



2026 Kwaebibirem Citizen Intelligence Report

What Every Resident Should
Know About The KbMA 2026
Municipal Budget

Preface

This report is an independent analytical assessment of the Kwaebibirem Municipal Assembly 2026 Budget, cross-referenced with the DACF 2025 Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs, and the Kwaebibirem Municipal Assembly Composite Budget for 2026–2029. This is a data-driven assessment of the Kwaebibirem Municipal Assembly's GHC 40.1 million 2026 project portfolio. The intelligence report evaluates compliance with the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) 2025 guidelines, zonal equity, sectoral priorities, and strategic gaps to inform governance and citizen accountability. It is prepared for use by government officials, civil society organisations, development partners, media and citizens.

About Us

Africa Center for Governance Studies

The Africa Center for Governance Studies (ACGS) data-driven non-profit organisation dedicated to enhancing governance and fostering transparency. We believe that informed citizens are essential for democratic accountability and societal progress. Our mission is to empower individuals with the knowledge and tools necessary to engage effectively with their governments and make actionable recommendations to the government backed by data. Through initiatives such as the Citizens' Intelligence Report, we strive to bridge the gap between citizens and local government institutions. Our focus on evidence-based data guides our approach, including the application of the DEEP approach (Diagnose, Equip, Engage, Push), enabling us to advocate for good governance, increased efficiency, and improved living standards throughout the region. We are committed to fostering a deeper understanding of governance processes, cultivating responsible and active citizenship, inclusive and participatory governance and ultimately advancing societies across Africa.

Network for Community Development and Advocacy, Ghana

Network for Community Development and Advocacy-Ghana (NETCODA-GH) is a prominent Civil Society Organisation (CSO) located in Kwaebibirem Municipality, with its headquarters in Kade, Eastern Region, Ghana. Our primary focus areas include governance, education, health, agriculture, water, sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), and human empowerment, with a particular emphasis on

uplifting women, youth, and Persons With Disabilities (PWDs). As an active member of the School Management Committees (SMC) through our Social Accountability Groups (SAGs) and the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU), NETCODA-GH plays a crucial role in ensuring that the needs and aspirations of citizens are effectively integrated into the Assembly's budgetary processes. Under health, NETCODA-Ghana is the CSO representative on the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) Team of the Kwaebibirem Municipal Health Directorate. Over the years, we have fostered strong, collaborative relationships with officials across all sectors of the Assembly, positioning us as a key contributor to participatory and inclusive governance in the Eastern Region. Our commitment to advocacy and community development continues to drive meaningful change and improve the overall well-being of the communities we serve.

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Funded By: Center for Democratic Development –CDD Ghana through the I Am Aware (IAA) Project

Data Sources:

KbMA 2026 Budget, Kwaebibirem Municipal Assembly Composite Budget 2026–2029, DACF 2025 Guidelines: Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs (Final, 27 May 2025), Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and 2021 Population and Housing Census projections

Disclaimer:

This report has been produced by ACGS and NETCODA Ghana to provide information on the 2026 KbMA budget. The organisations hereby certify that all the perspectives expressed in this document accurately reflect our analytical views, which we believe are reliable and fact-based. While reasonable care has been taken in preparing this document, no responsibility or liability is accepted for errors or any views expressed herein by ACGS and NETCODA Ghana for actions taken due to information provided in this report.

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Introduction

Public budgets shape citizens' daily lives. They determine how much the government spends on schools, hospitals, roads, water systems, and social protection programs. The 2026 KbMA budget stipulates a planned developmental agenda for residents, to be undertaken by the Assembly within the January - December 2026 fiscal year. This Citizens' intelligence report simplifies the budget to help citizens understand how the Assembly plans to raise revenue, how public money is spent, and how they can track the Assembly's promises/projects. Our goal is to bridge the data gap between citizens and the government by leveraging evidence-based data to promote good governance and increase efficiency across sectors, ultimately improving the standard of living for all Ghanaians.

