

KINTAMPO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

In Case of reply the number and date
of this letter should be quoted

Our Ref: KSDA/DP/11.01.2/002
Your Ref:



Office of the District Administration
Post Office Box 2
Jema, Bono East Region

Date: 20-11-2025

SUBMISSION OF 2026-2029 DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(2026-2029 DRAFT DMTDP)

We are pleased to submit herewith a draft copy of the 2026-2029 District Medium -Term Development Plan (2026-2029 DMTDP) in respect of Kintampo South District Assembly.

This is for your information and necessary action.

Thank you.

WILFRED ZUURI
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

THE HON.REGIONAL MINISTER
REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL
TECHIMAN B/E

GOVERNMENT OF GHANA



KINTAMPO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(2026-2029)

UNDER

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

PREPARED BY: DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT

APRIL, 2025

Foreword

This document (DMTDP, 2026-2029) has been prepared by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) of the Kintampo South District Assembly (KSDA). The promulgation of the Local Governance Act 2016 (Act 936) enjoined all Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to prepare Development Plans to guide their development activities.

However, the mission of the Kintampo South District Assembly (KSDA) is to see to the improvement of the quality of life of every inhabitant that stays within its area of jurisdiction. This is achievable through the formulation of realistic policies, programmes, projects and activities outlined in the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework, (MTNDPF,2026-2029).

The District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is a comprehensive document that provides a guide for development interventions towards the achievements of growth, wealth and job creation in the District. It has been intended to guide the activities of all Organizations, Agencies, Development Partners, and other Stakeholders that would be involved in addressing the District's development problems/issues during the 4-Year Plan Period (2026-2029). Thus, the DMTDP will form the anchor on which development investment in the District will revolve

The document contains the summary of key identified District problems/issues, community needs and aspirations. It also covers the district development projection as well as the development goals, objectives and strategies. It again has in it the Composite Programme of Actions and Sub-Programmes, programme financing. Moreover, it contains the Composite Annual Action Plans and their indicative budget for the year 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029. The monitoring and evaluation arrangements for implementing the plan and communication strategy have also been incorporated.



DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

(HON.WILFRED AZUURI)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Foreword..... | iii |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS..... | iv |
| LIST OF TABLES..... | ix |
| LIST OF FIGURES..... | x |
| LIST OF ACRONYMS..... | x |
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | xiii |
| CHAPTER ONE..... | 1 |
| 1.2 Mandate..... | 2 |
| 1.8 Structure of the plan..... | 7 |
| CHAPTER TWO | 10 |
| SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS | 10 |
| 2.1 Introduction | 10 |
| 2.2 Performance Review of the Implementation of the 2022-2025 DMTDP | 10 |
| Source: DPCU Construct, 2025..... | 12 |
| 2.3 Revenue Estimated Cost of Plan and Actual Receipts for the Period 2022 -2025..... | 18 |
| 2.3.1 District Assemblies’ Common Fund (DACF) | 19 |
| 2.3.2 District Assembly Common Funds Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG) | 20 |
| 2.3.4 Multi-Sectorial HIV/AIDS Plan (MSHAP) | 20 |
| 2.3.5. People with Disability Common Fund (PWDs CF) | 21 |
| 2.3.6 Ghana Productive Safety Net Project two (GPSNP 2) | 21 |
| 2.3.7 Internally Generated Fund (IGF) | 21 |
| 2.3.8 CIDA (MAG) | 22 |
| 2.3.9 UNICEF | 22 |
| 2.3.10 GOG..... | 22 |
| 2.4 Analysis of Existing Situation/Compilation of the District Profile | 25 |
| 2.4.1 Physical and Natural Environment..... | 25 |
| 2.4.2 Geographic Size and Location | 25 |
| 2.4.3 Topography..... | 26 |
| 2.4.4 Drainage..... | 26 |
| 2.4.5 Vegetation | 27 |
| 2.4.6 Climate..... | 28 |
| 2.4.7 Geology and Soil..... | 38 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 2.4.8 Environmental Situation | 38 |
| 2.5 District Economic Development..... | 38 |
| 2.5.1 Small Scale Industry | 39 |
| 2.5.2 Tourism | 39 |
| 2.5.3 Access to Markets | 39 |
| 2.5.4 Agricultural Sector | 40 |
| 2.5.5 Food Security | 41 |
| 2.5.6 Food production..... | 41 |
| 2.5.7 Major cash crop Production level | 42 |
| 2.5.8 Livestock and Poultry production | 42 |
| 2.5.9 Sources of Finance for Farmers | 42 |
| 2.5.10 Extension Services Delivery..... | 43 |
| 2.6 Social Services Development | 43 |
| 2.6.1 Formal Education | 43 |
| 2.6.1.1 Educational Facilities in the District | 43 |
| Source: DPCU-KSDA, 2025 | 44 |
| 2.6.1.2 Number and Staffing Level in Schools | 44 |
| 2.6.1.3 Pupil -Teacher Ratio | 44 |
| 2.6.1.4 Classroom – Pupil Ratio | 45 |
| 2.6.1.5 Gender Parity Index (GPI) in Public Schools | 45 |
| 2.6.1.6 Ghana School Feeding Programme | 45 |
| 2.6.1.7 School Performance | 45 |
| 2.7 Health Care in the District..... | 46 |
| 2.7.1 Health Facilities and Management | 46 |
| 2.8 Demographic Characteristics | 49 |
| 2.8.1 Population Size, Distribution and Growth Rate | 49 |
| 2.8.2 Rural-Urban Split | 49 |
| 2.8.3 Age Dependency Ratio | 49 |
| 2.8.4 Literacy Level | 49 |
| 2.8.5 District Security Situation..... | 50 |
| 2.9 Water Security and sanitation | 50 |
| 2.9.1 Water Facilities | 50 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 2.9.2 Environmental Sanitation | 51 |
| 2.11 HIV and AIDS Situation | 54 |
| 2.12 Identified Development issues from the Situational Analysis | 54 |
| CHAPTER THREE | 65 |
| KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES | 65 |
| 3.1: Introduction | 65 |
| 3.2: Summary of Key Development Issues..... | 65 |
| 3.3: Community Perspectives on Needs and Aspirations | 65 |
| 3.5 Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues | 65 |
| 3.7 Prioritization of Development Issues..... | 68 |
| 3.9 Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC Analysis) | 70 |
| CHAPTER FOUR | 71 |
| DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES | 71 |
| 4.1: Introduction | 71 |
| 4.2: Development Projections | 56 |
| 4.2.1: Population Projections..... | 56 |
| 4.2. 1.1: Overall Demographic Situation | 56 |
| 4.2.2: Educational Projections | 57 |
| 4.2.2.1: Preschool..... | 57 |
| 4.2.2.2: Primary Schools..... | 58 |
| 4.2.2.3: Junior High School..... | 58 |
| 4.2.2.4: Senior High School | 59 |
| 4.2.2.5: Teachers Requirement..... | 59 |
| 4.2.3: Health Projections..... | 60 |
| 4.2.4: Agricultural Projections..... | 61 |
| 4.2.5: District Security Projections | 62 |
| 4.2.5.1: Security Infrastructure Needs | 62 |
| 4.2.5.2: Police Strength Needs..... | 62 |
| 3.2.6: Projections of Kintampo South District Assembly Finances | 63 |
| 4.2.6.1: Revenue Projections | 63 |
| 4.2.6.2: Expenditures Projections | 64 |
| CHAPTER FIVE | 86 |

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| <u>COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES</u> | <u>89</u> |
| 5.1: Introduction | 89 |
| 5.2.1 Assumptions used for Costing..... | 89 |
| 5.2.2 Methodologies used for costing | 89 |
| 5.3 Broad District Development Programmes for 2026-2029 | 90 |
| 5.4 District Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes linked to Budget Base Programmes of the MTEF | 91 |
| 5.5: Composite Programme of Action (PoA) (2026-2029) | 96 |
| 5.5: Preparation of Indicative Financial Plan for DMTDP 2026-2029 | 100 |
| 5.6: Estimated Cost of DMTDP 2026-2029 | 100 |
| <u>CHAPTER SIX.....</u> | <u>110</u> |
| <u>DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN</u> | <u>110</u> |
| 6.1 Introduction | 110 |
| 6.2 Implementation Arrangements | 110 |
| 6.3 District Annual Action Plan | 110 |
| 6.3.1 District Annual Action Plan, 2026 | 112 |
| 6.3.2 District Annual Action Plan, 2027 | 127 |
| 6.3.3 District Annual Action Plan, 2028 | 139 |
| 6.3.4 District Annual Action Plan, 2029 | 149 |
| <u>CHAPTER SEVEN</u> | <u>161</u> |
| <u>7.0 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION</u> | <u>161</u> |
| 7.1: Introduction | 161 |
| 7.2 Monitoring | 161 |
| 7.3 Activity Level | 161 |
| 7.4 Output/Objective level | 161 |
| 7.5 Stakeholder Analysis | 161 |
| 7.6 Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework | 164 |
| 7.8 Reporting Arrangement | 179 |
| 7.9 Programme/Project Monitoring and Reporting | 179 |
| 7.9 Evaluation | 180 |
| 7.10 Participatory M&E..... | 180 |
| <u>CHAPTER EIGHT</u> | <u>184</u> |
| <u>8.0 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY.....</u> | <u>184</u> |

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 8.1 Introduction | 184 |
| 8.2 District Communication Plan | 184 |
| 8.3 District Communication Plan/Strategy 2026-2029 | 186 |
| <u>ANNEXES</u> | <u>190</u> |
| <u>Annex A: PUBLIC HEARING REPORT</u> | <u>190</u> |
| First Public Hearing after data collection and Analysis | 191 |
| Second Public Hearing on Development Options | 191 |
| Third Public Hearing on Draft Development Plan | 191 |
| Annex B: Table showing the Development Issues and Needs of Communities/Area Councils | 197 |
| Annex C: Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with identified development issues (from performance and profile) | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| Annex D: Prioritization of District Development Issues | 201 |
| Annex E: Application of POCC Analysis on District Development Issues for Kintampo South District ... | 204 |
| Annex E: Assets Maintenance Plan | 214 |
| Annex F: Glossary | 215 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | |
|--|---|
| Table 1. 1: Performance Review (2018-2021)..... | 12 |
| Table 1. 2: Financial Performance (2018-2021)..... | 18 |
| Table 1. 3 Major crops and production level, 2017-2020..... | 41 |
| Table 1. 4: Major cash crop Production level..... | 42 |
| Table 2. 1: Harmonized Development issues under MTNDPF (2022-2025)..... | 66 |
| Table 3. 2: Projections for Preschools | 57 |
| Table 3. 3: Projections for Primary Schools | 58 |
| Table 3. 4: Projections for JHS | 58 |
| Table 3. 5: Projections for SHS | 59 |
| Table 3. 6: Projections for Teachers | 59 |
| Table 3. 7: Health Projections..... | 60 |
| Table 3. 8: Water Projections..... | 61 |
| Table 3. 9: Projections for Agricultural Extension Agents..... | 61 |
| Table 3. 10: District Security Projections | 62 |
| Table 3. 11: District Police Strength Projections..... | 62 |
| Table 3. 12: District Revenues (2022-2025)..... | 63 |
| Table 3. 13: District Expenditures (2018-2021) | 64 |
| Table 3. 14: District Development Goal, Objectives and Strategies ... | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| Table 3. 15: District Goals, Objectives and Strategies linked to MTNDPF, 2022-2025..... | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| Table 4. 1: District Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes linked to Budget Base Programmes of the MTEF | 91 |
| Table 4. 2: Composite Programme of Action (PoA) (2022-2025) | 96 |
| Table 4. 3: Programme Financing (2022-2025)..... | 101 |
| Table 5. 1: District Annual Action Plan (AAP, 2022)..... | 112 |
| Table 5. 2: District Annual Action Plan, 2023..... | 127 |
| Table 5. 3: District Annual Action Plan, 2024..... | 139 |
| Table 5. 4: District Annual Action Plan, 2025..... | 149 |
| Table 6. 1: Stakeholder Analysis Matrix | 162 |
| Table 6. 2: Monitoring Matrix | 165 |
| Table 6. 3: Programme/Project Register Format | 179 |
| Table 7. 1: District Communication Plan/Strategy 2022-2025..... | 186 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Figure 3. 2 Educational Infrastructure | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| Figure 3. 3 Existing and Future Health..... | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| Figure 3. 4 Water Facilities..... | Error! Bookmark not defined. |

LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | | |
|---------|---|--|
| AAP | - | Annual Action Plan |
| AC | - | Area Council |
| AEAs | - | Agricultures Extension Agents |
| BAC | - | Business Advisory Centre |
| BECE | - | Basic Education Certificate Examination |
| CSO | - | Civic Society Organization |
| CWSA | - | Community water & sanitation Agency |
| CBO | - | Community Based organization |
| CHPS | - | Community-Based Health Planning Service |
| DACF | - | District Assemblies Common Fund |
| DAD | - | District Agriculture Department |
| DFR | - | Department of Feeder Roads |
| DHD | - | District Health Directorate |
| DHMT | - | District Health Management Unit |
| DOVVSU | - | Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit |
| DPAT | - | District Performance Assessment Tool |
| DPCU | - | District Planning Co-ordinating Unit |
| DWST | - | District water & Sanitation Team |
| ECG | - | Electricity Company of Ghana |
| FBO | - | Farmer Based Organization |
| FC | - | Forestry Commission |
| GAR | - | Gross Admission Rate |
| GER | - | Gender Enrolment Rate |
| GES | - | Ghana Education Service |
| GETFUND | - | Ghana Education Trust Fund |
| GHS | - | Ghana Health Service |
| GNFS | - | Ghana National Fire Service |

| | | |
|----------|---|--|
| GOG | - | Government of Ghana |
| GPI | - | Gender Parity Index |
| GPS | - | Ghana Police Service |
| HIV/AIDS | - | Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome |
| HR | - | Human Resource |
| ICT | - | Information and Communication Technology |
| IGF | - | Internally Generated Fund |
| JHS | - | Junior High School |
| KG | - | Kindergarten |
| KVIP | - | Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit |
| KSDHD | - | Kintampo South District Health Directorate |
| KDMHIS | - | Kintampo South District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme |
| LEAP | - | Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty |
| LED | - | Local Economic Development |
| MDG | - | Millennium Development Goals |
| MLGRD | - | Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Environment |
| MOE | - | Ministry of Education |
| MOFA | - | Ministry of Food and Agriculture |
| MOGCSP | - | Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Protection |
| MoTI | - | Ministry of Trade Industry |
| MSHAP | - | Multisectoral HIV/AIDS Programme |
| MSME | - | Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise |
| MIHOSO | - | Mission of Hope Society |
| MP | - | Member of Parliament |
| NBSSI | - | National Board for Small Scale Industries |
| NCCE | - | National Commission for Civic Education |
| NADMO | - | National Disaster Management Organisation |
| NDPC | - | National Development Planning Commission |
| NHIS | - | National Health Insurance Scheme |
| NGO | - | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NMTDPF | - | National Medium Term Development Policy Framework |
| OPD | - | Out Patient Department |
| PM | - | Presiding Member |
| PMTCT | - | Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission |
| POCC | - | Potential, Opportunities, Challenges and Constraints |

| | | |
|------|---|---|
| PTA | - | Parents and Teachers Association |
| PWD | - | People with Disability |
| REP | - | Rural Enterprises Project |
| RPCU | - | Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit |
| SHS | - | Senior High School |
| SMC | - | School Management Committee |
| STI | - | Sexually Transmitted Infections |
| SME | - | Small and Medium Enterprise |
| TB | - | Tuberculosis TCPD -Town and Country Planning Department |
| TLMS | - | Teaching and Learning Materials |
| TVET | - | Technical Vocational Education and Training |
| TA | - | Traditional Authority |
| UC | - | Unit Committee |
| VRA | - | Volta River Authority |
| YEA | - | Youth Employment Agency |
| WVI | - | World Vision International |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is a comprehensive document that provides a guide for development interventions towards the achievements of growth, wealth and job creation in the district. This document has been prepared under the guidelines of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF, 2026- 2029) and other policy documents such as the long-term national development policy framework, also known as Agenda 2057 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2030); Paris Climate Agreement; Africa Union Agenda 2063; African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Agreement; and ECOWAS Vision 2050.

The plan has been intended to guide the activities of all Organizations, Agencies, Development Partners, and other Stakeholders that would be involved in addressing the district's development problems/issues during the 4-Year Plan Period (2026-2029). Thus, the DMTDP will form the anchor on which development investment in the district will revolve.

Process and participation of key stakeholders for the plan preparation

Preparation of this policy document to accelerate the development of the Kintampo South District, Assembly was technically and financially facilitated by the District Planning Coordinating Unit, the Regional Coordinating Council and the National Development Planning Commission in 2024 through series of Review of documents, Workshops, Public Hearings and field visits for data collection.

In order to ensure ownership and popular participation in development planning, monitoring and evaluation; various participatory methods were adopted in preparing of the MTDP for the District.

A 8-Member Team was constituted and inaugurated for the preparation process and they facilitated the entire Plan Preparation exercise. The members of the Team were from:

1. The District Development Planning Office
2. The District Budget Office
3. The District Education Department
4. The District Health Department (Health and Environment Units)
5. The District Central Administration Department
6. The District Finance Department
7. The District Agriculture Department
8. The District Physical Planning Department

The plan preparation started with a performance review of the previous plan (DMTDP 2022-2025) prepared under the Policy Framework; **Resetting -Ghana Agenda-Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity**. The review involved the evaluation of the extent

of implementation and the lessons learnt during the implementation process and their implications for the 2026-2029 DMTDP.

After the review, the team conducted situational analysis/profiling of the district. This was done through literature reviews and surveys. Issues dealt with in the situation analysis and profiling included poverty profile, population analysis, review of the physical characteristics and cross-cutting issues. The social and other characteristics of the district and analysis of their spatial dimensions were all extensively dealt with. The population of the district is estimated at **121,962**.

Data Analysis and Public Hearing

Following the data collection and analysis, public hearings were organized for Traditional Authorities, Assembly members, Heads of Department as well as the general public. The first public hearing was organized to present a review of performance of the 2022-2025 MTDP with a view to soliciting suggestions to bridge the gaps identified and assess their implications for future planning and the second public hearing was organized to validate the data collected, collated and analyzed as well as the communities' needs and aspirations for the finalization of the Plan. The signed Report of the public hearing organized to validate the data is attached to this plan as annex.

Public Hearings at the area Council Levels

Public hearings were organized at the area Council levels to validate the data from the community levels. This was to enable the stakeholders deliberate on programmes and projects that had been embodied in the plan document. The public hearings were also to give the opportunity to all manner of persons who have a stake in the development of the District to either criticize the document, make modifications or comments before the final submission of the draft document to the Regional Coordinating Council and National Development Planning Commission. The following were the group of persons present at the area Council public hearings: Chiefs, Assembly members, Zonal Council members, Women Groups, opinion Leaders, Religious leaders, Transport Operators, the Physically Challenge, Unit Committee members, the Media, Market Women, Women in Poultry, Dress Makers, Hair Dressers, Farmers, CSOs, NGOs , Heads of Department and Units among others.

Brief insight into the scope and direction of the development programmes for 2026-2029

The plan has a wide scope involving the five development dimensions under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework anchored on the “*Resetting-Ghana Agenda: Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity*”

The dimensions include; Economic Development, Social Development, Infrastructure, Environment and Human Settlement, Governance and Institutional Development and International Relations.

To further ensure cohesive alignment of strategies, development programmes were formulated based on related strategies contributing to the same objective to encompass multiple strategies under common programmes.

The District Planning Authority, through the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit, undertook series of public hearing to ascertain the needs and aspirations of the people, culminating into the development plan preparation, following which the appropriate modifications were made with the views expressed during the public consultation.

In relation to the scope and direction of the development programmes and projects: the goal aligns with the improvement of public services and infrastructure; the project requirements include meeting the quality standard which avoiding es-capable risk and optimizing overall benefit at a minimum possible cost; combination of human, physical and financial resources would be required in executing the programmes and projects within specified time frame at a cost.

To ensure the formulation of appropriate policies, programmes and projects which respond to the needs and priorities of the people, the planning process ensured effective public participation, relevance to local demands and aspirations and in support of the achievement of national objectives.

Production infrastructure will be expanded to boost agriculture, industrial production, and the service sector especially the tourism industry. The development of the individual especially the marginalized, vulnerable, and excluded in society has also been given serious attention. As a result, the plan allocated a high proportion of the investment to infrastructure development and the provision of basic social services.

As a way of promoting economic activities, particular attention was given to the strengthening of the institution of local governance and improving the decision-making processes. Priorities of the plan were based on the thematic areas of the NMTDPF. Thus, within the medium-term policies and programmes that will be pursued would be based on the prioritization of key development issues. It is expected that policies and programmes that will be pursued would focus on the under listed priority areas; The Specific Priority Sectors and Intervention Areas include; Private sector development, Agriculture development, Local Economic Development, Tourism, Roads and Transport, Health, Education, Revenue Mobilization, Social protection, Housing and Infratsructure, Water and Sanitation and Waste Management, Climate change mitigation interventions among others. Attention will be focused on the above-named sectors and areas within the medium term.

These prioritized intervention areas would contribute to the successful implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the planned document with an expected significant positive impact on the majority of the population especially the poor and the vulnerable as well as promote equity, job opportunities, and increasing income in a more sustainable manner.

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND OF THE ASSEMBLY

1.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on vision, mission, functions, mandates, core values, organizational structure of the assembly , locational maps and the structure of the plan.

1.2 Vision Statement

Our vision is to create a District in which all citizens have equitable access and opportunities to quality socio-economic services in a more participatory, decentralized and democratic space.

1.3 Mission Statement

Kintampo South District Assembly exists to improve upon the living conditions of the people through effective mobilization, co-ordination and management of available human, material and financial resources.

1.4 Functions of the Assembly

The core functions of the District Assembly as contained in section 12 (3) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) are Political, Administrative, Deliberative, Legislative, Executive, Economic Development and Planning.

These functions are explained below.

The Assembly shall;

- i. Be responsible for the overall development of the district and shall ensure the preparation and submission to the Central Government and the National Development Planning Commission through the Regional Coordinating Council for approval of the development plans and budgets of the district.
- ii. Formulate programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization and utilization of human, physical, financial and other the resources necessary for the development of its area.
- iii. Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and develop in the district.
- iv. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide district works and services
- v. Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district.
- vi. Be responsible for maintenance of security and public safety in cooperation with appropriate national security and agencies

- vii. Ensure availability and access to courts and public tribunal in the district for the promotion of justice.

1.5 Mandate

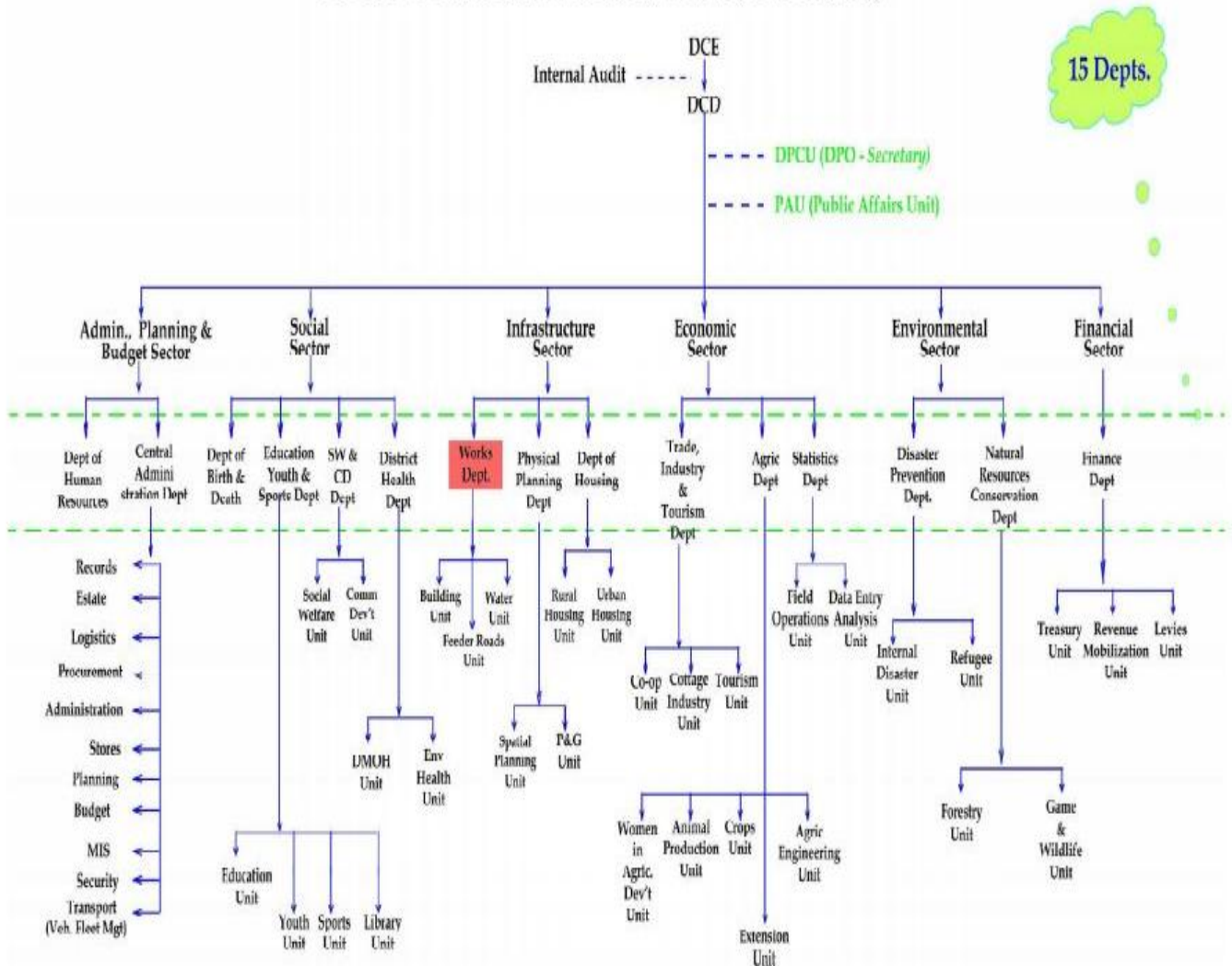
The Kintampo South District is one of the eleven (11) districts in the Bono East Region of Ghana. It was created by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1781 and was duly inaugurated on 24th August, 2004.

1.6 Core Values

The core values of the assembly are, Integrity, Transparency & Accountability, Efficiency, Client focus, Professionalism, Participation and Equity.

1.7 Organizational structure of the assembly

DISTRICT DEPARTMENTS ORGANOGRAM (FUNCTIONAL)



Relationship of District Assembly with Other Institutions/Organizations and Departments

There are a number of other institutions and organizations who work in collaboration with the Assembly towards the development of the district. They include public institutions, traditional authorities, multilateral and non-governmental and private business organizations.

Some of the public institutions include the Volta River Authority (VRA), National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) and Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice

(CHRAG). The Traditional Authorities (Chiefs) also play an important role in the development of the district. They are very instrumental in mobilizing resources for community development.

Multilateral and non-governmental organizations operating in the district include.

World Bank, European Union, International Fund for Agricultural Development, African Union etc.

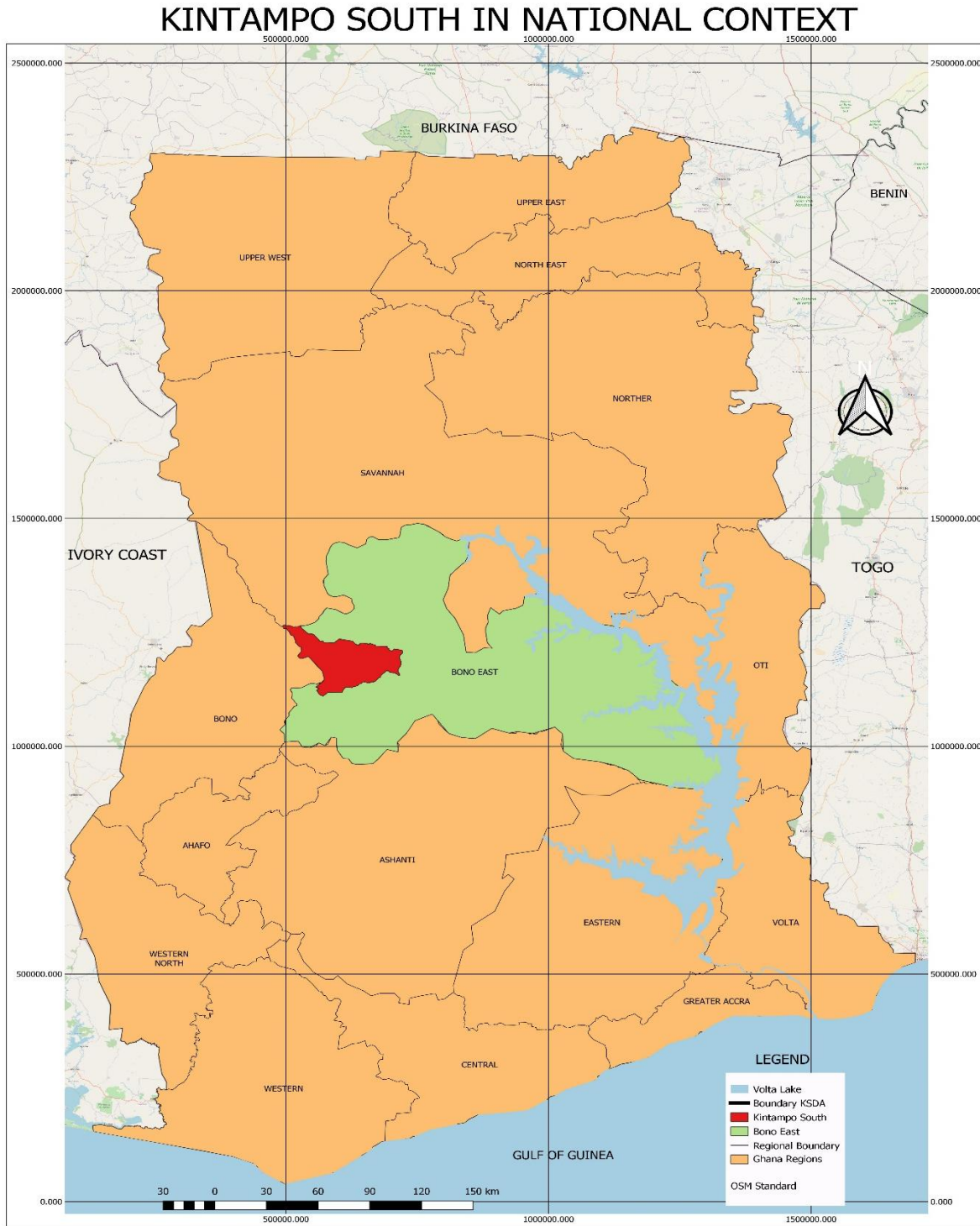
There is a cordial relationship between the Assembly and the Decentralized Departments existing in the district. Currently, the Assembly accommodates all the Departments and Agencies within its premises, except the Electoral Commission. Heads of Departments are always invited to the Assembly and Sub-Committee meetings. Their technical advice is always sought in all matters affecting the development of the district. The Assembly supports them financially when the need arises. These departments submit quarterly and annual reports on their operations to the Assembly.

In spite of this cordial relationship between the Assembly and the Decentralized Departments, they still rely on their parent organizations in Accra and regional offices for support and directions.

1.7 Locational maps

The map shows the District in the National, Regional and District context.

Figure 1.1: The District in National Context



Source: Ghana Statistical Service

Figure 1.2: The District in Regional Context

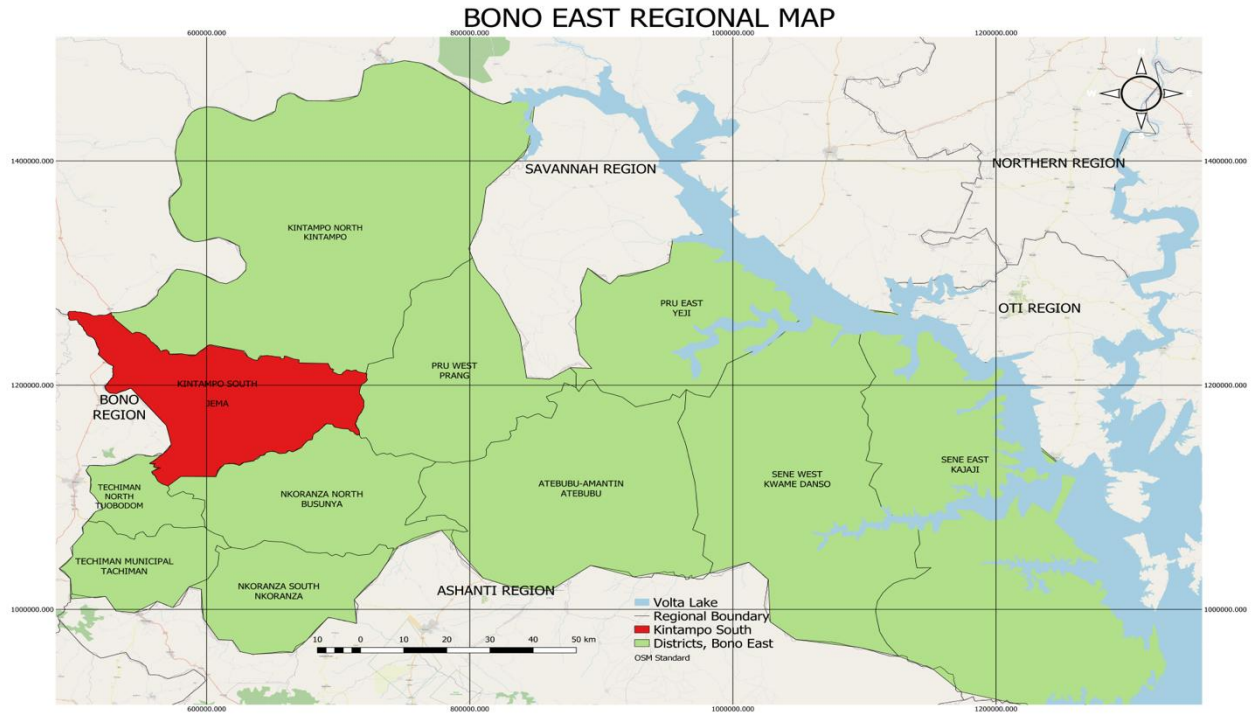
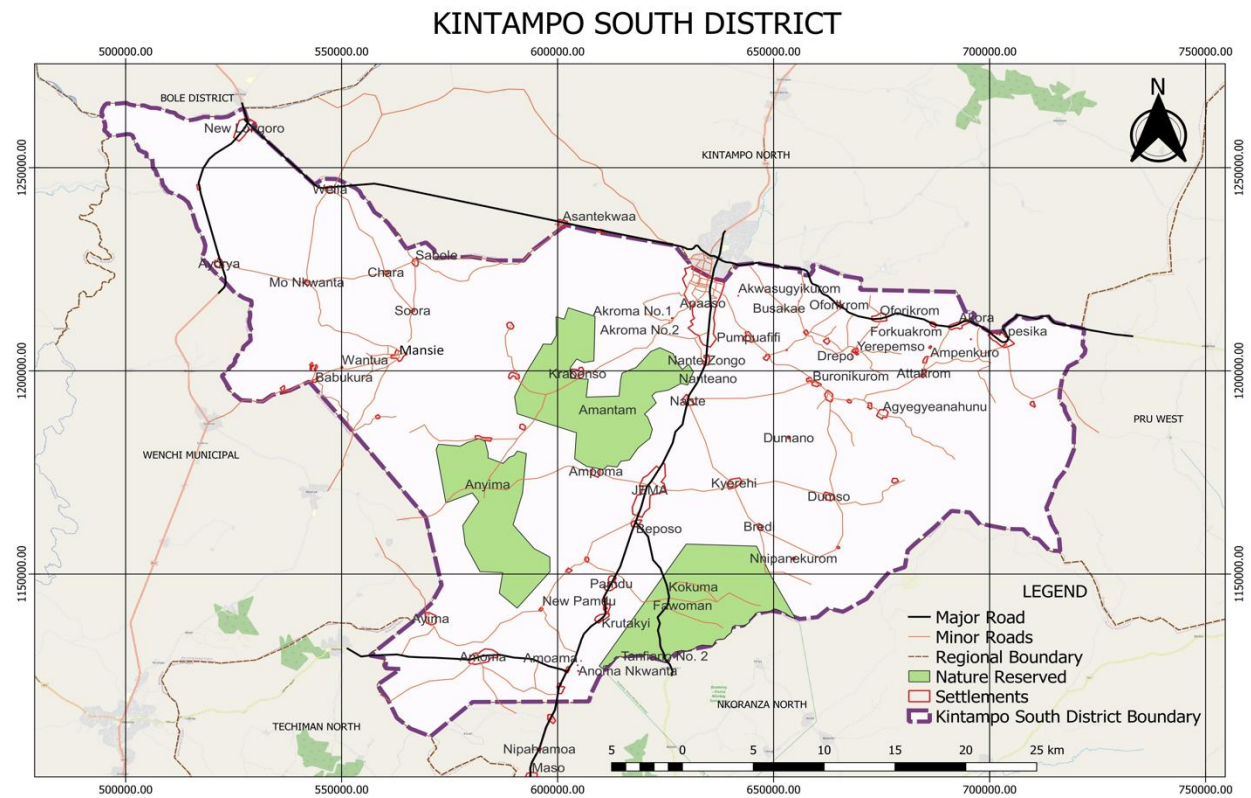


Figure 1.3: The Kintampo South District Map



Source: DPCU-KSDA, 2025

1.8 Structure of the plan

Chapter one. The first chapter of the documents provides general introduction of the plan, brief background of the District, vision, mission, functions, mandate and core values. It also gives the organizational structure of the Assembly, location maps, a summary of key issues and medium-term needs assessment

Chapter two begins with summary of key identified District problems/issues, community needs and aspirations which were arrived from baseline socio-economic survey conducted as part of the planning preparation process following the situation analysis of the district. Public hearings were organized in selected communities and Area Councils where opinion leaders and the general public expressed their problems, needs and aspirations. All these served as inputs in arriving at the felt needs of the district. The needs and aspirations were harmonized with identified development gaps from performance review and profiling at stakeholders' meetings. This followed the identification of key development issues with implication for 2026-2029 DMTDP and district developed goals. The district development issues were then harmonized with the key development gaps identified from the performance review and the situational analysis. These harmonized issues were further subjected to POCC, Impact and Sustainability Analyses. It also contains estimated future development needs.

Chapter three starts with an introduction which centers on the key development priorities.

The key development issues from chapter two based on agreed criteria and a prioritisation tool, list of the prioritised development issues and a brief narrative on how prioritisation was done.

Chapter four of the document deals with the framing of district development goals developed in line with MTNDPF 2026-2029. This followed population projections for 2026-2029 and the projected development requirements of the district for the plan period 2026-2029. District development focus, District development goals, objectives and strategies for achieving the objective of the policy. The chapter also covers the District Goals, Objectives and Strategies that have been linked to MTNDPF, statement of development goals, objectives, strategies and programs linked to national objectives, assessment of goal compatibility using goal compatibility matrix and an indication of development proposals integrated with spatial plans, through the relevant maps and desired future situation, accompanied with a brief narrative.

Chapter five contains Composite Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the District for 2026-2029, Development Programmes/Sub-Programmes of the District for 2026-2029 linked to the Programme-Based Budgeting, Assumptions and Methodologies used for costing the plan, Composite Programme of Action (PoA), Indicative Financial plan and the Estimated Cost of the Plan.

Matrix on composite Development program for the plan period, with the indicative costs, program status and implementing institutions.

It further contains programme financing matrix and revenue generation measures and strategic environmental assessment of formulated programs.

The plan is expected to be financed from the Internally Generated Fund, DACF, DACG-RFG, Public Sector Investments Fund, Annual Budget of the Government of Ghana, Support from NGOs, Grants and other receipts from Government of Ghana. It is therefore expected that successful implementation of the DMTDP 2026-2029 will improve the quality of life of all people in the district through job creation, improved incomes and access to basic social services (education, health, water, sanitation, housing, energy and transportation).

Chapter six consists of the Composite Annual Action Plans and their indicative budget for the year 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029. These showed all programmes/projects/activities that would be implemented in the plan period. They include the location of projects, timeframe for implementation, indicative budgets, project status and implementing institutions/ departments.

Chapter seven also deals with monitoring and evaluation arrangements for implementing the plan. Monitoring would be done at two major levels, namely; Activity Level and Output/Objective Level. Concerning evaluation, the DPCU will carry out annual evaluation of the DMTDP to assess outputs and impact/outcomes of the implementation of Annual Action Plans. A Mid-Term Evaluation would be carried out in February, 2028 and a final evaluation in February, 2030. It also contains a brief narrative accompanied with a table on stakeholders analysis, indicators selected for tracking implementation of MTDP presented in the matrix.

The focus of the evaluation will be on the set projected change. There will also be stakeholder's workshops that would be organized to discuss the findings of the evaluations.

Chapter eight entails the communication strategy adopted by the district in the preparation and finalization of the DMTDP. This is to make the DMTDP more practicable and realistic to all stakeholders to feel the ownership in support of the programmes/projects/activities implementation within the planned period. This captures the public forums organized by the DPCU to create awareness and ownership of the preparation and finalization of the DMTDP 2026-2029.

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction

The mission of the Kintampo South District Assembly (KSDA) is to see to the improvement of the quality of life of every inhabitant that stays within its area of jurisdiction. This is achievable through the formulation of realistic policies, programmes, projects and activities outlined in the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework, (MTNDPF, 2026-2029). The promulgation of the Local Government Act 2016 (Act 936) enjoined all Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to prepare Development Plans to guide their development activities.

The preparation of the 2026 – 2029 Medium-Term Development Plan of KSDA followed the guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and it is tailored to meet the broad development agenda set out in the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF, 2025-2029). This chapter therefore captures the performance review of the previous DMTDP (2022-2025), analysis of the existing situation and list of development issues.

2.2 Performance Review of the Implementation of the 2022-2025 DMTDP

The KSDA prepared its District Medium Term Development Plan under the guidelines of the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2018-2021) issued by National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and other policy documents including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The strategy was to channel greater resources to improve human development and basic services delivery thereby stimulating growth in all sectors of the district economy. The Programme of Action of the 2022-2025 DMTDP focused on the under listed four (4) main thematic pillars/areas of the NMTDPF (2022-2025):

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

It also included the performance under the various cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender, green economy, population, climate change, social protection programmes among others. The

review process involved the collection and review of disaggregated primary and secondary data from all identified stakeholders including the District Assembly, Sub-District Councils, Departments and Organizations, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), and communities to assess the level of implementation of the identified programmes/projects/activities outlined in the four prioritized thematic areas of the NMTDPF (2022-2025) as well as other interventions implemented during the period. The review looked at the performance of impact indicators. In the absence of impact indicator, outcome indicators were assessed. The review generally assessed the extent by which the proposed programmes/Projects/Activities have impacted in the livelihoods of the inhabitants of the Kintampo South District. The indicators used are quantitative in nature and have quantified some in terms of percentages and others in raw numerals. The results of the review is summarized in the table below

Table 2.1: Performance Review (2022 - 2025)

| Development Dimension | Indicators | Baseline (2021) | 2022-2025 Medium Term Target | Cumulative Achievements | | | | Remarks |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| | | | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | |
| Economic Development | Percentage change in Internally Generated Fund (IGF) | 21% | 85% | 20% | 23% | 18% | 21% | |
| | Proportion of people having access to local market centres | 80% | 100% | 82% | 83.7% | 86.5% | 86.8% | There was percentage increased from 2023-2025 as a result of completion of 40 no.market stores at Jema weekly market |
| | Percentage change in farm yields | 5% | 50% | 7% | 9% | 4% | 10% | There was percentage decline in 2024 as a result of drought |
| | Percentage increase in livestock production | 6% | 100% | 8% | 10% | 13% | 20% | There was an annual increased as a results of intervention by central government and the district assembly |
| | Percentage of farmers with increased income from cash crops | 70% | 100% | 75% | 76% | 78% | 79% | There was an annual increased as a results of intervention by central government and the district assembly |
| | Percentage of farmers adopting improved livestock technology | 50% | 100% | 55% | 60% | 61% | 63% | There was an improvement as a results of intervention by central government and the district assembly |
| | Percentage of farmers adopting improved crops technologies | 70% | 100% | 72% | 74% | 75% | 76% | There was an improvement as a results of intervention by central |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | government and the district assembly |
| | Percentage increase in poultry birds production in the district | 10% | 65% | 8% | 6% | 5% | 5% | There was an annual decline as result of high cost of materials |
| Social Development | Percentage increase in basic school enrolment | | | | | | | There was an increased in primary school from 2022-2025 but reduction at the JHS level in 2023 - 2025 |
| | i. Primary | 19.44% | | 19.61% | 19.62% | 19.67% | 19.67% | |
| | ii. JHS | 17.76% | | 6.55% | 7.48% | 7.32% | 7.32% | |
| | Gender Parity Index in basic schools | | | | | | | There was a reduction from 2023-2025 |
| | i. Primary | 0.98 | - | 0.95 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 0.92 | |
| | ii. JHS | 0.98 | | 0.98 | 0.97 | 0.90 | 0.92 | |
| | Gender Parity Index in SHS | 0.85 | - | 0.84 | 0.85 | 0.90 | 0.92 | There was increased from 2022-2025 as a result of Free SHS |
| | Percentage increase in primary school completion rate | 97% | - | 97% | 96% | 98% | - | The year 2025 has not been completed and as a result of that, no data was provided |
| | Percentage increase in JHS completion rate | 21% | 76% | 22% | 21% | 21% | - | The year 2025 has not been completed and as a result of that, no data was provided |
| Average reduction in pupil to classroom ratio | | | | | | | Target not achieved as a result of inadequate classroom blocks at primary level | |
| i. Primary | 45.1 | 35:1 | 40:1 | 40:1 | 40:1 | 40:1 | | |
| ii. JHS | 40.1 | 30:1 | 39:1 | 39:1 | 37:1 | 37:1 | | |
| Average reduction in pupil-Teacher ratio | | | | | | | Target not achieved at the primary level as a | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| | i. Primary | 45:1 | 35:1 | 43:1 | 40:1 | 39:1 | 38:1 | result of adequate teachers in the district |
| | ii. JHS | 40:1 | 30:1 | 39:1 | 38:1 | 37:1 | 36:1 | |
| | Percentage increase in Net Admission Rate (NAR) | | | | | | | Target not achieved as a result of inadequate resource |
| | i. Primary | 75% | 80% | 70% | 70% | 78% | 78% | |
| | ii. JHS | 70% | 85% | 75% | 75% | 80% | 85% | |
| | Percentage improvement in BECE results | 81.3% | 100% | 83% | 85% | - | - | No information was provided by the GES directorate for 2024 and 2025 |
| | Percentage improvement in WASSCE results | 93.69% | 100% | 94.1% | 99% | - | - | No information was provided by the GES directorate for 2024 and 2025 |
| | Proportion of population with access to basic health facility | 32% | 100% | 35.6% | 37.8% | 38% | 38.8% | Target not achieve as a result of inadequate health facilities |
| | TB Case notification rate | 45% | - | 34% | 40% | 50% | - | No data was provided for 2025 and baseline by the DHD |
| | Malaria incidence rate per 100000 | 343/1000 | - | 7.2 | 4.8 | 4.5 | - | No data was provided for 2025 and baseline by the DHD |
| | Institutional all-cause mortality rate per 1000 | 9.3% | - | 7.2 | 4.8 | 4.5 | - | No data was provided for 2025 and baseline by the DHD |
| | Proportion of deliveries attended by trained health workers | 25% | 100% | 41.1% | 48.4% | 46.7% | - | No data was provided for 2025 by the DHD |
| | Proportion of women in fertility age accepting family planning methods | 31% | 100% | 25.5% | 42.5% | 43.7% | - | No data was provided for 2025 by the DHD |
| | Per capita Out Patient Department (OPD) attendance | 0.54 | - | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | - | No data was provided for 2025 by the DHD |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------|------|--------|-------|--------|-------|---|
| | Percentage increase in potable water coverage | 75% | 100% | 78% | 87.5% | 89.2% | 89.4% | The target was not achieved as a result of inadequate funds |
| | Proportion of population having access to a well demarcated dumping site | 22.3% | 75% | 23.5% | 24.6% | 24.8% | 24.9% | The target was not achieved as a result of inadequate funds |
| | Proportion of population with access to household toilet | 8.2% | 80% | 9.5% | 27% | 36.3% | 40% | There have been a consistence improvement as a result of good measures by the management on sanitation |
| | Proportion of population with access to modern public toilet | 3.7% | 75% | 4.2% | 4.8% | 5.6% | 6.2% | There have been a consistence improvement as a result of good measures by the management on sanitation |
| | Increase in number of PWD fund beneficiaries with established small businesses | 50 | 75 | 24 | 56 | 53 | - | No data was provided for 2025 |
| | Percentage Reduction in reported cases of child abuse | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | The assembly did not record any child abuse case for the four year period as a result of sensitisation and education on child abuse |
| Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement | Percentage Reduction in number of human induced bushfires | 54% | 0% | 25% | 62.5% | 0% | 12.5% | The assembly recorded 0% in 2024 as a result of good measures |
| | Percentage of disaster victims supported | 13% | 100% | 38.50% | 46.5% | 15.40% | 0% | The assembly has not supported any disaster victim in 2025 as a result of inadequate resource |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| | percentage of population that are accessible through good roads | 62% | 100% | 65% | 72% | 74% | 79% | Most of the roads in the district are feeder roads and only 79% is accessible |
| | Proportion of population having access to internet facility | 56% | 100% | 61% | 62.3% | 64% | 65.5% | There have been an improvement in internet facility in the district by service providers |
| | Proportion of population having access to telecommunication network | 58.5% | 100% | 65% | 66.4% | 67.2% | 68.5% | There have been an improvement in internet facility in the district by service providers |
| | Percentage of communities with planning scheme | 8.2% | 85.0% | 2.6% | 2.6% | 3.3% | 2.6% | The target was not achieved as a result of resource constrain |
| | Percentage Reduction in number of reported cases of flood | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | The target was not achieved as a result of as a result of inadequate resources |
| | Percentage Increase in number of development permit applied and issued | 12% | 100% | 12% | 28% | 24% | 17% | Target was not achieved as a result of inadequate awareness on the need for permit |
| | Proportion of population with access to electricity | 62% | 100% | 65% | 68.3% | 69.6% | 71.3% | There have been an improvement in electricity service |
| Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | Percentage Increase in number of persons participating in planning and budgeting processes | 54.7% | 100% | 55% | 58.6% | 63% | 68.7% | Public participation in planning and budgeting processes have increased as a result of town hall meetings, public hearings and monitoring of projects and programs |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|-------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|
| | Reduction in number of reported cases of crime | 17.5% | 100% | 28.13% | 29.8% | 25.7% | 16.42% | There have been reduction in number of crime cases recorded for 2024 and 2025 as compare to 2022 and 2023 as a result of good security measures |
| | Proportion of MTDP implemented | 62% | 100% | 23.3% | 45.23% | 57.5% | 64.5% | There have been an improvement in the plan implementation as at June, 2025 as a result of good measures put in place by the management of the assembly |
| | Performance of the DA in DPATs | 93% | 100% | 96% | - | - | - | No assessment was conducted in the year 2023 and 2024 |
| | Reduction in number of stalled projects | 74% | 100% | 70% | 85% | 96.9% | 97% | |
| Cross-cutting issues | Proportion of pregnant women screened for HIV | 57% | 100% | 91.07% | 83.06% | 97.12% | - | No data was provided for 2025 by the DHD |
| | Percentage of population who have basic information about HIV and AIDS | 60% | 100% | 78% | 80% | 81% | - | No data was provided for 2025 by the DHD |
| | Reduction in HIV&AIDS prevalence rate | 0.1% | 0% | 0.002% | 0.008% | 0.002% | - | No data was provided for 2025 by the DHD |

Source: DPCU Construct, 2025

2.3 Revenue Estimated Cost of Plan and Actual Receipts for the Period 2022 -2025

Metropolitans, Municipals and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in Ghana derive revenue from many sources. Local Government Financial provisions are defined in Article 245 of the 1992 constitution and Part V of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936).

