

# ABUAKWA NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



## ***MTDP 2026-2029***

***RESETTING GHANA AGENDA: CREATING JOBS,  
ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROMOTING  
SHARED PROSPERITY***

***MAY 2025***

# ABUAKWA NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

*In case of reply the  
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Number and date of this  
Letter should be quoted*



*Office of Abuakwa*

*Municipal Assembly  
P.O. Box KK7  
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*Our Ref: AbNMA/ER*

*Date: 26/09/2025*

*Your Ref. No*

## **SUBMISSION OF FINAL DRAFT 2026-2029 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

I submit herewith the above-mentioned subject for your perusal and further action please.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Emil Tawiah Atsu'.

**EMIL TAWIAH ATSU(CDFA)  
MUNICIPAL CO-ORD. DIRECTOR  
For: MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL  
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION  
ACCRA

THRO'

THE HON. REGIONAL MINISTER  
EASTERN REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL  
KOFORIDUA

ATTN: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER  
REGIONAL PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT  
KOFORIDUA

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## ACRONYMS

AAP	Annual Action Plan
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AbNMA	Abuakwa North Municipal Assembly
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning and Services
CHRAJ	Commission of Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DACF RFG	District Assembly Common Fund Response Factor Grant
DFMC	Disability Fund Management Committee
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DOVVSU	Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit
DPs	Development Partners
DSW&CD	Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
DVGs	Disaster Volunteer Groups
FBOs	Farmer-Based Organisations
GET Fund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GIZ	German Development Cooperation
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPS	Ghana Police Service
HIV	Human Immune Virus
HRM	Human Resource Manager
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
ISD	Information Service Department
JHS	Junior High School
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LI	Legislative Instrument
MAO	Municipal Agriculture Officers
MBA	Municipal Budget Analyst
MDHS	Municipal Director of Health Service
MDPO	Municipal Development Planning Office
MED	Municipal Education Directorate
MEHU	Municipal Environmental Health Unit
MFO	Municipal Finance Office

MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MoGSCP	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MPCU	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MUSEC	Municipal Security Committee
NACP	National AIDS Control Programme
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMTDPF	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
OPD	Out-Patient Department
PBB	Programme Based Budgeting
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission
POA	Programme of Action
PO	Procurement Officer
PPA	Public Procurement Authority
PPD	Physical Planning Department
PWD	Persons With Disability
SHS	Senior High School
SISOs	School Improvement Support Officers
SMEs	Small & Medium Enterprises
TB	Tuberculosis

## FOREWORD

The aim of good governance is socio-economic development within a peaceful and secure environment. Sections 12 (1) (b) and 3 (a) of the Local Governance Act of 2016, Act 936, enjoins Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to ‘promote local economic development’ and ‘be responsible for the overall development of the district’.

Pursuant to the above mandate, the Abuakwa North Municipal Assembly has prepared this Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029) dubbed ‘Resetting Ghana Agenda: Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity’ in line with guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission.

Consistent with the planning guidelines and its quest to improve popular participation, the Abuakwa North Municipal Assembly engaged its citizens and key stakeholders in the preparation of the Plan. The objective was to harmonise the needs and aspirations of the wider population and identifiable bodies in the Plan and also elicit their support in its implementation. It is our firm belief, therefore, that this Plan, which constitutes a social contract between the Chiefs, the citizens of Abuakwa North and the Assembly, whose primary responsibility is to provide leadership in the mobilisation of resources for the implementation of the Plan.

In prioritising programmes in the Plan, it was incumbent on leadership to strike a fine balance between the provision of social services, which are expectedly of a high demand within the population, and the promotion of local economic development, which is the preferred approach in the pursuit of sustainable socio-economic growth, job creation and financial independence of the Assembly.

In line with the above assertion, the Assembly, without downplaying the provision and proper management of social amenities such as education, health and water facilities, seeks to make significant investments in Local Economic Development (LED) within the four years of this Plan.

Admittedly, funding for the plan could be a constraint. However, the commitment, zeal and support of all citizens and stakeholders to the achievement of the ideals in this Plan, as well as a transparent and hardworking leadership, remain the most important trump card.

We re-echo the clarion call on our respected Traditional Leaders, Assembly members, opinion leaders, land owners, NGOs and Civil Society Organisations, Religious and other groups, as well as citizens both at home and abroad, to join hands with the Assembly to implement our Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029).

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**HON. CHARLES DARKO YEBOAH**  
**MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This current Medium Term Development Plan (2026-2029) dubbed ‘Resetting Ghana: Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity’ is based on the guidelines and the guiding principles of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). The plan is to help identify the problems of the Municipality, design programmes and projects to solve the problems and implement the programmes and projects through stakeholder participation to help create wealth and reduce among other issues such as poverty and unemployment in the municipality.

### **Processes in the Preparation of the Plan**

In fulfilment of the aforementioned and other regulations, a participatory process was employed through community and sub-district consultations as well as the involvement of various departments, agencies and stakeholders as follows:

- Members of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) were officially constituted into the Plan Preparation Team after they were given orientation on the guidelines for the Plan Preparation. To facilitate the process, a 10-member taskforce comprising the Municipal Coordinating Director, Municipal Planning Officer, Municipal Finance Officer, Budget Analyst, Head of Physical Planning, Head of Works, Head of Social Welfare and Community Development, Municipal Agricultural Director, Health and Education Director.
- A performance review of implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2022-2025) was conducted to ascertain progress made, factors that militated against a smooth implementation with the view to learning relevant lessons to guide the preparation of the current Plan. This was facilitated by a review of the Annual Progress Reports of the Assembly and reports from various departments, agencies and organizations as well as records from field visits.
- Generally, the team collected both primary and secondary data through community meetings, review of departmental reports, focus group discussions, and field surveys. Apart from meetings of the MPCU to review the process, the team met with individuals, departments, agencies, NGOs, and groups for data collection and validation, as well as technical guidance. A needs assessment was conducted in 22 communities to identify and prioritise their needs with Assembly members as the main organisers.
- The Municipal profile or current situation was also updated, and together with results of the performance review and data from the community needs assessment, and various

departments and agencies, the key development issues and priorities of the municipality were outlined, analysed, and interventions proposed in line with prioritised community needs.

- Various levels of public hearings were conducted at the sub-district level in all three (3) Zonal Councils, namely Kukurantumi, Tafo and Osiem, to validate the draft Plan. The General Assembly also reviewed the draft Plan on the 28<sup>th</sup> of October, 2025.

### **Content of the Plan**

The plan is organised into eight main chapters, the contents of which conform to the Commission's guidelines. Chapter one outlines the background of the Assembly, i.e. the Assembly's vision, mission, functions, mandate, core values as well as organisational structure and the geographical boundaries of the municipality;

Chapter Two deals with the situational analysis of the Assembly which provides performance on development outcomes, analysis of financial performance, analysis of existing conditions i.e. analysis of issues relating to demographic and physical characteristics, economy, social, environment, governance, emergency preparedness and response as well as list of development issues using the SWOT analysis and estimated future development needs; Chapter Three also covers the key development issues of the municipality, prioritization criteria and the alignment of local prioritized issues with the five national prioritized SDGs targets whereas; Chapter Four focuses on development goals, objectives, strategies and programmes linked to the national objectives while ensuring integration with spatial development and land use planning; Chapter Five covers development programmes for the plan period, programme financing matrix and revenue generation measures as well as strategic environmental assessment of formulated programmes; Chapters Six focused on the Annual Action Plans for the four years planning period; while Chapter Seven deals with Monitoring and Evaluation, stakeholders analysis, a knowledge management and learning framework. Finally, Chapter Eight deals with communication strategies.

The MTDP covers a period of four years with an estimated budget of ***Two Hundred and Fifty-Two Million, Seven Hundred and Thirty-Three Thousand and Thirty-Three Ghana Cedis Twenty-Five Pesewas ( GH¢252,733,033.25)***. This amount is expected from the projected revenue sources i.e., IGF, DACF, DACF RFG and support from NGOs and DPs for the plan period.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 Introduction**

The production of this document, the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan, is based on the guidelines and the guiding principles of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). The plan aims at identifying the issues facing the Municipality, designing and implementing localised solutions (projects and programmes) adopted through stakeholder participation to address the prioritised issues, improve ownership by the citizenry, and create a liveable society.

According to the National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (L.I 2232), section 1, a district planning authority, through the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit, shall commence the preparation of a district development plan based on the national development policy framework and guidelines issued by the Commission.

This Chapter of the Plan provides a brief background of the Abuakwa North Municipal Assembly, outlines the vision, mission, functions, mandate, core values, organisational structure and the geographical setting of the municipality, supported by a locational map.

### **1.1 Establishment**

The Abuakwa North Municipal Assembly was carved out of the erstwhile East Akim Municipal Assembly and established by L.I 2305 of 2017 with Kukurantumi as its capital. The Assembly was inaugurated on 1st June, 2018. The Municipality is bounded by Fantekwa North District to the north, New Juaben North Municipality to the south-east, Yilo Krobo Municipality to the east and Abuakwa South Municipality to the west, a situation which promotes inter-district trade if well harnessed. The centrality of its location and proximity of the Municipality to Koforidua, the Eastern Regional capital, present a great potential in terms of the spill-over of commercial activities as well as the need for residential accommodation in the Municipality. Prospective investors who venture into real estate, commerce and trading will no doubt gain maximum returns.

### **1.2 Vision**

An industrialized Municipality underpinned by modernised agriculture and vibrant human resource developments.

### **1.3 Mission**

To facilitate the efficient and effective mobilisation of human and natural resources of the municipality to promote high living standards of the citizens within a sustainable environment.

### **1.4 Functions of the Assembly**

As stipulated in (LOCAL GOVERNANCE ACT 2016, ACT 936, Sections 12&13), the core functions of Abuakwa North Municipal Assembly include the following:

- ❖ To exercise political and administrative authority in the Municipality;
- ❖ Promote local economic development; and
- ❖ Provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.
- ❖ The Municipality shall exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions. It shall be responsible for the overall development of the Municipality.
- ❖ Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the Municipality.
- ❖ Promote and support productive activity and social development in the Municipality and remove any obstacles to initiative and development.
- ❖ Initiate programs for the development of basic infrastructure and provide works and services in the Municipality.
- ❖ Sponsor the education of students from the Municipality to fill particular manpower needs of the Municipality, especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students.
- ❖ Responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the Municipality;
- ❖ In co-operation with the appropriate local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the Municipality.
- ❖ Ensure ready access to courts in the Municipality for the promotion of justice.
- ❖ Act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the Municipality.
- ❖ Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act (Local Governance Act 936) or any other enactment; and
- ❖ Perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.

### **1.5 Mandate**

The mandate of the Abuakwa North Municipal Assembly is derived from various provisions in the country. The provisions include Article 240 of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana, which establishes the decentralised local government system. The Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), grants

Assembles the authority to plan, implement, and manage development activities. The National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480), which guides the preparation and implementation of development plans.

Through this mandate, the Assembly serves as the Planning Authority responsible for coordinating development initiatives within the Municipality.

### **1.6 Core values**

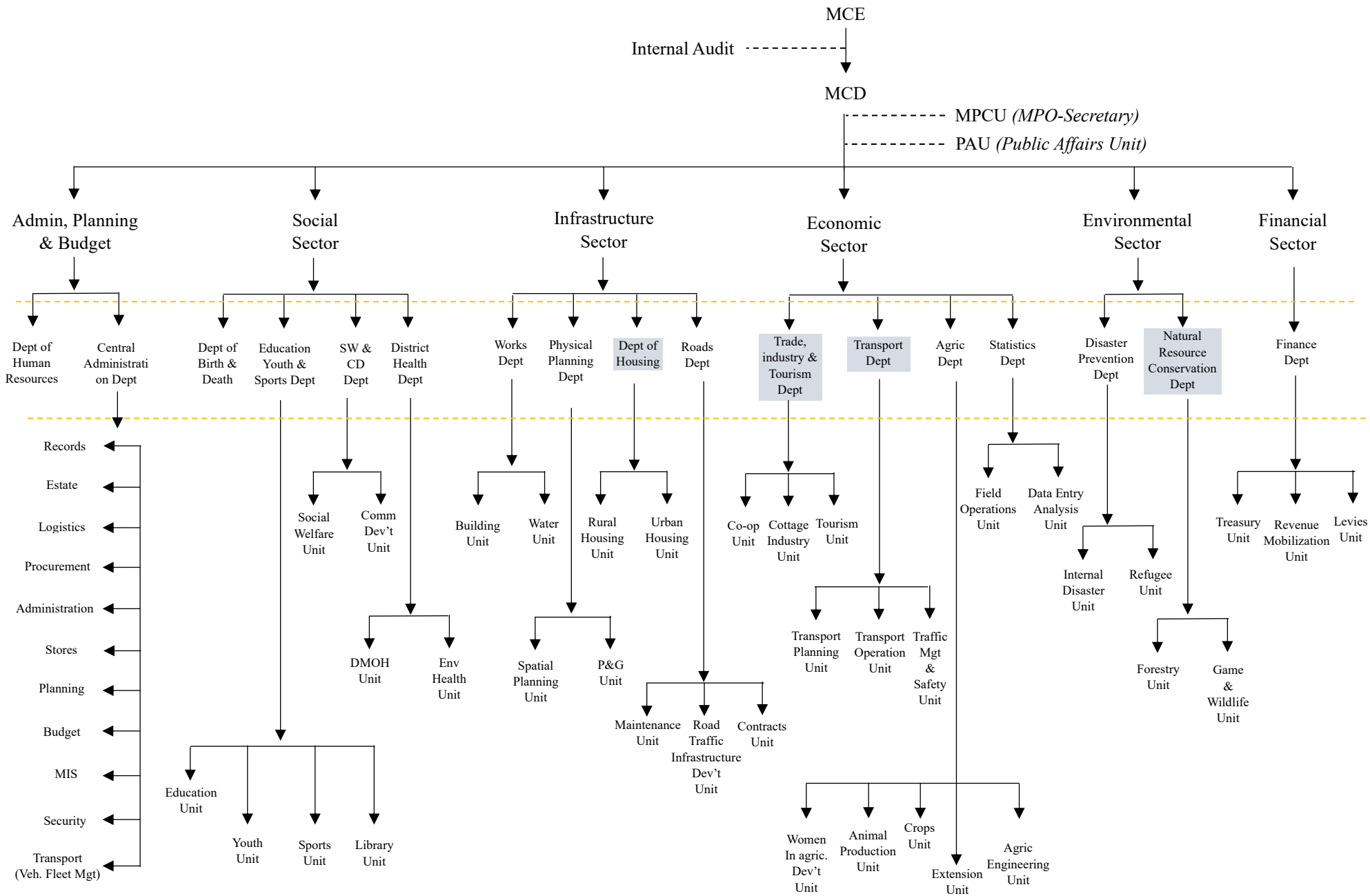
In the quest towards our strategic vision and the achievement of our mission, we shall always be guided by our shared values, which are: Professionalism, Accountability, Client Focus, Transparency, Team Work, Integrity and Punctuality.

### **1.7 Organisational structure of Abuakwa North Municipal Assembly**

The Assembly operates through a decentralised structure headed by the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE), who is the political and administrative head. The MCE works closely with the Presiding Member, who chairs Assembly meetings, and the Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD), who oversees day-to-day administrative operations of the Assembly. The structure includes:

- Decentralised departments such as Health, Education, Agriculture, Social Welfare and Community Development, Works, etc.
- Statutory sub-committees, including the Executive Committee, Development Planning Sub-committee, Finance and Administration Sub-committee, among others.
- Zonal Council and Unit Committees at the sub-municipal level.

**Figure 1.1: Organogram of Abuakwa North Municipal Assembly**





## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **PERFORMANCE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This section presents a performance review of the 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) of the Municipality to ascertain whether the set targets on identified indicators were achieved. It also analyses gaps identified which hampered successful implementation, as well as lessons learnt, in order to make informed decisions for the next planning period. A situational analysis was also conducted in the Municipality to define relevant features that could potentially boost socio-economic development. The objective was to achieve the vision of the Municipality as well as contribute significantly towards the achievement of national goals and objectives for the medium term.

The situational analysis, as well as the issues identified during the community needs assessment, would inform the policy direction of the municipality in improving the well-being of citizens. It would also provide opportunities to plan development strategies within the local context to achieve optimum results.

#### **2.1 Performance Review**

The performance review measures the development indicators in the 2022-2025 MTDP of the Municipality and determines whether the set targets were achieved. This would provide management with the level of impact of the activities in addressing the basic or essential needs of citizens. Table 2.1 indicates the performance of each indicator for the medium term.

**Table 2.1: Performance Review**

Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium Term target	Cumulative achievements		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	<b>Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish farming</b>					Annually
	Maize	(1.4%)	100%	2024	86.6%	
	Cocoyam	7%			78.7%	
	Cassava	8%			88.9%	
	Plantain	45%			88.1%	
	Pepper	-			(223.8%)	
	Garden eggs	-			(19.9%)	
	Okoro	-			22.7%	
	Tomatoes	-			6.2%	
	Cabbage	-			5.0%	
	Goat	3.1%	50%		(224%)	
	Pig	15.2%			(163.1%)	
	Cattle	6.0%			(125.5%)	
	Sheep	5.9%			(1.3%)	
	Poultry	(6.7%)			(98.8)	
	Fish	-	40%		29%	
	<b>Proportion of arable land cultivated.</b>	-	50%	2024	45%	Annually
<b>Proportion of IGF invested in Tourism</b>	0.17%	1%	2024	0.24%	Annually	
<b>Percentage change in IGF</b>	(17.3%)	100%	2024	10.7%	Citizens were educated on the need to pay taxes	
Social Development	<b>Net enrolment ratio</b>					Non-release of
	Kindergarten	0.79	1.0	2024	0.96	Capitation grants in
	Primary	0.81	1.0		0.87	2024 affected
	JHS	0.38	1.0		0.96	enrolment.
	<b>Gender Parity Index</b>					Annually
	Kindergarten	1.04	1.02	2024	1.1	
	Primary	0.89	1.02		1.1	
	JHS	0.93	1.02		0.99	
	SHS	1.24	1.02		1.60	
	<b>Completion Rate</b>					Parents were
	Primary	80.4%	100%	2024	121.79%	sensitised on why it
	JHS	58.5	100%		104.42%	is important to send
	SHS	164.2%	100%		102.62%	their wards to
	<b>Pass rate</b>					school.
	JHS	63.3%	100%	2024	98.5%	STME, including the
	SHS	79%	100%		98.7%	Science and Math
	<b>Proportion of functional health facilities</b>			2024		Quiz, was organised
CHPS Compound	100%	100%		100%	for students	
Clinic	100%	100%		100%	All health facilities in	
Hospital	100%	100%		100%	the Municipality were	
Health Centre	N/A	N/A		N/A	functional. However,	
					there is no health	
					centre in the	
					Municipality.	

Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium Term target	Cumulative achievements		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Social Development	<b>Prevalence of malnutrition (institutional)</b>	-		2024		Citizens were sensitised on the management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)
	Wasting	0	0		0	
	Underweight	0.56	0		0.1	
	Stunting	0.84	0		0	
	Overweight	0	0		0	
	<b>Teenage pregnancy prevalence</b>	-	2%	2024	8.2	Annually
	Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	0	0	0	89.0/100,000 live births	Quarterly
	<b>Proportion of children immunised (Penta 3)</b>	-	100%	2024	98.9%	Citizens were sensitised through a radio talk show on the immunisation of children.
	<b>Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources</b>			2024		There was an extension of the pipeline and the construction of 24no. boreholes
	Municipality		100%		78.4%	
	Urban		100%		61%	
	Rural		50%		18.9%	
	<b>Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services</b>			2024		Citizens were sensitised on the need to own a household latrine.
	Municipality		100%		79%	
	Urban		100%		58.3%	
Rural		50%	25.2%			
<b>Proportion of households disposing of solid waste in the open</b>	69%	0	2024	63%	The final disposal site for liquid was maintained	
<b>Proportion of solid waste collected</b>	45.10%	60%	2024	53.20%	Sanitary tools were procured	
<b>Proportion of public facilities accessible to PWDs</b>	10%	20%	2024	10%	All Public facilities constructed under the plan period were disability friendly.	
<b>Proportion of the population who are vulnerable aged</b>			2024			
<b>Proportion of child violence cases benefiting from social welfare/social services</b>	100%	100%	2024	100%		
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<b>Road condition Mix</b>			2024		Access to new roads was created, as well as the reshaping 40km feeder road
	Good	9.49%	30%		28.3%	
	Fair	3.56%	20%		11.7%	
	Poor	83.04%	30%		60%	
	<b>Proportion of paved urban roads with drains</b>	9km	50%	2024	58km	Annually
	<b>Proportion of urban roads paved</b>	`	40%	2024	29.29%	Annually
	<b>Percentage of total land area built up</b>	14.35%	30%	2024	22.30%	Urbanisation is on the rise
<b>Proportion of development permits approved and issued</b>	90%	100%	2024	95%	Annually	
Environment, Infrastructure	<b>Percentage of communities covered by electricity</b>			2024		Almost all the towns and villages in AbNMA

Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium Term target	Cumulative achievements		Remarks
				Year	Data	
and Human Settlement	Municipality	100%	100%		100%	are connected to the National Grid.
	Rural	98%	99%		98%	
	Urban	100%	100%		100%	
	Proportion of communities covered by streetlight			2024		Most of the towns and villages in AbNMA do not have street lights.
	Rural	60%	80%		65%	
	Urban	70%	90%		92%	
Proportion of communities prone to disaster	67%	67%	2024	67%	Twelve communities are prone to disaster	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Crime Rate	613 per 100,000	300 per 100,000	2024	791 per 100,000	High crime rate due to unemployment and inadequate security personnel and resources in the Municipality
	Percentage of MA expenditure within the MTDP budget	100%	100%	2024	100%	MTDP Expenditure fell within budget
	Proportion of complaints which were received and addressed	100%	100%	2024	70%	Annually
Emergency Planning and Response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)	Proportion of health facilities resourced or equipped against outbreaks	0	100%	2024	100%	81 medical pieces of equipment were distributed among 12 health facilities for smooth health care delivery
	Proportion of the population who have tested positive for COVID-19	-	0	2024	0	Citizens were sensitised through a radio talk show on safety protocols and the need to be vaccinated
	Proportion of affected communities by disaster which received support	0%	50%	2024	0%	Victims received no support
Implementation, Coordinating, Monitoring and Evaluation	Percentage of MTDP implemented	86.55%	75%	2024	68.8%	Untimely released of funds left many planned activities unimplemented

Source: MPCU, AbNMA 2024

## 2.2.1 Implications on goals and objectives

### 2.2.1.1 Economic Development

All indicators under economic development could not archive its target during the 2022-2025 plan period. Under agricultural production, none of the selected food crops, such as maize, cassava, cocoyam, tomato, garden eggs, okro, cabbage, pepper and plantain, achieved their target for the plan period as of the end of 2024. It was revealed from data gathered that over-reliance on rains for farming, high cost of farming inputs, inadequate extension agents and resources to visit farmers, as well as lack of technical know-how of the use of modern technology, resulted in not achieving its target.

The Municipal Assembly in 2024 saw a ten per cent (10%) increase in Internally Generated Fund due to education on the need to pay taxes, an increase in monitoring and adhering to other strategies in the RIAP. This resulted in the Construction of 1No. Urinal at New Tafo Durbar ground and many other programmes (education of drivers and riders on road signs, etc.), which benefited citizens in the Municipality.

### ***2.2.1.2 Social Development***

From a baseline (2021) of 0.79, 0.81, and 0.38 enrolment in kindergarten, primary, and JHS recorded an increase to 0.96, 0.87 and 0.96, respectively. The Municipality recorded a significant change in the Gender Parity Index in 2022. According to data projected in Table 2.1, the Municipality had improved on gender parity as compared to the baseline.

The Assembly handed over nine hundred (900) mono desks, Two Hundred and forty (240) KG chairs and Forty (40) hexagonal Desks to the Department of Education, Youth and Sports for onward distribution to public schools in an attempt to enhance teaching and learning in 2024. There was a capacity-building programme for the teaching and non-teaching staff. To prepare JHS 3 students for BECE, a mock exam was organised by the said department in collaboration with the Assembly.

About 98% of children were immunised (Penta 3) in 2024. However, the maternal mortality rate increased from 87.4/100,000 births in 2023 to 89.0/100,000 births in 2024. This hindered the achievement of SDG target 3.1 to reduce the global maternal mortality rate.

Again, 53.2% of the solid waste generated in the Municipality was collected. The robust performance in 2021 was a result of the procurement of sanitary tools, as well as the monthly clean-up exercise and the monitoring of waste management service providers in the Municipality.

### ***2.2.1.3 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development Dimension***

This development dimension focused on indicators to monitor the performance of the Municipality in terms of improving the built environment for the overall national development. These indicators can be linked to the attainment of SDG 7.

Road Condition Mix: Road infrastructure is very crucial to the overall development of every MMDA. It is the medium through which goods and services are transported. This indicator was therefore intended to collect relevant information in respect of the percentage of kilometres of the

road network in good condition as of 2024. Roads in good condition as of 2024 constitute 23.3% while fair roads also constituted 11.7%, and poor roads recorded 60% of the total road network, with baselines of 9.49%, 3.56% and 83.4 %, respectively. From the baseline, one would conclude that the Municipality had improved its road network. With the introduction of the District Road Improvement (DRIP) Programme, the Assembly in 2024 extensively carried out rehabilitation and reshaping of several deplorable feeder roads.

Percentage of communities covered with Electricity; Electricity is one of the major utilities that drives every economy. The indicator was set to gather information with respect to either a decrease or an increase in percentages of communities with access to electricity in terms of urban and rural communities. It is therefore evident from the table above that urban communities constitute 100%, whereas 98% of rural communities are covered with electricity in the Municipality.

#### ***2.2.1.4 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability***

In a bid to attain Goal 16 of the SDGs, i.e., Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, the Assembly paid much attention to monitoring issues of accountability and governance within its jurisdiction.

Crime Rate: The indicator sought to track the number of crime cases recorded over the period, divided by the population of the Municipality, expressed per one hundred thousand people. These crime categories monitored relate to Armed Robbery, Murder, Drug Trafficking, Defilement, and Domestic Violence, among others. The Municipality recorded 624 cases of crime as compared to 467 in 2021. The high crime rate is a result of unemployment and inadequate security personnel in the Municipality.

Proportion of complaints received and addressed; Citizen complaints are an important feedback mechanism for governance and service delivery. In the year 2024, 70% of the total complaints received were attended to and addressed in the Municipality. These complaints resolved, offered insight into the responsiveness, accountability and efficiency of the Municipal Assembly.

#### ***2.2.1.5 Emergency Planning and Preparedness Development Dimension***

The goal of this dimension was to include emergency planning and preparedness in Ghana's development planning agenda at all levels. This would potentially help to respond to internal and

external threats, including pandemics such as COVID-19. This dimension was aimed at tackling issues associated with disaster preparedness and towards the attainment of SDG 11, which seeks to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable and specifically achieve target 11.5, which seeks to reduce the adverse effects of natural disasters.

Proportion of health facilities resourced or equipped against outbreaks; this indicator aims at preparing health facilities to contain outbreaks such as cholera, Ebola, COVID-19, and more. The Municipal Assembly in 2024, as part of disaster preparedness, resourced twelve (12) health facilities with eighty-nine (89) medical equipment items such as Delivery Beds, Drip stands, Delivery lamps, Glucometer strips, etc.

Proportion of population who have tested positive for COVID-19; The Assembly remained hopeful in protecting the lives and properties of its people within the Municipality, by administering doses of COVID-19 vaccines for citizens. About 68% of the citizens were either partially or fully vaccinated as of 2024 (*Department of Health, 2024*). However, citizens were sensitised through a radio talk show on safety protocols and the need to be vaccinated.

#### ***2.3.2.6 Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation***

This indicator seeks to measure the count of activities within the MTDP implemented against the total number of planned activities expressed as a percentage. About 68.8% of planned activities in the 2022-2025 plan were implemented as of December 2024 (MPCU, 2024).

## **2.2 Financial Performance**

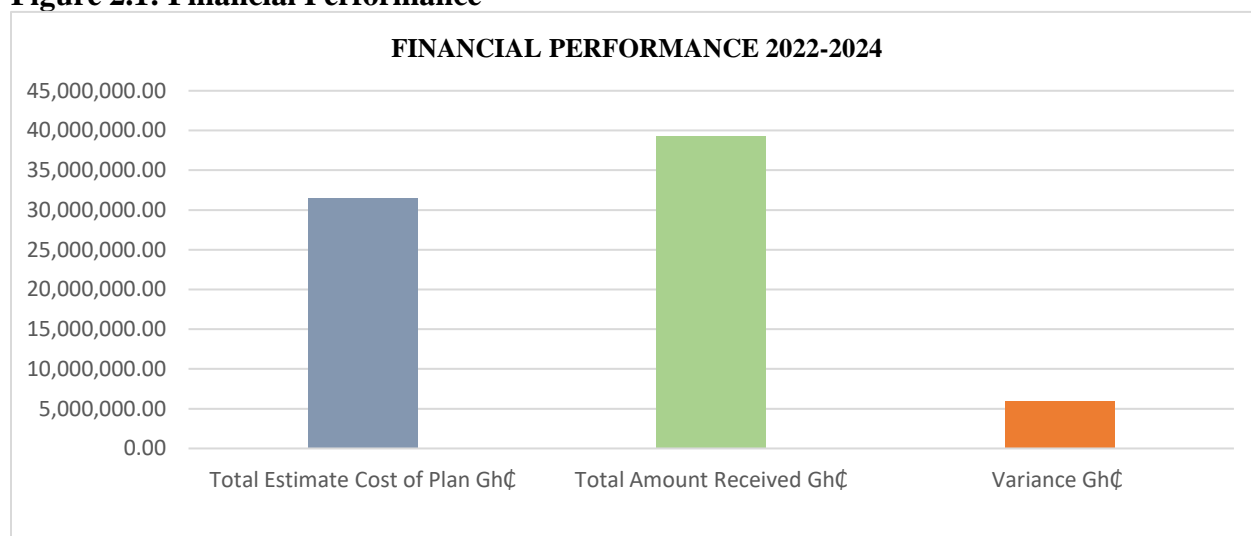
The Assembly had estimated an amount of **Thirty-one Million, Four Hundred and Fifty-six Thousand, Nine Hundred and Twenty-one cedis Forty-three pesewas (GHC 31,456,921.43)** for the implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP of the Abuakwa North Municipal Assembly. The Assembly accounted for **Thirty-seven Million and Twenty-six Thousand, Seven Hundred and Sixteen cedis Sixteen pesewas (GHC 39,366,332.16) representing 125.1%** of its expected revenue with one year to the termination of the plan. This performance can be regarded as highly impressive, given the fact that there were many projects from the central government. The resources were mobilised from various sources such as the internally generated funds (IGF), District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), District Assembly Common Fund- Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), among others, as evidenced in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2: Financial Performance 2022-2024**

Source of funds	Total estimated cost of the plan (A)	Total amount received (B)	Variance (C) = (A-B)
GOG	2,494,403.99	18,372,397.2	15,877,993.21
IGF	4,935,436.80	4,221,981.65	(713,455.15)
DACF	20,601,468.64	14,111,634.17	(6,489,834.47)
DACF-RFG	2,468,804.00	2,085,175.65	(383,628.35)
MAG	1,356,808	187,331.49	(1,169,476.51)
SIF	-	387,812.00	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,456,921.43</b>	<b>39,366,332.16</b>	<b>7,121,598.73</b>

Source: Computed from AbNMA Trial Balance, 2024

**Figure 2.1: Financial Performance**



The bar chart above shows the graphic representation of the trend of revenue sources of the Abuakwa North Municipal Assembly from 2022 to 2024, with one year to the termination of the plan. The Assembly could account for **125.1%** of its expected revenue for the 2022-2025 plan. The Assembly recorded a progressive rise in GOG from 2022 to 2024 with an amount of **Eighteen Million, Three Hundred and Seventy-two Thousand, Three Hundred and Ninety-seven cedis Two pesewas (GHC 18,372,397.2) representing 736.5%**. The increase in salaries, transfers, and postings of new staff over the years was a major factor in the said occurrence.

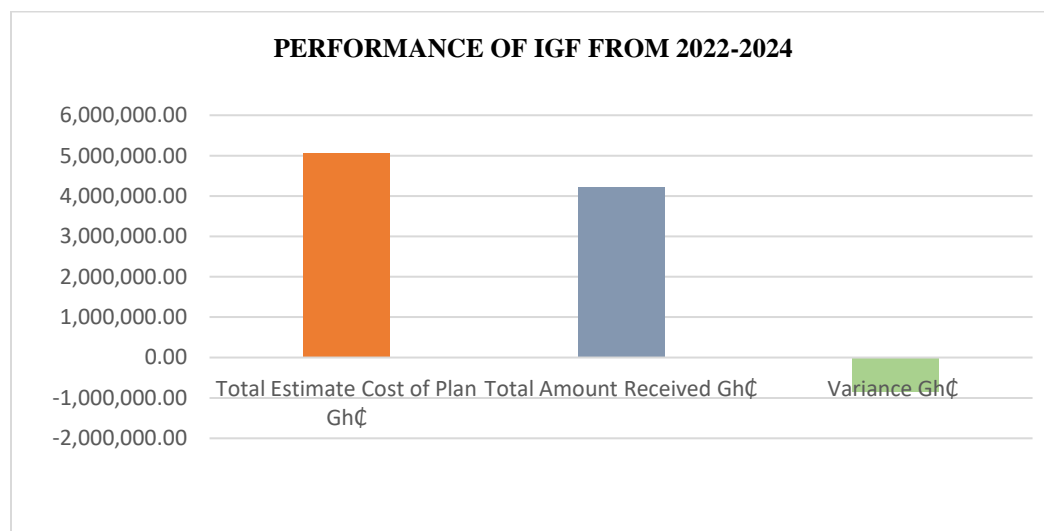
MAG, on the other hand, accrued an amount of **GHC 187,331.49** for the implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP. This contributed significantly to an increase in productivity in major crops such as maize, cassava, cocoyam, plantain and some farm animals like goat, sheep, cattle, pig and poultry in the agriculture sector (local economy). Again, an amount of **GHC387,812.00** was

received for SIF projects such as drilling and construction of 4no. boreholes at Kukurantumi Methodist Primary and JHS, as well as Osiem Methodist and Presbyterian Basic Schools.

Capital projects were largely financed from the DACF and DACF-RFG allocations; however, the shortfall in meeting the targets **68.5% and 84.5%** with one year to the termination of the plan meant that some planned capital projects remained uncompleted, whilst others were not implemented. However, projects which could not be completed at the end of 2025 would be rolled over to the next Plan implementation period (2026-2029).

The Assembly accrued an amount of **Four Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-one Thousand, Nine Hundred and Eighty-one cedis Sixty-five pesewas (GHC 4,221,981.65)** in IGF, representing **85.5%** of its budget, with the potential of achieving its target by the end of 2025. This was considered highly impressive compared to the performance under the previous MTDP (2018-2021). The performance was attributed to the frequent tax sensitisation programmes organised in the Municipality. The figure shows the performance of IGF as of 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024.

**Figure 2.2: IGF Performance**



The bar chart above shows the graphic representation of the Internally Generated Fund of the Abuakwa North Municipal Assembly by the end of 2024. The Assembly was unable to meet its target with a variance of **Seven Hundred and Thirteen Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty-five cedis Fifteen pesewas (GHC-713,455.15)** representing **14.5%**. It is important to note that the Assembly did not achieve its target within one year of the termination of the Plan, despite the strategies taken by the Assembly to generate revenue in the municipality.

**Major issues which affected revenue mobilisation included:**

- Delay and non-release of funds, such as DACF and DACF-RFG, respectively, which would aid the Assembly to invest in LED activities to increase IGF.
- Inadequate training for revenue collectors.
- Non-existence of a revenue management system for bill distribution, collection, monitoring and enforcement.
- Use of manual systems for recording revenue receipts.

### **Success or failure factors**

- There was a **6.6 per cent** increase in IGF over the previous MTDP (2018-2021). This enabled the Assembly to implement some of its activities.
- The Assembly's use of GIFMIS has brought efficient, effective and economical use of capital.
- With the aid of DACF-RFG, 9No. Market sheds, 3 offices, Warehouse and Concrete floor paving constructed at Old Tafo Market were fully completed with several projects under the various stages of completion.
- Inadequate revenue collectors to assist the assembly in mobilising funds for the municipality.
- Inadequate logistics (vehicles, laptops, digital cameras, printers, etc.) for proper monitoring and evaluation to be conducted.

## **2.3 Situational Analysis of Abuakwa North Municipality**

### **2.3.1 Location and Size**

The Abuakwa North Municipality is located in the Eastern Region of Ghana and bounded by Fantekwa North District to the north, New Juaben North Municipality to the south-east, Yilo Krobo Municipality to the east and Abuakwa South Municipality to the west, with a total land area of approximately 217km<sup>2</sup>. This situation promotes inter-district trade. The centrality of its location and closeness of the Municipality to Koforidua, the Eastern Regional capital, presents a great potential in terms of the spill-over of commercial activities as well as demand for residential accommodation within the enclave. The Abuakwa North Municipality has twenty-two (22) communities with several hamlets, adding up to fifty-eight (58) under three (3) zonal councils, namely Kukurantumi, Tafo and Osiem.

