hold 5No. MSME subcommittee meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√	2,000.00				√		BAC	GEA
Sub Total						31,000.00	6,000.00	4,000.00					

Development Dimension: Environment and Human Settlements Development													
Department: Physical Planning													
Objective: To strengthen the capacity for spatial planning by 2029													
Programme: Spatial Development Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame 2029				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institutions/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
99. Hold monthly meeting of the Spatial Planning & Technical Sub-Committee	Osino	√	√	√	√			80,000.00			√	Physical Planning	Central Admin
100. Abate unapproved /illegal physical development	Osino	√	√	√	√		10,000.00				√	Physical Planning	DWD, Central Admin
101. Prepare planning scheme for 4 major settlements	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		Physical Planning	Central Admin
102. Organize routine building inspection	Area Councils	√	√	√	√		10,000.00	5,000.00			√	Physical Planning	DWD, Central Admin
103. Embark on the implementation of street naming and property addressing system	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		60,000.00				√	Physical Planning	Central Admin
104. Conduct public education on development control and building permit	Area Councils	√					5,000.00	5,000.00			√	Physical Planning	Central Admin
105. Embark on Tree for Life Initiative	Osino	√	√	√	√		5,000.00				√	Physical Planning	Forestry Commission
Sub Total							290,000.00	63,160.00					

Development Dimension: Environment and Human Settlements Development												
Department: National Disaster Management Organisation												
Objective: To reduce the risk and impact of disaster occurrence by 2029												
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme												
Project	Location	Timeframe 2029				Cost (GHC)			Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
106.Ensure disaster, hazard/ risk managementN in various communities	Disaster prone areas	√	√	√	√	9,850.00				√	NADMO	Ghana National Fire Service
107.Embark on monitoring and emergency response to disaster scenes	Disaster affected communities	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			√		NADMO	Ghana National Fire Service
108.Organise 1No. capacity building for staff	Osino		√			2,000.00				√	NADMO	NADMO Staff
109.Conduct 2No. training for Disaster Volunteer Groups	Osino	√		√		4,500.00				√	NADMO	Disaster Volunteer Groups
110.Conduct search and rescue exercises	Disaster affected communities	√	√	√	√	2,000.00				√	NADMO	Disaster Volunteer Groups, GNFS
111.Organize quarterly District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) Meetings	Osino	√	√	√	√	3,550.00				√	NADMO	Committee members
112.Embark on tree planting exercises on degraded lands	Hemang, Abompe, Bosuso		√			5,000.00	7,000.00	5,000.00		√	NADMO	Forestry Commission
113.Provide disaster relief items to affected victims.	Osino	√	√	√	√	6,000.00		10,000.00		√	NADMO	Hon. Assembly Members
Sub total						36,900.00	7,000.00	15,000.00				
Grand total						700,400.00	20,588,315.26	574,160.00	1,000.00			

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.0 Introduction

The chapter provides details of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities, the analysis of stakeholders to be involved in M&E activities during implementation, and a matrix that spells out indicators and sets targets. It also highlights Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) arrangements related to the implementation of the 2026-2029 DMTDP.

As efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the DMTDP (2026-2029) to contribute to the overall development of the District, the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), comprising the core management team of the Assembly and the relevant heads of department, will be constituted for monitoring the implementation, evaluation of progress and possible review of the Plan. The DPCU will collate monitoring reports of implementing departments and agencies for presentation at quarterly, half-yearly and annual review meetings.

Also, various stakeholders who have an interest in as well as play important roles in the preparation and formulation will be involved in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation process as a measure to ensure communal ownership of the Plan as well as to ensure the set targets and goals are met.

A stakeholder analysis has therefore been conducted to identify and various stakeholders as well as their roles and responsibilities as stated below.

7.1 Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholders are vital members in the implementation and monitoring of Developmental Plans. The purpose of the stakeholder analysis is to ensure that development reflects the needs and aspirations of all interest groups. For effective engagement, the DPCU has identified stakeholders needed in the Monitoring and Evaluation process at all sectors.

Table 53: Analysis of Stakeholders

No.	Stakeholders	Type	Roles	Mobilization
1.	1. Assembly Members	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize communities for needs assessment and public hearings • Approval of Annual Action Plan and budget • Serve as a link between the Assembly and the people of the community • Take part in monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in the planning preparation and implementation • Assist in revenue mobilization • Contribute to the development of their various Electoral Areas
2.	Member of Parliament	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain government policies to the Assembly and citizens • Help in mobilizing communities for engagements • Take part in monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in the development process • Development of the constituency • Participation in stakeholder engagements.
3.	District Chief Executive	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval for the release of funds and logistics to drive the development agenda • Collaborate with Traditional Authorities and security agencies to ensure peace and harmony in the district. • Embarking on community engagements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicious use of resources • Corporation with various stakeholders to drive the development agenda of the district.
4.	Heads of Departments and Agencies and staff	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide reliable data and technical backstopping for Plan preparation • Initiate citizens' participation in activities • Provide Unit and Sector Progress Reports. • Develop a checklist and indicators for monitoring • Take part in monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active participation in the plan preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
5.	Security Agencies	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide overall security in the district • Maintain law and order • Provide input and guidance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation on issues related to security • Provision of logical support
6.	Media	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the dissemination of information • Providing feedback to duty bearers • Participation in the monitoring exercises of the Assembly • Demanding accountability and transparency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of credible information • Regular engagement on issues of public interest.
7.	Citizens	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in public engagement programs • Provide appropriate information to the Assembly • Fulfill tax and other civil obligations • Demand accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to ensure development in their communities. • Ensure a peaceful environment

No.	Stakeholders	Type	Roles	Expectation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in program implementation and monitoring 	
8.	Traditional Authorities	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize their subjects to participate in functions/occasions Sensitize communities on events in their localities Provide guidance on customary practices Facilitate the acquisition of land for development Participate in monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the development of their communities Sensitize the citizenry on development processes.
9.	Civil Society Organizations/ NGOs	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide funding and logistical support Demand accountability of duty bearers Sensitization and dissemination of information Provide advocacy for the inclusion of certain priorities in development plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in the governance process Provide support in the development process
10.	Religious Bodies	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support in mobilizing people and logistics Provide education to their assembly Demand accountability of duty bearers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the development of communities Provide support in the development process
11.	Professional Associations	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help to mobilize members for engagement in the planning process Provide professional, technical guidance and support to facilitate the development process Participate in monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation on issues related to their profession Involvement in monitoring and evaluation
12.	Political Parties	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilization of the citizenry for community engagement Help in disseminating information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement in decision making processes Involvement in implementation and monitoring
13.	Service Providers	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilization of staff and clients for community engagements Provide technical/professional support Support in providing logistics Help in disseminating information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement in decision making processes Involvement in implementation and monitoring
14.	Youth Groups	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilization of their members for community engagements Involvement in planning process Help in organizing community development programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the development of communities Developing human resource Job creation

No.	Stakeholders	Type	Roles	Expectation
15.	PWDs	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of their members for the community engagements • Dissemination of information to their members • Education of their members on government policies and programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of opportunities • Participation in the planning and monitoring process.
16.	Market Queens	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize their members • Disseminate information to their members • Provide input for decision making e.g., fee fixing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in planning and monitoring process • Involvement in fee fixing