What Does The Budget Say

The Kwaebirem Municipal Assembly (KbMA) has budgeted GHC 40.08 million for 100 development projects across five zonal councils and municipal-wide programmes in 2026. The budget is anchored in infrastructure, education and administrative expenses, but reveals significant compliance shortfalls, equity imbalances, and structural gaps that require immediate attention. The municipality's budget is its most honest statement of priorities. It provides the residents with an idea of the Assembly's priorities for the year and how funding from central government and internally generated funds (IGF) will be spent. The KbMA's 2026 numbers reveal a heavy bet on infrastructure in the capital, stifling other zones of developmental projects, most especially the Nkwantanag Zone; chronic underfunding of legacy/completion projects; and a near-invisible agriculture line, which is a matter of grave concern given

that the municipality is considered a heavy agricultural land. This demands urgent policy correction before implementation begins.

Key Highlights of the Budget Fiscal Year: January - December, 2026

01

Total Budget Size

GHC 40,077,184 allocated for municipal development projects.



02

Total Projects

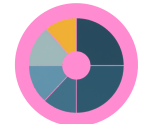
100 projects across 5 zones in the district.



03

DACF Compliance

3 out of 8 categories met Eastern Region Kwaebirem Municipal

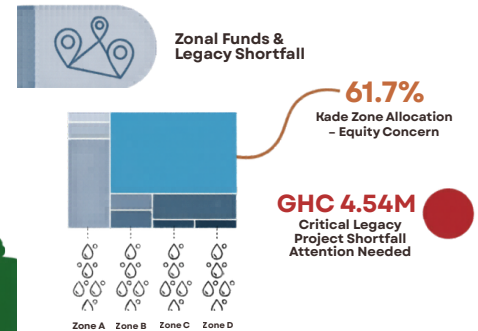
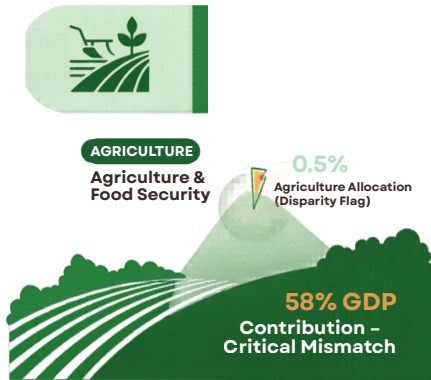
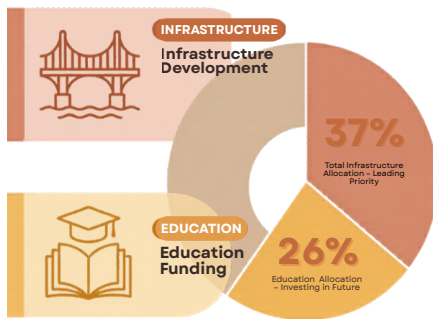


Key Financial Summary

| Item | Quantity | Allocation Ghc (in Millions) | % of Total Budget | Notes |
|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 24 Hour Economy Market, Kade | 1 | 8.92 | 22.2 | Largest Single Project |
| Boreholes | 26 | 2.2 | 5.6% | 26 communities to benefit. Exceeds the minimum of 10 required |
| DACF Only Funded Projects | 80 | 34 | 80.8% | Primary Funding Sources |
| CHPS Compounds | 4 | 1.7 | 4.1% | 1 unfunded (Ntronang, Kwae Zone) |
| Agriculture Budget Share | 1 | 0.20 | 0.5% | Despite farming = 58% of the economy |

REVENUE SOURCES

| FUNDING SOURCES | TOTAL NUMBER | TOTAL ALLOCATION |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| DACF | 80 | GHS33,724,995.08 |
| DACF- RFG | 4 | GHS1,055,786.45 |
| DACF- IGF | 11 | GHS3,692,402.33 |
| GOG | 1 | GHS5,000.00 |
| DACF- MP | 2 | GHS1,300,000.00 |
| IGF | 1 | GHS199,000.00 |
| | 99 | GHS39,977,183.86 |