## **2.3.2 Demographic Characteristics**

### **2.3.2.1 Population Size and Growth Rate**

The projected population of the municipality according to the 2021 population and housing census stood at 79,786 people with a growth rate of 1% at the end of 2021. A total of 40,603 females represented 50.9%, whilst 39,183 males constituted 49.1%. The population is fairly balanced but females slightly outnumber males with a gender ratio of 96.5 males per 100 females, indicating a slight skew towards females. The population is scattered in about 58 communities, villages and hamlets spread over the 217km<sup>2</sup> land area.

### **2.3.2.2 Population Density**

The Abuakwa North Municipality has a high population density of 257 persons/km<sup>2</sup>. The population density reflects its role as a peri-urban municipality with strong service delivery centres, active commerce and growing population clusters. However, it also raises concerns about infrastructure pressure, housing demand and land use conflicts, especially in the urban areas (New Tafo, Kukurantumi and Osiem).

### **2.3.2.3 Dependency Ratio**

The dependency ratio is the relationship between persons in the “dependent age” to the “economically productive age” measured per 100 population. Ages under 15 and those above the age of 64 are classified as dependent age. Again, the economically productive age is defined as the population between the ages of 15 and 64. The Municipality has a high dependency ratio of 62.3. This means that there are 62 persons in the dependent age for every 100 persons in the working ages in the Municipality (*PHC, 2021*).

### **2.3.2.4 Households Characteristics**

There are about 23,224 households in the municipality, with 20,246 and 2,978 being Urban and Rural households, respectively, according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census. The average household size in the municipality is 3.1, which is slightly lower than the regional average of 4.1. The rural locality has an average household size of 3.5 persons per person whereas the average size in urban localities is 3.8 persons per household. The average household per house is 1.5 (*PHC, 2021*), which is the same as the regional average. The relatively low household average per house is consistent with the housing pattern in the municipality, which is mostly self-contained, interspersed with the traditional compound houses.

### 2.3.2.5 Religious Composition

The Municipality has a diverse but predominantly Christian population shaped by historical missionary activity, traditional belief and recent religious belief. A population of 70,198, representing 87% constituted by Christians, which is therefore dominated by Catholic, Protestants and Charismatic/Pentecostal. Islam is the second largest religion in the Municipality with a population of 3,629 representing 5%, whilst the rest, with a population of 5,959 representing 8%, consists of pagans and traditionalists. The table below shows the religious composition in the municipality.

**Table 2.3: Religious Composition**

S/N	Religion	Population (All Ages)	Percentage %
1.	No Religion	4,823	6
2.	Catholic	3,334	4
3.	Protestants	26,673	33
4.	Pentecostal/Charismatic	29,703	37
5.	Other Christian	10,488	13
6.	Islam	3,629	5
7.	Traditionalist	670	1
8.	Other	466	1
9.	<b>Total</b>	<b>79,786</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021*

### 2.3.2.6 Ethnicity

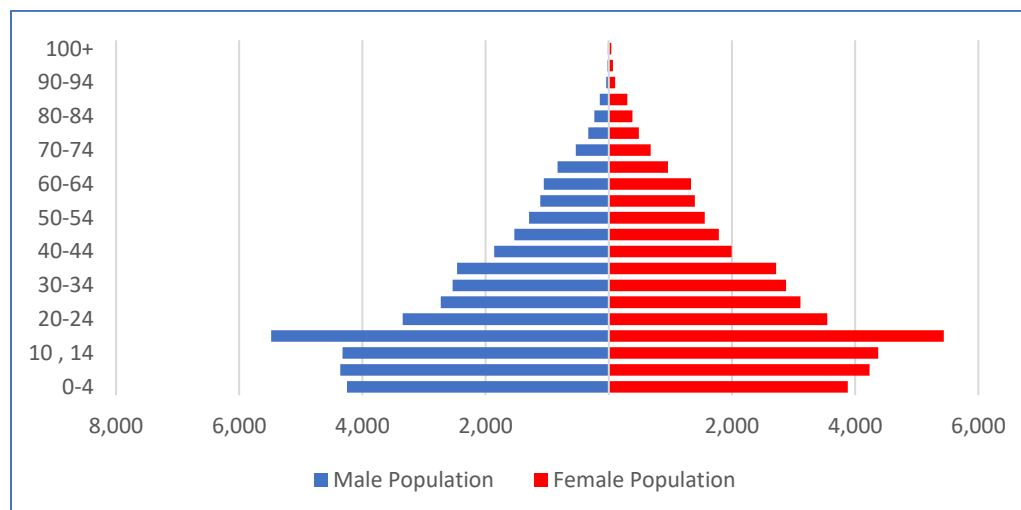
The Municipality is heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity, with a population of 47,881 Akans constituting (60%). Ewes had 13,647, representing (17.1%), Ga-Damgme also had a population of 10,977, constituting (13.7%) of the total population. Again, Mole-Dagbani had 3,096, representing (3.8%), Gurma had 1,192 constituting (2.4%), Guan had 1,180, constituting (1.5%), Grusi had 680, representing (1%), and Mande also had a population of 403, representing (0.5%). The Akans, who are the custodians of the land, constitute the majority population (PHC 2021). The Municipality can therefore be termed as a favourable destination for migrants whose purpose had gone beyond economic.

### 2.3.2.7 Age and Sex Composition

The population Pyramid (Fig. 2 .3) shows that the municipality has a youthful population comprising a large proportion of children under 15 years and a small proportion of persons above 65 years. The proportion of males in the age group of 0-14 years is higher than that of females.

Similarly, the proportion of the age group 15-19 years of the male population is slightly higher than that of the females, while the other age groups have females outnumbering the males in all the other age cohorts. As the age cohorts increase, proportions of males to females decrease except for the age group 70-74 years. Figure 2.3 shows the population pyramid for Abuakwa North Municipality.

**Figure 2.3: Population Pyramid for Abuakwa North Municipality**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service

### 2.3.2.8 Rural-Urban Split

The Municipality has a more urban population (68,949) than a rural population (10,837) (*PHC 2021*). The Municipality is primarily urban (86.4%). The urban settlements include New Tafo, Kukurantumi, Old Tafo, Osiem and Ati. Some of the rural settlements include Obodanase, Ettukrom, Abremponso, Anweabeng, Tontro, Aboabo, Nobi and Fischer. Most of the urban towns are located along the Bunso and Koforidua trunk road, which explains the concentration of socio-economic and physical infrastructure in these areas. The apparent concentration of socio-economic infrastructure in the urban centres has contributed to a high level of rural-urban migration, resulting in an increase in the population in the urban areas.

### 2.3.2.9 Occupation Distribution

Occupation distribution refers to the way in which different jobs are spread across a population or a geographical area. The Abuakwa North Municipality is diverse but informal, with a strong dependence on agriculture, trading and artisan work. The occupational distribution reflects the

urban and rural nature of the municipality, where both modern services and traditional livelihoods coexist.

The 2021 population and housing census report indicated that twenty-five thousand and eighty-six (25,086) out of the total population, representing 31.4%, were employed in the Municipality. This indicates that 68.6% of the remaining population is unemployed (*PHC 2021*). The table below shows the occupational distribution in the Municipality.

**Table 2.4: Occupation Distribution**

Occupation	All ages	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94
Total	25,086	309	1,902	3,251	3,797	3,933	3,006	2,542	2,166	1,755	1,175	713	309	138	64	23	3
Managers	284	0	17	28	50	67	28	32	20	25	9	6	1	1	0	0	0
Professionals	3,485	0	223	721	794	729	399	236	148	166	50	16	3	0	0	0	0
Technicians & Associate Professionals	560	0	87	152	128	70	40	29	24	21	5	3	0	1	0	0	0
Clerical Support workers	394	0	61	82	86	40	48	18	21	19	6	5	5	3	0	0	0
Service & Sales workers	7,842	116	563	877	1,096	1,150	992	881	809	599	403	206	82	52	14	2	0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery workers	4,798	41	193	266	395	526	480	572	598	565	499	361	182	65	35	17	3
Craft & related trades workers	4,578	98	484	712	776	807	600	452	298	173	95	51	12	9	9	2	0
Plant & machine operators & assemblers	1,415	129	192	204	237	255	200	128	99	71	35	27	5	6	1	0	0

*Source: Ghana Statistical Service*

It was revealed from the table above that Service and Sales Workers constituted a greater proportion of the occupation with 31.3%, followed by Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers with 19.1% of the total active labour force in the Municipality. Craft and related trades workers, Professionals, Plant and machine operators and assemblers, as well as Technicians & Associate Professionals came third, fourth, fifth and sixth with a proportion of 18.2%, 13.9, 5.6% and 2% respectively. However, Clerical Support workers and Managers came last with 1.6% and 1.1%.

### **2.3.3 Physical Characteristics**

#### **2.3.3.1 Topography**

The topography of the Municipality is largely characterised by one main hill range with heights ranging between 200 metres and 500 metres. Its lowest point is approximately 137 metres. The lands are mostly hilly, undulating and interspersed with fertile valleys, rivers and rocks. The river Bonpon, Bayera and their tributaries are located in the Nobi-Old Tafo geographical area, while Subin, Asuoyaa, Taakor and Obuomeyaa streams drain the North-west areas of the Municipality landscape. Sedimentary and Metamorphic rocks constitute the dominant rocks in the Municipality. Topography negatively affects farming practices and the construction of physical infrastructure.

#### **2.3.3.2 Vegetation**

The municipality lies within the moist semi-deciduous forest, which is refreshed by the high volumes of rainwater, making the land fertile for agricultural activities. The Nobi-Tontro portion of the Southern Scrap Forest Reserve spans approximately 10km. The reserve is strictly protected with no production activities allowed, focusing solely on conservation. Degraded area within the reserve had been demarcated for farmers to cultivate crops and economic trees to support human livelihood. However, the reserve faces significant challenges from illegal logging, hunting and farming, which have severely impacted the quality and quantity of trees and wildlife, threatening the reserve's ecological integrity.

The sacred forest “Noboa po” literary meaning the Ancestral Forest, which has cultural and historical significance and a great tourism potential, is another forest reserve in the Municipality. However, owing to sacred traditional beliefs, the forest is banned for both entry and other activities such as farming, logging, hunting and mineral prospecting.

#### **2.3.3.3 Soils and Plant (Suitable for Agriculture)**

The major soils in the municipality are of the Asikuma-Atiwa-Ansum/Oda Compound Association (*Department. Agric. AbNMA*). Dominating this soil group is the Atiwa series, which is mainly red, well-drained, deep gravel-free silty loams and silty-clay loams. The valley bottoms are occupied by the Oda series, which are poorly drained alluvial silty clays.

The soils are suitable for the cultivation of both food crops (cassava, plantain, yam, cocoyam, maize, Okro, Tomato, etc.) and cash crops (cocoa, coffee, oil palm, citrus, cashew, Pawpaw, Pineapple, Coconut, Mango, Sheanut and cola) which are grown in the municipality.

## 2.3.4 Economy

### 2.3.4.1 Internally Generated Fund (IGF)

The Internally Generated Fund (IGF) refers to the revenue generated by the Assembly through its own efforts rather than relying on external sources such as government allocations or grants. The trend of internally generated funds of Abuakwa North Municipal Assembly for the plan implementation period indicates that licenses constitute the major source of revenue for the assembly annually, contributing 23.3 per cent to the total IGF generation annually, as indicated in Table 2.5. This is followed by a rate which make average of 23.2 percent to the total IGF budget. Lands, Fees and Royalties also made an average contribution of 19.1, 17.4 and 10.4 per cent to the total IGF budget of the Assembly, while fines and penalties, as well as rents, performed poorly in their annual contributions to the budget with 4.2 and 2.5 per cent. Generally, there has been a significant increase in revenue accrued from all revenue items, increasing from **GH¢ 2,779,559.29** in 2021 to **GH¢ 4,167,118.77** in 2024, indicating a percentage increase of **150 per cent**.

There are six (6) revenue collectors for the Assembly, of which 67 percent constitute females and 33 percent being males. However, the inability to meet revenue targets was a result of inadequate revenue collectors in the Municipality. Again, the lack of revenue management software hindered the Assembly from achieving its revenue target.

**Table 2.5: Internal Revenue Items and Their Contributions to (IGF) 2022 -2024**

Revenue Item	2022 Actual (GH¢)	%	2023 Actual (GH¢)	%	2024 Actual (GH¢)	%	Cumulative Actual (GH¢)	Cumulative %
Rates	348,025.80	96.67	346,361.62	84.17	273,534.02	66.29	967,921.44	23.23
Lands	166,216.57	89.85	355,684.12	84.10	275,156.74	59.15	797,057.43	19.13
Rent	35,822.00	110.25	74,737.00	144.84	62,644.00	67.36	173,203.00	4.16
Fees	235,115.00	101.74	209,718.00	82.50	278,470.00	118.68	723,303.00	17.36
License	281,445.00	98.46	248,744.00	68.61	439,217.00	91.80	969,406.00	23.26
Fines & penalties	21,742.00	80.53	26,280.00	55.91	54,070.00	94.86	102,092.00	2.45
Royalties	78,650.00	43.69	188,136.37	72.95	167,349.53	76.40	434,135.90	10.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,167,016.37</b>	<b>89.67</b>	<b>1,449,661.11</b>	<b>80.19</b>	<b>1,550,441.29</b>	<b>79.10</b>	<b>4,167,118.77</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Computed from AbNMA Trial Balance, 2024

### **2.3.4.2 Local economic development**

The Local Economic Development (LED) is a strategy that seeks to improve the economic capacity of the local area in order to enhance livelihood and ensure sustainable development. LED involves collaboration between all sectors to create jobs, stimulate business growth and improve living conditions. The Abuakwa North Municipal Assembly seeks to put in place practical measures to foster this agenda through the provision and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure such as roads, electricity, water and markets.

The Municipality benefited massively from infrastructure, including the rehabilitation of roads linking the food basket to major markets with DRIP equipment in areas such as Obodanase, Yorkorno-Nobi, Sokode Juaso, etc., as well as the construction of the Market at Old Tafo and the Meat Shop at New Tafo. The Assembly invested 0.72% of its IGF to support traditional authorities to celebrate Ohum and Odwira festivals within the review.

### **2.3.4.3 Employment**

Employment plays a critical role in the socio-economic development of every Municipality, serving as the source of income for households and contributing significantly to poverty reduction, improving living standards and local economic growth. In Abuakwa North Municipality, employment is derived from both formal and Informal sectors. The distribution across the two sectors provides insight into the Municipality's economic growth and gender participation.

**Table 2.6: Distribution of Employment Across the Two Sectors**

Employment	Sectors	Age 15-64		Age 65+		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Education	<b>Formal Sector</b>	1,281	1,169	18	5	2,473
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		148	6	2	0	156
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		26	23	1	0	50
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security		232	75	3	0	310
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-produced		35	92	1	4	132
Mining and quarrying		45	6	1	1	53
Professional, scientific and technical activities		384	176	7	2	569
Human health and social work activities		329	662	7	11	1,009
Information and communication		68	30	1	0	99
Real estate activities		19	1	0	0	20
Financial and insurance activities		171	149	3	0	323
Administrative and support service activities		139	103	5	0	247
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies		4	6	0	0	10
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2,881</b>	<b>2,498</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5,451</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	<b>Informal Sector</b>	3,198	1,386	472	199	5,255
Transportation and storage		1,346	11	27	0	1,384
Manufacturing		842	966	43	30	1,881
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles		969	4,116	37	236	5,358
Other service activities		864	1,105	26	16	2,011
Accommodation and food service activities		153	1,387	10	55	1,605
Construction		1,775	35	19	1	1,830
Arts, entertainment and recreation		194	110	5	2	311
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>9,341</b>	<b>9,116</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>19,635</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>12,222</b>	<b>11,614</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>25,086</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021

From the table above, Twenty-five Thousand and Eighty-six (25,086) workers from age 15-94 were employed in the Formal and Informal sectors in the Municipality. It was revealed that, employment in Abuakwa North Municipality is heavily Informal with a total of Nineteen Thousand and Six Hundred and thirty-five (19,635) representing 78.3% of the total workforce. Out of the total number employed in the informal sector, 9,341 (50.61 %) males and 9,116 (49.39 %) females fall within the age cohort of 15-64 against 639 (54.24%) males and 359 (45.76%) females falling within the age cohort of 65 and above.

The formal sector with a workforce of Five Thousand, Four Hundred and Fifty-one (5,451) representing (2.7%) is narrow dominated by males within the age cohort of 15-64 with 2,881 (53.56%) and 2,498 (46.44) females. Again, 49 males and 23 females representing 68.06% and 31.94% respectively fall within age 65 and above in the Municipality.

It is therefore evident that males dominated in terms of employment in both formal and informal sectors in the Municipality.

#### **2.3.4.4 Agriculture**

The economy of the municipality is a predominantly agrarian one, with agriculture employing as high as 58 per cent of the labour force. In the rural localities, nine out of ten households (90%) are agricultural households whiles urban households who engage in agriculture constitute (70%) percent. The high interest in agriculture in the municipality is largely attributed to the vast fertile and arable lands, water bodies and favourable weather conditions which support fishing, animal rearing and farming activities.

##### **2.3.4.4.1 Major crops cultivated**

The soils in the Abuakwa North Municipality support several food crops, ranging from annual to perennial crops. The crops include maize, cocoyam, cassava, plantain, pepper, garden eggs, okro, tomatoes, cabbage, just to mention a few. The following are the major crops grown in terms of area under cultivation, as well as fish farming and animal rearing in the Municipality.

**Table 2.7: Major Crops Grown and Animal Rearing in the Municipality**

S/N	Major Crops	Land under cultivation (ha)	Production Levels (mt)	Livestock Production	
				Livestock	Production
1.	Maize	3,695	10,715.5	Goat	9,641
2.	Cocoyam	740.1	60,636.1	Pig	4,521
3.	Cassava	2,987	10,953.5	Cattle	522
4.	Plantain	2,700	31,860.0	Sheep	7,899
5.	Pepper	80.4	908.5	Poultry	46,057
6.	Garden eggs	600.2	4,201.0		
7.	Okro	30.0	75.0		
8.	Tomatoes	177.2	1,577.1		
9.	Cabbage	146.1	1,694.8		

*Source: Department of Agric AbNMA*

#### **2.3.4.4.2 Animal rearing**

Animal rearing or livestock production constitute greatly in agriculture production in the municipality. Averagely every household in the municipality keep either a small ruminant or poultry of a kind. The following animals are kept by farmers in the municipality in the order of importance: Goats, Sheep, Cattle, Pig and local birds. Few farmers keep guinea fowls and ducks on a very small scale. There is enough green foliage that can be processed into feed for animals

during the off-season. Farms are invaded by cattle herds, thereby destroying crops in the municipality.

In poultry production, exotic poultry such as broilers and layers are produced on a large scale. Most of the eggs consumed are produced in the municipality. The relationship between increased demand and decreased supply has created job opportunities for the youths who are willing to engage in agribusinesses. Unfortunately, these areas have not been recognised by the youth as an area of employment generation.

#### **2.3.4.4.3 Fish Farming**

*Source: Department of fisheries, AbNMA*

Fish farming is the rearing and harvesting of fish like catfish, tilapia and prawns for food and commercial purposes. The main type of fish farming in the Municipality is the tank and pond

farming. However, there is no water body for fishing. Table 2.8 details the Contribution of fish farming in Abuakwa North Municipality

**Table 2.8: Contribution of Fish Farming in Abuakwa North Municipality**

Location	No. of Fish Farmers		Type of Fish Farming	Type of facility			Production (Tonnes)
	Male	Female		E. Pond	T. Tank	C. Tank	
Anyinasin	3		Tilapia / Catfish	22			2
New Tafo	2		Tilapia / Catfish	7			5
New Tafo	5		Catfish	1	6	2	10
Marse Akim	1		Tilapia	2			-
Kukurantumi	9		Catfish	2	5	3	8
Osiem	2	1	Catfish	8	1	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>29</b>

Source: Department of Fisheries, Eastern region 2024

It is evident from the table above that, a total of twenty-two (22) males representing 96% and one (1) female representing 4% were either into catfish or tilapia fish farming in the Municipality. A total of sixty-three (63) facilities (45 E. Pond, 12 T. Tanks and 6 C. Tanks) are used as far as fish farming is concerned in Abuakwa North Municipality. In the year 2024, twenty-nine (29) tonnes of fishes were produced which reduced fish imports and supported food security in Abuakwa North Municipality. There were trainings held for fish farmers in the Municipality on good fish farming practices. However, the high cost of agriculture inputs such as fish feed, fish seed, equipment and a lack of ready market for fish in the Municipality.

#### **2.3.4.4.4 Improved Agriculture Technology and Extension Services**

There are nine (9) Agriculture Extension Agents made up of seven (7) General Extension Agents and two (2) Veterinary officers who offered technical advice to farmers on best agricultural practices within the period under review. There had been a 15.9% decrease in the number of farmers covered by each AEA due to the retirement of some AEAs in 2025 first quarter. The Extension Officer to farmer ratio as of first quarter 2025 was 1:6124 which affected extension delivery negatively in the municipality. It is evident that farmers in the municipality were difficult to reach by AEAs due to the poor condition of their motorbikes. However, some MAOs were doubling as AEAs and Supervisors to overcome the negative implication on farming activities in

the municipality. Seven (7) FBOs were trained with improved technologies in 2024. It is therefore expected that farmers who were trained will adopt the knowledge acquired to increase their yield at the end of 2025. In overview, there was a decrease in the production of staple crops and livestock at the end of 2024 year due to lack of information on modern techniques from AEAs to farmers.

#### **2.3.4.4.5 Farming system**

There are number of farming systems practiced in the Municipality. The most common ones are the mixed cropping; the system of farming where two or more crops are planted on the same piece of land either as intercropped or in alleys, mixed farming; the method of farming where both crops and animals are kept, mono cropping or farming; the system whereby only one crop or animal is kept, land rotation; the farmer moves from one land to another with the intention of coming back to the same land after the land has regain its fertility and crop rotation; under this system two or more crop are planted on the same piece of land in rotation manner. Leguminous crops are usually followed by vegetables in the Municipality.

#### **2.3.4.4.6 Support to Agricultural Activities**

Support to farmers had always been a major concern to the Assembly. A total of 48,989 were registered as crop and livestock farmers in 2024 with 60.7% being males and 39.3% females. One hundred and thirty-seven (137) registered farmers benefited from the grant inputs which consisted of two (2) bags of NPK fertilizer and 10 kg of seed maize in 2024. Farmers across the country benefited from the Farmer Food Relief and Recovery Program of which farmers in Abuakwa North Municipality who were affected with the dry spell were not left out. It is important to note that, 4,052 bags of NPK and 2,026 bags of Urea were distributed to 2,026 farmers with each farmer benefiting from two (2) bags of NPK and One (1) bag of Urea fertilizers under the programme as of December 2024 to aid them replenish their losses. Again, 24,000 oil palm and 4,000 coconut seedlings were raised and distributed to 426 farmers with 75.1% being male 24.9% female under Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) programme to revamp degraded lands in the Municipality as well as generate alternative income for the farmers who are into other crop production apart from oil palm and coconut plantation. Eighteen thousand, one hundred and six (18,106) farmers benefited from improved technologies such as nursery establishment and management practices, stocking of fish ponds with fingerlings, which were disseminated by the AEAs with 32.9% female involvement. However, livestock farmers received no support or benefit from the Agriculture Department. There were nineteen (19) out of twenty-eight (28) registered

agro-input dealers with clearance from PPRSD and EPA to sell agro-input in the municipality as of 2024 (17 crops and 2 livestock input dealers). The presence of input dealers within the Municipality made farm inputs readily available for the crop and livestock farmers to easily access at all times to enhance their production (*Department of Agric AbNMA*). Support to farmers constitutes one of the greatest challenges to improved agriculture in the Municipality.

#### 2.3.4.4.7 Agro-Processing

Agro-Processing is considered one of the best ways of adding value to the food and cash crops produced in large quantities to reduce post-harvest losses. About 70% Agro-processing activities in the Municipality are large-scale, whereas 30% are small-scale. There were five (5) FBOs at the end of 2024, as far as agro-processing is concerned, in the Municipality.

**Table 2.9 FBOs in Agro-Processing**

S/N	Name of FBO	NO. of Employees		Food Processed	Production (Quantity)
		Male	Female		
1.	Adom Oil Processing Association	4	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Processing of oil palm into palm oil</li> <li>Processing of palm kernel into palm kernel oil</li> <li>Processing of rotten palm fruit into soup</li> </ul>	12,500 gallons (50 liters) of palm oil
2.	Coma Oil Processing Association	5	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Processing of oil palm into palm oil</li> </ul>	-
3.	Nyametease Oil Palm Association	2	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Processing of oil palm into palm oil</li> </ul>	-
4.	31 <sup>ST</sup> Women Oil Palm Association	0	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Processing of oil palm into palm oil</li> </ul>	-
5.	Anweabeng Gari Processing	2	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Processing of cassava into “gari” and “sokonte” (the process of mixing konkonte and soya powder)</li> </ul>	3,500 bags (50Kg) of gari

*Source: Department of Agriculture AbNMA*

A total of thirteen (13) males and one hundred and three (103) females were either into the processing of oil palm or gari on a large scale in the municipality. Males’ involvement in agro-processing was solely the assistance of producing FBOs with raw materials. In the year 2024, about 12,500 gallons of 50-litre palm oil were produced in the municipality. There was also a production of 3,500 bags of 5Kg gari being produced on a large scale in 2024. Processing of cassava to gari by Anweabeng Gari Processing is being done on a seasonal basis due to low irrigation farming in the municipality. Cassava and maize are also processed into Agblema, or cassava dough and

“konkontey, or cassava flour, in a very small quantity by individuals in the municipality, which is being used in a lot of dishes in households.

#### **2.3.4.4.8 Credit Facility**

The Abuakwa North Municipality has one main commercial bank, GCB Bank at New Tafo and three rural banks, namely East Akim Rural Bank in Osiem, Atiwa Rural Bank at New Tafo and Adonten Community bank which is committed to supporting the financial needs of individuals and groups. In the year 2024, about 7 Small Scale Enterprises (SME) were granted trading and school building loans of an amount of **GH¢ 1,738,000.00** in the Municipality. SME loans were advertised on local radio stations and information centres in the Municipality, as well as all social media handles. It is important to note that all SMEs that applied for a loan in 2024 were approved. Below were the requirements needed to secure loans from the credit facilities in the Municipality;

- Registration of SMEs with appropriate authorities
- Business plan
- Ability to pay (cash flow projections)
- Purpose of loan
- Availability of collateral

#### **2.3.5 Social Services**

##### **2.3.5.1 Education**

Educational development at the local level is seen as the most important factor in assuring the overall socioeconomic growth and the development of human capital. This can be accomplished by carefully and thoroughly developing and implementing policies that address infrastructure issues, increase enrolment, foster a welcoming environment, and offer high-quality educational programs. Three pillars are necessary to provide high-quality education: excellent instruction, excellent teaching and learning resources, and excellent teaching and learning environments.

The Abuakwa North Municipality has a total of One Hundred and Thirty-Four (134) schools, which comprises 113 public and 21 private schools as of 2024. Out of the 135 schools, 31 per cent constitute preschools, 32% for primary schools and 34% for Junior High Schools. Senior High Schools, Technical and Vocational institutions also constitute 3% of the total public schools in the Municipality. The public facilities have a total of Eight Hundred and Twenty-Nine (829)

classrooms, comprising 90 for preschools, 221 for primary and 446 for JHS. The table below shows the distribution of educational facilities in the Municipality.

**Table: 2.10: Total Number of Schools in the Municipality**

Level	Public School	Private School	Total
KG	35	7	42
PRIMARY	36	7	43
JHS	39	5	44
SHS	3	2	5
TVET	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>135</b>

Source: Education Directorate, 2024

### 2.3.5.1.1 Students Enrolment

The number of students enrolled in the Municipality as of 2024/2025 academic year is 23,356. Out of the said number of enrolments, 19,656 constituted public schools representing 84.2% whereas 3,700 students representing 15.8% attend private schools.

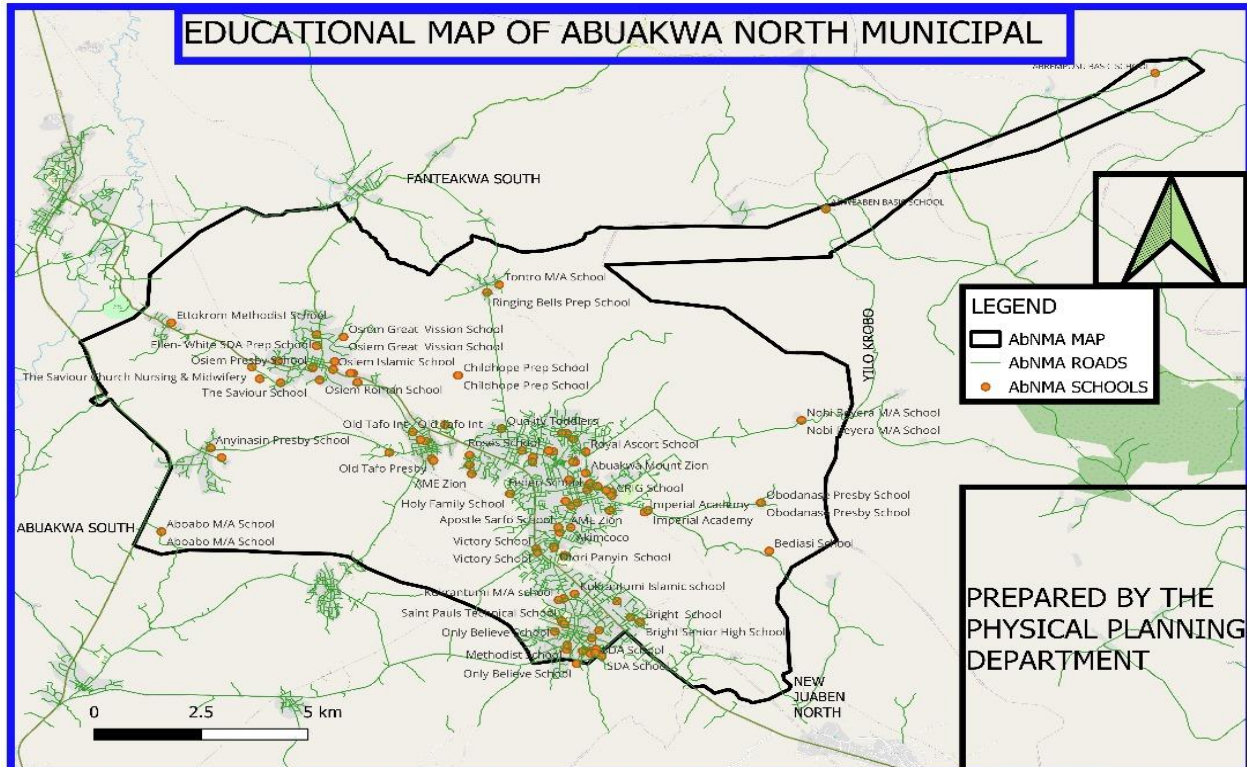
**Table 2.11: Total Number of Students Enrolled Per Level in the Municipality**

LEVEL	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
KG	1,069	1,048	2,117	3,23	305	628
PRIMARY	2,900	2,866	5,766	914	932	1,846
JHS	2,056	2,273	4,329	207	193	400
SHS	3,226	4,218	7,444	351	475	826
TVET	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,251</b>	<b>10,405</b>	<b>19,656</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>3,700</b>

Source: Education Directorate, 2024

It is evident from the table above that enrolment levels in the Municipality at the basic school level are very appalling, which is a major cause of concern to policy makers. Children of school-going age who are not in school outnumber those in school. The current situation serves to increase the level of human insecurity, as seen by the Municipality's rising rates of teenage pregnancies, child labour cases, and other types of child abuse cases. Figure 2.4 shows the distribution of educational facilities.

**Figure. 2.4: Municipal Map of Education Facilities**



### 2.3.5.2 Health

The availability of quality healthcare services equitably distributed across space provides an incentive for citizens to willingly access services. Improvements in the health of a population translate into higher productivity with any given combination of skills, physical capital, and technological knowledge in certain growth sectors, such as agriculture and industry. In line with the Municipal vision of excellence in disease prevention and promoting the good health of the people, there has been a remarkable improvement in most of the key indicators of the various health delivery programmes within the past four years. Significant among these are the Disease Control and Surveillance Program, Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI), Safe Motherhood, School Health Services, Nutrition activities and HIV/AIDS programs.

#### 2.3.5.2.1 Health Infrastructure

The availability of infrastructure for health service delivery ranges from hospitals and clinics to Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) compounds. There exist 24 health facilities operating currently in the Municipality (*AbNMA Health Directorate*). Table 2.12 shows the number of locations of health facilities in the municipality.

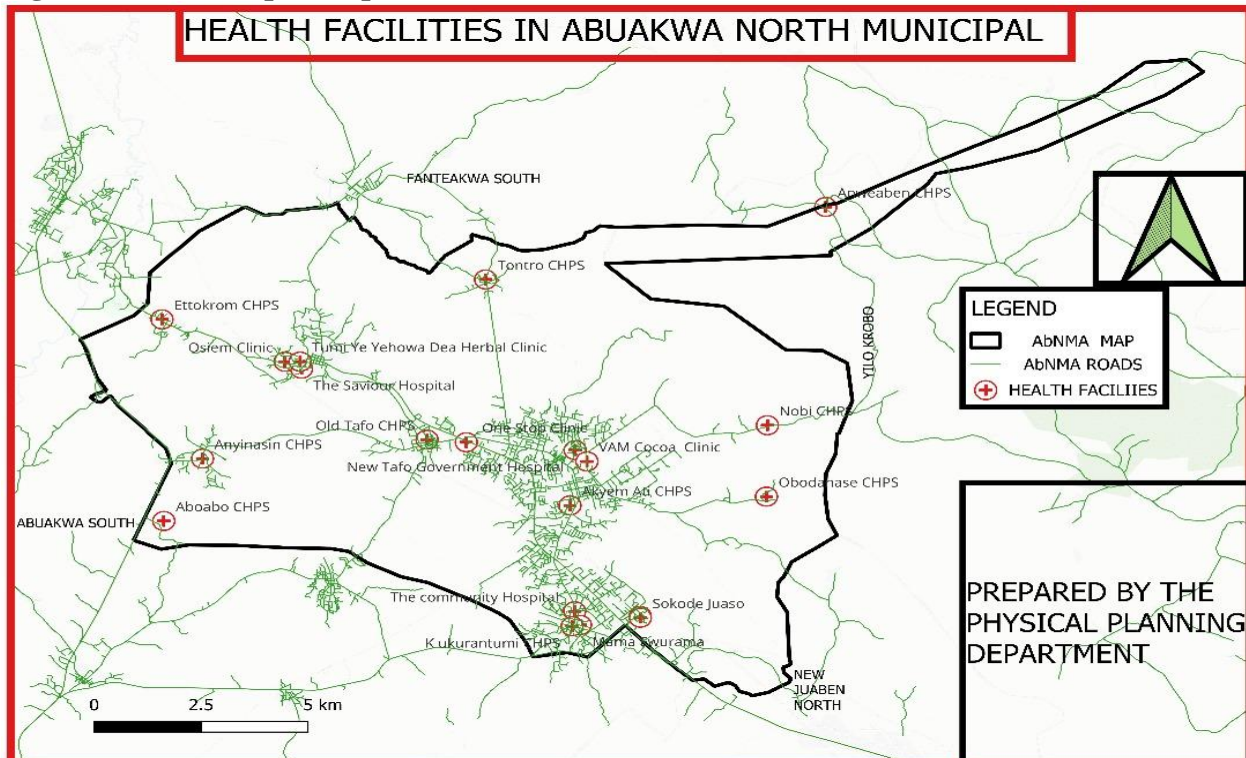
**Table:2.12 Health Facilities in Abuakwa North**

Type of Facility	Location	Number of Existing		Type of structure	
		Public	Private	Structured	Unstructured
Hospital	New Tafo, Kukurantumi	1	1	2	-
CHAG Hospital	Osiem	1	-	1	-
Clinic	Old Tafo, New Tafo	1	1	2	-
CHPS	Old Tafo, Tontro, Osiem, Bosodumase, Anyinasin, Anweabeng, Kukurantumi Amanfrom, Obodanse, Asiedukrom, New Tafo, Ati Sokode Juaso, Ettukrom, Nobl.	19	-	9	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>

Source: AbNMA Health Directorate, 2024

It is evident from the table above that the Municipality has only one (1) Hospital and two (2) clinics and nineteen (19) CHPS Compounds. However, ten (10) of these facilities operate in temporary structures. The state of some facilities (CHPS) in the Municipality is in a poor state since they have inadequate facilities to make them function effectively to provide lower-order services such as primary health care. This implies that the two (2) hospitals which should focus on providing high-order services is under pressure to also provide other lower-order services. Figure. 2.5: shows the spatial distribution of health facilities in the municipality.

**Figure. 2.5: Municipal Map of Health Facilities**



### 2.3.5.2.2 Staffing

There exists Five Hundred and Seventy-six thousand (576) health professionals and about 160 casual workers in the Municipality which provide services to the over Seventy-Nine thousand population scattered throughout. Out of the 576 health professionals, Two Hundred and Ninety-eight (298) representing 51.7 % comprise of public whereas Two Hundred and Seventy-eight (278) representing 48.2% comprise of private in the Municipality.