The Kintampo South District Assembly derives its revenue from three (3) main sources namely;

- Internally Generated Fund (IGF)
- Transfers from Central Government and
- Development Partners support

The total projected revenue for the 2022-2025 MTDP was Forty-Two Million, One Hundred and and Twelve Thousand, Three Hundred and Seventy-eight Ghana Cedis (**GH¢42,112,378**). The financial statement however shows that, actual revenue released was Twenty Eight Million, and Fifty Five Thousand, Eight Hundred and Sixty-one Ghana Cedis (**GH¢28,055,861**) indicating 67% of the target.

The target and performance by each revenue heading is shown below.

Table 2. 1: Showing the Financial Performance of the assembly (2022-2025)

| Source of Funds | Total Estimated Cost of Plan | Total Amount Received | Variance (A-B)=(C) | Percentage Performance |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | (A) | (B) | | D |
| | (GHC) | (GHC) | (GHC) | % |
| IGF | 2,551,852 | 1,869,506 | 682,346 | 73.26 |
| GOG | 18,296,899 | 16,139,572 | 2,157,327 | 88.21 |
| DACF | 10,326,454 | 3,862,160 | 6,464,294 | 37.40 |
| MP DACF | 2,545,777 | 1,801,590 | 744,187 | 70.77 |
| PWDs CF | 1,472,242 | 742,358 | 729,884 | 50.42 |
| MSHAP | 83,912 | 39,172 | 44,740 | 46.68 |
| DACF-RFG | 4,312,513 | 2,621,249 | 1,691,264 | 60.78 |
| GSOP (GPSNP) | 2,208,405 | 741,930 | 1,466,475 | 33.60 |
| CIDA (MAG) | 156,824 | 150,824 | 6,000 | 96.17 |
| UNICEF | 157,500 | 87,500 | 70,000 | 55.56 |
| LEAP | 0 | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! |
| TOTAL | 42,112,378 | 28,055,861 | 14,056,517 | 66.62 |

SOURCE: KSDA, DFD, 2025

2.3.1 District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF)

Within the medium term the Kintampo South District Assembly budgeted to receive a total allocation of Three Million, Eight Hundred and Sixty-two Thousand, One Hundred and Sixty Ghana cedis (**GH¢10,326,454**) as its share of DACF. However, Provisional financial statement showed that the actual amount received is Three Million, Eight Hundred and Sixty-two Thousand, One Hundred and Sixty Ghana Cedis (**GH¢3,862,160**). This represented only 37.4% of the budgeted funds. The DACF to the Assembly aided in implementing programmes and activities: in the education sector where many dilapidated schools were renovated; in the economic sector completion of construction of 20 number market at Jema, Environmental sector; evacuation of refuse and maintenance of final disposal site; in the

roads sector which saw the opening up of new roads and upgrading of feeder roads across the District with the aid of the DRIP; among others.

2.3.2 District Assembly Common Funds Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG)

This grant was mainly for capital projects with a capacity building component for the training of staff and purchase of logistics. A total amount of Two Million, Six Hundred and Twenty-One Thousand, Two Hundred and Forty-nine Ghana Cedis (**GH¢2,621,249**) **representing 60.78% of the target was received during the 2022-2025 medium term.** The investment facility was used to implement seven projects of which four (4) were construction of 3-unit classroom blocks with office, store, and urinary at Krutakyi, Agyegyemankunu, Kwabia and Mosheakara; one Maternity ward at Apesika, Agric office and pavement of Lorry Park in Jema.

2.3.3 Member of Parliament Share of Common Fund (MP'S COMMON FUND)

Out of the budgeted amount of Two Million, Five Hundred and Forty-five Thousand, Seven Hundred and Seventy-seven Ghana Cedis, (**GH¢2,545,777**) as its MPs Share of the Common Fund for the period under review, an amount of One Million, Eight Hundred and One Thousand, Five Hundred and Ninety Ghana Cedis (**GH¢1,801,590**) was received, representing 70.77% achievement of the target. The Hon MP channeled this fund into improving the road network within the district, supporting students in meeting their financial needs, maintenance of water systems, supply of construction materials in support of community initiatives and renovation of public infrastructure such as schools, CHPs Compounds among others.

2.3.4 Multi-Sectorial HIV/AIDS Plan (MSHAP)

The amount budgeted to be received by the Assembly during the year for the implementation of the MSHAP was Eighty-nine Thousand, Nine Hundred and Twelve Ghana Cedis (**GH¢ 89,912**) **representing 46.68% performance.** This was to facilitate the monitoring and financing of monthly District AIDS Committee (DAC) meetings and quarterly District Response Initiative (DRI) activities.

2.3.5. People with Disability Common Fund (PWDs CF)

The district budgeted to receive an amount of One Million, Four Hundred and Seventy-two Thousand Ghana Cedis (**GH¢1,472,242.00**) **within the 2022-2025 Medium Term for support to PWDs in making them self-dependent.** However, during the period, an amount of Seven Hundred and Forty-two Thousand, Three Hundred and Fifty Ghana Cedis (**GH¢742,358.00**) was received and disbursed to people with disabilities in the district. The amount received represents 50.42% of the budgeted amount. The fund has been instrumental in improving the livelihood of PWDs in the district in the areas of educational support, skills acquisition, start-up kits and capital, medical bills among others.

2.3.6 Ghana Productive Safety Net Project two (GPSNP 2)

The district being a beneficiary of the World Bank project budgeted to receive an amount of Two Million, Two Hundred and Eight Thousand, Four Hundred and five Ghana Cedis (**GH¢2,208,405.00**) within the medium term period. However, the district received an amount of Seven Hundred and Forty-one Thousand, Nine Hundred and Thirty Ghana Cedis (**GH¢741,930**) for the period. The amount received represented only 33.60% of the budgeted estimate. Key components of the disbursed funds catered for monitoring operations, community sensitization and other travels. Three investment projects including the rehabilitation of small earth dam at Bethel; and rehabilitation of 5km Akura-Atakrom feeder road and 3.8km Akuma-Borbrobo feeder road.

2.3.7 Internally Generated Fund (IGF)

The district budgeted to receive an amount of Two Million, Five Hundred and Fifty-one Thousand, Eight Hundred and Fifty-two Ghana Cedis (**GH¢2,551,852.00**). However, during the year, an amount of One Million, Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine Thousand, Five Hundred and Six Ghana Cedis (**GH¢1,869,506**) was received and disbursed. The amount received represented 73.26% of the budgeted amount. The fund has been instrumental in Administrative and operational expenses, social service, revenue generating investment among others.

2.3.8 CIDA (MAG)

The donor support funds commenced in 2018 in support to modernizing the agricultural sector. During the 2022-2025 Medium Term, the district budgeted to receive an amount of One Hundred and Fifty-six Thousand, Eight Hundred and Twenty-four Ghana Cedis (**GH¢156,824**). At the end of the period, an amount of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand, Eight Hundred and Twenty-four Ghana Cedis (**GH¢150,824**) was received and disbursed for implementation of modernization of agricultural activities in the district. The amount received represented 96.17% of the budgeted amount. The fund was applied for farm mechanization and inputs, value chain development and training of farmers in modern farming practices among others. The programme ended in the 2023 Fical year.

2.3.9 UNICEF

The UNICEF support programme started in 2022 with the beginning of the 2022-2025 medium term plan. Within the period the total budget-of One Hundred and Fifty-seven Thousand, Five Hundred Ghana Cedis (**GH¢157,500**) **was made with a corresponding receipt of** an amount of Eighty-seven Thousand, Five Hundred Ghana Cedis (**GH¢87,500**) this represented 55.56% of the budgeted amount. The fund was applied under child protection activities.

2.3.10 GOG

Within the medium term the Kintampo South District Assembly budgeted to receive a total allocation of Eighteen Million, Two Hundred and Ninety-six Thousand, Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine Ghana cedis (**GH¢18,296,899**) as its share of GOG. However, Provisional financial statement showed that the actual amount received is Sixteen Million, One Hundred and Thirty-nine Thousand, Five Hundred and Seventy-two Ghana Cedis (**GH¢16,139,572**). This represented only 88.21% of the budgeted funds. The GOG to the Assembly is predominantly the payment of salaries with an insignificant release for the goods and services to departments.

SOURCE: KSDA, DFD, 2025

2.3.11 Challenges with Regards to Generating Funds

1. Non gazette of the Assembly's byelaws and fee fixing resolution make enforcement of defaulters difficult. Since recalcitrant rate

payers do not suffer any punitive actions, most rate payers are relaxed and lukewarm towards discharging their civic responsibility of paying their due taxes and rates.

2. The inability of the district to obtain property valuation records due to the high cost involve adversely affects property rate collection. The district used unassessed rates for landed properties which does not reflect the true valuation rate.
3. Unwillingness of the citizens to pay rates and levies is very widespread in the district. Most rate payers demonstrate difficulties in responding to demand notices and bills issued to them. Others scold revenue collectors when they are approached to pay fees and levies.
4. The non-functionality of the Zonal councils in the District makes it difficult to effectively mobilize revenue from the had-to-reach communities. The revenue potential in this communities are not fully harnessed leading to low revenue out turn.
5. Inadequate data base of businesses and property owners. This makes revenue projection and collection for licenses and property rate difficult.
6. Low level of stakeholder engagement contributes to low compliance to rates and levies payments. Resource constraint makes it difficult to effectively engage the necessary stakeholders for review of the fee fixing resolution and other accountability presentations. This makes stakeholders to hold back on paying fees and levies to the assembly.

2.3.12 Strategies for improved revenue collection

The following strategies were implemented within the medium accounting for the improvement in various revenue items.

1. The use of task force operations: the assembly operated task force on cattle rate, cashew, property rate and business operating licenses across the district. These operations resulted in improvement in revenue within the medium term.
2. Issue of bills: the use of billing system positively impacted on the generation of revenue on business registration as this curtails under billing and leakages. It also enables the district to track major business and gathered data for newly registered businesses.

3. Review of amounts charged: the district took advantage of the yearly preparation of budgets to review the amount charged for some of the items. This allowed for upward adjustment in accordance with the guidelines for the fixing of fees and rates resulting in increased revenue from the same items.
4. Operation of revenue barriers: the use of barriers serves as a backstop for evasion of conveyance fees. This ensured most vehicles paid the required conveyance fees before exiting the jurisdiction of the district

2.4 Analysis of Existing Situation/Compilation of the District Profile

2.4.1 Physical and Natural Environment

The physical and natural environment of the District is an important factor, contributing significantly to the socio-economic development of the area and the nation at large. The physical characteristics of the natural environment of the district include the climate and vegetation, relief and drainage, geological and topology as well as the location and size. These features together with other socio-economic factors create and enhance the quality of life of the people.

2.4.2 Geographic Size and Location

Kintampo South District is one of the eleven (11) districts in the Bono East Region of the Republic of Ghana. The District was created by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1781 and was duly inaugurated on 24th August, 2004. It has Jema as the district capital, about 24 kilometers from Techiman, capital of the Bono East Region via the Kumasi-Tamale N10 highway.

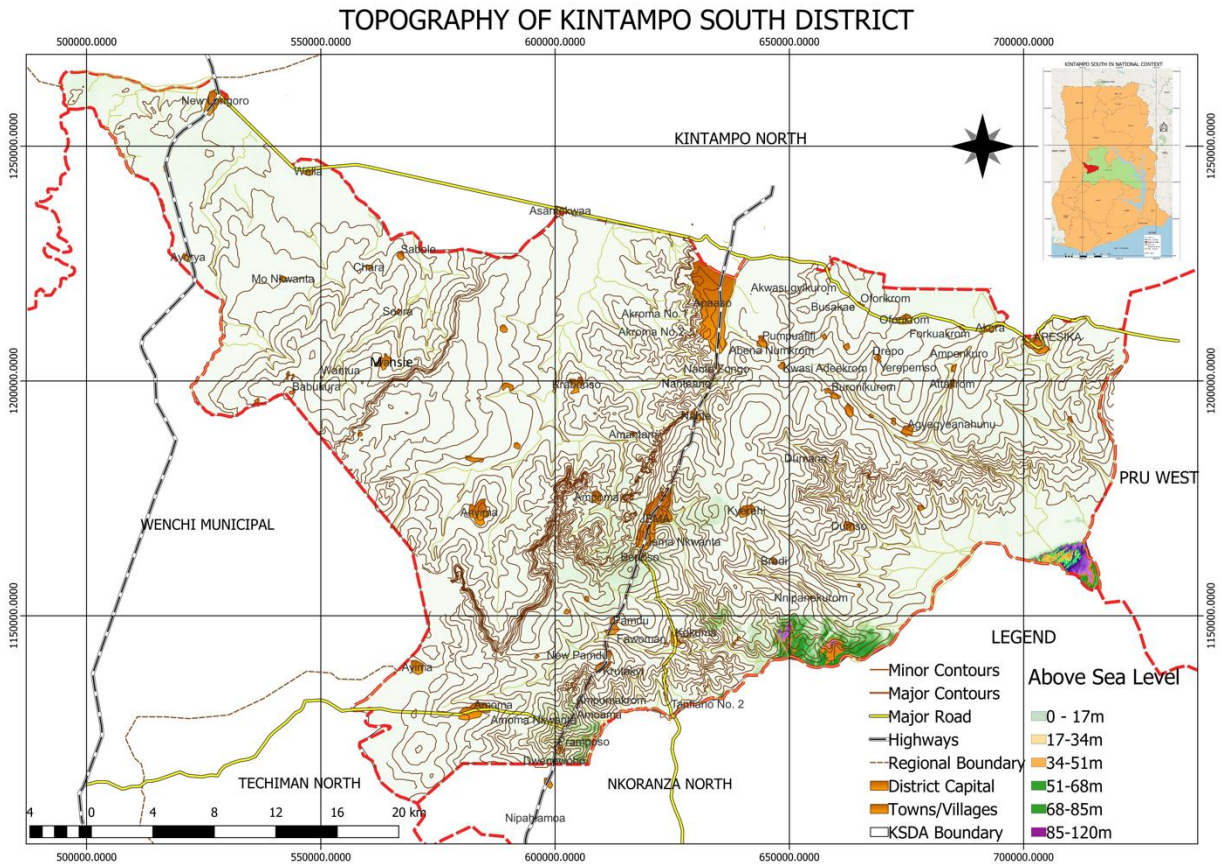
It lies within longitudes 10 20' West and 20 10' East and latitude 8 15' North and 7 45' South. The District shares boundaries with seven (7) districts namely, Techiman North, Nkoranza North, Pru West District and Kintampo North Municipality all in the Bono East region, Wenchi Municipal and Banda District in the Bono region and Bole District in Savannah region. Kintampo North Municipal lies to the North-East; Pru West District to the East and Nkoranza North to the South-East. Both Wenchi Municipal and Banda Districts lie to the West and Techiman North Districts to the South-West.

The District has a total land area of 1,774.85 square kilometers (km²) representing approximately 6.5% of the total land area of the Bono East Region. It comprise of 122 settlements with some of the major settlements including; Jema, Ampoma, Amoma, Krabonso, Ayima, Apesika, Mansie, Ayorya, Mo-Nkwanta, Weila, Krabonso, Kwabia and Kokuma.

2.4.3 Topography

The District falls within the Voltaian Basin and the Southern Voltaian Plateau physiographic regions. The Voltainan Basin is made up of flat-bedded rocks and is extremely plain with rolling and undulating land surface with an elevation of between 60-150metres above sea level. The Southern Voltaian Plateau occupying the Southern and South-eastern part of the District is characterised by series of escarpments.

Figure 2.1: Map showing the Topography of Kintampo South District

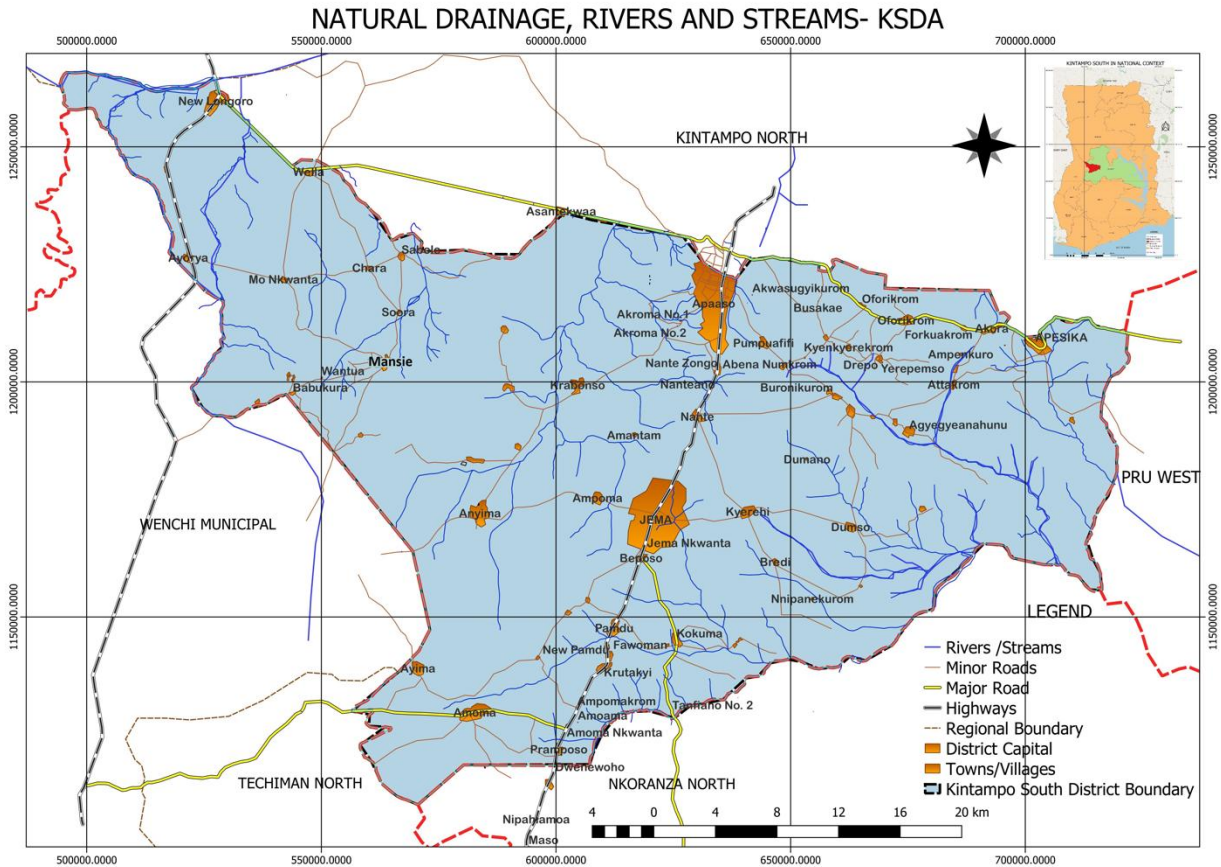


Source: DPCU-KSDA, 2025

2.4.4 Drainage

The District is drained by many rivers and streams. The major ones are River Pumpum, River Oyoko, River Nante, and River Tanti. These rivers flow to join the Black Volta. Most of the rivers are intermittent (seasonal) in nature and thus fluctuate in volume. In addition to the major rivers, there are other streams and tributaries. These streams and tributaries could however be used suitable for small-scale irrigation dams and dugouts for dry season farming.

Figure 2.2: Map showing drainage patterns of Kintampo South District

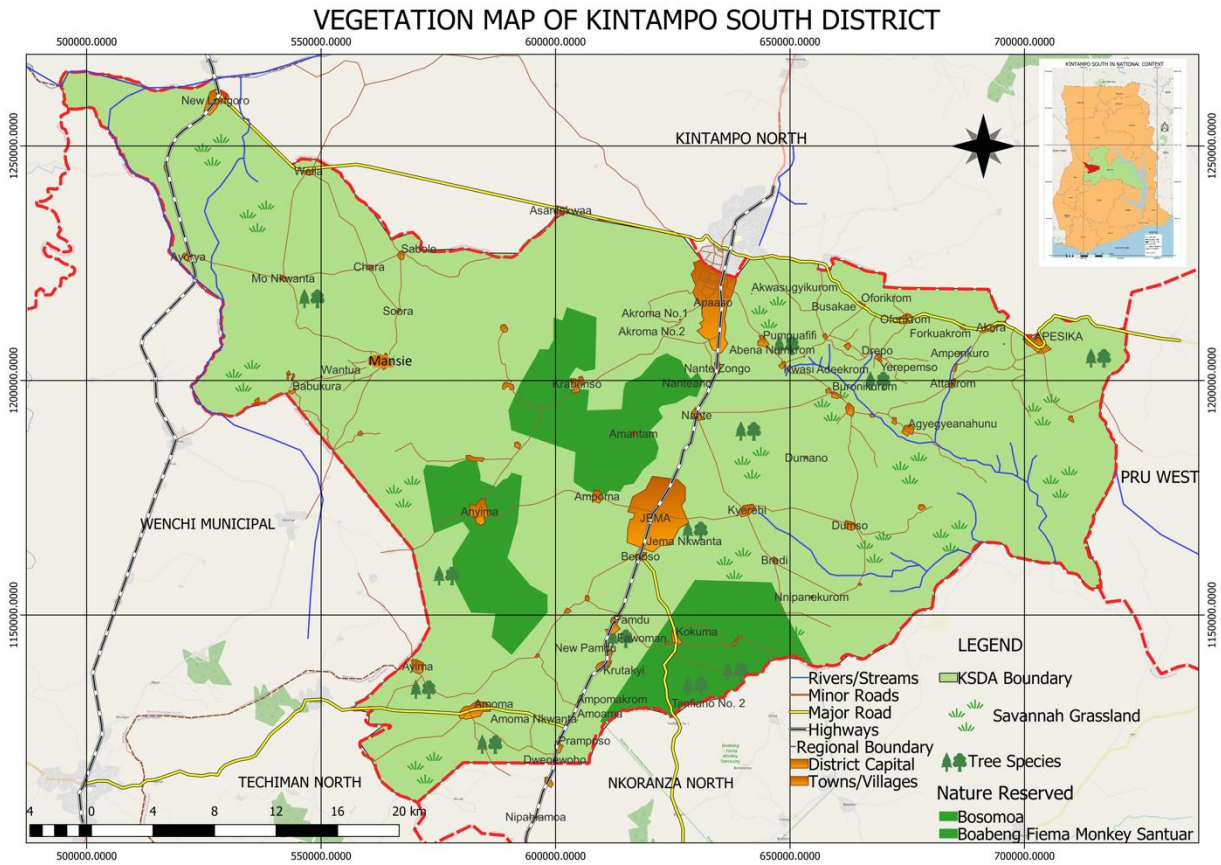


Source: DPCU-KSDA, 2025

2.4.5 Vegetation

The vegetation of the District falls under the Woodland Savannah Zone. However, due to its Transitional nature the area does not exhibit typical Savannah conditions. The Savannah is heavily wooded with relatively taller Trees in contrast to Trees in the typical Savannah Grassland areas of the North but not as tall as Trees in the Deciduous Forest areas of the South. Typical in the District exist the formation of a “Fringe Forest” found along the banks of major rivers and streams. The type of Tree species prevalent in the District includes the Mahogany, Odum, Senya, Apupuo, Shea, Wawa, Dawadawa etc. The vegetation is prone to bush fires, intense lumbering, overgrazing and crop farming, a good example is the Bosomoa Forest Reserve (150.50km²), which due to extensive lumbering has greatly reduced the quality of vegetation.

Figure 2.3: Vegetation Map of Kintampo South District



Source: DPCU-KSDA, 2025

2.4.6 Climate

The Kintampo South District experiences a modified Tropical Continental Climate or modified Wet Semi-Equatorial Climate. This is because the District lies in the Transitional zone between the Wet Semi-Equatorial and Tropical Continental Climates. Like other parts of the country, the District experiences two seasons namely; Wet and Dry seasons. The Wet season shows double maxima (peaks) rainfall pattern (i.e. major and minor). The major raining season starts in early March and reaches its peak in June, and tapers off gradually through July. The minor season starts in late August and reaches its peak in September/November.

2.4.6.1 CLIMATE CONSIDERATION

Climate conditions such as rainfall, relative temperature and humidity play a critical role in determining the impact of climate on the success of agriculture and food production. Understanding these conditions is therefore important to develop evidence-based climate action plans to effectively respond to the challenges posed by climate change. This section therefore provides a detailed analysis of climate change hazards in the district, elaborating on key mitigation and adaptation actions to tackle these hazards.

Climate Change can be defined as a situation where there is an increase in the earth's surface temperature and weather patterns. It is a global issue caused by natural and human activities of which Ghana and Kintampo South are no exceptions. It is now a crosscutting issues with different aspects and affects various sectors of our society. It is not only an environmental concern but also has implications for economic stability, infrastructure development and agriculture production. The District, like many parts of the globe experiences some of the climate change hazards including rising temperatures and heat, deforestation, flooding, Bushfires, drought and shifts in precipitation as well as extreme weather events.

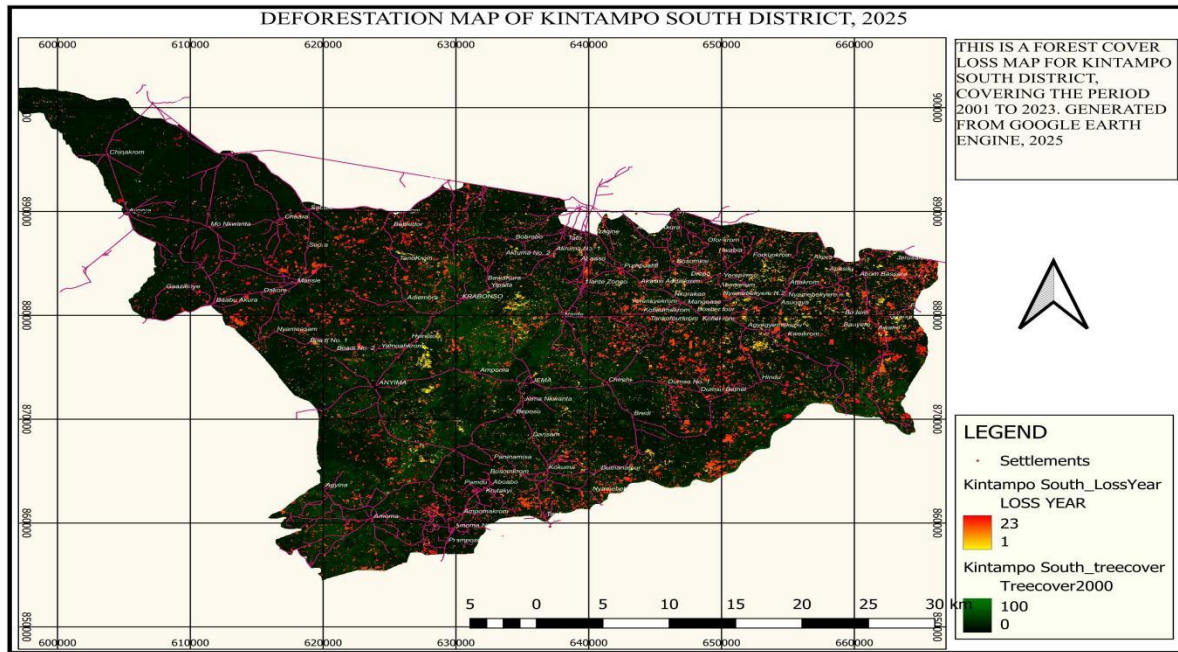
These hazards leads to unreliable and erratic rainfall, prolonged dry spells, impacting the district's natural environment, agriculture, water resources, infrastructure and livelihoods thereby aggravating incidences and levels of poverty and food insecurity in the District.

2.4.6.2 Detail Analysis of climate hazards in the District.

2.4.6.3 Deforestation

The district has over the years witness significant levels of deforestation where tree covers and forested zone are cleared for agriculture production, logging or urban development. These forests and tree covers acts as carbon sinks, absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. The devastating effects of this climate hazards is that it accelerate soil erosion and land degradation leading to loss of arable farmlands. Figure 1: shows the deforestation map of the district between 2000 and 2023.

Figure 2.4 : Map showing forest cover loss between years 2000 to 2023.



Source: DPCU, GEE, 2025.

It can be seen from the above map that, communities around Mo areas, Nante, Nante Zongo, Jema, Jema Nkwanta, Apesika and Kokuma have experienced drastic levels of deforestation. Lands are cleared within these predominantly for agriculture purposes. Without trees to anchor the soil, heavy rains wash away fertile topsoil, while the sun bakes exposed ground, making it harder to cultivate crops. Farmers face dwindling yields and higher production costs, further exacerbating poverty in rural areas.

2.4.6.4 LAND SURFACE TEMPERATURE (LST)

The Kintampo South District experiences mild temperatures of about 26 °C on average. The highest relative humidity, about 85–90 percent, coincides with the rainfall peaks in March and June. However, during the dry season, particularly between December and February, temperatures increase to around 32–34 °C under the influence of the Marmaton.

Table 2.3: Temperature and Relative Humidity of Kintampo South

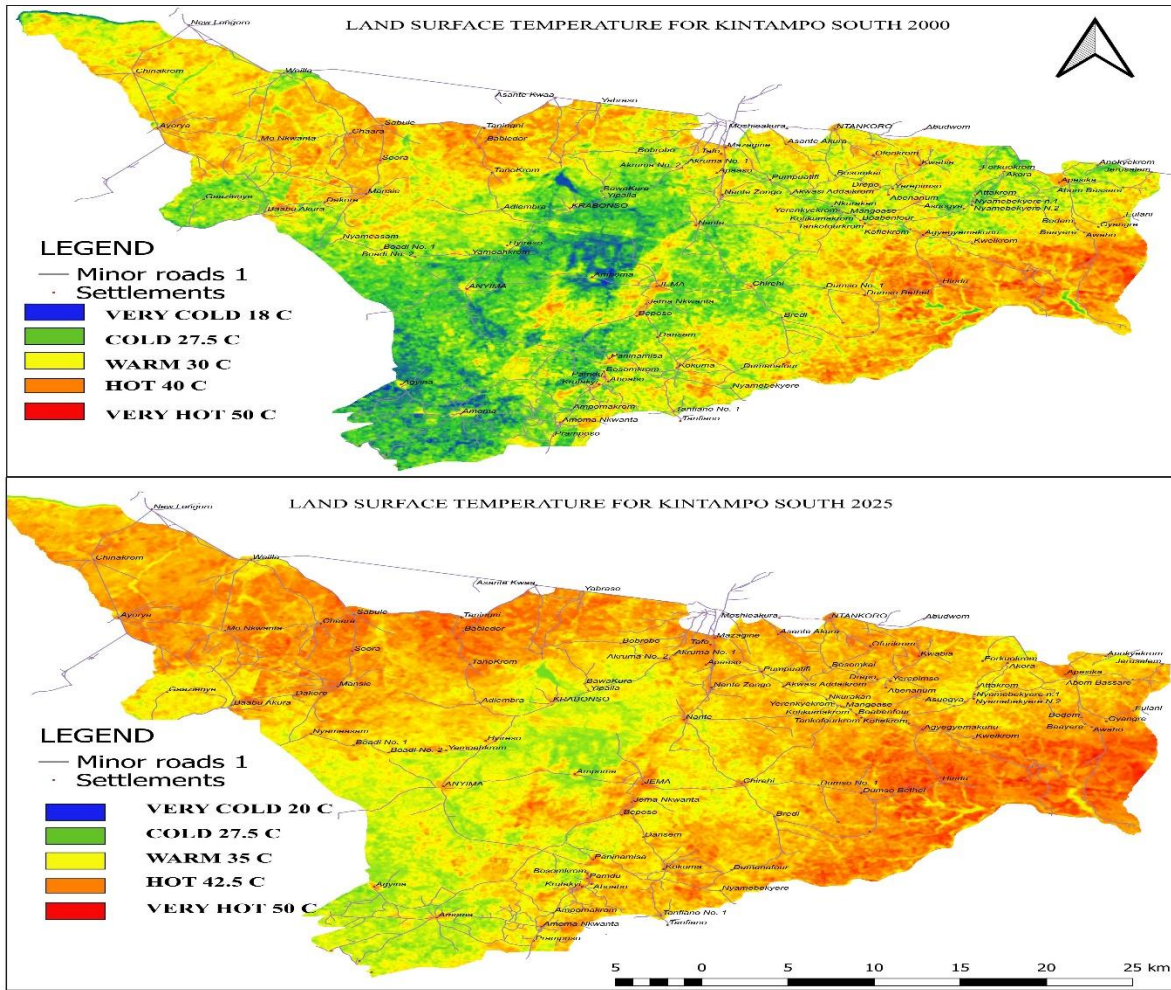
| Season / Period | Average Temperature (°C) | Relative Humidity (%) | Remarks |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--------|---|
| Major Rainy Season (Mar–Jun) | 25–27 °C | 85–90% | Humidity peaks with double maxima rainfall (March & June). Mild temperatures and cloud cover. |
| Minor Rainy Season (Aug–Nov) | 26–28 °C | 80–85% | Second peak of rainfall, especially in September. Conditions favorable for short-cycle crops. |
| Dry Season / Marmaton (Dec–Feb) | 32–34 °C (daytime); ~22–24 °C (night) | 55–65% | Hot, dry, dusty winds; low humidity; high evapotranspiration; crop stress and water shortages common. |
| Annual Averages | ~26 °C | 75–80% | District experiences a modified Tropical Continental / Wet Semi-Equatorial climate with bimodal rainfall. |

Source: Ghana Meteorological Service (GMet) data 2025.

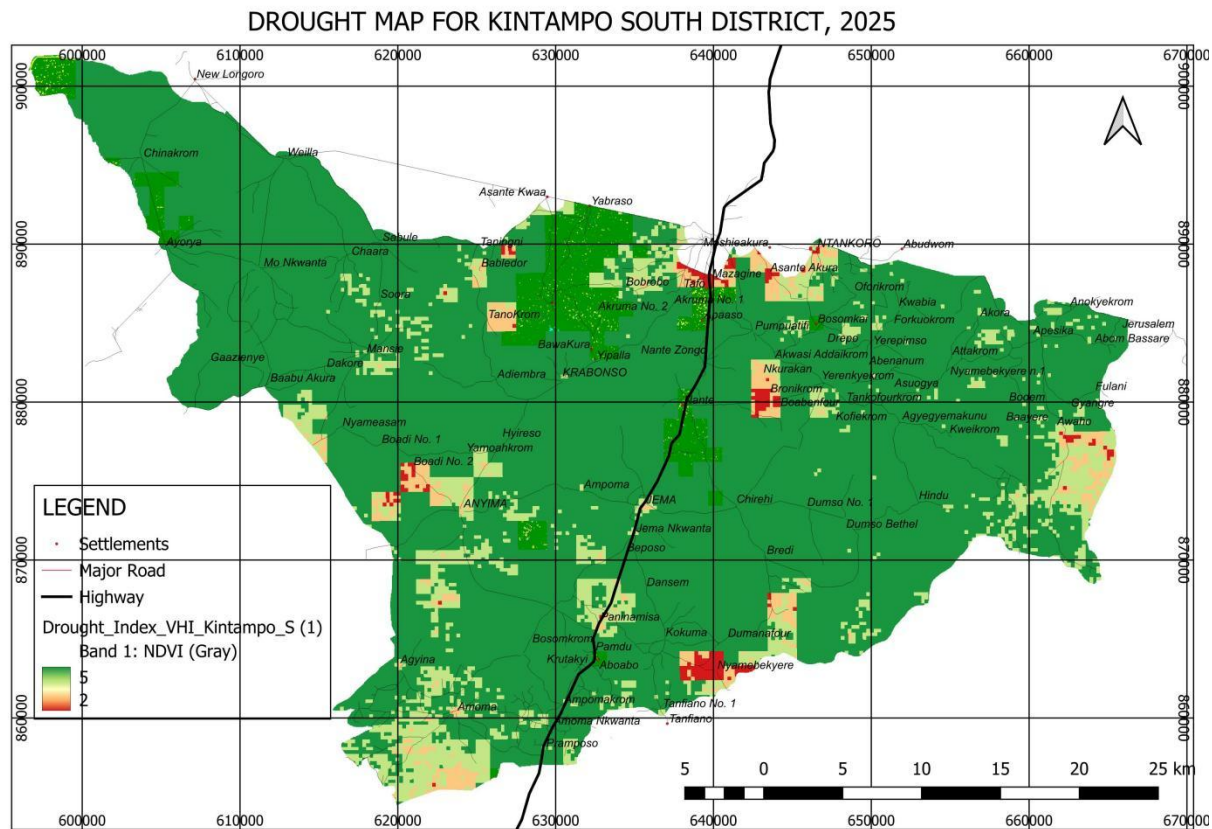
Climate change has increased the frequency, duration, and intensity of land surface temperature and heat waves. Extreme heat poses a direct threat to human health, causing heatstroke and exacerbating cardiovascular and respiratory conditions. In many parts of the district, the combination of high temperature and humidity is approaches the highest point. Figure 2.2 presents a spatial representation of land surface temperature changes in the district between 2000 and 2025. It can be observed from the figure that, there has been significant increase in land surface temperature particularly in the eastern parts of the district. Some of the effects of these changes include a strain on infrastructure such as roads, buildings, public health challenges, low agriculture production threatening food security and water scarcity.

Figure 2.5 A map showing land surface temperature (LST)



2.4.6.5 DROUGHT

Figure 2.6: Map showing drought conditions of the District



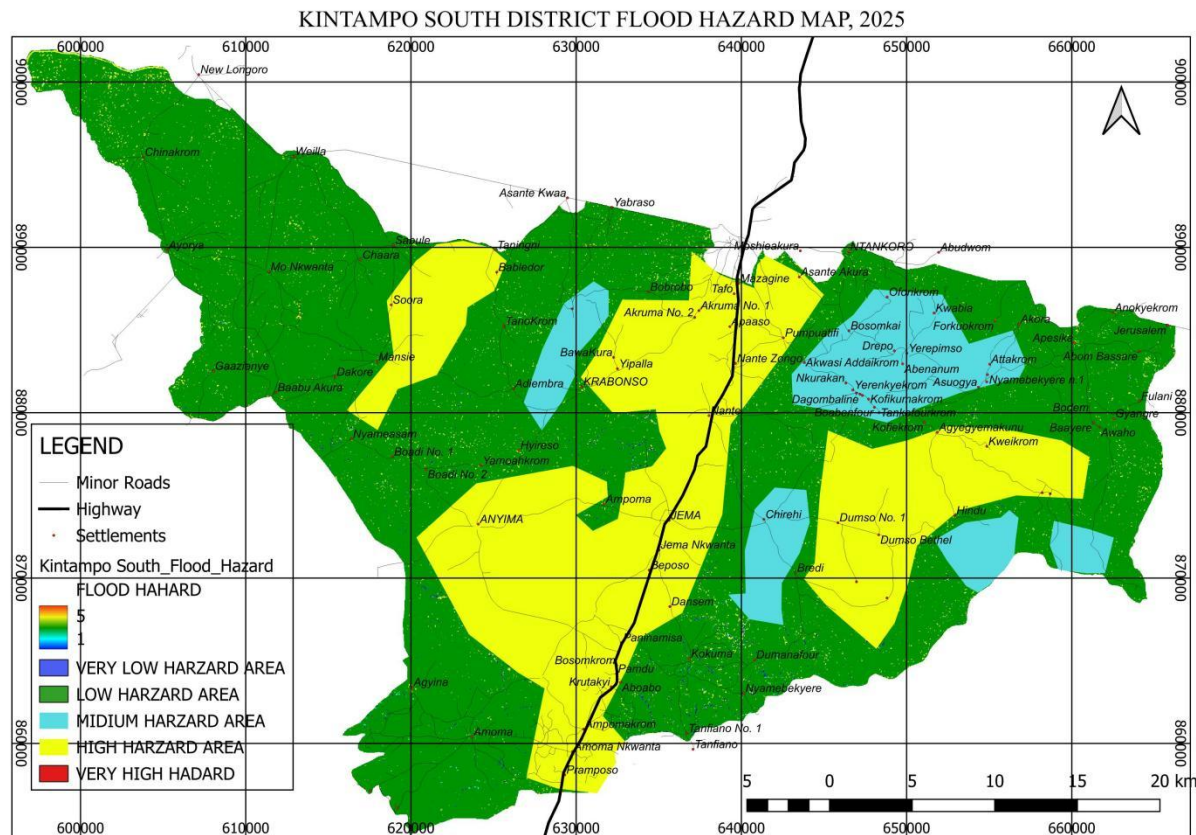
The combination of prolonged drought and extreme heat create Bush fires. The district like many parts of the region has experienced prolonged periods of below-average rainfall, leading to water scarcity, reduced soil moisture and diminished agricultural productivity. Drought leads to poor crop yields and livestock losses, directly affecting food security and the livelihoods of farming communities. The economic activities within the District, especially those tied to agriculture and related industries, suffer during drought periods.

2.4.6.6 FLOODING

Flooding is one of the most immediate and destructive manifestations of climate change. While floods are natural hydrological events, anthropogenic climate change has altered their frequency, intensity and geographic distribution. The intensification of the hydrological changes driven by rising temperatures is the primary mechanism behind these changes. Many parts of the district falls

within the low flood hazard areas with the rest falling within medium and high flood hazard areas. Areas around Jema, Nante, Nante Zongo, Apaaso and Tafo falls within the high flood zone.

Figure 2.7 A map showing flooding hazard in 2025



2.4.6.7 LAND USE LAND COVER (LULC) CHANGE ANALYSIS

There have been considerable changes in land cover of the District as a result of natural and human activities. These changes threatens the natural forest conservation, reducing biodiversity and disrupting the ecosystem. LULC Change Analysis is therefore crucial to assess changes in the biophysical features of the District and adopt measures to protect the natural environment and improve livelihoods. The analysis reveals significant changes in various land cover classes. The Table below outlines the various Land Cover Classes used for the analysis.

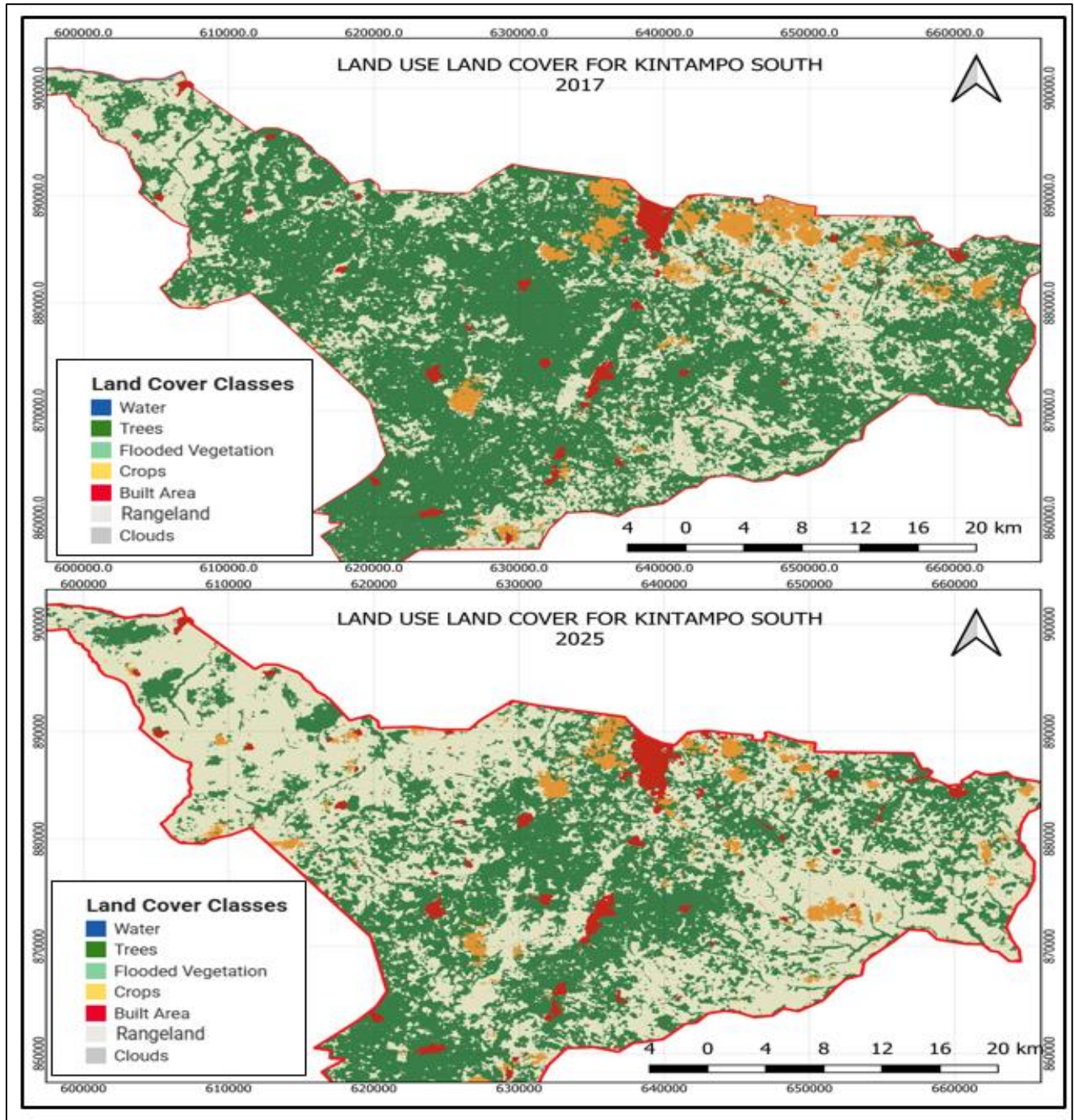
Table 2.4: Description of Land Cover Classes.

| S/N | Land Cover Class | Description |
|-----|------------------|-------------|
| | | |

| | | |
|----|--------------|---|
| 1. | Water Bodies | Areas where water was predominantly present throughout the year; may not cover areas with sporadic or ephemeral water; contains little to no sparse vegetation, no rock outcrop nor built up features like docks. |
| 2. | Trees Covers | Any significant clustering of tall (~15-m or higher) dense vegetation, typically with a closed or dense canopy. |
| 3. | Cropland | Human planted/plotted cereals, grasses, and crops not at tree height. |
| 4. | Rangeland | This include grasses and grass-like plants. It also include lands covered by shrubs, where shrubs are the dominant. |
| 5. | Built Area | Human made structures; major road and rail networks; large homogenous impervious surfaces including parking structures, office buildings and residential housing. |
| 6. | Bare Ground | Areas of rock or soil with very sparse to no vegetation for the entire year; large areas of sand and deserts with no to little vegetation. |

Data from **Global Forest Watch** in 2025, reveals that, Kintampo South District has over the years experienced substantial loss of its natural forest, with a 15% decrease in tree cover between 2001 and 2025. The primary drivers of these change is deforestation, linked to expansion of agriculture and other human activities. Again, as of the year 2020, the District had 85.7 kilohectares of natural forest, covering over 57% of the district total land area. However, by 2025, it had lost 328 hectares of these natural forests. An analysis of the land use land cover of the district from 2017 to 2025, as shown in figure 2.8 reveals tremendous changes.