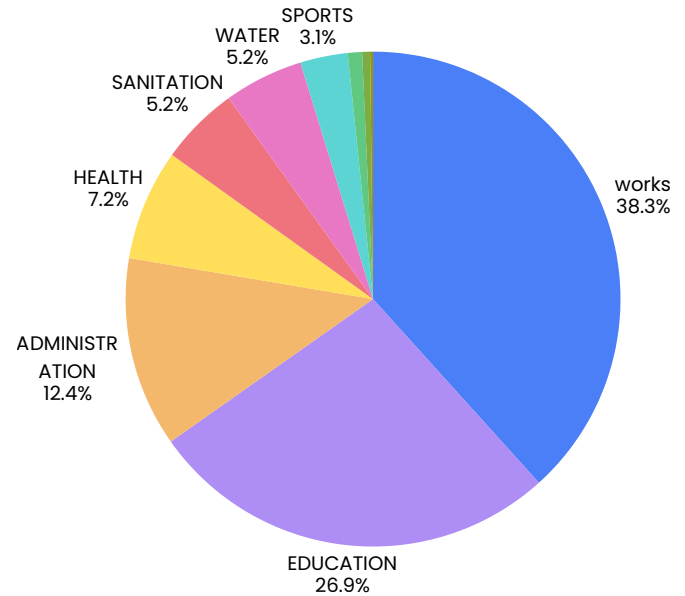


Line Items Citizens Need To Note

- 37%** of the budget goes to Infrastructure & Works: the largest sector
- 26%** allocated to Education: classroom blocks, KG units, and school furniture
- 61.7%** of all zonal funds flow to the Kade Zone alone, raising equity concerns
- 26** mechanised boreholes planned across 5 zones: far exceeding the DACF minimum of 10
- GHC 4.54M** shortfall in Legacy Project completion funding: the most critical compliance gap
- 0.5%** of the total budget for Agriculture, in a municipality where farming drives 58% of GDP

| Sector | Allocation Ghc (in Millions) | % of Total Budget |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Works | 14.8 | 37 |
| Education | 10.5 | 26 |
| Administration | 4.91 | 12 |
| Health | 2.71 | 7 |
| Sanitation | 2.14 | 5 |
| Water | 1.98 | 5 |
| Sports | 1.21 | 3 |
| Social Welfare | 1.17 | 3 |
| Environmental Management | 0.36 | 0.9 |
| Agriculture | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Human Resource | 0.07 | 0.18 |
| Total | 40.05 | 100% |

KEY SECTOR SUMMARY



TOP 10 HIGHEST VALUE PROJECTS AND THEIR LOCATIONS

| Project | Project Location | Zone | Value of project (GHC Millions) |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 24 Hour Economy Market | Kade | Kade Zonal Council | 8.92 |
| Operation & Maintenance of Office Building, Market & Community Centre | Location not Specified | Location not Specified | 1.63 |
| Football Park | Kade | Kade Zonal Council | 1.21 |
| 10 Unit Classroom | Asuom | Asuom Zonal Council | 1.2 |
| Completion of 1 Office Accommodation | Kade | Kade Zonal Council | 1 |
| Maternity Ward | Takyiman | Asuom Zonal Council | 0.93 |
| Completion of 1 Court | Kade | Kade Zonal Council | 0.85 |
| Construction and Completion of 1 CHPS Compound | Abaase-Kade | Kade Zonal Council | 0.8 |
| Construction and Completion of 1 CHPS Compound | Jamestown | Kwae Zonal Council | 0.8 |
| Revenue Mobilisation Logistics | Municipal Wide | Municipal Wide | 0.8 |

WHAT THE ALLOCATIONS MEAN

Agriculture

There are structural concerns around the Agriculture component, which is invisible at only GHC 200,000, which represents 0.5% of the total budget. The KbMA Composite Budget acknowledges the municipality as the largest cocoa producer in the Eastern Region and the largest oil palm producer in Ghana, with farming contributing 58% of economic activity. No value chain investment, irrigation, or post-harvest infrastructure appears in the KbMA budget, which is a stark contrast to the 2026 National Budget, which is under the theme **“Resetting for Growth, Jobs and Economic Transformation”**. No provision under the Agriculture for Economic Transformation Agenda, anchored through the Feed Ghana Programme, was featured, nor was the support from Farmers’ Service Centres and new Farm Banks to enhance access to inputs, finance and irrigation. This means that the Municipality, on its own, did not prioritise agriculture, but is awaiting inputs from the central government.

Education

Education allocations featured prominently in this budget, totalling approximately GHC 10.5 million, representing 26.2% of the total budget. This is spread across physical infrastructure (12 classroom/KG blocks) and municipal-wide furniture procurement (4,520 pieces across KG, primary, JHS, and SHS). All 5 zones have at least one education project, the most equitably distributed sector in the budget. Kade Zonal Council received the highest education budget, amounting to GHC 2.9 million, followed by Asuom Zonal Council with GHC 1.8 million. The Nkwantanag Zonal Council received the lowest allocation, amounting to only GHC 672,555.