The Municipality has a doctor-patient ratio of 1: 1,995 and nurse-patient ratio of 1:188 which is comparatively higher than the national standard of 1:1,000 and 1:400, respectively. This implies that more healthcare professionals are required to make healthcare services available to the people.

**Table 2.13: Shows the Number of Locations of Health Professionals in the Municipality**

Health Workers	Public			Private			Over all Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Doctors	5	1	6	9	2	11	17
PA's	5	4	9	11	3	14	23
Nurses	34	188	222	50	153	203	425
Mid-wives	0	61	61		50	50	111
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>576</b>

Source: AbNMA Health Directorate, 2024

### 2.3.5.2.3 OPD Attendance

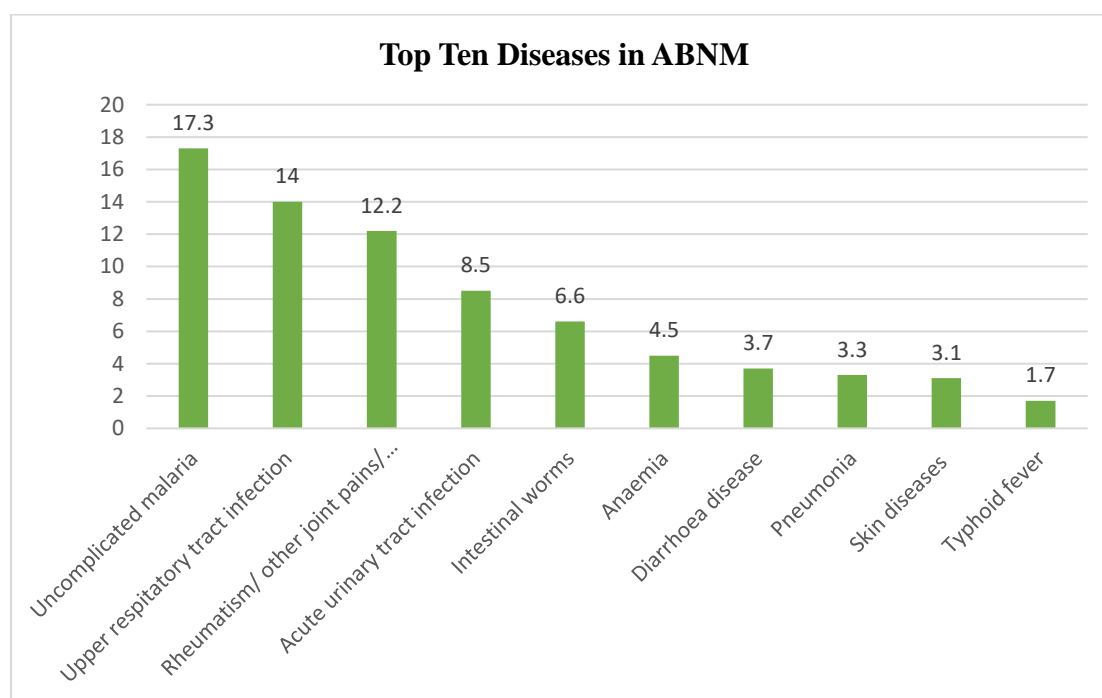
The top ten diseases reported at the health facilities in the Municipality are Malaria, upper respiratory tract infections, anaemia, intestinal worms, acute urinary tract infection, rheumatism and other joint pains or arthritis, pneumonia, diarrhoea, skin diseases and typhoid fever. Figure 2.6 shows the Top Ten Causes of OPD Attendance in the Municipality. Table 12.14 shows the Top Ten Causes of OPD Attendance.

**Table 12.14 Top Ten Causes of OPD Attendance 2024**

S/N	Conditions	Year 2024		S/N	Conditions	Year 2024	
		No. of cases	%			No. of cases	%
1	Uncomplicated Malaria	8,379	17.3	6	Anaemia	2,166	4.5
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	8,805	14	7	Diarrhoea	1,890	3.7
3	Rheumatism and Other Joint Pains or Arthritis	5,915	12.2	8	Pneumonia	1,614	3.3
4	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	4,137	8.5	9	Skin diseases	1,501	3.1
5	Intestinal Worms	3,209	6.6	10	Typhoid fever	829	1.7

Source: Health Directorate, 2024

**Figure 2.6 Top Ten Causes of OPD Attendance 2024**



Source: Health Directorate, 2024

### 2.3.5.3 Nutrition

Malnutrition poses a serious risk to human health. It is for this reason that the Municipal Health Administration in the Abuakwa North Municipality has been undertaking growth monitoring and

promotion intervention such as, vitamin A supplementation to children under five years of age (twice a year), community base management of acute malnutrition, nutrition education counseling, nutrition friendly school initiative, iron and folic acid tablet for children under five years, advocacy (radio talk show on nutrition), micro nutrient powder, food demonstration and nutrition friendly school initiative to ensure the nutritional status of its populace are safely guided. Growth monitoring and promotion activities are regularly conducted in the municipality's various health facilities (hospitals, clinics and CHPS compounds) to evaluate the growth pattern of children under five and to monitor and address growth issues. This ensures that children under five have the best possible nutritional status. This involves anthropometry measurement of weight, height, length, etc. Below is a graphical representation of stunting and underweight among the age groups 0-11, 12-23 and 24- 59 months under the year review, respectively. Total number of children 0-59 months assessed under stunting and underweight was 7,805 and 35,128, with prevalence of 0.6% and 0.2%, respectively.

#### **2.3.5.4 Social and Child Protection**

Social and Child Protection forms a critical aspect of national and local development by ensuring the safety, rights, and welfare of vulnerable groups such as children, the aged, persons with disability (PWDs) and poor households. In Ghana, frameworks such as the National Social Protection Policy (2015) and Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560) guide interventions to safeguard individuals and families from risk, abuse, neglect, exploitation and poverty. In Abuakwa North Municipality, social and child protection are integrated into governance and community development to promote equity.

In the year 2024, vulnerability and social exclusion, such as the National Health Insurance Scheme, Ghana School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant, Free Senior High School, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) and the Disability Fund, were aimed at reducing poverty in the Municipality. The successful implementation of these programmes has brought improvement in the living conditions of beneficiaries and is expected to make a greater impact in the coming years. Child protection, on the other hand, has to do with measures and activities designed to safeguard children from harm, abuse, neglect and exploitation. Table 2.15 shows the breakdown of beneficiaries per intervention.

**Table 2.15: Breakdown of Beneficiaries Per Interventions**

S/N	Interventions	Beneficiaries		Total
		Male	Female	
1.	Ghana School Feeding Programme	9,251	10,405	19,656
2.	Capitation Grants	6,025	6,187	12,212
3.	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme			242 households
4.	3% DACF allocation to Persons with Disability	11	25	36
5.	Free Senior High School	3,226	4,218	7,444

### 2.3.5.5 Gender

Gender is defined as socially constructed roles, responsibilities, opportunities and relations between women and girls in a society. In Abuakwa North, gender issues revolve around the education gap, limited economic opportunities, maternal health challenges, low political participation and SGBV. Sex-specific statistics worldwide show that women are poorer than men. It is estimated that 70% of the people living in poverty are females. About 38% of the population lives in absolute poverty. There is low or no participation of women in decision-making as far as development is concerned.

Maternal mortality rate has significantly increased from 87 and 89 maternal deaths for every 100,000 births in 2023 and 2024. About 61% of HIV-positive adults in the Municipality are women. It is estimated that, in the age group 15-19 years old, for every 1 boy that is infected, there are 5-6 girls. Iron deficiency anaemia affects double the number of women compared to men. The Municipality also recorded a higher rise in teenage pregnancy of about 8.2% in 2024.

On education, 70% of illiterates are women as compared to 30% of men. Two-thirds of children not enrolled in basic School are girls.

The Assembly undertook gender mainstreaming activities, including sensitisation programs on domestic violence and support for women's economic empowerment. These efforts are part of a broader strategy to promote gender equality and protect the rights of women and girls in the municipality. However, the current economic crisis has heightened the vulnerability of young girls and women to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

### 2.3.5.6 Aged Care

Aged care is the support services provided to the older population (i.e. 65 years and older) to improve their health, social well-being and quality of life. This support and care enables the older

adults to maintain their dignity, independence and quality of life while addressing their physical, emotional and social needs respectfully and compassionately.

The population of the older adults in the Abuakwa North Municipality is 4,388, representing 5.5% of the total population. The aged population of 4,388 is dominated by females, constituting 69.5% while males constituted 29.5% of the total population of the aged. The situation of the aged population in Abuakwa North has become increasingly precarious. Once protected and cared for within strong extended family structures, many elderly individuals now find themselves in the wake of heightened social neglect and economic exclusion. Most of the aged population is now faced with deepening vulnerabilities due to the dynamics of economic hardship worsened by the weakened family systems.

Most aged persons are no longer economically active and have limited or no access to pension or retirement benefits. Those who rely on subsistence farming struggle due to land loss from urbanisation, degradation or reduced physical strength. Inflation and the increased cost of living have further deepened the poverty margins of elderly persons. Again, Access to healthcare remains a major challenge for the aged in the Municipality. Many aged individuals suffer from chronic illnesses without consistent medical attention or support. Mental health issues such as dementia, loneliness, depression, and anxiety are on the rise due to isolation and neglect. Social exclusion and ageism are emerging concerns, as older people are increasingly seen as less productive, an undue burden and irrelevant. Social protection interventions such as the LEAP (Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty) program reach only a fraction of the aged population. There is no specialized community-based care system or elderly recreational facility in the municipality.

#### **2.3.5.7 Youth**

The population of the Abuakwa North Municipality is youthful which simply means that the municipality's population have a characteristic of high proportion of young individuals, typically under the age of 35 years. According to the 2021 population and housing census, the youthful population constitute 55% of the entire population of the Municipality.

Many young people in the municipality, especially those between ages 18-35, are unemployed due to factors such as limited job openings, lack of employable skills, low educational attainment, and inadequate access to vocational training and economic capital for entrepreneurship. Due to prolonged unemployment and economic hardship, many youths have resorted to negative coping mechanisms and substance abuse turns to be one of the most recorded cases. Gambling and Betting

as well as drug abuse is however on the rise amongst the youth which had led to stealing, often targeting homes, shops, and farms. This has also led to increased addiction and mental health concerns. Some young women also engage in transactional sex for survival, exposing them to health risks, exploitation, and unwanted pregnancies thereby leading to higher rate of teenage pregnancy and school dropout in the Municipality.

#### **2.3.5.8 Housing**

Housing in Abuakwa North Municipality reflects a mix of traditional and modern forms, with significant disparities between urban and rural areas. Compound houses, detached and semi-detached houses and mud structures constitute the major housing type in the municipality making a total of about 70%.

#### **2.3.5.9 Migration**

Migration trends in Abuakwa North Municipality are shaped by economic opportunities, education, agriculture, family ties and urban expansion. The forms of migration in the municipality include rural –urban migration, urban –rural, rural-rural and urban to urban. Close to half (36.3%) of the migrant population in the municipality were born in other localities in the Eastern Region. Only 1% of the migrants in the municipality were born outside Ghana (PHC 2021). Migrants have the tendency to bring in capital and other innovations which would impact positively on the municipality while others might bring in bad habits (social vices) which could have negative impacts.

#### **2.3.5.10 Water and Sanitation**

##### **2.3.5.10.1 Water**

The main sources of drinking water for households in the Municipality are pipe-borne, borehole, and hand-dug wells. Rural water coverage stands at 18.9%, while about 69% of households in the urban area have access to pipe-borne water. Water resources in the Municipality are polluted through indiscriminate dumping of waste as well as poor operation and maintenance of water facilities, especially in the rural areas, and reliance on private hand-dug wells, whose quality is not guaranteed.

##### **2.3.5.10.2 Sanitation**

Solid waste management in the Municipality is carried out through collaboration between the Assembly and a private waste management company, namely, Zoomlion Ghana Limited.

There exist 11 refuse containers, 2 trucks, 232 dust bins and 2 final disposal sites for managing solid waste in the municipality. The refuse containers are placed at designated dumping sites, while the dust bins are issued to households and business entities. The dust bins are picked on a weekly basis at a fee of **GHC 65.00** per month for households and businesses, respectively. Communal refuse containers are lifted weekly. One of the refuse trucks (owned by the Assembly) has broken down, which negatively affects garbage evacuation.

An average of about 12,556 tons of solid waste was generated at the end of 2024, out of which 53.2% was collected and disposed of at the final disposal site, whereas 46.8% of the waste was burnt or dug and buried, especially in the rural areas, which poses a public health risk.

The logistics needed for the management of the solid waste are highly inadequate in the municipality

There are 23,217 household latrines in the Municipality (PHC, 2021). Again, there are 23 public toilets (WC 18, KVIP 3, Enviroloo 2) and 5 private public toilets. These toilets are dislodged when they are full and disposed of at a final disposal site in the Municipality. There exists only one (1) cesspit emptier owned by the Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana, rendering dislodgement services to residents in the Municipality. However, some residents call for a cesspit emptier from Koforidua for dislodgement, which has become which had become a major concern. The Assembly has been sensitising households to construct their own latrines to minimise pressure on the public toilets.

The total length of the drain network as of December 2024 in Abuakwa North Municipality is 58km. Siltation and indiscriminate dumping of waste into the drains cause them to choke and spill over, running water and other pollutants into the surroundings, thereby degrading the land. In some cases, the stormwater stagnates, which serves as a breeding ground for mosquitoes, causing malaria and related diseases, as well as flooding in the Municipality.

### **2.3.6 Human Settlement (Built Environment)**

The built environment deals with human settlements, other built-up areas and man-made activities. The Abuakwa North Municipality faces numerous challenges, including housing, climate change, waste management, and infrastructure, among others.

## **2.3.6.0 Spatial Analysis**

### **2.3.6.1 Location and Distribution of Services**

The current hierarchy of settlement in the Abuakwa North Municipality is displayed in the Scalogram (also called Functional Matrix) in table 2.14 below, which was established through the use of functional analysis and the total weighted centrality score. The scalogram was constructed with twenty (20) settlements and thirty-four (34) functions. Regardless of size or population, all twenty (20) towns within the municipality were evaluated in order to thoroughly expose the functional inadequacies.

Kukurantumi shows a clear predominance over other settlements with thirty (30) functions and a centrality score of 3,514, followed by New Tafo with thirty (30) functions and centrality score of 3,381. The next is Osiem with twenty-three (23) functions and a centrality score of 1,666, followed by Old Tafo with 19 functions and a centrality score of 1,621. The least settlements, such as Anomabo, Nyamekrom and Fischer, recorded a centrality score of 0, 42 and 58, respectively.

#### **2.3.6.1.1 Reasons**

Several reasons account for the spatial inequality in the distribution of facilities in the municipality. Kukurantumi is the Municipal capital and most urbanised. Communities within and outside the Municipality easily get access to it because of its strategic location.

The existing vibrant economic activities have attracted and caused a high influx of immigrants into the town. This, together with a high birth rate, has resulted in a high population with its attendant high demand for and hence the provision of socio-economic facilities. It is worth mentioning also that people are able to pay for services rendered, thereby creating a ready market for them.

Anomabo, Nyamekrom and Fischer have limited facilities, a situation attributed to the fact that they are closer to and therefore rely on Kukurantumi for services.

#### **2.3.6.1.2 Implications for Future Interventions**

The spatial discrepancies in the allocation of facilities in the municipality, as presented above, have resulted in the migration of rural residents to the local capital (Kukurantumi). However, there had been pressure and breakdown of existing facilities and other urban problems due to the high population.

To ensure equitable spatial development, future initiatives in terms of facility supply should be directed to other settlements in the municipality. It also provides a chance for local authorities to

guarantee that low-order communities are spatially well-planned and that haphazard development, which has characterised most of our cities, is avoided.

**Table 2.16 Scalogram**

Facilities		Communities																										Rank																								
Communities	Pop est	KG	PRIMARY	JHS	SHS	T-VET	TERTIARY	CHPS	CLINIC	Health Center	Hospital	Bank	Agric. Industry	Market	Lorry Park	Restaurant	Retail Outlet	Fuel Station	Police Station	Electricity	Post Office	Ambulance Service	Telecommunication	Borehole	Pipe Borne Water	Community W.	KVIP	Public WC	Final Disposal Site	Court	Bridge Maintenance	Zonal Councils	Administration	Tourist Attraction	Motorable Road	Hospitality	Recreational Center	Total Functions	Percentage (%)	Total Centrality	Rank											
Kukurantumi	18,513	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x			30	83	3,514	1 <sup>st</sup>											
New Tafo	23,614	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x			30	83	3,381	2 <sup>nd</sup>											
Osiem	12,825	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x		x										23	64	1,666	3 <sup>rd</sup>										
Old Tafo	10,825	x	x	x	x			x	x				x	x		x					x	x		x	x	x		x													19	53	1,621	4 <sup>th</sup>								
Ati		x	x	x				x					x							x	x		x	x	x		x															12	33	415	5 <sup>th</sup>							
Anyinasin	2701	x	x	x				x							x						x			x	x	x		x																11	31	411	6 <sup>th</sup>					
Ettukrom	1,200	x	x	x				x					x					x																											8	22	218	7 <sup>th</sup>				
Sokode Juaso	369	x	x	x				x					x												x																					8	22	219	8 <sup>th</sup>			
Tontro	1,600	x	x	x				x					x								x			x	x																					9	25	203	9 <sup>th</sup>			
Abrempusu	3,125	x	x										x											x	x																					5	14	203	9 <sup>th</sup>			
Nobi	1,383	x	x	x				x					x								x			x	x																						9	25	203	9 <sup>th</sup>		
Anweaben	3,799	x	x	x				x					x								x																											8	22	163	12 <sup>th</sup>	
Aboabo	3,408	x	x	x																	x			x	x																							6	17	127	13 <sup>th</sup>	
Obodanse	345	x	x	x				x													x																											6	17	103	14 <sup>th</sup>	
Bosodumase	415																				x			x	x																							3	8	82	15 <sup>th</sup>	
Okyerekrom																					x			x	x																							3	8	82	15 <sup>th</sup>	
Bediasi	4,123																				x																												2	6	64	17 <sup>th</sup>
Fischer													x																																				2	6	58	18 <sup>th</sup>
Nyamekrom	3,000																				x																												2	6	42	19 <sup>th</sup>
Anomabo	2,900																																																0	0	0	20 <sup>th</sup>
No. of Settlements (N)		7	14	14	13	3	1	12	2	1	3	3	12	4	4	3	2	4	4	16	3	1	13	18	6	0	10	2	2	1	1	4	2	3	5	5	1									195						
Cent. Score (SC) =100/N		7	7	8	33	100	33	8	50	100	33	33	8	25	25	33	50	25	25	6	33	100	8	6	17	0	10	50	50	100	100	25	50	33	20	20	100															
Weighted Cent Score (WCS) = SC x W		7	14	24	132	400	165	16	150	400	165	132	40	100	100	99	150	75	100	24	66	400	40	18	68	0	20	150	200	400	400	100	200	99	80	80	300															

### **2.3.6.2 Transportation Network**

The major road in Abuakwa North Municipality is the road that links Koforidua to Kumasi. There are several feeder roads, which also link the market centres to Kukurantumi, Tafo and Osiem. The extent of road development in the Municipality is not satisfactory in terms of average road length, quality and distribution. Although most of the feeder roads are motorable in the dry season, they deteriorate and become unmotorable during the rainy season (*Department of Roads, AbNMA*). The only means of transport in the Municipality is by road.

An estimated 425 kilometres make up the Municipality's total road network, of which 60% is categorised as feeder. Nonetheless, the Municipality's overall road network in good condition is 28.3 percent and 11.7 percent being classified as fair roads. The irony is that the feeder roads connect the farming communities to the market centres. As a result, there are high post-harvest losses each year, which deters most farmers, particularly the youth, from venturing into farming or expanding existing ones.

### **2.3.6.3 Communication Network**

Effective communication plays a critical role in the governance and development processes of any local government area. In Abuakwa North Municipality, communication mechanisms are essential for ensuring participation, transparency, coordination and service delivery among stakeholders, including the assembly, decentralised departments, civil society and the general public.

All the telecommunication networks, namely, MTN, Vodafone, and Airtel-Tigo, are operating in the municipality. Among these, MTN has the widest network coverage and the highest number of subscribers. The operations of these telecommunication companies have enhanced communication within the municipality and between the municipality and communities outside. Most Rural communities of the municipality, such as Anweabeng, Abremponsu, Tontro, Bediesi, and Obodanase, however, face difficulties accessing these networks. Furthermore, there exist two (2) post offices at Kukurantumi and New Tafo, one (1) local radio station (Nopras fm), and sixteen (16) information centres operating in Abuakwa North Municipality for education, information and entertainment purposes to the populace. However, the only local radio station's coverage goes beyond the borders of the municipality.

#### **2.3.6.4 Energy**

Reliable and affordable energy access in the Municipality affects all sectors as well as the general living standards. Electricity supply in terms of its coverage in the urban areas in the municipality was 98%, as well as 90% in the rural areas, as of December 2024. About 2% and 10% of urban and rural communities do not have electricity. Other sources of energy are kerosene, petroleum gas (LPG), charcoal and firewood.

#### **2.3.6.5 CLIMATE**

##### **2.3.6.5.1 Climate Change**

The Abuakwa North Municipality, located in the forest-savanna transitional zone, is increasingly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Records available show that forest loss and fragmentation, which generate various negative environmental and ecological consequences, have become widespread phenomena across the municipality due to negative human activities.

The haphazard construction of houses, especially on waterways and wetlands/flood-prone areas, deforestation, improper layouts, bush fires, excessive emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, and illegal sand winning activities are some of the factors that aggravate the effect of climate change in the Municipality. Unregulated sand-winning activities pose several varied threats to the ecosystem.

Other frequently occurring threats include:

- Illegal chainsaw logging
- Bush meat hunting (including poaching)
- Overharvesting of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)
- Wildfires
- Pollution from chemicals used in agriculture

#### **2.3.7 GOVERNANCE**

##### **2.3.7.1 Structure of the Abuakwa North Municipal Assembly**

The Assembly has three Zonal Councils and one Constituency (Abuakwa North). The Assembly is made up of the Municipal Chief Executive; twenty-four (24) Assembly members, of whom sixteen or two-thirds are elected by universal adult suffrage and eight or one-third are appointed

by the President in consultation with the chiefs and interest groups in the municipality. The Member of Parliament in the municipality is an ex officio member.

The Assembly performs its functions through the Executive Committee and a network of sub-committees. The executive functions are performed by the Executive Committee, which is presided over by the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) and consists of the chairmen of the five statutory sub-committees and three other Assembly Members elected from among the other Assembly Members. The Executive Committee exercises its executive and co-coordinating functions through the five statutory sub-committees that collate and deliberate on issues relevant to their functional areas. Their work is complemented by the Public Relations and Complaints Committee (PRCC), chaired by the Hon. Presiding Member, with the responsibility to educate members of the public on the activities of the Assembly, promote transparency, probity and accountability, as well as investigate complaints made against public officials. Sub-committees are as follows:

- Development Planning sub-committee;
- Social Services sub-committee
- Works sub-committee
- Finance and Administration sub-committee
- Justice and Security sub-committee

#### **2.3.7.2 Peace and Security**

Peace and safety are made for people, communities and nations to live safely and harmoniously, free from violence, fear and instability. Maintenance of security within the Municipality is the responsibility of the Municipal Security Committee (MUSEC), comprising the Municipal Chief Executive, the Police Service, the National Investigations Bureau (NIB), and the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) with the Municipal Coordinating Director as the Secretary. The MUSEC is charged with the responsibility of formulating plans to combat crime within the Municipality and to take actions it deems fit in time of security threats to preserve peace. These notwithstanding, there has currently been an increasing incidence of Farmer-herdsmen dispute within the Municipal capital and neighbouring farming communities. These disputes have had negative implications on the development as investors in commercial farming tend to move away. The MUSEC has put

measures in place to resolve these conflicts and crimes amicably to ensure that these conflicts and crimes do not hinder the progress of the Municipality.

The Municipality has two (4) Police stations with the Municipal and Divisional Command located at New Tafo. The number of personnel required in the Municipality given the population is one hundred and sixty-six (166), however, there are thirty-nine (39) police personnel made up of twenty-nine (29) male and ten (10) females are currently stationed in the Municipality with police to citizen ratio of 1:2134. The shortage of staff makes mobility to promote law and maintaining order in the Municipality very difficult. There exist two (2) vehicles own by the police service in the Municipality with one (1) completely broken down, thereby making it difficult to carry out swoop operations as well as night patrol duties. This had therefore resulted in higher crime rate in the Municipality.

#### **2.3.7.3 Community Action Planning**

Community Action Planning is a participatory approach where community members work together with local authorities and other stakeholders to identify problems, set priorities and design practical development solutions. As part of the MTDP preparation, the Assembly worked with the sub-district structures, stakeholders, and community members, among others, to create community action planning. Again, the main taskforce as far as the preparation of the 2026-2029 MTDP is concerned, visited all seventeen major (17) communities and a number of in the Municipality through engagement to help identify community needs and priorities and to create plans and strategies to address them.

#### **2.3.7.4 Popular Participation**

Popular participation involves the active participation of citizens in decision-making processes, planning and implementation of development initiatives which enhance accountability and transparency, governance inclusive, democratic and responsive to people's needs. In the Abuakwa North Municipality, platforms such as the town hall meetings, as well as public engagements on Annual Action Plan and Budget, fee fixing and development projects were organised for citizens to interact with local authorities in order to improve service delivery in the Municipality.

#### **2.3.7.5 Interaction with Traditional Authorities**

Traditional leaders such as the chiefs, queen mother and elders who are the custodians of the land, culture and customs serve as a bridge between the citizens and government and also play a central role in community life in the Municipality. There is also a smooth collaboration between the traditional authorities and the Assembly in terms of decision making which represent the citizens interest in the municipality. The Assembly again collaborates with the traditional authorities in the development of the municipality since they represent their communities at the Assembly level in terms of consultation in planning, land for development projects, community sensitization and more. The traditional authorities also form part of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit and the highest decision-making body of the Municipality (General Assembly).

#### **2.3.7.6 Corruption**

The Assembly in exercising its responsibilities is faced with some challenges such as inadequate office space to accommodate all the decentralized departments, inadequate logistics to undertake official duties i.e., lack of vehicle to undertake monitoring activities, unwillingness of some departments to provide data for reporting, inadequate critical officers for some departments such as the agricultural extension officers, revenue officers among others

#### **2.3.7.7 Social Accountability**

Social accountability is a vital tool for strengthening citizens participation, transparency and good governance. In Abuakwa North Municipality, strengthening platform such as the town hall meetings, public hearing and community monitoring are held every fiscal year to update stakeholders, traditional authorities, and citizens on the state of development in the municipality and how the Assembly carried out its planned activities using the resources available to them. This activity encourages individuals to appreciate the Assembly and to pay their levies, allowing the Assembly to receive additional funds for municipal development.

#### **2.3.7.8 Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation**

Monitoring and evaluation are essential tools guided by the National Development Planning (Systems) Act, 1994 (Act480) and NDPC guidelines, for effective planning, management and accountability in development projects and programmes. In 2024, four (4) effective monitoring exercise was conducted by the MPCU and other stakeholders within the Municipality. It was

however revealed that nine (9) out of the thirteen (13) projects were completed and handed over with the remaining four (4) projects at the various stages of completion.

### 2.3.8 Emergency Preparedness and Response

Ghana’s emergency preparedness and response involves developing comprehensive plans, strengthening public health systems, activating coordination mechanisms such as the Municipal Epidemic Management Committee, Public health Emergency Management Committee (PHEMCs) and conducting simulation exercises. The dimension was driven by a comprehensive life approach to emergency management, covering preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation all driven by the need to prevent, detect and respond to potential emergencies. Table 2.17 shows the Staff of Emergency preparedness and response services.

**Table 2.17 Staff of Emergency Preparedness Services**

Services	Male	Female	Total
NADMO	19	10	29
Fire Service	34	27	75
Ambulance Service	13	2	15
Total	66	39	105

*Source; Emergency Preparedness Team*

From the table above, it is evident that sixty-six (66) personnel constitute males with thirty-nine (39) personnel being females as far as the emergency preparedness is concerned.

#### 2.3.8.1 Disaster Incidents

Disaster incidents refers to sudden, unexpected events that cause loss of life, property and livelihood which disrupts normal community functioning. In the Abuakwa North Municipality, disasters are mainly Natural hazards (flood and storm), Human induced hazards (fire outbreaks and accidents), Disease epidemics (cholera, malaria, covid-19 etc), Pest and insect infestation, Hydro-meteorological and Geological hazards. It is evident that, 104 casualties were recorded from natural disasters (Rainstorm) and Man-made disaster (Fire and Accident) in 2024 with fifteen (15) males constituting 14.4% and eighty-nine (89) females representing 85.6%. Table 2.18 shows the occurrence of disaster incidents in the Municipality in 2024.

**Table 2.18 Disaster Incidents in Abuakwa North Municipality**

TYPE OF DISASTER		LOCATION	NO. OF CASUALTIES	
Natural	Man-Made		M	F
	Fire Outbreak	Kukurantumi	3	2
Rainstorm		Old Tafo	4	4
Rainstorm		New Tafo	1	0
Rainstorm		Kukurantumi	0	0
	Fire Outbreak	New Tafo	0	2
	Accident	Osiem	5	75
	Accident	New Tafo	0	4
	Accident	New Tafo	0	0
	Fire Outbreak	Kukurantumi	2	0
	Fire Outbreak	Kukurantumi	0	2

Source: NADMO Department, 2024

### 2.3.9 Disaster Risk Management

This is the systematic process of understanding and reducing the risks of disasters by preventing, mitigating and lessening the impact of hazards as well as managing preparedness, response and recovery phases when they do occur. It involves strengthening community and institutional capacities to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters aiming to build resilience and minimize human and economic losses.

In the Abuakwa North Municipality, the management of disaster is under the jurisdiction of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO). The Organization is an integral part of the Municipal Assembly's structure which is the disaster prevention department as enshrined in the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936. NADMO is primarily mandated to coordinate disaster risk management activities which includes a range of activities from preparedness and response to recovery as well as prevention and awareness creation. In times of disaster, the organization plays a frontline role in assessing damage, relocating victims, and ensuring the provision of basic needs such as food, shelter, and clothing. Agencies such the Ghana Fire and National Ambulance Service also play a pivotal role in the risk management process with the aim of protecting lives and property.

Although these departments and agencies made commendable efforts in disaster response, their effectiveness is often hindered by limited logistics, inadequate staffing, and insufficient funding.

Strengthening their operational capacity through better resourcing, inter-agency collaboration, and community-based disaster risk reduction initiatives will enhance resilience and minimize the impact of future disasters on lives, properties and livelihoods in the Municipality.

### **2.3.10 Disaster Preparedness and Response**

Disaster preparedness and response are two sides of effective disaster management. Preparedness involves planning and readiness activities to ensure individuals, communities and institutions responds effectively to disaster whereas responds is the immediate actions taken during and after a disaster to save lives, protect property and provide relief.

The Municipal Assembly in 2024 as part of disaster preparedness in the Municipality, resourced twelve (12) health facilities with eighty-nine (89) medical equipment such as Delivery Bed, Drip stand, Delivery lamp, Glucometer strip and many more. Again, citizens were educated on safety measures through community information centers, local radio stations as well as community engagements to prevent the spread of covid and other related diseases such as cholera, malaria, HIV AIDS and more in the Municipality. Again, 29.2% of the total population were vaccinated with only 12% fully vaccinated and 17% partially vaccinated.

About one hundred and eighty-nine (189) emergencies had been attended to since 2022 with one hundred and twenty-three (123) fire outbreaks, sixty (60) accidents and three (3) rescue incidents from flood in the Municipality.

### **2.4. List of Development Issues**

Development issues were identified through the Zonal Council Public Hearings and needs assessment as the basis for the programme of development priorities for the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP 2026-2029). In this section the prioritized development needs identified are linked to the problems or gaps identified through the performance review of the 2022-2025 MTDP to determine their compatibility. The development issues have been categorized under the six (6) main development dimensions. Table 2.19: below shows the Development Issues in the Municipality.