Figure 2.8: LULC Maps for the period 2017-2025



Source: *GSS-Statsghana.maps.arcgis.com, 2025.*

As illustrated in the LULC maps, the District has experienced significantly forest loss, a decline in croplands and an increase in rangeland (grass and shrub lands) and Built-up areas. Tree cover decreased from 63.9% (964.9 km²) to 57.2% (863.5 km²) of the total area, while rangeland increased from 30.3% (457.4 km²) to 38.1% (574.6km²). Croplands declined from 4.3% to 2.5% and built-up

areas grew modestly from 1.5% to 2.2%. Water bodies remained relatively stable, accounting for less than 0.1% during the seven year period. These trends highlight continuous impact of deforestation to forested areas and croplands, coupled with gradual urban expansion, with important implications for sustainable land use and natural resource management.

Table 2.5: Land Cover Area by Class in Square Kilometers

| Year | Water | Trees | Crops | Built Area | Bare Ground | Rangeland |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 2017 | 1.145 | 964.927 | 64.419 | 22.272 | 0.002 | 457.377 |
| 2018 | 1.211 | 691.437 | 58.658 | 22.288 | 0 | 736.549 |
| 2019 | 1.237 | 644.574 | 62.448 | 24.497 | 0.002 | 777.385 |
| 2020 | 1.169 | 514.659 | 81.246 | 25.933 | 0.022 | 887.113 |
| 2021 | 1.189 | 483.925 | 104.574 | 28.725 | 0.016 | 891.715 |
| 2022 | 1.207 | 673.611 | 89.919 | 30.595 | 0.011 | 714.8 |
| 2025 | 1.194 | 863.495 | 38.132 | 32.697 | 0.007 | 574.618 |

Source: Google Earth Engine, 2025.

2.4.6.7 Mitigation and Adaptation Actions

Some of the mitigation and adaptation actions to tackle the identified climate hazards are;

1. Embark on intensive afforestation in the district
2. Facilitate and strengthen the prosecution of people engage in illegal chain-saw operations.
3. Strengthen the capacity of disaster management institutions to combat deforestation
4. Encourage proper method of farming
5. Empower the poor and the vulnerable who are into charcoal business in different economic activities
6. Encourage proper use weedicides for farming.

2.4.7 Geology and Soil

The District is underlain by the voltaian formation which consists principally of sandstones, shale's, mudstones and limestone. Some parts of the District are also underlain by Birimiam formation. There are reported mineral deposits of Diamond at Mansie and Gold at Anyima. There exists large tracts of clay at Nante and attempts to develop a bricks and tile factory have been thwarted by lack of funds. As a result, these vast clay deposits are untapped.

The extensive soil in the District is the ground water lateritic soil covering about 60% of the District. The rest of the 40% of the District is covered by the savanna ochrosols occurring in the North and North-western parts of the District at Ayorya, Jema, and Amoma. Generally these soils are good for the cultivation of tubers, cereals, tobacco, vegetables and legumes. Cashew, mangoes and cotton do well on these soils. Again the availability of grasses and shrubs make the area favorable for rearing of all kinds of livestock.

2.4.8 Environmental Situation

2.4.9 Conditions of the Natural Environment

The District has an extensive forest reserve of about 150.50km² known as the Bosomoa Forest Reserve. The tree species found in the reserves include, Teak, Odum, Wawa, Senya, Manana and Mahogany, which have given rise to timber extraction. This reserve can be found in the areas around: Krutakyi, Jema, Ampoma, Anyima, Nante and Krabonso. The activities of timber contractors, illegal chain saw operators and the use of traditional farming methods, such as slash and burn, have contributed negatively to the changing face of the natural environment. The consequences are as follows:

1. Depletion of the economic trees and the forest reserves as a result of the neglect of afforestation and re-afforestation programmes.
2. Destruction of crops through indiscriminate felling and transportation of the extracted timber from the bush.
3. The high incidence of bush fires in the District especially in the dry season due to group hunting, indiscriminate burning of farm lands, and careless handling of faggots by palm wine tappers.
4. Erosion has been a major problem in the natural environment due to the absence of drains along road networks and in the towns.

2.5 District Economic Development

The people in the district are predominantly farmers. About 80.2 % of the people are farmers and the remaining 19.8% are in the other sectors. These sectors include industry, commerce/service, etc. Some of the activities under the other sectors include: Beer bar operation 0.9%, Trading 9.2%, Driving 1.4%, Chop bar operation 0.5% and others 7.8% the other include carpentry, Store

operators, Teachers, Masons, Plumbing, Weaving, Tailoring, Craftsman's, Blacksmith, Vocation, Akpeteshie distillers, etc.

2.5.1 Small Scale Industry

There are multitudes of people engaged in hairdressing, baking, carpentry, bicycles and motorcycle repairs, chop bar operators, soap making, gari processing and even herbal medicine. The difficulty is that there is still no adequate data on these people, a majority of whom are in the informal sector. This is therefore a challenge to the District Assembly which must gather all the resources required to conduct a survey to compile data on the informal sector. They are very important players in the district economy hence the need to have adequate information about them and their activities. They contribute immensely to district revenues, employment generation and skills building. Also, these businesses lack access to credit an important impetus that would facilitate their growth and expansion.

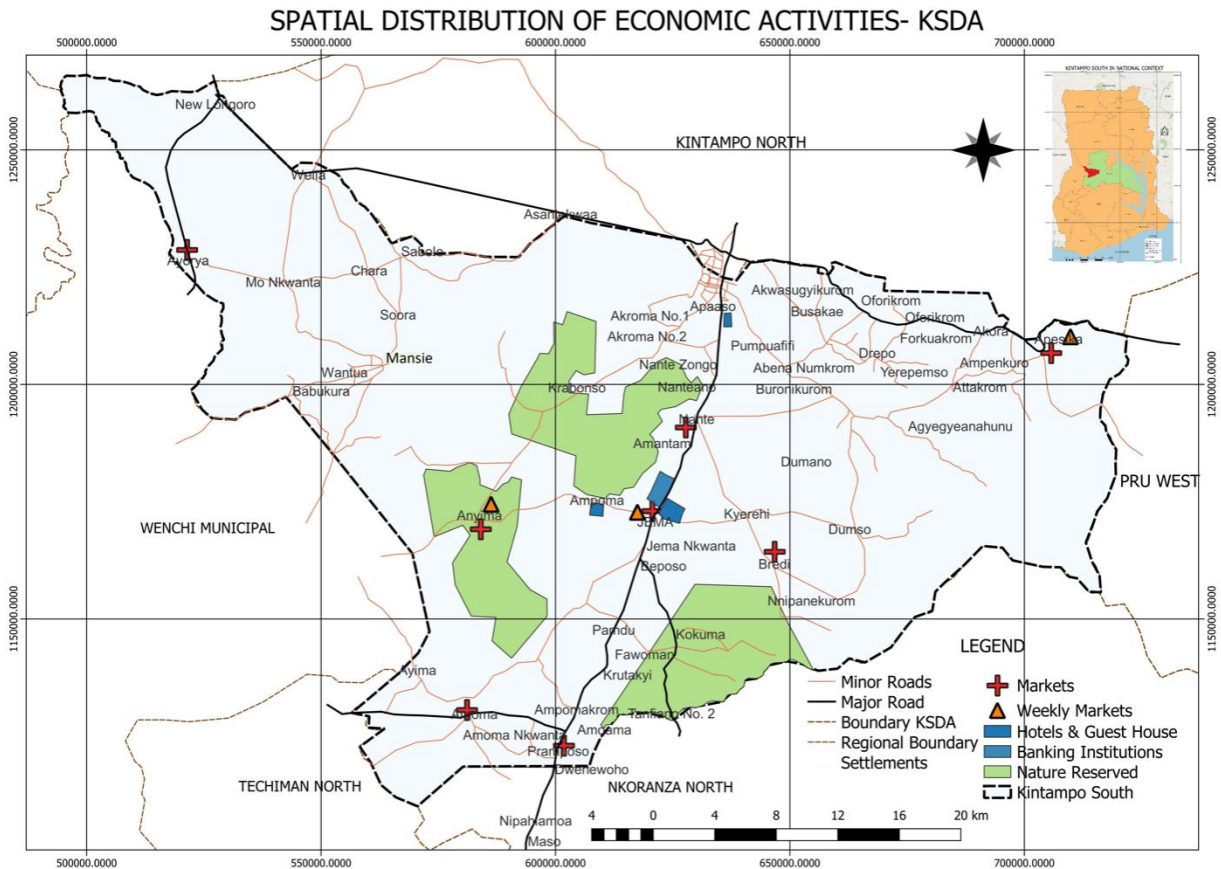
2.5.2 Tourism

The district has tourism potentials which are yet to be tapped and developed. These potential tourist sites are in the form of waterfalls, caves, and stone carvings. There are also numerous valleys and hills in the district which are potentially viable attractions if they can be harnessed. These potentials if developed can help the district create huge IGF and also create employment for hundreds of its indigenes.

2.5.3 Access to Markets

The district has only Eight (8) market centres located at Jema, Apesika, Amoma, Ayorya, Bredi, Pramposo, Nante and Anyima. These markets are patronized by the entire 122 communities and the surrounding districts as well. Due to the inadequacy in the number of markets in the district coupled with its skewed distribution, most communities such as Weila, Mo-Nkwanta, Mansie and Agyina patronize markets of surrounding districts. This renders the district to lose huge revenue to other districts. Again, almost all the markets are in dilapidated state and needs renovation. Below is the map showing the economy of Kintampo South District.

Figure 2.9 Spatial Distribution of Economic Activities.



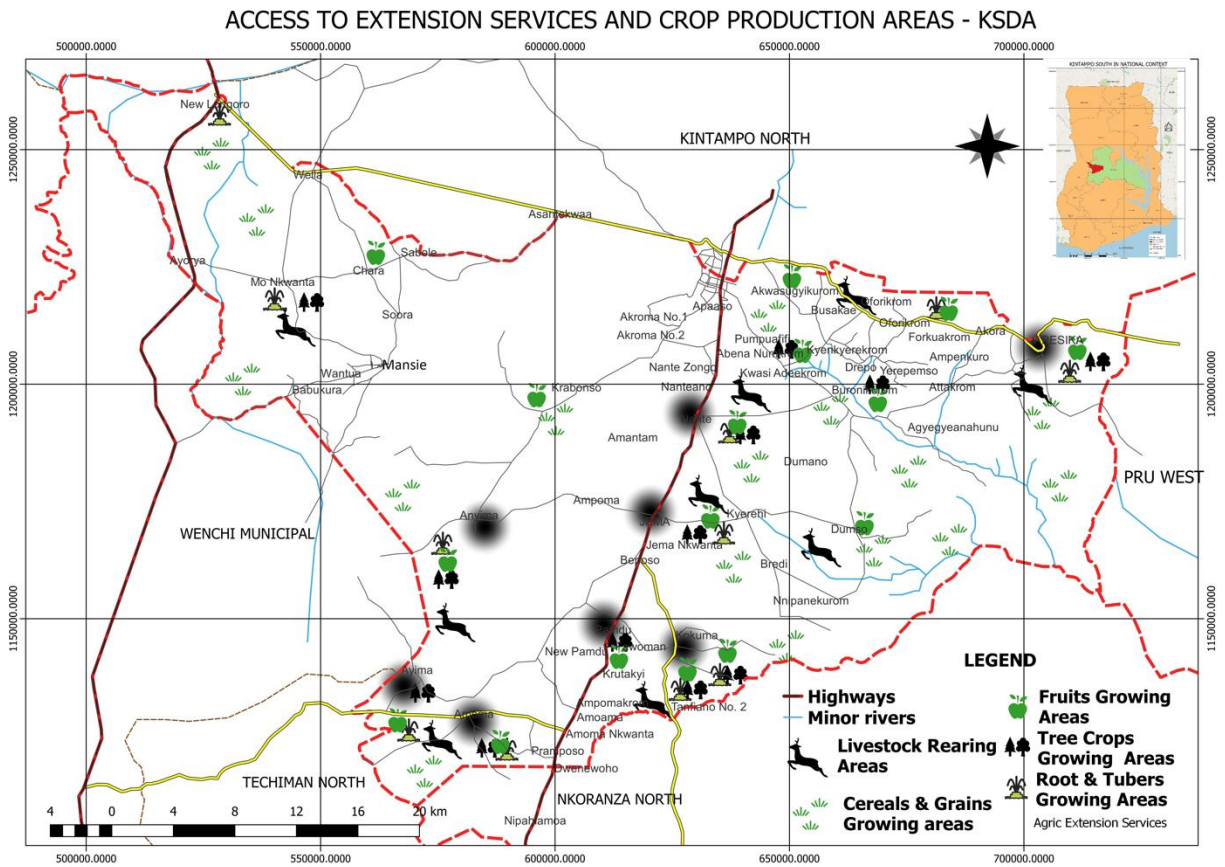
Source: DPCU-KSDA, 2025

2.5.4 Agricultural Sector

Agriculture is the main occupation in the district with about 80.2% of the economically active population engaged in the sector. In view of this, the District Assembly has prioritized the Agric sector to enhance the standard of living of the people. Again, efforts are being made to create a strong linkage between roads and agriculture modernization.

This notwithstanding, the sector has some developmental issues that are hindering its ability to implement government flagship programs.

Figure 2.10 Spatial Distribution of Agricultural Activities.



Source: DPCU-KSDA, 2025

2.5.5 Food Security

This measures the availability and sustainability of food resources to satisfy a given population at any point in time. Various steps undertaken by farmers to ensure food security are outline below.

2.5.6 Food production

Production of major crops in the district has been increasing over the years with exception of few crops like cowpea and rice that saw a decline in production in 2023. This could be attributed to prevalence of bad weather (poor rainfall pattern) in 2023.

The implications of these declined in food production can result into food insecurity, economic loss, food price increase in the district.

Table 2. 6 Major crops and production level, 2021-2024

| Crops | Production Level (Mt) | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| Yam | 217346.6 | 223178 | 225409.8 | 225449.8 |
| Maize | 18330 | 19012 | 19202.12 | 19212.1 |
| Cassava | 2129875.5 | 221712.3 | 223929.4 | 223959.4 |
| Cowpea | 2056 | 2835 | 2350 | 2, 918 |
| Plantain | 21 | 21.5 | 22.3 | 23.7 |
| Rice | 153 | 157 | 156 | 161 |

Source: DAD, Kintampo South District, 2025

2.5.7 Major cash crop Production level

The major cash crops cultivated in the district are cashew and mango with cashew covering large land area of 513. 193 hectares. Mango plantation (production) is common in the district covering land area of 161. 70 hectares. In 2025, the total production level of cashew was 1,218,334.06 mt/ha while mango production level was 391,376.27 mt/ha. Below is the table showing major cash crops and their production levels.

Table 2. 7: Major cash crop Production level

| Crop | Area under cultivation (Ha) | Production levels (mt/ha) |
|--------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Cashew | 513.193 | 1,218,334.06 |
| Mango | 161.70 | 391,376.27 |

Source: DAD, Kintampo South District, 2025

2.5.8 Livestock and Poultry production

The contribution of livestock to sustainability of food security in any place is enormous and indispensable. The district undertook livestock census in the course of the year to ascertain the performance of the sector to Agric industry.

The survey revealed that, growing of livestock and poultry continues to grow in the district. This has remarkable effect on food security and sustainability. However, farmers involved in this sector face challenges like improper housing facilities for animals and the need to timely vaccinate the animals against diseases. Hence efforts need to be taken to address these issues in order to boost production.

2.5.9 Sources of Finance for Farmers

From a survey conducted, it was realized that farmers in the district have six major sources of finance available to them. 62% of them self-financed their activities while 38% get theirs from Susu, savings, loans etc. This implies that, farmers in the district are constrained by lack of access to credits to boost their agricultural activities. This has rendered most of them to remain as peasant farmers

2.5.10 Extension Services Delivery

There is no any other medium of information delivery besides that of the AEA during home and farm visits. Radio discussion programmes on key agricultural issues on air has been cancelled due to the lack of sponsorship. The district has a total of eighteen (18) extension service officers. This number is below the required extension officers (20) in the District. The low rate of extension services in the district has implication to agricultural development in the district.

2.6 Social Services Development

2.6.1 Formal Education

2.6.1.1 Educational Facilities in the District

Kintampo South District has a total number of 172 educational facilities. Out of this number, 107 primary schools (83 public and 24 private), 62 Junior High Schools (58 public and 4 private) and 3 Senior High Schools (1 public and 2 private).

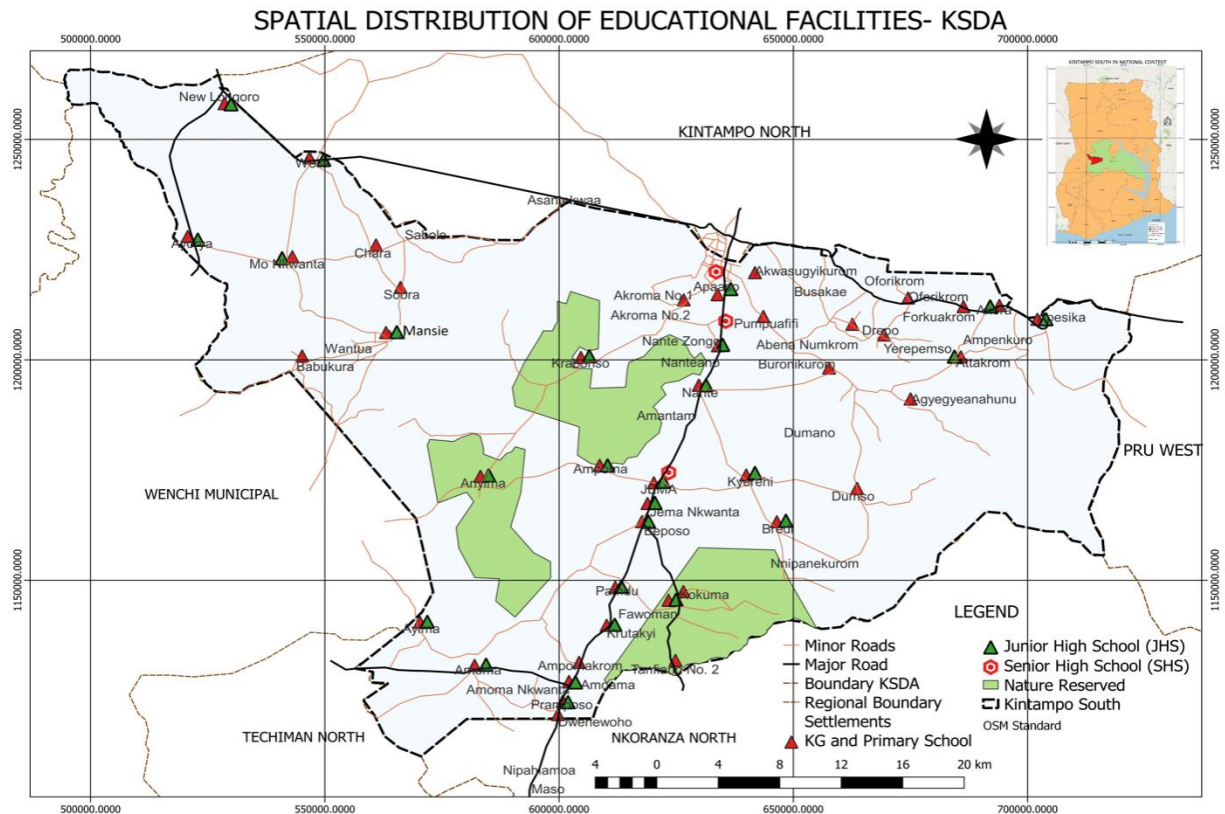
The distribution of these facilities are skewed with some communities having educational facility. Also, most of the existing facilities are in dilapidated states while others are under trees.

The implication is that, acceptable travel time adopted in reaching an educational facility (Senior High School) is 45 minutes. This means that for an individual to travel to any Senior High School, it must not take more than 45 minutes. If it takes more than 45 minutes to reach a Senior High School, then the person or community is said to be out of reach of the service.

The district have only three Senior High Schools and many people travel more than 45 minutes to have access to these few facilities which denied most of the JHS graduate access to SHS and lead to increase in illiteracy and unemployment in the district and even few of these people who have access and travel more than 45 minutes to have access to SHS do not perform well in WASSCEC result because of the distance travel everyday.

Below is the map showing the distribution of schools in the district.

Figure 2.11: Spatial Distribution of Educational Facilities in the District



Source: DPCU-KSDA, 2025

2.6.1.2 Number and Staffing Level in Schools

The quality of teaching and learning depends largely on the proportion of the trained teachers among the teaching staff. Increases in enrolment as a result of provision of the capitation grant to all basic schools, and the introduction of the school feeding programme in selected schools and free SHS have undoubtedly intensified the demand for trained teachers.

The district has a total of 1,068 teachers and out of this 1,043 (97.6%) are trained teachers while the remaining 25 (2.34%) are untrained teachers. This has however called on the attention of the Directorate to facilitate the recruitment of more trained teachers to ensure quality education in the district.

2.6.1.3 Pupil -Teacher Ratio

The pupil-teacher ratio in the district is 43:1, 40:1, 39:1 and 38:1 for primary school, 39.1, 38.1, 37.1 and 36.1 for JHS. The statistics indicate that there is much pressure on both primary and JHS teachers as the figures are higher compared to the national figures of 25:1 for pre-school, 35:1 for Primary and 25:1 in JHS. The results reveal that the teacher – pupil ratio at all levels of education in the district is not favorable.

It must however, be pointed out that since the ratio is also an average, specific geographic areas which are characterized by poor road conditions and poor school infrastructure lack teachers.

2.6.1.4 Classroom – Pupil Ratio

Below is the table showing the classroom-pupil ratio of the district at all levels.

Classroom – Pupil Ratio in Kintampo South District

| Levels | Classroom-pupil ratio (National) | Classroom-pupil ratio (District) |
|---------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Primary | 35:1 | 44 :1 |
| JHS | 25:1 | 37:1 |

Source: GES-KSDA, 2025

From the table above, the classroom – pupil ratio for the district at all levels is not favourable. The case is very alarming at the both primary and JHS. Moreover, the available facilities in the rural areas are in dilapidated state and need replacement and maintenance.

2.6.1.5 Gender Parity Index (GPI) in Public Schools

The table below shows the GPI of the district

Gender Parity Index (GPI) in Public Schools

| Levels | 2021/2022 | 2022/2023 | 2023/2024 | 2024/2025 |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Primary | 0.95 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 0.92 |
| JHS | 0.98 | 0.97 | 0.90 | 0.92 |
| SHS | 0.84 | 0.85 | 0.90 | 0.92 |

Source: GES-KSDA, 2025

From the table, it is clear that there is gender parity at Primary level whiles the JHS and SHS show disparity in favour of males. This calls for intensive sensitization of girl-child education in the district particularly at the JHS and SHS levels.

2.6.1.6 Ghana School Feeding Programme

There is generally low coverage of School Feeding Program in the district. The district has 19 schools with 5,353 pupils benefiting from this programme. It was observed that enrolment levels were generally high in these selected schools. Efforts must be made to scale up the programme to benefit more schools in the district especially in the Mo areas where poverty levels are generally high.

2.6.1.7 School Performance

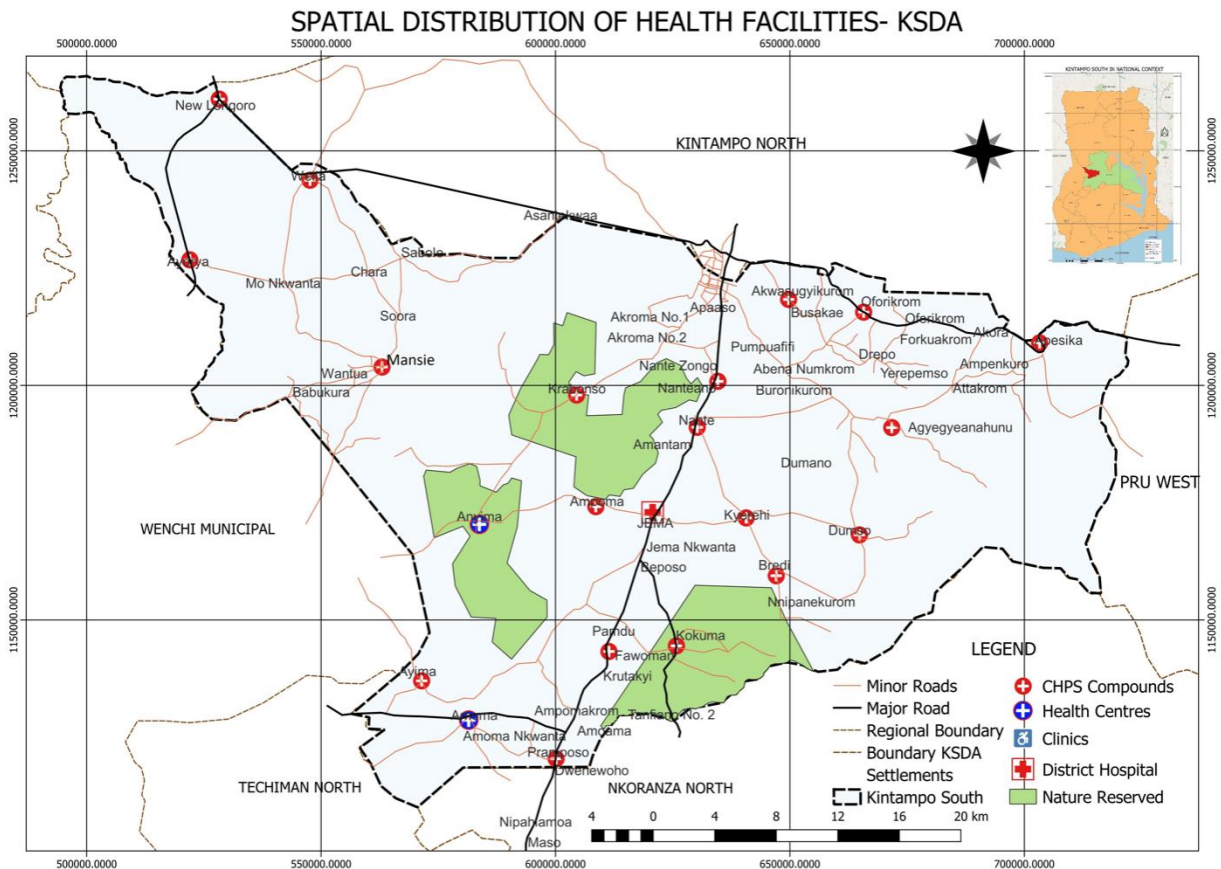
The BECE and WASSCE Pass Rate has been increased from 83% to 85% and 94.15 to 99% in 2022-2023 respectively. This is as a result of measures put in place to ensure quality education in the district. In fact, the district worse records in terms of performance were in the 2018 BECE examination with a passing rate of 23.3%.

2.7 Health Care in the District

2.7.1 Health Facilities and Management

Health Facilities and Management in the District. Health delivery in the Kintampo South District is through thirty-eight (38) health facilities of which thirty-four (34) Government facilities and four (4) non-government facilities: three (3) hospitals, four (4) health centers, one (1) clinic ,twenty-nine (29) CHPS Compounds and one (1) maternity/child health facility. In addition, outreach clinical activities are organised in all communities by the staff of the Sub-district facilities. Below is the map showing the distribution of health facilities in the district.

Figure 2.12 Spatial Distribution of Health Facility of Kintampo South District



Source: DPCU-KSDA, 2025

With respect to health personnel, the district has five (5) medical doctor, seven (7) physician assistants, sixty-eight (68) mid-wives, seventeen (17) pharmacists, six (6) lab. technicians, sixty-eight (68) general nurses, one hundred and thirty-two (132) enrolled nurses, nine (9) public health nurse, eighteen (18) field technician, forty-nine (49) community health nurses, seven (7) nutritionist, five (5) disease control officers, six (6) mental health officers, thirteen (13) registered community health nurses and two (2) administrators.

The implication is that, people travel time adopted in reaching a health facility is 30 minutes. This means that for an individual to access a health facility, it must not take more than 30 minutes. If it

takes more than 30 minutes to reach a health facility, then the person or community is said to be out of reach of the service. The health of the people is crucial in helping to achieve this goal and if adequate Infrastructural and personnel are provided it will increase productivity in the district during the plan period

2.8 Success factors contributed to the Achievement of the Development Outcomes

There were a number of factors that significantly contributed in the implementation of 2022-2025 MTDP which led to the achievement of the development outcomes. Key among them include the following.

- i. Stable and peaceful environment in the district has facilitated the implementation of programmes and projects.
- ii. Effective stakeholders' engagement and meetings facilitated the smooth implementation of major projects in the plan leading to this development outcomes
- iii. Effective revenue mobilization
- iv. Sensitization and education on the payment of rates contributed to high mobilization of internally generated fund (IGF) for the plan implementation within the period.
- v. Commitment of funds and resources to implement projects / programs
- vi. Frequent monitoring and evaluation by DPCU and other stakeholders

2.8.1 Key Problems/Challenges Encountered During Implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP.

There were numerous challenges and factors which hampered negatively on the smooth implementation of the 2022 – 2025 Medium Term Development Plan and these included.

- i. Releases of funds for plan implementation especially from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), and District Assemblies Common Fund-Responsive Factor Grant (DACF_RFG) have been untimely and unreliable over the period under review.
- ii. Inability of the Assembly to mobilize sufficient IGF to cater for ever growing needs and demands thus, leading to over-reliance of the Assembly on the DACF and DACF_RFG/UDG for financing its major development projects and programmes.
- iii. Inadequate and ineffective collaboration with the private sector to support the plan implementation.
- iv. Inadequate resourcing of the DPCU to effectively monitor and evaluate the plan implementation and performance.

2.8.2 Lessons learnt which have implications for the MTDP (2026-2029).

Based on the outcome of the review of the MTDNPF II (2022-2025 MTDP), the lessons learnt and are expected to impact the implementation of the current Medium Term Development Plan (2026-2029), include:

- The need to ensure high popular participation from project/programme beneficiaries
- There is the need to fully implement the revenue action plans to increase internally generated funds (IGF) to complement the central government funds.
- The inability of the Assembly to complete some of its development projects and programmes were due to over reliance on central government funding especially that of the DACF and few traditional sources. Therefore, there is the need for the Assembly to adopt innovative strategies to increase revenue from IGF and also mobilize resources through other non-traditional approaches, including Public Private Partnership and Joint-Ventures, to fund some of its development projects.
- Team work plays a key role in project and programme implementation and service delivery and it is important to ensure that all hands are on deck to provide support for timely and effective execution and achievement of targets, as well as the annual action plans and budgets of the Assembly.
- Effective political commitment and support is a critical condition for the successful implementation of approved projects and programmes in the MTDP
- Regular joint review sessions, quarterly, midyear, end of year and mid-term enhance re-shaping and refocusing of the plan for effective implementation.
- Prioritization and sequencing of development interventions are key for generating impact from
- the constrained resource envelope of the Assembly.
Projects/programmes earmarked in a particular period for implementation must be within the capacity of the Assembly to manage.
- The District Monitoring Team must be strengthened and resourced to perform its mandatory functions.

These lessons learnt from the review have certain implications for development and will go a long way to influence the development plan for 2026-2029 and beyond. For instance, it can be seen that relying solely on the DACF and Donor funds to implement projects and programmes is not helping the District Assembly.

2.9 Demographic Characteristics

2.9.1 Population Size, Distribution and Growth Rate

The District has an estimated population of 121,962 with a relatively high growth rate of 2.3% which is however lower than the regional and national growth rates of 2.5% and 2.7% respectively. Out of this population figure, males accounted for 62,200 (51%) and females 59,762 (49%). The District has a youthful population with majority of them in the age groups 0-4 (14.8%), 5-9 (14.0%), 10-14 (13.0%) and 15-19 (10.0%). The least proportions are among age group 65 years and older which constitutes about 4.7% and working age (20-64) population recording the highest (53%). It is also observed that males and females aged 0-14 years constitute 42.3% each of the total male and female populations.

The age structure of the population is basically shaped by the effects of fertility and mortality. It depicts the general trend indicating a broad based that gradually tapers off as age increases. There is high proportion of the population within the labour force age group. The district age structure has the potential for growth with more of the younger age groups moving into the labour force bracket (53%). Although this could be an asset, if the district train and harness the capacity of this population by creating job opportunities, this potential however could become a burden or problem to the district if the right platform is not created.

This implies creation of job opportunities for the larger segment ages 15 – 64 years (53%) and an increase in social services like health, education and recreational facilities for the dependent age groups under 15 years and 65 and above constituting about 47%. Males dominate the population of the district. The sex ratio, male to females is 108.4 in contrast to the regional ratio of 98.2. The structure also has implications for future population growth if family planning education is not stepped up. Below is the population pyramid for the district

2.9.2 Rural-Urban Split

The district is basically a rural one with 71.47% of the population living in the rural areas whilst the remaining 28.53% of the population living in settlements with population above 5,000 according the 2021 PHC. As a result, the district has to embark on intensive rural development.

2.9.3 Age Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the dependent ages (youth under 15 years and persons 65 years and older) to those in productive ages (15-65 years). The dependency ratio of the district stands at 88.9. This is higher than the regional ratio of 81.3 and the National ratio of 0.68.

2.9.4 Literacy Level

Literacy levels in the Kintampo South District are low among household heads. Only about 58.52% of the population are literate (that is, with some level of education and can read and write), whilst 41.48% are illiterates. A higher proportion of females (48.6%) are not literate compared to males (34.7%). On the other hand, males (65.3%) are more literate than females (54.3%)

2.9.5 District Security Situation

Development can only occur in an atmosphere of peace, tolerance and a situation where crime levels are relatively low. This allows community members, market women and other business organizations to go on with their daily activities to improve their lives thereby contributing positively to the development of the district and the country at large.

Combating crime requires human resources and logistics and it is important to continue to strengthen the numerical strength of the police in the district and as well provide the required logistics.

The district has 2 Police Stations and one Police Post with total staff strength of 57 police officers. The current population of the district stands at 121,962, therefore giving a police citizen ratio is 1:2,140 as compared to the national ratio. This clearly shows that the staff strength of the police must be continuously beefed up while logistics and accommodation are planned and delivered to enhance the maintenance of law and order in the district.

The district has one fire station which was provided in 2019. The district facility has twenty-one (21). By requirement, the district needs additional 14 personnel to make the total 35. The district has no fire tender and motor bikes.

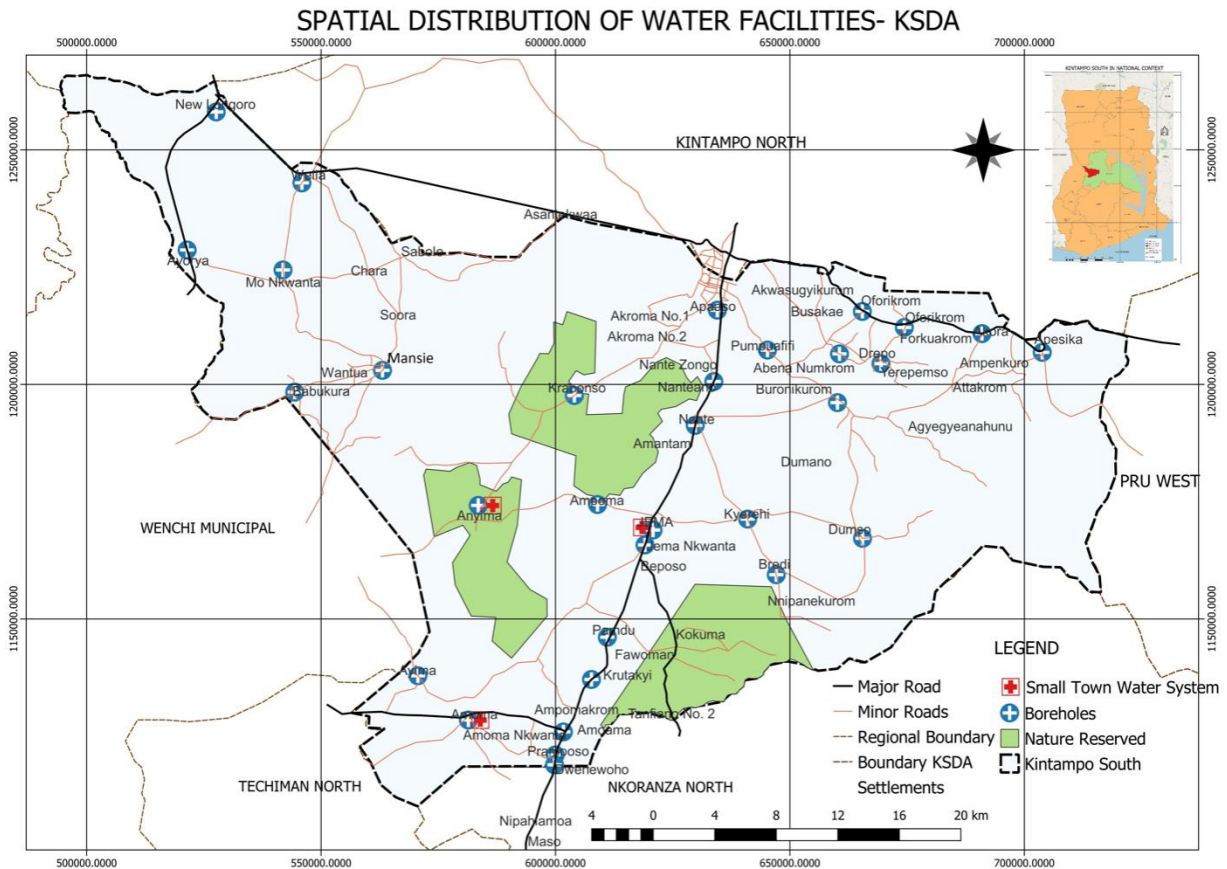
The district has an ambulance service though there is no proper office. The district ambulance service has 11 personnel. The service has one ambulance vehicle for their operation. The major task of the service includes attending to accident scenes, transferring critically ill patients to health facilities and among others.

2.10 Water Security and sanitation

2.10.1 Water Facilities

The types of water facilities available for rural water services are shown on the map below.

Figure 2.13 Spatial Distribution of Water Facilities



Source: DPCU-KSDA, 2025

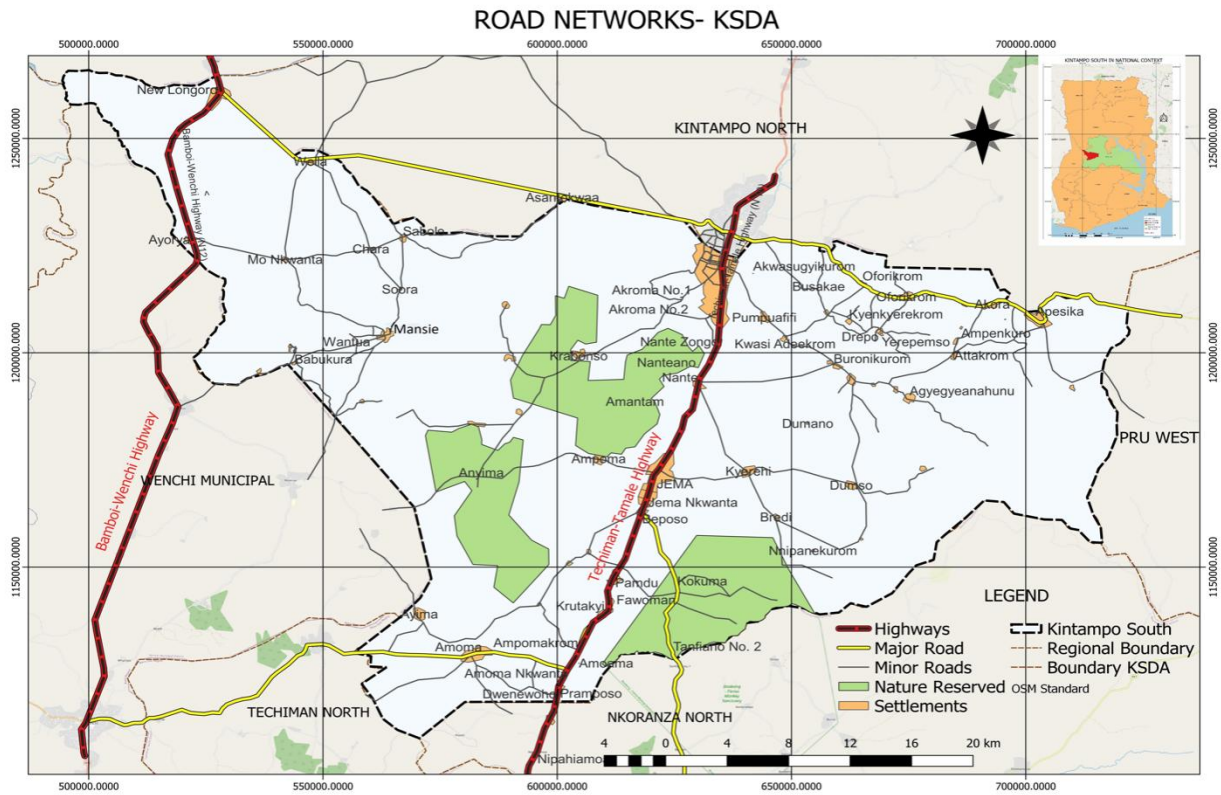
In spite of the high rural water coverage, functionality of water facilities poses a challenge. Smarter Wash water monitoring surveys conducted by the Assembly has revealed that more than one-third of these facilities are poorly functioning at every point in time. About 56% of the facilities provided are broken down and required maintenance.

The Assembly will therefore prioritize issues concerning the efficient operation and maintenance of existing facilities and provide new facilities for underserved communities.

2.10.2 Environmental Sanitation

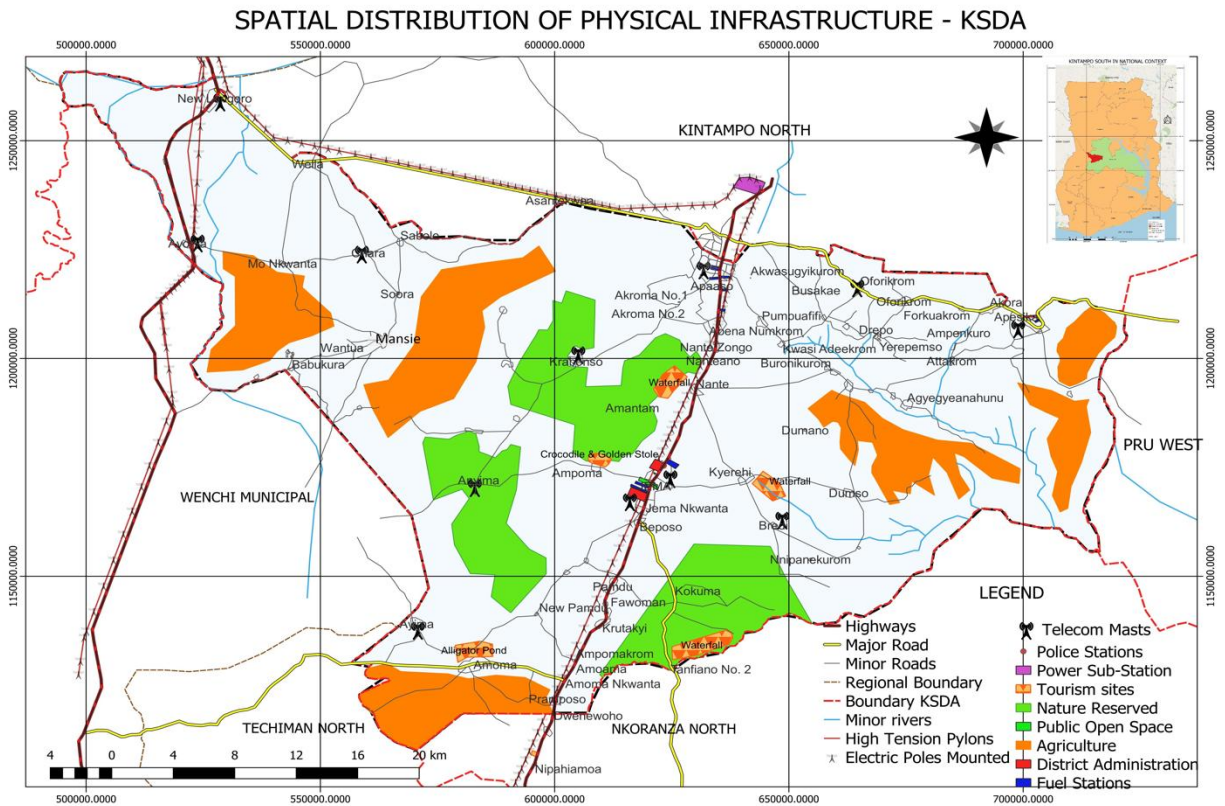
Generally, facilities for human excreta management are woefully inadequate in the district. A significant proportion of households, 43.6percent, also have no toilet facility and therefore resort to open defecation in bush and field. The proportions of both urban and rural households with no toilet facility and depend on pit latrine are significant. Promotion of affordable toilet types and enforcement of sanitation bye-laws will be needed.

Figure 2.14 Spatial Distribution of Sanitary Facilities



Source: DPCU-KSDA, 2025

Figure 2.16 Spatial Distribution of Other Physical Infrastructure



Source: DPCU-KSDA, 2025

2.12 HIV and AIDS Situation

Although attempts have been made in combating the disease in the district, a number of factors including limited resources, the vast nature of the district, low stakeholder participation and inadequate monitoring continue to thwart efforts aimed at curtailing the spread of the AIDS virus in the district.

2.13 Identified Development issues from the Situational Analysis

The analysis of the district's situation and performance review revealed a number of development gaps (issues) that need critical attention in the preparation of DMTDP, 2026-2029. The development issues identified are;

- Inefficiency and lack of transparency in revenue mobilization
- Low capacity for fiscal mobilization
- Limited access to credit by the SMEs
- Informal nature of business
- Inadequate support to the private sector
- Inadequate access to extension services
- Inadequate market facilities
- Low level of agricultural productivity
- Inadequate incentives and subsidies for farmers
- Low development of tourist sites
- High illiteracy rate, affecting attitude change

- Poor and inadequate educational infrastructure
- High number of untrained teachers
- Inadequate school furniture
- Inadequate teaching and learning materials at all levels
- Persistent high infant and maternal mortality rate
- Inadequate health infrastructure
- Inadequate health professionals
- High rate of morbidity and mortality for malaria, HIV & AIDS
- Inadequate access to quality and affordable water
- Poor maintenance of water facilities
- Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities
- Limited coverage of social protection interventions
- High Incidence of violation of children's rights and worse forms of child labour
- Poor nature of roads
- Adverse impact of climate change
- Inadequate security personnel and logistics to combat crime
- Low compliance and enforcement of Assembly bye-laws
- Low representation of women in the Assembly and other levels
- Inadequate extension of electricity to remote rural communities
- High levels of unemployment
- Inadequate extension of electricity in the district
- High incidence of wildfire
- Encroachment, illegalities and forest fires in forest reserves and wildlife protected areas
- Weak enforcement of environmental regulations
- Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the district
- Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
- Poor drainage systems
- Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
- Rapid deterioration of roads
- High incidence of road accident
- Unreliable energy power supply
- High dependence on wood fuel
- Weak coordination of the development planning system
- Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers
- Ineffective sub-district structures
- Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities
- Inadequate security personnel
- Human induced events (sand winning, encroachment, etc)
- Lack of Emergency funds
- unapproved health emergency preparedness and response plans
- Inadequate infrastructure for emergency response
- Inadequate financial resources
- Delays in the release of approved funds
- Inadequate funds for monitoring and evaluation activities
- Limited Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- Non-functional sub district structures

- Non completion of implementation of Action Plans
- Limited valuation of residential and commercial properties
- Delay in the issuance of planning guidelines
- Implementation of programs and projects outside approved plans
- Inadequate leadership support for plan preparation and implementation
- GET funds projects are executed with no regard to the district

2.14 Development Projections

2.14.1: Population Projections

Projecting the overall District population is paramount for the formulation of the district's goals and objectives as well as forecasting of development needs. Under this area broad demographic projections for the Kintampo South District have been carried out using projected data from the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS). The results have been summarized in tables and charts and are in the main report.