Health

The budget allocates only 6.5% of its total to health, amounting to GHC 2.7 million across six projects. However, the Ntronang Community CHPS compound is listed in the budget without any allocation, which is a serious concern. In Nkwantanang and Abaam Zonal Councils, no health-related projects or allocations were made.

Water access reaches 26 communities

One of the daily household activity that take a toll on women and young children is accessing water for their families. This budget will fund 26 mechanised boreholes planned across Kade (2), Kwae (6), Asuom (11), Nkwantanang (5), and Abaam (2) zones, far exceeding the DACF minimum of 10. This will ensure that women and children have time for other recreational or economic activities. However, the unit cost of GHC 86,137 per borehole did not specify the storage capacity of the water storage tanks and the number of piping/fetching points.

Admin is 2.5× the DACF guideline ceiling

The administration and monitoring & evaluation (M&E) expenses, currently set at 12.5%, significantly exceed the established guideline cap of 5%. Out of the total budget of GHC 4.99 million, only GHC 1.30 million is justifiably allocated to genuine M&E initiatives or capacity building. The remaining GHC 3.69 million, which covers office maintenance, vehicle operation and maintenance, and bungalow expenses, risks being deemed ineligible under the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) regulations. This situation may expose the organisation to substantial audit liabilities, necessitating immediate attention and corrective action to ensure compliance and protect funding integrity.

Gender

When considering gender-related spending, it accounts for 2.32% of direct expenditures and rises significantly to 16.3% when indirect spending is included.

The KbMA 2026 budget has exactly two explicitly gender-tagged projects. The first is the **Takyiman Maternity Ward** at GHC 925,758, a meaningful investment. The second is a **"Child Rights Promotion & Gender Activities"** programme funded not by DACF but by a GOG grant worth just **GHC 5,000**, less than the cost of one borehole pump. That is 0.012% of the total budget. There is no gender mainstreaming policy, no women's economic empowerment programme, no support for female farmers, no GBV response line, and no girls' education bursary anywhere in the document. When you apply an indirect lens, counting projects that disproportionately benefit women (the 27 boreholes, CHPS compounds, sanitation infrastructure, WASH activities, and HIV/AIDS programme), the gender-responsive budget rises to GHC 6.54 million, or about 16.3%. But this is incidental, not intentional. None of these projects carries a gender objective in their design.

People Living With Disabilities (PLWDs)

The percentage of individuals with disabilities represented directly is 1.89%, while there is no structural inclusion observed.

Three project lines exist for persons with disabilities, all in the SWCD sector, all municipal-wide: GHC 640,000 for items and funds for PLWDs (welfare transfer), GHC 80,000 for capacity building, and GHC 37,727 for DFMC meetings. That is it. The total is GHC 757,727, and every cedi of it is a welfare transfer, not structural inclusion.

What is entirely absent is more alarming: not one of the 12 classroom blocks, 4 CHPS compounds, 2 toilet facilities, or the GHC 8.9 million 24-Hr Economy Market contains any disability-inclusive design specification, no ramps, no accessible toilets, no tactile paving, no PWD vocational / livelihoods programme, no assistive devices (wheelchairs, hearing aids, white canes), no universal design requirement. This violates Ghana's Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715), which mandates accessibility for all public infrastructure.

Youth Inclusion

Youth components of the budget stand at 29.2% on average, with no employment or skills investment.

Youth is the most generously served group by raw numbers, that is, GHC 11.71 million (29.2%) if you count all education infrastructure, sports, furniture, and ICT. The 12 classroom blocks, school furniture for 4,520 students, SHS classroom construction, and the completion of the football park are real, tangible investments in young people. But the quality of that investment tells a different story. There is no vocational training centre, no TVET programme, no apprenticeship fund, no youth entrepreneurship scheme, and no digital skills investment beyond a GHC 65,000 refurbishment. The DACF guideline explicitly requires LED activities that promote youth employment, but this requirement is entirely unmet. A municipality where 59.3% of the population is of working age is building classrooms without building livelihoods.

Zonal Equity Analysis

Is the Budget Fairly Distributed???