**Table 2.19: Shows the Development Issues in the Municipality**

S/N	LIST OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES
1.	Inadequate market infrastructure
2.	Undeveloped tourist and historical sites
3.	Inadequate revenue generation
4.	High post-harvest losses
5.	Over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture
6.	Low Interest in agriculture among the youth
7.	Inadequate financial support for MSMEs and farmers
8.	Limited support for local economic development activities
9.	High rate of youth unemployment in the municipality
10.	Inadequate health infrastructure and equipment
11.	Inadequate water facilities
12.	Inadequate educational infrastructure and Teaching and Learning Materials
13.	Poor access to sanitation services
14.	Poor attitude of the citizenry towards environmental sanitation
15.	Poor solid and liquid waste management
16.	High noise level by bar operators
17.	Unemployment among PWDs
18.	Inadequate coverage of social and child protection interventions
19.	Inadequate streetlight
20.	Poor condition of roads
21.	Inadequate spatial plans
22.	Inadequate drainage facilities
23.	Inadequate relief items for disaster victims
24.	Inadequate funds to respond to emergency issues
25.	Inadequate office space for department, and other government agencies and logistics
26.	Inadequate accommodation for Assembly staff
27.	High stakeholder apathy in decision making
28.	Late release of funds affects implementation of planned activities
29.	Inadequate security service personnel

## 2.4.2 List of development issues (SWOT)

**Table 2.20: SWOT Analysis of Development Issues**

S/N	Development Dimension	Development Issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
1.	<b>Economic Development</b>	Inadequate extension services	Adequate number of personnel Adequate knowledge capacity of personnel to implement extension services	Limited funding for activity implementation Inadequate logistics such as motorbikes and accommodation for personnel	Availability of NGOs to support programme implementation Support from Central Government interventions	Political interference
2.		Low level of technology application in agriculture	Existence of research institutions such as CRIG Agro-processing potential	Limited funding Poor road infrastructure Poor access to technological equipment Low level of education and skills Reliance on traditional methods	Government Initiatives such as PFJ Interest from the private sector Employing Digitalization to	Climate change Limited access to inputs Farmer resistance Poor farmer organization
3.		Over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture	Favourable environmental conditions Proximity of farms to water bodies	Limited investment in irrigation Inadequate irrigation infrastructure	Adoption of modern Technology Access to Donor funding Practising Climate resistant farming Government policy on Creation of dams to support farming during dry season	Climate Change Aging infrastructure Unreliable water supply Stakeholder perceptions Decreased productivity
4.		Low interest in agriculture among the youth	Availability of arable land Existence of training institutions in agriculture Exposure to modern tools and techniques can drive innovation	Poor infrastructure discourages interest The interest in office work and stigma attached to farming Limited access to finance hinders interest Lack of mentorship Traditional practices	Modern farming technologies Opportunities in Agri-business Support from government initiatives Leverage Digital Agriculture	Urban Migration High Youth Apathy Climate change affects
5.		High post-harvest losses	Active government and institutional support Established agricultural sector Proximity to markets Existing and emerging processing capabilities	Traditional farming methods Poor road infrastructure Inadequate storage facilities Limited access to modern technology and credit	Government flagship programmes Partnerships with research and NGOs Agro-processing and value addition Training and capacity building Private sector investment	Climate change impacts Market volatility and price fluctuations Invasive pests and diseases Activities of Fulani herdsmen
6.		Limited financial support for MSEs and farmers	Existence of financial institutions to provide credit Existence of growing fintech adoption to access credit Training in Financial literacy Sensitization of MSEs in various financial products available Existence of a Cooperative Unit	Lack of collateral Financial illiteracy Low profitability of SMEs to meet loan repayment obligations Lack of a Business Advisory Centre Ineffective Cooperative Unit Traditional mindset against accessing funds from financial institutions	Digitization and financial services Government policy intervention to support MSEs	High lending risks Weak business environment

S/N	Development Dimension	Development Issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
7.		Inadequate market infrastructure	Strong potential for commercial activities and trade Development of markets by the Municipal Assembly in food baskets of the municipality Completion of specific road projects improving connectivity Plans	Poor feeder road conditions High transportation costs due to bad roads Limited or unavailable storage facilities in markets Insufficient funding for maintenance and development Difficulty in transporting produce to markets especially for rural farmers	Potential for increased commercial activities due to location and proximity to the regional capital Road projects can further enhance market access and reduce travel time Collaboration with stakeholders (government and private sectors) for sustainable infrastructure	High cost of financing for local companies Political interference
8.		Low value addition in agricultural value chain	Strong traditional knowledge in agribusiness Significant expansion of agricultural land Training of FBOs in processing, packaging by Agriculture Department Plans to organize satellite fair locally Plans to establish a Business Advisory Centre	Poor skills Inadequate investment by the Assembly in Agriculture Traditional mindset in agriculture Inadequate funds to acquire inputs for processing Lack of a Business Advisory Centre	Existence of NGOs to support FBOs in the agricultural value Chain Opportunity to participate in the annual Eastern Satellite Fair Government's policy to add value to agricultural products	
9.		Limited support for LED activities	Availability of an LED Plan and budget support for LED Availability of Municipal LED Committee	Lack of interest by citizenry in the implementation of LED plans Lack of an advisory centre to implement LED plans	Potential investment from private sector due to the location of the Municipality	Political interference Limited contiguous land for major LED projects Chieftaincy disputes
10.		Inadequate revenue generation	Availability of RIAP Training for revenue collectors Plans to adopt technology in revenue collection Plans to invest in LED Expansion of revenue tax base Sensitization on payment of taxes	Inadequate number of revenue collectors Traditional system of revenue collection Unvalued properties Inadequate investment in the implementation of RIAP Poor attitude of citizenry in payment of taxes	Government policy to increase the percentage of common fund released to MMDAs Private sector interest in LED due to proximity Support from donors	Political interference Government policy against employing revenue collectors
11.	Social Development	Inadequate health infrastructure and equipment	Availability of funds Availability of land to construct new projects Plans to rehabilitate existing health infrastructure Completion of on-going projects and plans to construct new ones Community Initiated projects	Poor maintenance Delay in completing on-going projects	Government policy intervention to allocate funds for construction of health infrastructure and completion of on-going projects	Political interference

S/N	Development Dimension	Development Issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
12.		Inadequate water facilities	Availability of existing water facilities Availability of plans to construct new ones Availability of plans to rehabilitate defunct boreholes Availability of Ghana Water Company (GWC)	Poor maintenance of facilities Lack of a functional MWST Poor spatial distribution of boreholes Uncompleted projects	Government policy intervention to allocate funds for construction of water facilities and completion of on-going projects Availability of NGOs to support the construction of new facilities	Lack of extension of GWC to new areas over the last five years
13.		Inadequate educational infrastructure and TLMS	Availability of existing educational facilities Availability of plans to construct new ones Availability of plans to construct new ones Availability of funds to complete projects	Poor maintenance of facilities Lack of a functional MEOC to coordinate and address educational issues Poor spatial distribution of boreholes Uncompleted projects	Government policy intervention to allocate funds for construction of water facilities and completion of on-going projects Availability of NGOs to support educational projects	Political intervention Timely release of funds
14.		Poor access to sanitation services	Availability of existing facilities Availability of on-going projects Availability of funds to implement new projects	Poor maintenance of facilities Lack of a functional MWST Existing Abandoned projects	Availability of NGOs to support sanitation projects Government policy intervention to allocate funds for construction of water facilities and completion of on-going projects	Political Interference
15.		Poor attitude of citizenry towards environmental sanitation	Existing plan to sensitize the citizenry on behavioral change. Availability of Environmental Health Unit monitor sanitation activities. Availability of funds to implement sanitation activities	Weak enforcement of sanitation regulations Defunct operational MESSAP	Government policy intervention to towards enforcement of National Sanitation Day Availability of NGOs to support sanitation activities	Political Interference Chieftaincy Disputes
16.		Poor solid and liquid waste management	Availability of existing waste management institutions	Weak monitoring of waste management services	Government policy intervention to towards empowering MMDAs to enforce monitoring of Sanitation agencies	Political Interference
17.		High noise level by bar operators and Community Information Centres	Availability of existing guidelines for CIC and bar operators Availability of agencies/institutions to regulate noise pollution Sensitization of CIC and bar operators on rules and regulations	Apathy on the part of the operators to adhere to rules and regulations Weak enforcement of the laws Residential conflicts arise as a result of the high noise level	Employing climate smart green noise-reducing technologies Strategic zoning to ensure bars and CICs are located from residential areas	Political Interference Legal action and closure of such facilities as a result of the persistent noise making

S/N	Development Dimension	Development Issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
18.		Unemployment among PWDs	Desire of association of PWDs to secure opportunities for members  Existing PWDs supported in Income Generation activities Support	Limited employable skills of PWDs  Discrimination and stigma against PWDs  Limited data on PWDs	Government policy intervention on LEAP and PWD funds	Delay and limited amount released for such interventions
19.		Inadequate coverage of social and child protection interventions	Existing beneficiaries of such interventions  Plans to increase coverage of such interventions	Limited data on vulnerable people in the municipality Unavailability of Child protection committees	Potential interest by NGOs to support such interventions	Political interference  Poor implementation of the programme especially concerning targeting of vulnerable people  Apathy on the side of Assembly members who only value physical projects for political campaigns
20.	<b>Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	Inadequate streetlight	Available data on areas without streetlight Existence of Operation and Maintenance plans Existing Zonal Council plan to replace defunct bulbs and illuminate their respective areas	Poor maintenance of streetlights Weak community mobilization to contribute to such interventions Poor security leads to loss of such facilities	Government support through Energy commission to supply street bulbs	Political interference Weather conditions affect the use of solar bulbs
21.		Poor condition of roads	Existing road projects Availability of DRIP Equipment	Abandoned road projects Poor maintenance of roads	Government intervention to support MMDAs with logistics to rehabilitate roads	Political Interference Delay in release of funds to contractors
22.		Inadequate spatial plans	Existing spatial plans Adequate knowledge Capacity of PPD to prepare spatial plans On-going preparation of Spatial plans	Existing haphazard settlement Inadequate funds to prepare spatial plans Inadequate number of staff of PPD	Government policy to increase funds allocated to MMDAs will aid the Assembly to implement spatial activities	Chieftaincy Disputes affects preparation of spatial plans
23.		Inadequate drainage facilities	Availability of Bridge Maintenance Unit of Ghana Highway Authority	Poor maintenance of facilities Uncompleted/abandoned projects	Sourcing of funds from external organization for climate change projects	Flooding Destruction of lives and property
24.	<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	High stakeholder apathy in decision making	Existence of functional Zonal councils to improve participation at the local level  Community engagements to address concerns and views of stakeholders	Limited capacity of Zonal council members Apathy on the part of Assembly members and Unit Committee members to involve community members in decision making	Policy on Popular participation Assessment criteria of MMDAs on popular participation	Apathy can cause projects to fail

S/N	Development Dimension	Development Issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
25.		Inadequate office space for department, and other government agencies and logistics	Existing office space for staff Availability of land to construct new ones Rehabilitation of existing buildings	Abandoned administration block Limited funds to complete legacy projects	Government policy to increase percentage of funds to MMDAs  Specific allocation for Legacy projects	Political interference
26.		Inadequate accommodation for Assembly staff	Existing accommodation for staff On-going rehabilitation of accommodation Plans to construct new ones Enforcement of staff to pay rent No existing permanent accommodation for MCD and MCE	Poor maintenance culture Inadequate funds to construct facilities	Government policy to increase percentage of funds to MMDAs will aid the Assembly to construct new accommodation facilities	No specific allocation of government funds to construct accommodation for staff
27.		Inadequate security service personnel	Existing personnel Existence of MUSEC to oversee security issues	Insufficient coverage of the Municipality	Leverage on technology to improve surveillance	Increased crime rate
28.		Inadequate funds to respond to emergency issues	Available plan and budget to address emergencies	Limited support towards mitigation of emergencies	Governments policy on percentage of release of funds	Political interference No specific allocation of common funds to address emergencies
29.		<b>Implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation</b>	Untimely release of funds affects implementation of planned activities	Availability of funds to implement activities Existing efforts to improve revenue mobilization Existing proposals to mobilize donor support	Changes in priorities to suit political expediency Inadequate funds to implement planned activities	Government's policy to release funds regularly Availability of Donors to support implementation of planned activities

## 2.5.0 Development Projections

### 2.5.1 Demographic projections

Population is a major determinant in planning as development activities are centred on people. Therefore, population and its attributes are very important in all planning endeavors. The total population is projected to increase from **79,786** in 2025 to **83,215** in 2029. The assumptions underpinning the population projection is that, the growth rate will remain 1.16% for the plan period and that total fertility rate will remain at 3.5%. Aspects of the population projected include:

- Municipal Population and Population Density
- Population by sex and localities

#### 2.5.1.2 Municipal Population and Population Density

Table 2.21 shows that an increase in the municipality's population is anticipated in the plan period coupled with a corresponding increase in the population density. This invariably implies that demand for both public and private infrastructure will increase. There would also be more pressure on available land, food supply and housing demands. There is therefore the need to make adequate interventions for infrastructure, food production, housing and job creation to stem the negative effect of increased population on the environment and human development.

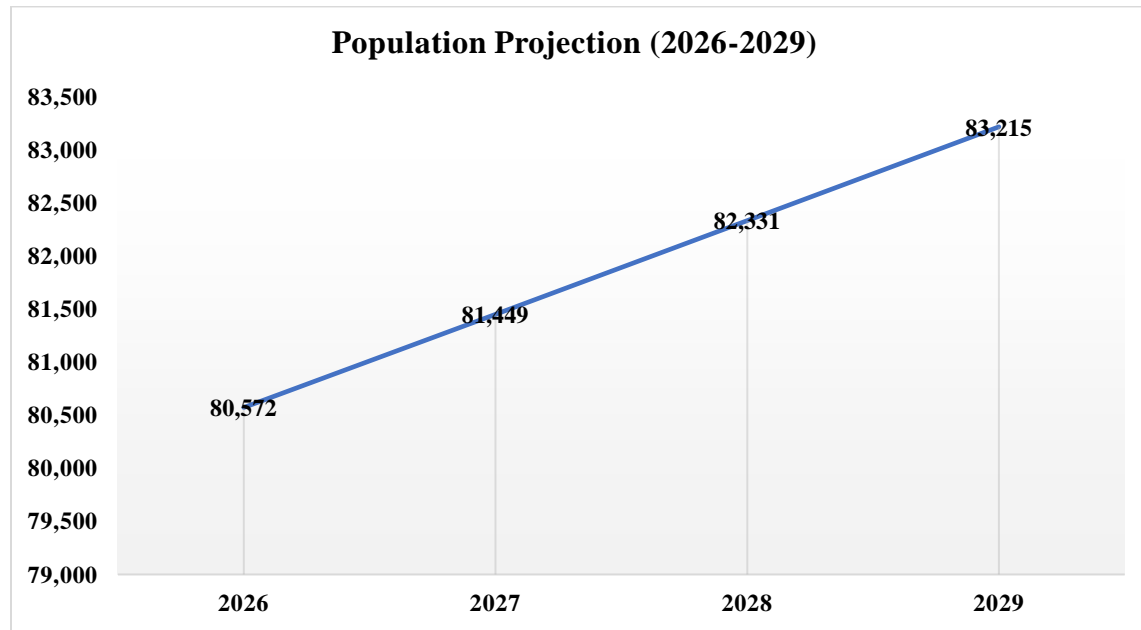
**Table 2.21 Municipal Population and Population Density Projection**

Year	Population	Projected Population	Land area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population Density (Person/km <sup>2</sup> )
2025	79,786		217	367
2026		80,572	217	371
2027		81,449	217	375
2028		82,331	217	379
2029		83,215	217	383

Source: Computed from 2021 PHC

Abuakwa North Municipal Population and Housing Census figures and Projections for 2026-2029.

**Figure 2.7: Shows the trend of increases in population size for the Municipality over the plan period**



Source: MPCU, 2025

From table 2.21 and fig 2.7, it is quite glaring that by 2029, the municipality’s population would have increased by about 3,429 persons. The increase in population comes with its own social and economic implications. Appropriate enabling environment should be created by both the central government and the Municipal Assembly to create more jobs for the growing population and as well maintain those who are already employed.

### 2.5.1.3 Population by Sex, Broad Age Cohort and Locality

With increasing age in table 2.22, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the males, 40,837 than for the females, 42,378 indicating that, at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than females with 1.9%.

The broad age groups shown in Table 3.2 help assess dependency in the municipality for the Plan period. From the table the dependency ratio for the plan period is 62. This means that for every 100 persons aged between 15-64 years, 62 persons depend will depend on them in the period. In terms of locality, the urban population is projected to be 71,913 by 2029 while the rural population is also projected to be 11,302 in the same period. This has an implication on urban infrastructure and social

services. This Plan will therefore provide interventions that will help to address challenges in the urban areas

**Table 2.22 Trends in Projected Population by Sex and Type of Locality**

Year	Sex (Projections)			Broad Age Cohort (Projections) Both Sexes			Locality (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	0-14	15-64	65+	Urban	Rural	Total
2025	39,183	40,603	79,786	25,420	49,181	5,185	68,949	10,873	79,786
2026	39,564	41,008	80,572	25,671	49,665	5,236	69,629	10,943	80,572
2027	39,987	41,462	81,449	25,950	50,206	5,293	70,386	11,063	81,449
2028	40,412	41,919	82,331	26,231	50,749	5,351	71,149	11,182	82,331
2029	40,837	42,378	83,215	26,513	51,294	5,408	71,913	11,302	83,215

Source: Computed from 2021 PHC by MPCU

### 2.5.2 Agriculture

Agribusiness and agriculture have a huge potential to reduce poverty and effect structural transformation in the Municipality. High agricultural productivity boosts farm incomes and increases demand for goods and services, primarily from the non-farm sector, which is one way that agriculture and agribusiness promote local economic growth and poverty alleviation. More individuals are employed in the agriculture sector, especially in rural areas where it serves as the primary employer of last resort.

The sector, which is thought to be a potential source of employment for at least 80% of the active population, is currently underutilized, which is contributing to a rise in youth unemployment. The sector primarily relied on rain-fed agriculture, which is extremely unreliable because farmers cannot predict rainfall patterns. In the medium term, in addition to increased productivity and production levels, the sector will be the main source of job creation for the growing number of unemployed active people. The Assembly will concentrate on strategies that encourage youth involvement in agriculture to create employment opportunities. The focus will be on irrigation farming to ensure year-round farming, and raising livestock, poultry, and other ruminants for income generation.

The planned development path will address the sector's vulnerabilities and structural imbalances. Analysis of the Assembly's future food requirements allowed the planning process to evaluate the adequacy of existing facilities and services that assist food production in meeting future demands.

**Table 2.23 Agriculture Extension Needs Projections (2026-2029)**

Year	Number of Farmers	Projected Number of Farmers	Agriculture Extension Agents	Number Required	Backlog
2025	48,989 (Actual)		7	98	91
2026		49,989	7	100	93
2027		51,089	7	103	96
2028		52,289	7	105	98
2029		53,589	7	108	101

Source: Department of Agriculture, AbNMA

The table above shows the agriculture extension needs in Abuakwa North Municipality. It is therefore evident from the data that the total number of AEA as of First Quarter 2025 was seven (7) with an AEA to farmer ratio of 1:6124.

However, as the farmer population increases by 1000-1,500 from 2026 to 2029, about 2 extra AEAs will be needed to maintain the standard. At 53,589 (2029) farmers, the Municipality should have 108 AEAs to meet the FAO/MoFA standard. Given Ghana's actual standards, the staffing gap as far as AEAs are concerned in the Municipality is wide, underscoring the need for policy action.

### 2.5.3 Health Needs

Hospital, CHPS Compounds, Doctors and Public Health Nurses are the key health needs that were taken into consideration since they offer optimal services when they operate within a specified population threshold. The population threshold for each is presented in Table 2.24 below

**Table 2.24. Health Needs Projections**

Facility	Population 2029	Population	Health Needs By 2029						Comments
		Threshold	No. Available (Dec 2024)	Number Required	Projection (2026-2029)				
					26	27	28	29	
Hospital	83,215	1/200,000	3	0	0	0	0	0	Falls within population threshold
Clinic		1/50,000	2	0	0	0	0	0	Falls within population threshold
Health Centre		1/25,000	0	4	1	1	1	1	Some CHPS Compounds to be upgraded into Health Centres.
CHPS		1/5,000	19	0	0	0	0	0	More than 50% of facilities are in temporary structures.
Doctor - patient ratio		1/1,000 (WHO)	40	3	1	1	1		More Doctors are required.
Nurse - patient ratio		1/400 (WHO)	425	0	0	0	0	0	Falls within population threshold

Source: AbNMA Health Directorate, 2024

Within the plan period, additional hospital would not be required. However, ten (10) Unstructured CHPS facilities will also require permanent structures with modernize medical equipment for primary healthcare delivery within the CHPS zones. Again, four (4) health centres must be provided to further improve access to health care in the Municipality. Also, four (4) Medical Doctors will be needed in the municipality.

### 2.5.4 Education

The development focus in the education sector for the medium term is a very ambitious one, which aims at achieving a 100% basic school enrolment in the Municipality and ensuring that about 80 per cent of JHS students qualify to access Senior high education. This requires a lot of effort and pragmatic policy strategies to achieve this milestone.

### 2.5.4.1 Projections of Population in Education

Projections under the education sector were considered in the following categories.

- Estimated Population for School-Going Age
- Demand for Classrooms
- Projected Enrolments
- Demand for Professional Teachers

**Table 2.25 Estimated Population of School-Going Age – Basic Education**

Year	Projected Total Population	KG (0-4)	Primary (5-10)	JHS (11-14)	SHS (15-19)
2025	79,786	2,117	5,766	4,447	7,444
2026	80,572	2,142	5,833	4,499	7,530
2027	81,449	2,167	5,901	4,551	7,617
2028	82,331	2,192	5,969	4,604	7,705
2029	83,215	2,217	6,038	4,657	7,794

Source: Statistics Department, AbNMA

### 2.5.4.2 Demand for Classrooms

The phenomenon of the school-going age constituting half of the entire municipality’s population underscores the demand for more classrooms in the municipality. The following standards were considered in the projection of the demand for classrooms in the municipality.

- Maximum class size for KG is 25
- The maximum class size for Primary is 30
- The maximum class size for JHS is 30

Table 2.26 shows the projections made for the plan period using the above standards and the available facilities.

**Table 2.26 Demand for Classrooms**

Year	KG			Primary			JHS		
	Fac. Exist	Fac. Req.	Back-log	Fac. Exist	Fac. Req	Back-log	Fac. Exist.	Fac. Req	Back-log
2026	35	31	(4)	36	32	(4)	39	50	11
2027	35	31	(4)	36	33	(3)	39	51	12
2028	35	32	(3)	36	33	(3)	39	51	12
2029	35	32	(3)	36	34	(2)	39	52	13

Source: Education Directorate, 2024

### 2.5.4.3 Demand for Teachers

The municipality currently has 203 teachers for 2,117 children in KG, 335 teachers for 5,766 pupils at the primary level, 423 teachers for 4,329 pupils in JHS and 355 teachers for 7,444 students at the SHS level.

The projection indicates that no additional teachers will be required as per the standards. However, the Municipality will require more teachers, especially for JHS and SHS, due to the fact that each teacher in this regard teaches a single subject in JHS and SHS schools. The Municipal Education Directorate must resolve issues relating to over- and understaffing in schools to ensure balanced staffing.

#### *Standards used:*

KG = 2 teachers per school

Primary = 6 teachers per school

JHS = 5 teachers per school

**Table 2.27: Projection for Teachers Requirement 2026-2029**

Year	KG			Primary			JHS		
	No. existing	No. Req.	Back log	No. existing	No. Req.	Back log	No. existing	No. Req.	Back log
2026	203	62	(141)	335	192	(143)	423	250	(173)
2027	203	62	(141)	335	198	(137)	423	255	(168)
2028	203	64	(139)	335	198	(137)	423	255	(168)
2029	203	64	(139)	335	204	(131)	423	260	(163)

*Source: Education Directorate, 2024*

### 2.5.5 Security Needs

Security is key in forms of the foundation for stability, development and quality of life. The security landscape in Abuakwa Municipality is characterized by understaffing and logistics for swoop operations and night patrols to reduce crime. There are thirty-nine (39) police personnel serving the whole Municipality. This is inadequate as one hundred and twenty-seven (127) police personnel would be required to meet the national threshold for the four-year period. This is indicated in table 2.28 below.

**Table 2.28: Security Needs Projection**

Needs	Population Threshold	No. Available (July 2025)	Number Required	Gap	Projection (2026-2029)				Comments
					2026	2027	2028	2029	
Police Stations	1/60,000	4	2	(2)	0	0	0	0	Falls within population threshold
Police Post	1 per major settlement cluster	0	6	6	1	1	2	2	Required police post to extend coverage
Police – citizen ratio	1/500	39	166	127	26	29	33	39	Understaff, required more police personnel.
Vehicles	1/40,000	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	One patrol car needed swoop and night patrols.
Motorcycle	1/15,000	0	7	7	2	1	2	2	Off-road type of motorcycle recommended

*Source: Municipal Police Headquarters, New Tafo*

### 2.5.5.1 Demand for Security Needs

The data provided in table 3.4 reveals that the Municipality has adequate Police Station to meet national standards, however, three (3) of these facilities are in a dilapidated state and needs renovation. Again, there is no police post in the rural communities or major settlements to combat crime. The medium-term focus is geared towards putting up police post to extend security coverage. Discussions with the police commander and the police administration revealed higher crime rate due to understaffing and logistical capacities such vehicles and motorcycles in the Municipality.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter highlights the key development priorities within the various sectors of the municipal economy. These development issues underpin the set of interventions laid out for implementation within the next four years. They constitute a crystallisation of development challenge and even potentials identified in the Municipal Profile, the performance review of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2022-2025), as well as the outcome of the Community Needs Assessments carried out prior to the preparation of the Plan.

#### **3.1 Prioritisation of Key Development Issues**

The key development issues from Chapter Two were prioritised based on an agreed criterion and the use of pairwise ranking. In this section, the prioritisation of development issues was undertaken through a multi-dimensional analytical framework that reflects local development needs, which is aligned with broader national development policy goals. The criteria used in the prioritisation of these development issues considered the following parameters.

1. Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits in addressing social, economic and environmental needs of citizens.
2. Significant multiplier effect on the local economy- attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth, etc.
3. Significant linkage to meeting basic human needs and rights - e.g., immunisation for children and quality basic schooling link to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, among others.
4. Significant multiplier effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors.
5. Opportunities for addressing key cross-cutting development themes such as
  - a. Marginalised and vulnerable groups, i.e. the disability groups, HIV and AIDS etc.
  - b. Gender equality and equity with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests.
  - c. Environmental concerns, including climate, biodiversity, disaster risk reduction, etc.

The process of identifying and prioritizing development issues began with the conduct of the performance review of the 2022-2025 DMTDP, situational analysis and community needs assessment (where individual communities outlined and ranked critical development issues affecting them). The needs from these assessments were harmonized to arrive at the twenty-nine (29) key development issues by the MPCU. A public forum was then held with stakeholders, including Hon. Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities, Development Partners, Departments and Units of the Assembly, Agencies in the Municipality, Unit Committee Members and community members, with key consideration for PWDs and other vulnerable groups. This forum communicated and deliberated the situational analysis of the Municipality as well as the harmonized developmental needs. Participants agreed on the use of the Pairwise Ranking Tool following deliberations on different prioritization tools.

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

**Table 3.1: Prioritization Using the Pairwise Ranking Tool**

S/N	PROBLEM	Problem Number																													Score	Rank
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.		
1.	Inadequate water facilities		0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	17	12 <sup>th</sup>
2.	Undeveloped tourist and historical sites	1		0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	2 <sup>nd</sup>
3.	Inadequate drainage facilities	1	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	9 <sup>th</sup>
4.	High post-harvest losses	1	0	1		1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	4 <sup>th</sup>
5.	Over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture	1	0	1	1		1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	5 <sup>th</sup>
6.	Low Interest in agriculture among the youth	1	0	1	0	0		1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	6 <sup>th</sup>
7.	Inadequate financial support for MSMEs and farmers	1	1	1	0	0	0		1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	7 <sup>th</sup>
8.	Limited support for local economic development activities	1	0	1	0	0	0	1		0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	20	8 <sup>th</sup>
9.	Inadequate relief items for disaster victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	27 <sup>th</sup>
10.	Inadequate health infrastructure and equipment	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0		1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	11 <sup>th</sup>
11.	Inadequate market infrastructure	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	3 <sup>rd</sup>
12.	Inadequate educational infrastructure and Teaching and Learning Materials	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1		1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	17	13 <sup>th</sup>
13.	Inadequate accommodation for Assembly staff	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	24 <sup>th</sup>
14.	Poor attitude of the citizenry towards environmental sanitation	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1		1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	15	15 <sup>th</sup>
15.	Poor solid and liquid waste management	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0		1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	14	16 <sup>th</sup>
16.	High noise level by bar operators	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0		0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	17 <sup>th</sup>
17.	Unemployment among PWDs	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1		1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	9	18 <sup>th</sup>
18.	Inadequate office space for the department, other government agencies and logistics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	23 <sup>rd</sup>
19.	Inadequate revenue generation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	1 <sup>st</sup>
20.	Poor condition of roads	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	21 <sup>st</sup>
21.	Inadequate spatial plans	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	22 <sup>nd</sup>

22.	Inadequate streetlight	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	20 <sup>th</sup>
23.	High rate of youth unemployment in the municipality	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	10 <sup>th</sup>
24.	Inadequate funds to respond to emergency issues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	28 <sup>th</sup>
25.	Inadequate coverage of social and child protection interventions	1	1	1	0	1	1	1			1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	19 <sup>th</sup>
26.	Poor access to sanitation services	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	14 <sup>th</sup>
27.	High stakeholder apathy in decision-making	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	25 <sup>th</sup>	
28.	Late release of funds affects the implementation of planned activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	29 <sup>th</sup>	
29.	Inadequate security service personnel	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	26 <sup>th</sup>

Key development issues were further prioritised at the MPCU level using a predetermined criterion gauge how important it was to resolve these issues. These established standards consist of:

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

Participants scored each of these concerns according to the established criteria, with zero (0) representing the lowest rank (having the least influence), three (3) representing the middle rank (having a medium effect), and five (5) representing the highest rank (having the largest impact). The graded development issues regarding the established criteria are displayed in the table below;

**Table 3.2: Prioritization of Key Development Issues**

Importance Rating		5	5	3	2	2	4	Weighed Score (%)	Rank
Criteria		<i>Significant linkage effect on basic human needs/rights</i>	<i>Economic Multiplier Effect</i>	<i>Sustainable Spatial Development</i>	<i>Resilience and disaster risk</i>	<i>Impact on Climate Change</i>	<i>Opportunities for Addressing Vulnerability Issues</i>		
1.	Inadequate water facilities	5	1	1	3	2	4	59	9 <sup>th</sup>
2.	Undeveloped tourist and historical sites	4	5	2	1	1	1	59	8 <sup>th</sup>
3.	Inadequate drainage facilities	4	1	2	1	1	1	39	20 <sup>th</sup>
4.	High post-harvest losses	4	5	1	1	1	1	56	10 <sup>th</sup>
5.	Over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture	5	5	1	1	1	1	61	7 <sup>th</sup>
6.	Low Interest in agriculture among the youth	5	5	1	1	1	1	61	6 <sup>th</sup>
7.	Inadequate financial support for MSMEs and farmers	5	5	1	1	1	4	73	3 <sup>rd</sup>
8.	Limited support for local economic development activities	2	5	1	1	1	1	46	17 <sup>th</sup>
9.	Inadequate relief items for disaster victims	1	2	1	1	1	4	38	23 <sup>rd</sup>
10.	Inadequate health infrastructure and equipment	5	5	1	1	1	4	73	2 <sup>nd</sup>
11.	Inadequate market infrastructure	5	4	3	1	1	3	64	5 <sup>th</sup>
12.	Inadequate educational infrastructure and Teaching and Learning Materials	3	5	1	1	1	2	55	11 <sup>th</sup>
13.	Inadequate accommodation for Assembly staff	3	1	1	1	1	3	39	21 <sup>st</sup>
14.	Poor attitude of the citizenry towards environmental sanitation	1	3	2	1	1	2	38	22 <sup>nd</sup>
15.	Poor solid and liquid waste management	3	3	3	2	1	1	49	16 <sup>th</sup>
16.	High noise level by bar operators	3	1	0	0	0	0	20	29 <sup>th</sup>
17.	Unemployment among PWDs	3	5	1	1	1	4	50	15 <sup>th</sup>

Importance Rating		5	5	3	2	2	4	Weighed Score (%)	Rank
Criteria		<i>Significant linkage effect on basic needs/rights</i>	<i>Economic Multiplier Effect</i>	<i>Sustainable Spatial Development</i>	<i>Resilience and disaster risk</i>	<i>Impact on Climate Change</i>	<i>Opportunities for Addressing Vulnerability Issues</i>		
18.	Inadequate office space for the department, other government agencies and logistics	2	2	0	0	0	3	26	28 <sup>th</sup>
19.	Inadequate revenue generation	5	5	3	2	2	4	77	1 <sup>st</sup>
20.	Poor condition of roads	4	4	2	1	0	2	54	13 <sup>th</sup>
21.	Inadequate spatial plans	4	3	3	0	0	2	45	18 <sup>th</sup>
22.	Inadequate streetlight	3	1	1	0	0	3	34	27 <sup>th</sup>
23.	High rate of youth unemployment in the municipality	5	5	1	1	1	4	68	4 <sup>th</sup>
24.	Inadequate funds to respond to emergency issues	1	3	1	2	1	2	34	26 <sup>th</sup>
25.	Inadequate coverage of social and child protection interventions	3	4	0	1	0	4	43	19 <sup>th</sup>
26.	Poor access to sanitation services	4	3	3	2	1	3	51	14 <sup>th</sup>
27.	High stakeholder apathy in decision-making	4	2	1	0	0	4	38	24 <sup>th</sup>
28.	Late release of funds affects the implementation of planned activities	3	5	1	1	1	2	55	12 <sup>th</sup>
29.	Inadequate security service personnel	3	3	0	0	0	3	36	25 <sup>th</sup>

### 3.3 List of Prioritized Key Development Issues

The community-level priorities determined by the Pairwise Ranking Tool and the MPCU's assessment using the established criteria show a substantial convergence after a comparison of the two approaches. Interestingly, both ranking share 80% of the top ten (10) problems. This suggest that the prioritisation process has a high level of consistency and validation.

**Table 3.3: Top Ten (10) Development Issues from Both Ranking Tools**

Rank	Pairwise Ranking Tool	Agreed Criterion
1 <sup>st</sup>	Inadequate revenue generation	Inadequate revenue generation
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Undeveloped tourist and historical sites	Inadequate health infrastructure and equipment
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Inadequate market infrastructure	Inadequate financial support for MSMEs and farmers
4 <sup>th</sup>	High post-harvest losses	High rate of youth unemployment in the municipality
5 <sup>th</sup>	Over reliance on rain-fed agriculture	Inadequate market infrastructure
6 <sup>th</sup>	Low Interest in agriculture among the youth	Low Interest in agriculture among the youth
7 <sup>th</sup>	Inadequate financial support for MSMEs and farmers	Over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture
8 <sup>th</sup>	Limited support for local economic development activities	Undeveloped tourist and historical sites
9 <sup>th</sup>	Inadequate drainage facilities	Inadequate water facilities
10 <sup>th</sup>	High rate of youth unemployment in the municipality	High post-harvest losses

### 3.2 List of Prioritised Development Issues

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

**Table 3.4: List of Prioritized Development Issues Using the Pairwise Ranking Tool**

Development Issues	Rank
Inadequate revenue generation	1 <sup>st</sup>
Undeveloped tourist and historical sites	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Inadequate market infrastructure	3 <sup>rd</sup>
High post-harvest losses	4 <sup>th</sup>
Over reliance on rain-fed agriculture	5 <sup>th</sup>
Low Interest in agriculture among the youth	6 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate financial support for MSMEs and farmers	7 <sup>th</sup>
Limited support for local economic development activities	8 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate drainage facilities	9 <sup>th</sup>
High rate of youth unemployment in the municipality	10 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate health infrastructure and equipment	11 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate water facilities	12 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate educational infrastructure and Teaching and Learning Materials	13 <sup>th</sup>
Poor access to sanitation services	14 <sup>th</sup>
Poor attitude of citizenry towards environmental sanitation	15 <sup>th</sup>

<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Poor solid and liquid waste management	16 <sup>th</sup>
High noise level by bar operators and Community information Centres	17 <sup>th</sup>
Unemployment among PWDs	18 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate coverage of social and child protection interventions	19 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate streetlight	20 <sup>th</sup>
Poor condition of roads	21 <sup>st</sup>
Inadequate spatial plans	22 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate office space for department, and other government agencies and logistics	23 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate accommodation for Assembly staff	24 <sup>th</sup>
High stakeholder apathy in decision making	25 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate security service personnel (i.e. GPS, GNFS, GNAS, GIS etc.) and logistics (i.e. fire tender etc.)	26 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate relief items for disaster victims	27 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate funds to respond to emergency issues	28 <sup>th</sup>
Late release of funds affects the implementation of planned activities	29 <sup>th</sup>

## **SWOT Analysis for the Abuakwa North Municipality**

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

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

Table 30: SWOT Analysis on Key Development Issues

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

S/N	Key Issues	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
5.	Undeveloped potentials and inadequate infrastructure for Local Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abundant natural and human resources (e.g., land, minerals, labour, tourism attractions)</li> <li>Active informal and small-scale sectors in trade, agriculture, and services.</li> <li>Willingness of local communities to engage in economic growth activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor road networks, energy supply, and ICT infrastructure</li> <li>Inadequate data and planning capacity to identify and develop economic opportunities.</li> <li>Limited access to finance and credit, especially for rural entrepreneurs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government incentives and funding programs</li> <li>Involvement of development partners and NGOs in LED planning and implementation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rural-urban migration, draining skilled labour from local economies.</li> <li>Environmental degradation and poor sanitation at potential tourist sites.</li> <li>Encroachment and poor land use planning</li> </ul>
6.	Inadequate educational infrastructure at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of trained teachers and educational staff</li> <li>Availability of land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient number of classrooms, furniture, and teaching/learning materials</li> <li>Poor condition of existing infrastructure and a lack of sanitation facilities</li> <li>Overcrowding in classrooms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government and donor funding for school infrastructure development</li> <li>Community-led initiatives and cost-sharing models for local education improvements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rapid population growth and urbanization, increasing pressure on existing infrastructure.</li> <li>Budget constraints or delays in government disbursement</li> </ul>
7.	High unemployment rate, especially among the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large and youthful population with energy, creativity, and potential for innovation.</li> <li>Growing interest in entrepreneurship and skills training among youth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited access to start-up capital and business development services for young entrepreneurs.</li> <li>Lack of practical work experience and job readiness skills among many youths</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of technical and vocational training schools</li> <li>Public-private partnerships to provide internships, apprenticeships, and on-the-job training.</li> <li>Agriculture and agribusiness development offering employment for rural youth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social unrest, crime, and migration</li> <li>Climate change impacts on key employment sectors, like agriculture</li> <li>Overdependence on government employment, limiting private sector job creation dynamics</li> </ul>
8.	9. Increasing demand for household water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of national and local water supply frameworks</li> <li>Government and donor commitment to improving access to potable water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate water infrastructure (e.g., pipelines, reservoirs, treatment plants) to meet growing demand.</li> <li>Frequent breakdowns and poor maintenance of water facilities</li> </ul>	Expansion of small-town and urban water systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change impacts, including droughts and reduced rainfall</li> <li>Pollution of water sources from illegal</li> </ul>

S/N	Key Issues	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
					mining
9.	High incidence of HIV and AIDS, especially among the vulnerable youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of antiretroviral therapy (ART) and HIV testing services</li> <li>• Existence of trained health personnel and peer educators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient funding for community-level prevention and education programs</li> <li>• High levels of poverty and transactional sex</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scale-up of youth-focused sexual and reproductive health services and outreach campaigns</li> <li>• Expansion of life skills and empowerment programs for in-school and out-of-school youth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rising risky sexual behaviours and low condom use among adolescents.</li> <li>• Cultural taboos and resistance to open discussions about sexuality and HIV</li> </ul>
10.	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy, and accompanying school drop-out rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing community-based child protection structures supported by social welfare and NGOs</li> <li>• Ghana Police Service Ghana Immigration Service</li> <li>• DISEC, DOEY&amp;S, SW&amp;CD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence of illegal mining activities</li> <li>• Poor parental care (Teenage pregnancy)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening life skills and empowerment programs for girls at risk.</li> <li>• NGOs, CBOs, Religious Organisations</li> <li>• Ministry of Children, Gender and Social Protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deep-rooted gender inequalities,</li> <li>• Economic hardship and food insecurity</li> <li>• Lack of rural mentors</li> </ul>
11.	Low Economic empowerment for PWDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of national disability laws and policies,</li> <li>• District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) allocation for PWDs to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to education and vocational training for many PWDs</li> <li>• Inadequate support services and assistive devices, such as mobility aids or adapted work tools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expansion of inclusive vocational training programs and livelihood support schemes.</li> <li>• Partnerships with NGOs and private sector to create jobs and inclusive workspaces.</li> <li>• Promotion of PWD entrepreneurship through access to credit, grants, and business development services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persistent poverty and unemployment,</li> <li>• Insufficient funding for disability-related programs.</li> </ul>

S/N	Key Issues	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
12.	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy, and accompanying school drop-out rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing community-based child protection structures supported by social welfare and NGOs</li> <li>Ghana Police Service</li> <li>Ghana Immigration Service</li> <li>DISEC, DOEY&amp;S, SWCD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevalence of illegal mining activities</li> <li>Poor parental care (Teenage pregnancy)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening life skills and empowerment programs for girls at risk.</li> <li>NGOs, CBOs, Religious Organisations</li> <li>Ministry of Children, Gender and Social Protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deep-rooted gender inequalities,</li> <li>Economic hardship and food insecurity</li> <li>Lack of rural mentors</li> </ul>
13.	Poorsanitation and waste management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of waste management companies</li> <li>Availability of DESSAP Plan</li> <li>Sanitation bye-laws</li> <li>Availability of EHSU</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor personal attitude on sanitation</li> <li>Inadequate refuse containers in communities</li> <li>Frequent breakdown of waste management equipment</li> <li>Lack of a dumping site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of refuse containers and trucks</li> <li>Support from development partners i.e., CWSA, Zoomlion, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate environmental health and sanitation staff</li> <li>Inadequate financial resource allocation</li> </ul>
14.	High environmental degradation due to uncontrolled mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of Forestry Commission</li> <li>Existence of legislation and institutions (EPA) on environmental protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak enforcement of mining and environmental regulations,</li> <li>Corruption and complicity among some local authorities and security personnel in illegal mining operations.</li> <li>Limited reclamation and rehabilitation of degraded lands after mining activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening collaboration with traditional authorities and local communities in environmental protection.</li> <li>Investing in alternative income-generating activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued degradation of water bodies, forests, and farmlands,</li> <li>Loss of public trust in institutions</li> <li>Health hazards such as mercury poisoning and respiratory diseases</li> <li>Climate change impacts</li> </ul>
15.	Ineffective sub-district structures and institutional capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of sub-district administrative structures</li> <li>Government commitment to decentralization</li> <li>Availability of trained personnel in local government institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor resource allocation and limited budgets for sub-district activities,</li> <li>Weak institutional capacity at sub-district levels, including inadequate staffing and technical expertise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training and capacity building programs for local governance officials and staff.</li> <li>Improvement of financial management systems at the sub-district level</li> <li>Strengthening community participation in local governance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resistance to change from local authorities or community members who benefit from the status quo</li> <li>Mismanagement of resources</li> </ul>

S/N	Key Issues	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
16.	Inadequate equipment, and infrastructure for security services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of land</li> <li>• Availability of IGF and DACF</li> </ul> Established security institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortage of trained security personnel</li> </ul> Insufficient infrastructure, including police stations, barracks, and detention facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government and donor funding to upgrade security infrastructure and training programs</li> </ul> Expansion of community policing and volunteer watch groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rising crime and insecurity, including robbery, land disputes</li> </ul> Increased public frustration and mistrust
17.	Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level	Presence of the MPCU and the Physical Planning and Works Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate qualified staff for effective monitoring and enforcement at the local level</li> <li>• Inadequate essential logistics, such as vehicles</li> </ul> Infrequent monitoring visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity-building programs for staff</li> </ul> Community involvement in monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unregulated development and construction lead</li> </ul> Rapid urbanization
18.	Inadequate sensitisation and screening of non-communicable diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of health professionals trained in NCD prevention and management</li> </ul> Established primary healthcare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited public education campaigns on NCDs, especially in rural and underserved communities</li> </ul> Inadequate equipment and diagnostic tools for early detection in health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integration of NCD services into routine health check-ups and maternal health programs.</li> </ul> Use of media and digital platforms to promote lifestyle change and disease prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing burden of NCDs, straining the already limited healthcare infrastructure</li> </ul> Delayed diagnoses leading to higher treatment costs and preventable deaths

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter is devoted to the formulation of development goals, objectives and strategies in addressing the development issues identified in chapter three while taking into consideration cross cutting issues and emerging development themes.