2.14.2: Overall Demographic Situation

Based on the current population figures provided by the Ghana Statistical Service, the District's population is expected to grow from the current figure of 121,962 to 133,182 by 2029 as represented in the table below. This is based on projected single aged population from 2026 to 2029 data collected from the Ghana Statistical Service.

2.14.3: Educational Projections

Education is a key pillar in the district’s development efforts. It is one of the most cherished social interventions that every District must offer to its population. The educational system of Kintampo South District suffers from major challenges ranging from physical infrastructure to qualified teachers. As part of efforts to ensure efficient delivery of education, a number of projections based on realistic assumptions have been made here. The outcomes of the projections are as presented below in tabular form.

2.14.4: Preschool

Assumptions

2 new preschools classroom blocks would be constructed every year

One classroom shall contain a maximum of 45 pupils

It is not feasible to meet all backlogs within the plan period

The age range for preschool ranges between 0-4 years

Table 2.7: Projections for Preschools

| Year | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| No. of Children | 5,042 | 5,090 | 5,163 | 5,231 | 5,313 |
| No. Of Classrooms existing | 88 | 90 | 92 | 95 | 98 |
| No. of Schools existing | 52 | 55 | 57 | 59 | 61 |
| No. of Classrooms required | 112 | 113 | 114 | 116 | 118 |
| Total/No. of Schools required | 108 | 111 | 115 | 118 | 121 |
| Surplus/backlog | (24) | (23) | (22) | (21) | (20) |

Source: KSDA DPCU, 2025

2.14.5: Primary Schools

Assumptions

2 new primary schools classroom blocks would be constructed every year

A primary school will contain 6 classrooms

Schools would be provided on annual basis based on backlogs and resource strength of the district

One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils

The age range for primary education is 6-11 years

Table 2.8: Projections for Primary Schools

| Year | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| No. of Children | 18,812 | 18,887 | 19,310 | 19,631 | 20,032 |
| No. of Classrooms existing | 645 | 654 | 666 | 678 | 690 |
| No. of Schools existing | 107 | 109 | 111 | 113 | 115 |
| No. of Classrooms required | 3,136 | 3,148 | 3,219 | 3,279 | 3,339 |
| Total/No. of Schools required | 78 | 78 | 80 | 81 | 83 |
| Surplus/backlog | (29) | (31) | (31) | (33) | (32) |

Source: KSDA DPCU, 2025

2.14.6: Junior High School

Assumptions

2 new JHS school classroom blocks would be constructed every year

A JHS shall contain three classrooms

A classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils

The age range for JHS is 12-14 years

Table 2.9: Projections for JHS

| Year | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| No. of Children | 8,282 | 8,432 | 8,617 | 8,851 | 9,393 |
| No. of Classrooms existing | 207 | 210 | 215 | 221 | 234 |
| No. of Schools existing | 62 | 64 | 66 | 68 | 70 |
| No. of Classrooms required | 621 | 632 | 646 | 663 | 704 |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total/No. of Schools required | 69 | 70 | 71 | 73 | 78 |
| Surplus/backlog | (414) | (422) | (431) | (442) | (470) |

Source: KSDA DPCU, 2025

2.14.7: Senior High School

Assumptions

The age range for SHS is 15-18 years

SHS is a central service provided by urban areas and therefore uses neighborhood standards. 1 SHS is thus to serve 20,000 people

All secondary schools would have a constant sphere of influence

Table 2.10: Projections for SHS

| Year | 2025(Base year) | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|
| No. of Schools existing | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Total/No. of Schools required | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Surplus/backlog | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |

Source: KSDA DPCU, 2025

2.14.8: Teachers Requirement

Assumptions

Teachers are classified as only those who have gone through some teacher training

The number of trained teachers shall remain constant over the plan period

The school going age is considered to be children between the ages of 0-14 years

Projections are across board for the entire District

The district would institute a carefully designed programme to meet the backlogs

Table 2.11: Projections for Teachers

| Year | Population of School going Age | Number of Teachers | Standard | Existing | Required |
|------|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 2025 | 43,137 | 1,068 | 1:35 | 1:40 | 164 |
| 2026 | 43,658 | 1,120 | 1:35 | 1:38 | 127 |
| 2027 | 44,400 | 1,148 | 1:35 | 1:37 | 120 |

| | | | | | |
|------|--------|-------|------|------|-----|
| 2028 | 45,231 | 1,182 | 1:35 | 1:36 | 110 |
| 2029 | 46,132 | 1,210 | 1:35 | 1:36 | 108 |

Source: KSDA DPCU, 2025

2.14.9: Health Projections

A healthy population is required to propel development of the country and as such the district's development efforts must put in place sustainable measures to address the health needs of the people. Currently, the critical health issues of the Kintampo South District have to do more with access rather than non-availability. However, based on the population dynamics, the available facilities and some assumptions health needs have been projected as depicted in the table below.

Assumptions

There would be planned delivery of all backlogs

Two doctors would be needed every year over the plan period

The number of nurses would also remain constant within the plan period

Distribution of health facilities would be done evenly to promote good accessibility by all population groups to such infrastructure

Table 2.12: Health Projections

| Required Facility | No. Existing | Standard | Number required | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 |
| | | | 91, 200 | 93, 322 | 95, 493 | 97, 715 |
| Hospitals | 3 | 1: 25,000-30,000 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Health Centres | 4 | 5,000-25,000 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Clinics | 1 | 5,000 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 23 |
| CHPS Compound | 29 | 0-5,000 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 38 |
| Maternity | 1 | 0-5,000 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 17 |
| Doctors | 5 | 1:10,000 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Nurse/Population ratio | 200 | 1:5,000 | 323 | 410 | 460 | 535 |

Source: Kintampo South DPCU, 2025

Table 2.13: Water Projections

| Water Facility | No. Existing | Standard | Number required (Backlog or surplus) | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|
| | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 |
| Hand-Dug Well with Hand Pumps | 55 | 1:150 | 798 | 823 | 847 | 877 |
| Boreholes fitted with Hand pumps | 402 | 1:300 | 376 | 399 | 409 | 429 |
| Small Town Water System | 3 | 1:5,000 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 13 |
| One stand pipe (one sprout) | 15 | 1:300 | 73 | 76 | 80 | 84 |
| One Stand pipe (two sprouts) | 28 | 1:600 | 38 | 40 | 42 | 45 |

Source: Kintampo South DPCU, 2025

2.14.10: Agricultural Projections

Agriculture is the major economic activity of the people of Kintampo South District. The cultivation of maize, rice, plantain, cocoa, cashew, mango, cassava, palm kernel and among others are of great importance to the people and the Assembly as it contributes to the Assembly's internally generated fund.

Assumptions

The registered District farmers population would remain constant within the plan period

Five extension officers would be needed every year within the planning period

Agriculture would continue to play a key role in the development of the district

Extensions services are provided only by the public extension system

Table 2.14: Projections for Agricultural Extension Agents

| Year | Current farmer pop. | Standard | Current ratio | Required AEAs | Current available AEAs | Surplus/ Backlog |
|------|---------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 2026 | 17,600 | 1:500 | 1:978 | 36 | 18 | (18) |
| 2027 | 19,900 | 1:500 | 1:1105 | 40 | 18 | (12) |
| 2028 | 22,200 | 1:500 | 1:1,233 | 45 | 18 | (26) |
| 2029 | 24,300 | 1:500 | 1:1,350 | 48 | 18 | (30) |

Source: Kintampo South DPCU, 2025

2.14.11: District Security Projections

Kintampo South District is a commercial enclave that attracts traders from various parts of the country on weekly basis. In the wake of these developments, District development planning must seek to address critical security concerns that would ensure the safety of the general public. Based on the projected population figures, staff strength of the police, available police post/stations and a number of assumptions projections have been made for District security and captured in the table below.

2.14.12: Security Infrastructure Needs

Assumptions

Police post/stations would be built based on total District population

They would be evenly spread to ensure prompt response to security needs

Table 2.15: District Security Projections

| Year | Total District Population | No. of existing police stations | Required Standard | No. Required | Backlog/Surplus |
|------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 2026 | 124,767 | 2 | 1:20,000 | 6 | (4) |
| 2027 | 127,636 | 2 | 1:20,000 | 6 | (4) |
| 2028 | 130,572 | 2 | 1:20,000 | 7 | (5) |
| 2029 | 133,575 | 2 | 1:20,000 | 7 | (5) |

Source: Kintampo South DPCU, 2025

2.14.15: Police Strength Needs

Assumptions

The UN standard of 1:500 is the basic ratio for the projections

Police forces would be evenly distributed among the various settlements within the district

10 Policemen would be posted to the district annually.

Table 2.16: District Police Strength Projections

| Year | Total District Population | No. of Policemen | Standard | Existing | Required | Backlog/Surplus |
|------|---------------------------|------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| 2025 | 121,962 | 57 | 1:500 | 1:2,140 | 244 | (187) |
| 2026 | 124,767 | 67 | 1:500 | 1:1,862 | 249 | (183) |
| 2027 | 127,636 | 77 | 1:500 | 1:1,657 | 255 | (178) |

| | | | | | | |
|------|---------|----|-------|---------|-----|-------|
| 2028 | 130,572 | 87 | 1:500 | 1:1,500 | 261 | (174) |
| 2029 | 133,575 | 97 | 1:500 | 1:1,377 | 267 | (170) |

Source: Kintampo South DPCU, 2025

2.14.16: Projections of Kintampo South District Assembly Finances

2.14.16.1: Revenue Projections

District administration is heavily dependent on resource availability. The Kintampo South District Assembly in planning interventions for the medium term, 2026-2029 must necessarily put in place measures to raise resources to meet the development programmes outlined in the plan. The DMTDP would be financed from a range of sources. Based on realistic assumptions and the anticipated expenditure levels of the Assembly, projections have been made for revenue items as contained in the table below. Revenue shortfalls and how gaps would be closed are dealt with in the indicative financial plan of the DMDTP.

Assumptions

Revenues would grow at an annual rate of 30%. This in turn would be due to;

Increase in general and agricultural productivity by an annual rate of 20%

Reviews in the regimes governing taxes in the district

Compilation of an up-to-date database on new revenue sources and ratable items

Increase in the staff strength and capacity of revenue collectors

Improved revenue monitoring and supervision

The District Assembly would perform well to benefit from DACF-RFG

There would be improvement in the releases of common fund and royalties

Valuation of properties in the district

Table 2.17: District Revenues (2026-2029)

| Revenue Head | Base Year 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Rates | 20, 264.00 | 20, 669.28 | 21,082.665 | 21,504.318 | 21,934.405 |
| Land and Royalties | 98,018.20 | 99,978.36 | 101,977.927 | 104,017.48 | 106,097.835 |
| Rent | 9, 695.00 | 9,888.9 | 10,086.68 | 10,288.411 | 10,494.18 |
| Licenses | 70,874.00 | 72,291.48 | 73, 737.31 | 75,212.056 | 76,716.29 |
| Fees | 115,806.00 | 118,122.12 | 120,484.56 | 122,894.25 | 125, 352.13 |
| Fines, Penalties& Forfeits | 18,141.00 | 18, 503.82 | 18,873.89 | 19,251.37 | 19,636.40 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,000.00 | 1020 | 1040 | 1061. | 1082.43 |
| Grants and Subventions | 7, 700, 424.77 | 7,854,433.27 | 8,011,521.93 | 8,171,752.37 | 8, 335, 187.42 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Grant Total | 7,929,005.97 | 8,177,907.23 | 8,358,804.962 | 8525981.305 | 8,696,501.09 |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|

Source: Kintampo South DPCU, 2025

2.14.16.2: Expenditures Projections

Revenues and expenditures are intricately related. It is only possible to spend after one has generated. However, prudent fiscal management, transparency, accountability and fiscal discipline are important factors in the expenditure management frame. The Kintampo South District Assembly must in this regard abide by the measures outlined in the Public Finance Management Act, 2016 (Act 921), Internal Audit Act, 2003 (Act 658) and the Public Procurement Amendment Act, 2016 (Act 914) in the disbursement and utilization of public resources. Besides these, District bye laws and regulations governing financial administration must be adhered to. Table 3.14 below depicts the anticipated expenditure patterns for the District Assembly using 2017 as a base year.

Assumptions

Compensation of Employees would increase by 15%

Goods and services and Assets would also increase by 11% and 13% respectively

Monitoring of interventions under the MTDP would be intensified

Distance between the District and the national capital is a major determinant of travel expenditures

Maintenance plans of the District would be implemented

Intensification of capital investments that would lead to development

Fiscal discipline in the management of District finances

Expenditure will be curtailed while efforts are made to pay outstanding debts

Table 2.17: District Expenditures (2018-2021)

| Expenditure Head | Base Year 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Compensation of Employees | 4,176,942 | 4,803,483.30 | 5,524,005.80 | 6,352,606.67 | 7,305,497.67 |
| Assets | 3,987,181.29 | 4,505,514.86 | 5,091,231.79 | 5,753,091.92 | 6,500,993.87 |
| Goods and Services | 24,321.44 | 26,996.80 | 29,966.45 | 33,262.76 | 36,921.66 |
| Grand Total | 8,188,444.73 | 9,335,994.96 | 10,645,204.05 | 12,138,961.35 | 13,843,413.20 |

Source: Kintampo South DPCU, 2025

CHAPTER THREE

KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.1: Introduction

In order for the district goals to be consistent and to determine harmony with the national goals, community needs and aspirations with identified development problems/issues from the review of performance and profiling from 2022 to 2025 were subjected to compatibility analysis with the Thematic Areas of the NMTDPF (2026-2029).

This chapter therefore presents the harmonization process of the community needs and aspirations with the review of Thematic Areas of the Development Framework; in order to determine their consistencies with the pillars of the national development policy documents. The harmonized District needs and problems have been prioritized and subjected to Sustainability and POCC Analysis.

3.2: Summary of Key Development Issues

Following the performance review of the DMTDP 2022-2025 and the district profiling, a number of development gaps/issues or challenges were identified. These development issues have been categories under the thematic areas.

3.3: Community Perspectives on Needs and Aspirations

The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) conducted community needs and aspirations as part of the preparation of the DMTDP, 2026-2029. This was done through public consultations due to the unavailability of Community Development Plan. The activity was to assess the current situation of each community in terms of development, what affects their work or limit them to achieve high productivity levels and what they expect the Assembly to do for them in the next planning period. Community members under the leadership of their respective Unit Committees, Assembly members were brought together in a community forum. This was done in twelve communities each from the various Area Councils namely: Amoma-Pamdu, Anyima, and Apesika. During the process, other key development actors such as Chiefs, Area Council Members and other Opinion Leaders were roped in.

As part of the process, the community members analysed the problems affecting their communities. The problem analysis were followed by the identification and assessment of community needs. These views collated from the communities form the basis of the current needs and aspirations of the district. Based on the prioritised needs, development interventions were proposed for their implementation. The collated and summaries of community needs and aspirations is shown in Annex A.

3.5 Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues

To ensure harmony, each community's needs and aspirations were scored against the key development gaps/problems/issues identified under the review of performances of the NMTDPF 2026-2029. Annex B shows the harmonization of Community Needs and Aspiration with the Identified Key Development Gaps from the Performance Review/Situational Analysis

3.6 Adopted Issues of NMTDPF 2026-2029 Linked to Harmonized Issues of NMTDPF 2022-2025

In order to have uniformity in the DMTDP, the identified harmonized issues were linked to the NMTDPF 2026-2029. This will facilitate the adaption of the issues of the NMTDPF 2026-2029 to address identified issues in the district. The table below presents the adopted issues of NMTDPF linked to the harmonized issues.

Table 3. 1: **Harmonized Development issues under MTNDPF (2026-2029)**

| Thematic Areas of MTNDPF, 2026-2029 | Adopted Issues under MTNDPF, 2026-2029 |
|--|---|
| Economic Development | Revenue under-performance due to leakages and loopholes |
| | Limited access to credit for MSMEs |
| | Poor marketing systems |
| | Lack of credit for agriculture |
| | High cost of production inputs |
| | Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields |
| | Weak extension services delivery |
| | Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products |
| | High post-harvest losses and waste especially of fruits and vegetables |
| | Poor tourism infrastructure and services |
| | Limited enforcement of regulations on retail trade |
| | Low volumes and values of non-traditional exports |
| | Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth |
| Social Development | Poor quality of education at all levels |
| | Geographical disparities in access to quality education at all levels |
| | Inadequate library facilities and services in communities, schools and at the district level |
| | High number of untrained teachers at basic school level |
| | Inadequate school infrastructure |
| | Inadequate teaching and learning materials at all levels |
| | Inadequate school furniture at all levels |
| | Poor learning outcomes at all levels of education |
| | High level of illiteracy |
| | Gaps in physical access to health infrastructure and services |
| | Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix |
| | Poor quality of healthcare services |
| | Limited supply of personal protective equipment |
| | Increasing morbidity, mortality, and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases |
| High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young Persons | |

| | |
|--|---|
| | Poor Attitude of Citizenry towards the Environmental sanitation |
| | Inadequate access to improved toilet facilities |
| | Poor quality of drinking water |
| | Inadequate and unsustainable maintenance of facilities |
| | Increasing Child Rights Violation |
| | High levels of unemployment |
| | Inadequate extension of electricity in the district |
| Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlements | High incidence of wildfire |
| | Encroachment, illegalities and forest fires in forest reserves and wildlife protected areas |
| | Weak enforcement of environmental regulations |
| | Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the district |
| | Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste |
| | Poor drainage systems |
| | Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services |
| | Rapid deterioration of roads |
| | High incidence of road accident |
| | Unreliable energy power supply |
| | High dependence on wood fuel |
| Governance, corruption and public Accountability | Relatively weak capacity of governance institutions |
| | Weak coordination of the development planning system |
| | Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers |
| | Ineffective sub-district structures |
| | Inadequate security personnel |
| | Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities |
| Emergency Planning and Response | Human induced events (sand winning, encroachment, etc) |
| | unapproved health emergency preparedness and response plans |
| | Lack of Emergency funds |
| | Inadequate infrastructure for emergency response |
| Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation | Inadequate financial resources |
| | Inadequate funds for monitoring and evaluation activities |
| | Delays in the release of approved funds |
| | Limited Internally Generated Funds (IGF) |
| | Non-functional sub district structures |
| | Non completion of implementation of Action Plans |
| | Limited valuation of residential and commercial properties |
| | Delay in the issuance of planning guidelines |
| Implementation of programs and projects outside approved plans | |

| | |
|--|---|
| | Inadequate leadership support for plan preparation and implementation |
| | GET funds projects are executed with no regard to the district |

Source: DPCU Construct, 2025

3.7 Prioritization of Development Issues

After identifying the development issues in the district for 2026-2029, the next stage involved setting priorities for the interventions earmarked for implementation through consensus organized at the stakeholders' workshop in the district. Priority setting is based on the principle of multiplier, widespread and linkage effects. These tools were applied on the following criteria for effective prioritization.

- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. *immunization of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc.*
- Significant multiplier effect on the economy e.g. *attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth, etc.*
- Impact relating to spatial location (environment) of investment and activities with the aim of either reducing or bridging the rural-urban disparities/gaps in relation to access to public goods and services or with respect to ecological zones in pursuance of growth and poverty reduction objectives.
- Promotion of cross-cutting issues *including HIV and AIDS, gender equality, environmental concerns, climate change, population, Green Economy and any other emerging sustainable development issues, etc*
- Severity and diversity of problems and intended benefits;

Prioritisation of issues under each Thematic Area, using the multiplier, impact of large proportion of the citizens and linkage effects on the set criteria is shown in Annex C. Below is the list of prioritized development issues

3.8 List of Prioritized Development Issues

- High rate of morbidity and mortality for malaria, HIV & AIDS
- Poor or lack of road access
- High rate of road accident
- Untimely release of funds
- Inadequate street lights
- Inadequate maintenance of water facilities

- Weak capacity for revenue mobilization
- Inadequate coverage of school feeding program
- Inadequate health facilities
- Inadequate access to potable water
- Inadequate number of toilet facilities
- Chocked refuse dumps
- High rate of unemployment among the youth
- Lack and deteriorated area councils
- Inadequate vehicle for monitoring and evaluation activities
- Untimely release of approved funds
- Low level of Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- Implementation of programs and projects outside approved plans
- Weak nature of sub-district structures
- Inadequate accommodation for District Assembly staff
- Lack of electricity in New Sites
- High number of untrained teachers
- Low level of agricultural productivity
- High incidence of pests and diseases
- Inadequate credit facilities for MSMEs
- Low rate of tourism development
- High rate of infant and maternal mortality
- Inadequate health personnel
- Inadequate coverage of social intervention programs
- High incidence of child labour
- Unapproved health emergency preparedness and response plans
- Low level involvement of traditional authorities
- High incidence of bush fire
- Inadequate telecommunication network
- Inadequate drugs for CHPs compounds
- High prevalence of HIV/AIDS among youth
- Inadequate market facilities
- Inadequate incentive to support farmers
- Poor and inadequate educational infrastructure
- Poor performance rate at BECE
- Lack of sporting facilities
- Lack of accommodation for health personnel's
- Poor regulation of land use
- Lack of library and ICT facilities
- Inadequate drainage systems

- Lack of community/ social centers
- Poor functioning of district sub-structure
- Inadequate security facilities
- High rate of criminal activities
- Chieftaincy disputes
- Lack of infrastructure for emergency response
- Lack of Emergency funds
- Incidence of human induced events (sand winning, encroachment, etc)
- Untimely issuance of planning guidelines
- Inadequate leadership support for plan preparation and implementation

3.9 Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC Analysis)

The development priority issues were analysed based on the District's Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC). The detailed of the application of POCC analysis on the development priority issues in Kintampo South District is shown in Annex D.

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.1: Introduction

In framing and adopting the development focus, goals, objectives and strategies and the development framework for the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan, population projection has been used as the basis for infrastructure requirement forecasts. This has been done to help formulate priorities, major policies and project interventions in terms of economic, social, environmental and spatial development since the Assembly cannot tackle all its development problems within the plan period.

The development focus, goal, objectives and strategies therefore constitute the prioritized vision and aspirations of the people of Kintampo South District and define the District Development Plan for 2026-2029. This chapter therefore records the district development focus, goal, development projections for 2026-2029, adopted policy objectives and strategies from the NMTDPF 2026-2029.

4.2: District Development Focus

A development focus is an aggregation of a set of identified goals and objectives as an entity and indicates the areas the district will direct development emphasis. It represents the issues to be tackled for development and it is multi-sector in nature. It is derived by grouping operational/technical goals on the basis of purpose and supportiveness as the main focus for the future. The District Development Focus for (2026-2029) plan period is derived from the National Development Focus. These are;

Creating wealth by transforming the economy to achieve growth and accelerated poverty reduction and protection of the vulnerable and the excluded within a sensitive transparent and responsible District administrative set-up.

Ensuring that all people in the District, irrespective of their socioeconomic status or where they reside have access to basic social services such as health care, quality education, potable drinking water, decent housing, security from crime and violence and ability to participate in decisions that affect their own lives.

4.3: District Development Goal, Objectives and Strategies

In order to improve the general well-being of the people of Kintampo South District, the following goals, objectives and strategies have been set as represented in the table below;

TABLE 4. 2 MATRIX ON DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

| Prioritized Issues | Goals | Objectives | Aligned National Objective | Strategies | Development Programme |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| Dimension/Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | |
| Poor internal revenue mobilization | To strengthen the District Assembly's fiscal capacity and improve the mobilization and management of revenue and expenditure. | Improved fiscal performance and sustainability by 2029 | Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability | Strengthen revenue institutions and administration to eliminate revenue leakages and diversify revenue sources | Revenue mobilization and expenditure management improvement |
| Promotion of agri-businesses and credit support facilitation for expansion | To Ensure sustainable improvement and expansion of production infrastructure and services for accelerated development | Enhance access to affordable finance for local businesses by 2029 | Boost credit access for local traders | Enhance financial literacy & business support | Private sector performance improvement |
| | | Improve market access and linkages for local producers and MSMEs by 2029 | Enhance price transparency & reduce exploitation | Facilitate the establishment of digital price tracking & real-time market data system | Market infrastructure improvement |
| | | Stimulate growth and competitiveness of local industries by 2029 | Streamline cross-border trade processes to reduce delays and costs. | Promote market access for agro commodities and address bottlenecks along the supply chain | Agricultural productivity enhancement |
| | | Promote private investment in agro-processing and value addition by 2029 | Enhance business enabling environment | Implement business regulatory reforms to improve the business enabling environment | Private sector performance improvement |
| | | Develop the tourism industry for economic development | Diversify and expand the tourism industry | Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence | Tourism development |
| | | Improve production Efficiency and yield of selected crops by 30% | Create an enabling agribusiness environment | Develop market support services for horticulture, food (including grains), and industrial crops. | Agricultural productivity enhancement |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| Enhance adequate investments in the agricultural sector | | Reduce post-harvest losses in crop production | Improve post-harvest management | Enhance post-harvest infrastructure and management protocols on storage, transportation, processing, packaging, and distribution of agricultural produce at all levels. | |
| Prioritized Issues | Goals | Objectives | Aligned National Objective | Strategies | Development Programme |
| Dimension/Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | |
| Poor quality of education at all levels High number of untrained teachers at basic level Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and People with special needs at all levels | To ensure the development of human capital through increased in access to quality education | Enhance access to quality education and lifelong learning opportunities to empower individuals and communities by 2029 | Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs. Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of STEM in basic and secondary education Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels | Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels | Educational environment and access improvement |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| Poor linkage between management processes and school operations | | | Enhance quality of teaching and learning Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials | Strengthen school management systems | |
| Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/ Health and Health Services | | | | | |
| Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare Poor quality of healthcare services Increase cost of healthcare delivery | To ensure the development of human capital through increased in access to quality health care | Improve access to healthcare and promote overall quality of life by 2029 | Accelerate implementation of community-based health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare Expand and equip health facilities Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of healthcare services | Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | Health care delivery |
| High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons | | Improve access to healthcare and promote overall quality of life by 2029 | Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HCT) programs Intensify education to reduce stigmatization Intensify behavioral change strategies, especially for high- | Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STI and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups | PLWHIV/AIDS and other STIs health improvement |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|----------------------------------|
| | | | risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB | | |
| Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Waste and Environmental Sanitation | | | | | |
| Increasing demand for household water supply Poor planning for water at MMDAs Inadequate maintenance of facilities | To promote access to good quality water facilities and services for accelerated development | To increase access to potable water by 50% by 2029 | 1. Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems 2. Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans | Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all | Potable water supply improvement |
| High prevalence of open defecation Poor sanitation and waste management | Increased access to sanitation and hygiene facilities | To increase access to sanitation by 51% by 2029 | 1. Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign 2. Provide public education on solid waste management Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation | Enhance access to improve and reliable environmental sanitation services | Sanitation improvement |
| Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/ Poverty and Inequality | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| High incidence of poverty Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth | To promote the welfare of the vulnerable and excluded and bridge the gap between the rich and poor in the society | Reducing Poverty and Inequality | Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio- economic groups, including PWDs Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life | Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions | Support for the vulnerable and marginalized people |
| Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/ Child and Family Welfare | | | | | |
| Low awareness of child protection laws and policies Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children | To improve the awareness of child protection laws and achieve 100% implementation by the end of 2029 | Ensure the Safety, Well-being and development of Children | Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant Increase awareness of child protection | Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system | Child protection |
| Dimension/Thematic Area: Social/Gender Equality | | | | | |
| Gender disparity in access to economic opportunities | To reduce gender inequality by end of 2029 | Promote Gender Equality and empower Women and Girls | Ensure at least 50% of MASLOC funds allocated to female applicants Improve access to education, health and | Promote economic empowerment of women | Support for the vulnerable and marginalized people |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | | skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable persons including head porters | | |
| Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Social Protection | | | | | |
| Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programme for vulnerable groups Lack of sustainable funding | To improve the inclusion of PWDs in the Socio-economic affairs of the district by end of 2029 | Reduce vulnerability, poverty and promote well-being among Households | Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expend their coverage to include all vulnerable groups. | Strengthen social protection, especially for children's women, persons with disability and the elderly | Livelihood improvement |
| Dimension/Thematic Area: Social/ Disability and Development | | | | | |
| High unemployment rate among PWDs | To increase support for the disabled by the end of 2029 | Reduce vulnerability, poverty and promote well-being among Households | Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursement to PWDs Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital | Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development | Employable skills development and job creation |
| Dimension/Thematic Area: Social/Youth Development | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Youth unemployment and under-employment among rural and urban youth. | Reduce high youth unemployment rate by the end of 2029 | To create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors in the district | Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates. Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture | Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development | Employable skills development and job creation |
| Prioritized Issues | Goals | Objectives | Aligned National Objective | Strategies | Development Programme |
| Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlements/Environmental Pollution | | | | | |
| Improper disposal of solid waste Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants | To be able to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by the end of 2029 | To reverse forest and land degradation in the district by 2029 | Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies | Reduce environmental Pollution | Sanitation improvement |
| Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlements/Deforestation, Desertification and soil erosion | | | | | |
| High incidence of wildfires Inappropriate farming practices | To be able to reduce impact of climate change on the natural ecology/environment | To reverse forest and land degradation in the district by 2029 | Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation strategy and restore degraded | Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion | Natural resource improvement |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| | and also conserve the biodiversity | | <p>areas within and outside forest reserves</p> <p>Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management policy and local bye-laws on wildlife</p> <p>Develop efficient energy technologies</p> | | |
| Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlements/ Climate Variability and Change | | | | | |
| <p>Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change</p> <p>Low institutional capacity to adapt climate change and undertake mitigation actions</p> <p>Vulnerability to climate change</p> | <p>To be able to reduce climate induced impacts on the environment and livelihoods by 2029</p> | <p>To reduce the incidence of bushfire and land degradation by 39%</p> | <p>Implement Ghana's commitments under Paris Climate Agreement</p> <p>Collaborate with international partners to have more access to the Green Climate Fund (\$30 billion Global Fund) for climate change purposes.</p> <p>Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge.</p> | <p>Enhance Climate change Resilience</p> | <p>Natural resource improvement</p> |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| | | | Improve and harmonize agricultural research, including application of climate models. | | |
| Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlements/Disaster Management | | | | | |
| Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response | To be able to reduce climate induced impacts on the environment and livelihoods | To reduce the incidence of bushfire and land degradation by 39% | Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction. Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters. Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively | Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation | Policy formulation and coordination enhancement |
| Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlements/ Transport Infrastructure (Roads) | | | | | |
| Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Poor transportation management, particularly in Urban areas | To improve condition of road reshaping /rehabilitation/surfacing by the end of 2029 | To increase road access in the district by 25% by 2029 | Expand and maintain the national road network. Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district | Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | Road network improvement |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| Rapid deterioration of roads | | | capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts | | |
| Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlements/Human Settlement and Housing | | | | | |
| Weak enforcement of Planning and building regulation growing housing deficit | To enhance settlement Management by preparing structural layouts by the end of 2029 | To strengthen the development planning system | Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Act 2016(Act 925) Accelerate the implementation of the national housing policy | Provide adequate, safe secure quality and affordable housing | Policy formulation and coordination enhancement |
| Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlement | | | | | |
| Congestion and Over-crowding in urban areas rapid urbanization, resulting in urban sprawl | To improve Urban infrastructure delivery by 70% by the end of 2029 | Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable basic services | Support District Assemblies to plan towards infrastructure provision. Create awareness on greening of human settlements. Mainstream security and disaster prevention into urban planning and | Promote resilient urban development | Policy formulation and coordination enhancement |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| | | | management systems | | |
| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | |
| Prioritized Issues | Goals | Objectives | Aligned National Objective | Strategies | Development Programme |
| Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development | | | | | |
| Weak implementation of administrative decentralization Ineffective sub-district structures Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels | To improve citizen participation in local governance by the end of 2029 | To increase citizen participation in the development project implementation | Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development dialogue | Deepen political and administrative decentralization Improved decentralization Planning | Governance and citizen participation enhancement |
| Limited public and community ownership Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking | To enhance transparency, accountability and good governance by the end of 2029 | To increase citizen participation in the development project implementation | Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the | Deepen transparency and public accountability | Governance and citizen participation enhancement |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| | | | <p>management of public funds</p> <p>Expand opportunities and structures for public and community ownership of information</p> <p>Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels</p> | | |
| Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development/Public Policy Management | | | | | |
| <p>Weak coordination of the development planning system</p> <p>Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans</p> | <p>To enhance transparency, accountability and good governance by the end of 2029</p> | <p>To increase citizen participation in the development project implementation</p> | <p>Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertake policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modeling and forecasting</p> <p>Strengthen the relationship between the national development planning system and budgeting processes</p> | <p>Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination</p> | <p>Plan preparation and implementation enhancement</p> |

| Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development / Corruption and Economic Crimes | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry Low transparency and accountability of public institutions | To enhance transparency, accountability and good governance by the end of 2029 | To increase citizen participation in the development project implementation | Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change. Ensure continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP). Undertake comprehensive institutional and legislative reforms | Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes | Governance and citizen participation enhancement |

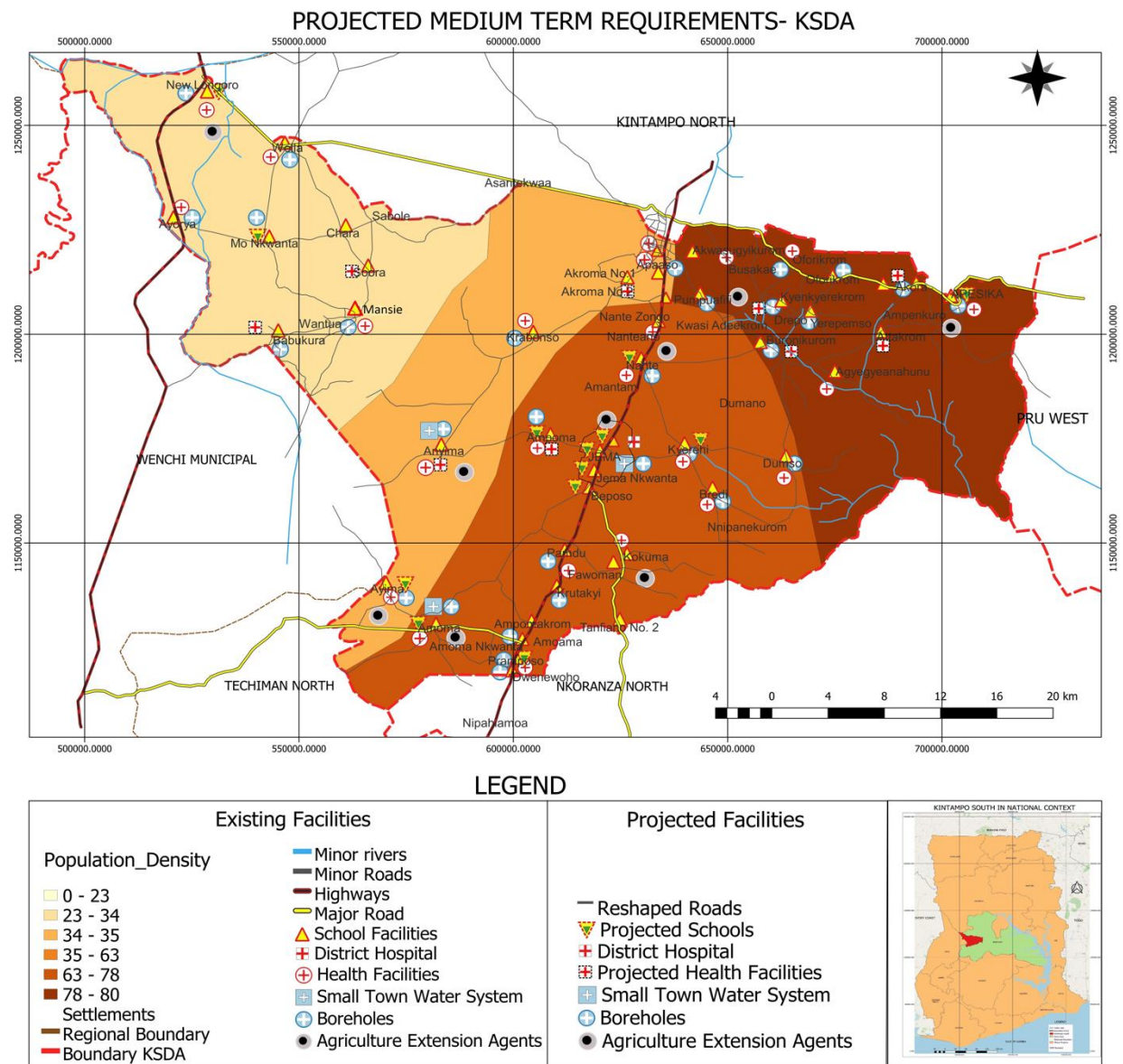
Source: DPCU construct, 2025

2.14.17 Projected Development Requirements for 2026-2029

For prudent and efficient allocation of resources, the development requirements for the district are projected over the plan period 2026-2029. The current population of the district is projected taking into consideration needs and aspirations of the people and other social characteristics to determine future development requirements of the district. Specific sectors of the district such as Education, Health, Agriculture, Water and sanitation for the plan period revealed the need for the provision and equitable distribution of more basic services and facilities.

Enhancing access to facilities and services is imperative in achieving the overall district goal. The development projections have been indicated on a map (Figure 3.1), showing the additional Basic service needs for the plan period 2026-2029.

Figure 4.1: Projected Medium-Term Requirements for 2026-2029

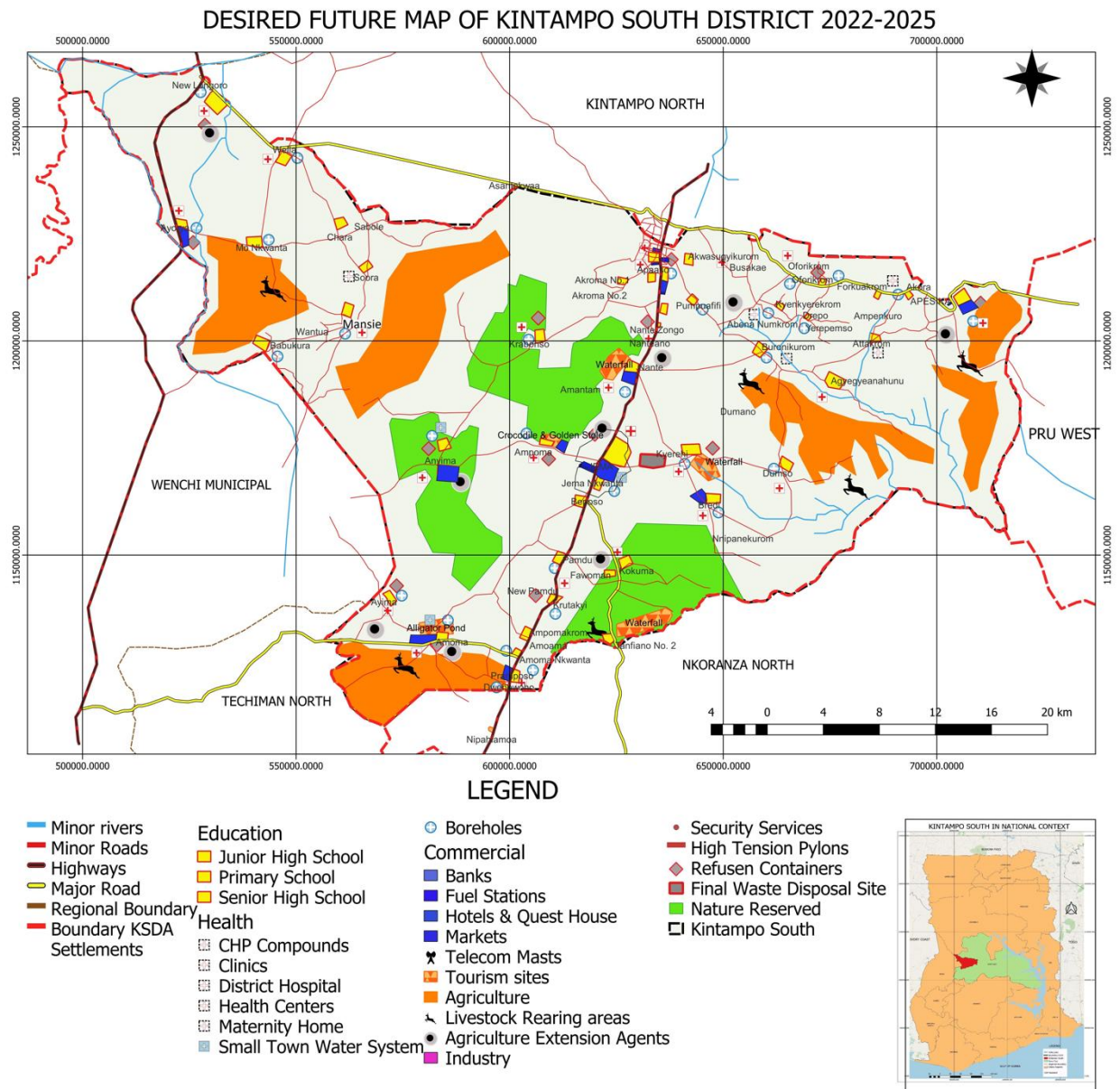


Source: DPCU-KSDA, 2022

2.14.18 Desired future of Kintampo South District for 2026-2029

Programs and projects for the plan period 2022-2025 are executed in order to address important developmental issues and to achieve a sustainable spatial development based on the development focus of the District. The broad development programs, many of which are physical and non-physical reflect on the desired future or aspirations of the District. These broad physical programs and projects have been transformed into a map as shown below.

Figure 4.2: Desired Future Map of Kintampo South for 2026-2029



Source: DPCU-KSDA, 2025

CHAPTER FIVE COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.1: Introduction

Chapter five deals with the identification of development programmes and sub-programmes of the Kintampo South District that will help achieve the desired end of the District. The main aim of the District is to improve the overall standard of living of the people in the District through increasing employment opportunities, increasing access to basic social, economic and technical infrastructures and steady reduction of general level of poverty.

Since the successful implementation of the listed programmes and projects depends on availability of resources, their efficient mobilization as well as their rational use, this section covers the identifiable sources of resources both internal and external. The chapter therefore centre on list of programmes to be implemented under the various thematic areas, the logical framework, sustainability test, implementation schedule of the programme of action and financial plan for the MTNDPF (2026-2029). However, the District is currently implementing Programme Based Budgeting (PBB) which is in line with the national planning and budgeting guidelines.

5.2 Assumptions and methodologies used for costing

5.2.1 Assumptions used for Costing

In costing the projects and programmes earmarked for implementation within the plan period, the assumptions below are put in place to guide implementation of the plan. The assumptions put in place are as follows;

1. Government will continue to provide needed funds timely
2. The district's Internally Generated Funds (IGF) will be increased by 50%
3. The district will continue to receive support from donor Agencies
4. That inflation rate will be stable

5.2.2 Methodologies used for costing

The cost of projects and programmes were determined based on the estimates of Public Procurement Authority. The district also conducted series of market surveys to ascertain the actual prices on the

market for some commodities. Consultancy and other services costs were determined jointly by some selected consultants and other service providers.

5.3 Broad District Development Programmes for 2026-2029

Programmes are a set of projects intended to realize a particular goal, whilst projects are a set of inter related activities intended to achieve a particular objective(s). The table below presents the programme matrix of the District.