The distribution of zonal funds reveals a stark geographic imbalance. Kade Zone, the municipal capital, commands 61.7% of all zonal project funds, leaving peripheral zones, particularly Nkwantanang, severely underserved relative to population and development needs.

Positive

Asuom zone demonstrates the most balanced sectoral coverage, strengthening its position with 16 projects across education, health (including a maternity ward and CHPS), water, and infrastructure. The construction of the maternity ward at Takyiman significantly enhances maternal health services in a rural setting.

Equity Concern

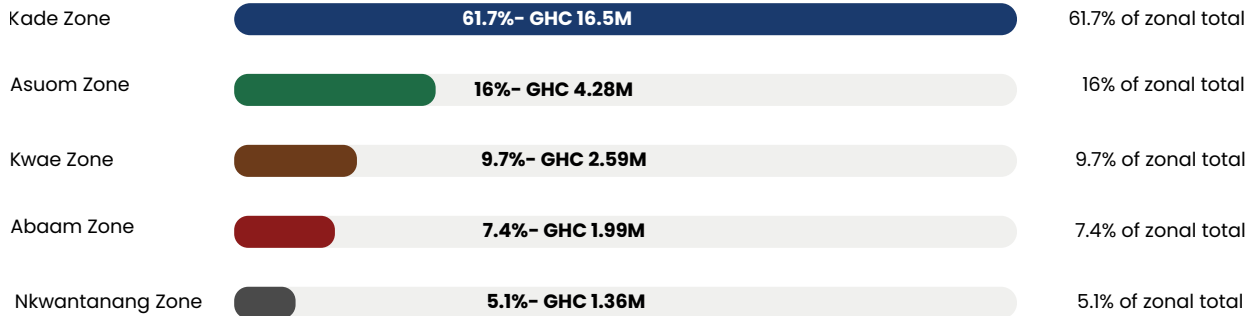
Abaam zone has the fewest projects (7), with no health facility included. Despite having an ICT Centre, market stalls, and classroom initiatives, no health infrastructure is funded. The zone still lacks a CHPS compound rehabilitation and support, borehole rehabilitation, or sanitation capital projects. Access to health services in Abaam communities relies entirely on their proximity to facilities in Kade.

Critical Gaps

Nkwantanang zone has received only 5.1% of the total funding, highlighting a significant lack of investment in essential services. With a total allocation of GHC 1.36 million, the smallest across all zones, the projects in this area are severely limited. The sole initiatives include a single classroom block, 25-unit market stalls and five boreholes, leaving critical gaps in infrastructure and services. Notably, there are no health facilities, road projects, or sanitation improvements. This situation raises serious concerns about the adequacy of community needs representation in the decision-making process, particularly considering the DACF guidelines that mandate community-level participatory prioritisation (LI 1589, Schedule 2).

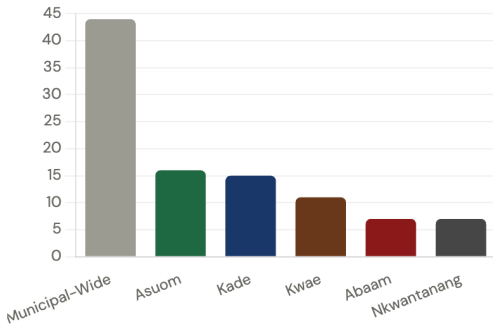
ZONAL BUDGET ALLOCATION

GHC millions per zone zonal project only (excluding GHC 13.4M municipal-wide)