#### 4.2 Development Goals

The formulation of development goals is aimed at addressing the identified prioritized development issues while taking into consideration cross cutting issues and development themes. After the goals are formulated, it would be assessed with the compatibility matrix tool in order to evaluate and compare the compatibility or consistency of the formulated goals against each other. A positive relationship implied that the issues should be addressed holistically while negative relationship connoted the need to reconsider the issues adopted as indicated in tables 2.9 to 2.12. All the development issues were found to be compatible with each other and thus making holistic implementation practicable.

**Table 4.1: Goal Compatibility Matrix**

No.	Formulated goal
Goal 1	To create employment and generate income through modernized agriculture and harnessing local economic development potential
Goal 2	To promote equitable access to social amenities
Goal 3	To create inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable communities
Goal 4	To create transparent and accountable systems that prevent corruption, foster citizen engagement and improve public services for the prosperity of the citizenry

**Table 4.2: Goal Compatibility Matrix**

Goal	Goal 1 (G1)	Goal 2 (G2)	Goal 3 (G3)	Goal 4 (G4)
Goal 1 (G1)				
Goal 2 (G2)	+1			
Goal 3 (G3)	+1	+1		
Goal 4 (G4)	+1	+1	+1	

#### Legend

- +1 : Goals are high or **mutually supportive**
- 0 : Goals are **neutral** or **independent**
- 1 : Goals are low or **conflicting**

Compatibility assessment explanation

#### **4.2.1 G1 (Economic Development)**

- G2: Economic development can create opportunities for individuals to improve their socio-economic status
- G3: Enhanced infrastructure encourages local businesses and start ups
- G4: Good governance creates an enabling environment to the private sector to thrive

#### **4.2.2 G2 (Social Development)**

- G1: Investing in education, healthcare and skills training can enhance economic productivity
- G3: Infrastructure development can improve access to healthcare, education and other social services.
- G4: social development can promote citizen engagement and participation in governance

#### **4.2.3 G3: (Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement)**

- G1: Investing in environmental development can create new economic opportunities
- G2: A healthy environment can enhance overall wellbeing
- G4: Effective governance can establish and enforce environmental regulations

#### **4.2.4 G4: (Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability)**

- G1: Effective governance institutions can support economic development
- G2: Good governance can promote social inclusion and equity
- G3: Governance can establish and enforce environmental regulations

Implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation, and emergency preparedness and response are well aligned with other goals and mutually supportive

The narrative above shows that all the goals are mutually supportive of each other.

**Table 4.3: Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes**

S/N	Prioritised issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned national objectives	Strategies	Development programmes
<b>Economic Development</b>						
1.	Inadequate revenue generation	To generate revenue	To increase revenue by 30% by the end of the 2029	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Employ digital tools for collection and monitoring to reduce revenue leakages Widen tax base Improve capacity of revenue collectors Invest in Local Economic Development initiatives	Financial management programme
2.	Undeveloped tourist and historical sites	To increase tourism revenue through tourism development	To create 100 job opportunities through tourism development by the end of 2029	Diversify and expand the tourism industry	Encourage community initiatives in tourism development and partner with chiefs and other traditional authorities to promote the commercialization of heritage festivals Improve tourism infrastructure including road networks leading to tourist centres	Local economic development programme
3.	Inadequate market infrastructure	To provide income to actors on the agricultural value chain	To boost trading activities by 50% in rural areas by the end of 2029	Enhance Domestic trade	Develop market infrastructure in rural areas to improve trading activities	Local economic development programme
4.	High post-harvest losses	To enhance food security in the Municipality	To reduce 50% of post-harvest losses by the end of 2029	Improve post-harvest management	Develop infrastructure and intensify education to improve post-harvest management	Agriculture modernization and Post-Harvest Management programme
5.	Over reliance on rain-fed agriculture	To enhance food security in the Municipality	To increase production by 50% by the end of 2029	Create an enabling agribusiness environment	Equip farmers with irrigation facilities Develop dams for all year cultivation	Agriculture modernization programme
6.	Low Interest in agriculture among the youth	To increase productivity and generate income	To identify 1000 youth farmers by the end of 2029	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Sensitize and equip youth farmers in the agricultural value chain	Agriculture modernization programme and post-harvest management programme
7.	Inadequate financial support for MSMEs and farmers	To increase financial support to MSMEs and farmers through accessible credit facilities and tailored financial products	To improve financial support for MSMEs and farmers by 20% through the rural banks by the end of 2029	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	Enhance entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangement	Local economic development programme
8.	Limited support for local economic development activities	To increase support for local economic development activities through capacity building.	To support rural economic development through infrastructure and job creation by 20% by the end of 2029	Enhance the quality of life in rural areas	Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, capacity building and local economic development	Local economic development programme
9.	High rate of youth unemployment in the municipality	To empower the youths with relevant skills, boost employability and entrepreneurship	To train 100 youths in tailored training programs by the end of 2029	Enhance the quality of life in rural areas	Identify relevant training programmes Organize tailored made training programs Provide mentorship, guidance, counselling and follow-ups	Local economic development programme

S/N	Prioritised issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned national objectives	Strategies	Development programmes
<b>Social Development</b>						
10.	Inadequate health infrastructure and equipment	To increase access to quality health care	To improve Out-patient-Department (OPD) attendance by 20% by the end of 2029	Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Provide standardized CHPS compounds and equip facilities Rehabilitate existing dilapidated infrastructure and complete abandoned projects Upgrade CHPS compounds to health centres Provide infrastructure for Municipal Health Administration	Health improvement programme
11.	Inadequate water facilities	To increase access to safe and potable water	Improve access to safe and potable water by 10% in rural and urban communities by the end of 2029	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	Ensure even spatial distribution of water facilities Ensure routine maintenance of water infrastructure Develop and implement Municipal Water and Sanitation Plans	Water, environmental health and sanitation programme
12.	Inadequate educational infrastructure and Teaching and Learning Materials	To increase access to quality education	To increase enrolment by 30% at all levels by the end of 2029 To improve pass rate at all levels by 10% by the end of 2029	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Provide school buildings and complementary facilities Rehabilitate dilapidated structures and complete abandoned projects	Education improvement programme
13.	Poor access to sanitation services	To improve access to safe sanitation	To increase sanitation coverage by 40% by the end of 2029	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide tools and equipment for waste management</li> <li>• Promote Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)/ Open Defecation Free Communities</li> <li>• Enforce building regulation (including accessibility standards for PWDs) on the provision of toilet facilities in household and institutional facilities</li> <li>• Complete abandoned sanitation projects</li> </ul>	Water, environmental health and sanitation programme
14.	Poor attitude of citizenry towards environmental sanitation	Ensure a safe, clean and healthy environment	To reduce number of recorded cases of sanitation related diseases by 75% by the end of 2029	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	Enforce Sanitation regulations Improve access to waste bins Intensify house inspection Intensify sensitization and education Strengthen Water and Sanitation Management Team	Water, environmental health and sanitation programme

S/N	Prioritised issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned national objectives	Strategies	Development programmes
15.	Poor solid and liquid waste management	To safeguard health, protect the environment and promote sustainable socio-economic development.	To reduce littering, open defecation and indiscriminate dumping of waste by 80% by the end of 2029	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	Enforce Sanitation by-laws Ensure sanitation service providers are registered and regulated Desilt and maintain drains regularly to prevent blockage Conduct public education campaigns on waste segregation, hygiene and proper waste disposal. Regular inspection of waste disposal sites and households.	Water, environmental health and sanitation programme
16.	High noise level by bar operators and Community information Centres	To reduce noise pollution, promote public health and ensure compliance	To education 100% of bar operators on regulations and standards on noise pollution by the end of 2029	Reduce Environmental Pollution	Enforce regulations and standards on noise pollution	Water, environmental health and sanitation programme
17.	Unemployment among PWDs	To promote economic empowerment, independence and social inclusion of PWDs	To provide vocational training in income generating activities for 200 PWDs by the end of 2029	Promote the active participation and equal inclusion of PWDs in all dimensions of social and economic development	Identify relevant training programmes Organize tailored made training programs Provide mentorship, guidance, counselling and follow-ups	Vulnerability, social and child protection programme
18.	Inadequate coverage of social and child protection interventions	To widen coverage of social and child protection interventions in the Municipality	To empower and integrate 60% of the vulnerable groups into mainstream development	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	Create and empower child and social protection groups and committee in the Municipality Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of social protection for all vulnerable persons, including formal sector workers Institute public sensitization involving traditional authorities, against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people	Vulnerability, social and child protection programme
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>						
19.	Inadequate streetlight	Enhance road safety and security in the Municipality	Reduce recorded cases crime at night by 30% by the end of 2029 Increase the number of night businesses by 50% by the end of 2029	Enhance safety and security for all categories of road users	Provide climate smart light infrastructure for all streets in the Municipality Maintain existing infrastructure	Road safety programme

S/N	Prioritised issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned national objectives	Strategies	Development programmes
20.	Poor condition of roads	To enhance condition of roads in the Municipality	Reduce road accidents by 50% by the end of 2029 Reduce average time spent on plying road network by 50% by the end of 2029	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Enforce road safety regulations Enhance sensitization of the general public on road safety Maintain existing road infrastructure Ensure the completion of abandoned projects	Transport, infrastructure and safety management programme
21.	Inadequate spatial plans	To ensure orderly development of the Municipality	To ensure that 90% of approved planning permits reflect spatial plans by 2029	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	Enhance capacity of the Physical planning Department Ensure preparation and implementation of Spatial Development Frameworks, Structure Plans and Local Plans Enforce building codes and standards	Spatial development programme
22.	Inadequate drainage facilities	To reduce flooding and property damage	To improve drainage systems by 2% by the end of 2025	Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	Clean and maintain existing drainage infrastructure Implement flood mitigation measures Enhance community awareness and participation	Climate change and environmental sustainability programme
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>						
23.	Inadequate office space for department, and other government agencies and logistics	To boost employee satisfaction and productivity	To improve working environment for public servants by the end of 2029	Provide conducive working environment for all	Complete the Municipal Administration infrastructure	Governance, accountability and public safety improvement programme
24.	Inadequate accommodation for Assembly staff	To improve public service delivery	To accommodate 50% of heads of government institutions in the municipality by the end of 2029	Provide affordable housing infrastructure for public servants	Construct new bungalows for public servants Renovate existing staff bungalows	Governance, accountability and public safety improvement programme
25.	High stakeholder apathy in decision making	Improved effectiveness of local governance	Increase in attendance to stakeholder engagements by 50% by the end of 2029	Promote attitudinal change and patriotism	Strengthen Substructures of the Assembly Develop capacity of Assembly members and Unit Committees Intensify public education and sensitization of projects and programmes of the Assembly	Governance, accountability and public safety improvement programme
<b>Emergency Planning and Preparedness</b>						
26.	Inadequate security service personnel (i.e. GPS, GNFS, GNAS, etc.) and logistics (i.e. fire tender etc.)	To improve public safety and reduce crime	To increase the number of security personnel by 30% by the end of 2029	Enhance public safety and security	Advocate for an increase in the number of personnel through various agency headquarters	Disaster prevention programme

S/N	Prioritised issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned national objectives	Strategies	Development programmes
27.	Inadequate relief items for disaster victims	To enhance resilience against the incidence of disaster	To improve disaster mitigation measures by 20% by the end of 2029	Improve national resilience to hydrological threats	Provide relief items for disaster victims	Disaster prevention programme
28.	Inadequate funds to respond to emergency issues	To enhance resilience against the incidence of disaster	To improve disaster mitigation measures by 20% by the end of 2029	Improve national resilience to hydrological threats	Allocate funds towards emergencies	Disaster prevention programme
<b>Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring And Evaluation</b>						
29.	Late release of funds affects implementation of planned activities	To enhance efficiency, productivity and performance	To improve implementation of planned activities by 100% by the end of 2029	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Improve capacity of revenue collectors Invest in local economic development activities	Implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation

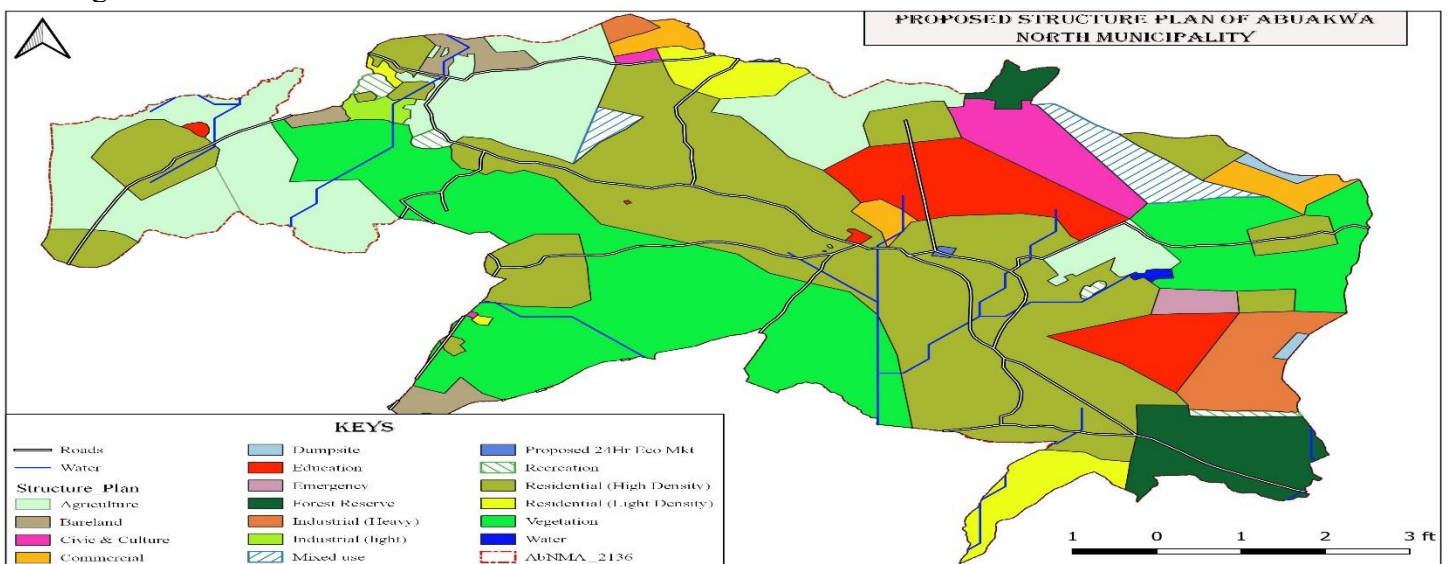
### 4.3 Spatial Plans

#### Integration of Spatial Plans

Pursuance to Section 2 (1a) of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480), every development plan should come with a spatial component in a manner prescribed by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). In view of this, the Abuakwa North Municipal Assembly have reflected spatial dimensions of its development proposals in the 2026-2029 MTDP. Development proposals for infrastructure in all sectors such as education, health, water and sanitation, road, tourism, security, telecommunication and information, among others have been represented spatially. The physical planning department of the Abuakwa North Municipal Assembly made use of the guidelines prescribed by the Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA) for the preparation of Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs), Structure Plans and Local Plans.

The Abuakwa North Municipal Assembly would prepare structure plans to cover all urban areas or towns and their peripheries within their jurisdiction. A Structure plan is a 15-year plan showing coordinated land uses and trunk infrastructure proposals and areas with substantial development that is usually categorized into zones such as industrial, commercial, residential, educational, civic developments, agricultural and open space enclaves. Structure plans serve as a guide for the preparation of Local Plans which focus on neighbourhood in a township. It also shows primary transport corridors such as arterial roads, airports, rail networks, water transport terminals and routes. Other highlights of a Structure Plan include essential utilities, such as water supply, drainage, sewerage, and electricity.

Figure 4.1 Local Plan



Source: Physical Planning Department, 2025

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.0 Composite Development Programmes**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

Composite development programmes are initiatives that integrate multiple components or sectors to achieve comprehensive and sustainable development. These programmes often combine entrepreneurship, job creation, education, healthcare, social welfare, roads, bridges, energy and water supply as well as conservation, renewable energy and climate resilience. The composite development programme aims at creating holistic approach to development, addressing interconnected challenges and promoting sustainable growth, poverty reduction, improved quality of life as well as resilience and adaptability.

#### **5.2 Programme of Action**

Table 5.1 below gives details of what the Programme of Action entails. It highlights on the development programme with its associated timeframe in the plan period and the cost under the various funding sources. It further details the programme status as well as the implementing institution.

**Table 5.1: Programme of Action (PoA)**

S/n	Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
1.	Agriculture modernization and post-harvest management programme	*	*	*	*	86,000.00	446,400.00	221,600.00	180,000.00	√		AbNMA	DOA
2.	Local economic development programme	*	*	*	*	1,700,000.00	40,440,000.00	545,000.00	7,750,000.00	√		AbNMA	Contractors Com. Members T. Authorities
3.	Financial Management Programme	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	82,000.00	56,000.00	0.00	√		AbNMA	MIS, MFD, ISD HR, Budget Co.
4.	Education improvement programme	*	*	*	*	14,036,000.00	25,505,000.00	69,000.00	1,500,000.00	√	√	AbNMA	DOEY&S MP, Headteachers
5.	Youth and sports development programme	*	*	*	*	1,036,726.00	5,000.00	74,000.00	10,000.00	√		AbNMA	DOEY&S NYA, Sports Directorate
6.	Health improvement	*	*	*	*	3,286,000.00	22,223,657.00	58,000.00	7,000,000.00	√		Health Dept..	AbNMA, MP, Contractor
7.	Water, environmental health and sanitation programme	*	*	*	*	0.00	22,744,381.00	10,000.00	6,200,000.00	√		AbNMA	MEHU,WSMT
8.	Vulnerability, social and child protection programme	*	*	*	*	48,000.00	656,000.00	109,000.00	0.00	√		AbNMA	Roads, Police, DVLA, NRSA,
9.	Transport, infrastructure and safety management programme	*	*	*	*	35,814,000.00	2,540,000.00	87,000.00	0.00	√			AbNMA,ECG, MURD, ISD
10.	Spatial development programme	*	*	*	*	0.00	2,104,200.00	85,400.00	0.00	√		NADMO	GNFS, GPS, PPD
11.	Climate change and environmental sustainability programme	*	*	*	*	301,500.00	56,700.00	87,400.00	0.00	√		AbNMA	Agencies, T. Authority, Ass. Mem. NCCE,
12.	Governance, accountability and public safety improvement programme	*	*	*	*	8,300,591.00	6,310,000.00	780,000.00	0.00	√		AbNMA	DepT, Agencies, NCCE, Police, Ass. Members
13.	Sub structure improvement programme	*	*	*	*	0.00	800,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		AbNMA	Zonal Councils TA, NALAG
14.	Capacity building and productivity improvement programme	*	*	*	*	35,200,478.25	2,780,000.00	206,000.00	0.00	√		AbNMA	Zonal council, consultant, LVB
15.	Coordination, monitoring, evaluation and learning programme	*	*	*	*	0.00	1,130,000.00	62,000.00	0.00	√		AbNMA	CSOs,BC Depts/Agencies,T/R Groups, MPCU,
	<b>TOTAL</b>					99,819,295.25	127,823,338.00	2,450,400.00	22,640,000.00				

### 5.3 Programme Financing

The Assembly's programme financing strategy provides a comprehensive outline of the projected expenditures, anticipated revenue sources for the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan, and the resulting financial gap. It further details the measures to be adopted in addressing this gap.

The total cost required to implement the programmes over four years amounts to **GH¢252,733,033.25**. The funding sources are as follows:

- District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF): GH¢125,943,238.00
- Government of Ghana (GoG): GH¢90,356,204.25
- DACF – Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG): GH¢21,563,317.00
- Development Partners: GH¢10,000,000.00
- Other Sources: GH¢2,500,000.00
- Internally Generated Funds (IGF): GH¢2,197,000.00

Despite these contributions, a funding gap of **GH¢173,274.00** remains. The Assembly intends to bridge this gap through the following strategies:

- Adoption of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements.
- Ensuring compliance with Annual Performance Assessment (APA) requirements to secure additional resources.
- Engaging Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Development Partners for supplementary assistance and project funding.

**Table 5.2 Programme Financing**

S/n	Development Programme.	Programme. Cost (A)	Expected Revenue & Source of Funding						TOTAL (B)	GAP (C)=(A-B)
			GoG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	DPs	OTHERS		
1.	Agriculture modernization and post-harvest management programme	934,000.00	0.00	844,000.00	90000	0.00	0	0	934,000.00	0.00
2.	Local economic development programme	50,435,000.00	0.00	40,140,000.00	545,000.00	1,700,000.00	7,000,000.00	0	49,385,000.00	1,050,000.00
3.	Financial Management Programme	148,000.00	0	92,000.00	56,000.00	0	0	0	148,000.00	0.00
4.	Education improvement programme	41,110,000.00	14,044,000.00	25,410,000.00	75,000.00	81,000.00	0	1,500,000	41,110,000.00	0.00
5.	Youth and sports development programme	1,125,726.00	1,081,726.00	5000	54,000.00	781,726.00	0	10,000	1,932,452.00	(806,726.00)
6.	Health improvement	32,567,657.00	3,296,000.00	20,223,657.00	48,000.00	6,000,000.00	3,000,000	0	32,567,657.00	0.00
7.	Water, environmental health and sanitation programme	28,954,381.00	0	22,754,381.00	10000	5,200,000.00	0	990,000	28,954,381.00	0.00
8.	Vulnerability, social and child protection programme	813,000.00	48,000.00	656,000.00	109,000.00	0	0	0	813,000.00	0.00
9.	Transport, infrastructure and safety management programme	38,441,000.00	35,814,000.00	2,590,000.00	37,000.00	0	0	0	38,441,000.00	0.00
10.	Spatial development programme	2,189,600.00	0	2,153,600.00	36,000.00	0	0	0	2,189,600.00	0.00

S/n	Development Programme.	Programme. Cost (A)	Expected Revenue & Source of Funding						TOTAL (B)	GAP (C)=(A-B)
			GoG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	DPs	OTHERS		
11.	Climate change and environmental sustainability programme	445,600.00	372,000.00	54,600.00	19000	0	0.00	0	445,600.00	0.00
12.	Governance, accountability and public safety improvement programme	15,390,591.00	500,000.00	6,310,000.00	780,000.00	7,800,591.00	0	0	15,390,591.00	0.00
13.	Sub structure improvement programme	800,000.00	0	800,000.00	0	0	0	0	800,000.00	0.00
14.	Capacity building and productivity improvement programme	38,186,478.25	35,200,478.25	2,780,000.00	206,000.00	0	0	0	38,186,478.25	0.00
15.	Coordination, monitoring, evaluation and learning programme	1,192,000.00	0	1,130,000.00	132,000.00	0	0	0	1,262,000.00	(70,000.00)
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>252,733,033.25</b>	<b>90,356,204.25</b>	<b>125,943,238.00</b>	<b>2,197,000.00</b>	<b>21,563,317.00</b>	<b>10,000,000.00</b>	<b>2,500,000.00</b>	<b>252,559,759.25</b>	<b>173,274.00</b>

#### **5.4 Assumptions and methodologies used for costing**

The assumptions and methodology used in the costing of the 2026-2029 MTDP is in accordance with the Public Financial Management Regulation Act 2019, (LI 2378) section 31 subsection 1 and the policy framework from the National Development Planning Commission. The costing considered economic, social, demographic and other indicators as stipulated in LI 2378 and the policy framework.

#### **5.5 Revenue generation measures**

Population plays an important role in resource mobilisation for the development of the municipality which occurs in the area of both inflow and outflow of incomes. This is because every income is a potential expenditure especially for promoting the welfare of the citizenry. Resource mobilization of the municipality comprises of four important dimensions which are related to population i.e. fiscal policy formulation, revenue mobilization, monitoring of operations and performance assessment.

The main source of internally generated revenue to the Abuakwa North Municipal Assembly is licenses (revenue from business operating permit) and land (revenue from sale of building permit jackets and processing of development application). In terms of property rates, the Assembly is also doing marvellously well. However, the Assembly plans to review its modus operandi in the collection of revenue in these two critical areas among others. The following are some of the strategies to be adopted:

1. Update database for properties and businesses within the Municipality
2. Public education and sensitization of landlords, property owners and tenants on radio, face-to-face etc. on rates payment
3. Value properties in the Municipality
4. Procure and utilize revenue mobilization software
5. Sensitize the public on the importance of acquiring a permit before developing.
6. Equip the Building and Inspectorate Unit to enable them regulate development in the municipality
7. Employ, Train and resource revenue collectors
8. Provide incentive schemes for revenue collectors and rate payers
9. Participatory Fee Fixing Resolution and Budgeting
10. Prosecution of recalcitrant rate defaulters
11. Setting performance targets and signing of bonds by revenue collectors
12. Strengthen and ceding some revenue items to Zonal Councils.
13. Ensure Assembly's qualification under District Assembly Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT).

14. Implementation of effective and efficient internal controls to ensure prudent financial management.

**Alternative Course of Action**

1. Good internal control systems shall be put in place to reduce fraud and irregularities
2. Ensure the functionality and capacities of the internal audit unit
3. Demand periodic internal audit report and ensure prompt and appropriate responses to all issues including a discussion of the report with management.
4. Adherence to Procurement Act.
5. Reaching out to development partners and NGOs through proposal writing for funding support.
6. Adoption of Public Private Partnership (PPP) financing approach

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **ANNUAL ACTION PLANS**

#### **6.1 Introduction**

An Annual Action Plan consists of projects that are formulated to implement the development programmes in the previous chapter. The formulated projects could be new or ongoing projects that would be implemented. In costing the formulated projects, the medium-term expenditure framework is taken into consideration. The formulated projects took into consideration monitoring and evaluation, communication strategy, maintenance of key infrastructure and cross cutting and emerging development themes among others.

Table 6.1 gives details of the project description, location, time frame in quarterly basis and the cost under the various funding sources. It also shows the project status i.e. new or ongoing as well as the implementing department thus the lead of the project implementation and the supporting department.

**Table 6.1: 2026 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing the department/institution		
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
<b>Objective: Increase agricultural production by 30% by the end of 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management</b>														
1. Maintain and repair one (1) official vehicle and sixteen (16) motorbikes by December 2026	New Tafo		√		√			8,000.00			√		DOA	AbNMA
2. Renew Insurance and Roadworthy for one (1) official vehicle and sixteen motorbikes by December 2026	New Tafo	√						12,000.00			√		DOA	DVLA
3. Build the capacity of 25 staff on crop budget preparation and utilisation by March 2026	New Tafo	√						4,500.00			√		DOA	AbNMA
4. Train 100 women farmers on the best management practices of Oil Palm Production by December 2026	Nobi Bediesi Obodanase			√	√			4,500.00			√		DOA	FBOs
5. Conduct four (4) monitoring of all agricultural activities, projects and programmes (improved seedling distribution, feed Ghana and Akokor nkitikiti) by December 2026	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			8,500.00			√		DOA	AbNMA
6. Organise one (1) annual Municipal Farmer's Day Celebration to award hardworking farmers by December 2026.	Selected community				√		50,000.00		40,000.00		√		AbNMA	DOA FDC
7. Collect, process and analyse crop production and livestock-related data by the end of December 2026.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			6,500.00			√		DOA	FBOs
8. Collect and analyse weekly market prices of various agricultural produce at wholesale and retail levels by December 2026	New Tafo Market	√	√	√	√			4,000.00			√		DOA	Market women
9. Conduct three (3) demonstrations on improved seed varieties (Maize, cucumber and pepper) by the end of November 2026	Saabo Zongo Kukurantumi Osiem Tontro	√	√					6,500.00			√		DOA	FBOs
10. Sensitise registered livestock farmers on breed improvement and provide them with improved breeding stock through	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√			4,500.00			√		DOA	FBOs

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing the department/institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
the Feed Ghana programme by the end of December 2026													
11. Conduct four (4) quarterly mass vaccinations of livestock to prevent disease outbreaks within the Municipality by the end of December 2026	Municipal-wide	√	√					4,000.00		√		DOA	Farmers
12. Sensitise 200 vegetable farmers on the operations and maintenance of irrigation facilities by September 2026	Kukurantumi Osiem Anyinasin	√	√	√	√			6,000.00		√		DOA	FBOs
13. Train one hundred (100) women farmers on post-harvest management practices to help reduce post-harvest losses by December 2026	Ettukrom Anweabeng Obodanase Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		5,000.00			√		DOA	FBOs
14. Train One Hundred (100) women farmers on value addition, packaging, branding and certification process of products by the FDA by December 2026	New Tafo		√		√		4,200.00			√		DOA	FBOs
15. Develop agricultural produce through production, packaging and branding for the Eastern Commodity Satellite Market Fair and supermarkets by December 2026	Koforidua		√	√	√		25,000.00			√		DOA	FBOs
16. Train Two Hundred (200) youth on marketing of agricultural produce by December 2026	Kukurantumi, Tafo SaaboZongo Osiem			√			5,000.00			√		DOA	FBOs
17. Train 100 Farmers on conservation agricultural practices by December 2026	Kukurantumi, Tafo SaaboZongo Osiem	√	√	√	√		5,000.00			√		DOA	FBOs
18. Train 100 farmers within the municipality on climate-smart agricultural practices by December 2026	Kukurantumi, Tafo, Saabo Zongo and Osiem	√	√	√	√		5,000.00			√		DOA	FBOs
19. Conduct a mop-up on the registration of aquaculture facilities	Municipal wide	√	√			2,000.00				√		Dept of fisheries	AbNMA
20. Sensitise stakeholders on the Ghana National Aquaculture Development Plan (GNADP 2024-2028)	Municipal wide			√		5,000.00				√		Dept of fisheries	AbNMA

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing the department/institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
21. Carry out extension and data collection on aquaculture activities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00				√		Dept of fisheries	AbNMA
22. Conduct annual stakeholder meeting to inform and discuss regulatory issues	Municipal wide		√		√	5,000.00				√		Dept of fisheries	AbNMA
23. Register fish farms in the Municipality (for aquaculture permitting)	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	2,000.00				√		Dept of fisheries	AbNMA
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>99,200.00</b>	<b>69,000.00</b>	<b>40,000.00</b>				
<b>Objective: Increase jobs and incomes by 30% by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Local Economic Development</b>													
24. Construct 1No. 24-hour economic market at Mid Tafo	Mid Tafo	√	√	√	√		40,000,000			√		AbNMA	Contractor
25. Prepare 2027 LED Action plan	Kukurantumi		√	√			20,000.00	10,000.00		√		AbNMA	LED Committee
26. Construct 3No. open shed market with toilet facilities at Abremponu, Tontro, Anweabeng and Tontro	Abremponu Tontro Anweabeng	√	√	√	√	700,000.00		350,000.00		√		AbNMA	Contractor Community members
27. Rehabilitate and operationalise 1No. Market at Osiem	Osiem	√	√	√	√		300,000.00			√		AbNMA	Contractor Market Committee
28. Establish 1No. Light Industrial area at Mid Tafo	Mid-Tafo	√	√	√	√				5,000,000.00	√		AbNMA	Contractor Artisans
29. Establish a cassava processing facility at Anweabeng	Anweabeng			√	√				500,000.00	√		AbNMA	Contractor Community members
30. Market tourism and investment potentials of the municipality	Selected communities	√	√	√	√			5,000.00	50,000.00	√		AbNMA	Media Traditional Authorities
31. Organise two (2) number LED meetings and forums	Kukurantumi	√		√			10,000.00			√		AbNMA	LED Committee
32. Monitor and audit existing cooperative societies monthly and quarterly	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		Cooperative Unit	Societies
33. Form 10 new cooperative societies and revamp dormant ones monthly	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		Cooperative Unit	Societies
34. Implement the Bizbox project in the Municipality	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		GEA	Mastercard foundation
35. Organise business counselling and follow-ups	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		GEA	AbNMA
36. Organise stakeholders' fora in selected communities	Selected communities				√			5,000.00		√		GEA	AbNMA
37. Implement Kaizen & OSHM in the Municipality	Selected communities	√	√	√	√			5,000.00	50,000.00	√		GEA	AbNMA
38. Conduct training in general business management	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		GEA	AbNMA

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing the department/institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
39. Strengthen associations in the Municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		GEA	AbNMA
40. Audit ten (10 agricultural and two financial co-operative societies	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00			√		AbNMA	Cooperative Unit
41. Conduct Visits to eleven (11) registered societies and monitor their operations	Municipality wide	√	√	√				2,000.00		√		AbNMA	Cooperative Unit
42. Train executives of nine (9) societies on bookkeeping, good governance and leadership	Selected societies	√	√	√	√		5,500.00			√		AbNMA	Cooperative Unit
43. Register the facilities of three co-operative societies in the Municipality	Selected societies	√	√				2,000.00			√		AbNMA	Cooperative Unit
44. Submit quarterly and annual progress reports	Kukurantumi Koforidua	√	√	√	√			500.00		√		AbNMA	Cooperative Unit
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>700,000</b>	<b>40,340,000</b>	<b>417,500</b>	<b>5,600,000</b>				
<b>Objective: Increase revenue mobilised by 40% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Financial Management</b>													
45. Train and Equip Revenue Collectors with logistics to improve performance	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√		8,000.00	4,000.00		√		AbNMA	HR MFD
46. Establish an electronic data and revenue management system	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00		10,000.00		√		AbNMA	MFD MIS
47. Prepare 2027 RIAP	Municipality wide			√			10,000.00			√		AbNMA	Budget Committee
48. Organise stakeholder meetings and publicity in 17 communities to improve revenue mobilisation	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00			√		AbNMA	ISD, MFD
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>10,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost						Project status	Implementing the department/institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
<b>Objective: To increase enrolment at all levels by 30% by the end of 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Education improvement</b>														
49. Procurement of 2000 school furniture for basic schools	Selected Schools	√	√	√	√		2,000,000.00				√		AbNMA	DOEY&S
50. Complete 1No. 6-unit classroom block at Ati Amanfrom L/A boys	New Tafo	√	√	√	√		1,200,000.00				√		AbNMA	DOEY&S
51. Complete 1No. 2-Unit KG at Anomabo	Anomabo	√	√	√	√		800,000.00				√		AbNMA	DOEY&S
52. Complete 1No. 6-unit classroom block at MA CRIG	New Tafo	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00				√		AbNMA/ GETFund	DOEY&S
53. Complete 1No. 6-unit classroom block for Ofori Panyin Basic school at Kukurantumi	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√	1,000,000.00					√		AbNMA	DOEY&S
54. Complete 1No. 6-seater toilet facility for Ofori Panyin Basic school at Kukurantumi	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√	500,000.00					√		AbNMA	DOEY&S
55. Complete 1No. 2-unit kindergarten block at Aboabo	Aboabo	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00				√		AbNMA	DOEY&S
56. Complete 1No. 6-seater toilet block with mechanised borehole and elevated tank support for Anyinasin Presby Primary school	Anyinasin	√	√	√	√	100,000.00					√		AbNMA/GETFund	DOEY&S
57. Complete 1No. 6-unit classroom block for Anyinasin Presbyterian Primary School	Anyinasin	√	√	√	√	600,000.00					√		AbNMA	DOEY&S
58. Complete 1No. 6-seater toilet block with mechanised borehole and elevated tank support for Anyinasin Presbyterian JHS	Anyinasin	√	√	√	√	200,000.00					√		AbNMA	DOEY&S
59. Complete 1No. 3-unit classroom block for Anyinasin Presbyterian JHS	Anyinasin	√	√	√	√	400,000.00					√		AbNMA	DOEY&S
60. Complete 1No. 6-seater toilet block with mechanised borehole and elevated tank support for Anyinasin Methodist Primary school	Anyinasin	√	√	√	√	100,000.00					√		AbNMA	DOEY&S
61. Complete 1No. 6-unit classroom block for Anyinasin Methodist Primary School	Anyinasin	√	√	√	√	600,000.00					√		AbNMA	DOEY&S
62. Complete 1No. 6-unit classroom block for Mid Tafo Presby JHS	Mid Tafo	√	√	√	√		300,000.00				√		AbNMA	DOEY&S