5.4 District Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes linked to Budget Base Programmes of the MTEF

Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Thematic Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

Table 4. 1: District Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes linked to Budget Base Programmes of the MTEF

| District Development Goals | District Development Objectives | Formulated District Development Programmes (2026-2029) | Formulated District Sub-Programmes (2026-2029) | Programme (PBB) | Sub-Programme (PBB) |
|---|--|---|--|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Improve district local economic development | To increase fiscal revenue mobilization by 50% by 2029 | Revenue mobilization and expenditure management Improvement | Revenue mobilization | Economic Development | Finance and Revenue Mobilization |
| | To improve public expenditure management by 2029 | | Expenditure management | | |
| | To increase the skilled industrial personnel by 40% by 2029 | Livelihood improvement | Skills development | Economic Development | Trade, Industry and Tourism Services |
| | To reduce poverty among the rural and per-urban by 25% | | Poverty reduction | | |
| | To increase MSMEs access to credit by 50% | Private sector performance improvement | Increasing credit access | Economic Development | Trade, Industry and Tourism Services |
| | To register 65% of private businesses in the district | | Private businesses formalization | | |
| | To promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage | Tourism development | Tourism infrastructural development | Economic Development | Trade, Industry and Tourism Services |
| Improve agricultural productivity | To increase indigent access to effective domestic market by 50% | Market infrastructure improvement | Market infrastructure provision | Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management |
| | To increase the annual production level of cash crops by 50% | Agricultural productivity enhancement | Increasing productivity | Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | To increase the production of poultry and livestock in the district by 45% | | | | |
| | To improve Agriculture Financing in the district by 55% | | Financing Agriculture | | |
| | To increase youth in Agriculture in the district by 70% | | | | |
| Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | |
| Goal: Create Opportunities for all | | | | | |
| Improve quality education at the district level | To strengthen school management system in the district | Educational environment improvement | School management system | Social Service Delivery | Education, Youth, Sports and Library Services |
| | To reduce the number of untrained teachers to 10% in the district by 2029 | | Staff improvement | | |
| | To improve the pass rate for BECE to 82% and WASSCE to 85% | | Performance enhancement | | |
| | To increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels | | Inclusive education | | |
| | | | Infrastructural enhancement | | |
| Improve quality health care services | To reduce infant and maternal mortality rate to 0.0/100,000lb in the district by 2029 | Infant and maternal health improvement | Infant health improvement | Social Service Delivery | Health Service Delivery |
| | | | Maternal health improvement | | |
| | To bridge the equity gaps in access to health care | Access to quality healthcare enhancement | Health Personnel management | Social Service Delivery | Health Service Delivery |
| | | | Infrastructure development | | |
| To ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially | Health care delivery enhancement | | Social Service Delivery | Health Service Delivery | |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| | among the vulnerable groups | | | | |
| Ensure equitable access to opportunities | To create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors in the district | Employable skills development and job creation | Skills and training Job creation | Social Service Delivery | |
| | To develop targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups | Support for the vulnerable and marginalized people | | Social Service Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development |
| | To Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation | Child Protection | | Social Service Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development |
| | To Provide adequate and disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools | Sports improvement | | Social Service Delivery | Public Works, Rural Housing, Roads and Water Management |
| Improve water and sanitation | To increase access to potable water by 50% by 2029 | Potable water supply improvement | | Social Service Delivery | Public Works, Rural Housing, Roads and Water Management |
| | To reduce water borne diseases by 35% by 2029 | | | | |
| | To increase access to sanitation by 51% by 2029 | Sanitation improvement | Infrastructural improvement | Social Service Delivery | Public Works, Rural Housing, Roads and Water Management |
| | To reduce airborne disease by 30% by 2029 | | Education enhancement | | |
| Thematic Area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | | | | | |
| Thematic Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | | | | | |
| Protect the natural environment | To reverse forest and land degradation in the district by 2029 | Natural resource improvement | | Environmental Management | Natural Resource Conservation |
| | To reduce the incidence of bushfire by 39% | | | | |
| Improve infrastructure for human settlement | To increase road access in the district by 25% by 2029 | Road network improvement | | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Public Works, Rural Housing, Roads and Water Management |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| | To reduce the incidence of road accident by 50% by 2029 | | | | |
| | To increase access to telecommunication networks by 50% by 2029 | Telecommunication networks improvement | | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Public Works, Rural Housing, Roads and Water Management |
| | To expand access to electricity power generation capacity | Utility services expansion | | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Public Works, Rural Housing, Roads and Water Management |
| | To increase peoples' access to gas fuel by 20% | | | | |
| Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | | | | | |
| Thematic Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society | | | | | |
| Create a firm, decentralized and nonviolent society | To ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes | District and sub-structure improvement | | Management Administration and | General Administration |
| | To promote and improve the efficiency of performance in the public and civil service | | | | |
| | To improve internal security for protection of life and property | Security enhancement | | Management Administration and | General Administration |
| | To strengthen the development planning system | Policy formulation and coordination enhancement | | Management Administration and | Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation |
| | To improve on monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development plan | | | | |
| | To increase citizen participation in the development project implementation | Governance and citizen participation enhancement | | Management Administration and | Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation |
| Thematic Area: EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE | | | | | |
| Thematic Goal: Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana's development planning agenda at all levels to respond to potential internal and external threats | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Integrate emergency planning and preparedness into district development plans | To ensure proper planning for disaster prevention in the district | Disaster prevention and management | | Environmental Management | Disaster Prevention and Management |
| | To build response capacity to detect, prevent and contain possible outbreaks | Anthropogenic threats management | | Environmental Management | Disaster Prevention and Management |
| | To establish a holistic contingency plan to manage anthropogenic threats | | | Environmental Management | Disaster Prevention and Management |
| Thematic Area: IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION | | | | | |
| Goal: Improve delivery of development outcomes at all levels | | | | | |
| Enhance the delivery of development outcomes at the district level | To strengthen plan preparation process and implementation of policies | Plan preparation and implementation enhancement | | Management and Administration | Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation |
| | To strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems at the district | Monitoring and evaluation systems improvement | | Management and Administration | Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation |

5.5: Composite Programme of Action (PoA) (2026-2029)

Table 5. 2: Composite Programme of Action (PoA) (2026-2029)

| Development Programme | Time Frame (2026-2029) | | | | Cost | | | Programme status | | Implementing Institutions/Department | |
|---|------------------------|------|------|------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GoG (GHC) | IGF (GHC) | Others (GHC) | New | On-going | Lead | Collaborating |
| Revenue mobilization and expenditure management improvement | X | X | X | X | 321,000.00 | 155,000.00 | 85,000.00 | | ✓ | Finance Dept. | DA, Revenue Collectors, Rate payers, Dept. of Spatial Planning |
| | X | X | X | X | 180,000.00 | 120,000.00 | 150,000.00 | | ✓ | Finance Dept. | DA, Revenue Collectors, Rate payers, Dept. of Spatial Planning |
| Livelihood improvement | X | X | X | X | 410,000 | 30,000 | 150,000.00 | ✓ | | BAC | DA/REP |
| | X | X | X | X | 170,000 | 18,000 | 484,000.000 | ✓ | | BAC | DA/REP |
| Private sector performance improvement | X | X | X | X | 274,000 | 34,000 | 160,000.00 | ✓ | | BAC | DA/REP, KRB, BACCSOD |
| | X | X | X | X | 120,000 | 5,000 | 40,000.00 | ✓ | | BAC | DA/REP, KRB, BACCSOD |
| Tourism development | X | X | X | X | 200,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 128,000.00 | ✓ | | DA | PS/Ghana Tourism Authority |
| Market infrastructure improvement | X | X | X | X | 4,600,000.00 | 84,000 | 155,000.00 | | ✓ | Works Dept | DA, PS/TAs/Traders |
| Agricultural productivity enhancement | X | X | X | X | 330,000.00 | 140,000.00 | 180,000.00 | | ✓ | Dept. of Agric | DA/DPs/MOFA/NGOs/Livestock Farmers FBOs |
| | X | X | X | X | 82,000 | 50,000 | 250,000.00 | | ✓ | Dept. of Agric | DA/DPs/MOFA/NGOs/Livestock Farmers FBOs |
| | X | X | X | X | 40,000 | 5,000 | 200,000.00 | ✓ | | Dept. of Agric | DA/DPs/MOFA/NGOs/Livestock Farmers FBOs |
| Educational environment improvement | X | X | X | X | 85,000 | 46,000.00 | 16,000 | | ✓ | District Directorate of Education | DA, NGOs, GES, MoE |
| | X | X | X | X | 29,000.00 | 40,000.00 | 15,000 | | ✓ | District Directorate of Education | DA, NGOs, GES, MoE |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---------------|-----------|------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | X | X | X | X | 104,864.00 | 50,000.00 | 43,000 | | ✓ | District Directorate of Education | DA, NGOs, GES, MoE |
| Educational access improvement | X | X | X | X | 1,800,000.00 | 80,000 | 500,000 | | ✓ | Works Dept. | DA, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| | X | X | X | X | 13,652,500.00 | 145,000 | 5,485,000 | | ✓ | Works Dept. | DA, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Infant and maternal health improvement | X | X | X | X | 56,000.00 | 25,000 | 205,000 | | ✓ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| | X | X | X | X | 10,800.00 | 51,000 | 120,000 | | ✓ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Health care delivery enhancement | X | X | X | X | 98,000.00 | 25,000 | 108,000 | | ✓ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| | X | X | X | X | 15,327,573.00 | 458,000 | 550,000 | | ✓ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| PLWHIV/AIDS and other STIs health improvement | X | X | X | X | 295,000.00 | 40,000 | 83,000 | | ✓ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Employable skills development and job creation | X | X | X | X | 522,000 | 107,000 | 63,500.00 | ✓ | | BAC | DA/REP |
| | X | X | X | X | 1,655,000 | 84,000 | 134,000.00 | ✓ | | BAC | DA/REP |
| Support for the vulnerable and marginalized people | X | X | X | X | 520,000.00 | 95,000 | 2,365,000 | | ✓ | CDSW | BAC, DA/REP |
| Child Protection | X | X | X | X | 156,000.00 | 45,000 | 225,000 | | ✓ | CDSW | DA, GPS, NGOs, GES, GHS |
| Sports improvement | X | X | X | X | 324,000 | 94,000 | 120,000 | | ✓ | DWD | MoRH/GHA/PS/DA |
| Potable water supply improvement | X | X | X | X | 1,295,500.00 | 123,000 | 89,000 | | ✓ | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| | X | X | X | X | 110,000 | 52,000 | 85,000 | | ✓ | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Sanitation improvement | X | X | X | X | 73,700.00 | 44,000 | 85,000 | | ✓ | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| | X | X | X | X | 10,700.00 | 10,000 | 20,000 | | ✓ | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Natural resource improvement | X | X | X | X | 122,000 | 83,000 | 2,145,000 | | ✓ | NADMO | DA, Forestry Dept, |
| | X | X | X | X | 194,000 | 72,000 | 54,000 | | ✓ | NADMO | DA, Forestry Dept, |
| Road network improvement | X | X | X | X | 2,329,600.00 | 78,000 | 243,000 | | ✓ | DWD | MoRH/GHA/PS/DA, DFR |
| | X | X | X | X | 234,000 | 62,000 | 127,000 | | ✓ | DWD | MoRH/GHA/PS/DA, DFR |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|------------|-----------|------------|--|---|-------|------------------------------|
| Telecommunication networks improvement | X | X | X | X | 205,000 | 54,000 | 74,000 | | √ | DWD | MoC/ DA |
| Utility services expansion | X | X | X | X | 292,000.00 | 167,000 | 98,000 | | √ | DWD | MoE,VRA/ DA |
| | X | X | X | X | 220,000 | 98,000 | 140,000 | | √ | DWD | MoE,VRA/ DA |
| District and sub-structure improvement | X | X | X | X | 983,248.00 | 76,000 | 282,640.00 | | √ | DPCU | DA Heads of Dept. CSOs |
| District and sub-structure improvement | X | X | X | X | 153,000 | 97,000 | 110,000 | | √ | DPCU | DA Heads of Dept. CSOs |
| Security enhancement | X | X | X | X | 213,000 | 78,000 | 100,000 | | √ | GPS | DA, FS, GAS |
| Policy formulation and coordination enhancement | X | X | X | X | 289,000.00 | 107,000 | 150,000 | | √ | DPCU | DA Heads of Dept. CSOs |
| | X | X | X | X | 430,000 | 102,000 | 95,000 | | √ | DPCU | DA Heads of Dept. CSOs |
| Governance and citizen participation enhancement | X | X | X | X | 182,500.00 | 108,000 | 100,000 | | √ | DPCU | DA Heads of Dept. CSOs |
| Disaster prevention and management | X | X | X | X | 286,500.00 | 55,000.00 | 95,000 | | √ | DPCU | DA Heads of Dept. CSOs |
| Anthropogenic threats management | X | X | X | X | 140,000 | 43,000 | 56,000 | | √ | NADMO | DA, Forestry Dept, |
| | X | X | X | X | 200,000 | 78,000 | 120,000 | | √ | NADMO | DA, Forestry Dept, |
| Plan preparation and implementation enhancement | X | X | X | X | 281,000.00 | 105,000 | 100,000 | | √ | DPCU | DA Heads of Dept. CSOs |
| Monitoring and evaluation systems improvement | X | X | X | X | 280,000 | 135,000 | 102,000 | | √ | DPCU | DA Heads of Dept. CSOs |

Source: KSDA DPCU, 2025

5.5: Preparation of Indicative Financial Plan for DMTDP 2026-2029

Indicative Financial Plan deals with the strategies the District intends to adopt to mobilize financial resources both internally and externally to implement DMTDP. Hence, this segment consists of the total cost of the DMTDP 2026-2029 and the estimated revenues that would be accrued for the financing of the plan. The estimated cost has been made to cover all mitigation measures that would be adopted to ensure sustainability.

5.6: Estimated Cost of DMTDP 2026-2029

The estimated cost of the entire DMTDP 2026-2029 is **Three Hundred and Sixty-One Million, Thirty-One Thousand, Two Hundred and Thirty-four Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 361,031,234)**. and it is expected to be financed from two major sources. Out of the total cost, GH¢3,602,000 (0.9%) will be financed from the Internally Generated Funds (IGF) whilst the remaining GH¢357,429,234 (99.0%) will be financed from external sources which includes DACF, DACF-RFG and Others. Detail of the costing of the DMTDP 2026-2029 is presented Table 5.3.

Table 5. 3: Programme Financing (2026-2029)

| Development Programme | Programme Cost (A) | Expected Revenue and Source of Funding | | | | | Total (B) | Gap (C)=(B-A) |
|---|--------------------|--|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | GOG | IGF | DACF | DACF-RFG | DPs | | |
| Revenue mobilization and expenditure management improvement | 423,000.00 | 75,000 | 40,000.00 | 55,000.00 | 13,000 | 193,000.00 | 376,000 | -47,000.00 |
| Livelihood improvement | 502,400.00 | 208,000 | 30,000.00 | 40,000.00 | 43,000 | 150,000.00 | 471,000.00 | -31,400.00 |
| Private sector performance improvement | 948,000.00 | 534,000 | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 23,000 | 150,000.00 | 907,000.00 | -41,000.00 |
| Market infrastructure improvement | 8,224,000.00 | 45,000 | 32,000 | 6,530,000 | 543,000 | 120,000.00 | 7,270,000 | -954,000.00 |
| Agricultural productivity enhancement | 2,234,000 | 453,000 | 102,000.00 | 410,000.00 | 10,000 | 235,400.00 | 1,210,400 | -1,023,600 |
| Tourism development | 828,000.00 | 453,000 | 54,000.00 | 66,000.00 | 100,000 | 40,000.00 | 713,000 | -115,000.00 |
| Educational environment improvement | 10,866,000.00 | 123,000 | 160,000.00 | 4,435,000 | 3,786,000 | 1,432,000 | 9,936,000.00 | -930,000.00 |
| Educational access improvement | 40,150,656.00 | 2,875,000 | 1,230,000 | 15,876,000 | 10,987,000 | 8,000,000.00 | 38,968,000 | -1,182,656 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|------------|------------|----------------|-----------|------------------|---------------|------------|
| Infant and maternal health improvement | 242,000.00 | 54,000 | 100,000.00 | 10,000.00 | - | 10,000.00 | 174,000.00 | -68,000.00 |
| Health care delivery enhancement | 22,541,088.00 | 4,765,000 | 270,000.00 | 8,546,000 | 6,876,234 | 1,345,000,000.00 | 21,802,234.00 | -738,854 |
| PLWHIV/AIDS and other STIs health improvement | 320,000.00 | 75,000 | 10,000.00 | 123,000,000.00 | - | 54,000.00 | 262,000 | -58,000.00 |
| Employable skills development and job creation | 5,430,000.00 | 2,524,000 | 40,000.00 | 1,220,000.00 | - | 180,000.00 | 3,694,000 | -1,736,000 |
| Support for the vulnerable and marginalized people | 4,145,200.00 | 1,053,000 | 30,000.00 | 2,123,000 | - | 170,000.00 | 3,376,000 | -2,961,480 |
| Potable water supply improvement | 3,636,000.00 | 543,000 | 100,000.00 | 1,213,000.00 | 876,000 | 536,000.00 | 3,268,000 | -368,000 |
| Sanitation improvement | 2,544,800.00 | 85,000 | 350,000.00 | 1,340,000.00 | - | 70,000.00 | 1,845,000 | -699,800 |
| Child protection | 589,000.00 | 435,000 | 27,000.00 | 52,000.00 | - | 420,000 | 556,000 | -33,000.00 |
| Road network improvement | 2,318,400.00 | 1,230,000 | 30,000.00 | 900,000.00 | - | 20,000.00 | 2,180,000 | -138,400 |
| Utility services expansion | 1,168,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 23,000 | 900,000.00 | - | 100,000.00 | 1,100,000.00 | -45,000.00 |
| District and sub-structure improvement | 4,743,552.00 | 3,000,000. | 57,000 | 700,000.00 | - | 500,000.00 | 4,600,000.00 | -86,552 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Security enhancement | 4,672,000.00 | 500,000.00 | 32,000 | 3,000,000.00 | - | 600,000.00 | 4,600,000.00 | -40,000.00 |
| Policy formulation and coordination enhancement | 756,000.00 | | 400,000.00 | 150,000.00 | | 100,000.00 | 700,000.00 | -56,000.00 |
| Governance and citizen participation enhancement | 462,000.00 | 154,000 | 55,000.00 | 140,000.00 | - | 75,000.00 | 424,000 | -38,000.00 |
| Improving disaster prevention and management | 1,182,000.00 | 300,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 152,000 | - | 50,000.0 | 1,134,000 | -48,000.00 |
| Reducing all possible epidemic outbreaks | 520,000.00 | 150,000.00 | 40,000.00 | 253,000 | - | 50,000.00 | 493,000.00 | -27,000.00 |
| Plan preparation and implementation enhancement | 384,000.00 | 43,000 | 50,000.00 | 214,000 | 13,000 | 25,000.00 | 345,000.00 | -39,000.00 |
| Monitoring and evaluation systems improvement | 475,000 | 43,000 | 60,000.00 | 254,000 | 45,000 | 55,000.00 | 457,000 | -18,000.00 |

Source: KSDA, DPCU, 2025

5.7 Methodologies and assumptions for the Costing of the Plan

The programs / projects for the planning period were cost by methodologies and assumptions like market surveys, the cost of raw materials, availabilities of raw materials, projects / programs location and other specifications like the Public Financial Management Regulation, 2019 (LI 2378), Public Investment Management Regulatory, 2020 (L.I 2411), Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) and Public Procurement Authority Act, 2003 (Act 663) as amended

5.8 Funding sources

The Kintampo South District Assembly would continue to play its role as the owner and propeller of development. As a result, statutorily allocated resources would be prudently applied to dealing with the development challenges of the District. Since the establishment of the District some years back, the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) has been and continuous to be the single most important source of funding for development activities. This trend will continue with this medium-term plan. Apart from the DACF, the Internally Generated Funds (IGF), Social Investment Fund (SIF), and District Development Funds (DDF/DACF, RFG) would be wholly applied to the implementation of development proposals of the District Plan. Others Donor grants and GoG fund to the various departments in the District will also be applied to the implementation of the policy document.

5.9 Resource Gaps

Although the District has prioritized and planned within its budget constraints and challenges there are potential resource gaps that cannot go unmentioned. The DACF is subject to frequent deductions at the center and the little that eventually gets to the district is usually associated with delays and arrears. Within the medium term therefore it is impossible to determine the deductions that are likely to take place even though it is possible to estimate the amount that might accrue to the District from the DACF.

The District's efforts at revenue mobilization are usually associated with leakages, corruption and poor supervision making it impossible to meet planned targets. Again, there is weak database on ratable items thus making it difficult to generate adequate revenue to meet development needs.

Over the years the District has had to pay the community contribution component of many counterpart funded projects. The trend is likely to continue into the future. It cannot therefore be predicted with the amount of resources that would flow from communities into the coffers of the District for plan implementation.

Donor funds are usually reliable when prior agreements have been reached. However, it is difficult to get the consensus of all donors on planned projects before coming out with a plan. There might be instances when donors are unable to take up their role as spelt out in the DMTDP, such cases would necessarily lead to budget deficits and may pose threats to plan implementation processes.

5.10 Strategies to Mobilize and Utilize Financial Resources

Given the huge budgetary requirements, it is important to mobilize resources from a range of areas to implement the proposals of the DMTDP. The following strategies would be use;

- Strengthen the departments/units and build their capacities to perform its basic functions well to qualify for the current DPAT introduced by the government in collaboration with World Bank and donors.
- Various components of the DMTDP would be marketed to development partners and their commitment to the plan would be obtained;
- The DACF Secretariat would be contacted at the beginning of every year to ascertain the possible inflows to the District minus all forms of deductions to enable good financial planning;
- Local resource mobilization would be strengthened through the build-up of reliable databases;
- There would be close supervision of revenue collection to help eradicate corruption;
- New revenue sources would be explored and included in the fee fixing resolutions; and
- Development would be delivered strictly on the basis of demand.
- New sources of development funding would also be explore

5.11 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) on formulated programmes

The District Assembly recognizes the importance of the rich natural resources and the need to ensure sustainable practices, all the programmes identified and formulated have been subjected to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). This was to ensure their long-term sustainability and alignment with strategic goals formulated.

The SEA was applied to analyze and evaluate the environmental, social, economic and cultural as well as governance implications or impacts or concerns that might arise as a result of the implementation of the formulated programmes. As required, every project/programme is to be subjected to preliminary environmental, economic, social and cultural review based on the type, location, degree of sensitivity, scale, nature, and extend of its potential environmental and social impacts, which is classified in one of the following categories:

1. **Category A:** Project/programme that is likely to have very negative, severe, diverse or unprecedented impacts on the environment.
2. **Category B:** Project/Programme whose adverse impact on the population or areas of environmental importance (land, forests and other natural habitats etc) are moderate.
3. **Category C:** Project/programme whose likelihood of negative environmental impact/ impacts is/ are considered minimal or zero.

In subjecting the formulated programmes/projects to SEA analysis and evaluation, the Sustainability Test analysis was employed. As indicated earlier, the criteria used included effect on the natural resources, effect on social and cultural conditions, effect on the economy and effect on

governance/institutional issues in the implementation of the programmes and projects. The summary of the SEA analysis using Sustainability Test are outlined in table below.

Table 5.4: Summary of the outcome of SEA Analysis

| S/N. | Development Programme | Outcome of SEA analysis |
|------|---|---|
| 1. | Revenue Mobilization and expenditure management improvement | The test result is highly favourable with respect to all the criteria and is therefore sustainable. |
| 2. | Agro-based industrialization and transformation | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable |
| 3. | Private Sector Performance Development and Improvement | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 4. | Tourism Development and Promotion | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 5. | Agricultural Development and Improvement | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 6. | Education and sports improvement | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 7. | Health Improvement infection | The programme favours to the criteria except the natural resource. For example, the construction of the schools will affect the natura resource. Therefore, to ensure sustainability safeguard measures must put in place before the start of the programme implementation. |
| 8. | HIIV/AIDS Programme | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 9. | Sanitation Improvement and Management | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 10. | Gender Equality and Women Empowerment | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 11. | Support for the vulnerable and marginalized groups | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 12. | Child Protection | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 13. | Youth Development and Youth Empowerment | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 14. | Spatial and Development Planning | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 15. | Infrastructure Delivery and Improvement | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 16. | Potable Water Supply Improvement and WASH activities | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 17. | Electrification and Power Extension | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 18. | Road Network and Pedestrians Walk Ways Improvement | The programme favour to the criteria except the natural resource. For example, the construction of the roads will affect the natura |

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| | | resource. Therefore, to ensure sustainability safeguard measures must put in place before the start of the programme implementation |
| 19. | Road Safety Programme | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 20. | Emergency and Disaster Preparedness and Response | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 21. | Climate Change Interventions Programme | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 22. | Maintenance of Assets/Projects | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 23. | Management and Administration | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 24. | Human Resource Development and Knowledge Management | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 25. | Citizens Participation and Development Communication | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 26. | Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 27. | Diaspora engagement Programme | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 28. | International Cooperation and Migration Management | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |
| 29. | Board Control and Migration Management | The programme is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable. |

To conclude, all the formulated development programmes have been considered as implementable and sustainable. The implementation of any of the formulated development programmes will not trigger any serious adverse environmental, social, economic, cultural and governance or institutional effects, concerns, impacts as well as consequences

CHAPTER SIX

DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

6.1 Introduction

Section 10, sub-section 2b of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) enjoins District Assemblies as a political, legislative and administrative authorities not only to formulate development plans but also to translate these plans, strategies and programmes into action for the attainment of the desired development of the District. Hence, for effective and efficient execution of the prepared DMTDP 2026-2029, the Composite Programme of Action is phased out into Annual Action Plans to be implemented by Departments and Agencies of the District Assembly and other stakeholders.

6.2 Implementation Arrangements

Whether the set goals and objectives would be actualized or not depends on the implementation of the proposed projects and interventions. However, the successful implementation of the planned activities of the DMTDP 2026-2029 depends on the commitment of all stakeholders with mobilization of resources being very crucial in order to carry out the various activities. The following strategies have therefore been put in place to mobilize local resources:

- Broadening the District's local revenue base
- Training and motivating revenue collectors
- Enforcement of bye-laws against defaulters
- Revaluation of properties

External assistance will also be sought through the following:

- Creating an enable environment to attract private sector investments
- Soliciting assistance from Development Partners
- Soliciting for assistance from Non-Governmental Organizations
- Encouraging Traditional Authorities to solicit for external assistance
- Traditional Authorities making their jurisdictions more attractive for investment

The capacities of stakeholders will be built through regular workshop and training programmes to equip them to know their respective roles and responsibilities. The DMTDP 2026-2029 will be vigorously marketed to attract Non-Governmental Organizations and Development Partners to buy into the Plan. Recognition will be given to changes in improvements to roles, procedures and institutional structures for effective implementation of the plan.

6.3 District Annual Action Plan

To ensure effective implementation of the DMTDP 2026-2029, the implementation of the programmes and projects is phased into 4 rolling Annual Action Plans. This process will involve the actual process of carrying out actions and activities which will change resources into goods and services. To undertake this, mobilizing, organizing and managing resources needed to execute the plan actions are very crucial.

The implementation process of the plan actions will follow the District's planning cycle which divides the year into four quarters with each quarter consisting of three months. The first quarter

will start from January to March of every year, second quarter from April to June, third quarter July to September and fourth quarter October to December. There is going to be mid-year review just at the end of the two years to establish the implementation status and gaps of the annual plans. In addition, the plans reflect the spatial planning interventions precisely defining the locations of the programmes, projects and activities.

6.3.1 District Annual Action Plan, 2026

Table 6. 1: District Annual Action Plan (AAP, 2026)

| Objectives | To increase fiscal revenue mobilization by 50% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--|
| Programs | Revenue Mobilization and Expenditure Management Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame (2026) | | | | Cost (Ghc) | | | Programme status | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | Q 1 | Q 2 | Q 3 | Q 4 | DACF | IGF | Others | New | On-going | Lead | Collaboration |
| Develop and implement revenue improvement plan | Jema | | | | | 12,000 | 10,500.00 | 15,000 | | ✓ | Finance Dept. | DA Revenue Collectors Rate payers Budget Office Dept. of Spatial Planning |
| Update data on all ratable properties in the District, annually | District wide | | | | | 25,500.00 | 12,000.00 | | | ✓ | Finance Dept. | DA Revenue Collectors Rate payers Budget Office Dept. of Spatial Planning Internal Audit Unit |
| Establish a comprehensive Revenue data-base | Jema | | | | | 10,000.00 | 11,500.00 | | | ✓ | Finance Dept. | DA Revenue Collectors Rate payers Budget Office Dept. of Spatial Planning |
| Organize annual stakeholders meeting on revenue mobilization and public expenditure | Jema | | | | | 23,500.00 | 10,000 | | | ✓ | HR Unit | DA Revenue Collectors Budget Office Consultants PO |
| Objective | To increase the skilled industrial personnel by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Skills development and livelihood improvement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training of 20 entrepreneurs in Standardization | District wide | | | | | | 4,000 | 6,000.00 | ✓ | | BAC | DA/REP |
| Technology Improvement and Finishing in 10 Auto Mechanics for Master Craft Persons | District wide | | | | | 35,000 | 10,000 | 4,000.00 | ✓ | | BAC | DA/REP |
| Production Efficiency and Technology Enhancement | District wide | | | | | 35,000 | 10,000 | 3,000.00 | ✓ | | BAC | DA/REP |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|------------|--------|-----------|---|---|------------|------------------|
| Training in Welding for 10 Master Craft Persons | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apprentice Training in Workshop Management Practices | District wide | | | | | 43,000 | 5,000 | 6,000.00 | √ | | BAC | DA/REP |
| Facilitate the formation of 30 ASSI groups | District wide | | | | | 3,5000 | | | √ | | BAC | DA, REP, NGOs |
| Conduct training on E-Marketing for 50 clients | District wide | | | | | 13,500 | 5,000 | | √ | | BAC | REP, DA, NGOs |
| Issue RGD (Business Certification to clients | District wide | | | | | 14,000 | | | √ | | BAC | GEA, DA, REP |
| Organize business counselling session for 200 clients | District wide | | | | | 13,000 | | | √ | | BAC | GEA, REP, NGOs |
| Organize coaching workshop for 40 clients | District wide | | | | | 13,600 | 6,000 | 10,000 | √ | | BAC | DA, REP, NGOS |
| Operation and maintenance of Krabonso ginger factory | Kranbons o | | | | | 23,000 | 8,000 | 6,000 | ✓ | | DA | PRODESAP |
| Conduct small business management training for 50 clients | District wide | | | | | 3,300 | 2,000 | | √ | | BAC | DA, NEWS REP |
| Organize internship for 80 clients | District wide | | | | | 3,000 | | 17,000 | √ | | BAC | REP, DA, NGOs |
| Construct 40-acre Industrial Site for Artisans | Jema | | | | | 6,000 | | 11,000.00 | | √ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Organize MGF (Access to Credit) workshop for 20 clients | District wide | | | | | 5,000 | 5,000 | 21,000 | √ | | BAC | REP, DA, NGOs |
| Organize 2 market promotion fora for MSMEs to exhibit their local produced products | Jema | | | | | 4,000 | 2,000 | 2,000.00 | | √ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Complete the Construction of market complex and satellite markets in the district | Jema and other communities | | | | | 10,971,000 | 23,000 | 50,000 | | √ | Works Dept | DA, TAs, Traders |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|-----------|--------|-------|---|---|---------------|---|
| Construction of 24 hour Economy market | Jema | | | | 4,500,000 | 53,000 | | ✓ | | Works Dept | DA, TAs, Traders |
| Facilitate the provision of 40 litre bins at market centres | District wide | | | | 10,000.00 | | | | ✓ | Works Dept | DA, PS/TAs/Traders |
| Organize 4 market fora for market users in the District | Jema, Amoma, Apesika, Anyima | | | | 6,000.00 | 3,000 | | | ✓ | DA | PS/TAs/Traders |
| Conduct 52 market surveys by end of 2026 | District wide | | | | 3,000 | | 500 | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Objectives | To increase youth in Agriculture in the district by 70% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Agricultural productivity enhancement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Train livestock farmers in livestock feeding and feed formulation | District wide | | | | 13,000 | | | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train mango farmers on disease and pest identification, prevention and control | District wide | | | | 3,000 | | | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train Extension staff on plot cutting and analysis of crop yield | District wide | | | | | | 3,000 | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Establish 5-acre maize demonstration half (1/2) acre each in 10 communities | District wide | | | | | | 5,000 | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train farmers on integrated pest management, timely effective and efficient spraying of maize | District wide | | | | | | 3,000 | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train mango farmers on integrated pest and disease management | District wide | | | | | | 3,000 | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train and sensitize farmers on construction of proper housing, feeding, medication and good | District wide | | | | | | 6,000 | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--|--|--|-------|-------|-------|---|--|---------------|---|
| husbandry practices for farm animals | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Undertake study tour to a model poultry and livestock farm | District wide | | | | 4,500 | | | √ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Facilitate formation of FBOs in all communities to join District Cashew Farmers Union to negotiate for competitive price | District wide | | | | 2,600 | | | √ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Sensitize and train the leaders of the District Cashew Farmers Union on contract farming/ marketing | District wide | | | | | | 3,700 | √ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Undertake a study tour to a model mango farm | District wide | | | | | | 4,500 | √ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train 75 female farmers and 125 male farmers in 10 communities on preparation and use of biochar as soil amendment in 5 communities by end of 2026 | District wide | | | | 5,500 | 6,000 | | √ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train at least 50 female and 50 male farmers on conservation agriculture in ten (10) communities by end 2026 | District wide | | | | 4,000 | | 4,800 | √ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| DCE, DCD, DDA and planning officer to conduct 4 monitoring visits one each quarter on government flagship programs on agric | District wide | | | | 5,000 | | 4,200 | √ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Conduct 3 zonal planning sessions with at least 75 farmers (40 males, 35 females) by planning activities for the year by end of 3 rd quarter, 2026 | District wide | | | | | | 4,100 | √ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Conduct twenty (20) quarter of acre demonstrations on climate smart maize | District wide | | | | | | 4,500 | √ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--|--|--|-----------|--|--------|---|---|----------------|--|--|
| varieties by end of 4 th quarter 2026 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conduct radio sensitization programmes on agricultural technologies and Agribusiness Development by end of 2026 | District | | | | | | 4,000 | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs | |
| Train 150 farmers in 15 communities on post-harvest management of cereals and legumes | District wide | | | | | | 3,000 | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs | |
| Advocate for the use of standards in marketing of maize and legumes | District wide | | | | 1,290 | | | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs | |
| Conduct food demonstration sessions using orange flesh sweet potato | District wide | | | | | | 2,980 | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs | |
| Train 100 women farmers in 10 communities on the use of cashew apple in preparation of fruit drink | District wide | | | | | | 3,400 | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs | |
| Conduct 3 zonal planning sessions with at least 75 farmers (40 males, 35 females) by planning activities for the year by end of 3 rd quarter 2026 | District wide | | | | | | 3,400 | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs | |
| Procure farm inputs as incentives to support 100 poor and vulnerable peasant farmers | District wide | | | | 10,000.00 | | 15,000 | | ✓ | DA | Dept. of Agric /DPs/MOFA/NGOs/Livestock Farmers FBOs | |
| Purchase and distribute 600 cockerels and 300 layers to 100 farmers in 10 communities to improve poultry production. | District wide | | | | 8,500.00 | | | | ✓ | Dept. of Agric | DA/DPs/MOFA/NGOs/Livestock Farmers FBOs | |
| Train and resource Extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies | District wide | | | | 2,500.00 | | | | ✓ | Dept. of Agric | DA/DPs/MOFA/NGOs/Livestock Farmers FBOs | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|------------|--------|-------|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| Facilitate the Establishment of Cashew/Mango Processing Factory | District wide | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | | ✓ | | Dept. of Agric | DA/DPs/MOFA/NGOs/Livestock Farmers FBOs |
| Train 60 mango farmers on disease and pest identification, prevention and control | District wide | | | | | | | 2,800 | | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Objective | To promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Tourist development | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Develop 2 tourist sites in the District | Kokuma and Apesika | | | | | 200,000.00 | 12,000 | | | ✓ | | DA | PS/Ghana Tourism Authority |
| Prepare a Tourism Profile for the District | Jema | | | | | 7,000.00 | | | | ✓ | | DA | PS/Ghana Tourism Authority |
| Objective | Improve quality education at the district level | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Educational environment improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Provision of incentive package for teachers for the implementation of early morning reading | All teachers | | | | | | 12,000 | | | ✓ | | GES | DA, OTHERS |
| Supervision and Monitoring of attendance performance of teachers and pupils in public and private schools | District Wide | | | | | | 7,000 | | | ✓ | | GES | DA, OTHERS |
| Conduct management training for heads of schools on the filling of Annual School Census questionnaire | All Schools | | | | | | 3,000 | | | ✓ | | GES | DA, OTHERS |
| Improve management of educational delivery and increase inspection of schools | All schools | | | | | | 4,000 | | | ✓ | | GES | DA, OTHERS |
| Implement prize awards | Selected Teachers | | | | | | 7,000 | | | ✓ | | GES | DA, OTHERS |
| Organize my first day at school ceremony | All schools | | | | | | 13,000 | | | ✓ | | GES | DA, OTHERS |
| Monitor teacher absenteeism and sanction culprits in schools | District wide | | | | | 3,000.00 | | | | ✓ | | District Directorate of Education | District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--|--|--|--|-----------|-----------|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Organize INSET on Early Childhood Education | Selected Schools | | | | | 4,000.00 | | | | √ | District Directorate of Education | District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Provision of laptops | Office Staff | | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | √ | GES | DA, OTHERS |
| Facilitate the recruitment of 20 newly trained teachers to deprived schools | District wide | | | | | 2,000.00 | | | | √ | District Directorate of Education | District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Provision of 300 textbooks for community SHS | Jema | | | | | 8,500.00 | | | | √ | District Directorate of Education | District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Support for BECE candidates | All JHS | | | | | | 100,000 | | | √ | GES | DA |
| Support for sports and recreational activities | District wide | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | | √ | DA | GES |
| Expansion of School feeding Programme in the district | District Wide | | | | | | | | | √ | GES | DA, MoE |
| Provide financial support for 100 needy but brilliant students | District wide | | | | | 8,800.00 | | | | √ | DA | NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Extension of school feeding programme | Selected schools | | | | | 4,500.00 | | | | √ | DA | GES, MoE, |
| Organize community durbars in fifteen (15) selected communities to sensitize them on gender gaps existing in schools. | Selected communities | | | | | 6,800.00 | | | | √ | District Directorate of Education | District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Sensitize the public on the importance of girl child education | District wide | | | | | 6,200.00 | | | | √ | District Directorate of Education | District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Construction of 3 No 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities | District wide | | | | | 3,123,000 | | | | √ | DA | GES |
| Construction of 2No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities | District wide | | | | | 2,500,000 | | | | √ | DA | GES |
| Construction of 2No. KG Block with ancillary facilities | District wide | | | | | 1,856,000 | | | | √ | DA | GES |
| Completion of 2No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities | Mo-Nkwanta and Bredi | | | | | 55,000 | | | | √ | GES | DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|-----------|-----------|--|---|---|-----|-------------|
| Completion of 1 No.KG block with ancillary facilities | Bosomkrom | | | | | 350,000 | | | | ✓ | GES | DA |
| Manufacture and supply of 2,000 School Furniture | Selected schools | | | | | 30,000 | | | | ✓ | GES | DA |
| Completion of 2 No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities | Ayorya and Anokyekrom | | | | | 990,500 | | | | ✓ | GES | DA |
| Construction of teachers quarters | District wide | | | | | 2,123,000 | | | ✓ | | DA | GES |
| Renovation of classroom block | District wide | | | | | 223,000 | 23,000 | | ✓ | | DA | GES |
| Manufacture and supply 1000 mono Desk | Selected schools | | | | | 200,000 | | | | ✓ | DA | GES, OTHERS |
| Expansion ICT centres | Apaaso Apesika Pamdu | | | | | 250,000 | | | ✓ | | DA | GES, NGO's |
| Objective | Improve quality health care services | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Access to quality health-care enhancement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conduct routine immunization as part of the Expanded Programme (EPI) to protect children under five | District wide | | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | ✓ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Organize health education on exclusive breastfeeding using behavior change communication strategy at public and social gatherings | District wide | | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | ✓ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Organize Child Health Promotion Weeks | District wide | | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | ✓ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Identification and registration of children, OVCs/PLWHAs and the vulnerable with NHIS | District wide | | | | | | 6,000.00 | | | ✓ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Conduct routine immunization as part of the Expanded Programme (EPI) to protect pregnant women. | District wide | | | | | | 2,500.00 | | | ✓ | GHS | MoH/DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|------------|----------|-----------|---|-----|--------|
| Distribute 2000 LLITNs to children under-five and pregnant women. | District wide | | | | | 7,000.00 | | | √ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Training of Community Based Surveillance Volunteers on 120 surveillance activities | District wide | | | | | 4,000.00 | | | √ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Sponsor 20 health students | District wide | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | √ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Sponsor and train 5 Midwives | District wide | | | | | 9,000.00 | | | √ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Construction of 2 NoCHPS compounds with staff quarters | District wide | | | | | 2,123,000 | | √ | | DA | GHS |
| Completion of CHPS compound with 2-bedroom staff quarters | Weila | | | | | 10,104.34 | | | √ | DA | DHD |
| Construction of 1No. Community Social Centre | Ampoma | | | | | 57,341.46 | | √ | | DA | DA |
| Construction of maternity blocks with ancillari facilities | Jema hospital | | | | | 1,104.34 | | √ | | DA | DHD |
| Upgrading of health facilities | District wide | | | | | 1,345,000 | 9,000.00 | √ | | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Provide start-up kits for CHPS Compounds | District wide | | | | | 300,000.00 | | | √ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Conduct education on the incidence of HIV, other STIs | District wide | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | √ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Objective | To develop targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Support for the vulnerable and marginalized people | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organize 2-day training workshop for PWDs on how to start small scale business and its sustainability | District wide | | | | | 12,000 | | 7,000.00 | √ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Provide PWDs with financial support to pursue their education | District wide | | | | | 43,000 | | 10,000.00 | √ | BAC | DA/REP |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--|--|--|-----------|--|-----------|---|---|------|-------------------------|
| Register and organize training workshops for vulnerable and excluded in the district on alternative livelihood | District wide | | | | 6,500.00 | | | | √ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Supply technical aid and equipments in forms of Sewing Machines, Motor Machines, Locking Machine, Grinding Machine, Dryer and Hand Dryer, Fridges to support PWDs apprenticeship. | District wide | | | | 257,000 | | 13,000.00 | | √ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Provide financial support in the form of seed capital to PWDs for income generating activities | District wide | | | | 185,000 | | 18,000.00 | | √ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Hold community durbars to create awareness on mental health related issues affecting people living with disabilities | District wide | | | | 8000.00 | | | √ | | SWCD | GHS/NCCE/ISD/MIH OSO |
| Identify and register people on livelihood empowerment programme against poverty (LEAP) by conducting and enroll people on livelihood empowerment | District wide | | | | 24,000.00 | | | √ | | SWCD | NCCE, DA |
| Identify and register people with Disability into skills training | Disaster | | | | 3,500.00 | | | √ | | SWCD | DA |
| Hold community durbar to create awareness on teenage pregnancy, child labour and child abuse | District Wide | | | | 4,500.00 | | | √ | | SWCD | NCCE |
| Follow ups on mental health patients | District wide | | | | 3,000.00 | | | √ | | GHS | SWCD |
| Resolve conflicts among patients and their families | District wide | | | | 2,800.00 | | | √ | | GHS | SWCD |
| Supervision and monitoring of PWDs activities | District wide | | | | 12,500.00 | | | √ | | GHS | SWCD |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|---------------|--------|--------|---|---|------|------------------|
| Provide alternative livelihood skills training for youth, women, vulnerable and marginalize groups | District wide | | | | | 2,271,000.00 | | | √ | | SWCD | DA/World Vision |
| Intensify education to reduce stigmatization on HIV and AIDS | District wide | | | | | 6,000.00 | | | √ | | SWCD | GHS/DA/NCCE/CSOs |
| Collect and update data on gender, children, aged and PWDs and other vulnerable groups | District wide | | | | | 18,000.00 | | | √ | | SWCD | DA, MOGCSP |
| Objective | To increase access to potable water by 50% by 2029 and increase access to sanitation by 51% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Potable water supply and sanitation improvement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drilling and mechanization of 7No. boreholes | District wide | | | | | 845,000.00 | | | √ | | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Drilling of 8 No. boreholes with hand pumps | District wide | | | | | 475,000 | | | √ | | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Complete the drilling and mechanization of 3No. boreholes | District wide | | | | | 65,000.00 | | | | √ | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Complete the drilling of 2 No. boreholes with hand pumps | District wide | | | | | 14,000.00 | | | | √ | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Maintenance of boreholes | District wide | | | | | 148,000.00 | | | √ | | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Undertake technical assessment of all broken down boreholes | District wide | | | | | 35,000.00 | 10,000 | 12,000 | | √ | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Conduct training for 10 Area Mechanics | District wide | | | | | 15,000.00 | | | | √ | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Support to water systems | District wide | | | | | 127,500.00 | 21,000 | | | √ | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Evacuation of liquid and solid waste | District wide | | | | | 1,1230,000.00 | | | | √ | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Conduct inspections on domiciliary premises, hospitality industries, schools, | District wide | | | | | 43,500 | 10,000 | | | √ | DEHO | DA, Zoomlion |
| Organized arrest of stray animal | District wide | | | | | | 1000 | | | √ | DEHO | GPS |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|------------|--------|-------|---|---|--------------|----------------|
| Undertake public education on environmental sanitation | District wide | | | | | 56,000 | 1,500 | | √ | | DEHO | DA |
| Procure sanitary tools | Jema | | | | | 76,000 | 22,300 | | | √ | DEHO | DA |
| Effective disposal of paupa cases | District wide | | | | | | 13,200 | | | √ | Zoomlion | DEHO |
| Clearing and maintaining of open public areas | District wide | | | | | 121,000.00 | 23,000 | | | √ | DA | DEHO |
| Screening of food vendors | District wide | | | | | 31,300.00 | 6,000 | | | √ | DA | DEHO |
| Evacuation of refuse heaps | District Wide | | | | | 1,215,000 | 17,000 | | | √ | DA | DEHO |
| Dislodge and rehabilitate of public latrines | District wide | | | | | 82,300.00 | | | | √ | DA | DEHO |
| Maintenance of slaughter house | District wide | | | | | 134,000 | | | √ | | DA | DEHO |
| Objective | To increase road access in the district by 25% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Road network improvement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reshaping of feeder roads within the district | District wide | | | | | 250,000.00 | | | √ | | Feeder roads | DA |
| Upgrading of access roads | District wide | | | | | 527,000.00 | | | √ | | DWD | MoRH/GHA/PS/DA |
| Open up of virgin roads | District wide | | | | | 2,600.00 | | | √ | | Works Dept | DA |
| Organize sensitization program on road traffics,regulations and indicators | Jema | | | | | 15,000 | | 5,000 | | √ | MTTD | DA/ GPRTU |
| Organize sensitization program on defensive driving skills | Jema | | | | | 12,000 | | 4,000 | | √ | MTTD | DA/GPRTU |
| Objective | To expand access to electricity power generation capacity | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Utility services expansion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maintenance of street lights | District wide | | | | | 47,000.00 | 21,000 | | | √ | Works Dept | DA |
| Procure and supply 1000 street bulbs | District wide | | | | | 56,000.00 | | | | √ | Works Dept | DA |
| Extension of electricity to new communities | District wide | | | | | 250,000.00 | | | √ | | Works Dept | DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|------------|--|---|--|-------------|-----------------------|
| Extension of electricity to new sites | District wide | | | | | 125,000.00 | | | ✓ | | Works Dept | DA |
| Objective | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rehabilitation of 3 area councils | Amoma Anyima Apesika | | | | | 140,000.00 | | | ✓ | | Works Dept. | DA |
| Organize Community Durbars/Town Hall Meetings | District wide | | | | | 150,000.00 | 23,000 | | ✓ | | DA | All Departments, NGOs |
| Organize Statutory meetings | Jema | | | | | 80,000.00 | | | ✓ | | DA | All Departments |
| Support for Community Initiated Projects | District wide | | | | | 205,278.70 | | | ✓ | | DA | WVG, CSOs |
| Objective | To ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | District and sub-structure improvement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capacity building for staff | Jema | | | | | 75,859.00 | 12,000 | | ✓ | | DA | DP, MLGRD |
| Administrative Expenses | Jema | | | | | 321,000 | 282,640.00 | | ✓ | | DA | All Departments |
| Refurbish and Strengthen Sub-Structures | District wide | | | | | 82,111.48 | 23,000 | | ✓ | | Works | DA |
| Construction of 4-Unit Staff Quarters' | Jema | | | | | 400,000.00 | | | ✓ | | Works Dept. | DA |
| Complete the renovation of DCE bungalowa | Jema | | | | | 50,000.00 | | | ✓ | | Works Dept. | DA |
| Objective | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction of security facilities | District wide | | | | | 180,000.00 | | | ✓ | | Works Dept. | DA/GPS |
| Construction of 2No. Police Post | Apesika & Amoma | | | | | 300,000.00 | | | ✓ | | Works Dept. | DA/GPS |
| Objective | To improve internal security for protection of life and property | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Security enhancement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects and Programmes | District wide | | | | | 126,000.00 | 23,000 | | ✓ | | DA | Works Dept |
| Organize 4No DPCU Meetings | Jema | | | | | 23,000.00 | | | ✓ | | DA | DPCU |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|-----------|-----------|--|---|--|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Organize audit committee meeting | Jema | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | ✓ | | Internal Audit | DA, Assembly Members |
| Procure office equipment | KSDA | | | | | 60,000.00 | 15,000 | | ✓ | | Procurement Unit | DA |
| Servicing and maintenance of official vehicles | KSDA | | | | | 40,000.00 | | | ✓ | | Transport Unit | |
| Organize capacity building workshops for women in governance | Jema | | | | | 8,500.00 | | | ✓ | | Gender desk | DA, HR, NGOs |
| Objective | To ensure proper planning for disaster prevention in the district | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Disaster prevention and management | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organize community forums to sensitize communities on the issues of climate change | Jema | | | | | 26,500.00 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | DA |
| Prepare, gazette and implement Environmental and Sanitation Bye-Laws | Jema | | | | | 30,000 | 15,000.00 | | ✓ | | DEHU | DA, NADMO |
| Organize anti-flooding education in selected communities | District wide | | | | | 21,500.00 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | DA |
| Train Disaster Volunteer Groups on bushfire control | District wide | | | | | 6000.00 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | DA |
| Equip Disaster Volunteers with wellington boots and cutlasses | District wide | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | DA |
| Follow-up education on anti-bush/domestic fire disaster | District wide | | | | | 7,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | GNFS, GPS, DA |
| Organize clean up exercise/ desilting | Selected communities | | | | | 8,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | DEHU, DHD, GNFS, GPS, DA |
| Conduct education on storm (wind & rains) flooding | District wide | | | | | 8,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | GNFS, GPS, DA |
| Training of school children & teachers on disaster prevention | District wide | | | | | 7,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | GNFS, GPS, DA |
| Planting of trees around schools, river banks & communities | Prone Areas | | | | | 10,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | Forestry, MoFA, Community Dev't, DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|---|--|-------|-----------------------|
| Organize meeting with Fulani herdsmen | Selected communities | | | | | 5,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | GNFS, GPS |
| Conduct education on Anti-bush/domestic fire disaster | District wide | | | | | 5,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | GNFS, GPS, DA |
| Purchase of relief items for disaster victims | victims | | | | | 45,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | MP, NGOs, DA |
| Organize management meeting | Jema | | | | | 7,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | DA |
| Conduct Anti-Bushfire campaigns | District Wide | | | | | 34,000.00 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | DA, GNFS |
| Procure relief items to disaster victims in the district | District wide | | | | | 70,000.00 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | DA, GNFS |
| Implementation of GPSNP 2 activities | Selected communities | | | | | 10,150,000 | 14,000 | | ✓ | | DA | GPSNP 2 |
| Objective | To strengthen plan preparation process and implementation of policies | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Plan preparation and implementation enhancement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Preparation of 2027 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget | DPCU | | | | | 125,000.00 | 24,000 | | ✓ | | DCD | All Departments |
| Conduct Mid-Term Review of DMTDP | Jema | | | | | | | | ✓ | | DPCU | DA/HODs/CSOs/NDPC/RCC |
| Total (2026) | | | | | | 61,345,030.00 | 998,140.00 | 314,880 | | | | |