Source: DPCU, April 2025

Table 54: Monitoring Matrix

Goal: Increase agricultural productivity and output to enhance food security											
Objective: To achieve a 50% increase in total agricultural output by 2029											
Programme: Agriculture Modernisation and Post-Harvest Management											
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2024	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029				
Total output in agricultural production	Total quantity of selected crops, livestock, poultry, and fisheries produced in the district for a given year	Output	4,823	4,923	5,160	5,208	5,083	Maize	Quarterly/ Annual	Agriculture Department	
			5,471	5,744	5,744	5,908	5,771	Cassava			
			1,880	1,936	1,938	1938	1945	Cocoyam			
			15,564	15,921	16,342	16,809	16,824	Plantain			
			10,302	10,508	11,033	11,126	11,611	Pepper			
			4,645	4,761	4,999	5,016	4,877	Cattle (population)			
			9,989	10,218	10,488	10,788	10,438	Sheep (population)			
			19734	19,931	20,720	21,312	20,918	Goat (population)			
			9,845	10,061	10,337	10,632	10,258	Pig (population)			
337,892	344,987	354,786	364,923	349,024	Poultry (population)						
Ratio of extension agents to farmers	Total count of farmers in the district to the total number of farmers expressed as a ratio	Output	1:5007	1:4980	1:4702	1:4520	1:4200	District	Quarterly/ Annual	Agriculture Department	
Goal: Create sustainable job opportunities for the unemployed youth											
Objective: To create decent employment opportunities for 100 unemployed youth and PWDs by 2029											
Programme: Local Economic Development											
Number of new industries established	Count of new and old (businesses that have been improved or expanded with evidence of new jobs created) establishments within the district for the purpose of producing goods and services	Output	5	5	6	7	8	Agriculture	Quarterly	Agriculture Department & Ghana Enterprise Agency	
			1	1	1	1	1	Industry			
			3	2	2	2	2	Service			
Number of new jobs created	Count of formal and informal sector jobs created per year	Output	20	30	35	40	45	N/A	Quarterly	Ghana Enterprise Agency	

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2024	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of MSEs trained	Count of MSEs who have been trained or whose capacities have been built	Output	30	40	50	60	70	N/A	Quarterly	Ghana Enterprise Agency
Goal: Expand educational infrastructure and facilities at all levels										
Objective: Improve access to quality education by 60% by 2029										
Programme: Education Improvement										
Net enrolment ratio (%)	The number of boys and girls of school age of a particular level of education who enrolled in that level of education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group	Output	70.4	85.5	85.8	86	87	Kindergarten	Termly	Education Directorate
			75.52	78.5	80.9	83	85	Primary		
			51.87	65.9	66	67	70	JHS		
				69.8		72	74	76	78	SHS
Gender Parity Index	Total number of girls at a particular level as a ratio of the total number of boys at those same levels	Output	0.97	1	1	1	1	Kindergarten	Termly	Education Directorate
			1.01	1	1	1	1	Primary		
			0.99	1	1	1	1	JHS		
			1.07	1	1	1	1	SHS		
Completion Rate (%)	The number of learners who complete the last grade of a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the total population of learners enrolled in the last grade	Output	98.96	100	100	100	100	Kindergarten	Termly	Education Directorate
			103.57	100	100	100	100	Primary		
			43.78	55	60	65	70	JHS		
			98.96	100	100	100	100	SHS		
Pass Rate (%)	The count of final exam takers who passed a particular exam over the total count of final exam takers in that same exam, expressed as a percentage	Output	86.5	88	90	92	94	JHS	Yearly	Education Directorate
			83.9	85.0	87	90	92	SHS	Yearly	Education Directorate
Goal: Ensure access to quality health care services										
Objective: Improve access to quality health care services by 60% by 2029										
Programme: Health Improvement										
Proportion of operational health facilities	Measures the number of health facilities that are registered and in	Output	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	CHPs	Quarterly	Health Directorate
			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Clinic		
			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Health Care		

	operation for purpose of providing health care services, expressed as a percentage of completed health facilities		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Hospital		
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Polyclinic		
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2024	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	The population with NHIS cards that are valid is expressed as a percentage of the total district population	Output	60%	70%	80%	90%	100	Sex disaggregation	Quarterly	NHIA
Number of births registered.	Count of births registered by the vital registration system in the district in a particular year	Output	321	642	963	1,184	1,405	Sex disaggregation	Quarterly	Births and Death Registry
Number of deaths registered	Count of deaths registered by the vital registration system in the district in a particular year	Output	18	28	35	42	45	Sex disaggregation	Quarterly	Births and Deaths Registry
Maternal mortality ratio	Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births in the district	Impact	0	0	0	0	0	District	Quarterly	Health Directorate
Goal: Expand sanitation and waste management systems										
Objective: Improve access to sanitation and waste management services from 70% to 90% by 2029										
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme										
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	Population using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households expressed as a percentage of the total district population	Outcome	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	District Urban Rural	Quarterly	EHSU
Goal: Ensure access to safe and clean drinking water										
Objective: Improve water coverage from 65% to by 90% 2029										
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme										
Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	Population with access to an improved drinking water source expressed as	Outcome	65%	70%	75%	80%	90%	District Urban Rural	Quarterly	EHSU

	a percentage of the total population.									
Proportion of boreholes drilled and mechanised	Total number of boreholes constructed divided by total number of planned and budgeted boreholes to be constructed, expressed as a percentage	Output	70%	80%	90%	100%	100%	District	Quarterly	Works Department
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2024	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Goal: Ensure improved infrastructure to enhance economic growth										
Objective: Improve the percentage of roads in good condition by 15% and expand electricity access by 20% by 2029										
Programme: Spatial Development Programme										
Percentage of road network in good condition	Length of road classified as being in good condition expressed as a percentage of the total length of the road network by type	Outcome	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	Feeder roads	Quarterly	DPCU Urban Roads Feeder roads
Percentage of communities covered by electricity	The number of communities in the district connected to the national grid divided by the total number of communities expressed as a percentage	Outcome	95%	92%	94%	100%	100%	District	Monthly	Ghana Electricity Company
Goal: Ensure the quality development of the adolescent										
Objective: Address at least 80% of all vulnerability, social, and child protection cases each year										
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme										
The proportion of case workers trained in child protection and family welfare	The percentage of case workers who have received training on child protection and family welfare issues, out of the total number of case workers	Output	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	District	Quarterly	Social Welfare and Community Development
Number of children reached by social work/social services	The total count of children who have received support, services, or interventions	Output	25	50	75	100	125	District	Monthly	Social Welfare and Community Development

Reported cases of crime	Count of reported cases of crime by type in a given year	Output	4	0	0	0	0	Rape	Monthly	DPCU Ghana Police Service Department
			0	0	0	0	0	Child Trafficking		
			12	0	0	0	0	Child Abuse		
			15	0	0	0	0	Child Labour		
			1	0	0	0	0	Armed Robbery		
			8	0	0	0	0	Defilement		
			99	0	0	0	0	Domestic Violence		
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2024	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Goal: Preserve the ecosystems and natural resources										
Objective: Strengthen emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction, and response mechanisms by 2029										
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme										
Number of communities affected by the disaster	Total count of communities impacted by natural or man-made disasters	Output	2	0	0	0	0	Bush fire	Seasonally	DPCU NADMO
			0	0	0	0	0	Floods		
			2	0	0	0	0	Windstorm		
Number of DVGs formed and trained	Total count of DVGs formed and trained	Output	5	8	11	13	15	District	Quarterly	DPCU NADMO
Goal: Strengthen administrative decentralization										
Objective: To strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system for tracking the implementation of projects by 2029										
Programme: Monitoring and Evaluation Programme										
Percentage of the Annual Action Plan implemented	Count of activities within the medium-term plan implemented, divided by the total number of planned activities in a given year, expressed as a percentage	Output	92.7%	95%	97%	100%	100%	District	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of town hall meetings organised	Total count of town hall meetings held in a given year	Output	2	2	2	2	2	District	Biannual	DPCU
Goal: Enhance local revenue mobilisation and sustainability										
Objective: To increase the mobilisation of IGF by 50% by 2029										
Programme: Financial Management Programme										
Percentage change in IGF	The difference between the current and previous year's IGF expressed as a	Output	91%	94%	97%	100%	100%	District	Quarterly	DPCU

	percentage of the previous year's IGF									
Number of revenue collectors trained on revenue mobilization strategies	The count of total revenue collectors trained divided by the total number of revenue collectors expressed as a percentage for a given year	Output	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	District	Quarterly	DPCU

Source: DPCU, April 2025

7.2 Evaluation

The evaluation process is an attempt to systematically determine as objectively as possible the relevance, effectiveness (outcomes), and impact of activities on the identified objectives.