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost						Project status	Implementing the department/institution
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
63. Complete 1No. 6-unit classroom block and 6-seater W/C toilet for Old Tafo Presbyterian school	Old Tafo	√	√	√	√	600,000.00				√		AbNMA	DOEY&S GALLOP
64. Complete 1No. 6-unit classroom block and 6-seater W/C toilet for New Tafo Methodist Primary school	New Tafo	√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√		AbNMA	DOEY&S GALLOP
65. Complete 1No. 6-unit classroom block for CRIG MA primary school	New Tafo	√	√	√	√		600,000.00			√		AbNMA	DOEY&S
66. Complete 1No. 6-unit classroom block for Kukurantumi R/C school	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√	200,000.00				√		AbNMA	DOEY&S
67. Complete 1No. 6-seater toilet block with mechanised borehole and elevated tank support for Kukurantumi R/C Primary	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√	100,000.00				√		AbNMA	DOEY&S
68. Complete 1No. 6-unit classroom block for Kukurantumi Methodist Primary School	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		600,000.00			√		AbNMA	DOEY&S
69. Complete 1No. 6-unit classroom block for Kukurantumi SDA primary school	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		600,000.00			√		AbNMA	DOEY&S
70. Complete 1No. 2-unit KG block at Bediesi	Bediesi	√	√	√	√	500,000.00				√		AbNMA	DOEY&S
71. Complete 1No. 3-unit classroom block and 12-seater W/C toilet facility at Sokode Juaso	Sokode Juaso	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00			√		AbNMA	DOEY&S
72. Complete 1No. 2-unit KG block at New Tafo R/C school	New Tafo	√	√	√	√		600,000.00			√		AbNMA	DOEY&S
73. Complete 1No. 2-unit KG block at Tontro M/A	Tontro	√	√	√	√		600,000.00			√		AbNMA	DOEY&S
74. Complete 1No. 3-unit classroom block and 10-seater W/C toilet facility at Kukurantumi Islamic school	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		800,000.00			√		AbNMA	DOEY&S
75. Complete 1No. 3-unit classroom block and 10-seater W/C toilet facility at Osiem Islamic school	Osiem	√	√	√	√		800,000.00			√		AbNMA	DOEY&S
76. Complete 1No. 3-unit classroom block and 10-seater W/C toilet facility at Bisease AME Zion school	Bisease	√	√	√	√		800,000.00			√		AbNMA	DOEY&S
77. Complete 1No. 6-unit classroom block and 10-seater W/C toilet facility at Nana Korkor Daa Mansa school at Kukurantumi	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		1,200,000.00			√		AbNMA	DOEY&S

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost						Project status	Implementing the department/institution
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
78. Complete 1No. 6-unit classroom block and 10-seater W/C toilet facility for New Tafo Roses M/A school	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√	700,000.00				√		AbNMA	DoEY&S
79. Construct 1No. 6-unit classroom block at Nobu	Nobi	√	√	√	√	1,200,000.00				√		AbNMA	DoEY&S Consultant/ contractors
80. Construct 1No. 3-unit classroom block at Osiem R/C	Osiem	√	√	√	√		800,000.00			√		AbNMA	DoEY&S Consultant/ contractors
81. Construct 1No. 4-unit Teachers quarters at Abremponso	Abremponso	√	√	√	√	1,400,000.00				√		AbNMA	DoEY&S
82. Furnish 5 basic schools with ICT facilities	Selected schools	√	√	√	√	500,000.00				√		GIFEC	AbNMA DOEY&S
83. Establish Education Fund to support vulnerable students	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00			√		AbNMA	DoEY&S, MP
84. Conduct Final Mock in all subjects for JHS 3 pupils in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	√	√	√		5,000.00		5,000.00		√		DoEY&S	AbNMA Students
85. Procure learning materials for BECE students	All Junior high schools	√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√		MP AbNMA	DoEY&S
86. Conduct "My First Day at School"	Municipal wide			√				2,000.00		√		DoEY&S	AbNMA Students
87. Provide Support to organise the Girls STEM camp	Selected school		√					8,000.00		√		AbNMA	DoEY&S
88. Organise capacity building for Teachers and Headteachers	Mid Tafo	√	√	√	√	20,000.00				√		DoEY&S	AbNMA
89. Organise the annual school census and data collection for planning and budgeting	All schools	√	√		√	10,000.00	5,000.00			√		DoEY&S	AbNMA Headteachers
90. Organise MEOC quarterly meetings	Kukurantumi	√	√		√		10,000.00			√		DoEY&S	AbNMA
91. Organise the best teacher award	Kukurantumi			√			20,000.00	20,000.00		√		DoEY&S	AbNMA MP
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>8,743,000</b>	<b>14,955,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>				
<b>Objective: Target 500 youth to develop leadership skills by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Youth and Sports Development</b>													
92. Organise annual inter-school, inter-district, etc., sporting and cultural	Municipal wide		√			5,000.00		5,000.00		√		AbNMA	DoEY&S

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost						Project status	Implementing the department/institution
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Competitions for all schools in the Municipality													
93. Sensitise 2000 students on cybersecurity in all schools	All schools	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		NYA	AbNMA, DOEY&S, DSW&CD
94. Sensitise all BECE/WASSCE candidates on examination malpractices and career coaching	All schools	√	√			5,000.00				√		NYA	AbNMA, DOEY&S, DSW&CD
95. Train 500 youth (50% female target) in 5 selected communities on financial literacy	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	5,000.00				√		NYA	AbNMA, DOEY&S, DSW&CD, NGOs
96. Train 100 (50% females target) youth parliamentarians on leadership	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	5,000.00				√		NYA	AbNMA, DOEY&S, DSW&CD, NGOs
97. Celebrate the International Youth Day in 3 communities	Selected communities			√		5,000.00				√		NYA	AbNMA, DOEY&S, DSW&CD, NGOs
98. Facilitate 100 (50% female target) youth into various modules in the Youth Employment Programme	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√			1,000.00		√		YEA	AbNMA
99. Facilitate the development of keep-fit clubs in various urban communities	Selected communities	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		AbNMA	Sports Directorate NYA
100. Construct 1No. Youth Resource Centre at Kukurantumi	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√	941,726.00				√		AbNMA	MWD Contractor
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>966,726</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>21,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				
<b>Objective: Increase OPD attendance by 30% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Health improvement</b>													
101. Conduct weekly supervisory visit at child welfare clinic service delivery at all the health facilities and ensure availability of RUTF and Plumpy Nuts for case management.	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	8,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00		√		Health Department	AbNMA
102. Organise refresher training on GIFTS and MIYCF	Municipal Wide	√		√		10,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00		√		Health Department	AbNMA
103. Ensure adequate functional equipment at all health facilities	All facilities	√	√	√	√		2,000.00	5,000.00		√		Health Department	AbNMA
104. Train CHNs, CHOs, Midwives and other health staff in taking measurement of weight, height/length and document in the MCHR book	Kukurantumi		√			8,000.00		2,000.00		√		Health Department	AbNMA

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost						Project status	Implementing the department/institution
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
105. Organize food demonstrations and other health celebration	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	2,000.00			√		Health Department	AbNMA
106. Complete 4-No. CHPS Compound at Ati Amanfrom, New Tafo Zongo, Ettukrom and Aboabo	Ati Amanfrom New Tafo-Zongo Ettukrom Aboabo	√	√	√	√		3,000,000.00				√	AbNMA	Health Department Works Department Contractors Community members
107. Construct 2No. CHPS Compound at Tontro and Anyinasin	Tontro Anyinasin	√	√	√	√		3,000,000.00			√		AbNMA	Health Department Works Department Contractors Community members
108. Rehabilitate 1No. CHPS compound at Sokode Juaso	Sokode Juaso	√	√	√			300,000.00			√		AbNMA MP	Health Department Works Department Contractors Community members
109. Complete Renovation of Kukurantumi CHPS Compound and New Tafo ICT Centre as Office Accommodation	Kukurantumi New Tafo Zongo	√	√				479,657.00				√	AbNMA	Health Department.
110. Renovate the Osiem CHPS Compound	Osiem			√	√		200,000.00			√		AbNMA	MWD Community members
111. Support the annual disease control programmes (Immunization, bed net distribution to communities etc.)	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	8,000.00	2,000.00			√		Health Department.	AbNMA
112. Organise a quarterly sensitisation programme on maternal health, Teenage Pregnancy and family planning	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	2,000.00				√		Health Department.	AbNMA
113. Organise Safe Motherhood meetings quarterly	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00				√		Health Department.	AbNMA
114. Support annual public sensitisation, counselling and testing programmes on HIV and TB	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	8,000.00				√		Health Department.	AbNMA
115. Organize capacity workshop for health staff on HIV and other related diseases	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	3,000.00				√		Health Department.	AbNMA
116. Coordinate, monitor and report on all TB Malaria, HIV&AIDS activities in the Municipality at quarterly meetings	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√		AbNMA	Municipal Committee AIDS
117. Organise mid-year review meetings at the district level with health staff and other stakeholders	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√	5,000.00				√		Health Department.	AbNMA

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost						Project status	Implementing the department/institution
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
118. Organise four (4) quarterly health committee meetings to discuss the coordination and management of health programmes in the Municipality	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√			20,000.00		√		AbNMA	Municipal Committee Health
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>63,000</b>	<b>7,090,657</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>				
<b>Objective: Increase access to safe water and sanitation by 20% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Water, environmental health and sanitation</b>													
119. Drill and Mechanize 50No.boreholes in the Municipality	Municipality wide	√	√				2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	√		AbNMA	Contractor
120. Rehabilitate 10no. boreholes in the Municipality	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√		MWD	Contractor
121. Construct 2No. Concrete overhead polytank stands at Anyinasin and Ettukrom, and an electricity connection to 2No. boreholes at Nobi and Tontro	Nobi, Tontro Ettukrom, Anyinasin		√	√			98,271.00			√		MWD	Contractor
122. Complete the construction of 7No. Mechanised Boreholes and 6No. Hand Pump Boreholes within Abuakwa North Municipality	Bediesi-Okyerekrom Bediesi-Kokoso Ati Assembly Quarters, Anomabo New Tafo Zongo Old Tafo Kukurantumi Agyarkwa, Bisease Cocoa Village	√	√				980,000.00				√	AbNMA	MWD Contractor
123. Complete the Construction of 10No. Mechanised Boreholes within the Abuakwa North Municipality	Ati Amanfrom, Nobi, Tontro, Obodanse, New Tafo Zongo, Sokode Juaso Nyamekrom, Osiem, Ahyia Yeboah	√	√				872,110.00				√	AbNMA	MWD Contractor
124. Construct 1No. 10-unit toilet facilities at Kukuratumi Zongo	Kukurantumi Zongo	√	√	√	√		400,000.00			√		MP AbNMA	Contractor MWD
125. Complete all abandoned sanitation projects in the Municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		5,000,000.00			√		MWD	Contractor
126. Monitor the usage and maintenance of Water and Sanitation Facilities in the Municipality	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		AbNMA	MWST Zonal Council
127. Maintain final disposal sites for solid and liquid waste	Kukurantumi Osiem	√	√	√	√		250,000.00			√		AbNMA	Roads Department MEHU

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost						Project status	Implementing the department/institution
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
128. Construct a fence wall with a security post at the Kukurantumi Final Disposal site	Kukurantumi			√	√		500,000.00			√		AbNMA	MWD
129. Procure and maintain sanitary tools	Kukurantumi		√				36,000.00			√		AbNMA	Procurement Unit MEHU
130. Procure 6No. Tricycles to enhance sanitation in the four zones	Kukurantumi New Tafo, Old Tafo Osiem		√				360,000.00			√		AbNMA	Procurement Unit MEHU
131. Prepare MESSAP 2026-2030	Kukurantumi	√	√				60,000.00			√		AbNMA	MPCU MEHU
132. Monitor and supervise environmental service providers monthly	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00			√		AbNMA MEHU	Service providers
133. Inaugurate the Water and Sanitation Management Team to monitor WASH activities in the Municipality	Kukurantumi			√			10,000.00			√		AbNMA	MWST
134. Support the implementation of CLTS in the municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00			√		AbNMA	MWST MEHU
135. Conduct sensitisation on WASH activities	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		30,000.00			√		AbNMA	MWST MEHU
136. Undertake a quarterly municipal-wide fumigation exercise	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		420,000.00			√		AbNMA	Service provider
137. Conduct health screening of food vendors in the Municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00			√		AbNMA	Service provider
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>0.00</b>	<b>11,146,381</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>				
<b>Objective: Increase coverage of vulnerability intervention programmes in the Municipality by 30% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child protection</b>													
138. Undertake monitoring and supervision of early childhood development centres within the municipality	All EDCs	√	√	√	√			4,000.00		√		DSW.CD	GES, NGOs
139. Community-based and basic schools' sensitisation on Child Protection Municipal-wide	All schools	√	√	√	√		9,000.00			√		DSW.CD	GES, NGOs, CBOs, PTA
140. Settle child maintenance, paternity and custody cases	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		DSW.CD	Ghana Police Service, Tafo District court
141. Collaborate with the Tafo Magistrate's Court to deal with juvenile cases	New Tafo	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		DSW.CD	Ghana Police Service, Tafo District court
142. Monitor settled cases to ensure adherence to rulings	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√			4,000.00		√		DSW.CD	Ghana Police Service

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost						Project status	Implementing the department/institution
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
143. Conduct a social enquiry on juvenile offenders and vulnerable children	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√			3,000.00		√		DSW.CD	Tafo District court
144. Provide support to PWDs in the area of health, education, economic and assistive devices	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		150,000.00			√		DSW.CD	Procurement Department
145. Sensitise communities and religious bodies on prevailing health and social issues affecting social development	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	12,000.00				√		DSW.CD	GHS, NGOs, CBOs, Religious institutions, Traditional Council
146. Monitor the implementation of the LEAP programme (SOS)	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√	-				√		DSW.CD	LEAP Secretariat
147. Train female staff and other stakeholders on gender mainstreaming	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		DSW.CD	GHS, AbNMA, NGOs, CBOs
148. Register births and deaths in the Municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00			√		AbNMA	Birth and Deaths Department
149. Sensitise all communities on registration of Births and deaths	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		AbNMA	Birth and Deaths Department
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>12,000</b>	<b>164,000</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

## ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department/institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Objective: Reduce Road accidents by 50% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Transport, infrastructure and safety management</b>													
150. Construct 4.0 metre culverts and create an access road from Tontro to Kplande	Tontro Kplande	√	√	√	√	709,000.00				√		Department of Feeder Roads	AbNMA
151. Construct 2.0metre footbridge at Ati Amanfrom	Ati Amanfrom	√	√	√	√		150,000.00			√		AbNMA	Roads Department
152. Construct 1.2metre pipe culvert at Kukurantumi	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		75,000.00			√		AbNMA	Roads Department
153. Construct 2.0 metre footbridge at Bediesi Okyerekrom	Bediesi Okyerekrom			√	√		150,000.00			√		AbNMA	Roads Department
154. Dredge choked streams in the municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		AbNMA	Roads Department
155. Clean open drains at selected locations in the Municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		60,000.00			√		AbNMA Assembly members	Roads Department
156. Reshape/ Grade 40km of feeder roads in the Municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√			50,000.00		√		AbNMA	Roads Department
157. Construct 23 km Kukurantumi town roads with Bitumen finish surfacing	The Point through to Christech junction, Cooler Spot junction and Jomo block factory	√	√	√		1,000,000.00				√		AbNMA Ghana Highway Authority	Roads Department Contractor
158. Complete the rehabilitation of Kukurantumi-New Tafo Township roads	Kukurantumi New Tafo	√	√	√	√	5,000,000.00				√		AbNMA Ghana Highway Authority	Roads Department Contractor
159. Organise Road Safety education programme for drivers and pedestrians in the Municipality.	Kukurantumi New Tafo Oseim		√					5,000.00		√		Transport Department	Roads Dept. Police MTTD, DVLA, NRSA
160. Undertake 3 No. routine maintenance of Terminals within the Municipality.	Kukurantumi, New Tafo, Oseim	√	√	√	√		150,000.00			√		Transport Department	Roads Dept. Works Dept.
161. Facilitate the redevelopment of Old Tafo, Anyinasin and Tontro Terminals.	Tontro Anyinasin Old Tafo	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		AbNMA	Roads Dept. Works Dept. PPD
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>6,709,000</b>	<b>985,000</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department/institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Objective: Ensure 90% of approved planning permits reflect spatial plans by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Spatial Development</b>													
162. Prepare settlement schemes (layouts) for 3 Settlements	New Tafo		√	√	√		50,000.00			√		PPD	AbNMA
163. Prepare the Spatial Development framework and structure plan for 3 communities	Kukurantumi Tafo, Osiem	√	√				200,000.00			√		PPD	AbNMA, SPC Community members
164. Organise 12 monthly meetings of the Technical Sub- Committee	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√			20,600.00		√		PPD	AbNMA
165. Organise a 12-monthly Spatial Planning Committee to approve development permits	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√			28,800.00		√		PPD	Stakeholder Agency
166. Undertake street naming and property addressing exercise	New and Old Tafo	√	√	√	√		120,000.00	9,000.00		√		AbNMA	PPD
167. Undertake community education on building regulations	Municipal wide		√	√	√		6,000.00			√		PPD	ISD
168. Inspect and monitor all physical developments in the municipality	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		13,000.00			√		PPD	MWD
169. Extend electricity to unserved areas	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		AbNMA	ECG, MURD, MWD
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>0.00</b>	<b>589,000</b>	<b>58,400</b>	<b>0.00</b>				
<b>Objective: Reduce incidence of disaster in the Municipality by 50% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Vulnerability, Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability</b>													
170. Organisation of 4No. Municipal Disaster Management Committee Meeting.	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	6,000.00			√		NADMO	MDMC
171. Organisation of four (4) quarterly staff meetings.	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√	6,000.00				√		NADMO	ABNMA
172. Undertake quarterly staff and stakeholders' capacity building.	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√	10,000.00				√		NADMO	GNFS, GPS, HEALTH DPT, GNAS, NCCE
173. Organisation of 4No. field trips for monitoring and assessment exercises	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00				√		NADMO	ABNMA
174. Education and inspection of hospitality centres, churches, filling stations and small-scale industries within the municipality	Municipality wide		√					2,500.00		√		NADMO	GNFS, MEHO
175. Organisation of 4No. Public sensitisation on disaster risk reduction.	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√	7,000.00	1,400.00			√		NADMO	NCCE AbNMA

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department/institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
176. Organize 1No. Tree planting exercise on annual tree planting day	Second Cycle Institutions		√				5,000.00	5,000.00		√		FSD AbNMA	NADMO, Assembly members, Opinion leaders
177. Conduct training of DVG's and DVCs in six communities within the municipality	Municipality Wide	√	√	√	√	4,000.00				√		NADMO	AbNMA
178. Organize quarterly emergency preparedness and resource mobilization exercise.	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	5,000.00			√		NADMO	AbNMA
179. Organize disaster week celebration.	Selected community				√	7,500.00	2,000.00			√		NADMO	AbNMA
180. Organize quarterly public engagement on climate change.	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√			7,000.00		√		NADMO	DOEY&S, FSD, Health Department Opinion leaders
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>80,500.00</b>	<b>19,400.00</b>	<b>14,500.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

## GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department/institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Objective: Increase attendance to stakeholder engagements by 30% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Governance, accountability and public safety improvement programme</b>													
181. Complete 1No. Administration block at Kukurantumi	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		3,000,000.00				√	AbNMA	MWD Contractor
182. Construct 2No. Staff bungalow at Kukurantumi	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√	2,800,591.32				√		AbNMA	MWD
183. Complete the rehabilitation of 6No. Staff quarters at New Tafo	New Tafo	√	√				100,000.00				√	AbNMA	MWD
184. Reroof 3No. Durbar grounds at Old Tafo, Osiem and Bosodumase	Old Tafo Osiem Bosodumase	√	√	√	√		600,000.00			√		AbNMA	MWD
185. Allocate funds for Self-Help Community-Initiated Projects	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00			√		AbNMA	MFD, Zonal Council Ass. Mem
186. Provide funds and logistics for the internal running of the Assembly (fuel, stationery)	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	10,000.00		√		AbNMA	Central Administration Department
187. Organise Statutory meetings of the Assembly at Kukurantumi	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	70,000.00		√		AbNMA	Department, Agencies and General Assembly
188. Carry out maintenance on Assembly and Public Assets, vehicles and office equipment in the Municipality	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√		AbNMA	Department, Agencies
189. Provide and furnish Office and workspace for the relevant Departments of the Assembly	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		30,000.00	20,000.00		√		AbNMA	MWD, Estate
190. Commemorate Independence Day at Old Tafo	Old Tafo	√					60,000.00			√		AbNMA	Independence Day Committee
191. Commemorate National Prayer and Thanksgiving Day	Selected community			√				10,000.00		√		AbNMA	All religious bodies
192. Organise 2 PFM Townhall meetings in selected communities	Selected Communities	√		√			15,000.00	5,000.00		√		AbNMA	Departments, Agencies, Traditional Authority
193. Allocate funds to support Internal Audit Unit activities	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		50,000.00			√		AbNMA	Internal audit
194. Provide information to the public through the Assembly website, Newsletters, Service Charter and Leaflets	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00	10,000.00		√		AbNMA	Department, Agencies, Traditional Authorities

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department/institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
195. Organise annual MCE engagement with all major communities	All major communities		√					50,000.00		√		AbNMA	Assembly members Traditional Authorities Community members
196. Organize MUSEC meetings and support security operations in the Municipality	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		50,000.00			√		AbNMA	MUSEC members
197. Conduct pubic sensitization on bye-laws, service charter and other regulations	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		AbNMA	ISD, NCCE, Police
198. Enforce Assembly bye-laws	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		AbNMA	Assembly members
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>2,800,591</b>	<b>4,215,000</b>	<b>195,000</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective: Ensure at least 90% implementation of sub structure plans by the end 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Sub-structure Improvement Programme</b>													
199. Support Activities of Zonal Councils Traditional Authorities and NALAG	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		AbNMA	Zonal Councils Traditional Authorities
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>0.00</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				
<b>Objective: Ensure at least 90% success in performance assessments by end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement</b>													
200. Ensure an effective Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS)	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		10,000.00			√		AbNMA	HR
201. Validate and compensate staff monthly	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√	7,584,675.34		5,000.00		√		AbNMA	HR
202. Organize capacity building programmes for Assembly staff, Assembly members and zonal council members	Kukurantumi Osiem and New Tafo		√	√	√		80,000.00			√		AbNMA	Zonal council, consultant
203. Procure stationery and printing materials (A4, comb binding materials etc.)	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		80,000.00	20,000.00		√		AbNMA	PO
204. Procure office equipment i.e. laptop, printer, air conditioner, generator set etc.	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		1,080,000.00	20,000.00		√		AbNMA	PO

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department/institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
205. Procure furniture and fittings (cabinets, receptionist desk, swivel chairs, visitors' chairs etc.)	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		120,000.00	20,000.00		√		AbNMA	PO
206. Value properties in the Municipality	Kukurantumi New Tafo Old Tafo Osiem	√	√	√	√		300,000.00			√		AbNMA	Land Valuation Board Works Dept PPD
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>7,584,675.34</b>	<b>1,670,000.00</b>	<b>65,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				
<b>Objective: Ensure all recommendations from M&amp;E conducted are implemented by the end 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning</b>													
207. Undertake Participatory monitoring and Evaluation of Assembly and Government Project and Programmes.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√		AbNMA	Depts/Agencies, Traditional Leaders, CSOs
208. Prepare and implement, 2027 Annual Action Plan, Supplementary Plan, Procurement Plan, Internal Audit plan and Composite Budget	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	6,000.00		√		AbNMA	CSOs, Depts/Agencies, Traditional/Religious Groups
209. Undertake monthly Inspection and Participatory Site Meetings	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00	2,000.00		√		AbNMA	Department, Agencies, Traditional Authorities
210. Organize four (4) Quarterly Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) and Budget Committee Meetings	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		60,000.00			√		AbNMA	MPCU Budget committee
211. Ensure the utilization of the DDDP to report on all Projects and Programmes	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√			30,000.00		√		AbNMA	MPCU
212. Organize two (2) Intersectoral collaborative meeting	Kukurantumi		√		√		10,000.00			√		AbNMA	MPCU
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>0.00</b>	<b>290,000.00</b>	<b>38,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				
<b>Total (2026)</b>						<b>27,689,492.34</b>	<b>81,791,638.00</b>	<b>1,055,400.00</b>	<b>7,640,000.00</b>				

**Table 6.2: 2027 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department / institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Objective: Increase agricultural production by 30% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management</b>													
1. Maintain and repair one (1) official vehicle and sixteen (16) motorbikes by December 2027	New Tafo		√		√			9,000.00		√		DOA	AbNMA
2. Renew Insurance and Road worthy for one (1) official vehicle and sixteen motorbikes by December 2027	New Tafo	√						13,000.00		√		DOA	DVLA
3. Build capacity of 25 staff on developing digital content for farmers by September 2027	New Tafo			√				5,000.00		√		DOA	AbNMA
4. Train 100 tree crop farmers (40% women) on lining and pegging by end of 2027	Anyinasin Bosodumase Kukurantumi			√	√			5,000.00		√		DOA	FBOs
5. Conduct four (4) monitoring of all agricultural activities, projects and programmes (improved seedling distribution, feed Ghana and Akokor nkitikiti) by December,2027	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	3,000.00		7,000.00		√		DOA	AbNMA
6. Organize one (1) annual Municipal Farmer's Day Celebration to award hardworking farmers by December,2027.	Selected community				√		60,000.00		40,000.00	√		AbNMA	DOA FDC
7. Collect, process and analyze crop production and livestock related data by the end of December,2027	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			8,000.00		√		DOA	FBOs
8. Collect and analyze weekly market prices of various agricultural produce at wholesale and retail levels by December 2027	New Tafo Market	√	√	√	√			4,000.00		√		DOA	Market women
9. Conduct three (3) demonstrations on improved seed varieties (Maize, cucumber and pepper) by the end of November 2027	Ettukrom Anweabeng Obodanase Kukurantumi	√	√					6,500.00		√		DOA	FBOs
10. Sensitize 30 butchers on slaughtering of healthy animals and proper handling of carcasses for public health safety by the September, 2027	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√		3,000.00			√		DOA	FBOs

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department / institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
11. Conduct Home and Farm visits to train 12,000 farmers/FBOs targeting 45% women and youth to disseminate improved agricultural technologies to them by December 2027	Municipal-wide	√	√				4,000.00			√		DOA	Farmers
12. Facilitate the construction of dugouts along the vegetable growing communities by December 2027 to ensure all year production	Kukurantumi Osiem Anyinasin	√	√	√	√		6,000.00			√		DOA	FBOs
13. Facilitate the acquisition of 1No. grain dryer to enhance drying of grains for farmers by December 2027 to reduce post-harvest losses	Kukurantumi Bediesi Tontro	√	√	√	√		5,000.00			√		DOA	FBOs
14. Train One Hundred (100) women farmers post-harvest management practices by December 2027	Abremponso Anweabeng Ettukrom Obodanase		√	√	√		4,200.00			√		DOA	FBOs
15. Facilitate the participation in the 7 <sup>th</sup> Edition of Eastern Commodity Satellite Market Fair by September 2027	Koforidua		√	√	√		25,000.00			√		DOA	FBOs
16. Train Two Hundred (200) youth on crop budgeting and record keeping by December 2027	Kukurantumi, Tafo SaaboZongo Osiem				√		5,000.00			√		DOA	FBOs
17. Train 100 Farmers on erosion control practices and tree planting by December 2027	All zones	√	√	√	√		5,000.00			√		DOA	FBOs
18. Train 100 farmers within the municipality on climate mitigation practices by December, 2027	All zones	√	√	√	√		5,000.00			√		DOA	FBOs
19. Conduct a mop up on the registration of aquaculture facilities	Municipal wide	√	√			2,000.00				√		Dept of fisheries	AbNMA
20. Sensitize stakeholders on the Ghana National Aquaculture Development Plan (GNADP 2029-2033)	Municipal wide			√		6,000.00				√		Dept of fisheries	AbNMA
21. Carry out extension and data collection on aquaculture activities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00				√		Dept of fisheries	AbNMA
22. Conduct annual stakeholder meeting to inform and discuss regulatory issues	Municipal wide		√		√	5,000.00				√		Dept of fisheries	AbNMA

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department / institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
23. Register fish farms in the Municipality (for aquaculture permitting)	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	2,000.00				√		Dept of fisheries	AbNMA
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>24000</b>	<b>122,200</b>	<b>57,500</b>	<b>40000</b>				
<b>Objective: Increase jobs and incomes by 30% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Local Economic Development</b>													
24. Sensitise artisans on the benefits of the light industrial area	Kukurantumi	√					10,000.00			√		AbNMA	Contractor Artisans
25. Establish a palm processing facility at MidTafo	Mid Tafo	√	√	√	√				1,000,000.00	√		AbNMA	Contractor Artisans
26. Construct 2No. satellite market at Anyinasin and Obodanase	Anyinasin	√	√	√	√	1,000,000.00				√		AbNMA	Contractor Community members
27. Market tourism and investment potentials of the municipality	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√			5,000.00	50,000.00	√		AbNMA	Media Traditional Authorities
28. Organise two (2) number LED meetings	Kukurantumi	√		√			20,000.00			√		AbNMA	LED Committee
29. Prepare 2028 LED action plan	Kukurantumi			√			20,000.00	10,000.00		√		AbNMA	LED Committee
30. Monitor and audit existing cooperative societies monthly and quarterly	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		Cooperative Unit	Societies
31. Form ten (10) new cooperative societies and revamp dormant ones by December 2027	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		Cooperative Unit	Societies
32. Implement Bizbox project in the Municipality	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		GEA	Mastercard foundation
33. Organise business counselling and follow-ups	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		GEA (BRC)	AbNMA
34. Organise stakeholders' fora in selected communities	Selected communities				√			5,000.00		√		GEA (BRC)	AbNMA
35. Implement Kaizen & OSHEM	Selected communities	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		GEA (BRC)	AbNMA
36. Training in general business management	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		GEA (BRC)	AbNMA
37. Strengthen associations in the Municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		GEA (BRC)	AbNMA
38. Audit ten (10) agricultural and two financial co-operative societies	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		2,500.00			√		AbNMA	Cooperative Unit
39. Conduct Visits to eleven (11) registered societies and monitor their operations	Municipality wide	√	√	√				2,000.00		√		AbNMA	Cooperative Unit

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department / institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
40. Train executives of nine (9) societies on bookkeeping, good governance and leadership	Selected societies	√	√	√	√		5,500.00			√		AbNMA	Cooperative Unit
41. Register the facilities of three co-operative societies in the Municipality	Selected societies	√	√				2,000.00			√		AbNMA	Cooperative Unit
42. Submit quarterly and annual progress reports	Kukurantumi Koforidua	√	√	√	√			500.00		√		AbNMA	Cooperative Unit
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>60,000.00</b>	<b>57,500</b>	<b>1,050,000</b>				
<b>Objective: Increase revenue mobilized by 40% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Financial Management</b>													
43. Train and Equip Revenue Collectors with logistics to improve performance	Kukurantumi			√			8,000.00	4,000.00		√		AbNMA	HR MFD
44. Prepare 2028 RIAP	Kukurantumi			√			10,000.00			√		AbNMA	Budget Committee
45. Organize stakeholder meetings and publicity in 17 communities to improve revenue mobilization	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		AbNMA	ISD MFD
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>18,000.00</b>	<b>14,000</b>					

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost						Project status	Implementing department/institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
<b>Objective: To increase enrolment at all levels by 30% by the end of 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Education improvement programme</b>														
46. Construct 1No. 6-unit classroom block at Kukurantumi M/A	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		1,500,000.00				√		AbNMA	DoEY&S Consultant/contractors
47. Construct 1No. 3-unit classroom block at Old Tafo Zion JHS	Old Tafo	√	√	√	√		800,000.00				√		AbNMA	DoEY&S Consultant/contractors
48. Construct 1No. 4-unit teachers' bungalow at Aboabo	Aboabo	√	√	√	√				500,000.00		√		AbNMA	DoEY&S Consultant/contractors
49. Construct 1No. 2-unit classroom block at Bosodumase	Bosodumase	√	√	√	√		500,000.00				√		AbNMA	DoEY&S Consultant/contractors
50. Rehabilitate the classroom blocks of Anweabeng and Obodanse	Anweabeng Obodanse	√	√	√	√		500,000.00				√		AbNMA	DoEY&S Consultant/contractors
51. Procure 1200 school furniture for selected schools at all levels	Selected schools	√	√	√	√		2,000,000.00				√		AbNMA	DoEY&S Consultant/
52. Furnish 5 basic schools with ICT facilities	Selected schools	√	√	√	√	500,000.00					√		GIFEC	AbNMA DOEY&S
53. Conduct Final Mock in all subjects for JHS 3 pupils in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	√	√	√				5,000.00			√		DoEY&S	AbNMA Students
54. Conduct "My First Day at School"	Municipal wide			√				2,000.00			√		DoEY&S	AbNMA Students
55. Provide Support to organise the Girls STEM camp	Selected school		√			8,000.00					√		AbNMA	DoEY&S
56. Organise capacity building for Teachers and Headteachers	Mid Tafo	√	√	√	√	20,000.00					√		DoEY&S	AbNMA
57. Organise the annual school census and data collection for planning and budgeting	All schools	√	√		√	10,000.00	5,000.00				√		DoEY&S	AbNMA Headteachers
58. Organize four (4) MEOC quarterly meetings	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		12,000.00				√		DoEY&S	AbNMA
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>538,000</b>	<b>5,317,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>					

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost						Project status	Implementing department/institution
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Objective: Target 500 youth to develop leadership skills by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Youth and Sports Development</b>													
59. Organise annual inter-school, inter-district, etc., sporting and cultural Competitions for all schools in the Municipality	Municipal wide		√			5,000.00		5,000.00		√		AbNMA	DoEY&S
60. Sensitise 2000 students on cybersecurity in all schools	All schools	√	√	√	√	10,000.00				√		NYA	AbNMA, DOEY&S, DSW&CD
61. Sensitise all BECE/WASSCE candidates on examination malpractices and career coaching	All schools	√	√			5,000.00				√		NYA	AbNMA, DOEY&S, DSW&CD
62. Train 500 youth (50% female target) in 5 selected communities on financial literacy	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	5,000.00				√		NYA	AbNMA, DOEY&S, DSW&CD, NGOs
63. Train 100 (50% females target) youth parliamentarians on leadership	Selected communities	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		NYA	AbNMA, DOEY&S, , NGOs
64. Celebrate the International Youth Day in 3 communities	Selected communities			√				5,000.00		√		NYA	AbNMA, DOEY&S, DSW&CD, NGOs
65. Facilitate 100 (50% female target) youth into various modules in the Youth Employment Programme	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√			1,000.00		√		YEA	AbNMA
66. Facilitate the development of keep-fit clubs in various urban communities	Selected communities	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		AbNMA	Sports Directorate NYA
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>25,000</b>		<b>26000</b>					
<b>Objective: Increase OPD attendance by 30% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Health improvement</b>													
67. Conduct weekly supervisory visit at child welfare clinic service delivery at all the health facilities, and ensure availability of RUTF and Plumpy Nuts for case management.	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	2,000.00			√		Health Department	AbNMA
68. Organise refresher training on GIFTS and MIYCF	Municipal Wide	√		√		13,000.00	3,000.00			√		Health Department	AbNMA
69. Ensure adequate functional equipment at all health facilities	All facilities	√				5,000.00	2,000.00			√		Health Department	AbNMA
70. Train CHNs, CHOs, Midwives and other health staff in taking measurement of weight.	Kukurantumi		√			8,000.00		2,000.00		√		Health Department	AbNMA