Source: KSDA DPCU, 2025

6.3.2 District Annual Action Plan, 2027

Table 6. 2: District Annual Action Plan, 2027

| Objective | To increase fiscal revenue mobilization by 50% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---|
| Programme | Revenue Mobilization and Expenditure Management Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame (2023) | | | | Cost (GHc) | | | Programme status | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | Q 1 | Q 2 | Q 3 | Q 4 | DACF | IGF | Others | New | On-going | Lead | Collaboration |
| Strengthen District Revenue Taskforce | Jema | | | | | 14,000 | 2,000.00 | | | ✓ | Finance Dept. | DA Revenue Collectors Rate payers Budget Office Dept. of Spatial Planning |
| Develop and implement revenue improvement plan | Jema | | | | | 10,200 | 3,500.00 | 5,000 | | ✓ | Finance Dept. | DA Revenue Collectors Rate payers Budget Office Dept. of Spatial Planning |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|-----------|----------|----------|--|-----|---------------|--|
| 3Establish a comprehensive Revenue database | Jema | | | | 12,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 15,000 | | ✓ | Finance Dept. | DA Revenue Collectors Rate payers Budget Office Dept. of Spatial Planning |
| Update data on all ratable properties in the District, annually | District wide | | | | 20,500.00 | 2,000.00 | | | ✓ | Finance Dept. | DA Revenue Collectors Rate payers Budget Office Dept. of Spatial Planning Internal Audit Unit |
| Organize annual stakeholders meeting on revenue mobilization and public expenditure | Jema | | | | 13,500.00 | 10,000 | | | ,äö | HR Unit | DA Revenue Collectors Budget Office Consultants PO |
| Organize 4No. capacity building workshops for revenue collectors | Jema | | | | 13,000 | 10,000 | 4,000.00 | | ✓ | Finance Dept. | DA/Revenue Collectors/Rate payers /Budget Office/Dept. of Spatial Planning /CSOs/IAU |
| Objective | To increase the skilled industrial personnel by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Skills development and livelihood improvement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training of 20 entrepreneurs in Standardization | District wide | | | | | | 6,000.00 | | ✓ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Technology Improvement and Finishing in 10 Auto Mechanics for Master Craft Persons | District wide | | | | 21,000 | 8,000 | 4,000.00 | | ✓ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Production Efficiency and Technology Enhancement Training in Welding for 10 Master Craft Persons | District wide | | | | 20,000 | 7,000 | 3,000.00 | | ✓ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Apprentice Training in Workshop Management Practices | District wide | | | | 8,000 | | 6,000.00 | | ✓ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Organize internship for 80 clients | District wide | | | | 10,000 | | 18,000 | | ✓ | BAC | REP, DA, NGOs |
| Conduct training on E-Marketing for clients | District wide | | | | 3500 | 5,000 | | | ✓ | BAC | REP, DA, NGOs |
| Organize business counselling session for 350 clients | District wide | | | | 13,000 | 5,000 | | | ✓ | BAC | GEA, REP, NGOs |
| Ensure operationalization of Kranboanso ginger factory | Kranboanso | | | | 10,000 | 8,000 | 3,000 | | ✓ | DA | PRODESAP |
| Organize coaching workshop for 40 clients | District wide | | | | 3,600 | | | | ✓ | BAC | DA, REP, NGOS |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|------------|-----------|----------|---|---|---------------|---|
| Conduct small business management training for 50 clients | District wide | | | | 3,300 | 2,000 | | ✓ | | BAC | DA, NEWS REP |
| Organize MGF (Access to Credit) workshop for 20 clients | District wide | | | | | 5,000 | 10,000 | ✓ | | BAC | REP, DA, NGOs |
| Organize 2 market promotion fora for MSMEs to exhibit their local produced products | Jema | | | | | 3,000 | 2,000.00 | | ✓ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Construct satellite markets in the district | District wide | | | | 600,000.00 | 5,000 | | | ✓ | Works Dept | DA, PS/TAs/Traders |
| Rehabilitate 3 market facilities in the District | Jema , Amoma and Apesika | | | | 230,000.00 | | | | ✓ | Works Dept | DA, PS/TAs/Traders |
| Construction of Revenue Office and Urinal at Anyima | Anyima | | | | | 70,660.00 | | | ✓ | Works | DA |
| Facilitate the provision of 20 litre bins at market centres | District wide | | | | 10,000.00 | | | | ✓ | Works Dept | DA, PS/TAs/Traders |
| Organize 4 market fora for market users in the District | Jema, Amoma, Apesika , Anyima | | | | 6,000.00 | | | | ✓ | DA | PS/TAs/Traders |
| Payment of utilities | District wide | | | | 48.000 | 87,000 | | | ✓ | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Objectives | To increase youth in Agriculture in the district by 70% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Agricultural productivity enhancement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conduct twenty (20) quarter of acre demonstration on climate smart maize varieties by end of 4 th quarter 2023 | District wide | | | | 4,900 | | | | ✓ | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Identify, update and disseminate existing crop and livestock technology packages through Farm and Home Visits by end of 2027 | District wide | | | | | | 44,000 | | ✓ | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Organize District level Farmers' Day | District wide | | | | 130,000.00 | 22,000 | | | ✓ | DA | Dept. of Agric /DPs/MOFA/NGOs/Livestock Farmers |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|------------|--------|-------|---|---|----------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | FBOs |
| Train 250 farmers on good agricultural practices of maize production | District wide | | | | | | 2,510 | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train 150 farmers in 15 communities on post-harvest management of cereals and legumes | District wide | | | | | | 1,950 | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train 100 women farmers in 10 communities on the use of cashew apple in preparation of fruit drink | District wide | | | | | | 3,400 | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Conduct 10 radio sensitization programmes on agricultural technologies and Agribusiness Development by end of 2023 | District wide | | | | | | 3,800 | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Procure farm inputs as incentives to support 100 poor and vulnerable peasant farmers | District wide | | | | 10,000.00 | | | | ✓ | DA | Dept. of Agric /DPs/MOFA/NGOs/Livestock Farmers FBOs |
| Train 300 women on alternative livelihood (soap making and mushroom production) | District wide | | | | | 10,000 | 5,900 | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train 30 field officers on gender mainstreaming in Agriculture | District wide | | | | | 5,000 | 1,250 | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train and resource Extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies | District wide | | | | 2,500.00 | | | | ✓ | Dept. of Agric | DA/DPs/MOFA/NGOs/Livestock Farmers FBOs |
| Facilitate the Establishment Cashew/Mango Processing Factory | District wide | | | | 50,000.00 | 10,000 | | | ✓ | Dept. of Agric | DA/DPs/MOFA/NGOs/Livestock Farmers FBOs |
| Train 50 mango farmers on disease and pest identification, prevention and control | District wide | | | | | | 2,800 | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Objective | To promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Tourist development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Develop 4 tourist sites in the District | Ampoma, Nante, | | | | 300,000.00 | | | ✓ | | DA | PS/Ghana Tourism Authority |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|-----------|--------|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| | Kokuma and Apesika | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prepare a Tourism Profile for the District | Jema | | | | 7,000.00 | 25,000 | | √ | | DA | PS/Ghana Tourism Authority |
| Objective | Improve quality education at the district level | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Educational environment improvement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Provision of incentive package for teachers for the implementation of early morning reading | All teachers | | | | | 12,000 | | √ | | GES | DA, OTHERS |
| Supervision and Monitoring of attendance performance of teachers and pupils in public and private schools | District Wide | | | | 25,000 | 7,000 | | √ | | GES | DA, OTHERS |
| Conduct management training for heads of schools on the filling of Annual School Census questionnaire | All Schools | | | | 10,000 | 3,000 | | √ | | GES | DA, OTHERS |
| Organize my first day at school ceremony | All schools | | | | | 13,000 | | √ | | GES | DA, OTHERS |
| Monitor teacher absenteeism and sanction culprits in schools | District wide | | | | 3,000.00 | | | √ | | District Directorate of Education | District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Organize INSET on Early Childhood Education | Selected Schools | | | | 4,000.00 | | | √ | | District Directorate of Education | District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Provision of textbooks for community SHS | Jema | | | | 8,500.00 | | | √ | | District Directorate of Education | District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Support for BECE candidates | All JHS | | | | 100,000 | 5,000 | | √ | | GES | DA |
| Take examination fees (Mock papers) | All JHS | | | | | 20,000 | | √ | | GES | DA, MoE |
| Support for sports and recreational activities | District wide | | | | 20,000.00 | | | √ | | DA | GES |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|--|--|--|-----------|--|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Construction of Classroom Blocks with Ancillary facilities | District wide | | | | 2,551,000 | | | | ✓ | Works | GES |
| Provide financial support for needy but brilliant students | District wide | | | | 8,800.00 | | | | ✓ | DA | NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Extension of school feeding programme | Selected schools | | | | 4,500.00 | | | | ✓ | DA | GES, MoE, |
| Organize community durbars in fifteen (15) selected communities to sensitize them on gender gaps existing in schools. | Selected communities | | | | 6,800.00 | | | | ✓ | District Directorate of Education | District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Sensitize the public on the importance of girl child education | District wide | | | | 6,200.00 | | | | ✓ | District Directorate of Education | District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Manufacture and supply of 1,500 School Furniture | Selected schools | | | | 25,000 | | | | ✓ | GES | DA/OTHERS |
| Construction of 1No. 8-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities | Bosomkaa | | | | 900,000 | | | ✓ | | DA | GES, OTHERS |
| Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities | Krabonso Methodist JHS | | | | 400,000 | | | ✓ | | DA | GES, OTHERS |
| Completion of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities | Amoma R/C JHS | | | | 400,000 | | | | ✓ | DA | GES, OTHERS |
| Completion of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities | Krutakyi DA JHS | | | | 400,000 | | | | ✓ | DA | GES, OTHERS |
| Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities | Beposo DA JHS | | | | 400,000 | | | ✓ | | DA | GES, OTHERS |
| Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities | Attakrom | | | | 400,000 | | | | ✓ | DA | GES, OTHERS |
| Manufacture and supply 1000 mono Desk | Selected schools | | | | 200,000 | | | | ✓ | DA | GES, OTHERS |
| Expansion ICT centres | Apaaso Apesika Pamdu | | | | 250,000 | | | ✓ | | DA | GES, NGO's |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--------------|-----------|--|---|---|-----|--------|
| Objective | Improve quality health care services | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Access to quality health-care enhancement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conduct routine immunization as part of the Expanded Programme (EPI) to protect children under five | District wide | | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | √ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Organize health education on exclusive breastfeeding using behavior change communication strategy at public and social gatherings | District wide | | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | √ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Organize Child Health Promotion Weeks | District wide | | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | √ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Identification and registration of children, OVCs/PLWHAs and the vulnerable with NHIS | District wide | | | | | | 6,000.00 | | | √ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Conduct routine immunization as part of the Expanded Programme (EPI) to protect pregnant women. | District wide | | | | | | 2,500.00 | | | √ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Training of Community Based Surveillance Volunteers on 133 surveillance activities | District wide | | | | | | 4,000.00 | | | √ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Sponsor 30 health students | District wide | | | | | 25,000.00 | | | | √ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Sponsor and train 5 Midwives | District wide | | | | | | 9,000.00 | | | √ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Construction of CHPs compounds with 2-bedroom Staff Quarters | District wide | | | | | 3,225,000.21 | | | √ | | DA | DHD |
| Upgrading of health facilities | Chirehin | | | | | 25,301.21 | | | √ | | DA | DHD |
| Provide start-up kits for CHPS health facilities | Chirehin, Bredi | | | | | 300,000.00 | | | | √ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Conduct education on the incidence of HIV, other STIs | District wide | | | | | 105,000.00 | | | | √ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Objective | To develop targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Support for the vulnerable and marginalized people | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--|--|--|-----------|--|-----------|--|---|------|---------------------|
| Organize 2-day training workshop for 20 PWDs on how to start small scale business and its sustainability | District wide | | | | 10,000 | | 7,000.00 | | √ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Provide PWDs with financial support to pursue their education | District wide | | | | 34,000 | | 10,000.00 | | √ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Register and organize training workshops for vulnerable and excluded in the district on alternative livelihood | District wide | | | | 32,000 | | 6,500.00 | | √ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Supply technical aid and equipments in forms of Sewing Machines, Motor Machines, Locking Machine, Grinding Machine, Dryer and Hand Dryer, Fridges to support PWDs apprenticeship. | District wide | | | | 130,000 | | | | √ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Hold community durbars to create awareness on mental health related issues affecting people living with disabilities | District wide | | | | 8000.00 | | | | √ | SWCD | GHS/NCCE/ISD/MIHOSO |
| Identify and register people on livelihood empowerment programme against poverty (LEAP) by conducting and enroll people on livelihood empowerment | District wide | | | | 14,000.00 | | | | √ | SWCD | NCCE, DA |
| Identify and register people with Disability into skills training | Disaster | | | | 13,500.00 | | | | √ | SWCD | DA |
| Hold community durbar to create awareness on teenage pregnancy, child labour and child abuse | District Wide | | | | 14,500.00 | | | | √ | SWCD | NCCE |
| Follow ups on mental health patients | District wide | | | | 3,000.00 | | | | √ | GHS | SWCD |
| Resolve conflicts among patients and their families | District wide | | | | 12,800.00 | | | | √ | GHS | SWCD |
| Collect and update data on gender, children, aged and | District wide | | | | 18,000.00 | | | | √ | SWCD | DA, MOGCSP |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--------------|--------|--|--|---|----------|--------------|
| PWDs and other vulnerable groups | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective | To increase access to potable water by 50% by 2029 and increase access to sanitation by 51% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Potable water supply and sanitation improvement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drilling and mechanization of Boreholes | District wide | | | | | 2,865,000.00 | | | | √ | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Repair of broken down boreholes | District wide | | | | | 85,000.00 | 23,000 | | | √ | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Drilling and construction of Boreholes with hand pumps | District wide | | | | | 1,400,000.00 | | | | √ | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Strengthen of WATSAN committees | District wide | | | | | 27,500.00 | | | | √ | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Support to Small town water systems | District wide | | | | | 90,000.00 | | | | √ | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Evacuation of liquid and solid waste | District wide | | | | | 830,000.00 | | | | √ | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Conduct inspections on domiciliary premises, hospitality industries, schools, medical screening of food vendors | District wide | | | | | 38,500 | | | | √ | DEHO | DA, Zoomlion |
| Organized arrest of stray animal | KSDA | | | | | | 1000 | | | √ | DEHO | GPS |
| Undertake public education on environmental sanitation | KSDA | | | | | | 1,500 | | | √ | DEHO | |
| Procure sanitary tools | Jema | | | | | 54,000 | 12,300 | | | √ | DEHO | |
| Organize Clean up exercises | KSDA | | | | | 124,000 | 3,000 | | | √ | DEHO | |
| Desilting of drains | KSDA | | | | | 54,000 | 1,700 | | | √ | DEHO | Zoomlion |
| Effective disposal of paupa cases | District wide | | | | | 12,000 | 1,200 | | | √ | Zoomlion | DEHO |
| Clearing and maintaining of open public areas | District wide | | | | | 13,000.00 | | | | √ | DA | DEHO |
| Screening of food vendors | District wide | | | | | 31,300.00 | 10,000 | | | √ | DA | DEHO |
| Dislodge and rehabilitate public latrines | District wide | | | | | 85,300.00 | | | | √ | DA | DEHO |
| Objective | To increase road access in the district by 25% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|------------|------------|--|---|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Programme | Road network improvement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reshaping of feeder roads within the district | District wide | | | | | 250,000.00 | | | ✓ | Feeder roads | DA | |
| Organize sensitization program on defensive driving skills | Jema | | | | | 5,000 | 2,500 | | | ✓ | MTTD | DA/GPRTU |
| Organize training program on road indicators, traffic and regulations | Jema | | | | | 10,000 | 3,400 | | | ✓ | MTTD | DA/GPRTU |
| Upgrading of access roads | District wide | | | | | 220,000.00 | | | ✓ | DWD | MoRH/GHA/PS/DA | |
| Objective | To expand access to electricity power generation capacity by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Utility services expansion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maintenance of street lights | District wide | | | | | 47,000.00 | 12,000 | | | ✓ | Works Dept | DA |
| Procure and supply 1000 street bulbs | District wide | | | | | 103,000.00 | | | | ✓ | Works Dept | DA |
| Extension of electricity to new development sites and communities | District wide | | | | | 250,000.00 | | | ✓ | Works Dept | DA | |
| Objective | To ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | District and sub-structure improvement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rehabilitation of 3 area councils | Amoma Anyima Apesika | | | | | 40,000.00 | 23,000 | | | ✓ | Works Dept. | DA |
| Organize Community Durbars/Town Hall Meetings | District wide | | | | | 150,000.00 | 25,000 | | | ✓ | DA | All Departments, NGOs |
| Organize Statutory meetings | Jema | | | | | 180,000.00 | 45,000 | | | ✓ | DA | All Departments |
| Support for Community Initiated Projects | District wide | | | | | 205,278.70 | 65,000 | | | ✓ | DA | WVG, CSOs |
| Capacity building for staff | Jema | | | | | 145,859.00 | 12,000 | | | ✓ | DA | DP, MLGRD |
| Administrative Expenses | Jema | | | | | 356,000 | 282,640.00 | | | ✓ | DA | |
| Refurbish and Strengthen Sub-Structures | District wide | | | | | 82,111.48 | 34,000 | | | ✓ | Works | DA |
| Construction of 4-Unit Staff Quarters' | Jema | | | | | 400,000.00 | | | | ✓ | Works Dept. | DA |
| Objective | To improve internal security for protection of life and property | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|------------|-----------|--|---|---|------------------|----------------------|
| Programme | Security enhancement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction of security facilities | Jema | | | | | 180,000.00 | | | ✓ | | Works Dept. | DA/GPS |
| Objective | To ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | District and sub-structure improvement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects and Programmes | District wide | | | | | 160,000.00 | 32,000 | | | ✓ | DA | Works Dept |
| Organize 4No DPCU Meetings | Jema | | | | | 18,000.00 | | | | ✓ | DA | |
| Organize audit committee meeting | Jema | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | ✓ | | Internal Audit | DA, Assembly Members |
| Procure office equipment | KSDA | | | | | 160,000.00 | 34,000 | | ✓ | | Procurement Unit | DA |
| Servicing and maintenance of official vehicles | KSDA | | | | | 40,000.00 | 12,000 | | | ✓ | Transport Unit | |
| Organize capacity building workshops for women in governance | Jema | | | | | 8,500.00 | 5,000 | | | ✓ | Gender desk | DA, HR, NGOs |
| Organize 4No. community forums to sensitize communities on the issues of climate change | Jema | | | | | 6,500.00 | | | | ✓ | NADMO | DA |
| Prepare, gazette and implement Environmental and Sanitation Bye-Laws | Jema | | | | | 23,000 | 15,000.00 | | | ✓ | DEHU | DA, NADMO |
| Objective | To ensure proper planning for disaster prevention in the district | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Disaster prevention and management | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organize anti-flooding education in selected communities | District wide | | | | | 12,500.00 | | | | ✓ | NADMO | DA |
| Train Disaster Volunteer Groups on bushfire control | District wide | | | | | 6000.00 | | | | ✓ | NADMO | DA |
| Implementation of GPSNP2 activities | Selected communities | | | | | 2,120,000 | 23,000 | | ✓ | | DA | GPSNP/agric dpt |
| Follow-up education on anti-bush/domestic fire disaster | District wide | | | | | 7,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | GNFS, GPS, DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---|---|-------|-------------------------------------|
| Conduct education on CSM disease | District wide | | | | | 6,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | DHD, DA |
| Conduct disaster risk survey in communities | District wide | | | | | 8,000 | | | | ✓ | NADMO | GNFS, DA, GPS |
| Conduct education on storm (wind & rains) flooding | District wide | | | | | 8,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | GNFS, GPS, DA |
| Training of school children & teachers on disaster prevention | District wide | | | | | 7,000 | | | | ✓ | NADMO | GNFS, GPS, DA |
| Organized tree planting exercise | Prone Areas | | | | | 10,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | Forestry, MoFA, Community Dev't, DA |
| Organize meeting with Fulani herdsmen | Selected communities | | | | | 5,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | GNFS, GPS |
| Celebration of Disaster Risk Reduction Day | Selected communities | | | | | 9,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | NCCE, DA |
| Purchase of relief items for disaster victims | victims | | | | | 45,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | MP, NGOs, DA |
| Objective | To strengthen plan preparation process and implementation of policies | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Plan preparation and implementation enhancement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organize Quarterly and Annual AAP Review Meetings | Jema | | | | | 45,000.00 | 11,000 | | | ✓ | DPCU | DA HODs |
| Preparation of 2028 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget | DPCU | | | | | 58,000.00 | 17,000 | | ✓ | | DPCU | All Departments |
| Conduct Mid-Term Review of 2026-2029 DMTDP | Jema | | | | | | | | | ✓ | DPCU | DA/HODs/CSOs/NDPC/RCC |
| Total (2027) | | | | | | 20,132,460.00 | 1,104,411.00 | 165,110.00 | | | | |

Source: KSDA DPCU, 2025

6.3.3 District Annual Action Plan, 2028

Table 6. 3: District Annual Action Plan, 2028

| Objective | To increase fiscal revenue mobilization by 50% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---|
| Programme | Revenue Mobilization and Expenditure Management Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame (2023) | | | | Cost (Ghc) | | | Programme status | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | Q 1 | Q 2 | Q 3 | Q 4 | DACF | IGF | Others | New | On-going | Lead | Collaboration |
| Develop and implement revenue improvement plan | Jema | | | | | 15,000 | 3,500.00 | | | √ | Finance Dept. | DA Revenue Collectors Rate payers Budget Office Dept. of Spatial Planning |
| Objective | To increase the skilled industrial personnel by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Skills development and livelihood improvement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organize annual stakeholders meeting on revenue mobilization and public expenditure | Jema | | | | | 23,500.00 | 10,000 | | | √ | DFO | DA Revenue Collectors Budget Office Consultants PO |
| Training of entrepreneurs in Standardization | District wide | | | | | 12,000 | | 6,000.00 | √ | | BAC | DA/REP |
| Technology Improvement and Finishing in Auto Mechanics for Master Craft Persons | District wide | | | | | 14,000 | 4,000 | 4,000.00 | √ | | BAC | DA/REP |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|------------|-------|----------|-----|---|---------------|---|
| Production Efficiency and Technology Enhancement Training in Welding | District wide | | | | | 10,000 | 2,000 | 3,000.00 | ✓ | | BAC | DA/REP |
| Apprentice Training in Workshop Management Practices | District wide | | | | | 5,000 | | 6,000.00 | ✓ | | BAC | DA/REP |
| Organize business counselling session for clients | District wide | | | | | 13,000 | | | ✓ | | BAC | GEA, REP, NGOs |
| Conduct small business management training for 50 clients | District wide | | | | | 3,300 | | | ✓ | | BAC | DA, NEWS REP |
| Organize 2 market promotion fora for MSMEs to exhibit their local produced products | Jema | | | | | 6,000 | | 2,000.00 | | ✓ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Complete the Construction of satellite markets in the district | District wide | | | | | 200,000.00 | | | | ✓ | Works Dept | DA, TAs, Traders |
| Facilitate the provision of litre bins at market centres | District wide | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | | ✓ | Works Dept | DA, PS/TAs/Traders |
| Objectives | To increase youth in Agriculture in the district by 70% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Agricultural productivity enhancement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organize and carry out activities on Multi-Round Annual Crop and Livestock (Yield plot establishment measurement of farms and data) | District wide | | | | | 4,500 | | | New | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train mango farmers on disease and pest identification, prevention and control | District wide | | | | | 13,000 | 4,000 | | New | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train Extension staff on plot cutting and analysis of crop yield | District wide | | | | | | | 3,000 | New | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Establish 5-acre maize demonstration half (1/2) acre each in 10 communities | District wide | | | | | 10,000 | | 5,000 | New | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train farmers on integrated pest management, timely effective and efficient spraying of maize | District wide | | | | | 8,000 | | 3,000 | New | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--|--|--|-------|-------|-------|-----|--|---------------|---|
| Undertake study tour to a model poultry and livestock farm | District wide | | | | 4,500 | | | New | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train livestock and poultry farmers on biosecurity in animal production | District wide | | | | | | 5,500 | New | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Facilitate formation of FBOs in all communities to join District Cashew Farmers Union to negotiate for competitive price | District wide | | | | 2,600 | 4,000 | | New | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Undertake a study tour to a model mango farm | District wide | | | | | | 4,500 | New | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train 75 female farmers and 125 male farmers in 10 communities on preparation and use of biochar as soil amendment in 5 communities by end of 2028 | District wide | | | | 5,500 | | | New | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train at least 50 female and 50 male farmers on conservation agriculture in ten (10) communities by end 2028 | District wide | | | | 5,000 | | 4,800 | New | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Conduct 10 radio sensitization programmes on agricultural technologies and Agribusiness Development by end of 2028 | District wide | | | | | | 4,000 | New | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train 150 farmers in 15 communities on post-harvest management of cereals and legumes | District wide | | | | 5,000 | | 3,000 | New | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Advocate for the use of standards in marketing of maize and legumes | District wide | | | | 1,290 | | | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train 100 women farmers in 10 communities on the use of cashew apple in preparation of fruit drink | District wide | | | | | | 3,400 | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Conduct 10 radio sensitization programmes on agricultural technologies and Agribusiness Development by end of 2023 | District wide | | | | | | 3,800 | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|------------|--------|--|---|---|----------------|--|
| Conduct a ToT on farmer business school for 30 field staffs by end of 2023 | District wide | | | | | | 4,900 | | ✓ | | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Procure farm inputs as incentives to support 100 poor and vulnerable peasant farmers | District wide | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | | ✓ | DA | Dept. of Agric /DPs/MOFA/NGOs/Livestock Farmers FBOs |
| Procure 4 motor bikes for best farmer | District wide | | | | | 7,000.00 | | | | ✓ | | |
| Train and resource Extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies | District wide | | | | | 2,500.00 | | | | ✓ | Dept. of Agric | DA/DPs/MOFA/NGOs/Livestock Farmers FBOs |
| Objective | To promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Tourist development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Develop tourist sites in the District | District wide | | | | | 200,000.00 | | | ✓ | | DA | PS/Ghana Tourism Authority |
| Objective | Improve quality education at the district level | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Educational environment improvement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Provision of incentive package for teachers for the implementation of early morning reading | All teachers | | | | | 25,000 | 12,000 | | | ✓ | GES | DA, OTHERS |
| Supervision and Monitoring of attendance performance of teachers and pupils in public and private schools | District Wide | | | | | 10,000 | 7,000 | | | ✓ | GES | DA, OTHERS |
| Conduct management training for heads of schools on the filling of Annual School Census questionnaire | All Schools | | | | | 13,000 | 3,000 | | | ✓ | GES | DA, OTHERS |
| Improve management of educational delivery and increase inspection of schools | All schools | | | | | 5,000 | 4,000 | | | ✓ | GES | DA, OTHERS |
| Organize my first day at school ceremony | All schools | | | | | | 23,000 | | | ✓ | GES | DA, OTHERS |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|-----------|--------|--|---|---|--|--|
| Organize INSET on Early Childhood Education | Selected Schools | | | | | 4,000.00 | 3,000 | | | ✓ | District Director ate of Educati on | District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Facilitate the recruitment of newly trained teachers to deprived schools | District wide | | | | | 12,000.00 | | | | ✓ | District Director ate of Educati on | District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Provision of textbooks for schools | Jema | | | | | 38,500.00 | | | | ✓ | District Director ate of Educati on | District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Support for BECE candidates | All JHS | | | | | 45,000 | 10,000 | | | ✓ | GES | DA |
| Support for sports and recreational activities | District wide | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | ✓ | | DA | GES |
| Construction of Classroom Blocks with Ancillary facilities | District wide | | | | | 3,251,000 | 23,000 | | | ✓ | Works | GES |
| Renovation of classroom blocks | District Wide | | | | | 756,980 | 12,000 | | | ✓ | GES | DA, MoE |
| Expansion of School feeding Programme in the district | District Wide | | | | | | | | | ✓ | GES | DA, MoE |
| Provide financial support for 100 needy but brilliant students | District wide | | | | | 58,800.00 | | | | ✓ | DA | NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Organize community durbars in selected communities to sensitize them on gender gaps existing in schools. | Selected communities | | | | | 26,800.00 | | | | ✓ | District Director ate of Educati on | District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Sensitize the public on the importance of girl child education | District wide | | | | | 6,200.00 | | | | ✓ | District Director ate of Educati on | District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Manufacture and supply 1000 mono Desk | Selected schools | | | | | 200,000 | | | | ✓ | DA | GES, OTHERS |
| Expansion ICT centres | District wide | | | | | 250,000 | | | ✓ | | DA | GES, NGO's |
| Support to education programs | District wide | | | | | 50,000 | 10,000 | | ✓ | | DA | GES, NGO's |
| Objective | Improve quality health care services | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|------------|-----------|-----------|--|---|-------|--------|
| Programme | Access to quality health-care enhancement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conduct routine immunization as part of the Expanded Programme (EPI) to protect children under five | District wide | | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | √ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Organize health education on exclusive breastfeeding using behavior change communication strategy at public and social gatherings | District wide | | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | √ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Organize Child Health Promotion Weeks | District wide | | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | √ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Conduct routine immunization as part of the Expanded Programme (EPI) to protect pregnant women. | District wide | | | | | | 2,500.00 | | | √ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Sponsor health students | District wide | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | | √ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Construction of CHPS compounds with 2-bedrooms Staff Quarters | Chirehin | | | | | 3,825,000 | | | | √ | Works | DHD |
| Upgrading of health facilities | Jema | | | | | 150,000.00 | 24,000 | | | √ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Conduct education on the incidence of HIV, other STIs | District wide | | | | | 95,000.00 | 14,000 | | | √ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Objective | To develop targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Support for the vulnerable and marginalized people | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organize 2-day training workshop for PWDs on how to start small scale business and its sustainability | District wide | | | | | 42,000 | | 7,000.00 | | √ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Provide PWDs with financial support to pursue their education | District wide | | | | | 50,000 | | 10,000.00 | | √ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Register and organize training workshops for vulnerable and excluded in the district on alternative livelihood | District wide | | | | | 24,000 | | 6,500.00 | | √ | BAC | DA/REP |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--|--|--|--|-----------|--------|-----------|---|---|------|---------------------|
| Supply technical aid and equipments in forms of Sewing Machines, Motor Machines, Locking Machine, Grinding Machine, Dryer and Hand Dryer, Fridges to support PWDs apprenticeship. | District wide | | | | | 167,000 | | 13000.00 | | ✓ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Provide financial support in the form of seed capital to the first batch of PWDs for income generating activities | District wide | | | | | 58,000 | | 18,000.00 | | ✓ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Hold community durbars to create awareness on mental health related issues affecting people living with disabilities | District wide | | | | | 8000.00 | | | ✓ | | SWCD | GHS/NCCE/ISD/MIHOSO |
| Identify and register people on livelihood empowerment programme against poverty (LEAP) by conducting and enroll people on livelihood empowerment | District wide | | | | | 34,000.00 | | | ✓ | | SWCD | NCCE, DA |
| Identify and register people with Disability into skills training | Disaster | | | | | 13,500.00 | | | ✓ | | SWCD | DA |
| Hold community durbar to create awareness on teenage pregnancy, child labour and child abuse | District Wide | | | | | 34,500.00 | 12,000 | | ✓ | | SWCD | NCCE |
| Follow ups on mental health patients | District wide | | | | | 13,000.00 | | | ✓ | | GHS | SWCD |
| Resolve conflicts among patients and their families | District wide | | | | | 2,800.00 | | | ✓ | | GHS | SWCD |
| Supervision and monitoring of PWDs activities | District wide | | | | | 2,500.00 | | | ✓ | | GHS | SWCD |
| Provide alternative livelihood skills training for youth, women, vulnerable and marginalize groups | District wide | | | | | 27,000.00 | | | ✓ | | SWCD | DA/World Vision |
| Intensify education to reduce stigmatization on HIV and AIDS | District wide | | | | | 16,000.00 | | | ✓ | | SWCD | GHS/DA/NCCE/CSOs |
| Collect and update data on gender, children, aged and | District wide | | | | | 18,000.00 | | | ✓ | | SWCD | DA, MOGCSP |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--------------|--------|--|---|--|--------------|----------------|
| PWDs and other vulnerable groups | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establish children advocacy group (Child parliament) to end early child marriage etc. | District wide | | | | | 21,000.00 | | | √ | | SWCD | NCCE/GES/DA |
| Objective | To increase access to potable water by 50% by 2029 and increase access to sanitation by 51% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Potable water supply and sanitation improvement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drilling, construction and mechanization of Boreholes | District wide | | | | | 2,565,000.00 | | | √ | | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Drilling and construction of boreholes with hand pumps | District wide | | | | | 140,000.00 | | | √ | | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Undertake technical assessment all broken down boreholes | District wide | | | | | 35,000.00 | | | √ | | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Mechanization of. boreholes | Pamdu | | | | | 180,000.00 | | | √ | | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Strengthen of WATSAN committees | District wide | | | | | 15,000.00 | | | √ | | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Evacuation of liquid and solid waste | District wide | | | | | 430,000.00 | | | √ | | DWST | DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Organized arrest of stray animal | District wide | | | | | 4,000 | 1000 | | √ | | DEHO | GPS |
| Undertake public education on environmental sanitation | District wide | | | | | 18,000 | 1,500 | | √ | | DEHO | DA |
| Procure sanitary tools | Jema | | | | | 98,000 | 22,300 | | √ | | DEHO | DA |
| Effective disposal of paupa cases | District wide | | | | | 10,000 | 1,200 | | √ | | Zoomlion | DEHO |
| Clearing and maintaining of open public areas | District wide | | | | | 70,000.00 | 3,000 | | √ | | DA | DEHO |
| Screening of food vendors | District wide | | | | | 31,300.00 | 14,000 | | √ | | DA | DEHO |
| Dislodge and rehabilitate public latrines | District wide | | | | | 78,300.00 | 13,000 | | √ | | DA | DEHO |
| Objective | To increase road access in the district by 25% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Road network improvement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reshaping of feeder roads within the district | District wide | | | | | 280,000.00 | | | √ | | Feeder roads | DA |
| Upgrading of access roads | District wide | | | | | 212,000.00 | | | √ | | DWD | MoRH/GHA/PS/DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------|---------|--|---|---|----------------|-----------------------|
| Objective | To expand access to electricity power generation capacity by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Utility services expansion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maintenance of street lights | District wide | | | | | 57,000.00 | 17,000 | | | ✓ | Works Dept | DA |
| Procure and supply 1200 street bulbs | District wide | | | | | 180,000.00 | 43,000 | | | ✓ | Works Dept | DA |
| Extension of electricity to new communities | District wide | | | | | 250,000.00 | | | ✓ | | Works Dept | DA |
| Extension of electricity to new sites | District wide | | | | | 215,000.00 | | | ✓ | | Works Dept | DA |
| Objective | To ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | District and sub-structure improvement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organize Community Durbars/Town Hall Meetings | District wide | | | | | 250,000.00 | 54,000 | | ✓ | | DA | All Departments, NGOs |
| Organize Statutory meetings | Jema | | | | | 280,000.00 | 73,000 | | ✓ | | DA | All Departments |
| Support for Community Initiated Projects | District wide | | | | | 205,278.70 | 31,000 | | ✓ | | DA | WVG, CSOs |
| Capacity building for staff | Jema | | | | | 145,859.00 | 38,000 | | ✓ | | DA | DP, MLGRD |
| Administrative Expenses | Jema | | | | | 276,000 | 640,000 | | ✓ | | DA | CA |
| Refurbish and Strengthen of Sub-Structures | District wide | | | | | 82,111.48 | 54,000 | | ✓ | | Works | DA |
| Construction of 4-Unit Staff Quarters' | Jema | | | | | 5400,000.00 | | | ✓ | | Works Dept. | DA |
| Objective | To improve internal security for protection of life and property | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Security enhancement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction of security facilities | Jema | | | | | 280,000.00 | | | ✓ | | Works Dept. | DA/GPS |
| Objective | To ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | District and sub-structure improvement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects and Programmes | District wide | | | | | 165,000.00 | 23,000 | | ✓ | | DA | Works Dept |
| Organize 4No DPCU Meetings | Jema | | | | | 23,000.00 | | | ✓ | | DA | DPCU |
| Organize audit committee meeting | Jema | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | ✓ | | Internal Audit | DA, Assembly Members |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|------------|-----------|--|---|--|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Procure office equipment | KSDA | | | | | 160,000.00 | 24,000 | | ✓ | | Procurement Unit | DA |
| Servicing and maintenance of official vehicles | KSDA | | | | | 60,000.00 | 15,000 | | ✓ | | Transport Unit | CA |
| Objective | To ensure proper planning for disaster prevention in the district | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Disaster prevention and management | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organize 4No. community forums to sensitize communities on the issues of climate change | Jema | | | | | 16,500.00 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | DA |
| Prepare, gazette and implement Environmental and Sanitation Bye-Laws | Jema | | | | | | 15,000.00 | | ✓ | | DEHU | DA, NADMO |
| Organize anti-flooding education in selected communities | District wide | | | | | 11,500.00 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | DA |
| Train Disaster Volunteer Groups on bushfire control | District wide | | | | | 6000.00 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | DA |
| Equip Disaster Volunteers with wellington boots and cutlasses | District wide | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | DA |
| Follow-up education on anti-bush/domestic fire disaster | District wide | | | | | 7,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | GNFS, GPS, DA |
| Organize clean up exercise/desilting | Selected communities | | | | | 8,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | DEHU, DHD, GNFS, GPS, DA |
| Conduct education on storm (wind & rains) flooding | District wide | | | | | 8,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | GNFS, GPS, DA |
| Training of school children & teachers on disaster prevention | District wide | | | | | 7,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | GNFS, GPS, DA |
| Planting of trees around schools, river banks & communities | Prone Areas | | | | | 10,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | Forestry, MoFA, Community Dev't, DA |
| Monitoring of the planting of trees | Prone Areas | | | | | 6,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | Forestry, MoFA, DA |
| Follow up education on storm & flooding | District wide | | | | | 7,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | Forestry, DEHU, DA |
| Organize meeting with Fulani herdsmen | Selected communities | | | | | 5,000 | | | ✓ | | NADMO | GNFS, GPS |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|---|--|-------|-----------------------|
| Celebration of Disaster Risk Reduction Day | Selected communities | | | | | 9,000 | | | | ✓ | | NADMO | NCCE, DA |
| Purchase of relief items for disaster victims | victims | | | | | 45,000 | | | | ✓ | | NADMO | MP, NGOs, DA |
| Objective | To strengthen plan preparation process and implementation of policies | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Plan preparation and implementation enhancement | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Preparation of 2025 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget | DPCU | | | | | 28,000.00 | | | | ✓ | | DCD | All Departments |
| Conduct Mid-Term Review of DMTP | Jema | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | DPCU | DA/HODs/CSOs/NDPC/RCC |
| | Total (2028) | | | | | 22,377,260.00 | 633,640.00 | 120,400.00 | | | | | |

Source: KSDA DPCU, 2025

6.3.4 District Annual Action Plan, 2029

Table 6. 4: District Annual Action Plan, 2029

| Objective | To increase fiscal revenue mobilization by 50% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|----------|--------|------------------|----------|-----------------------|---|
| Programme | Revenue Mobilization and Expenditure Management Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame (2023) | | | | Cost (Ghc) | | | Programme status | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | Q 1 | Q 2 | Q 3 | Q 4 | DACF | IGF | Others | New | On-going | Lead | Collaboration |
| Strengthen District Revenue Taskforce | Jema | | | | | 5,000 | 2,000.00 | | | ✓ | Finance Dept. | DA Revenue Collectors Rate payers Budget Office Dept. of Spatial Planning |
| Develop and implement revenue improvement plan | Jema | | | | | 6,000 | 3,500.00 | | | ✓ | Finance Dept. | DA Revenue Collectors Rate payers Budget Office Dept. of Spatial Planning |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|------------|----------|-----------|---|---|---------------|--|
| Establish a comprehensive Revenue database | Jema | | | | | 2,000.00 | 1,500.00 | | | ✓ | Finance Dept. | DA Revenue Collectors Rate payers Budget Office Dept. of Spatial Planning |
| Update data on all ratable properties in the District, annually | District wide | | | | | 2,500.00 | 2,000.00 | | | ✓ | Finance Dept. | DA Revenue Collectors Rate payers Budget Office Dept. of Spatial Planning Internal Audit Unit |
| Organize capacity building workshops for revenue collectors | Jema | | | | | | 5,000 | 4,000.00 | | ✓ | Finance Dept. | DA/Revenue Collectors/Rate payers /Budget Office/Dept. of Spatial Planning /CSOs/IAU |
| Organize annual stakeholders meeting on revenue mobilization and public expenditure | Jema | | | | | 13,500.00 | 7,000 | | | ✓ | HR Unit | DA Revenue Collectors Budget Office Consultants PO |
| Objective | To increase the skilled industrial personnel by 40% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Skills development and livelihood improvement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training of entrepreneurs in Standardization | District wide | | | | | 12,000 | | 6,000.00 | ✓ | | BAC | DA/REP |
| Apprentice Training in Workshop Management Practices | District wide | | | | | 8,000 | | 6,000.00 | ✓ | | BAC | DA/REP |
| Organize internship training for clients | District wide | | | | | 4,000 | | 18,000 | ✓ | | BAC | REP, DA, NGOs |
| Organize business counselling session for 350 clients | District wide | | | | | 13,000 | | | ✓ | | BAC | GEA, REP, NGOs |
| Organize mentorship programme for 30 clients | District wide | | | | | 4000 | | | ✓ | | BAC | DA, NGOs REP |
| Provide counterpart funding for MSMEs and REP annually | District wide | | | | | | | 14,000.00 | ✓ | | BAC | DA/REP |
| Construct satellite markets in the district | District wide | | | | | 600,000.00 | 12,000 | | ✓ | | Works Dept | DA, PS/TAs/Traders |
| Rehabilitate market facilities in the District | District wide | | | | | 230,000.00 | | | ✓ | | Works Dept | DA, PS/TAs/Traders |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|------------|--------|-------|--|---|---------------|--|
| Organize market fora for market users in the District | Jema, Amoma, Apesika , Anyima | | | | 6,000.00 | | | | ✓ | DA | PS/TAs/Traders |
| Objectives | To increase youth in Agriculture in the district by 70% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Agricultural productivity enhancement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organize at least 1 study tour for 30 field staff (26 males and 4 females) to Amanchia Conservation Centre on conservation agriculture by end of 2 nd quarter, 2029 | District wide | | | | 5,800 | | | | ✓ | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Organize and carryout activities on Multi-Round Annual Crop & Livestock Survey (Yield plot Establishment Measurement of farms and Data Analysis) | District wide | | | | | | 3,500 | | ✓ | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Organize District level Farmers' Day | District wide | | | | 130,000.00 | 23,000 | | | ✓ | DA | Dept. of Agric /DPs/MOFA/NGOs/Livestock Farmers FBOs |
| Train 150 farmers in 15 communities on post-harvest management of cereals and legumes | District wide | | | | 24,000 | | 1,950 | | ✓ | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train 40 livestock farmers in livestock feeding and feed formulation | District wide | | | | 12,000 | | 1,300 | | ✓ | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Conduct demonstration on yam minisett technology in ten communities: one each in an operational area | District wide | | | | 5,450 | 3,000 | | | ✓ | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train 250 farmers on good agricultural practices of maize production | District wide | | | | 18,000 | | 2,510 | | ✓ | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Conduct 10 quarter acre demonstrations on soya bean production | District wide | | | | | | 2,660 | | ✓ | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Advocate for the use of standards in marketing of maize and legumes | District wide | | | | 1,290 | 3,000 | | | ✓ | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|------------|--------|-------|--|---|----------------|--|
| Procure farm inputs as incentives to support 100 poor and vulnerable peasant farmers | District wide | | | | 10,000.00 | | | | ✓ | DA | Dept. of Agric /DPs/MOFA/NGOs/Livestock Farmers FBOs |
| Train 300 women on alternative livelihood (soap making and mushroom production) | District wide | | | | | | 5,900 | | ✓ | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train 30 field officers on gender mainstreaming in Agriculture | District wide | | | | | | 1,250 | | ✓ | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train and resource Extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies | District wide | | | | 2,500.00 | 8,000 | | | ✓ | Dept. of Agric | DA/DPs/MOFA/NGOs/Livestock Farmers FBOs |
| Train 50 mango farmers on disease and pest identification, prevention and control | District wide | | | | 10,000 | | 2,800 | | ✓ | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train 250 farmers on Integrated Pest and Disease Management of vegetables | District wide | | | | 8,000 | | 4,500 | | ✓ | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Train 10 women based FBOs in 5 communities consisting of 100 members on post-harvest management cashew by end of 2029 | District wide | | | | 10,000 | 5,000 | 4,310 | | ✓ | Dept of Agric | DA/DPs/ MOFA, NGOs/ Livestock Farmers, FBOs |
| Objective | To promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Tourist development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Develop tourist sites in the District | District wide | | | | 300,000.00 | 21,000 | | | ✓ | DA | PS/Ghana Tourism Authority |
| Objective | Improve quality education at the district level | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Educational environment improvement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Provision of incentive package for teachers for the implementation of early morning reading | All teachers | | | | | 12,000 | | | ✓ | GES | DA, OTHERS |
| Supervision and Monitoring of attendance performance of teachers and pupils in public and private schools | District Wide | | | | | 7,000 | | | ✓ | GES | DA, OTHERS |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--|--|--|--|-----------|--------|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Conduct management training for heads of schools on the filling of Annual School Census questionnaire | All Schools | | | | | 3,000 | | | √ | GES | DA, OTHERS |
| Improve management of educational delivery and increase inspection of schools | All schools | | | | | 4,000 | | | √ | GES | DA, OTHERS |
| Organize my first day at school ceremony | All schools | | | | | 23,000 | 13,000 | | √ | GES | DA, OTHERS |
| Monitor teacher absenteeism and sanction culprits in schools | District wide | | | | | 3,000.00 | | | √ | District Directorate of Education | District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Organize INSET on Early Childhood Education | Selected Schools | | | | | 4,000.00 | | | √ | District Directorate of Education | District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Provision of laptops | Office Staff | | | | | 10,000.00 | | √ | | GES | DA, OTHERS |
| Facilitate the recruitment of newly trained teachers to deprived schools | District wide | | | | | 2,000.00 | 5,000 | | √ | District Directorate of Education | District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Provision of textbooks for schools | Jema | | | | | 28,500.00 | | | √ | District Directorate of Education | District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Support for BECE candidates | All JHS | | | | | 45,000 | 10,000 | | √ | GES | DA |
| Support for sports and recreational activities | District wide | | | | | 20,000.00 | | √ | | DA | GES |
| Construction of Classroom Blocks with Ancillary facilities | District wide | | | | | 4,251,000 | | | √ | Works | GES |
| Expansion of School feeding Programme in the district | District Wide | | | | | | | | √ | GES | DA, MoE |
| Provide financial support for needy but brilliant students | District wide | | | | | 38,800.00 | | | √ | DA | NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |
| Organize community durbars in selected communities to | Selected communities | | | | | 6,800.00 | | | √ | District Directorate of | District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|---------------|-----------|--|---|---|---|--------|
| sensitize them on gender gaps existing in schools. | | | | | | | | | | Educati on | | |
| Sensitize the public on the importance of girl child education | District wide | | | | | 6,200.00 | | | ✓ | District Director ate of Educati on | District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GEFUND | |
| Renovation of classroom blocks | District wide | | | | | 540,000 | 43,000 | | ✓ | DA | GES, OTHERS | |
| Manufacture and supply 1000 mono Desk | Selected schools | | | | | 2200,00 0 | | | ✓ | DA | GES, OTHERS | |
| Expansion ICT centres | District wide | | | | | 250,000 | | | ✓ | DA | GES, NGO's | |
| Objective | Improve quality health care services | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Access to quality health-care enhancement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conduct routine immunization as part of the Expanded Programme (EPI) to protect children under five | District wide | | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | ✓ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Organize health education on exclusive breastfeeding using behavior change communication strategy at public and social gatherings | District wide | | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | ✓ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Organize Child Health Promotion Weeks | District wide | | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | ✓ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Identification and registration of children, OVCs/PLWHAs and the vulnerable with NHIS | District wide | | | | | | 6,000.00 | | | ✓ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Conduct routine immunization as part of the Expanded Programme (EPI) to protect pregnant women. | District wide | | | | | | 2,500.00 | | | ✓ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Distribute 3000 LLITNs to children under-five and pregnant women. | District wide | | | | | | 8,000.00 | | | ✓ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Training of Community Based Surveillance Volunteers on 154 surveillance activities | District wide | | | | | | 4,000.00 | | | ✓ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Sponsor 10 health students | District wide | | | | | 45,000.0 0 | | | | ✓ | GHS | MoH/DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|------------|----------|-----------|---|---|-------|---------------------|
| Sponsor and train 5 Midwives | District wide | | | | | 12,000 | 9,000.00 | | | ✓ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Construction of CHPS compounds with 2-bedroom Staff Quarters | District wide | | | | | 4,257,000 | | | | ✓ | Works | DHD |
| Provide start-up kits for CHPS Compounds | Chirehin, Bredi | | | | | 300,000.00 | | | | ✓ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Conduct education on the incidence of HIV, other STIs | District wide | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | | ✓ | GHS | MoH/DA |
| Objective | To develop targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Support for the vulnerable and marginalized people | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organize 2-day training workshop for 20 PWDs on how to start small scale business and its sustainability | District wide | | | | | 12,000 | | 7,000.00 | | ✓ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Provide 20 PWDs with financial support to pursue their education | District wide | | | | | 45,000 | | 10,000.00 | | ✓ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Register and organize training workshops for 50 vulnerable and excluded in the district on alternative livelihood | District wide | | | | | 32,000 | | 6,500.00 | | ✓ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Supply technical aid and equipments in forms of Sewing Machines, Motor Machines, Locking Machine, Grinding Machine, Dryer and Hand Dryer, Fridges to support PWDs apprenticeship. | District wide | | | | | 54,000 | | 13000.00 | | ✓ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Provide financial support in the form of seed capital to the first batch of 42 PWDs for income generating activities | District wide | | | | | 63,000 | | 18,000.00 | | ✓ | BAC | DA/REP |
| Hold community durbars to create awareness on mental health related issues affecting people living with disabilities | District wide | | | | | 8000.00 | | | ✓ | | SWCD | GHS/NCCE/ISD/MIHOSO |
| Identify and register people on livelihood empowerment programme against poverty | District wide | | | | | 4,000.00 | | | ✓ | | SWCD | NCCE, DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--------------|--|--|---|--|-------------------|
| (LEAP) by conducting and enroll people on livelihood empowerment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Identify and register people with Disability into skills training | Disaster | | | | | 3,500.00 | | | √ | | SWCD DA |
| Hold community durbar to create awareness on teenage pregnancy, child labour and child abuse | District Wide | | | | | 4,500.00 | | | √ | | SWCD NCCE |
| Follow ups on mental health patients | District wide | | | | | 3,000.00 | | | √ | | GHS SWCD |
| Resolve conflicts among patients and their families | District wide | | | | | 2,800.00 | | | √ | | GHS SWCD |
| Supervision and monitoring | District wide | | | | | 2,500.00 | | | √ | | GHS SWCD |
| Collect and update data on gender, children, aged and PWDs and other vulnerable groups | District wide | | | | | 18,000.00 | | | √ | | SWCD DA, MOGCSP |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establish children advocacy group (Child parliament) to end early child marriage etc. | District wide | | | | | 21,000.00 | | | √ | | SWCD NCCE/GES/DA |
| Objective | To increase access to potable water by 50% by 2029 and increase access to sanitation by 51% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Potable water supply and sanitation improvement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drilling, construction and mechanization of Boreholes | District wide | | | | | 2,165,000.00 | | | √ | | DWST DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Repair of broken down boreholes | District wide | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | √ | | DWST DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Drilling, and construction of boreholes with hand pumps | District wide | | | | | 2,140,000.00 | | | √ | | DWST DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Mechanization of 1No. borehole | Pamdu | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | √ | | DWST DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Provision for. Small town water systems | District wide | | | | | 120,000.00 | | | √ | | DWST DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Evacuation of liquid and solid waste | District wide | | | | | 2,130,000.00 | | | √ | | DWST DA/NGOs/DEHU |
| Conduct inspections on domiciliary premises, | District wide | | | | | 3,500 | | | √ | | DEHO DA, Zoomlion |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|--------|--|---|---|--------------------|
| hospitality industries, schools, medical screening of food vendors | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction of abattoir | Anyima, Apesika | | | | | 2,100 | | | ✓ | | DEHO DA |
| Organized arrest of stray animal | KSDA | | | | | | 1000 | | ✓ | | DEHO GPS |
| Undertake public education on environmental sanitation | KSDA | | | | | | 1,500 | | ✓ | | DEHO |
| Procure sanitary tools | Jema | | | | | | 2,300 | | | ✓ | DEHO |
| Organize Clean up exercises | KSDA | | | | | | 3,000 | | | ✓ | DEHO |
| Desilting of drains | KSDA | | | | | | 1,700 | | | ✓ | DEHO Zoomlion |
| Effective disposal of paupa cases | District wide | | | | | | 1,200 | | | ✓ | Zoomlion DEHO |
| Clearing and maintaining of open public areas | District wide | | | | | 1,000.00 | | | | ✓ | DA DEHO |
| Screening of food vendors | District wide | | | | | 21,300.00 | 10,000 | | | ✓ | DA DEHO |
| Dislodge and rehabilitate 3 no. public latrines | District wide | | | | | 28,300.00 | | | | ✓ | DA DEHO |
| Objective | To increase road access in the district by 25% by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Road network improvement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reshaping of feeder roads within the district | District wide | | | | | 250,000.00 | | | ✓ | | Feeder roads DA |
| Upgrading of access roads in Jema Township | Jema | | | | | 22,000.00 | | | ✓ | | DWD MoRH/GHA/PS/DA |
| Objective | To expand access to electricity power generation capacity by 2029 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Utility services expansion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maintenance of street lights | District wide | | | | | 37,000.00 | | | | ✓ | Works Dept DA |
| Procure and supply 500 street bulbs | District wide | | | | | 810,000 | 10,000 | | | ✓ | Works Dept DA |
| Extension of electricity to new communities | District wide | | | | | 250,000.00 | | | ✓ | | Works Dept DA |
| Extension of electricity to new sites | District wide | | | | | 75,000.00 | | | ✓ | | Works Dept DA |
| Objective | To ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | District and sub-structure improvement | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|-------------|------------|--|--|---|------------------|-----------------------|
| Strengthen of 3 area councils | Amoma Anyima Apesika | | | | | 40,000.00 | | | | ✓ | Works Dept. | DA |
| Organize Community Durbars/Town Hall Meetings | District wide | | | | | 1850,000.00 | 17,000 | | | ✓ | DA | All Departments, NGOs |
| Organize Statutory meetings | Jema | | | | | 180,000.00 | 21,000 | | | ✓ | DA | All Departments |
| Support for Community Initiated Projects | District wide | | | | | 205,278.70 | | | | ✓ | DA | WVG, CSOs |
| Capacity building for staff | Jema | | | | | 75,859.00 | | | | ✓ | DA | DP, MLGRD |
| Administrative Expenses | Jema | | | | | | 282,640.00 | | | ✓ | DA | |
| Construction of security facilities | Jema | | | | | 180,000.00 | | | | ✓ | Works Dept. | DA/GPS |
| Construction of 6-Unit Staff Quarters' | Jema | | | | | 550,000.00 | | | | ✓ | Works Dept. | DA/GPS |
| Construction of 1No. 3-Bedroom Bungalow for District Fire Commander | Jema | | | | | 300,000.00 | | | | ✓ | Works Dept. | DA/GPS |
| Conduct Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects and Programmes | District wide | | | | | 186,000.00 | 32,000 | | | ✓ | DA | Works Dept |
| Organize 4No DPCU Meetings | Jema | | | | | 23,000.00 | 8,000 | | | ✓ | DA | |
| Organize audit committee meeting | Jema | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | | ✓ | Internal Audit | DA, Assembly Members |
| Procure office equipment | KSDA | | | | | 160,000.00 | 43,000 | | | ✓ | Procurement Unit | DA |
| Servicing and maintenance of official vehicles | KSDA | | | | | 80,000.00 | 12,000 | | | ✓ | Transport Unit | CA |
| Organize 4 capacity building workshops for women in governance | Jema | | | | | 8,500.00 | 3,000 | | | ✓ | Gender desk | DA, HR, NGOs |
| Objective | To ensure proper planning for disaster prevention in the district | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Disaster prevention and management | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organize 4No. community forums to sensitize communities on the issues of climate change | Jema | | | | | 6,500.00 | | | | ✓ | NADMO | DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|---|---|-------|-------------------------------------|
| Prepare, gazette and implement Environmental and Sanitation Bye-Laws | Jema | | | | | 15,000.00 | | | √ | DEHU | DA, NADMO |
| Organize anti-flooding education in selected communities | District wide | | | | | 1,500.00 | | | √ | NADMO | DA |
| Train Disaster Volunteer Groups on bushfire control | District wide | | | | | 6000.00 | | | √ | NADMO | DA |
| Equip Disaster Volunteers with wellington boots and cutlasses | District wide | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | √ | NADMO | DA |
| Conduct education on CSM disease | District wide | | | | | 6,000 | | √ | | NADMO | DHD, DA |
| Organize clean up exercise/ desilting | Selected communities | | | | | 8,000 | | √ | | NADMO | DEHU, DHD, GNFS, GPS, DA |
| Conduct disaster risk survey in communities | District wide | | | | | 8,000 | | | √ | NADMO | GNFS, DA, GPS |
| Conduct education on storm (wind & rains) flooding | District wide | | | | | 8,000 | | √ | | NADMO | GNFS, GPS, DA |
| Training of school children & teachers on disaster prevention | District wide | | | | | 7,000 | | | √ | NADMO | GNFS, GPS, DA |
| Planting of trees around schools, river banks & communities | Prone Areas | | | | | 10,000 | | √ | | NADMO | Forestry, MoFA, Community Dev't, DA |
| Monitoring of the planting of trees | Prone Areas | | | | | 6,000 | | | √ | NADMO | Forestry, MoFA, DA |
| Follow up education on storm & flooding | District wide | | | | | 7,000 | | √ | | NADMO | Forestry, DEHU, DA |
| Organize meeting with Fulani herdsmen | Selected communities | | | | | 5,000 | | √ | | NADMO | GNFS, GPS |
| Purchase of relief items for disaster victims | victims | | | | | 45,000 | | √ | | NADMO | MP, NGOs, DA |
| Organize workshop for stakeholders | Jema | | | | | 5,000 | | √ | | NADMO | DA |
| Procure relief items to disaster victims in the district | District wide | | | | | 70,000.00 | | √ | | NADMO | DA, GNFS |
| Objective | To ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---|---|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Programme | District and sub-structure improvement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organize Quarterly DPCU Meetings | Jema | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | | √ | DPCU | DA Heads of Dept. CSOs |
| Organize Quarterly Statutory Sub-Committee Meetings | Jema | | | | | 8,000.00 | | | | √ | DA | Assembly Members |
| Objective | To strengthen plan preparation process and implementation of policies | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | Plan preparation and implementation enhancement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organize Quarterly and Annual AAP Review Meetings | Jema | | | | | 75,000.00 | 12,000 | | | √ | Plannin g Unit | DA HODs |
| Preparation of 2030 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget | DPCU | | | | | 128,000.00 | 25,000 | | √ | | DCD | All Departments |
| Preparation of 2030-2034 DMTDP | Jema | | | | | 215,000.00 | 21,000 | | | √ | DPCU | DA/HODs/CSOs/NDPC/RCC |
| Total (2026) | | | | | | 26,320,619.00 | 774,840.00 | 133,180.00 | | | | |
| Grand total (2026-2029) | | | | | | 130,175,369.00 | 3,511,031.00 | 733,570.00 | | | | |