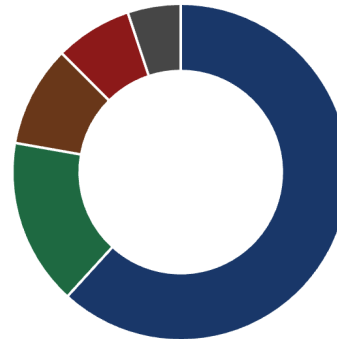
PROJECTS PER ZONE

Count of discrete project lines



ZONAL BUDGET SHARE

% of total zonal allocation



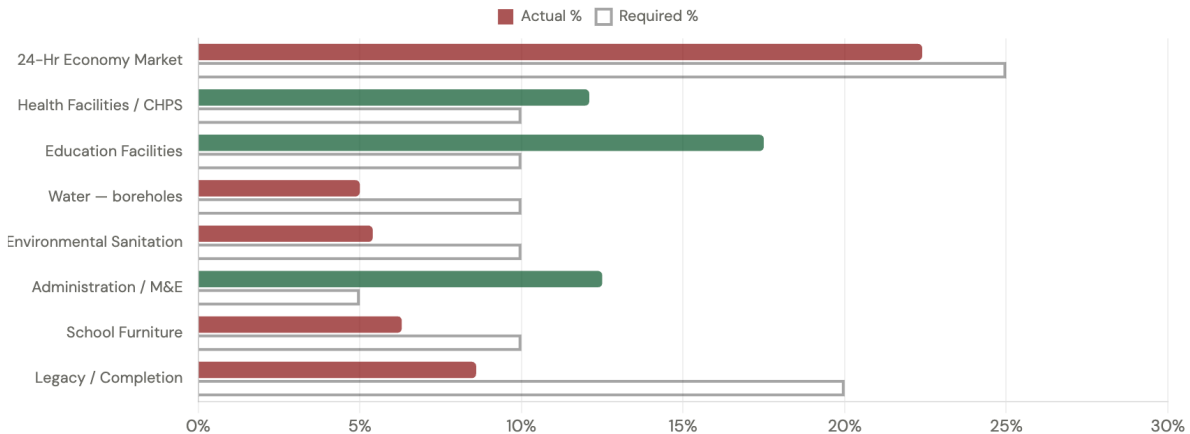
DACF Guidelines Compliance

Is KbMA Following The Rules:

The 2025 DAF Guidelines issued under Section 126(3) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) mandate specific minimum percentage allocations across 8 categories. KbMA meets only 3 of these 8 thresholds, with a total compliance shortfall of **GHC 10.8 million**.

DACF GUIDELINE COMPLIANCE — ACTUAL VS REQUIRED ALLOCATION (%)

Grey marker = required threshold | Coloured bar = actual allocation | DAF base: GHC 39.87M



COMPLIANCE SCORECARD

Based on DACF 2025 Guidelines — Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy & Religious Affairs

| GUIDELINE CATEGORY | REQUIRED | ACTUAL % | REQUIRED GHC | ACTUAL GHC | GAP/SURPLUS | STATUS |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 24-Hr Economy Market | 25% | 22.4% | GHC 9,968,296 | GHC 8,921,262 | GHC 1,047K | x Shortfall |
| Health Facilities / CHPS | 10% | 12.1% | GHC 3,987,318 | GHC 4,843,792 | +GHC 856K | ✓ Compliant |
| Education Facilities (KG/Primary/JHS) | 10% | 17.5% | GHC 3,987,318 | GHC 6,986,470 | +GHC 2,999K | ✓ Compliant |
| Water — minimum 10 boreholes | 10% | 5% | GHC 3,987,318 | GHC 1,981,159 | GHC 2,006K | x Shortfall |
| Environmental Sanitation | 10% | 5.4% | GHC 3,987,318 | GHC 2,135,759 | GHC 1,852K | x Shortfall |
| Administration / M&E | 5% | 12.5% | GHC 1,993,659 | GHC 4,985,479 | +GHC 2,992K | ✓ Compliant |
| School Furniture | 10% | 6.3% | GHC 3,987,318 | GHC 2,525,759 | GHC 1,462K | x Shortfall |
| Legacy / Completion Projects | 20% | 8.6% | GHC 7,974,637 | GHC 3,437,663 | GHC 4,537K | x Shortfall |

Administration Deep Dive

The Admin Problem: 12.5% vs. 5% Ceiling

The DACF guidelines cap Administration at 5% and explicitly exclude "transfer grants and any expenditure disallowed in the usage of the fund." KbMA has allocated GHC 4.99M, which is 2.5 times higher than the ceiling. Item-by-item review shows GHC 3.69M in potentially disallowed operational items:

| | | | |
|--|--|-----------|-----------|
| O&M office building, market & community centre | | GHC 1630K | Review |
| Revenue mobilisation logistics | | GHC 800K | Review |
| MP support to economic activities | | GHC 650K | Review |
| DRIP coordination & management | | GHC 500K | Qualifies |
| O&M official bungalow | | GHC 410K | Review |
| Office supplies & equipment | | GHC 222K | Qualifies |
| O&M official vehicle | | GHC 200K | Review |
| Local economic development support | | GHC 200K | Qualifies |
| Community-initiated projects (CIP) | | GHC 124K | Qualifies |
| Strengthening of zonal councils | | GHC 118K | Qualifies |
| Capacity building for staff & assembly | | GHC 75K | Qualifies |
| Security & law maintenance | | GHC 57K | Review |