The main purpose of evaluation is to improve decision-making, resource allocation and accountability. Evaluating the implementation of the DMTDP will help to determine strengths and weaknesses of interventions implemented in respect of outcomes, impact and sustainability. The Assembly will take several steps such as assessing the method and scope of the evaluation to determine whether it should be a self-evaluation or an external consultant should be recruited. Findings and recommendations would be disseminated as part of the implementation of the communication strategy.

7.2.1 Types of Evaluation to be Undertaken

The evaluation type that will be used to determine the level of attainment of the set objectives includes:

- *Ex-ante evaluations*: this evaluation type will be conducted before the implementation of projects and programmes. The objective is to determine the feasibility of the intervention. Some of the ex-ante evaluations include: cost-benefit analysis, Economic Rate of Return, technical appraisal, policy analysis, Environmental Impact Assessment, feasibility studies, and needs assessment.
- *Mid-term evaluation*: this will be conducted halfway into the implementation of any development plan or intervention. This type is done to consider the performance and first outputs of implementation and to propose modifications where necessary.
- *Final or terminal evaluation*: this will be carried out to assess the achievements or challenges recorded through the implementation of programmes and projects. The results from final evaluations are very useful in the formulation of policy.

7.3 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

The Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) process will be used to involve all relevant stakeholders in the M&E design and implementation process. It is a valuable tool used not only, to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met the intended expectations. It is also used to ensure citizens' ownership of projects and programmes. The Assembly will provide an

update on the implementation of its PM&E activities in all the quarterly and annual progress reports, which will be disseminated to all major stakeholders. The PM&E tools will enable the Assembly to do the following:

- Serve as a data bank for future evaluation exercises.
- Identification of relevant indicators to project objectives achievement
- Identification and rectification of barriers in project achievement.
- Achievement of good standards

7.4 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Tools

The District Assembly will adopt a number of Social Accountability methods, such as

- Citizens' Report Cards,
- Participatory Rural Appraisal and
- Community Score Cards to determine the outcome and impact of the DMTDP activities on service provision.

Various stakeholders will be involved in the monitoring of ongoing physical and non-physical projects, including site meetings and handing over/taking over meetings will include traditional leaders, Assembly Members, beneficiary departments/agencies/community, CSOs/NGOs, media, unit committee members, and constituents.

7.5 Knowledge Management and Learning Framework

Effective knowledge management and institutional learning are essential to achieving sustainable outcomes and continuous improvement in planning and service delivery. The Knowledge Management and Learning Framework seeks to provide a structured approach for capturing, sharing, and applying knowledge across all departments, units, and agencies, as this will enhance planning, decision-making, implementation, and progress reporting for the district to achieve its mission.

Key interventions to be employed to have an effective knowledge management system and institutional include conducting after-action reviews (to review projects and programmes post-implementation to capture lessons and improve future planning) and learning sessions (learning and reflection sessions across departments to share experiences and identify innovations). This will be executed through quarterly DPCU meetings, mid-year reviews of the plan and budget, intersectoral

coordination and collaboration meetings, and evaluations of the Annual Action Plan. Additionally, the Records Management Unit and Management Information System unit will be enhanced to develop a centralized digital and physical platform to store reports, data, and policy documents for easy access. Reference can be made to Annex 2 for the knowledge management and learning framework.

7.6 Competency Matrix

The competency matrix for learning is a strategic tool designed to guide the capacity-building efforts of the Fantekwa South District Assembly. It identifies key competencies required for effective service delivery and matches them with relevant training programs, evaluation methods, and learning objectives. This matrix ensures that staff development is aligned with the district's planning, implementation, and reporting goals and supports continuous improvement in governance and development outcomes. Reference can be made to Annex 2 for the competency matrix

CHAPTER EIGHT

DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.1 Introduction

The chapter outlines the practical, clear and precise strategies to be deployed by the Fanteakwa South District Assembly to communicate the 2026-2029 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) to all stakeholders within and without the district. This is crucial to gain and leverage support from all stakeholders in the implementation of the 2026-2029 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP).

8.2 Objectives of the Communication Strategy

The main objective of the development communication strategy is to create the needed awareness of the district's 2026 -2029 Medium Term Development Plan among various stakeholders and beneficiaries, both internal and external to accept, own and participate in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes.

8.3 The Key Elements of Communication Strategy

The following constitutes the key elements of the development communication strategy to aid achieve its objectives;

- Target audience (stakeholders/beneficiaries)
- The targeted messages (2026-2029 DMTDP)
- Identification of various suitable channels and tools for dissemination and engagement
- Monitoring and Evaluation (sourcing feedback from implementation)

8.4 Target Audience

The target audience (stakeholders/beneficiaries) will be grouped into two namely the internal publics and external publics.

8.4.1 Internal Publics

The internal publics are stakeholders of the Assembly who are involved in the management of the Assembly. Some of the internal stakeholders are involved in the day-to-day running of the Assembly while some are decision makers.

8.4.1.1 Staff

In the preparation and implementation of the DMTDP, management and staff members are major stakeholders. The Composite Annual Action Plan which outlines the details of the MTDP is

developed with staff from the various departments and units of the Assembly. At the implementation stage, it is this group of stakeholders who lead.

8.4.1.2 Assembly Members

Assembly Members act as the agents of communication between the Assembly and their electorates. They play a critical role in the development and implementation of the DMTDP. In developing the plan, Assembly Members provide essential information from their electoral areas for incorporation into the plan. In performing the legislative function of the Assembly, members also deliberate, discuss and approve the plan.

8.4.2 External Publics

External publics are made up of stakeholders who do not have a direct role in the management of the Assembly.

8.4.2.1 Business Operators

These are people who operate or do business within the district. These include corporate institutions, petty traders, and self-employed persons. This target group pays licenses and rates to the Assembly which is used for the provisions of services and facilities.

8.4.2.2 Persons Living with Disability

These are people who have special interests and so the government makes an allocation for them through the District Assembly Common Fund.

8.4.2.3 Gender and Women Groups

Active participation of women in the local governance process is key to achieving the target set in the 2026-2029 MTDP.

8.4.2.4 Traditional Authorities / Opinion Leaders

Traditional authorities are people recognised by members of the communities. They are also seen as custodians of lands. These make them very important agents of development. They being partnered by the Assembly in the various communications regarding the MDTP is essential to the successful development and implementation of the plan.

8.4.2.3 Civil Society Organisations / Non-Governmental Organisations

The Assembly in the past years has collaborated with a number of CSOs/NGOs in some Local Economic Development Activities. This makes them major stakeholders of the Assembly. Furthermore, a number of activities have been outlined in the 2026-2029 MDTP; it is therefore important to have constant communication with them on the plan.

8.4.2.4 Media

The media is a very important strategic partner of the Assembly when it comes to development which is also based on the MTDP. They also serve as a communication channel between the Assembly and other stakeholders.

8.5 The Targeted Messages (DMTDP)

For each stakeholder it is expedient that a tailored message is developed to ensure that the plan is communicated to meet the needs and aspirations of beneficiaries.

Table 55: Stakeholders and their Tailored Messages

Stakeholders	Expectation	Tailored Messages
1. Staff	Information on the content of the whole plan	The staff needs to be abreast with the contents in the plan, especially areas pertaining to the mandates of their departments/units / zonal councils.
2. Assembly / Unit Committee Members	Information on development projects and activities specific to their various electoral areas	Developmental projects and activities in the plan to be implemented in their various electoral areas.
3. Resident Associations	Specific details on projects and activities are outlined for their communities	Projects and other activities for their various communities.
4. Business Operators	Information on activities earmarked to make their businesses viable	Activities in the plan that is aimed at creating an economically viable environment to help make their businesses grow.
5. Vulnerable Groups (PWDs)	Information on projected activities for the vulnerable in the plan	Aspects of the plan that aim to assist the various vulnerable groups.
6. Traditional Authority / Opinion Leaders	Developmental projects and activities in their traditional areas.	Details of planned development for their various traditional areas and their expected roles for successful implementation
7. CSOs /NGOs	What is expected of them in communicating and their contribution to ensure implementation of the plan	Contents of the MTDP and role of CSOs and NGOs in implementation.
8. Media	Content of the entire plan, updates on its implementation.	Segregated developmental projects and activities for various sectors.