Source: KSDA DPCU, 2025

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

7.1: Introduction

This chapter covers the implementation, monitoring and evaluation arrangements for the DMTDP 2026-2029. All planning efforts should be result-oriented, and must aim at improving upon existing undesirable situation. Since the results should effect positive change, the process of change needs to be directed hence the employment of monitoring and evaluation technique. Monitoring and evaluation is a means by which the desired improvement can be ensured and measured.

7.2 Monitoring

Monitoring as a technique will be adopted in implementing the DMTDP 2026-2029 to enable management, implementers and other stakeholders obtain relevant information that can be used to assess progress of implementation of each of the projects (project phase/stage) outlined in the plan and to take timely decision to ensure that progress is maintained according to schedule. For the purpose of implementing this plan, monitoring would be done at two major levels, namely; Activity level and Output/Objective level.

7.3 Activity Level

Monitoring at this level would be carried out by the implementing and user departments, agencies and communities. They will monitor indicators and execution of activities and projects relevant to their sectors and communities. The departments, agencies, units and communities will generate monitoring reports and submit copies to DPCU Secretariat.

7.4 Output/Objective level

The DPCU would be responsible for the monitoring of output and objective indicators spelt out in the DMTDP 2026-2029 document. The reports of implementing and user agencies and communities will constitute a major data requirement for monitoring at this level.

The approach (means) for monitoring activities, outputs and objectives would include the following:

1. Regular and periodic field and site visits by Project Officers of implementing Agencies, Representatives of User Agencies and Communities, Monitoring Team and DPCU.
2. Bi-weekly, monthly and quarterly DPCU review meetings. During these meeting, responsible agencies and departmental heads would present reports on the progress of implementation of programmes, projects and activities. In addition, various monitoring reports from District Sub-structures, User Agencies and communities would be discussed.

7.5 Stakeholder Analysis

For development to reflect the needs of all interest groups and not merely the needs of the implementing institutions, it is expedient to conduct thoroughly an analysis of stakeholders. This

will enable decision makers to develop effective engagement strategies for all parties in M&E processes which will leads to sustained capacity building and dissemination of the M&E results.

In order for the implementation of the plan to be monitored effectively, two major kinds of stakeholders were identified. They are primary and secondly stakeholders.

The primary stakeholders included the District Assembly, Traditional Authorities, private sector (eg. traders, hairdressers, tailors, drivers, welders, food vendors, market women etc), indigenes, etc.

The secondly stakeholders also included Religious organizations, NGOs, media, CBOs, etc.

Detail of the stakeholder analysis is shown on the table below;

Table 7. 1: Stakeholder Analysis Matrix

| S/N | STAKEHOLDERS | INTEREST | ROLE / INVOLVEMENT |
|-----|--|--|---|
| 1 | DPCU | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs Assessment Data collection, Collation and Analysis Preparation and Co-ordination of DMTDP and M&E Plan M&E Plan Implementation Information Dissemination | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the needs of the people in the district Collect, collate and analyse data for M&E Prepare and co-ordinate of DMTP and M&E Plan Implement M&E Plan Disseminate and management of Information on M&E |
| 2 | District Assembly (DA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision making Data Collection Monitoring and evaluation Information dissemination | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taking decisions on M&E Collection of Data Monitor and evaluate of Projects/ Programmes Disseminate results (information) |
| 3 | Substructures (ACs, UC, AM) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Collection Monitoring Information dissemination | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of Data Monitor and evaluate of Projects/ Programmes Disseminate results (information) |
| 4 | Decentralised Departments and other Agencies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy for intervention Capacity building Implementation of projects/programmes Decision making | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection Monitoring of on-going project/programmes Evaluation of implemented programmes/ projects Disseminate Information |
| 5 | Member of Parliament (MP) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of projects/ programmes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of projects |

| | | | |
|----|---|--|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for projects • Transparency & Accountability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of project/programmes • Disseminate Information |
| 6 | Civil Society groups (NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, Youth Associations) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency & accountability • Capacity building • Logistics and financial support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in building capacity of DA staff on monitoring issues • Disseminate Information • Monitor Projects/ Programmes |
| 7 | Financial Institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals and Groups identification • Monitoring • Growth of SSEs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and Evaluate credit facilities given to individuals and groups in the District |
| 8 | Religious Bodies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate Information • Advocacy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate Information |
| 9 | Traditional Authorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency and accountability • Implementation of projects/programmes • Needs assessment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs assessment • Monitor on-going projects/Programmes in their communities • Disseminate Information |
| 10 | Communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equitable development • Implementation of projects/programmes • Needs assessment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in Data collection for monitoring • Monitor on-going projects/programmes in their communities |
| 11 | Development Partners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Resource development • Capacity building • Logistics and financial support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Research and data gathering • Monitor and evaluate development interventions |
| 12 | Media | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency and accountability • Disseminate Information. • Advocacy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate Information • Follow ups on development issues • Ensure accountability |
| 13 | Political Parties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency and Accountability • Advocacy • Needs assessment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy role • Monitor and Evaluate of development projects • Disseminate Information |

Source: DPCU Construct, 2025

7.6 Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

The Monitoring Matrix/ Results Framework outlines the core district indicators categorized into input, output, outcomes and impact indicators respectively in relation to the formulated policy objectives. The indicators are dis-aggregated into age, gender, location etc. This will enable DPCU measure progress and track performance towards achievements of the stated objectives of DMTDP. The table below presents the Monitoring Matrix of DMTDP 2026-2029.

Table 7. 2: Monitoring Matrix

| Goal 1: Improve District Local Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|-----------------|---------|------|------|------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Objective: Revenue mobilization and expenditure management improvement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme 1: Revenue mobilization | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator | Indicator definition | Indicator type | Baseline (2025) | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| Availability of proactive revenue improvement plan | Number of revenue improvement plans developed and implemented | Output | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | Half yearly | Finance Dept |
| Percentage increase in IGF | Proportionate change in IGF | Outcome | 15% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | - | Quarterly | Finance Dept |
| Availability of revenue data base | Availability and regular updating of revenue database | Output | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | Yearly | Finance Dept |
| Goal 1: Improve District Local Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective1: Revenue mobilization and expenditure management improvement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme 2: Expenditure management | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator | Indicator definition | Indicator type | Baseline (2025) | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| Number of stakeholders meeting on public expenditure organized | Count of stakeholders meeting on public expenditure organized | Output | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | Yearly | Finance Dept |
| % of IGF spent on physical projects | Proportion of IGF spent on physical projects | Outcome | 10% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | - | Quarterly | Finance Dept |
| Goal 1: Improve District Local Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | |

| Objective 2: Livelihood improvement | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|-----------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Programme 1: Skills development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator | Indicator definition | Indicator type | Baseline (2025) | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| Availability of documentary guidelines for skills development | Number of skills development manuals available | Output | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | Yearly | BAC DPCU/ NGO |
| Percentage of youth trained in modern skills development | The Number of youths trained under the youth development models | Output | 1,237 | 1,500 | 1,750 | 1,900 | 2,150 | 45% males and 55% females | Quarterly | BAC DPCU/ NGO |
| Percentage increase in industrial skilled personnel | Number of skilled personnel employed | Outcome | 5% | 10% | 12% | 15% | 20% | 40% males and 60% females | Quarterly | BAC/ DPCU/ NGO |
| Goal 1: Improve District Local Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 2: Private sector performance improvement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme 2: Financial support | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator | Indicator definition | Indicator type | Baseline (2025) | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| Percentage of local business that have access to credit facilities | Number of local business that benefit from MASLOC and the financial sector | Impact | 5% | 8% | 10% | 13% | 17% | - | Quarterly | BAC/NBSSI/ MASLOC/ Banks |
| Goal 1: Improve District Local Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 2: Private sector performance improvement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme 3: Skills development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator | Indicator definition | Indicator type | Baseline | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |

| | | | (2025) | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
|--|--|----------------|-----------------|---------|------|------|--------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Proportion of MSMEs with access to training programmes | Number of persons trained in skills development | Output | 50 | 200 | 200 | 230 | 250 | 60% males and 40% females | Quarterly | BAC/ REP/ DPCU/ NGO |
| Number of skills training organized | Count of training programmes organized | Output | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 5 | - | Quarterly | BAC/ DPCU/ NGO |
| Goal 1: Improve District Local Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 3: Market infrastructure improvement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme 1: Market infrastructure expansion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator | Indicator definition | Indicator type | Baseline (2025) | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| Proportion of rural population with access to market facilities | percentage of rural people with access to market | Impact | 45% | 65% | 70% | 75% | 80% | - | Quarterly | BAC/ REP/ DA/ NGO |
| Number of satellite market constructed | Count of satellite markets constructed | Output | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | Quarterly | BAC/ REP/ DA/ NGO |
| Goal 1: Improve District Local Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 4: Agricultural productivity enhancement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme 1: Increasing productivity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator | Indicator definition | Indicator type | Baseline (2025) | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| Number of training for nursery operators in the district Organized | Number of training organized for the nursery operators | Output | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | - | Quarterly | DA/DPs/MOFA/NGOs, FBOs |
| Veterinary clinic and logistics for its operation Established | Veterinary clinic established and logistics provided | Output | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | Annually | DA, MoFA, NGOs |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------|----|----|----|----|----|---|-----------|-------------------------------|
| Number of training for small scale farmers in communities to take farming as business Organized | Number of training organized for the farmers | Output | 11 | 14 | 17 | 19 | 25 | - | Quarterly | DA/DPs/MOFA/NGOs, FBOs |
| Increasing number of training cashew farmers in good agricultural practices, pests and disease control | Training organized for cashew farmers increased | Output | 9 | 12 | 19 | 26 | 30 | - | Quarterly | DA/DPs/MOFA/NGOs, FBOs |
| Number of demonstration exercises on soil fertility improvement using poultry manure as against chemical manure conducted | Number of demonstration exercises undertaken | Output | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | - | Quarterly | DA/DPs/MOFA/NGOs, FBOs |
| Number of community forums to sensitize communities on the issues of climate change Organized | Community forums organized | Output | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | - | Quarterly | DA/DPs/MOFA/NGOs, FBOs, NADMO |
| Number of seminars and workshops to train Extension staff on plot cutting and analysis of crop yield | Seminars and workshops conducted frequently for the extension officers | Output | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | Quarterly | DA/DPs/MOFA/NGOs, FBOs |
| Number of workshops for farmers on post-harvest management of vegetables and fruits Organized | Workshops organized for farmers | Output | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | - | Quarterly | DA/DPs/MOFA/NGOs, FBOs |
| Increase in the number of workshops organize for mango farmers on disease and pest identification, prevention and control | Number of workshops organized | Output | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | - | Annually | DA/DPs/MOFA/NGOs, FBOs |

Goal 1: Improve District Local Economic Development

Objective 4: Agricultural productivity enhancement

Programme 2: Improving financing Agriculture

| Indicator | Indicator definition | Indicator type | Baseline (2025) | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
|-----------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|------|------|------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |

| Number of poor and vulnerable peasant farmers supported with farm inputs as incentives | Count of peasant farmers supported with Agricultural inputs | Output | OFSP VINES 500 Farmers | 575 | 590 | 603 | 700 | 45% males and 55% females | Annually | DA/DPs/MOFA/NGOs, FBOs |
|---|--|----------------|---------------------------|---------|------|------|------|---------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Proportionate increase in promotion and vaccination of goats against PPR | Number of goats vaccinated against PPR | Output | 790 | 800 | 850 | 900 | 950 | - | Quarterly | DA/DPs/MOFA/NGOs, FBOs |
| Proportionate increase in promotion and vaccination of sheep against PPR | Number of sheep vaccinated against PPR | Output | 806 | 830 | 870 | 910 | 970 | - | Quarterly | DA/DPs/MOFA/NGOs, FBOs |
| Proportionate increase in promotion and vaccination of layers against PPR | Number of layers vaccinated against PPR | Output | 500 | 550 | 600 | 700 | 750 | - | Quarterly | DA/DPs/MOFA/NGOs, FBOs |
| Goal 1: Improve District Local Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective5: Tourism development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme 1: Tourism infrastructural development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator | Indicator definition | Indicator type | Baseline (2025) | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| Facilitate the development of tourist sites in the District | Number of tourist sites developed | Output | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | Annually | PS/Ghana Tourism Authority, DA, PPP |
| Organize workshops or forums on the sustainability of tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage | A number of workshops or community forums organized | Output | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | - | Quarterly | PS/Ghana Tourism Authority, DA, NGOs |
| Facilitate the construction or reshaping of roads linking the tourist site to main roads | Roads linking the tourist sites and main roads constructed or reshaped | Output | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | Annually | PS/Ghana Tourism Authority, DA, Feeder roads |
| Goal 2: Improve quality education at the District Level | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective1: Educational Environment Improvement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme 1: School Management System | | | | | | | | | | |

| Indicator | Indicator definition | Indicator type | Baseline (2025) | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
|--|---|----------------|-----------------|---------|------|------|------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| Proportionate supervision and monitoring of attendance and performance of Teachers and pupils in public and private schools. | Number of times supervised and monitored performance of Teachers in Public Schools | Output | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | Quarterly | GES, PTA |
| Organize management training for heads of schools on the use of capitation grants | Number of training's organized for heads of schools on the use of capitation grants | Output | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | - | Quarterly | GES, MoE, NGOs, DA |
| Number of management training's conducted for heads of schools on the filling of Annual School Census questionnaire | Proportionate number of training conducted for management of heads schools | Output | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | Half Year | GES, |
| Percentage Improvement in organization of enrolment drives | percentage of improved enrollment drives | Outcome | 10% | 15% | 15% | 20% | 30% | - | Quarterly | DA, NGOs, GES, MoE |
| Goal 2: Improve quality education at the District Level | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 1: Educational Environment Improvement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme 2: Staff improvement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator | Indicator definition | Indicator type | Baseline (2025) | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| Percentage increment in the recruitment of newly trained teachers to deprived schools | Number of new train teachers recruited and posted to deprived schools | Output | 20% | 23% | 24% | 30% | 32% | - | Yearly | MoE, GES |
| Proportion of teachers provided with incentive packages in deprived areas | Number of teachers provided with incentives | Output | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 40 | - | Quarterly | GES, DA, NGOs |
| Percentage reduction of teacher's absenteeism | Count of teachers' attendance | Outcome | 50% | 54% | 70% | 72% | 74% | - | Quarterly | GES, DA, NGOs, PTA |

| Improvement in the Best Teacher awards | Number of Best Teacher Awards implemented | Outcome | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | Annually | GES, DA, NGOs, PTA |
|---|---|----------------|-----------------|---------|------|------|------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Goal 2: Improve quality education at the District Level | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 1: Educational Environment Improvement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme 3: Performance enhancement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator | Indicator definition | Indicator type | Baseline (2025) | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| Increase number of mock exams conduct for BECE and WASSCE candidates | Number of mock exams conducted | Output | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | Annually | GES, DA, NGOs |
| Percentage increase in BECE pass rate | BECE pass rate | Outcome | 80% | 82% | 84% | 85% | 87% | - | Annually | MoE, GES, DA, NGOs PTA |
| Percentage increase in WASSCE pass rate | WASSC pass rate | Outcome | 82% | 83% | 84% | 85% | 86% | - | Annually | MoE, GES, DA, NGOs PTA |
| Proportionate increase in number of textbooks provided for community SHS | Number of textbooks provided | Output | 300 | 400 | 450 | 470 | 500 | - | Annually | MoE, GES, DA, NGOs PTA |
| Proportion of schools having access to school feeding Programme | Number of schools with access to School feeding programme | Output | 37 | 42 | 51 | 60 | 65 | - | Annually | MoE, GES, DA, NGOs |
| Increment in percentage of financial and books support for needy but brilliant students | Percentage increased in financial support | Output | 7% | 10% | 12% | 15% | 18% | - | Annually | DA, GOG, GETFUND, GES, NGOs |
| Number of District Performance Review meeting Organized | Number of district performance review meetings | Output | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | Annually | GES, DA |
| Goal 2: Improve quality education at the District Level | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective2: Educational access improvement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme 1: Inclusive education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator | Indicator definition | Indicator type | Baseline (2025) | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |

| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
|---|--|----------------|-----------------|---------|------|------|------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Number of community durbars Organized to sensitize the people on gender gaps existing in schools. | Count of community durbars organized | Output | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | - | Quarterly | GES, DA, NGOs, PTA |
| Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER KG | Ratio of females to males in KG | Outcome | 1.01 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | -- | Annually | GES, DA, NGOs, PTA |
| Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER Primary | Ratio of females to males in Primary | Outcome | 0.99 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | - | Annually | GES, DA, NGOs, PTA |
| Gender Parity index (GPI) on GER JHS | Ratio of females to males in JHS | Outcome | 0.88 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | - | Annually | GES, DA, NGOs, PTA |
| Completion Rate at P6 | Percentage of pupils that complete P6 successfully | Outcome | 85% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | - | Annually | GES, DA, NGOs, PTA |
| Transition Rate for P6 to JHS 1 | Percentage of pupils that join JHS 1 after completing P6 | Outcome | 95% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | - | Annually | GES, DA, NGOs, PTA |
| Completion Rate at JHS 3 | Percentage of pupils that complete successfully at JHS | Outcome | 95% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | - | Annually | GES, DA, NGOs, PTA |
| Net Admission Rate KG | Admission rate minus completion rate KG | Outcome | 90% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | - | Annually | GES, DA, NGOs, PTA |
| Net Admission Rate Primary | Admission rate minus completion rate Primary | Outcome | 78% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | - | Annually | GES, DA, NGOs, PTA |
| Net Admission Rate JHS | Admission rate minus completion rate JHS | Outcome | 79% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | - | Annually | GES, DA, NGOs, PTA |
| Net Admission Rate SHS | Admission rate minus completion rate SHS | Outcome | 30% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | - | Annually | GES, DA, NGOs, PTA |
| Goal 2: Improve quality education at the District Level | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 2: Education access improvement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme 2: Infrastructural enhancement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator | Indicator definition | Indicator type | Baseline (2025) | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| Proportionate increase in construction of teachers' quarters | Number of teacher's quarters constructed | Output | 41 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | Annually | GES, GETFUND, DA, NGOs PTA |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------|-------|------|------|------|------|---|-----------|---------------------------------|
| Percentage increase in provision of classroom block for KG to eliminate schools under trees | Increment in KG classroom blocks constructed | Output | 30% | 40% | 43% | 45% | 50% | - | Annually | GES, GETFUND, DA, NGOs PTA |
| Increase in the number of furniture manufacture and Supply (mono and dual desks) to Schools | Number of furniture manufactured and supplied | Output | 6,784 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | - | Half year | GES, GETFUND, DA, NGOs PTA |
| Proportionate rehabilitation of dilapidated of Schools | Number of dilapidated schools rehabilitated | Output | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | Quarterly | MoE, GES, GETFUND, DA, NGOs PTA |
| Classroom -Pupil ratio (KG) | Number of pupils per classroom at KG | Outcome | 41:1 | 42:1 | 42:1 | 44:1 | 46:1 | - | Annually | MoE, GES, GETFUND, DA, NGOs PTA |
| Classroom -Pupil ratio (Primary) | Number of pupils per classroom at Primary | Outcome | 31:1 | 35:1 | 40:1 | 40:1 | 42:1 | - | Annually | MoE, GES, GETFUND, DA, NGOs PTA |
| Classroom -Pupil ratio (JHS) | Number of pupils per classroom at JHS | Outcome | 13:1 | 15:1 | 20:1 | 23:1 | 23:1 | - | Annually | MoE, GES, GETFUND, DA, NGOs PTA |
| Classroom -Pupil ratio (SHS) | Number of pupils per classroom at SHS | Outcome | 26:1 | 26:1 | 27:1 | 27:1 | 28:1 | - | Annually | MoE, GES, GETFUND, DA, NGOs PTA |
| Connect proportionate number of schools to National Electricity Grid | Number of schools connected to National Electricity Grid | Output | - | - | - | - | - | - | Half Year | GES, GETFUND, DA, NGOs PTA, NEC |

Goal 3: Improve quality health care services

Objective 1: Infant and maternal health improvement

Programme 1: Infant health improvement

| Indicator | Indicator definition | Indicator type | Baseline (2025) | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
|--|--|----------------|-----------------|---------|------|------|------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| Number of health education conducted on exclusive breastfeeding using behavior change communication strategy at public and social gatherings | Number of public health education organized on exclusive breastfeeding | Output | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | Quarterly | GHS, MoH, DA, NGOs |

| Number of routine immunizations as part of the Expanded Programme (EPI) to protect children under five | Count of Routine immunization on EPI to protect Children intensified. | Output | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | Quarterly | GHS, MoH, NGOs |
|--|--|----------------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Percentage reduction in under five mortality | Number of under five deaths per 1000 live births | Impact | 3.3/10001b | 0/10001b | 0/10001b | 0/10001b | 0/10001b | - | | |
| Goal 3: Improve quality health care services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 1: Infant and maternal health improvement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme 2: Maternal health improvement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator | Indicator definition | Indicator type | Baseline (2025) | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| Percentage reduction in maternal mortality | Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births | Impact | 246.7/1000001b | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | | Quarterly | GHS, DHD, MoH, NGOs |
| Goal 3: Improve quality health care services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 2: Health care delivery enhancement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme 1: Health Personnel management | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator | Indicator definition | Indicator type | Baseline (2025) | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| Increase the number of training for Community Based Surveillance Volunteers on 174 surveillance activities | Number of training for community-based surveillance volunteers increased | Output | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | Quarterly | MoH, DHD, GHS, NGOs |
| Proportionate increase in the sponsorship of health students | Health student's sponsorship number increased | Output | 47 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Females=38 Males=12 | Annually | GHS, DHD, DA |
| Increase the Sponsorship and training of the number of midwives | Number of midwives sponsored and trained increased | Output | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Females=10 Males=0 | Annually | DHD, GHS, DA |
| Goal 3: Improve quality health care services | | | | | | | | | | |

| Objective 2: Health care delivery enhancement | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|-----------------|---------|------|------|------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Programme 2: Infrastructure development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator | Indicator definition | Indicator type | Baseline (2025) | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| Number of District Health Administration Block constructed | Count of District Health Administration block constructed | Output | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | Annually | DA, GHS, MoH |
| Increase in Provision of start-up kits for a number of CHPS Compounds | Number CHPs compounds provided with Start-up kits | Output | 15 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | - | Quarterly | DHD, GHS, DA, MoH |
| Increase in the number of Nurses Quarters | Count of nurse's quarters | Output | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | Annually | GHS, DA, MoH DHD |
| Number of Children's Ward constructed | Count of Children's Ward constructed | Output | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | Annually | GHS, DA, MoH DHD |
| Undertake the construction and furnishing of ATR and TB Ward for District Hospital | ATR and TB construction and furnishing undertaken | Output | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | Annually | GHS, DA, MoH DHD |
| Adequate purchase of medical equipment, drugs and other logistics for new CHPS facilities to start curative services | Medical equipment, drugs and other logistics purchased for new CHPs facilities frequently to start curative services | Output | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 10 | - | Quarterly | DA, GHS, MoH DHD |
| Increase the number of CHPs compound with staff quarters provided | Number of CHPs compound construction with staff quarters undertaken | Output | 16 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | Annually | DA, GHS, MoH DHD |
| Number of CHPS compound to health centre Upgrade | Number of CHPs compound upgraded to health centre | Output | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | - | Annually | DA, GHS, MoH DHD |
| Goal 3: Improve quality health care services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 3: Reducing the incidence of HIV, other STIs | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme 1: Improve the health of victims | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator | Indicator definition | Indicator type | Baseline (2025) | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |

| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
|--|---|----------------|-----------------|---------|------|------|------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Number of public education on HIV/AIDs and other STIs to reduce infection or prevent new cases organized | Number of HIV/AIDs/STIs public education organized | Output | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | Quarterly | DHD, NGOs, GHS, MoH, DA |
| Percentage increase of supply of drugs to HIV/AIDs and other STIs victims | Increase in drugs supply to the health victims | Output | 27% | 30% | 30% | 30% | 30% | - | Quarterly | DHD, NGOs, GHS, MoH, DA |
| Goal 4: Improve water and sanitation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 1: Potable water supply improvement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme 1: Water facility expansion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator | Indicator definition | Indicator type | Baseline (2025) | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| Increase number of drilling and mechanization of Borehole | Drilling and Mechanization of borehole increased | Output | 370 | 385 | 390 | 405 | 410 | - | Annually | DA/NGOs/DEHU, DWST |
| Undertake a number of technical assessments of broken-down boreholes | Technical assessment of broken-down boreholes undertaken | Output | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | - | Quarterly | DA/NGOs/DEHU, DWST |
| Organize training workshop for Area Mechanics | Number of training workshops organized for area mechanics | Output | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Males=78 Females=3 | Quarterly | DA/NGOs/DEHU, DWST |
| Facilitate the provision of additional small-town water systems | Additional small-town water system provided | Output | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | Annually | DA/NGOs/DEHU, DWST |
| Drilling of additional boreholes augment the existing ones | Additional boreholes drilled | Output | 10 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 10 | - | Annually | DA/NGOs/DEHU, DWST |
| Goal 4: Improve water and sanitation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 2: Sanitation improvement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme 1: Sanitation development improvement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator | Indicator definition | Indicator type | Baseline (2025) | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|--------------------|
| Increase in supervision and evacuation of liquid and solid waste | Supervision and evacuation of liquid and solid waste increased | Output | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | - | Daily | DA/NGOs/DEHU, DWST |
| Undertake a number of evacuation exercises on refuse dumps | Refuse dumps evacuation exercises undertaken | Output | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | Annually | DA/NGOs/DEHU, DWST |
| Frequent screening of food vendors | Food vendor screened frequently | Output | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 901 | Quarterly | DA/NGOs/DEHU, DWST |
| Regular dislodgement and rehabilitation of public latrines | Public latrines dislodged and rehabilitated regularly | Output | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | Quarterly | DA/NGOs/DEHU, DWST |
| Undertake regular clearing and maintaining of open public areas | Clearing and maintaining of open public areas undertaken regularly | Output | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | - | Monthly | DA/NGOs/DEHU, DWST |
| Conduct daily premises inspection in residential houses and schools | Daily premises inspection in residential houses and schools | Output | 332 | 341 | 345 | 347 | 348 | - | Daily | DA/NGOs/DEHU, DWST |
| Number of community forums to sensitize members on CLTS in communities with poor hygienic practices Organized | Number of community forums organized | Output | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | Quarterly | DA/NGOs/DEHU, DWST |
| Procurement of a number of new refuse or skip containers | New refuse or skip containers procured | Output | 8 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 10 | - | Annually | DA/NGOs/DEHU, DWST |
| Number of Cesspool Emptier Procured | | Output | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | Half year | DA/NGOs/DEHU, DWST |

Goal 5: Ensure equitable access to opportunities

Objective 1: Support for the vulnerable and marginalized

Programme 1: Support for the vulnerable and marginalized

| Indicator | Indicator definition | Indicator type | Baseline (2025) | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
|--|--|----------------|-----------------|---------|------|------|------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| Kilometers of feeder roads in the district Reshaped | Number of feeder roads reshaped | Output | 48 | 40 | 35 | 50 | 40 | - | Annually | MoRH, DFR |
| Undertake routine maintenance of feeder roads | Routine maintenance of feeder roads undertaken | Output | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | Annually | MoRH, DFR |
| Undertake a number of monitoring exercises of the state of the roads | Number of monitoring exercises undertaken | Output | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | Quarterly | MoRH, DFR |

| Embark on number of opening up roads in the district | Number of opening roads embarked | Output | 23 | 30 | 30 | 25 | 25 | - | Annually | MoRH, DFR |
|---|--|----------------|-----------------|---------|------|------|------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Goal 17: Disaster prevention and management | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 1: Disaster management prevention improvement activities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme 1: Disaster prevention and management improvement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator | Indicator definition | Indicator type | Baseline (2025) | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| Number of Disaster Volunteer Groups on bushfire control Trained | More disaster volunteer groups trained | Output | 32 | 45 | 45 | 50 | 52 | Females=13 Males=39 | Quarterly | NADMO, DA, NGOs |
| Increased in extensive public education on the consequences of bush fires | Extensive public education increased | Output | 10 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | | Quarterly | NADMO, DA, NGOs, GFS |

Source: DPCU-KSDA, 2025

7.8 Reporting Arrangement

The DPCU as part of its M&E responsibilities shall prepare and submit Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports on its M&E activities to NDPC, RCC and other relevant stakeholders. At the end of the implementation of 2026-2029 DMTDP, the DPCU is expected to prepare a total sixteen (16) Quarterly and four (4) Annual reports respectively. Below is the format adopted for the preparation of Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports:

Title Page

- i. Name of the MMDA
- ii. Time period for the M&E report

Introduction

- i. Summary of achievements and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP
- ii. Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- iii. Processes involved and difficulties encountered

M&E Activities Report

- i. Programme/Project status for the quarter or year
- ii. Update on funding sources and disbursements
- iii. Update on indicators and targets
- iv. Update on critical development and poverty issues
- v. Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations
- vi. Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

The Way Forward

- i. Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- ii. Recommendations

7.9 Programme/Project Monitoring and Reporting

In order to prepare programmes/projects reports, DPCU shall compile a register of all on-going programmes and projects in the district. This means that programmes and projects undertaken under the auspices of the District Assembly, Departments and Agencies as well as Development Partners and NGOs shall be covered by this register. The Project Register of the Assembly shall be updated with details on each activity such as start-time, costs, location, and source of funding, expected date of completion, project status, etc as shown below in table

Table 7. 3:Programme/Project Register Format

| | |
|-----|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Programme/Project Name |
| 2. | DMTDP Medium-term goal |
| 3. | District Sector |
| 4. | Project Description |
| 5. | Project Location |
| 6. | Contractor |
| 7. | Budget, source and type of funding |
| 8. | Date started |
| 9. | Expected completion date |
| 10. | Contract sum |

| | |
|-----|-------------------------------|
| 11. | Expenditure to date |
| 12. | Project implementation status |
| 13. | Remarks |

Source: NDPC, 2017

7.9 Evaluation

Evaluation of the DMTDP 2026-2029 will enable management to determine most especially, whether the expected impacts of implemented programmes and projects are being achieved. The DPCU will carry out Annual Evaluation of the DMTDP to assess outputs of the implementation of Annual Action Plans.

Mid-Term Evaluation

A Mid-Term Evaluation would be carried out in February, 2028 and a final evaluation in February, 2030. The focus of the evaluation will be on the set projected change. There will also be stakeholder's workshops that would be organized to discuss the findings of the evaluations.

The main responsibility of evaluating the programmes and projects lies with the DPCU. The DPCU will facilitate the evaluation exercise in a participatory manner. The involvement of Traditional Authorities, Youths, Women and Private Sector Operators, Departments, Agencies, District Sub-structures, Vulnerable and Civil Society Organization is very important. It is expected that, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit (RPCU) would carry out general overview of all monitoring and evaluation activities in the District

The DPCU at relevant times will also undertake or commission other studies such as:

- Strategic Evaluation
- Impact Assessments (Economic, social and Environmental)
- District Poverty Profiling and Mapping
- Thematic Evaluation Studies
- Beneficiary Assessments

7.10 Participatory M&E

"Participatory M&E is a valuable tool to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met its expectations, especially of the poor and vulnerable in society. It is broad-based and encourages the participation of the beneficiary communities and other stakeholders (CBO's, NGO', CSO's, Traditional Authorities etc). This means that for there to be an effective PM&E, the local communities must be well informed and should also understand the process. After a lengthy discussion on this topic, DPCU decided to adopt the steps below to ensure a very successful PM&E process.

- Identification and selection of local NGO's and CBO's. These are organizations that are already on the ground and understand the communities. Their identification and involvement in the entire process is therefore very important.

- Training of local NGO's and CBO's in PM&E methods and approaches. It is very important for these local organizations that will serve as facilitators in the process to receive training. The essence of this is to upgrade the skills of the facilitators so that they can function effectively and efficiently.
- Provision of the necessary equipment to facilitate the operations of the CBO's and NGOs. The DPCU believes that these organizations can only function properly when they are equipped and motivated enough.

It would also be necessary to use the following PM&E tools and methodologies for social analysis and participatory impact assessment. This would instil social accountability in the task bearers as well as beneficiaries.

- Educating local communities in PM&E methods. It is also important to explain to the local communities what their roles will be in the entire process. This training programs will be facilitated by the NGOs and CBOs and monitored by DPCU. The use of focus group discussions, Community score cards and Citizen report cards will be used to create the avenue for data collection. It is easier to measure poverty levels by interacting with the local people rather than just depend on reports of DAs. The data collected will however be checked against the records of DAs.

Table 7.4: Knowledge Mapping Matrix

| Knowledge Area | Knowledge Holder | Knowledge Sources | Knowledge Gaps |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|
| Financial Management | Finance Department | GIFMIS Manuals, Financial Statements, Budget Documents, Auditing Standards, Public Financial Management and Regulation | Inadequate knowledge in Public Financial Management and Regulation |
| Revenue Mobilization | Budget unit/Revenue Unit/Finance Department | Fee Fixing Resolution, Revenue Software | Limited Knowledge in the use of Revenue Software |
| Audit, Risk & Compliance | Internal Audit | Audit Manuals Risk Frameworks, GIFMIS, Integrated Audit & Risk Management Training | Inadequate knowledge on risk assessment |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| Development Planning | Development Planning Unit | Planning Guidelines, M&E Manual, National Development Planning Regulation (L.I 3222), Development Plans, Stakeholder feedback Training | Advanced Reporting, Knowledge on using natural capital accounting |
| Spatial/Urban Planning | Physical Planning/ Development Planning | Land-use and Spatial Planning Act, Spatial Development Frameworks | Advanced GIS, Cartography |
| Data Analysis | Statistics/ Development Planning/ Budget Unit/ | Data reports, software | Advanced Data Analysis Methods |
| Human Resources & Organizational Development | Human Resource Department | Human Resource Operational Manual, Staff Data Base | Limited Knowledge of Staff Capacity Needs |
| Project Management | Works / Procurement/ Development Planning | Projects Manual, Projects Reports, Training | New tools needed, Advanced Project Costing, |
| Electronic Procurement Processes | Procurement/Development Planning | GHANEPs Operational Manual | Limited Knowledge in the use of GHANEPs |
| Monitoring and Evaluation | Development Planning | M&E Manual, Training | Limited knowledge on the application PM&E tools. |
| Proposal Writing | Development Planning | Proposal Writing/Funding Agency Guides, Training | Limited/No information about available international funding. |

SOURCE: DPCU DESK WORK ANALYSIS, 2025

Table 7.5: Competency Matrix for Learning

| Competency | Training Program | Evaluation Criteria | Learning Objectives |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Data Management | Advanced Software training | Creativity | Improve Efficiency |
| Developing and Managing Budget | Budget Development training | Performance Assessment | Enhanced Accountability |

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| Communication skills | Communication workshops | Peer reviews and feedback | Improved oral presentation skills |
| ICT Skills | ICT Training | Performance Assessment | Improved digital skills |
| Managerial skills | Soft skills, leadership development programmes. | 366 degrees feedback | Improved leadership and managerial skills |
| Data Analysis Skills | Advanced Data-Analysis training | Performance Assessment | Improved skills in data analysis |

SOURCE: DPCU DESK WORK ANALYSIS, 2025

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.1 Introduction

This chapter embodies the communication strategy adopted by the district in the preparation and finalization of the DMTDP. This is to make the DMTDP more practicable and realistic to all Stakeholders to feel the ownership in support of the projects/programmes/activities implementation. However, this chapter captures the public forums organised by the DPCU to ensure the effective communication strategy in the preparation and finalization of the DMTDP 2026-2029.

8.2 District Communication Plan

The table below presents the District Communication Plan for the implementation of DMTDP 2026-2029

8.3 District Communication Plan/Strategy 2026-2029

Table 8. 1: District Communication Plan/Strategy 2026-2029

| Activity | Purpose | Audience | Method/Tool | Timeframe | Responsibility |
|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Community sensitization | To create awareness on the DMTDP 2026-2029 | Community Members, Traditional Authorities | Community Durbars, Meetings and Tours | Quarterly | DCD/DPO/Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee |
| Visitation of Communities and Area Councils | To collate Data from the Communities and Area Councils | Assembly Members Community Members, Traditional Authorities | Community Durbars and Meeting | January-March | DPCU Members |
| First Public Hearing | To assess the analysis of data collected | Assembly Members Community Members, Traditional Authorities | Community Forum | January | DPCU Members |
| Second Public Hearing | To adopt development options | Assembly Members Community Members, Traditional Authorities | Community Forum | February | DPCU Members |
| Third Public Hearing | To present the Draft Development Plan | Assembly Members Community Members, Traditional Authorities | Community Forum | March | DPCU Members |
| Meeting with Political leadership | To get them to appreciate the DMTDP 2026-2029 | DCE, Presiding Member, MP and chairpersons of the sub-committees | Meetings with Audiovisuals | Quarterly | DPCU Members |
| | To update them on the status of implementation | DCE, Presiding Member, MP and | Round-table discussion and, | Quarterly | DPCU Members |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|--------------|--------------------|
| | | chairpersons of the sub-committees | PowerPoint presentations | | |
| DCE Annual Community Meetings | To explain project progress and receive feedback | All citizens, Development Partners | Community Meetings | Annually | DCE |
| DCEs Sessional Address | To inform the DA concerning District development projects and the progress made within the year | DA, Development Partners | DA, Assembly Members | Quarterly | DCE |
| Reports (Twice a year) | To report twice a year by DCE to the Head of Departments informing them of the DMTDP progress and up-coming events | Departmental Heads | Memo, posting on staff and public notice boards | Twice a year | DCE PM |
| Departmental Reports (Quarterly) | To bring on board Departmental Heads' quarterly address to the DA and issuing of progress and monitoring reports to Departmental Staff | Departmental Staff | Memo, posting on staff and public notice boards | Quarterly | Departmental Heads |
| Quarterly Promotional Programmes | To organize quarterly TV documentaries and Radio Discussions on District Development | General public | TV and Radio | Quarterly | DPCU |
| Instant Information | To distribute brochures and flyers and using the Information van to pass information to the community on activities | General Public | Brochure, Flyers, Information Van | Monthly | DPCU |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------|---|
| | taking place or those to happen in the near future | | | | |
| e-government | To post the District focus, goal, programmes and projects reports on the District website | General Public, Development Partners | District Website | Weekly Events | DCD |
| Weekly, monthly meetings | To engage religious bodies, youth groups, women groups, farmers groups, NGOs, CBOs, CSOs and other community groups in conveying District development activities | Members | Group Meeting/Prayer Days | Every group meetings | Presiding Member, Assembly Members, Organizations Officials, DPCU |
| Monthly Campaigns | To sensitize the community on various government policies and projects | Citizens | Cultural Festivals, National Holidays, Information Centres | Monthly | Departmental Heads/Assembly Members |
| Yearly Sports Competition | To sensitize the youth on HIV/AIDS, STDs, Employment opportunities, Environmental conservation, security, Entrepreneurship | Youths | District Sports Day | Yearly | GES/NCCE |
| Yearly Cultural Festivals | To create awareness on the progress of DMTDP implementation | General public | Cultural Festival | Yearly | Traditional Authorities DPCU |
| MPs Address | To create awareness about his constituency, challenges, opportunities and the projects being implemented. These will | National Assembly, Central Government and Development Partners | Parliament | Yearly | MP |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|--|---|------------------------------------|--------|-----|
| | include lobbying for funds from the Central Government and other Development Partners | | | | |
| Yearly posting | To issuing the DMTDP 2026-2029 to Embassies, High Commissions and International Organizations for collaboration in projects implementation | Embassies, High Commissions and International Organizations | E-mails, District Assembly Website | Yearly | DCD |

Source: DPCU-KSDA, 2025

8.4 Way Forward

In the light of the foregoing strategies, it is recommended as follows;

- Design of appropriate messages; Appropriate messages would be designed with the view of meeting the communication needs of all stakeholders and promote the image of the District Assembly
- Briefing of the General Assembly and Zonal Council Meetings; The DPCU will consider undertaking briefing sessions during Assembly and Zonal Council meetings. It will also consider arranging with Churches and Trade Associations to brief their members on the MTDP and generate feedbacks from them.
- Reporting: Reports generated would be disseminated to relevant stakeholders/institutions on deadlines.
- Addressing Concerns/Suggestions: Suggestions gathered from the various stakeholders are to be addressed and good practices documented to inform review of the plan.