LIKELY QUALIFYING M&E ITEMS

GHC 1,295,479

Zonal strengthening · office supplies · CIP · DRIP · capacity building

POTENTIALLY DISALLOWED ITEMS

GHC 3,690,000

O&M bungalow · O&M vehicle · market maintenance · MP support · revenue logistics

MINIMUM COUNTS REQUIREMENT

26

Boreholes planned:
Min. required: 10 ✓

3

Funded CHPS compounds
Min. required: 2 ✓

3

Kits blocks planned
Min. required: 1 ✓

0

JHS classroom blocks
Required: 1 X Missing

What Is Missing

Beyond DACF compliance, the 2026 budget contains structural gaps that limit the municipality's development trajectory. These range from absent sector investment to data integrity issues that could compromise budget credibility with oversight bodies.

| GAPS | Action |
|------------|---|
| Critical | <p>Agriculture near-absent from a farming municipality GHC 200,000 (0.5%) for agriculture is inadequate for a municipality where 58% of economic activity is agricultural, and where Ghana's largest cocoa and oil palm producers are located. No value-chain investment, storage infrastructure, irrigation scheme, or agri-processing project appears. This mismatch between economic reality and budget allocation is a strategic planning failure.</p> <p>Legacy project completion critically underfunded The DACF guideline mandates 20% (GHC 7.97M) for completing ongoing/legacy projects. Only GHC 3.44M (8.6%) is allocated, a GHC 4.54M shortfall. Of 7 completion projects, only 3 carry an "ONGOING" remark. This suggests incomplete tracking of carryover commitments and risks perpetuating a cycle of unfinished projects year-on-year</p> |
| Governance | <p>One CHPS compound has no confirmed budget The Ntronang CHPS Compound in the Kwae Zone do not have any budget allocation. A project listed in the budget without a confirmed cost is a data integrity risk. If submitted to the RCC in this state, it creates a potential contractual void and public accountability issue.</p> |
| Sector | <p>No JHS construction in any zone The DACF guideline mandates a minimum of 1 KG block, 1 Primary block, and 1 JHS block. KG and primary blocks are present; JHS is entirely absent. The Asuom SHS 10-unit block targets a different educational level.</p> |
| Gender | <p>Aside from the 4 CHPS compounds, the GHC 926,000 maternity ward at Takyiman and the 26 boreholes, which reduce water-fetching burden on women & girls, there is no dedicated gender mainstreaming policy or budget allocation, GBV response or referral pathway funding, Women's economic empowerment programme, Female farmer/agribusiness cooperative support and Girls' education bursary or retention programme.</p> |

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Equity | <p>No road construction in any zone</p> <p>The Composite Budget explicitly lists "an unmotorable road transport network in some communities" as a key challenge. Yet zero dedicated road construction projects appear at the zonal level. Only GHC 643,000 for feeder road reshaping and GHC 152,000 for two culverts are budgeted by the municipality, insufficient for 131km of feeder roads.</p> |
| Resilience & Sustainability | <p>94% reliance on a single funding source (DACF)</p> <p>Nearly all projects are DACF-funded. Historical DACF disbursement delays in Ghana create a cascade risk; if the Administrator delays payments, all 100 projects stall simultaneously. IGF, RFG, GETFUND, and PPP frameworks are substantially underutilised as co-financing mechanisms. Additionally, external funding sources from developmental partners should be explored for specific developmental initiatives.</p> |
| Economic | <p>Tourism potential entirely unbudgeted</p> <p>The Composite Budget highlights the Ohum Festival, Bempong Rocks, and Asuom Golden Fish as tourism assets. No tourism development project exists in the entire 2026 budget. This is a missed opportunity to diversify IGF beyond cocoa and oil palm for economic development.</p> |
| Youth | <p>No youth skills or digital economy investment</p> <p>With 59.3% of the population in the 15–64 working-age bracket, human capital investment is minimal. The Abaam ICT Centre refurbishment (GHC 65,000) is the only technology-related project. No vocational training, TVET support, or youth entrepreneurship programme appears, despite the DACF guideline explicitly calling for Local Economic Development (LED) and youth employment activities.</p> |
| PLWDs | <p>People Living With Disability (PLWDs) have a direct sector transfer of GHC 757,727, which represents 1.89% of the total budget, with zero accessible infrastructure. None of the Assembly's budget lines for the new buildings explicitly stated that they would be accessible to PLWDs.</p> |

Citizen Accountability

What Does This Mean For You?