Source: DPCU, April 2025

8.6 Channels for Dissemination and Engagement

The Fantekwa South District Assembly will use the following channels to communicate the plan to the internal and external publics;

8.6.1 Communication Channels for Internal Stakeholders

8.6.1.1 Social Media

This tool comes with platforms such as websites, WhatsApp groups mainly to disseminate information within the Assembly.

8.6.1.2 Staff Durbar

Also known as face-to-face media helps to communicate relevant information and also provides the opportunity for employees and other internal stakeholders to express concern or give suggestion about issues.

8.6.2 Communication Channels for External Stakeholders

8.6.2.1 Traditional Media

This tool allows the Assembly to use television, radio, newspaper and information centres to communicate to external stakeholders on issues of importance. Examples are jingles and, advertisements could be created if there is an ongoing campaign or for any other information that has to be communicated and as well as covering of important events within the MTDP plan to be published in the newspapers to inform external stakeholders.

8.6.2.2 Public Forum

Public forums would be organised to inform and interact with stakeholders concerning issues and to also give progress reports and to disseminate relevant information.

8.6.2.3 Public Announcements / Information

This tool would involve making announcements using the Assembly's information van in various residential areas to disseminate relevant information.

8.7 Communication Action Plan for 2026-2029

Table 56 Communication Action Plan for the Dissemination of the 2026-2029 DMTDP

No	Channel of Communication	Target Stakeholders	Tailored Message	Method/Tools	Time Frame				Lead/Collaborating Unit/Department	
					1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Lead	Collaborating
1.	Town Hall Meeting	Residents/ Business Operators / traditional leaders/ CSOs/Assembly Members/ Unit Committees/Media	Report on the performance of the 2026-2029 DMTDP	Power point presentations, meetings with audio-visuals	√	√		√	Central Administration	Departments and Units / Area Councils
2.	DPCU Meetings	Heads of Depts. Units	Update on the implementation status of action plans	Power point presentations, meetings with audio-visuals	√	√	√	√	Development Planning Unit	Departments, Units and Agencies
3.	General Assembly and Sub-Committee Meetings	Assembly Members / staff / External Agencies / CSOs / NGOs	Presentation of the various aspects of the plan pertaining to the various subcommittees	Power point presentations, meetings with audio-visuals	√	√	√	√	Central Administration	Chairmen of Sub-Committees Assembly Members/HODs of departments/Uni ts
4.	Electoral / Area Council Engagements	Unit Committee members/Residents and Business Operators	Brief electorates on projects and activities that pertain to their areas	Community durbars, drama, Radio discussions	√	√	√	√	Central Administration	Area Councils
5.	Staff Durbar	Members of Staff of the Assembly	Present the approved plan to the staff	Power point presentations, meetings with audio-visuals	√		√	√	Central Administration	Departments and Units
6.	Meeting with NGOs/CSOs/ Development Partners	CSOs/NGOs and Development Partners	To appreciate the content of the plan and seek their inputs for successful implementation	Power point presentations, meetings with audio-visuals		√		√	Central Administration	NGOs/CSOs/ Development Partners

Source: DPCU April, 2025

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Annex 2: Knowledge Mapping Matrix and Competence Mapping for Learning Matrix

Table 57: Knowledge Mapping Matrix

No.	Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
1.	<p>Local Government Administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure and Functions of the Assembly • Roles of Political and Administrative heads • Interplay between local and central government 	DCE, MCD HoDs	<p>Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936)</p> <p>Constitution of Ghana (Chapter 20)</p> <p>MLGDRD Policy Documents</p> <p>Civil/Public Service Training Manuals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited understanding of recent amendments to the Local Governance Act (Act 936) • Poor appreciation of the separation of powers between political heads (DCE) and administrative heads (Coordinating Director) • Weak capacity to manage interdepartmental collaboration
2.	<p>Development Planning and Budgeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium Term Development Planning (MTDP) • Annual Action Plans • Composite Budgeting • District Development Data Collection (DDDP) 	District Planning Officer Budget Officer Coordinating Director	<p>NDPC Guidelines (MTDPF)</p> <p>Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921)</p> <p>Ministry of Finance Composite Budget Manual</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate skills in evidence-based planning and data analysis • Difficulty aligning District Plans with National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF) • Weak use of participatory planning approaches at the grassroots
3.	<p>Public Financial Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internally Generated Funds (IGF) • Financial reporting and auditing • Revenue mobilization and management 	Finance Officer Internal Auditor Budget Officer Coordinating Director	<p>Public Financial Management Act (Act 921)</p> <p>Financial Procedures Manual</p> <p>Internal Audit Agency Guidelines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient understanding of the Public Financial Management Act (Act 921) and IGF regulations • Weak internal controls and audit follow-up mechanisms • Delays in preparing and submitting financial statements • Poor revenue forecasting and mobilization strategies
4.	<p>Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E tools and indicators • Data collection and reporting • Performance measurement and reporting 	Planning Officer HODs	<p>NDPC M&E Guidelines</p> <p>Annual Progress Report Templates</p> <p>Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) data collection frameworks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low capacity in designing performance indicators and conducting impact evaluations • Over-reliance on manual data collection instead of digital tools • Inconsistent submission of Annual Progress Reports (APRs) to NDPC • Weak feedback loops for learning and adaptation

No.	Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
5.	<p>Community Engagement and Participatory Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder mapping Participatory planning and budgeting Grievance redress and feedback mechanisms 	DPO, ISD Social Welfare & Community Development Officer Assembly Members	Local Government Service Training Manuals District Assembly Operational Manuals Civil Society Organization (CSO) toolkits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tokenistic engagement of community members in planning and budget processes Limited use of local languages and inclusive tools during townhall meetings Poor grievance redress mechanisms and citizen feedback tracking
6.	<p>Environmental Health and Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management Public health inspection Water and sanitation regulations 	Environmental Health Officer Waste Management Officer Public Health Officers	Environmental Sanitation Policy Guidelines from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Ghana Health Service protocols WHO sanitation standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor enforcement of sanitation bye-laws Lack of data on waste generation and disposal Inadequate technical knowledge on climate resilience and public health linkages Weak inter-agency collaboration with EPA and GHS
7.	<p>Infrastructure and Works</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feeder road and urban road planning Building permit systems Public works maintenance 	Municipal Works Engineer Physical Planning Officer Roads Engineer	Department of Urban Roads manuals Ghana Building Code Physical Planning Department Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor knowledge of urban planning standards and building codes Inadequate supervision of local contractors and procurement irregularities Limited training in climate-smart infrastructure and maintenance planning
8.	<p>Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster preparedness and response Risk assessment Safety protocols and drills 	NADMO Coordinator Planning Officer Social Welfare Officer	National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) policies District Disaster Management Plans United Nations and Red Cross manuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak capacity in risk mapping and contingency planning NADMO Units often undertrained and under-resourced Low public education and simulation practice in disaster-prone communities
9.	<p>Human Resource and Administrative Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public service ethics Performance appraisals Records and registry management 	Human Resource Officer Coordinating Director	Local Government Service Secretariat (LGSS) HR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor knowledge of Local Government Service HR policies Lack of performance appraisal tools tailored for local government

No.	Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
		Departmental Heads	policy frameworks Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS) Training Manuals Civil Service Code of Conduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak support for staff capacity development and retention strategies
10.	ICT and Digital Governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of MIS systems for planning, budgeting and service delivery Digital platforms for citizen engagement Cybersecurity and data protection 	IT Officer MIS Officer Coordinating Director	Ghana.gov platform user guidelines Data Protection Commission regulations District Development Data Platform Manuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low digital literacy among staff Poor adoption of digital platforms (e.g., Ghana.gov) Lack of cybersecurity protocols and data protection awareness Outdated IT equipment and weak internet connectivity