8.5 CONCLUSION

The purpose of this Medium-Term Development Plan is to provide an overall framework for the development in the Kintampo South District. The MTDP reflects the development aspirations of Kintampo South District Assembly as a planning authority. The achievement of the set objectives and the realization of the goals in this plan require collective efforts of all stakeholders including the area councils, donors, civil society organizations and the central government. Annual work-plans, budgets and the procurement plan of the Assembly must reflect the projects outlined in the plan document. The DPCU must be well resourced to review plan annually, undertake monitoring and evaluation and to appraise and develop proposals to attract additional funding for project implementation. The District Assembly should ensure effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the plan as well as attract and retain qualified, experienced and dedicated personnel.

ANNEXES

Annex A: PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Introduction

For effective plans implementation and popular participation to ensure ownership and sustainability, series of public hearings were organized in selected communities across the three Area/Zonal Councils of the district. It was said to provide as part of Decentralization process to bring governance to the doorsteps of the people and to provide a platform for the Assembly to give an account of its stewardship and an avenue for the citizenry to come out with constructive criticism of the activities of the Assembly as feedback to inform policies.

First Public Hearing after data collection and Analysis

The first forum for the Public Hearing was held from Tuesday, 4th February- Tuesday, 24th February, 2025. This forum was organized to launch the significance of the DMTDP 2026-2029 to the people as well as the stakeholders in the district. The public hearing was held just after the completion of the data collection and analysis exercises. This was done to assess the current situation and problems of the district and was treated as a very important phase of the planning process. This platform was used as the medium to present the outcome of the situation analysis. Discussions and deliberations were held on the analysis of the outcome of the current situation which highlighted on the conclusions, and implications of the current situation in the district.

In addition to the discussions, the people were informed about the issues in the district, and also solicited their views and proposals on what the plan should include in terms of priority programmes, projects and activities to solve the existing problems during the plan period. The forum focused on selection of various stakeholders that will play key roles in the preparation and finalization of the DMTDP 2026-2029.

Second Public Hearing on Development Options

The second Public Hearing was held from Tuesday, 4th March- Friday, 21st March, 2025. The purpose of this forum was to analyze the various development options which were supported by maps or sketch diagrams. This was further subjected to scrutiny at the Assembly level by members of DPCU, SPC and other stakeholders in the district. After lengthy discussions, members were able to select a preferred development option which defines the future growth and direction of development of the district and which was used to formulate the development focus

Third Public Hearing on Draft Development Plan

The third Public Hearing was held on Monday, 7th July, -Thursday, 10th July 2025. The purpose of this forum was to discuss the draft DMTDP and finalize the preparation process of the DMTDP.

During the interaction segment, members suggested number of recommendations which were used to conclude the preparation of the plan earmarked for implementation in DMTDP 2026-2029

Medium of Invitations: Letters and announcements.

Interest groups and individuals invited: Chiefs, Queen mothers, Hon, Assembly members, Unit Committee members, Area Council members, Pastors, Imams, Teachers, Farmers, Youth groups, Market women, Business people, Civil Society Organizations G.P.R.T.U representatives, Artisans. Students and Departmental/ Unit heads.

Total number of persons at the hearing: In all, a total of 1,853 people participated in the fora.

Gender representation: Out of the total number (1,853) who participated, 1,177 representing 63.5% were males and 676 representing 36.5% were females.

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

Mode of presentations: The presentations were in sessions by some of the heads of department/ unit and hon District Chief Executive. Some of the issues on education, agriculture, health, sanitation, water, government flagship programs and others were presented and discussed during the fora.

Major issues at public hearings

Main controversies and major areas of complaints

In adequate Education infrastructure and performance of BECE/ WASSCE

In adequate Health infrastructure and health workers

Provision of potable water

Provision of toilet facilities

Crime rate in the District (Security issues)

Drainage system and provision of access roads.

Unemployment among the youth

Provision and extension of electricity

Development of Tourist sites

Poor road network

Abandoned Area/council offices

Sanitation issues

Lack of access to credit facilities

Inadequate extension officers

Delay in completion of projects

Environmental degradation

Bush fire

Poor communication network

Child labour issues

In adequate subsidize farm inputs

Inadequate accommodation for government workers

Inadequate market structures

Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:

Construction of education infrastructure and provision of teaching & learning materials

Construction of health facilities and provision of health workers

Construction of police post and provision of security personnel.

Re-gravelling, reshaping and construction of access roads that will link the communities and also the District to other Districts.

Provision of toilet facilities

Development of Tourist Sites

Area council offices would be rehabilitated and supported by the District Assembly to be Operational

Provision of potable water

Provision of communication masks

Organize sensitization programs on child labour

Organize sensitization programs on climate change, bush fire and environmental degradation

Organize tree planting exercise

Provision of adequate subsidize farm inputs

Organize clean-up exercise

Provision of adequate dust bins and refuse containers

Construction of drainage system

Provision of extension officers

Provision of accommodation for government workers

Construction of adequate market center's

A brief comment on General level of participation

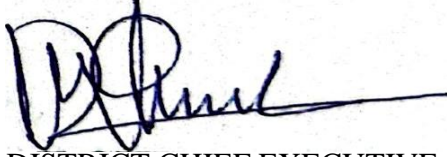
Generally, the public hearing fora was a success as it provided the participants the platform to express their views on development issues affecting the District. This will enhance the effectiveness of the decentralization process and also the ownership of the development plan.

Gender Analysis

The turnout of the participants to the meeting was quite impressive. All shades of people including both the youth and the old were present.

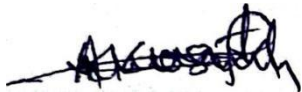
| Participants | Male | Female | Total |
|--|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Civil servants | 195 | 97 | 292 |
| Civil Society Organizations | 16 | 10 | 26 |
| Farmers | 468 | 257 | 725 |
| Teachers | 135 | 103 | 238 |
| Hon. Assembly Members and Unit Committee Members | 108 | 26 | 134 |
| Nananom and other opinion leaders | 99 | 67 | 166 |
| Artisans | 156 | 116 | 272 |
| Total | 1,177 | 676 | 1,853 |

Signature of

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Wifrde Zuuri', written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

(HON. WIFRDE ZUURI)

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Ruth Pokuaa', written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke extending to the left.

DISTRICT CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR

(RUTH POKUAA)

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Nicholas Aboagye', written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER

(NICHOLAS ABOAGYE)

Annex B: Table showing the Development Issues and Needs of Communities/Area Councils

| S/N | DEVELOPMENT ISSUES | COMMUNITY NEEDS | COMMUNITIES | AREA COUNCIL |
|-----|--|---|---|------------------------------|
| 1. | Poor or lack of road access | Construction/rehabilitation /open up of roads | Hyireso, Hawora, Pramposo, Agyina, Apaaso, Amoma, Krabonso, Anyima, Ntankoro, Suamire, Apesika, Chirehin, Pumpuatifi, Weila, Mamsie, Pamdu, Peninamisa, Krutakyi, Jema, Jema Nkwanta, Ampoma, Tanokrom, Agyegyekunu, Ayorya, Mo Nkwanta, Dumso no.1, Dumso no. 2, Hindokrom, Sika Ne Barima, Sabule, Suamere, Awaho, Bayire, Moshikura, Krabonso, Abitasu etc | Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-Pamdu |
| 2. | Lack of Teachers accommodation | Construction of teachers' accommodation or quarters | Hyireso, Agyina, Mansie, Suamire, Nante, pumpuatifi, Sabule, Agyina, Paninamisa, Akora, Tanokrom, Agyegyekunu, Ayorya, Mo Nkwanta Sora, Kwabia | Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu |
| 3. | Inadequate furniture | Provision of furniture | Apaaso, Akora, Apesika, Nante zongo | Apesika, Anyima |
| 4. | Inadequate teaching and learning materials | Provision of teaching and learning materials. | Amoma, Dumso no. 1, Jema, Jema nkwanta | Anyima, Amoma-Pamdu |
| 5. | Inadequate teaching staffs | Provision of teaching personnel's | Dumso no. 1, Jema | Anyima |
| 6. | Inadequate classroom blocks | Construction of classroom blocks | Bosomkrom, Akora, Hyireso, peninamisa, Pramposo, Amoma, Krabonso, Mansie, Swamire, Nante, Weila, Mansie, Pramposo, Pamdu, Paninamisa, Jema, Beposo, Ayorya, Hyireso, Sora, Dumso no.2, Hindokrom, Hawora, | Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu |
| 7. | Lack of school feeding programme | Extension of school feeding programme | Hyireso, Pramposo, Chirehin, Jema Nkwanta, Tanokrom, Mansie, Mo-Nkwanta, Ayorya, Kokuma, Paniamisa, Apesika, Amoma, Sabule, chaara | Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu |
| 8. | Inadequate health facilities | Provision of health facilities | Pramposo, Agyina, Hindokrom, pumpuatifi, Krutakyi, Jema, Tanokrom, Mo Nkwanta, Hyireso, Attakrom, | Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu |
| 9. | Inadequate health persons | Provision of health persons | Kwabia, Mansie, Jema, Apesika | Apesika, Anyima |
| 10. | Inadequate drugs for CHPs compounds | Provision of drugs for CHPs compounds | Kwabia, Sabule, Pamdu | Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|------------------------------|
| | | | | |
| 11. | Lack of accommodation for health personnel's | Construction of accommodation for health personnel's | Anyima, Kwabia, Mansie, Ayorya, | Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu |
| 12. | Inadequate agro-processing facilities | Provision of agro-processing facilities | Agyina, Pumpuatifi, Paninamisa, Akora, Dumso no.2, | Apesika, Anyima, Amoma-Pamdu |
| 13. | Lack of electricity in New Sites | Extension of electricity to New Sites | Apaaso, Mansie, Anyima, Amoma, Ntankoro, Hyireso, Yapala, Bawa Akura, Adeamira, Apesika, Chirehin, Nante, Weila, Pamdu, Paninamisa, Jema, Jema Nkwanta, Akora, Ampoma, Tanokrom, Agyegyemakunu, Ayorya, Hyireso, | Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu |
| 14. | Inadequate electricity meters | Provision of electricity meters | Jema, Jema Nkwanta, Kwabia, Weila, Mansie, Agyina, Agyegyemakunu, Mo Nkwanta, Amoma, Ampoma, | Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu |
| 15. | Inadequate street lights | Provision of street lights | Peninamisa, Apaaso, Jema, Jema Nkwanta, Dumso no. 1, | Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu |
| 16. | Inadequate security facilities | Provision of security facilities | Mansie, Apesika, Amoma | Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu |
| 17. | Lack of library facilities | construction of library facilities | Agyina, Amoma, Apaaso, Chirehin, Ayorya, | Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu |
| 18. | Lack of ICT facilities | Provision of ICT facilities | Apesika, Akora, | Apesika |
| 19. | Lack of irrigational facilities | Provision of irrigational facilities | Chirehin, Nante, Weila, Dumso | Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu |
| 20. | Inadequate drainage systems | Construction of drainage systems | Anyima, Chirehin, Nante, Agyina, Pamdu, Paninamisa, Jema | Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu |
| 21. | Inadequate telecommunication network | Improve telecommunication service | Mansie, Ntankoro, Hyireso, Yapala, Bawa Akura, Adeamira, Chirehin, Pamdu, Akora, Tanokrom, Agyegyemakunu, Ayorya, | Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu |
| 22. | Lack of community centres | Construction of community centres | Krabonso, Chirehin, Pramposo, Jema, Ayorya, | Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu |
| 23. | Lack and deteriorated area councils | Construction or rehabilitation of area councils | Apesika, Anyima, Amoma | Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu |
| 24. | Inadequate market facilities | Provision of market facilities | Anyima, Mansie, Amoma, Kwabia, Jema, Ampoma, Ayorya | Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu |
| 25. | Chocked refuse dumps | Evacuation of refuse dumps | Nante, Weila, Pramposo, Pamdu, Jema, Jema Nkwanta, Ampoma, Beposo | Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|------------------------------|
| | | | | |
| 26. | Lack of toilet facilities | Construction of toilet facilities | Krabonso, Apesika, Kwabia, Chirehin, , pumpuatifi, Weila, Sabule, Mansie, Pamdu, Paninamisa, Krutakyi, Jema Nkwanta, Ampoma, Tanokrom, Ayorya, Mo Nkwanta, Sora, | Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu |
| 27. | Inadequate potable water/broken boreholes | Provision and rehabilitation of boreholes | Agyina, Pramposo, Apaaso, Krabonso, Amoma, Suamire, Amoma Nkwanta, Prampum no.1, Oyokor, 199ongo199m no.2 , Bawa Akura, Chirehin, Nante, Sabule, Mansie, Agyina, Pramposo, Jema, Jema Nkwanta, Akora, Beposo, Mo Nkwanta, Sora, Dumso no. 1, Dumso no.2, Hindokrom, Sika Ne Barima,Sabule.Chaara | Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu |
| 28. | Inadequate credit facilities | Provision of credit facilities | Peninamisa, Agyina, Pramposo, Apaaso, Krabonso, Mansie, Amoma, Suamire, Amoma Nkwanta, Prampum no.1, Oyokor, 199 ongo 199 m no.2 , Bawa Akura, Chirehin, Nante, Sabule, Mansie, Agyina, Pramposo, Jema, Jema Nkwanta, Akora, Beposo, Mo Nkwanta, Sora, Dumso no. 1, Dumso no.2, Hindokrom, Sika Ne Barima | Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu |
| 29. | Lack of sporting facilities | Provision of sporting facilities | Apaaso, Kwabia, Nante, Pramposo, Akora, Ampoma, Jema | Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu |
| 30. | Invasion of water bodies by nomadic herdsmen | Regulation of nomadic herdsmen | Nante, Chirehin | Anyima, Apesika |
| 31. | Congestion of cemetery | Provision / relocate of cemetery | Nante Zongo, Apaaso, Jema | Anyima |
| 32. | Poor regulation of land use | Regulate the use of land | Jema,Jema Nkwanta,Beposo, | Amoma-Pamdu |

Annex C: Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with identified development issues (from performance and profile)

| COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES | KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES / GAPS FROM THE PERFORMANCE REVIEW/SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | Average | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Poor revenue mobilization | Unwillingness to pay rates | access to credit | Informal nature of business | Inadequate skills | Inadequate extension services | agricultural productivity | agriculture inputs | Low devt of tourist sites | environmental degradation | Poor drainage systems | Poor nature of roads | High dropout rate | High illiteracy rate | Poor educational infrastructure | Poor performance rate | High mortality rate | Inadequate health infrastructure | quality and affordable water | sanitation facilities | youth unemployment | social protection | High rate of poverty | Poor linkage bn plg and budgeting | Poor monitoring& evaluation | Low participation of citizens | enforcement of bye-laws | Inadequate security | | | planning and building | Lack of irrigation facilities |
| Deteriorating Road Network | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 38 | 1.3 |
| Inadequate education infrastructure | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 32 | 1.1 |
| Inadequate health infrastructure | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 31 | 1.0 |
| Inadequate supply of potable water | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 31 | 1.0 |
| Inadequate Teacher accommodation | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 30 | 1.0 |
| Lack of agro-processing facilities | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 44 | 1.5 |
| Inadequate electricity supply | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 36 | 1.2 | |
| Inadequate police posts/stations | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 31 | 1.0 | |
| Lack of library facilities | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 30 | 1.0 |
| Inadequate of Information and Telecommunication facilities | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 32 | 1.1 | |
| Lack of irrigation facilities | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 33 | 1.1 |
| Poor drainage systems | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 30 | 1.0 |
| Poor telecommunication and telephony services | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 30 | 1.0 |
| Lack of community centers | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 31 | 1.0 |
| Inadequate Area Councils Offices | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 38 | 1.3 | |
| Inadequate street lights | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 30 | 1.0 |
| Frequent road accidents on highways | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 33 | 1.1 |
| Presence of refuse dumps | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 32 | 1.1 |
| Inadequate school feeding programme | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 35 | 1.2 |
| Inadequate credit facilities | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 34 | 1.1 |
| Inadequate electricity meters | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 37 | 1.2 |
| Inadequate and poor market facilities | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 35 | 1.2 | |
| High rate of unemployment | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 46 | 1.5 | |

Annex D: Prioritization of District Development Issues

| Criteria | Effect on meeting basic human needs/rights | Effect on economic efficiency | Impact on Environment | Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues | Severity and diversity of problems and intended benefits | Total | ranking |
|--|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|-------|-----------------------|
| Harmonized District Development issues | | | | | | | |
| Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | |
| Weak capacity for revenue mobilization | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 3 rd |
| Inadequate credit facilities for MSMEs | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 5 th |
| Inadequate market facilities | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 6 th |
| Inadequate incentive to support farmers | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 6 th |
| Lack of irrigation facilities | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 th |
| Low rate of tourism development | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 6 th |
| High incidence of pests and diseases | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 4 th |
| Low level of agricultural productivity | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 5 th |
| Inadequate extension services | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 7 th |
| Sub-total | | | | | | 94 | 2nd |
| Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | |
| Lack of Teachers accommodation | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 9 th |
| Poor and inadequate educational infrastructure | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 th |
| High number of untrained teachers | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 6 th |
| Poor performance rate at BECE | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 th |
| Inadequate coverage of school feeding programme | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 8 th |
| High rate of infant and maternal mortality | 1 | 2 | -1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 9 th |
| Inadequate health facilities | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 5 th |
| High rate of morbidity and mortality for malaria, HIV & AIDS | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 7 th |
| Inadequate health personnel | 3 | 2 | -1 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 5 th |
| High prevalence of HIV/AIDS among youth | 1 | 3 | -1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 th |
| Inadequate drugs for CHPS compounds | 3 | 2 | -1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 7 th |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----|---|---|-----|------------------|
| Lack of accommodation for health personnel's | 2 | 2 | -1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 th |
| Inadequate maintenance of water facilities | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 6 th |
| Inadequate access to potable water | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 6 th |
| Inadequate number of toilet facilities | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 th |
| Chocked refuse dumps | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 5 th |
| High rate of unemployment among the youth | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 1 st |
| Lack of sporting facilities | 2 | 2 | -1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 th |
| High incidence of child labour | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 7 th |
| Inadequate coverage of social intervention programs | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 4 th |
| Sub-total | | | | | | 186 | 1 ST |
| Thematic Area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT | | | | | | | |
| Poor regulation of land use | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 th |
| Lack of library and ICT facilities | 2 | 2 | -1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 th |
| Inadequate telecommunication network | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 7 th |
| Inadequate drainage systems | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 8 th |
| Lack of community centres | 2 | 1 | -1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 10 th |
| High incidence of bush fire | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 6 th |
| Poor or lack of road access | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 1 st |
| High rate of road accident | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 7 th |
| Lack of electricity in New Sites | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 7 th |
| Inadequate street lights | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 6 th |
| Sub-total | | | | | | 93 | 3 rd |
| Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | | | | | | | |
| Inadequate accommodation for District Assembly staff | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 6 th |
| Lack and deteriorated area councils | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 6 th |
| Untimely release of funds | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 2 nd |
| Poor functioning of district sub-structure | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 7 th |
| Inadequate logistics for monitoring and evaluation activities | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 4 th |
| Inadequate security facilities | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 7 th |
| High rate of criminal activities | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 9 th |
| Low level involvement of traditional authorities | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 th |
| Chieftaincy disputes | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 7 th |
| Sub-total | | | | | | 88 | 4 TH |
| Thematic Area: EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE (INCLUDING COVID-19 RECOVERY PLAN | | | | | | | |
| Incidence of human induced events (sand winning, encroachment, etc) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 40 th |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|------------------|
| unapproved health emergency preparedness and response plans | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 th |
| Lack of Emergency funds | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 th |
| Lack of infrastructure for emergency response | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 9 th |
| Sub-total | | | | | | 32 | 6 TH |
| Thematic Area: IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION | | | | | | | |
| Untimely release of approved funds | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 3 rd |
| Low level of Internally Generated Funds (IGF) | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 2 nd |
| Weak nature of sub-district structures | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 6 th |
| Untimely issuance of planning guidelines | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 10 th |
| Implementation of programmes and projects outside approved plans | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 3 rd |
| Inadequate leadership support for plan preparation and implementation | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 7 th |
| Sub-total | | | | | | 65 | 5 th |

Annex E: Application of POCC Analysis on District Development Issues for Kintampo South District

| District Development Issue | Potentials | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| High rate of road accident | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of drivers and owners' association. - Presence of security services. - Existence of area council task force. - Good nature of road (Trunk road) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of road Safety MTTD. - Availability of Police Patrol Team. - Availability of private towing services. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate road signs. - Improper sitting of garages. - inadequate speed ramps. - Indiscipline drivers and road users. - Parking of long vehicles along roads. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate sensitization by road safety commission. - Inadequate enforcement of road traffic regulations -No parking space for long vehicles |
| <p>Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities identified are not strong enough to help eliminate the problem of high rate of road accidents and associated fatalities in the District. Therefore, the constraints as well as the challenges should be minimized through proactive policy formulations and programme designs</p> | | | | |
| Poor or lack of road access | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of constructional materials - Presence of Department of Works - Availability of skilled and unskilled labour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proximity to Regional Department of Feeder Roads - Political will and government policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance culture - Development of unauthorized structure - Lumbering activities - Low level of IGF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF and central government transfers - High pressure on DACF |
| <p>Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities listed are adequate to reduce the issue of rapid deterioration of road networks in the District. However, the identified constraints and challenges could be minimized through policy formulation and programme designs. The Development Partners (DPs) and NGOs should also be contacted in order to fund road projects which is very expensive to construct</p> | | | | |
| Inadequate maintenance of water facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of Environmental health and waste management - Availability of District community water management team. - Availability of Water and environmental sanitation technical staffs - Presence of Traditional authority unskilled labour - Availability of Community water and sanitation management team | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Donors/NGO support - Presence of WSMT - Presence of EPA - Presence of CWSA - Existence of Training programmes and institutions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate office for environment, health and waste management unit. - Inadequate water sanitation database (resources, facilities and consumers) for water and environmental sanitation management - Poor collaboration between the District Assembly and, CSO NGO and private sector in water and environmental sanitation sector - Inadequate logistics. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unsatisfactory and efficient safe water supply and environment-tal sanitation services. - High cost of training - Inadequate budgetary allocations. |
| <p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the issue with Inadequate maintenance of water facilities. The constraints on one hand should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimization of the identified challenges.</p> | | | | |
| Poor quality of education at all levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of educational infrastructure - Presence of qualified teaching and non-teaching GES staffs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of government policies such as capitation grant, FCUBE, school feeding program | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parental irresponsibility - Inadequate and dilapidated educational facilities - High school dropout rate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peer group influence - Pressure to engage in money making ventures - Inadequate funding |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School management and supervising machinery of GES in place - Existence of SMCs - Willingness of Assembly to provide more school infrastructure - Availability of department of education SDCs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private participation in educational delivery - Participation of religious bodies in education delivery - Additional resource from NGOs, Donor, Central government, MoE, NGGL, GETFUND | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low enrolment in some communities - Congestions in some schools - Poor supervision - Inadequate TLMs - High rate of Child labour - Unwillingness for some teachers to accept posting to rural areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Untimely release of funds - Weak implementation of national policies such as fCUBE |
| <p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are strong enough to improve quality of education at all levels in the district. The constraints on the other hand should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimization of the identified challenges</p> | | | | |
| Poor performance rate at BECE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of educational infrastructure - Presence of qualified teaching and non-teaching GES staffs - Willingness of Assembly to provide more school infrastructure - Availability of department of education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of government policies such as capitation grant, FCUBE, school feeding program - Private participation in educational delivery - Participation of religious bodies in education delivery - Additional resource from NGOs, Donor, Central government, MoE, NGGL, GETFUND | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parental irresponsibility - Inadequate and dilapidated educational facilities - High school dropout rate - Low enrolment in some communities - Congestions in some schools - Poor supervision - High rate of Child labour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peer group influence - Pressure to engage in money making ventures - Weak implementation of national policies such as fCUBE |
| <p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are strong enough to improve Poor performance rate at BECE in the district. The constraints on the other hand should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimization of the identified challenges</p> | | | | |
| Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of accessible water bodies - Availability of Vast arable land - Extension services - Department of Agric. Compost | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of MoFA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excessive application of weedicides and insecticides - Farming close to water bodies - Bush burning - Inadequate extension services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty in Enforcing the laws |
| <p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are strong enough to improve agricultural practices which affect water quality in the district. The constraints on the other hand should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimization of the identified challenges</p> | | | | |
| Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Environmental and Agric Officers - Availability of Land - Presence of WATSAN - Presence of religious bodies - Availability of IGF - Availability of constructional materials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of DA Sub-Structures - Availability of CWSA, DACF, DDF-RFG - Favourable Public Private Initiative | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited Attention to Environmental Situation - Lack of Maintenance Culture - High Waste Generation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Untimely Release of Funds |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of labour - High communal spirit | | | |
| <p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate to minimize the issue of poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and social services in the District. The identified constraints and challenges are therefore to be reduced through programme design and policy formulation.</p> | | | | |
| Untimely release of funds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revenue collectors - Revenue generating avenues eg the markets, lorry parks, properties, lands etc | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of NGOs in the District - Private sector participation - Cooperation from Traditional rulers & opinion leaders - Media houses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public Apathy - Tax evasion - Low enforcement of tax laws - Low commitment of revenue collectors - Inadequate data for revenue enhancement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor customer relation - Unauthorized subletting of stores - Revenue leakage |
| <p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are not adequate enough to minimize the issue . The identified constraints and challenges are therefore to be reduced through programme design and policy formulation.</p> | | | | |
| Lack and deteriorated Area Councils | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of the Sub-structures - Ceded revenues to lower level structures - Enthusiastic local population - Availability of traditional structures and organized groups - Presence of DPCU - Availability of Area Councils - Availability of Assembly Members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central government support to capacity building - Government commitment to deepen decentralization - Existence of Local Government Act. - Existence of other Stakeholders - Existence of DACF /IGF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate infrastructure - Lack of office accommodation and logistics - Lack of interest of qualified professionals to participate in local governance - Inadequate funds to cater for sub structures - Inadequate DA commitment to the development of the sub-structures - Weak Linkage between DA and Area Councils | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of motivation for sub-structure staff - Untimely Release of Funds to support the Sub-Structures |
| <p>Conclusion: The design policies and programs will be made to reduce the impact of the identified constraints and challenges. However, the identified potentials as well and the opportunities will be adhered in order to strengthen the capacity of sub-district structures of the District.</p> | | | | |
| Inadequate vehicle for monitoring and evaluation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Physical Planning - Existence of Chiefs - Availability of EPA - Existence of DPCU | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of Building Regulations - NDPC/RCC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absolute Control over Land by Chiefs - Weak participate of CSOs in public dialogue | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate of Enforcement of Building Regulations |
| <p>Conclusion: The identified potentials as well and the opportunities will be utilized to improve issues of inadequate vehicle for monitoring and evaluation of the District projects and programs. However, the design policies and programs will be made to reduce the impact of the identified constraints and challenges.</p> | | | | |
| Weak capacity for revenue mobilization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of numerous economic activities in the District - Availability of youths | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence on legal framework that support the DA to mobilize financial resources - Presence of NGOs and other Development Organizations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High number of tax evaders -High rate of financial leakage - Inadequate data on taxable individuals, organisations and businesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay in releasing funds by the NGOs - Generally low tax education |
| <p>Conclusion: The design policies and programs will be made to reduce the impact of the identified constraints and challenges. However, the identified potentials as well and the opportunities will be adhered to for the revitalization of the issue of Weak capacity for revenue mobilization in the District.</p> | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| High rate of unemployment among the youth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of arable land - Presence of apprenticeship - Training centres - Good marketing centres - Location of the District - Presence of GRATIS/Rural Technology Facility (RTF) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Youth Employment Program - External market - Youth in agric programme - Skills development programmes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture unattractive to the youth - Lack of start-up capital - Low levels of investments - Inadequate job opportunities - Low level of relevant skills among the unemployed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding - Rain fed agriculture - Low support to private sector investments - Difficulties in registering businesses |
| <p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate to reduce the unemployment rate in the District. The identified constraints and challenges bare therefore to be reduced through programme design and policy formulation.</p> | | | | |
| Inadequate toilet facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of toilet facilities Availability of waste management agency DA willing to address sanitation issues Community members willing to use toilet facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government policies on environmental sanitation initiatives Availability of law enforcement agency Availability of Zoomlion Ghana | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate sensitization programs on open defecation Unwillingness of some community members to pay for toilet services Poor attitudinal change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding for infrastructure provision |
| <p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate to minimize the issue of poor environmental sanitation in the District. The identified constraints and challenges bare therefore to be reduced through programme design and policy formulation.</p> | | | | |
| Inadequate maintenance of water facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abundance of water resources Willingness of beneficiaries to provide communal labor The presence of WMST | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The on-going CWSA activities Support from DACF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution of rivers through human activities Inability to provide matching fund Lack of maintenance culture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in the release of funds |
| <p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate to improve the quality of drinking water in the District. However, the identified constraints and challenges bare therefore to be reduced through programme design and policy formulation.</p> | | | | |
| Inadequate access to potable water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of underground water sources Availability of rainwater and perennial rivers for pipe borne water supply Existing small-town water schemes. Trained and skilled WATSAN personnel Preparedness of communities to pay capital cost and user fee for safe water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from CWSA Availability of Donor support Preparedness of private sector to participate in the provision of safe water CSOs involvement in water supply | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of water supply which is often beyond the finances of the DA Difficulty for some communities to pay counterpart funding High level of water pollution Cultivation around river catchment areas Inaccessibility to some communities without potable water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding from central bank Delay in the releases of the DACF affecting DA's ability to pay its counterpart funds for water supply Expensive water supply systems Drying up of some streams in the dry season Widespread occurrence of bushfire |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate to increase access to water service in urban areas in the District. The identified constraints and challenges bare therefore to be reduced through programme design and policy formulation. | | | | |
| Inadequate health personnel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of qualified health personnel - Willingness of DA to provide more health institutions and logistics - The existence of the NHIS - Availability of community structures for health delivery services - Availability of ambulance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of referral heath service/facilities - Support from Donor organisations - Support from faith-based organisations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor health seeking behaviours - Proliferation of quack traditional and authodox practitioners - Inadequate health infrastructure - Inadequate professional health personnel - Poor nature of roads - Activities of illegal mining | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National budgetary constraints Unwillingness of health professionals to accept postings to rural areas |
| Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to improve issue of inadequate health personnel in the District. The identified constraints and challenges bare therefore to be reduced through programme design and policy formulation. | | | | |
| Low level of IGF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of numerous economic activities in the District - Availability of youths | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence on legal framework that support the DA to mobilize financial resources - Presence of NGOs and other Development Organizations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High number of tax evaders - High rate of financial leakage - Inadequate data on taxable individuals, organisations and businesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay in releasing funds by the NGOs - Generally low tax education |
| Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate to minimize the leakages and loopholes in revenue mobilization to improve performance of IGF in the District. The identified constraints and challenges bare therefore to be reduced through programme design and policy formulation. | | | | |
| Implementation of programmes and projects outside approved plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of competent officers - Legal administrative instruments - Willingness of other staff to support - Available inputs from other departments - Availability of plans and budgets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of composite budget training - Availability of external funding eg. DACF, DACF-RFG, Royalties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak enforcement of regulations and DA bye-laws - Lack of will power to adhere to the plan and budget | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Untimely release of external funding - Unplanned deductions from DACF - Weak financial management laws |
| Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate to approve the issue of implementation of programmes and projects outside approved plans in the District. The identified constraints and challenges bare therefore to be reduced through programme design and policy formulation. | | | | |
| Low level of Agricultural productivity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Department of Agriculture - Availability of cheap labour - Availability of Agricultural extension officers - Availability of land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subsidies of farm inputs - Favourable climatic conditions - Increasing support for the livestock/poultry sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of storage facilities - High illiteracy rate - High cost of agricultural inputs - Reliance on low yielding animal varieties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resistant farm pest - Fluctuation in price of Agricultural output - Low access to market information - Difficulty in reaching some farmers |

Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate to increase agricultural productivity in the District. The identified constraints and challenges bare therefore to be reduced through programme design and policy formulation.

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Chocked refuse dump | Availability of Zoonlion Willingness of people to pay user fees MWSTs and WATSANs Ownership of cesspit emptier | Community Water and Sanitation Agency Donors Funded projects Availability of new technologies | Non conformity to building regulations Poor attitude to hygiene and sanitation issues Bad maintenance culture High waste generation culture | Inadequate funding High cost of sanitary equipment Lack of final waste disposal site |
| Lack of electricity at new sites and hinterlands | Availability of Teak Plantations Self-Help Initiative from the Communities Availability of Labour | Presence of VRA Presence of DA and Sub-Structures Presence of Private Companies | High Cost of Extension Unqualified Electrical Contractors | Over-Dependence of Hydro Electric Power |
| Inadequate credit facilities for MSMEs | Existence of financial institutions Large group of people in need of financial assistance | Existence of banks eg Kintampo Rural Bank, BASCCOD Existence of DACF /IGF Existence of cooperatives and saving and loans | Absence of well organised credit unions Unwillingness of banks to lend money High interest rate | Unwillingness to pay loans Inadequate funds Bureaucracies in loan acquisition |
| Low rate of tourism development | - Availability of tourist sites - Existence of Local Economic Development Sub-committee | - Availability of the Tourist Board - Availability of government policies on tourism - Large size of market | - Inadequate knowledge on tourist development - Low level of IGF | - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF - Inadequate investors |
| Inadequate extension service delivery | Availability of trained personnel Availability of service personnel Availability of department of Agriculture Presence of Farmers Availability of Land and Large mango and cashew Plantations | Support from the Assembly Existence of Department of Agriculture Existence of farmer-Based Groups | Difficulty in replacing out gone staff Inadequate means of transport Inadequate Extension Officers Inadequate Resources Poor Road Network Farmers Unwillingness to Adapt to Changes | Inadequate funds Limited number of trained extension officers |
| Inadequate health facilities | Availability of land Availability of private health facilities The presence of District Works Department (DWD) Community commitment Good leadership support from the health directorate | Support from NGOs and development partners Availability of DACF, DACF-RFG, royalties Commitment from MoH and GHS | Inadequate Funds Competing demands for resources from other departments | Delay in the release of statutory funds Rising cost of building materials |
| Inadequate health personnel | Presence of private practioners Availability of college of nursing at sister district | Opportunity to engage professional training institution availability | Lack/ inadequate lay health professionals Inadequate facilities to attract professional staff | Inadequate health staff at the national level Ban of recruitment of |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| | | Adequate unemployed health professional | | health professionals |
| High incidence of child labour | Existence of DOVVSU, DSW, CHRAJ Registered and supervised child homes | Donations to children homes Law on child abuse Prohibition of child trafficking | Under resourced DSW Low knowledge on reporting child abuse cases | Low budgetary allocations |
| High cost of health care delivery | Availability of NHIS Introduction of CHPS compounds Medical outreach program Strong community involvement/ participation in health care | Support from government Exemption policy/ social protection measures | Delay in payment of NHIS Delay in seeking health care/ treatment Inadequate funds | Availability of alternative medicine / healing centres |
| High rate of teenage pregnancy | Availability of social welfare Free S.H.S School feeding program Responsible parents Availability of good educational facilities Availability of qualified teachers DOVVSU | Availability of GES Scholarship for students | Poor parental control Poor school supervision Inadequate educational infrastructure Inadquate sensitiation on girl child | Inadequate funds for girl child progrmas |
| Inadequate coverage of social protection interventions | Existence of social Welfare Dept. to cater for the vulnerable and excluded in the District. NADeF Availability of qualified staffs | The children's act which protects the rights and privileges of children. Provision by the International Labour Organization which has conventions to protect children from 'The Worst Forms of Child Labour'(Convention No. 182) | Poor records kept for participation of children in school and those who are subjected to labour | limited and untimely release of funds |
| Over-dependence on wood fuel | - Availability of Forest Guards - Presence of alternative methods of fuel | - Existence of laws on illegal cutting of trees - Availability of LPG Stations | - General poverty issue in the District | - Weak institutional capacity to enforce existing forestry laws |
| Inadequate market facilities | Availability of PPMED to disseminate information on market prices and locations | Support from NGOs High potential demand Availability of media | Activities of middle men/market queens Inadequate storage facilities Low quality of products | High prices of local Agric produce High prices of farm inputs Poor road condition |
| Inadequate school furniture | Availability of educational infrastructure | Availability of government policies such as capitation grant, FCUBE, | Parental irresponsibility | Inadequate funding |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| | Presence of qualified teaching and non-teaching GES staffs School management and supervising machinery of GES in place Existence of SMCs and PTAs Willingness of Assembly to provide more school infrastructure Availability of department of education SDCs | school feeding program Private participation in educational delivery Participation of religious bodies in education delivery Additional resource from NGOs, Donor, Central government, MoE, NGGL, GETFUND | Inadequate and dilapidated educational facilities High school dropout rate Low enrolment in some communities Congestions in some schools Poor supervision Inadequate TLMs Child labour Poor maintenance culture Unwillingness for some teaches to accept posting to rural areas | Untimely release of funds Weak implementation of national policies such as fCUBE |
| Lack of library and ICT facilities in communities and schools | - Availability of electricity - Awareness of the merits of ICT by indigenes - Economic accessibility of cheap land | - Existence of proactive policy on ICT - Availability of Telecommunication networks - Availability of ICT accessories in the country | - Low level of IGF - Inadequate qualified personnel to teach ICT - Poor quality services of telecommunication | - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF - Delay in implementing government policy on ICT |
| Inadequate access to HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) High prevalence of HIV and AIDS among young persons | The presence of qualified trained Personnel to counsel HIV/AIDS victims Availability of HIV/AIDS work place policy DAs commitment to HIV and AIDS prevention and control Availability of qualified health personnel to handle HIV and AIDS issues HIV/ AIDS outreach programmes by NGOs, CBOs FBOs | support from NGOs The existence of Ghana AIDS Commission Support from Ghana AIDS Commission Availability of the NACP Fund Presence of CSOs to partner the DA in HIV and AIDS prevention and control | Stigmatization program for people living with HIV/AIDS Lack of personal discipline Proliferation of sex workers Promiscuity The problem of disclosure Poor health seeking behaviours of the people Inability of NGOs, CBOs, FBOs to effectively conduct & co-ordinate HIV/AIDS programmes, General public misperception of HIV/AIDS | Fear to go for HIV/AIDS testing Low patronage of both male and female condoms High level of Poverty High cost of managing HIV and AIDS Delay in release of funds from Development partners and GHAIIDSC |
| High rate of illegal chain saw operators | Presence of the Forestry department Existence of bye-laws to protect the environment | Existence of Environmental Protection Agency Existence of Forestry Department | High presence of Chain-saw operators High demand for charcoal | High demand for timber on the international markets. |
| High incidence of bush fire | Presence of Fire Service, NADMO, Existence of Ambulance unit Accessibility to identified areas | Institution of nationwide disaster management campaign Existence of insurance policies | Inadequate information on disaster prone areas Building on waterways Unplanned drainage system | Unforeseen Weather conditions Inadequate logistics for fire service/NADMO |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| | Presence of fire volunteers | | Poor quality of building and electrical materials | Inadequate funding sources |
| Low rate of involvement of traditional authorities | Availability of the Sub-structures Ceded revenues to lower level structures Enthusiastic local population Availability of traditional structures and organized groups Availability of religious bodies | Central government support to capacity building Government commitment to deepen decentralization Establishment and implementation of local government service | Inadequate infrastructure Lack of office accommodation and logistics Lack of interest from religious bodies and traditional authorities to participate in local governance Inadequate funds to cater for sub structures Inadequate DA commitment to the development of the sub-structures | Lack of motivation for sub-structure staff Inadequate of sensitization on the need to partake in decision making |
| Lack of health emergency preparedness and response plans | Availability of royalties MPs support for health services Availability of CSOs, NGOs | Availability of DACF, DACF-RFG, MP funds Support from government Donors or CSOs in health services | Inadequate mobilization of financial resources Competing demand for funds | Too much dependence on development partners |
| Lack of sporting facilities | Availability of land. Presence of Works department. High community interest | Availability of funds from DACF and other sources | Encroachment of lands demarcated for public use. Low communal spirit | Inadequate release of funds |
| Inadequate spatial plans | The presence of spatial Planning Department Availability of equipment Support from community members | Availability of national policies on land use planning Support from NGOs | Low capacity of technical staffs at the Physical Planning Noncompliance to land use planning | Delay in the release of funds |
| Inadequate drainage systems | IGF Skilled artisans and construction materials available The District Assembly | DACF, DDF, Development Partners Availability of quarry and sand | Low IGF Poor incomes High illiteracy | Irregular flow of DACF Dwindling partner funding Low interest in investment in infrastructure High cost of building materials |
| Inadequate agro-processing facilities | Availability of few extension officers. Willingness of the DA to assist. Readiness of farmers to access agriculture extension services. Availability of manure for compost | Existence of MOFA. Availability of donor partners. | Inadequate accommodation for personnel. Inadequate logistics. | Government embargo on new recruitment. Inadequate donor support. Untimely release of funds to support extension services |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| Inadequate teaching staff | Existence of SMC Motivation of teachers (BTA/STME) District Education Service Directorate Availability of Logistic Qualified Teaching and non-teaching staff. | NGO's/ Donor support Gov't education policies Professional training courses Distance Learning programmes In-service training courses for teaching and non-teaching staff | Inadequate logistics Inadequate teaching staff Inadequate school management skills Low commitment of teachers Inadequate staff motivation Weak monitoring /supervision Inadequate education infrastructures | Inadequate central gov't budgetary allocation Exit of teachers into other professions Unsatisfactory education society delivery |
| Inadequate school feeding program | Availability of basic schools Availability of educational directorate | Availability of government interventions Availability of school feeding secretariat | | Limited coverage of government interventions |
| High rate of infant and maternal mortality | Health facilities (Clinic and CHPS Compounds) Medical staff Community Health volunteers NHIS ANC/PNC Services Distribution of mosquito nets to mothers/pregnant women | Long Lasting Insecticides Treated Bed net (Malaria Care and District Assembly) Indoor Residual Spraying of Mosquitoes Donor/NGO support.(Global Fund) | Poor drainage system Poor personal hygiene and environmental sanitation practices Low patronage/use of mosquito nets. Inadequate environmental health staff | Slow adoption of good environmental sanitation practices |
| Inadequate drugs for CHPs compound | Availability of NHIS Introduction of CHPS compounds Medical outreach program Strong community involvement/ participation in health care MPs fund | Support from government Exemption policy/ social protection measures DACF MPsfund | Delay in payment of NHIS Delay in seeking health care/ treatment Inadequate funds | Non availability of alternative medicine / healing centres Untimely release of funds |
| High level of environmental degradation | Presence of security services and Assembly task force. Existing ISD and NCCE to embark on sensitization. Presence of traditional authorities and other exiting social groups. Existence of environmental and Agriculture sub-committees. | Favorable government policies against illegal chainsaw and 'galamsey' operations. Availability of EPA and Forestry Service Department. | Uncontrolled sand winning and illegal mining activities. Fire outbreaks in the dry seasons. Bad farming practices. Uncontrolled cutting down of timber species. High rate of erosion. Poor enforcement of laws. | Proximity of the district to the Regional capital with its associated needs for raw materials Poor enforcement. |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|-------------------|---|
| Inadequate access to telecommunication network | Availability of Electricity Sub-stations Economic access to cheap land Communities' willingness to support quality ICT services | Availability of Telecommunication networks Availability of ICT accessories in the country | Low income levels | Low maintenance culture General poverty issue in the country |
|--|---|--|-------------------|---|

Annex E: Assets Maintenance Plan

| Type of Assets/ infrastructure | Type of Maintenance | Schedule of Maintenance | Estimated cost of maintenance | Location | Responsibility |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| DA Office Building | Inspecting | Annually | 140,000.00 | Jema | DA |
| DA Staff Quarters | Inspecting | Annually | 100,000.00 | Jema | DA |
| DA Official Vehicles | Inspecting & Lubricating | Quarterly | 30,000.00 | Jema | DA |
| DED office Building | Inspecting | Annually | 20,000.00 | District wide | DA, DED |
| School Buildings | Inspecting | Annually | 130,000.00 | District wide | DA, DED |
| School Furniture | Inspecting | Half-Yearly | 10,000.00 | District wide | DA, DED |
| DED official Vehicles | Inspecting & Lubricating | Half-Yearly | 20,000.00 | Jema | DA, DED |
| Health infrastructures (Hospital, Clinics and CHPs Compounds) | Inspecting & | Annually | 80,000.00 | District wide | DA and DHD |
| DHD Official Vehicles | Inspecting & Lubricating | Half-Yearly | 10,000.00 | Jema | DA and DHD |
| Water facilities | cleaning, & inspecting | Half-Yearly | 25,000.00 | District wide | DA |
| Sanitation facilities | cleaning, & inspecting | Annually | 210,000.00 | District wide | DA |
| Road infrastructure | Inspecting, Re-alignment, | Annually | 170,000.00 | District wide | DA |
| Lorry parks | Inspecting | Annually | 20,000.00 | District wide | DA |
| Markets | Inspecting | Annually | 120,000.00 | District wide | DA |
| Total | | | 1,085,000 | | |

Annex F: Glossary

| S/N | TERM | DEFINITION |
|-----|-----------------------|---|
| 1 | Activities | The collection of tasks to be carried out in order to achieve an output |
| 2 | 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 |
| 3 | 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 |
| 4 | Goal | The long-term result that an intervention seeks to achieve, which may be contributed to by factors outside the intervention |
| 5 | Impact | Positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended |
| 6 | Indicator | A unit of measurement that helps determine what progress is being made towards the achievement of an intended result (objective) |
| 7 | Monitoring | The routine collection and analysis of information in order to track progress, check compliance and make informed decisions for project/programme management |
| 8 | Objectives | The intended results of an intervention which can split by levels of increasing significance, for example outputs, outcomes and goal |
| 9 | Output | These are goods and services to be produced in given period in order to achieve stated objectives |
| 10 | 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 |
| 11 | Problem | An existing negative situation |
| 12 | Programme | A coherent, organised policy framework or schedule of commitments, proposals, instruments and/or activities that elaborates and implements policy, eventually comprising several projects |
| 13 | Project | A proposed capital undertaking, typically involving the planning, design and implementation of specified activities |
| 14 | Public Hearing | A formal proceeding held in order to receive testimony from all interested parties including the general public on a proposed issue or action |
| 15 | Stakeholder | A functional category of actors with a direct dependency on certain environmental resources, in terms of their use and management for specific goals |
| 16 | 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 |
| 17 | Sub-Programme | A distinct grouping of services of activities that fall within the framework of a budget programme |

or this letter should be quoted

Our Ref: *KSD/ADP/18/12/093*

Your Ref:



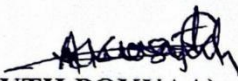
Post Office Box 2
Jema, Bono East Region

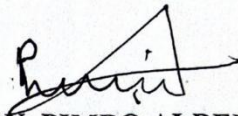
Date: *20-11-2025*

ADOPTATION OF THE 2026-2029 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2026-2029 DMTDP)

This document is the seventh edition of planning guidelines since the launch of development plan preparation by MDAs and MMDAs in 1996. The National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480) and National Development Planning (system) Regulations, 2016 (L.I 2232) was enacted to among others, provide timelines and guidelines for plan preparation.

In this regard the Assembly has successfully prepared its 2026-2029 District Medium Term Development Plan (2026-2029 DMTDP) and was adopted as the working document for the plan period.


(RUTH POKUAA)
DISTRICT COR-ORDINATING DIRECTOR


(HON, PIMBO ALBERT SALIFU)
PRESIDING MEMBER