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost						Project status	Implementing department/institution
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
height/length and document in the MCHR book													
71. Organize food demonstrations and other health celebration	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	2,000.00			√		Health Department	AbNMA
72. Construct 3No. Health facilities at Old Tafo, Abremponsu and Aboabo	Old Tafo Abremponsu	√	√	√	√		6,000,000.00			√		AbNMA	Health Department Works Department Contractors
73. Construct 1No. Paediatric Centre for Tafo Government Hospital	New Tafo	√	√	√	√	3,000,000.00				√		AbNMA	Health Department
74. Construct 1No. ultra-modern laboratory in New Tafo	New Tafo	√	√	√	√				7,000,000.00	√		AbNMA	Health Department
75. Support the annual disease control programmes (Immunization, bed net distribution to communities etc.)	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	8,000.00	2,000.00			√		Health Department.	AbNMA
76. Organise a quarterly sensitisation programme on maternal health, Teenage Pregnancy and family planning	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	2,000.00				√		Health Department.	AbNMA
77. Organise Safe Motherhood meetings quarterly	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00				√		Health Department.	AbNMA
78. Support annual public sensitisation, counselling and testing programmes on HIV and TB	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	8,000.00				√		Health Department.	AbNMA
79. Organise a capacity workshop for health staff on HIV and other related diseases	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	3,000.00				√		Health Department.	AbNMA
80. Coordinate, monitor and report on all TB Malaria, HIV&AIDS activities in the Municipality at quarterly meetings	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√		AbNMA	Municipal Committee AIDS
81. Organise mid-year review meetings at the district level with health staff and other stakeholders	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√	5,000.00				√		Health Department.	AbNMA
82. Organise four (4) quarterly health committee meetings to discuss the coordination and management of health programmes in the Municipality	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√			20,000.00		√		AbNMA	Municipal Committee Health
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>3,073,000.00</b>	<b>6,111,000.00</b>	<b>22,000.00</b>	<b>7,000,000.00</b>				

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost						Project status	Implementing department/institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
<b>Objective: Increase access to safe water and sanitation by 20% by the end of 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Water, environmental health and sanitation</b>														
83. Drill and Mechanize 40No.boreholes in the Municipality	Municipality wide	√	√				2,000,000.00				√		AbNMA	Contractor
84. Rehabilitate 10no. boreholes	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		100,000.00				√		MWD	Contractor
85. Facilitate the construction of a small-town water facility at Anyinasin	Anyinasin	√	√	√	√		500,000.00		1,500,000.00		√		Donor AbNMA	Contractor
86. Construct 2No. 10-unit toilet facilities in selected schools	Selected schools	√	√	√	√				700,000.00		√		Donor	Contractor MWD
87. Construct one hundred (100) household toilets at Old Tafo and Kukurantumi	Old Tafo Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		2,000,000.00				√		AbNMA Donor	MWST Contractor
88. Fence the final waste disposal site at Osiem	Osiem	√	√	√	√		500,000.00				√		AbNMA	MWD Contractor
89. Monitor the usage and maintenance of Water and Sanitation Facilities in the Municipality	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00				√		AbNMA	MWST  Zonal Council
90. Maintain final disposal sites for solid and liquid waste	Kukurantumi Osiem	√	√	√	√		250,000.00				√		AbNMA	Zoomlion
91. Procure and maintain sanitary tools	Kukurantumi		√				36,000.00				√		AbNMA	Procurement Unit MEHU
92. Monitor and supervise environmental service providers monthly	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00				√		AbNMA MEHU	Service providers
93. Support the implementation of CLTS in the municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00				√		AbNMA	MWST MEHU
94. Conduct sensitisation on WASH activities in the Municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		30,000.00				√		AbNMA	MWST MEHU
95. Undertake a quarterly municipal-wide fumigation exercise	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		420,000.00				√		AbNMA	Service provider
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>5,866,000.00</b>		<b>2,200,000.00</b>					
<b>Objective: Increase coverage of vulnerability intervention programmes in the Municipality by 30% by the end of 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child protection</b>														
96. Undertake monitoring and supervision of early childhood development centres within the municipality	All EDCs	√	√	√	√			4,000.00			√		DSW.CD	GES, NGOs

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost						Project status	Implementing department/institution
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
97. Community-based and basic schools' sensitisation on Child Protection Municipal-wide	All schools	√	√	√	√		9,000.00			√		DSW.CD	GES, NGOs, CBOs, PTA
98. Settle child maintenance, paternity and custody cases	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		DSW.CD	Ghana Police Service, Tafo District court
99. Collaborate with the Tafo Magistrate's Court to deal with juvenile cases	New Tafo	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		DSW.CD	Ghana Police Service, Tafo District court
100. Monitor settled cases to ensure adherence to rulings	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√			4,000.00		√		DSW.CD	Ghana Police Service
101. Conduct a social enquiry on juvenile offenders and vulnerable children	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√			3,000.00		√		DSW.CD	Tafo District court
102. Provide support to PWDs in the area of health, education, economic and assistive devices	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		150,000.00			√		DSW.CD	Procurement Department
103. Sensitise communities and religious bodies on prevailing health and social issues affecting social development	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	12,000.00				√		DSW.CD	GHS, NGOs, CBOs, Religious institutions, Traditional Council
104. Monitor the implementation of the LEAP programme (SOS)	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√	-				√		DSW.CD	LEAP Secretariat
105. Train female staff and other stakeholders on gender mainstreaming	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		DSW.CD	GHS, AbNMA, NGOs, CBOs
106. Register births and deaths in the Municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00			√		AbNMA	Birth and Deaths Department
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>12,000</b>	<b>164,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>					

## ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department / institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Objective: Reduce Road accidents by 50% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Transport, infrastructure and safety management</b>													
107. Apply bitumen on the surface of Old Tafo-Anyinasin feeder road (5.5km)	Old Tafo-Anyinasin	√	√	√	√	3,000,000.00				√		Department of Feeder Roads	AbNMA
108. Apply bitumen on the surface of the New Tafo-Nobi-Aweabeng feeder road (13.2km)	Nobi-Anweabeng	√	√	√	√	12,000,000.00				√		Department of Feeder Roads	AbNMA
109. Construct 2km of Osiem town roads with bituminous finish surfacing	Osiem	√	√	√	√		75,000.00			√		Dept of Urban Roads AbNMA	Roads Dept
110. Reshape/ Grade 40km of feeder roads in the Municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√			50,000.00		√		Dept of Urban Roads AbNMA	DRIP Roads Dept
111. Dredge choked streams in the municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		AbNMA	Roads Department
112. Clean open drains at selected locations in the Municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		60,000.00			√		AbNMA	Roads Department Assembly members
113. Organise Road Safety education programme for drivers and pedestrians in the Municipality.	Municipal Wide		√					10,000.00			√	Transport Department	Roads Dept. Police MTTD, DVLA, NRSA
114. Undertake routine maintenance of Terminals within the Municipality.	Kukurantumi, New Tafo, Oseim	√	√	√	√		150,000.00			√		Transport Department	Roads Dept. Works Dept.
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>15,000,000</b>	<b>485,000.00</b>	<b>60,000.00</b>					
<b>Objective: Ensure 90% of approved planning permits reflect spatial plans by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Spatial Development</b>													
115. Prepare settlement schemes (layouts) for 3 Settlements	New Tafo		√	√	√		50,000.00			√		PPD	AbNMA
116. Organize twelve (12) meetings of the Technical Sub-Committee	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		20,600.00			√		PPD	AbNMA
117. Organise twelve (12) Spatial Planning Committee to approve development permits	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		28,800.00			√		PPD	Stakeholder Agency
118. Undertake street naming and property addressing exercise	New and Old Tafo	√	√	√	√		120,000.00	9,000.00		√		AbNMA	PPD
119. Undertake community education on building regulations	Municipal wide		√	√	√		6,000.00			√		PPD	ISD

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department / institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
120. Inspect and monitor all physical developments in the municipality	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		13,000.00			√		PPD	MWD
121. Extend electricity to unserved areas	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		AbNMA	ECG, MURD, MWD
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>438,400.00</b>	<b>9,000.00</b>					
<b>Objective: Reduce incidence of disaster in the Municipality by 50% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Vulnerability, Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability</b>													
122. Organisation of 4No. Municipal Disaster Management Committee Meeting.	Municipality office	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	6,000.00			√		NADMO	MDMC
123. Organisation of quarterly staff meetings.	Municipality office	√	√	√	√	6,000.00				√		NADMO	ABNMA
124. Undertake quarterly staff and stakeholders' capacity building.	Municipality office	√	√	√	√	10,000.00				√		NADMO	GNFS, GPS, HEALTH DPT, GNAS, NCCE
125. Organisation of 4No. field trips for monitoring and assessment exercises	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00				√		NADMO	ABNMA
126. Education and inspection of hospitality centres, churches, filling stations and small-scale industries within the municipality	Municipality wide		√			2,500.00				√		NADMO	GNFS, MEHO
127. Organisation of 4No. Public sensitisation on disaster risk reduction.	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√	7,000.00	1,400.00			√		NADMO	NCCE AbNMA
128. Organize 1No. Tree planting exercise on the annual tree planting day	First and Second Cycle Institutions			√		3,000.00	2,000.00			√		FSD AbNMA	NADMO, Assembly members, Opinion leaders
129. Formation and training of DVG's and DVCs in six communities within the municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√	4,000.00				√		NADMO	AbNMA
130. Organize quarterly emergency preparedness and resource mobilization exercise.	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	30,000.00		√		NADMO	AbNMA
131. Organize disaster week celebration.	Kukurantumi				√	7,500.00	1,500.00			√		NADMO	AbNMA
132. Organize quarterly public engagement on climate change.	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√	7,000.00				√		NADMO	DOEY&S, FSD, Health Department Opinion leaders
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>63,000.00</b>	<b>15,900.00</b>	<b>30,000</b>					

## GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department / institution		
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
<b>Objective: Increase attendance to stakeholder engagements by 30% by the end of 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Governance, accountability and public safety improvement programme</b>														
133. Allocate funds for Self-Help Community-Initiated Projects	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00				√		AbNMA	MFD, Zonal Council Ass. Mem
134. Construct 2No. Staff bungalow at Kukurantumi	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√	2,000,000.00					√		AbNMA	MWD Contractors
135. Rehabilitate the Kukurantumi Zonal Council and Agriculture Department Office block	Kukurantumi New Tafo	√	√	√	√		600,000.00				√		AbNMA	MWD
136. Provide funds and logistics for the internal running of the Assembly (fuel, stationery)	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	10,000.00			√		AbNMA	Central Administration Department
137. Organise Statutory meetings of the Assembly at Kukurantumi	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	70,000.00			√		AbNMA	Department, Agencies and General Assembly
138. Carry out maintenance on Assembly and Public Assets, vehicles and office equipment in the Municipality	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00				√		AbNMA	Department, Agencies
139. Provide and furnish Office and workspace for the relevant Departments of the Assembly	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		30,000.00	20,000.00			√		AbNMA	MWD, Estate
140. Commemorate Independence Day in a selected community	Selected community	√					60,000.00				√		AbNMA	Independence Day Committee
141. Commemorate National Prayer and Thanksgiving Day	Selected community			√				10,000.00			√		AbNMA	All religious bodies
142. Organise 2 PFM Townhall meetings in selected communities	Selected Communities	√		√			15,000.00	5,000.00			√		AbNMA	Departments, Agencies, Traditional. Authority
143. Allocate funds to support Internal Audit Unit activities	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		50,000.00				√		AbNMA	Internal audit
144. Provide information to the public through the Assembly Web site, News Letters, Service Charter and Leaflets	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00	10,000.00			√		AbNMA	Department, Agencies, Traditional Authorities
145. Enforce Assembly bye-laws	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.00			√		AbNMA	Assembly members

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department / institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
146. Conduct quarterly public sensitization on bye- laws, service charter and other regulations	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		AbNMA	ISD, NCCE, Police
147. Organize annual MCE engagement with all major communities	All major communities		√					50,000.00		√		AbNMA	Assembly members Traditional Auth. Community members
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>2,000,000.00</b>	<b>1,115,000.00</b>	<b>195,000.00</b>					
<b>Objective: Ensure at least 90% implementation of sub structure plans by the end 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Sub-structure Improvement</b>													
148. Support Activities of Zonal Councils, Traditional Authorities and NALAG	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		AbNMA	Zonal Councils Traditional Auth. NALAG
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>200,000.00</b>						
<b>Objective: Ensure at least 90% success in performance assessments by end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement</b>													
149. Ensure an effective Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS)	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		10,000.00			√		AbNMA	HR
150. Validate and compensate staff monthly	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√	8,343,142.87		5,000.00		√		AbNMA	HR
151. Organize capacity building programmes for Assembly staff, Assembly members and zonal council members	Kukurantumi Osiem and New Tafo		√	√	√		80,000.00			√		AbNMA	Zonal council, consultant
152. Procure stationaries and printing materials (A4, comb binding materials etc.)	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		80,000.00	20,000.00		√		AbNMA	PRO
153. Procure office equipment i.e. laptop, printer etc.	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		80,000.00	20,000.00		√		AbNMA	PRO
154. Procure furniture and fittings (cabinets, receptionist desk, swivel chairs, visitors' chairs etc.)	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		120,000.00	20,000.00		√		AbNMA	PRO
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>8,343,142.87</b>	<b>370,000.00</b>	<b>65,000.00</b>					
<b>Objective: Ensure all recommendations from M&amp;E conducted are implemented by the end 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning</b>													

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department / institution		
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
155. Undertake Participatory monitoring and Evaluation of Assembly and Government Project and Programmes.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√		AbNMA	Depts/Agencies, Traditional Leaders, CSOs	
156. Prepare 2028 Annual Action Plan, Supplementary Plan, Procurement Plan, Internal Audit plan and Composite Budget	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	6,000.00		√		AbNMA	CSOs, Depts/Agencies, Traditional/Religious Groups	
157. Review 2026-2029 MTDP	Kukurantumi	√	√				50,000.00			√		AbNMA MPCU	CSOs, Depts/Agencies, Traditional/Religious Groups	
158. Undertake monthly Inspection and Participatory Site Meetings	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00	2,000.00		√		AbNMA	Department, Agencies, Traditional Authorities	
159. Organize four (4) Quarterly Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) and Budget Committee Meetings	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		60,000.00			√		AbNMA	MPCU Budget committee	
160. Ensure the utilization of the DDDP to report on all Projects and Programmes	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		30,000.00			√		AbNMA	MPCU	
161. Organize two (2) Intersectoral collaborative meeting	Kukurantumi		√		√		10,000.00			√		AbNMA	MPCU	
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>360,000.00</b>	<b>8,000.00</b>						
<b>Total (2027)</b>						<b>30,076,142.87</b>	<b>20,695,500.00</b>	<b>517,700.00</b>	<b>10,800,000.00</b>					

**Table 6.3: 2028 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department / institution		
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
<b>Objective: Increase agricultural production by 30% by the end of 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management</b>														
1. Maintain and repair one (1) official vehicle and sixteen (16) motorbikes by December 2028	New Tafo		√		√			8,000.00			√		DOA	AbNMA
2. Ensure Insurance and Road worthy for one (1) official vehicle and sixteen motorbikes by December 2028	New Tafo	√						12,000.00			√		DOA	DVLA
3. Build capacity of 25 staff on the use of ICT for Extension delivery by September,2028	New Tafo	√		√				4,500.00			√		DOA	AbNMA
4. Train 100 women farmers on crop diversification by end of December, 2028	Anyinasin Bosodumase Kukurantumi			√	√			4,500.00			√		DOA	FBOs
5. Conduct four (4) monitoring of all agricultural activities, projects and programmes (improved seedling distribution, feed Ghana and Akokor nkitikiti) by December,2028	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	6,500.00				√		DOA	AbNMA
6. Organize one (1) annual Municipal Farmer's Day Celebration to award hardworking farmers by December,2028.	Selected community				√		50,000.00		40,000.00		√		AbNMA	DOA FDC
7. Collect, process and analyze crop production and livestock related data by the end of December,2028.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		6,500.00				√		DOA	FBOs
8. Collect and analyze weekly market prices of various agricultural produce at wholesale and retail levels by December 2028	New Tafo Market	√	√	√	√		4,000.00				√		DOA	Market women
9. Conduct three (3) demonstrations on improved planting material by the end of December, 2028	Saabo Zongo Aboabo Osiem Bediesi	√	√				6,500.00				√		DOA	FBOs
10. Train hundred (100) farmers on livestock and poultry bio-security measures by December,2028	Municipal-wide	√			√		3,500.00				√		DOA	FBOs

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department / institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
11. Carry out mass vaccination of dogs against rabies by December 2028	Municipal-wide	√	√				4,000.00			√		DOA	Farmers
12. Conduct farm and home visits to train 12000 farmers/FBO targeting 45% women and youth to disseminate improved agricultural technologies to them by December, 2028	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√		6,000.00			√		DOA	FBOs
13. Facilitate the construction of small-scale dams and dugouts along the vegetable growing communities by December 2028 to ensure all year production	Kukurantumi Osiem Anyinasin	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		DOA	FBOs
14. Train farmers on narrow crib construction by December 2028	New Tafo	√	√	√	√			4,200.00		√		DOA	FBOs
15. Train 100 women on food fortification processes by December 2028 to reduce waste of food	Osiem, Saabo Zongo Aboabo, Bediesi		√	√	√			5,000.00		√		DOA	FBOs
16. Facilitate the participation in the 8 <sup>th</sup> Edition of Eastern Commodity Satellite Market Fair by September, 2028	Koforidua			√				8,000		√		DOA	FBOs
17. Train Two Hundred (200) youth on good agronomic practices of vegetables and maize by December 2028	Kukurantumi, Tafo, Osiem SaaboZongo	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		DOA	FBOs
18. Train 100 Farmers on conservation agricultural practices by December 2028	All 4 zones	√	√	√	√		5,000.00			√		DOA	FBOs
19. Train 100 farmers within the municipality on climate smart agricultural practices by December, 2028	All four (4) zones	√	√	√	√		5,000.00			√		DOA	FBOs
20. Conduct a mop up on the registration of aquaculture facilities	Municipal wide	√	√			2,000.00				√		Dept of fisheries	AbNMA
21. Implement activities in GNADP 2024-2028	Municipal wide			√		5,000.00				√		Dept of fisheries	AbNMA
22. Carry out extension and data collection on aquaculture activities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00				√		Dept of fisheries	AbNMA
23. Conduct annual stakeholder meeting to inform and discuss regulatory issues	Municipal wide		√		√	5,000.00				√		Dept of fisheries	AbNMA
24. Register fish farms in the Municipality (for aquaculture permitting)	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	2,000.00				√		Dept of fisheries	AbNMA
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>22,000.</b>	<b>97,000</b>	<b>56,200</b>	<b>40,000</b>				

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department / institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Objective: Increase jobs and incomes by 30% by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Local Economic Development</b>													
25. Establish a vegetable processing facility	Anweabeng	√	√	√	√				1,000,000.00	√		AbNMA	Contractor Community members
26. Market tourism and investment potentials of the municipality	Selected communities	√	√	√	√			5,000.00	50,000.00	√		AbNMA	Media Traditional Authorities
27. Organise two (2) number LED meetings	Kukurantumi	√		√				10,000.00		√		LED Committee	AbNMA
28. Prepare 2029 LED action plan	Kukurantumi			√			20,000.00	10,000.00		√		LED Committee	AbNMA
29. Monitor and audit existing cooperative societies monthly and quarterly	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		Cooperative Unit	Societies
30. Form ten (10) new cooperative societies and revamp dormant ones monthly	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		Cooperative Unit	Societies
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>35,000.00</b>	<b>1,050,000.00</b>				
<b>Objective: Increase revenue mobilised by 40% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Financial Management</b>													
31. Train and Equip Revenue Collectors with logistics to improve performance	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√		8,000.00	4,000.00		√		AbNMA	HR MFD
32. Prepare 2029 RIAP	Municipality wide			√			10,000.00			√		AbNMA	Budget Committee
33. Organise stakeholder meetings and publicity in 17 communities to improve revenue mobilisation	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		AbNMA	ISD MFD
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>18,000.00</b>	<b>14,000.00</b>					

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost					Project status	Implementing department / institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Objective: To increase enrolment at all levels by 30% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Education improvement</b>													
34. Construct 1No. 3-unit classroom block at New Tafo Methodist JHS	New Tafo	√	√	√	√		1,200,000.00				√	AbNMA	DoEY&S Consultant/contractors
35. Construct 1No. 2-unit classroom block at Saviour KG	Osiem	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00				√	AbNMA	DoEY&S Consultant/contractors
36. Construct 1No. 2-unit classroom at Ati Amanfrom M/A School	New Tafo	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00				√	AbNMA	DoEY&S Consultant/contractors
37. Procure 1000 school furniture for schools at all levels	Selected schools	√	√				2,000,000.00				√	AbNMA	DOEY&S
38. Furnish 5 basic schools with ICT facilities	Selected schools	√	√	√	√	500,000.00					√	GIFEC	AbNMA DOEY&S
39. Conduct Final Mock in all subjects for JHS 3 pupils in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	√	√	√				5,000.00			√	DoEY&S	AbNMA Students
40. Conduct "My First Day at School"	Municipal wide			√				2,000.00			√	DoEY&S	AbNMA Students
41. Provide Support to organise Girls STEM camp	Selected school		√				8,000.00				√	AbNMA	DoEY&S
42. Organise capacity building for Teachers and Headteachers	Mid Tafo	√	√	√	√	20,000.00					√	DoEY&S	AbNMA
43. Organise the annual school census and data collection for planning and budgeting	All schools	√	√		√		5,000.00				√	DoEY&S	AbNMA Headteachers
44. Organise four (4) quarterly MEOC meetings	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		10,000.00				√	DoEY&S	AbNMA
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>520,000.00</b>	<b>5,223,000.00</b>	<b>7,000.00</b>					
<b>Objective: Target 500 youth to develop leadership skills by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Youth and Sports Development</b>													
45. Organise annual inter-school, inter-district etc., sporting and cultural Competitions for all schools in the Municipality	Municipal wide		√			5,000.00		5,000.00			√	AbNMA	DoEY&S

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost						Project status	Implementing department / institution / Collaborating
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing		
46. Sensitise 2000 students on cybersecurity in all schools	All schools	√	√	√	√	10,000.00				√		NYA	AbNMA, DOEY&S, DSW&CD
47. Sensitise all BECE/WASSCE candidates on examination malpractices and career coaching	All schools	√	√			5,000.00				√		NYA	AbNMA, DOEY&S, DSW&CD
48. Train 500 youth (50% female target) in 5 selected communities on financial literacy	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	5,000.00				√		NYA	AbNMA, DOEY&S, DSW&CD, NGOs
49. Train 100 (50% females target) youth parliamentarians on leadership	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	5,000.00				√		NYA	AbNMA, DOEY&S, DSW&CD, NGOs
50. Celebrate the International Youth Day in 3 communities	Selected communities			√		5,000.00				√		NYA	AbNMA, DOEY&S, DSW&CD, NGOs
51. Facilitate 100 (50% female target) youth into various modules in the Youth Employment Programme	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√			1,000.00		√		YEA	AbNMA
52. Facilitate the development of keep-fit clubs in various urban communities	Selected communities	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		AbNMA	Sports Directorate NYA
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>35,000.00</b>		<b>11,000.00</b>					
<b>Objective: Increase OPD attendance by 30% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Health improvement</b>													
53. Conduct weekly supervisory visit at child welfare clinic service delivery at all the health facilities, and ensure availability of RUTF and Plumpy Nuts for case management.	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	2,000.00			√		Health Department	AbNMA
54. Organise refresher training on GIFTS and MIYCF	Municipal Wide	√		√		13,000.00	3,000.00			√		Health Department	AbNMA
55. Ensure adequate functional equipment at all health facilities	All facilities	√				5,000.00	2,000.00			√		Health Department	AbNMA
56. Train CHNs, CHOs, Midwives and other health staff in taking measurements of weight, height/length and documenting in the MCHR book	Kukurantumi		√			8,000.00		2,000.00		√		Health Department	AbNMA
57. Organize food demonstrations and other health celebrations	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	2,000.00			√		Health Department	AbNMA

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost						Project status	Implementing department / institution / Collaborating
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing		
58. Construct 3No. CHPS Compound at Osiem, Asiedukrom and Kukurantumi Apotosu	Osiem Asiedukrom	√	√	√	√		6,000,000.00			√		AbNMA	Health Department Works Department Contractors Community members
59. Support the annual disease control programmes (Immunization, bed net distribution to communities etc.)	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	8,000.00	2,000.00			√		Health Department.	AbNMA
60. Organize quarterly sensitization programme on maternal health, Teenage Pregnancy and family planning	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	2,000.00				√		Health Department.	AbNMA
61. Organize Safe motherhood meetings quarterly	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00				√		Health Department.	AbNMA
62. Support annual public sensitization, counselling and testing programmes on HIV and TB	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	8,000.00				√		Health Department.	AbNMA
63. Organize capacity workshop for health staff on HIV and other related diseases	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	3,000.00				√		Health Department.	AbNMA
64. Coordinate, monitor and report on all TB Malaria, HIV&AIDS activities in the Municipality	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	2,000.00				√		Health Department.	AbNMA
65. Organize mid-year review meetings at district level with health staff and other stakeholders	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√	5,000.00				√		Health Department.	AbNMA
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>75,000.00</b>	<b>6,011,000.00</b>	<b>2,000.00</b>					
<b>Objective: Increase access to safe water and sanitation by 20% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Water, environmental health and sanitation</b>													
66. Drill and Mechanize 20No.boreholes in the Municipality	Municipality wide	√	√				2,000,000.00			√		AbNMA	Contractor
67. Rehabilitate 10no. boreholes	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√		MWD	Contractor
68. Construct 2No. 10-unit toilet facilities in selected schools	Selected schools	√	√	√	√				1,000,000.00	√		Donor	Contractor MWD
69. Monitor the usage and maintenance of Water and Sanitation Facilities in the Municipality	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00			√		AbNMA	MWST Zonal Council
70. Maintain final disposal sites for solid and liquid waste	Kukurantumi Osiem	√	√	√	√		250,000.00			√		AbNMA	Zoomlion
71. Procure and maintain sanitary tools	Kukurantumi		√				36,000.00			√		AbNMA	Procurement Unit

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost						Project status	Implementing department / institution
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
													MEHO
72. Monitor and supervise environmental service providers monthly	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00			√		AbNMA MEHU	Service providers
73. Support the implementation of CLTS in the municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00			√		AbNMA	MWST MEHU
74. Conduct sensitization on WASH activities in the Municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		30,000.00			√		AbNMA	MWST MEHU
75. Undertake quarterly Municipal wide fumigation exercise	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		420,000.00			√		AbNMA	Service provider
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>2,866,000.00</b>					<b>1,000,000.00</b>	
<b>Objective: Increase coverage of vulnerability intervention programmes in the Municipality by 30% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child protection</b>													
76. Undertake monitoring and supervision of early childhood development centres within the municipality	All EDCs	√	√	√	√			4,000.00		√		DSW.CD	GES, NGOs
77. Community-based and basic schools' sensitisation on Child Protection Municipal-wide	All schools	√	√	√	√		9,000.00			√		DSW.CD	GES, NGOs, CBOs, PTA
78. Settle child maintenance, paternity and custody cases	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		DSW.CD	Ghana Police Service, Tafo District court
79. Collaborate with the Tafo Magistrate's Court to deal with juvenile cases	New Tafo	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		DSW.CD	Ghana Police Service, Tafo District court
80. Monitor settled cases to ensure adherence to rulings	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√			4,000.00		√		DSW.CD	Ghana Police Service
81. Conduct a social enquiry on juvenile offenders and vulnerable children	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√			3,000.00		√		DSW.CD	Tafo District court
82. Provide support to PWDs in the area of health, education, economic and assistive devices	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		150,000.00			√		DSW.CD	Procurement Department
83. Sensitise communities and religious bodies on prevailing health and social issues affecting social development	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	12,000.00				√		DSW.CD	GHS, NGOs, CBOs, Religious institutions, Traditional Council

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost						Project status	Implementing department / institution
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
84. Monitor the implementation of the LEAP programme (SOS)	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√	-				√		DSW.CD	LEAP Secretariat
85. Train female staff and other stakeholders on gender mainstreaming	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		DSW.CD	MHA, AbNMA, NGOs, CBOs
86. Register births and deaths in the Municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00			√		AbNMA	Birth and Deaths Department
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>12,000.00</b>	<b>164,000.00</b>	<b>26,000.00</b>					

## ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department / institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Objective: Reduce Road accidents by 50% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Transport, infrastructure and safety management</b>													
87. Construct 3No. footbridges at CRIG junction-Bluemich road, construction of 2No. reinforced concrete bridges and 2No. pipe culverts on river Bayera and river Abomena	Anomabo, Ati,Amanfrom New Tafo Bluemich	√	√	√	√	2,000,000.00				√		Urban roads AbNMA MBDA	Ghana Highway Authority
88. Rehabilitation of Cocoa village-Anomabo road (4.5km)	Ati Amanfrom	√	√	√	√	12,000,000.00				√		Department of Feeder Roads	Urban Road AbNMA
89. Dredge choked streams in the municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		Roads Department	AbNMA
90. Clean open drains at selected locations in the Municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		60,000.00			√		Roads Department	AbNMA Assembly members
91. Reshape/ Grade 40km of feeder roads in the Municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√		AbNMA	Roads Department
92. Organize Road Safety education programme for drivers and pedestrians in the Municipality.	Municipal Wide		√					20,000.00			√	Transport Department	Roads Dept. Police MTTD, DVLA, NRSA
93. Undertake 3 No. routine maintenance of Terminals within the Municipality.	Kukurantumi, New Tafo, Oseim	√	√	√	√		150,000.00			√		Transport Department	Roads Dept. Works Dept.
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>14,000,000.00</b>	<b>510,000.00</b>	<b>2,000.00</b>					
<b>Objective: Ensure 90% of approved planning permits reflect spatial plans by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Spatial Development</b>													
94. Prepare settlement schemes (layouts) for 3 Settlements	Osiem		√	√	√		50,000.00			√		PPD	AbNMA
95. Organize 12 monthly regular meeting of the Technical Sub- Committee	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		20,600.00			√		PPD	AbNMA
96. Organize 12 monthly Spatial Planning Committee to approve development permits	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		28,800.00			√		PPD	Stakeholder Agency
97. Undertake street naming and property addressing exercise	New and Old Tafo	√	√	√	√		120,000.00	9,000.00		√		AbNMA	PPD
98. Undertake community education on building regulations	Municipal wide		√	√	√		6,000.00			√		PPD	ISD
99. Inspect and monitor all physical developments in the municipality	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		13,000.00			√		PPD	MWD

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department / institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
100. Extend electricity to unserved areas	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		AbNMA	ECG, MURD, MWD
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>438,400.00</b>	<b>9,000.00</b>					
<b>Objective: Reduce incidence of disaster in the Municipality by 50% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Vulnerability, Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability</b>													
101. Organization of 4No. Municipal Disaster Management Committee Meeting.	Municipality office	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	6,000.00			√		NADMO	MDMC
102. Organization of quarterly staff meetings.	Municipality office	√	√	√	√	6,000.00				√		NADMO	ABNMA
103. Undertake quarterly staff and stakeholders' capacity building.		√	√	√	√	10,000.00				√		NADMO	GNFS, GPS, HEALTH DPT, GNAS, NCCE
104. Organization of 4No. field trips for monitoring and assessment exercise	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00				√		NADMO	ABNMA
105. Education and inspection of hospitality centers, churches, filling stations and small-scale industries within the municipality	Municipality wide		√			2,500.00				√		NADMO	GNFS, MEHO
106. Organization of 4No. public sensitization on disaster risk reduction.	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√	7,000.00		1,400.00		√		NADMO	NCCE AbNMA
107. Organize 1No. Tree planting exercise on annual tree planting day	First and Second Cycle Institutions			√		3,000.00		2,000.00		√		FSD AbNMA	NADMO, Assembly members, Opinion leaders
108. Formation and training of DVG's and DVCs in six communities within the municipality	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	4,000.00				√		NADMO	AbNMA
109. Organize quarterly emergency preparedness and resource mobilization exercise.	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.00		5,000.00		√		NADMO	AbNMA
110. Organize disaster week celebration.	Selected community				√	7,500.00	1,500.00			√		NADMO	AbNMA
111. Organize quarterly public engagement on climate change.	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√	7,000.00				√		NADMO	DOEY&S, FSD, Health Department Opinion leaders
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>93,000.00</b>	<b>7,500.00</b>	<b>8,400.00</b>					

## GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department / institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Objective: Increase attendance to stakeholder engagements by 30% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Governance, accountability and public safety improvement</b>													
112. Construct 2No Staff Quarters at Kukurantumi	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√	2,000,000.00				√		AbNMA	MWD
113. Allocate funds for Self-Help Community Initiated Projects	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00			√		AbNMA	MFD, Zonal Council Ass. Mem
114. Provide funds and logistics for the internal running of the Assembly (fuel,stationary)	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	10,000.00		√		AbNMA	Central Administration Department
115. Organize Statutory meetings of the Assembly at Kukurantumi	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	70,000.00		√		AbNMA	Department, Agencies and General Assembly
116. Carry out maintenance on Assembly and Public Assets, vehicles and office equipment in the Municipality	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√		AbNMA	Department, Agencies
117. Provide and furnish Office and workspace for relevant Departments of the Assembly	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		30,000.00	20,000.00		√		AbNMA	MWD, Estate
118. Commemorate Independence Day in a selected community	Selected community	√					60,000.00			√		AbNMA	Independence Day Committee
119. Commemorate National Prayer and thanks-giving day	Selected community			√				10,000.00		√		AbNMA	All religious bodies
120. Organize 2 PFM Townhall meetings in selected communities	Selected Communities	√		√			15,000.00	5,000.00		√		AbNMA	Departments, Agencies, Traditional. Authority
121. Organize annual MCE engagement with all major communities	All major communities		√					50,000.00		√		AbNMA	Assembly members Traditional Authorities Community members
122. Allocate funds to support Internal Audit Unit activities	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		50,000.00			√		AbNMA	Internal audit
123. Organize MUSEC meetings and support security operations in the Municipality	Kukurantumi						50,000.00			√		AbNMA	MUSEC members
124. Conduct pubic sensitization on by-laws, service charter and other regulations	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		AbNMA	ISD, NCCE, Police, Client Service Unit

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department / institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
125. Enforce Assembly bye-laws	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		AbNMA	Assembly members
126. Provide information to the public through the Assembly Web site, News Letters, Service Charter and Leaflets	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00	10,000.00		√		AbNMA	Department, Agencies, Traditional Auth.
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>2,000,000.00</b>	<b>515,000.00</b>	<b>195,000.00</b>					
<b>Objective: Ensure at least 90% implementation of sub structure plans by the end 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Sub-structure Improvement</b>													
127. Support Activities of Zonal Councils and Traditional Authorities and NALAG	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		AbNMA	Traditional Authorities
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>200,000.00</b>						
<b>Objective: Ensure at least 90% success in performance assessments by end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement</b>													
128. Ensure an effective Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS)	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		10,000.00			√		AbNMA	HR
129. Validate and compensate staff monthly	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√	9,177,457.16		5,000.00		√		AbNMA	HR
130. Organize capacity building programmes for Assembly staff, Assembly members and zonal council members	Kukurantumi Osiem and New Tafo		√	√	√		80,000.00			√		AbNMA	Zonal council, consultant
131. Procure stationaries and printing materials (A4, comb binding materials etc.)	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		80,000.00	20,000.00		√		AbNMA	PRO
132. Procure office equipment i.e. laptop, printer etc.	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		80,000.00	20,000.00		√		AbNMA	PRO
133. Procure furniture and fittings (cabinets, receptionist desk, swivel chairs, visitors' chairs etc.	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		120,000.00	20,000.00		√		AbNMA	PRO
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>9,177,457.16</b>	<b>370,000.00</b>	<b>65,000.00</b>					
<b>Objective: Ensure all recommendations from M&amp;E conducted are implemented by the end 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning</b>													
134. Undertake Participatory monitoring and Evaluation of Assembly and Government Project and Programmes.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		30,000.00			√		AbNMA	Depts/Agencies, Traditional Leaders, CSOs
135. Prepare 2028 Annual Action Plan, Supplementary Plan, Procurement	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	6,000.00		√		AbNMA	CSOs, Depts/Agencies,

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department / institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Plan, Internal Audit plan and Composite Budget													Traditional/Religious Groups
136. Undertake monthly Inspection and Participatory Site Meetings	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00	2,000.00		√		AbNMA	Department, Agencies, Traditional Authorities
137. Organize four (4) Quarterly Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) and Budget Committee Meetings	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		60,000.00			√		AbNMA	MPCU Budget committee
138. Ensure the utilization of the DDDP to report on all Projects and Programmes	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		30,000.00			√		AbNMA	MPCU
139. Organize two (2) Intersectoral collaborative meeting	Kukurantumi		√		√		10,000.00			√		AbNMA	MPCU
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>240,000.00</b>	<b>8,000.00</b>					
<b>Total (2028)</b>						<b>25,934,457.16</b>	<b>16,679,900.00</b>	<b>438,600.00</b>	<b>2,090,000.00</b>				