Source: DPCU, April 2025

Table 58: Competency Matrix for Learning

	Competence	Training Programme	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objective
1.	Knowledge Management & Documentation	Training on records management, knowledge mapping, digital archiving	Accuracy of records kept, timeliness of updates, ability to retrieve information	To strengthen institutional memory and improve decision-making
2.	Project Planning & Management	Workshops on project cycle management, logical framework approach, and M&E	Completion of project work plans, alignment with MTDP, quality of reports submitted	To enhance capacity in planning, implementing, and monitoring development projects
3.	Financial Management & Revenue Mobilization	Training on budgeting, IGF mobilization strategies, and financial accountability	Increased IGF collection rates, audit compliance, proper use of financial tools	To improve financial discipline and enhance resource mobilization
4.	Participatory Governance & Community Engagement	Capacity building in stakeholder engagement, facilitation of community action plans (CAPs)	Level of community participation, inclusiveness of decision-making, citizen feedback	To promote inclusive planning and strengthen local ownership of development initiatives
5.	Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Resilience	Training in disaster preparedness, climate	Response time to disasters, preparedness	To reduce vulnerability and enhance community

	Competence	Training Programme	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objective
		adaptation, early warning systems	scorecards, community resilience indicators	resilience to disasters and climate shocks
6.	ICT & Digital Literacy	Training on data management systems, GIS, MS Office, and e-governance platforms	Staff ability to use ICT tools, adoption of e-reporting systems, reduced manual errors	To promote digital transformation and efficiency in service delivery
7.	Leadership & Change Management	Leadership and team management workshops, conflict resolution training	Demonstrated leadership in teams, improved staff morale, reduced workplace conflicts	To build effective leadership skills for managing change and driving performance
8.	Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning (MEL)	Training on results-based M&E, indicator development, data analysis & reporting	Quality of M&E reports, evidence of adaptive learning, integration of lessons learned	To strengthen evidence-based planning, reporting, and accountability

Source: DPCU, April 2025

Annex 3: Glossary

Term	Definition
Activities	The collection of tasks to be carried out in order to achieve an output.
Adaptation	A process undergone by immigrants in which they adjust to the new physical and social environment of the host society
Assumption	Positively-stated external factors which are important for the success of the intervention, are probable (not certain/unlikely) to happen, and are beyond its control.
Baseline	Refers to a situation at a certain moment, and can be used as a reference point to establish trends
Challenges	The external factors or obstacles (beyond the district) that may hamper smooth development effort. (E.g., declining cocoa prices, bush-fires from neighbouring countries, in-migration of job seekers without skills and resources for decent employment and livelihood, influx of refugees etc.)
Constraints	The disadvantages emanating from internal factors such as institutional, human and physical resources that act against development. Examples are regular ethnic conflicts, an uneducated and unskilled labour force, environmental hazards, rapid population growth, etc
Demographic characteristics	Indicators of a person's social and economic position or status in society, including Education, Occupation, income, race and ethnicity
Demographic structure	The organised pattern of demographic behaviour that characterises a population at a particular time
Economic Development	A rise in the average standard of living associated with economic growth
Economic Growth	An increase in the total amount of income produced by a nation without regard to the total number of people
Environment	The physical environment, or the ecological system, including the totality of environmental functions (not only natural resources) that are functional for human society (and which are generally being influenced by human activities).
Evaluation	The systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, programme or policy, its design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfillment of objectives, developmental efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.
Family Planning	The conscious effort of individuals or couples to regulate the number and spacing of births
Food Security	People having physical and economic access to the basic food they need in order to work and function normally
Frequency	The number of occurrences of a repeating event per unit of time
Goal	The long-term result that an intervention seeks to achieve, which may be contributed to by factors outside the intervention.
Growth Rate(r)	It is the rate at which the population is increasing or decreasing in each year due to natural increase and net migration, expressed as a percentage of the base population.
Household	All of the people who occupy a housing unit

Term	Definition
Impact	Positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.
Indicator	A unit of measurement that helps determine what progress is being made towards the achievement of an intended result (objective).
Maternal Mortality	The death of a woman as a result of pregnancy or childbearing
Maternal Mortality rate	The number of deaths to women due to pregnancy and child birth divided by the number of live births in a given year.
Migration	Migration is the movement is the movement of people from one geographical area to another. The total number of people who move to a given geographical area (such as the district) is referred to as in-migration while the total number who depart from that area is referred to as out-migration.
Monitoring	The routine collection and analysis of information in order to track progress, check compliance and make informed decisions for project/programme management
Mortality	Mortality, as an inevitable attribute of every population, refers to the rate at which people die. Therefore, unlike fertility, mortality has the effect of reducing the size of the population.
Objective	The intended results of an intervention which can be split by levels of increasing significance, for example, outputs, outcomes and goals.
Opportunities	These are external factors (beyond the district) that positively influence development of the district
Outputs	These are goods and services to be produced in given period in order to achieve stated objectives.
Policy	A general course of action or proposed overall direction that a government or other institution is, or would be, pursuing and which guides ongoing decision making.
Population projections	These are computations depicting the future course of a population's size and other attributes. They are usually based on assumptions about the future course of three key population dynamics, namely fertility, mortality and migration.
Potentials	Refers to factors; advantages and resources (within the district) which when utilised can enable the District to enhance its sustained socio-economic development or to overcome its challenges.
Problem	An existing negative situation
Programme	A collection of related projects and activities that are managed in a coordinated way to achieve a broader strategic goal or long-term outcome. Unlike a project, which is temporary and focused on specific outputs, a programme is often ongoing or conducted over a longer period and focuses on delivering benefits and sustaining impact.
Project	A temporary, goal-oriented effort undertaken to create a unique product, service, or result. It has a clear beginning and end, specific objectives, defined resources, and usually follows a set of planned activities to achieve its outcomes.

Term	Definition
Role	A set of connected behaviors, rights, obligations, beliefs and Norms as conceptualized by people
Stakeholder	A functional category of actors with a direct dependency on certain environmental resources, in terms of their use and management for specific goals. In many cases the stakeholder is also the 'primary actor'.
Strategy	This identifies what is needed to achieve a policy goal. They are specific and measurable targets for accomplishing a goal. They mark interim steps towards achieving an agency's long-term mission and goal
Sustainable development (SD)	A process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, and the orientation of technological development and institutional changes are in harmony, and enhance both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations

Annex 4: Public Hearing Report
FIRST PUBLIC HEARING ON DMTDP (2026-2029)

Public Hearing Report on the Situational Analysis of the district and Aspirations for the Preparation of District Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029)

Name of District: Fanteakwa South District

Region: Eastern

Name of Area Council: Osino Area Council

Venue: Presby Church of Ghana, Nsutem

Date: 16th July, 2025

a. Medium of invitations: Letters were written to all participants

b. Identifiable Representations at Hearing:

1. Assembly Members
2. Area Council Members
3. Unit Committee Members
4. Women Group Representatives
5. Chiefs/Reps. of Traditional Authorities
6. Transport Union Representatives
7. Faith-Based Organizations
8. Market Queens
9. Youth Groups
10. Civil Society & Community-Based Organizations
11. Farmer-Based Organizations
12. Artisan Groups
13. Representatives of Persons with Disabilities
14. Heads of Departments, Units, and Agencies
15. Political Parties

c. Total Number of Persons at Hearing: 97

d. Gender Ratio/Percentage Represented: 32 females and 65 males

The attendance sheet is attached.

e. Major Issues at public hearing:

- Discussion and validation of the situational analysis of the Fanteakwa South District.
- Key development priorities of the district
- Prioritisation of key development issues of the district

The summary of challenges and needs of the communities, as discussed at the hearing, is presented below

Some Key Communities' Challenges and Needs as Discussed at the Hearing.