Every cedi in the KbMA budget is public money. This section translates the technical findings into plain terms for residents, community groups, and citizens seeking to hold their assembly accountable.

- The budget shows a per-person cost of GHC 311 (based on a population of 128,688).
- 26 New water points planned, demand and track that your zone receives its fair share.
- 5 unfinished projects from prior years are still being funded; ask why they weren't completed on time.
- Your child's school may get new furniture. 4,520 pieces of school furniture, including desks, chairs, and tables, are planned for public schools across the municipality. Check with your child's school to confirm they are on the distribution list and hold the assembly accountable for delivery.
- Health facilities are being built. 4 CHPS compounds and 1 maternity ward are planned. If you live near Abaase (Kade), Jamestown (Kwae), Takyiman (Asuom), or your community has been promised a facility, track construction progress and report delays to your Town/Zonal Council.
- If you are a young person in Kade, please track the completion of the Kade Football Park.

Ask Your Assembly

- Why is the Nkwantanang Zone getting only 5.1% of zonal funds? If you live in the Nkwantanang Zone, your communities received only GHC 1.36 million, with no health facilities, road projects, or sanitation infrastructure. Citizens have the right under the Local Governance Act to question allocation decisions at Assembly meetings.
- Where is the farming community's investment? If you grow cocoa, oil palm, or food crops, only GHC 200,000 of a GHC 40M budget is earmarked for agriculture. That is 0.5%. Citizens, especially farmer cooperatives, should demand a dedicated agricultural support programme in the mid-year budget review.
- Find out how the Kade Zonal Council commands 61.7% of all zonal project funds, leaving peripheral zones, particularly Nkwantanang, severely underserved relative to population and development needs.
- The Administration budget is 2.5 times the limit allowed under the 2025 DACF guidelines. Find out why this is so using the data provided in this report to support your request/arguments.
- GESI Framework? The budget did not apply a Gender Equity and Social Inclusion lens. Gender- and PLWD-responsive budgeting did not include clearing. Most of these item lines are incidental and not direct, intentional planning. If you are a woman or a PLWD or both, find out from the Assembly why your needs were not accurately reflected in the budget.

List of Acronyms

| | |
|------------|---|
| ACGS | Africa Center for Governance Studies |
| CSO | Civil Society Organisation |
| DACF | District Assembly Common Fund |
| DACF IGF | District Assembly Common Fund – Internally Generated Fund (combined source) |
| DACF MP | District Assembly Common Fund – Member of Parliament component |
| DACF-RFG | District Assembly Common Fund – Responsiveness Factor Grant |
| DFMC | Disability Fund Management Committee |
| GBV | Gender-Based Violence |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GESI | Gender Equity and Social Inclusion |
| GETFUND | Ghana Education Trust Fund |
| GHC / GHS | Ghana Cedis (national currency; GHC and GHS used interchangeably in the document) |
| GOG | Government of Ghana |
| IAA | I Am Aware (Project) |
| ICT | Information and Communications Technology |
| IGF | Internally Generated Fund |
| JHS | Junior High School |
| KbMA | Kwaebibirem Municipal Assembly |
| KG | Kindergarten |
| LED | Local Economic Development |
| LI 1589 | Legislative Instrument 1589 (District Assemblies Common Fund Administrator Regulations) |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MPCU | Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit |
| NETCODA-GH | Network for Community Development and Advocacy Ghana |
| PLWDs | Persons Living With Disabilities |
| PPP | Public-Private Partnership |
| PWDs | Persons With Disabilities |
| RCC | Regional Coordinating Council |
| RCCE | Risk Communication and Community Engagement |
| RFG | Responsiveness Factor Grant |
| SAGs | Social Action Groups |
| SHS | Senior High School |
| SMC | School Management Committee |
| SWCD | Social Welfare and Community Development |
| TVET | Technical and Vocational Education and Training |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |



2026



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