No.	Problem	Causes	Effects	Who it Affects	Needs/ Suggested Solutions
1.	Inadequate enforcement of regulations and laws on mining activities	Political interference	Loss of biodiversity Destruction of water bodies Loss of lives from open pits	Mining communities	Effective enforcement of mining regulations
2.	Inadequate ready market for most agricultural produce.	Lack of modern agro-processing facilities. Inadequate knowledge and skills in product packaging.	Low interest in investing in agriculture Low level of income among farmers	Farmers in the communities	Establish agro-processing facilities. Instituting guaranteed prices for agricultural produce.
3.	Inadequate and dilapidated educational facilities	Inadequate funds. Poor maintenance culture.	Loss of contact hours. Unsafe teaching and learning environment Poor performance of learners Overcrowding in classrooms	Teachers Students Pupils Parents	Rehabilitate the existing facilities and provide new toilet facilities in the schools.
4.	Undeveloped Tourist Site	Lack of investment in the sector	No place for recreation. Idling during leisure time/holidays	Entire Area	Development of Osubenbuom water fall site Development of Abompe bead enclave
5.	Inadequate health facilities, equipment, and personnel	Inadequate funds Poor maintenance culture	Overcrowding in health facilities. Discomfort during diagnosis, treatment and clinical periods.	Doctors, Nurses, Patients and clients. Residence in the area	Rehabilitate and provide more health infrastructure and equipment. Recruit more doctors and nurses.


f. language(s) used at hearing: Twi and English


g. Main Controversies and Major Areas of Complaints: Participants raised concern that there is a need for equitable distribution of projects in the various communities within the four (4) Area Councils in the District, especially the Ehiamenkyene Area Council, for the plan implementation period.

h. A Brief Comment on General Level of participation: Generally, the level of participation was high with representation from major stakeholders in the district as well as women participation.

i. Any other relevant information: Nil

Assent to acceptance of Public Hearing Report

Signature of District Chief Executive.....  23/7/25

Chairman of District Planning Coordinating Unit..... 23/7/25 

Secretary to the District Planning Coordinating Unit.....  23/7/25

FANTEAKWA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

NAME OF ACTIVITY FIRST PUBLIC HEARING ON THE 2026-2029 BUDGET
 DATE OF ACTIVITY 16TH JULY, 2025

NO.	NAME	DEPARTMENT/UNIT	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
*12	Albert Mensel	Sec	0244873705	[Signature]
*13	Samuel Kassi	ADI	0241305222	[Signature]
14	DANIEL AYARLIAH	DSWCD	0242650871	[Signature]
*15	Rose Agbemazi	ADIIA	0249293217	[Signature]
16	Daniel Borkye	BKA	0243211348	[Signature]
17	Anna Adams Ams	PO	0245185167	[Signature]
18	BENJAMIN AHM	PPD	0548064832	[Signature]
19	Donso Mary Magdalene	D.P.	0553878104	[Signature]
20	Cybil Akofi	SPD	0501355214	[Signature]
21	Oforwaa Danso Yaa	OSMO	0247291843	[Signature]
22	Cybilwaa Mary Akofi	OSMO	0205471871	[Signature]

FANTEAKWA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

NAME OF ACTIVITY FIRST PUBLIC HEARING ON THE 2026-2029 BUDGET
 DATE OF ACTIVITY 16TH JULY, 2025

NO.	NAME	DEPARTMENT/UNIT	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	Harrison Yongbe	DEHA	0249716112	[Signature]
*2	Millicent K. Acquah	Administrative Services	0577001871	[Signature]
*3	Margaret Adoben Otiro	Administrative Services	0558270439	[Signature]
4	DESMOND ATIA GIAR	WORKS	0243067163	[Signature]
5	Clarence Parker-Akwey	J.S.D.	0595740548	[Signature]
6	Tetteh-Nolly Michael	PPC	0248478157	[Signature]
*7	Kwaku Amoning Otiro	TEA	0246338042	[Signature]
8	Asamoah Fred	WORKS	0241696177	[Signature]
*9	Cybil Frempong Fredrick	ADIB (Ehi)	0243900263	[Signature]
10	BENJAMIN K. BILLE	WORKS	024341072	[Signature]
11	Asamoah Benjamin Amoning	Dept. Planning	0241591417	[Signature]

FANTEAKWA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

NAME OF ACTIVITY: First PUBLIC HEARING on the 2026-2029 BMTSP
 DATE OF ACTIVITY: 16th July 2025

NO.	NAME	COMMUNITY	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	Darko Tirenkyi Ewost	Nsutam ^{Laquart}	024590740	[Signature]
2	Nana Aduse Poku	Nsutam ^{Chief}	0241954157	[Signature]
3	Nana Anna Konadu	Nsutam ^{mQueen}	055467729	[Signature]
4	Nana Ampabang	Oso	024492826	[Signature]
5	Felix Aduky	Nsutam	055189294	[Signature]
6	Johnson Ampimah Kwame	Nsutam	055183355	[Signature]
7	Issah Yahya David	Oso	057874707	[Signature]
8	Benjamin Asens Brima	Nsutam	0243067167	[Signature]
9	Delali Aghastiso	Oso	024849297	[Signature]
10	Maxwell Badi K.	Oso	055183555	[Signature]
11	Diana Anang	Nsutam	0206288974	[Signature]

FANTEAKWA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

NAME OF ACTIVITY: First PUBLIC HEARING on the 2026-2029 BMTSP
 DATE OF ACTIVITY: 16th July 2025

NO.	NAME	COMMUNITY	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
23	Esther Oshewaa	Nsutam (Pud)	0546388884	[Signature]
24	Maria Dramani	Oso	0541897963	[Signature]
25	Frank Eza	Absimpe (Pud)	0247553676	[Signature]
26	Millicent K-Agwah	Dwensase ^(Area Council)	054405875	[Signature]
27	Isaac Ewasi Darko (Okyame)	Oso	0541148498	[Signature]
28	Asare Elijah	Bososo	0249865088	[Signature]
29	Margaret Adobor Odoro	Bososo ^(Area Council)	0558270939	[Signature]
30	Gloria Adfo	Nsutam	0243062628	[Signature]
31	Adolf Oppong Bach	Nsutam ^{Head Office Member}	0556688098	[Signature]
32	Francis Aitor	Nsutam	0247963051	[Signature]
33	Agyekuma Millicent	Nsutam	0553236197	[Signature]

FOLIO No.
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FANTEAKWA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

NAME OF ACTIVITY FIRST PUBLIC HEARING ON THE 2026-2029 BWTBP
DATE OF ACTIVITY 16TH JULY 2025

NO.	NAME	COMMUNITY	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	Ibrahim Abudulai	Nsutam	0543546422	<i>Ibrahim</i>
2	Alhaji Sumaila Bach	Nsutam	0275592963	<i>Alhaji Sumaila</i>
3	Asuony George Asare	Nsutam	0245852211	<i>Asuony</i>
4	Aradzo Jennifer	Nsutam	0543515283	<i>Aradzo</i>
5	OFORI GYAPKYE ANNE	Nsutam	0532409308	<i>Gyapkye</i>
6	Margaret Sutor Belinda C. Quirshe	Nsutam	02419878071	<i>Belinda</i>
7	Mary Kumuwa	Nsutam	0249625969	<i>Mary</i>
8	Georgina Kpewaa	Nsutam	0244661771	<i>Georgina</i>
9	OSABARIMA STU DARKO-U	Osino (chief)	0244949187	<i>Osabarima</i>
10	Christy Lawrence Affrigo	Osino (Palace)	0241901901	<i>Christy</i>
11	Okyeasa Kwana Ombi	Osino Palace	0554434803	<i>Okyeasa</i>



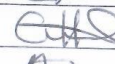
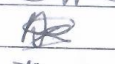
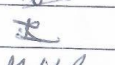
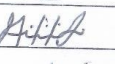
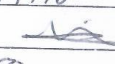
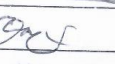
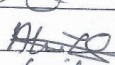


FANTEAKWA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

NAME OF ACTIVITY FIRST PUBLIC HEARING ON THE 2026-2029 BWTBP
DATE OF ACTIVITY 16TH JULY 2025

NO.	NAME	ELECTORAL AREA	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	DICKSON A. OPOKU	OFOASE/NEKEASE Unit Chief Number	0247720079	<i>Dickson</i>
2	Adolf Oppong Bach	Nsutam	0556685098	<i>Adolf</i>
3	Samuel Igortey	Nsutam	0245218548	<i>Samuel</i>
4	Francis Sutor	Nsutam	0247913081	<i>Francis</i>
5	Alex Boadye	Nsutam	0249610281	<i>Alex</i>
6	Emmanuel Tattah Tadi	Puresahi Tongolbasah	0249143840	<i>Emmanuel</i>
7	Dampal Samuel	Osino	0242671705	<i>Dampal</i>
8	Prins James	Osino	055174108	<i>Prins</i>
9	Pegsah Felix	Abompe	0246421788	<i>Pegsah</i>
10	John Poppah	Abompe	0501347214	<i>John</i>
11	Frens Rebecca	Osino	0243748293	<i>Frens</i>

FANTEAKWA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

NAME OF ACTIVITY First Public Hearing on the 2026-2029 MWLSA
 DATE OF ACTIVITY 16th July 2025

NO.	NAME	COMMUNITY	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
12	Dorothy Samuel	Osino Palace	0242671915	
13	Jennifer Okunoh	Nsufam	0247568349	
14	Tetteh George Larweh	Osino com. chairman	0547739262	
15	Adja Aso	Nsufam	0240449309	
16	Mary Tekpor	Nsufam	0549441064	
17	Asante Ya Kiefe David	Nsufam	0596111466	
18	Victoria Oduwaa	Nsufam	0552126323	
19	Lydia Nkanah	Nsufam	0240101934	
20	Abukari Ali	Nsufam	0554723503	
21	Abusufyanin Kwame Boah	Dwenase	0242439428	
22	Esther Afiye	Dwenase	0552236943	

SECOND PUBLIC HEARING ON DMTDP (2026-2029)

Public Hearing Report on the Situational Analysis of the district and Aspirations for the Preparation of District Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029)

Name of District: Fanteakwa South District

Region: Eastern

Name of Area Council: Osino Area Council

Venue: Bethel Methodist Church, Adjeikrom

Date: Wednesday, 25th September, 2025

a. Medium of invitations: Letters were written to all participants

b. Identifiable Representations at Hearing:

1. Assembly Members
2. Area Council Members
3. Unit Committee Members
4. Women Group Representatives
5. Chiefs/Reps. of Traditional Authorities
6. Transport Union Representatives
7. Faith-Based Organizations
8. Market Queens
9. Youth Groups
10. Civil Society & Community-Based Organizations
11. Farmer-Based Organizations
12. Artisan Groups
13. Representatives of Persons with Disabilities
14. Heads of Departments, Units, and Agencies
15. Political Parties

c. Total Number of Persons at Hearing: 151

d. Gender Ratio/Percentage Represented: 34 females and 117 males

The attendance sheet is attached.

e. Major Issues at public hearing:

- Presentation and discussion of draft Medium Term Development Plan (2026 -2029).
- Key stakeholders' contribution towards the implementation of the plan
- Permit acquisition for business and land development

The summary of challenges and needs of the communities, as discussed at the hearing, is presented below

Some Key Communities' Challenges and Needs as Discussed at the Hearing.

No.	Problem	Causes	Effects	Who it Affects	Needs/ Suggested Solutions
1.	Stalled Agenda 111 project at Saamang	Change in government	Delayed access to health care services Increased travel time and distance in emergency referrals	All communities	
2.	Tricycle operators posing security risk at the Saamang- Osino junction	Youth unemployment Lack of designated loading point	Constant traffic jam Increase in vehicular accidents	Pedistrains Hawkers	Creation of a loading station for operators
3.	Destruction of Osino - Saamang roads by heavy duty trucks	Movement of heavy-duty truck	Decrease in life span of road project Increase in road accidents	Community members	Residents should report anyone who does damages to the road
4.	The growing rate of teenage pregnancies	Surge in mining activities Poverty levels	School dropout of teen girls	Teenage girls	Sensitization and education
5.	Lack of speed ramps on roads leading to accidents		Loss of life	Community members	Contractors are yet to complete the road project

f. language(s) used at hearing: Twi and English

g. Main Controversies and Major Areas of Complaints: Destruction of Osino -Saamang roads by heavy-duty trucks

h. A Brief Comment on General Level of participation: Generally, the level of participation was high with representation from major stakeholders in the district, as well as women participation.

i. Any other relevant information: Nil

Assent to acceptance of Public Hearing Report

Signature of District Chief Executive.....  1/10/25

Chairman of District Planning Coordinating Unit..... 1/10/25 

Secretary to the District Planning Coordinating Unit.....  1/10/25

FANTEAKWA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

NAME OF ACTIVITY Second Public Hearing on the 2026-2029 MDP

DATE OF ACTIVITY 25th September 2025

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGN:
1.	Ahulu Felix Amanor	Pimpimo 2	0543312080	ALA
2.	Pinoko Issacs	Pimpimo 2	0246803932	WJAH
3.	Tetteh Henry	✓		D
4.	Tetteh Enoch	✓	0240333439	Ek
5.	Amanor Kwasi	✓	0534973470	KA
6.	Agnes Atter	✓	0242726810	
7.	Tettey Maxie Tetej Maxie	✓	0544006221	
8.	Tetteh Daniel	Pimpimo 2	0245095003	Dani
9.	Tetteye Smart	✓	0244920570	AS
10.	Teye Kwasi Robert	✓	0244236151	Ben
11.	Amanor John Teye	✓		
12.	Atter Stephen	✓	0244201648	St
13.	Komas Tetteh Odankor	✓	0257854395	Et
14.	Adantey Elizabeth Mormor	✓	0544076722	
15.	Ami Margaret Korkor	✓		
16.	Felix Sackey	✓	0245783539	lor
17.	Tettey Regina	✓	0545375507	
18.	Tettey Florence	✓		
19.	Lydia Ahemo	✓	0547656888	Et
20.	Mary Kofi	✓	054236752	
21.	Abdul Atgbebiom	✓	0544861809	
22.	Dede Darcas	✓	0501344216	
23.	Korkor Abigail	✓	0548271871	
24.	Esther Jumah	✓	0244849276	

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FANTEAKWA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

NAME OF ACTIVITY Second Public Hearing on the 2025-2029 MTDOP
 DATE OF ACTIVITY 25th September 2025

NO.	NAME	COMMUNITY	CONTACT	SIGN.
1.	Mohammed Adjei	Pimpimusa	0249296251	
2.	Dennis I. Delaah	✓	0240691043	
3.	Tetteh Kwaku Moses	✓	0554870409	
4.	John Teye	✓	0247312527	
5.	Abel T. Kwana	✓	0248376515	
6.	Kwame Jomel	Pimpimusa 1		
7.	Niamba Mather	Pimpimusa No 1	0248376515	
8.	Obu Evans	" "	0204071147	
9.	Nathiel Francis	" "	0241653065	
10.	Moses Okyere Lawer	" "	0248310431	
11.	Beth Okyere	" "	0553105783	
12.	Joseph Kwabena	Pimpimusa 1		
13.	Yohana Lawer	Pimpimusa 1	0249675958	
14.	Ebenezer Gwiah	Pimpimusa 1	054295363	
15.	Osmianu Saorah	Pimpimusa 1	0554396912	
16.	Daniel D. Asare	Pimpimusa 1	0552066439	
17.	Moses Tetteh Kofi	" "		
18.	Tetteh Stella	" "	0536378639	
19.	Monabay David	" "	0531294255	
20.	Dede Elizabeth	" "	0551426051	
21.	Americus Benjamin	Pimpimusa 01		
22.	Stephen Teye	Pimpimusa 1	0243581526	
23.	Eugene Tetteh	Pimpimusa 01	0543246291	
24.	Tetteh Augustina	Pimpimusa	0537591831	

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FANTEAKWA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

NAME OF ACTIVITY... Second Public Hearing on the 2026-2029 MTRP

DATE OF ACTIVITY... 25th September 2025

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SECS
1.	Michael Afriyie Seimach	Unit Committee Chairman - Akwera	0245514559	Seimach
2.	Jones Boateng	Unit Committee Chairman - Akwera	0243621396	Boateng
3.	Desmont Darko	Unit Committee Member - Akwera	0555022020	Darko
4.	James Kwabena Ayim	Assembly Member - Akwera	0551734608	Ayim
5.	Nana Yaw Saangine	Obomphene	0551792999	Saangine
6.	Nana Adams Agyemang	Queen mother	0243082473	Agyemang
7.	Abu Inyangin Kofi Daquah	Abu Inyangin	0555840619	Daquah
8.	Nana Oti Darko	Akwera	0249642600	Darko
9.	Nana Gyapomas Banti	Infant	0544464866	Banti
10.	Majedji Asibi	Akwera Zongo Queen mother	0243122441	Asibi
11.	David Lawrence Afrige	Secretary	0241901901	Afrige
12.	Kyame Yaw Ofori	Kyame 1	0245084363	Ofori
13.	Kyame Disko Kwabena	✓ 2	0541148498	Disko
14.	Kyame Adu Gyamfi Kwabena Anumaw	✓ 3 member (jury)	0500694295	Gyamfi
15.	Muhammad Zakari	Zongo chief	052108716	Zakari
16.	Clement Innocent Danquah	Head Jury	0543478413	Danquah
17.	Alhaji Mahama	Jury Rep (Zongo)	0579434502	Mahama
18.	Nana Okofo Anumaw	Akwera	0390701622	Anumaw
19.	Barbara Akwera			
20.	Teckono Hannah	Boss	055732782	Hannah
21.	Korkor Doga	Bankame	0248790709	Doga
22.	Victoria Kofi	Bankame	0248646461	Kofi
23.	Anny Oba	Tai (Kwera)	024192753	Oba

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FANTEAKWA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

NAME OF ACTIVITY: Second Public Hearing on the 2026-2029 MTDP
 DATE OF ACTIVITY: 25th September, 2025

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGN
1.	Topsy Tawiah	old market	0249367772	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Teyi Joseph	house sign		<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Tetteh Francis Kwasi	Ahinkwa-Kom	0245787528	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	Tetteh Sipim Kofi	Ahinkwa-Sisi	0243603139	
5.	Isaac Kumiakor	Ahinkwa-Camp	0541183377	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	Stephen Teye - Twiash	Ehimenkyere	0240796966	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	Tetteh Kwame	Ehimenkyere	0518925335	
8.	Kwame Batei	Ehimenkyere	054237528	
9.	Kwadwo Samuel	Ehimenkyere	0543302550	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	Kofi James	Ahinkwa-Kom	0541730366	
11.	Osuam Teye	Ahinkwa-Sisi	0545415395	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	Osuam Emmanuel	Ahinkwa-Sisi	0540701390	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	Edward Kwasi (Didamaly)	Ahinkwa-Sisi		
14.	Kwaku Tetteh	Ehimenkyere	0545974241	
15.	Peter Kwasi Marley	Nadestyn	0558809366	<i>[Signature]</i>
16.	Kenedy Charles	-	05918502344	<i>[Signature]</i>
17.	Ahuni Tawiah	Ahinkwa-Kom Ehimenkyere	0547592576	
18.	Emmanuel Akumatey	Ahinkwa-Camp	057009559	<i>[Signature]</i>
19.	Abraham Tetteh	Ahinkwa-Sisi	0240053437	<i>[Signature]</i>
20.	OPYIKU Sampson	old market Ehimenkyere	0247423144	<i>[Signature]</i>
21.	Brah Samuel	old market	0240066789	<i>[Signature]</i>
22.	Anewuquah Kwasi	Ahinkwa-Sisi	0591991268	
23.	Bossch George	Ehimenkyere	0546502952	<i>[Signature]</i>
24.	Florence Marley	Ehimenkyere	0547784540	<i>[Signature]</i>

FANTEAKWA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

NAME OF ACTIVITY... Second Public Hearing On the 2026-2029 MIDP

DATE OF ACTIVITY... 25th September 2025

NO.	NAME	COMMUNITY	CONTACT	SIGN.
1.	Addo Ogbordjor	Addo Krom	0240787800	
2.	Kpobitey Emma Nark	Ayiesu	0240202489	
3.	Andri Jacob Agyapong	Ayiesu	0542214742	Andri
4.	Alfred Emmanuel Tetteh	Ayiesu	0257319175	Alfred
5.	Melix Teye Kwame	Nkankama	0546043622	Melix
6.	Charles Tetteh	Addo Krom	0591999268	Charles
7.	Richmond Kwame Larweh	Nkankama	054960053	Richmond
8.	Teye Jacob Asare	Abrany, N1	0545815487	Teye
9.	Jacob Tetteh Kurduo	Osubon	0243020439	Jacob
10.	Joseph T. Hunakid	Nkankama	0240695305	Joseph
11.	Tetteh George Kwasi	Nkankama	054362771	Tetteh
12.	Duckman Tetteh Huda <small>(Chairman)</small>	Nkankama		Duckman
13.	Tetteh Abenky Emmanuel	Subima	0545441828	Tetteh
14.	James Tetteh Nable	Subima	0594757302	James
15.	Chene Moses Nantey	Nkankama	0241872175	Chene
16.	Joseph Kurso Ofae	Nkankama	0591997237	Joseph
17.	Tetteh Robert Kwame	Nkankama	0592605479	Tetteh
18.	Tetteh Kwame	Nkankama	0247884261	Tetteh
19.	Michael Hlim Nark	Nkankama	0241625709	Michael
20.	Teye Michael	Abrany	0548822566	Teye
21.	Tetteh Daniel Kurduo	Abrany	0588870320	Tetteh
22.	Daba Joseph Kemeley	Ab	0598453407	Daba
23.	James Tetteh	Nkankama	0241872809	James
24.	Martey Francis	Nkankama	0245128976	Martey
25.	Joseph Tetteh Amann	Nkankama	0548258503	Joseph

**Annex 5: Strategic Environmental Assessment
Sustainability Test**

Objective

The objective is to test the sustainability of development programmes with a set of natural resources, socio-cultural conditions, and economic issues.

To measure the sustainability of development programmes, a scale of 0-5 with an appropriate colour code is used to reflect the extent to which the activity supports, is neutral to, or works against the sustainability aim. The scale and colour code are as follows:

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
Color:	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Table 59: Sustainability Criteria Matrix

Programme: Financial Management							
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure					
Effects on Natural Resources							
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): 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 the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise the 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 workforce, 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 assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
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.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on the Economy							
Growth: 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

Programme: Financial Management		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
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, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Local Economic Development		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Effects on Natural Resources		
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): 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 the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise the 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 workforce, 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 assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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

Programme: Local Economic Development		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
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.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Effects on the Economy		
Growth: 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, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Agriculture Modernisation and Post-Harvest Management		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Effects on Natural Resources		
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): 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 the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise the 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 workforce, 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

Programme: Agriculture Modernisation and Post-Harvest Management		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
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 assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Effects on the Economy		
Growth: 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, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Effects on Natural Resources		
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): 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 the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise the 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

Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the workforce, 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 assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Effects on the Economy		
Growth: 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, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Health Promotion		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Effects on Natural Resources		
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): 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 the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Health Promotion							
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure					
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 workforce, 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 assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
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.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on the Economy							
Growth: 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, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme: Education Improvement							
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure					
Effects on Natural Resources							
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): 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 the map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise the 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 workforce, 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 assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
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.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on the Economy							
Growth: 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

Programme: Education Improvement		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
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, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Effects on Natural Resources		
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): 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 the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise the 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 workforce, 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 assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Effects on the Economy		
Growth: 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, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Effects on Natural Resources		
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): 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 the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise the 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 workforce, 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 assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability						
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure				
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
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.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Effects on the Economy						
Growth: 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, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5

Programme: Spatial Development						
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure				
Effects on Natural Resources						
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): 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 the map	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise the 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 workforce, 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

Programme: Spatial Development		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
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 assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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 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.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Effects on the Economy		
Growth: 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, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Effects on Natural Resources		
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): 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 the map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise the 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

Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement						
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives		Indicators		Performance Measure		
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 workforce, 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 assisted		(0)	1	2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.		Number of the poor assisted		(0)	1	2 3 4 5
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.		Occurrences to be noted and monitored		(0)	1	2 3 4 5
Effects on the Economy						
Growth: 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, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.		Description of investment strategy		(0)	1	2 3 4 5
Programme: Monitoring and Evaluation						
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives		Indicators		Performance Measure		
Effects on Natural Resources						
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): 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 the map		(0)	1	2 3 4 5

Programme: Monitoring and Evaluation		
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise the 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
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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 assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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
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Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Effects on the Economy		
Growth: 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
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Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5