**Table 6.4: 2029 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department / institution		
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
<b>Objective: Increase agricultural production by 30% by the end of 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management</b>														
1. Maintain and repair one (1) official vehicle and sixteen (16) motorbikes by December 2029	New Tafo		√		√			8,000.00			√		DOA	AbNMA
2. Ensure Insurance and Road worthy for one (1) official vehicle and sixteen motorbikes by December 2029	New Tafo	√						12,000.00			√		DOA	DVLA
3. Build capacity of 25 staff on AI and Machine Learning applications in agriculture such as predictive analytics and crop disease detection by December 2029	New Tafo	√	√		√			4,500.00			√		DOA	AbNMA
4. Build capacity of hundred (100) women farmers	Anyinasin Bosumase Kukurantumi			√	√			4,500.00			√		DOA	FBOs
5. Conduct four (4) monitoring of all agricultural activities, projects and programmes (improved seedling distribution, feed Ghana and Akokor nkitikiti) by December,2029	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	6,500.00				√		DOA	AbNMA
6. Organize one (1) annual Municipal Farmer's Day Celebration to award hardworking farmers by December,2029.	Selected community				√		70,000.00		50,000.00		√		AbNMA	DOA FDC
7. Collect, process and analyze crop production and livestock related data by the end of December,2029.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		6,500.00				√		DOA	FBOs
8. Collect and analyze weekly market prices of various agricultural produce at wholesale and retail levels by December 2029	New Tafo Market	√	√	√	√		4,000.00				√		DOA	Market women
9. Conduct three (3) demonstrations on improved planting material by the end of December, 2029	Saabo Zongo Kukurantumi Bediesi Aboabo	√	√				6,000.00				√		DOA	FBOs
10. Train 150 livestock farmers on proper housing by December 2029	Municipal-wide	√		√			5,000.00				√		DOA	FBO

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department / institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
11. Carry out mass vaccination of dogs against rabies by December 2029	Municipal-wide	√	√					4,000.00		√		DOA	FBOs
12. Conduct Home and Farm visits to train 12,000 farmers/FBOs targeting 45% women and youth to disseminate improved agricultural technologies to them by December 2029	Municipality wide	√	√	√				6,000.00		√		DOA	FBOs
13. Facilitate 100 vegetable Farmers on use of irrigation for all year-round production by December 2029	Osiem Anyinasin Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		DOA	FBOs
14. Train One Hundred (100) women farmers on value addition, packaging, branding and certification process of products by FDA by December 2026	New Tafo		√		√			4,200.00		√		DOA	FBOs
15. Develop agricultural produce through production, packaging and branding for Eastern Commodity Satellite Market Fair and super markets by December 2029	Koforidua		√	√	√		12,000.00			√		DOA	FBOs
16. Train Two Hundred (200) youth on marketing of agricultural produce by December 2029	Kukurantumi, Tafo SaaboZongo Osiem			√				5,000.00		√		DOA	FBOs
17. Train 100 farmers on conservation Agricultural practices by December, 2029	Kukurantumi, Tafo SaaboZongo Osiem	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		DOA	FBOs
18. Train 100 farmers within the municipality on climate smart agricultural practices by December, 2029	Kukurantumi, Tafo, Saabo Zongo and Osiem	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		DOA	FBOs
19. Conduct a mop up on the registration of aquaculture facilities	Municipal wide	√	√			2,000.00				√		Dept of fisheries	AbNMA
20. Sensitize stakeholders on the Ghana National Aquaculture Development Plan (GNADP 2029-2033)	Municipal wide			√		5,000.00				√		Dept of fisheries	AbNMA
21. Carry out extension and data collection on aquaculture activities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00				√		Dept of fisheries	AbNMA
22. Conduct annual stakeholder meeting to inform and discuss regulatory issues	Municipal wide		√		√	5,000.00				√		Dept of fisheries	AbNMA

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department / institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
23. Register fish farms in the Municipality (for aquaculture permitting)	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	2,000.00				√		Dept of fisheries	AbNMA
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>22,000</b>	<b>125,200</b>	<b>48,200</b>	<b>50,000</b>				
<b>Objective: Increase jobs and incomes by 30% by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Local Economic Development</b>													
24. Market tourism and investment potentials of the municipality	Selected communities	√	√	√	√			5,000.00	50,000.00	√		AbNMA	Media Traditional Authorities
25. Organize two (2) number LED meetings	Kukurantumi	√		√				10,000.00		√		AbNMA	LED Committee
26. Prepare 2030 LED Action plan	Kukurantmi		√	√			20,000.00	10,000.00		√		AbNMA	LED Committee
27. Monitor and audit existing cooperative societies monthly and quarterly	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		Cooperative Unit	Societies
28. Form 10 new cooperative societies and revamp dormant ones monthly	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		Cooperative Unit	Societies
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>35,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>				
<b>Objective: Increase revenue mobilized by 40% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Financial Management</b>													
29. Train and Equip Revenue Collectors with logistics to improve performance	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√		8,000.00	4,000.00		√		AbNMA	HR MFD
30. Prepare 2029 RIAP	Municipality wide			√			10,000.00			√		AbNMA	Budget Committee
31. Organize stakeholder meetings and publicity in 17 communities to improve revenue mobilization	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		AbNMA	ISD MFD
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>18,000.00</b>	<b>14,000.00</b>					

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost						Project status	Implementing department / institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
<b>Objective: To increase enrolment at all levels by 30% by the end of 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Education improvement</b>														
32. Construct 1No. Teachers quarters at Anweabeng	Anweabeng	√	√	√	√	1,200,000.00					√		AbNMA	DoEY&S Consultant/contractors
33. Construct and furnish 1No. ICT centre at Nobi	Nobi	√	√	√	√	1,000,000.00					√		AbNMA	DoEY&S Consultant/contractors
34. Procure 1000 school furniture for selected schools at all levels	Selected schools	√	√	√	√	2,000,000.00					√		AbNMA	DoEY&S Consultant/contractors
35. Furnish 5 selected schools with logistics for ICT	Selected schools	√	√	√	√				1,000,000	√			GIFEC	AbNMA DoEY&S,,
36. Conduct Final Mock in all subjects for JHS 3 pupils in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	√	√	√		5,000.00		5,000.00		√			DoEY&S	AbNMA Students
37. Conduct “My First Day at School”	Municipal wide			√				2,000.00		√			DoEY&S	AbNMA Students
38. Provide Support to organize Girls STEM camp	Selected school		√					8,000.00		√			AbNMA	DoEY&S
39. Organize capacity building for Teachers and Headteachers	Selected community	√	√	√	√	20,000.00				√			DoEY&S	AbNMA
40. Organize Annual school census and data collection for planning and budgeting	All schools	√	√		√	10,000.00		5,000.00		√			DoEY&S	AbNMA Headteachers
41. Organize MEOC quarterly meetings	Kukurantumi	√	√		√		10,000.00			√			DoEY&S	AbNMA
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>4,235,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>					
<b>Objective: To develop the potential of 500 youth into leadership roles by the end of 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Youth and Sports Development</b>														
42. Sensitize 2000 students on cyber security in all schools	All schools	√	√	√	√				10,000.00	√			NYA	AbNMA, DOEY&S, DSW&CD
43. Sensitize all BECE/WASSCE candidates on examination malpractices and career coaching	All schools	√	√			5,000.00				√			NYA	AbNMA, DOEY&S, DSW&CD
44. Train 500 youth (50% female target) in 5 selected communities on financial literacy	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		5,000.00			√			NYA	AbNMA, DOEY&S, DSW&CD, NGOs

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost						Project status	Implementing department / institution
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
45. Train 100 (50% females target) youth parliamentarians on leadership	Selected communities	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		NYA	AbNMA, DOEY&S, DSW&CD, NGOs
46. Celebrate the International Youth Day in 3 communities	Selected communities			√				5,000.00		√		NYA	AbNMA, DOEY&S, DSW&CD, NGOs
47. Facilitate 100 (50% female target) youth into various modules in Youth Employment Programme	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√			1,000.00		√		YEA	AbNMA
48. Organize annual inter-school, inter-district etc. sporting and cultural Competitions for all schools in the Municipality	Municipal wide		√			5,000.00		5,000.00		√		AbNMA	DoEY&S
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>10,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>				
<b>Objective: Increase OPD attendance by 30% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Health improvement</b>													
49. Conduct weekly supervisory visit at child welfare clinic service delivery at all the health facility and ensure availability of RUTF and plumpy nuts for case mgt.	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	2,000.00			√		Health Department	AbNMA
50. Organize refresher training on GIFTS and MIYCF	Municipal Wide	√		√		13,000.00	3,000.00			√		Health Department	AbNMA
51. Ensure adequate functional equipment at all health facilities	All facilities	√				5,000.00	2,000.00			√		Health Department	AbNMA
52. Train CHNs, CHOs, Midwives and other health staff in taking measurements of weight, height/length and document in the MCHR book	Kukurantumi		√			8,000.00		2,000.00		√		Health Department	AbNMA
53. Organise food demonstrations and other health celebration	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	2,000.00			√		Health Department	AbNMA
54. Construct 2No. CHPS Compound at Kukurantumi Apotosu and Osiem	Kukurantumi Osiem	√	√	√	√		3,000,000.00			√		AbNMA	Health Department Works Department Contractors Comm. members
55. Support the annual disease control programmes (Immunization, bed net distribution to communities etc.)	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	8,000.00	2,000.00			√		Health Department.	AbNMA

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost						Project status	Implementing department / institution
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
56. Organize quarterly sensitization programme on maternal health, Teenage Pregnancy and family planning	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	2,000.00				√		Health Department.	AbNMA
57. Organize Safe motherhood meetings quarterly	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00				√		Health Department.	AbNMA
58. Support annual public sensitization, counselling and testing programmes on HIV and TB	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	8,000.00				√		Health Department.	AbNMA
59. Organize capacity workshop for health staff on HIV and other related diseases	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	3,000.00				√		Health Department.	AbNMA
60. Coordinate, monitor and report on all TB Malaria, HIV&AIDS activities in the Municipality	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	2,000.00				√		Health Department.	AbNMA
61. Organize mid-year review meetings at district level with health staff and other stakeholders	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√	5,000.00				√		Health Department.	AbNMA
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>75,000.00</b>	<b>3,011,000.00</b>	<b>2,000.00</b>					
<b>Objective: Increase access to safe water and sanitation by 20% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Water, environmental health and sanitation</b>													
62. Drill and Mechanize 20No.boreholes in the Municipality	Municipality wide	√	√				2,000,000.00			√		AbNMA	Contractor
63. Rehabilitate 10no. boreholes	Selected Comm.	√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√		MWD	Contractor
64. Construct 2No. 10-unit toilet facilities in selected schools	Selected schools	√	√	√	√				1,000,000.00	√		Donor	Contractor MWD
65. Monitor the usage and maintenance of Water and Sanitation Facilities in the Municipality	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00			√		AbNMA	MWST Zonal Council
66. Maintain final disposal sites for solid and liquid waste	Kukurantumi Osiem	√	√	√	√		250,000.00			√		AbNMA	Zoomlion
67. Procure and maintain sanitary tools	Kukurantumi		√				36,000.00			√		AbNMA	Procurement Unit MEHU
68. Monitor and supervise environmental service providers monthly	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00			√		AbNMA MEHU	Service providers
69. Support the implementation of CLTS in the municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00			√		AbNMA	MWST MEHU
70. Conduct sensitization on WASH	Municipality	√	√	√	√		30,000.00			√		AbNMA	MWST

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost						Project status	Implementing department / institution
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
activities in the Municipality	wide												MEHU
71. Undertake quarterly Municipal wide fumigation exercise	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		420,000.00			√		AbNMA	Service provider
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>2,866,000</b>		<b>1,000,000</b>				
<b>Objective: Increase coverage of vulnerability intervention programmes in the Municipality by 30% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child protection</b>													
72. Undertake monitoring and supervision of early childhood development centres within the municipality	All EDCs	√	√	√	√			4,000.00		√		DSW.CD	GES, NGOs
73. Community-based and basic schools' sensitisation on Child Protection Municipal-wide	All schools	√	√	√	√		9,000.00			√		DSW.CD	GES, NGOs, CBOs, PTA
74. Settle child maintenance, paternity and custody cases	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		DSW.CD	Ghana Police Service, Tafo District court
75. Collaborate with the Tafo Magistrate's Court to deal with juvenile cases	New Tafo	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		DSW.CD	Ghana Police Service, Tafo District court
76. Monitor settled cases to ensure adherence to rulings	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√			4,000.00		√		DSW.CD	Ghana Police Service
77. Conduct a social enquiry on juvenile offenders and vulnerable children	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√			3,000.00		√		DSW.CD	Tafo District court
78. Provide support to PWDs in the area of health, education, economic and assistive devices	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		150,000.00			√		DSW.CD	Procurement Department
79. Sensitise communities and religious bodies on prevailing health and social issues affecting social development	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	12,000.00				√		DSW.CD	GHS, NGOs, CBOs, Religious institutions, Traditional Council
80. Monitor the implementation of the LEAP programme (SOS)	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√	-				√		DSW.CD	LEAP Secretariat
81. Train female staff and other stakeholders on gender mainstreaming	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		DSW.CD	GHS, AbNMA, NGOs, CBOs
82. Register births and deaths in the Municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00			√		AbNMA	Birth and Deaths Department

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost						Project status	Implementing department / institution
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>12,000.00</b>	<b>164,000.00</b>	<b>26,000.00</b>						

## ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department / institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Objective: Reduce Road accidents by 50% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Transport, infrastructure and safety management</b>													
83. Replace metal grating on selected roads	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√		Roads Department	AbNMA
84. Provide traffic management safety devices	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	105,000.00				√		Roads Department	AbNMA
85. Dredge choked streams in the municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		Roads Department	AbNMA
86. Clean open drains at selected locations in the Municipality	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√		60,000.00			√		Roads Department	AbNMA Assembly members
87. Organize Road Safety education programme for drivers and pedestrians in the Municipality.	Municipal Wide		√					20,000.00			√	Transport Department	Roads Dept. Police MTTD, DVLA, NRSA
88. Undertake 3 No. routine maintenance of Terminals within the Municipality	Kukurantumi, New Tafo, Oseim	√	√	√	√		150,000.00			√		Transport Department	Roads Dept. Works Dept.
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>105,000.00</b>	<b>510,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>					
<b>Objective: Ensure 90% of approved planning permits reflect spatial plans by 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Spatial Development</b>													
89. Prepare settlement schemes (layouts) for 3 Settlements	Kukurantumi		√	√	√		50,000.00			√		PPD	AbNMA
90. Prepare Spatial Development framework and structure plan for 3 communities	Kukurantumi Tafo, Osiem	√	√				200,000.00			√		PPD	AbNMA, SPC Community members
91. Organize regular meeting of the Technical Sub- Committee	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		20,600.00			√		PPD	AbNMA
92. Organize Spatial Planning Committee to approve development permits	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		28,800.00			√		PPD	Stakeholder Agency
93. Undertake street naming and property addressing exercise	New and Old Tafo	√	√	√	√		120,000.00	9,000.00		√		AbNMA	PPD
94. Undertake community education on building regulations	Municipal wide		√	√	√		6,000.00			√		PPD	ISD
95. Inspect and monitor all physical developments in the municipality	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		13,000.00			√		PPD	MWD
96. Extend electricity to unserved areas	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		AbNMA	ECG, MURD, MWD

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department / institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>638,400.00</b>	<b>9,000.00</b>					
<b>Objective: Reduce incidence of disaster in the Municipality by 50% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Vulnerability, Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability</b>													
97. Organization of 4No. Municipal Disaster Management Committee Meeting.	Municipality office	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	6,000.00			√		NADMO	MDMC
98. Organization of quarterly staff meetings.	Municipality office	√	√	√	√			6,000.00		√		NADMO	AbNMA
99. Undertake quarterly staff and stakeholders' capacity building.	Municipality office	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		NADMO	GNFS, GPS, HEALTH DPT, GNAS, NCCE
100. Organization of 4No. field trips for monitoring and assessment exercise	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√			6,000.00		√		NADMO	AbNMA
101. Education and inspection of hospitality centers, churches, filling stations and small-scale industries within the municipality	Municipality wide		√					2,500.00		√		NADMO	GNFS, MEHO
102. Organization of 4No. public sensitization on disaster risk reduction.	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√	7,000.00	1,400.00			√		NADMO	NCCE AbNMA
103. Organize 1No. Tree planting exercise on annual tree planting day	First and Second Cycle Institutions			√				10,000.00		√		FSD AbNMA	NADMO, Assembly members, Opinion leaders
104. Formation and training of DVG's and DVCs in six communities within the municipality	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	4,000.00				√		NADMO	AbNMA
105. Organize quarterly emergency preparedness and resource mobilization exercise.	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	5,000.00			√		NADMO	AbNMA
106. Organize disaster week celebration.	Selected community				√	7,500.00	1,500.00			√		NADMO	AbNMA
107. Organize quarterly public engagement on climate change.	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√	7,000.00				√		NADMO	DOEY&S, FSD, Health Department Opinion leaders
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>65000</b>	<b>13,900</b>	<b>34500</b>					

## GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing institution / department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
<b>Objective: Increase attendance to stakeholder engagements by 30% by the end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Governance, accountability and public safety improvement programme</b>													
108. Construct 2No Staff Quarters at Kukurantumi	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√	1,500,000.00				√		AbNMA	MWD, Contractors
109. Allocate funds for Self-Help Community Initiated Projects	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00			√		AbNMA	MFD, Zonal Council Ass. Mem
110. Provide funds and logistics for the internal running of the Assembly (fuel,stationary)	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	10,000.00		√		AbNMA	Central Administration Department
111. Organize Statutory meetings of the Assembly at Kukurantumi	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	70,000.00		√		AbNMA	Department, Agencies and General Assembly
112. Carry out maintenance on Assembly and Public Assets, vehicles and office equipment in the Municipality	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√		AbNMA	Department, Agencies
113. Provide and furnish Office and workspace for relevant Departments of the Assembly	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		30,000.00	20,000.00		√		AbNMA	MWD, Estate
114. Commemorate Independence Day in a selected community	Selected community	√					60,000.00			√		AbNMA	Independence Day Committee
115. Commemorate National Prayer and thanks-giving day	Selected community			√				10,000.00		√		AbNMA	All religious bodies
116. Organize 2 PFM Townhall meetings in selected communities	Selected Communities	√		√			15,000.00	5,000.00		√		AbNMA	Departments, Agencies, Traditional. Authority
117. Organize annual MCE engagement with all major communities	All major communities		√					50,000.00		√		AbNMA	Assembly members Traditional Authorities Community members
118. Allocate funds to support Internal Audit Unit activities	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		50,000.00			√		AbNMA	Internal audit
119. Conduct pubic sensitization on bye-laws, service charter and other regulations	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		AbNMA	ISD, NCCE, Police, Client Service Unit

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing institution / department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
120. Provide information to the public through the Assembly Web site, News Letters, Service Charter and Leaflets	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00	10,000.00		√		AbNMA	Department, Agencies, Traditional Auth.
121. Enforce Assembly bye-laws	Municipality wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		AbNMA	Assembly members
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>1,500,000.00</b>	<b>465,000.00</b>	<b>195,000.00</b>					
<b>Objective: Ensure at least 90% implementation of sub structure plans by the end 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Sub-structure Improvement</b>													
122. Support Activities of Zonal Councils and Traditional Authorities.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		AbNMA	Traditional Authorities
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>200,000.00</b>						
<b>Objective: Ensure at least 90% success in performance assessments by end of 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement</b>													
123. Ensure an effective Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS)	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		10,000.00			√		HR	AbNMA
124. Validate and compensate staff monthly	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√	10,095,202.88		5,000.00		√		HR	AbNMA
125. Organize capacity building programmes for Assembly staff, Assembly members and zonal council members	Kukurantumi Osiem and New Tafo		√	√	√		80,000.00			√		AbNMA	Zonal council, consultant
126. Procure stationaries and printing materials (A4, comb binding materials etc.)	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		80,000.00	20,000.00		√		AbNMA	PRO
127. Procure office equipment i.e. laptop, printer etc.	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		80,000.00	20,000.00		√		AbNMA	PRO
128. Procure furniture and fittings (cabinets, receptionist desk, swivel chairs, visitors' chairs etc.)	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		120,000.00	20,000.00		√		AbNMA	PRO
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>10,095,202.88</b>	<b>370,000.00</b>	<b>11,000.00</b>					
<b>Objective: Ensure all recommendations from M&amp;E conducted are implemented by the end 2029</b>													
<b>Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning</b>													
129. Undertake Participatory monitoring and Evaluation of Assembly and Government Project and Programmes.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		30,000.00			√		AbNMA	Depts/Agencies, Traditional Leaders, CSOs
130. Prepare 2030-2024 Medium Term Development Plan	Kukurantumi	√	√	√			200,000.00			√		AbNMA MPCU	Depts/Agencies, Assemblymembers,

Project	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project status		Implementing department / institution	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
													Traditional Leaders, CSOs/
131. Prepare 2030 Annual Action Plan, Supplementary Plan, Procurement Plan, Internal Audit plan and Composite Budget	Kukurantumi			√	√		100,000.00	6,000.00		√		AbNMA	CSOs, Depts/Agencies, Traditional/Religious Groups
132. Undertake monthly Inspection and Participatory Site Meetings	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00	2,000.00		√		AbNMA	Department, Agencies, Traditional Authorities
133. Organize four (4) Quarterly Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) and Budget Committee Meetings	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		60,000.00			√		AbNMA	MPCU Budget committee
134. Ensure the utilization of the DDDP to report on all Projects and Programmes	Kukurantumi	√	√	√	√		30,000.00			√		AbNMA	MPCU
135. Organize two (2) Intersectoral collaborative meeting	Kukurantumi		√		√		10,000.00			√		AbNMA	MPCU
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>440,000.00</b>	<b>8,000.00</b>					
<b>Total (2029)</b>						<b>16,119,202.88</b>	<b>8,656,300.00</b>	<b>438,700.00</b>	<b>2,110,000.00</b>				
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>						<b>99,819,295.25</b>	<b>127,823,338.00</b>	<b>2,450,400.00</b>	<b>22,640,000.00</b>				

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### 7.0 Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements

#### 7.1 Introduction

The monitoring and evaluation procedures and structures outlined in this document are essential management tools designed to provide additional incentive for the realization of the set objectives and goals of the planned programmes and projects. Monitoring and Evaluation is one of the critical stages in the successful implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029). The ultimate goal of the monitoring and evaluation is to effectively monitor the implementation of the planned activities and evaluate their results and impacts in improving the living condition of the people in the municipality.

Within the plan period, Monitoring and Evaluation activities will seek to achieve the following objectives:

- ❖ Assess the programmes and projects to improve ongoing effectiveness.
- ❖ Introduce a participatory monitoring system which includes all stakeholders.
- ❖ Track the progress of project activities during implementation and alert decision makers in case of shortfalls or deviations for early corrective action.
- ❖ Provide the right people with the right information at the right time.
- ❖ Accumulate information / data that may be used during an outcome or impact evaluation; and
- ❖ Engender active community participation in project implementation with the view to promoting ownership and sustainability.

The total cost of the monitoring and evaluation plan is 5% of the total cost of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the four-year plan implementation period.

#### 7.2 Monitoring

Monitoring is a process which ensures that at any given stage of a project, the required inputs are delivered on time, used as intended and is producing the desired results. Since plans are affected by uncontrollable situations such as socio-economic changes, political climate and international relations, it is necessary that they are constantly monitored, and adjustments made accordingly. The monitoring system is designed for the annual plan with three (3) main activities i.e. monitoring activities cover the implementation period, ongoing evaluation occurs at specific points within the implementation phase and terminal evaluation occurs at specific end of the project implementation.

### 7.3 Stakeholder analysis

Stakeholders are a vital component of the monitoring and evaluation plan. It analysis all organizations and groups of people with interest, roles and responsibilities in the conduct of monitoring and evaluation. This process helps to recognize diverse views and concerns, engage stakeholders in decision making and anticipate and mitigate potential issues. Table 7.1 give details of the organizations or groups with interest and roles in the conduct of monitoring and evaluation.

**Table 7.1: Stakeholder Analysis**

No.	Organization	Interest	Roles / responsibility
1.	National Development Planning Commission	Policy direction, guidelines, capacity building etc.	M & E plan preparation, M & E results dissemination, etc.
2.	Local Government Service Secretariat	Technical; assistance, job analysis, management of services etc.	M & E seminars and meetings, M & E results reporting and dissemination, supervision, project inspection, evaluation etc.
3.	Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs	Policy direction guidelines, performance targets, advisory services etc.	M & E seminars and meetings, M & E results reporting and dissemination, supervision, project inspection, evaluation etc.
4.	DACF Secretariat	Financial resource advisory services etc.	M & E seminars and meetings, M & E results reporting and dissemination, supervision, project inspection, evaluation etc.
5.	RCC	Technical assistance, advisory services, capacity building, performance targets etc.	M & E plan preparation, evaluation, PM&E, data collection, M&E results reporting and dissemination etc.
6.	Municipal Assembly	Decision making, by laws, deliberation and adoption of plans, programmes and projects etc.	M&E plan preparation, M&E seminars and meetings supervision, project inspections, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
7.	Member of Parliament	Decision making, common fund for programmes and projects etc.	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination etc.
8.	Traditional Authority	Advisory services, transparency and accountability	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination etc.
9.	Ministries, Departments and Agencies	Guidelines, performance targets, advisory service etc.	Data collection, M&E results reporting and dissemination etc.
10.	Consultants	Technical assistance	M&E plan preparation, evaluation, PM&E etc.
11.	CSOs	Advocacy financial and material resources, transparency and accountability etc.	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, PM&E, data collection, M&E results reporting etc.
12.	DPs	Transparency and accountability, financial and material resources, technical assistance etc.	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, data collection, M&E results reporting etc.
13.	Media	Transparency and accountability etc.	Project inspection, dissemination and communication of M&E results etc.

MPCU 2025

### 7.4 Monitoring matrix

The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) has the primary responsibility to monitor implementation of programmes and projects in the Plan. This will be done through quarterly field visits

to programmes or projects sites and review meetings that will discuss issues emerging from the various monitoring exercises. A varied number of stakeholders, who play different roles and have specific interests as far as the formulation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the Plan is concerned are brought on board. This enhances the technical richness, resource base and communal ownership of the entire process. Below is an analysis of stakeholders in the planning and monitoring process.

Table 7.2 gives details of the indicators, indicator definition, indicator and baseline. It also shows the targets for the plan implementation period (i.e.2026, 2027, 2028, 2029), disaggregation, monitoring frequency as well as responsibility.

**Table 7.2: Monitoring Matrix**

S/N	Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
					2026	2027	2028	2029			
<b>Goal: Create an efficient, competitive and sustainable environment to promote agribusiness, improve food security and boost income</b>											
<b>Objective: Increase agricultural production by 30% by the end of 2029</b>											
<b>Programme: Agriculture modernization and post-harvest management</b>											
1.	Number of crop demonstrations conducted	Count of the crop demonstrations conducted	Output	1	3	3	3	3	Location	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
2.	Number of RELC planning session(s) held for farmers and other stakeholders	Count of the RELC meetings held	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Location	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
3.	Number of farmers trained in value addition, processing and marketing	Count of the farmers trained in value addition and processing and marketing	Output	100	100	100	100	100	Male Female	Annually	Department of Agriculture
4.	Number of farms and homes visited annually	Count of the farms and homes visited yearly	Output	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	Male Female	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
5.	Number of fish farmers registered for aquaculture permitting	Count of the fish farmers registered for permitting	Output	50	50	50	50	50	Male Female	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
<b>Goal: Improve economic well-being and quality of life through the creation of sustainable employment opportunities</b>											
<b>Objective: Increase jobs and incomes by 30% by 2029</b>											
<b>Programme: Local Economic Development</b>											
6.	Number of potential tourist sites identified and developed	Count of potential tourist sites identified and developed	Output	0	3	3	3	3	Rural Urban	Quarterly	MPCU, Tourism sub committee
7.	Number of markets constructed annually	Count of markets constructed in a year	Output	0	3	2	1	1	Rural Urban	Quarterly	MPCU
8.	Number of LED forums organized annually	Count of LED forum meetings held	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Male Female	Bi annually	LED Committee
9.	Number of SMEs which have accessed credit facility annually	Count of SMEs which access to credit facilities	Output	2	5	5	5	5	Type of SME	Quarterly	SMEs
<b>Goal: Improve lives of citizens by effectively and efficiently managing public funds to deliver services</b>											
<b>Objective: Increase revenue mobilized by 40% by the end of 2029</b>											
<b>Programme: APTER 6 Management</b>											
10.	Percentage of RIAP activities implemented annually	Count of RIAP activities implemented as a percentage of the overall number of RIAP activities	Outcome	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Implemented /Not implemented	Annually	Budget committee
11.	Number of revenue collectors employed	Count of revenue collectors employed	Output	-	5	5	5	5	Male Female	Annually	HR/Finance
<b>Goal: Enhance the quality and equity of education by increasing access and improving learning outcomes</b>											

S/N	Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
					2026	2027	2028	2029			
<b>Objective: To increase enrolment at all levels by 30% by the end of 2029</b>											
<b>Programme: Education improvement programme</b>											
12.	<b>Net enrolment ratio (%)</b> i. Kindergarten ii. Primary iii. JHS	Proportion of students of official school age for a specific level expressed as a percentage of total population in that age group	Outcome	-	100	100	100	100	Male Female	Annually	DOEY&S
13.	<b>Gender Parity Index</b> i. Kindergarten ii. Primary iii. JHS iv. SHS	Ratio of male to female students with relative access to education	Outcome	-	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Male Female	Annually	DOEY&S
14.	<b>Completion rate (100%)</b> i. Kindergarten ii. Primary iii. JHS iv. SHS	No. of children who are able to complete their levels from start to finish expressed as a percentage	Outcome	-	100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100	Male Female	Annually	DOEY&S
15.	<b>Gross Enrolment Ratio (%)</b> i. Kindergarten ii. Primary iii. JHS iv. SHS	Total enrolment in a specific educational level as a percentage of official school age population for that level	Outcome	-	100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100	Male Female	Annually	DOEY&S
16.	<b>Net Admission Ratio (%)</b> i. Kindergarten ii. Primary iii. JHS iv. SHS	No. of children in school	Outcome	-	100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100	Male Female	Annually	DOEY&S
17.	<b>Gross Admission Ratio (%)</b> i. Kindergarten ii. Primary iii. JHS iv. SHS	No. of children who are supposed to be in school but are not in school	Outcome	-	100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100	Male Female	Annually	DOEY&S
18.	Pass Rate	How many students pass external exam	Outcome	-	100	100	100	100	Male Female	Annually	DOEY&S
<b>Goal: To promote youth empowerment in the Municipality</b>											
<b>Objective: Target 500 youth to develop leadership skills by the end of 2029</b>											
<b>Programme: Youth and sports development</b>											
19.	No. of sports competition organised for both basic and second high schools	Count the number of sports competitions organized	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Male Female	Annually	DOEY&S
20.	Number of cultural festivals organised	Count the number of cultural festivals organized	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Male Female	Annually	DOEY&S

S/N	Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
					2026	2027	2028	2029			
<b>Goal: To increase access to quality health care</b>											
<b>Objective: Increase OPD attendance by 30% by the end of 2029</b>											
<b>Programme: Health improvement</b>											
21.	Number of CHPS compounds constructed	Count the number of CHPS compounds constructed	Output	0	2	2	2	2	Rural Urban	Quarterly	MPCU
22.	Number of HIV sensitization, counselling and testing programmes organised	Count the number of HIV sensitization, counselling and testing programmes organized	Output	0	4	4	4	4	Male Female	Quarterly	AIDS committee
23.	Number of World Malaria Day organised	Count the number of World Malaria Day organized	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Male Female	Annually	Health Department
24.	Number of World Sickle Cell Disease Day organised	Count the number of World Sickle Cell Disease Day organized	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Male Female	Annually	Health Department
<b>Goal: To universal access to safe and affordable drinking water to safe and affordable drinking</b>											
<b>Objective: Increase access to safe water and sanitation by 20% by the end of 2029</b>											
<b>Programme: Water, environmental health and sanitation</b>											
25.	Number of boreholes drilled with hand pump	Count of number of boreholes drilled with hand pump	Output	0	8	10	12	14	Rural Urban	Quarterly	MPCU
26.	Number of boreholes drilled and mechanised with storage tank	Count of number of boreholes drilled and mechanized with storage tank	Output	0	8	10	12	14	Rural Urban	Quarterly	MPCU
27.	Number of boreholes repaired	Count the number of boreholes repaired	Output	0	15	15	15	15	Rural Urban	Quarterly	MPCU
28.	Number of public toilets constructed	Count of number of public toilets constructed	Output	0	2	0	0	0	Rural Urban	Quarterly	MPCU
29.	Number of fumigation exercise organised	Count the number of fumigation exercise organized	Output	8	12	12	12	12	Rural Urban	Quarterly	MEHO
30.	Number of skip containers procured	Count the number of skip containers procured	Output	0	2	2	2	2	Rural Urban	Annually	MEHO / Procurement
31.	Number of clean up exercise organised	Count the number of clean up exercise organized	Output	7	12	12	12	12	Male Female	Quarterly	MEHO / Communities
32.	No. of animal pond constructed	Count the number of animal pond constructed	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Rural Urban	Annually	MEHO / Administration
<b>Goal: To enhance social protection interventions</b>											
<b>Objective: Increase coverage of vulnerability intervention programmes in the Municipality by 30% by the end of 2029</b>											
<b>Programme: Vulnerability, social and child protection</b>											
33.	Number of PWDs, OVCs, aged and indigents enrolled into the NHIS	Count the number of PWDs, OVCs, aged and indigents enrolled into the NHIS	Output	-	1000	1000	1000	1000	Male Female	Annually	SW&CD

S/N	Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
					2026	2027	2028	2029			
34.	Number of PWDs identified and registered unto the disability album	Count the number of PWDs identified and registered	Output	-	20	30	40	45	Male Female	Annually	SW&CD
35.	Number of PWDs supported	Count the number of PWDs supported	Output	-	70	80	90	100	Male Female	Annually	SW&CD
36.	Number of NPOs, CBOs, FBOs, daycare centres and RHCs registered / renewed their certificate	Count the number of NPOs, CBOs, etc. registered / renewed their certificates	Output	-	40	40	40	40	Male Female	Annually	SW&CD
<b>Goal: To promote orderly development in the Municipality</b>											
<b>Objective: Ensure 90% of approved planning permits reflect spatial plans by 2029</b>											
<b>Programme: Spatial development</b>											
37.	Number of technical subcommittee meetings organised	Count the number of technical subcommittee meetings organized	Output	7	12	12	12	12	Male Female	Monthly	PPD
38.	Number of spatial subcommittee meetings organised	Count the number of spatial subcommittee meetings organized	Output	7	12	12	12	12	Male Female	Monthly	PPD
39.	Number of local plans prepared	Count the number of local plans prepared	Output	0	2	2	2	2	Rural Urban	Annually	PPD
40.	Number of spatial development framework prepared	Count the number of spatial development framework prepared	Output	0	1	0	0	0		Annually	PPD
41.	Number of structure plan prepared	Count the number of structure plan prepared	Output	0	1	0	0	0		Annually	PPD
42.	Number of signages erected	Count the number of signages erected	Output		25	25	25	25	Rural Urban	Annually	PPD
<b>Goal: To improve road safety</b>											
<b>Objective: Reduce Road accidents by 50% by the end of 2029</b>											
<b>Programme: Transport, infrastructure and safety management</b>											
43.	Distance feeder roads reshaped	Count the kilometer of feeder roads reshaped	Output		100km	100km	100km	100km	Rural Urban	Annually	Works department
44.	Kilometre of potholes patched and resealed	Count the kilometer of potholes patched and resealed	Output		20km	20km	20km	20km	Rural Urban	Annually	Urban roads
45.	Number of traffic management and road safety programmes organised	Count the number of traffic management and road safety programmes organized	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Male Female	Annually	Urban roads
<b>Goal: Safeguard the natural environment</b>											
<b>Objective: Reduce incidence of disaster in the Municipality by 50% by the end of 2029</b>											
<b>Programme: Climate change and environmental sustainability</b>											

S/N	Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
					2026	2027	2028	2029			
46.	Number of disaster management committee meetings organised	Count the number of disaster management committee meeting organized	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Male Female	Annually	NADMO
47.	Number of public sensitisations organised for disaster risk reduction	Count the number of public sensitizations organized	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Male Female	Quarterly	NADMO
48.	Number of DVGs and DVCs formed and trained	Count the number of DVGs and DVCs formed and trained	Output		6	5	6	6			NADMO
49.	Number of public educations organised on climate change	Count the number of public educations organized	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Male Female	Quarterly	NADMO
<b>Goal: Strengthen popular participation at the local level</b>											
<b>Objective: Increase attendance to stakeholder engagements by 30% by the end of 2029</b>											
<b>Programme: Governance, accountability and public safety improvement</b>											
50.	Number of General Assembly meetings organised	Count the number of General Assembly meetings organized	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Male Female	Quarterly	Administration
51.	Number of executive committee meetings organised	Count the number of executive committee meetings organized	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Male Female	Quarterly	Administration
52.	Number of subcommittee meetings organised	Count the number of subcommittee meetings organized	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Male Female	Quarterly	Administration
53.	Number of health committee meetings organised	Count the number of health committee meetings organized	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Male Female	Quarterly	Administration
54.	Number of education oversight committee meeting organised	Count the number of education oversight committee meeting organized	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Male Female	Quarterly	Administration
55.	Number of PRCC meetings organised	Count the number of PRCC meetings organized	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Male Female	Quarterly	Administration
56.	Number of community engagement organised	Count the number of community engagement	Output	5	40	40	40	40	Male Female	Quarterly	Administration
57.	Number of trainings organised on administrative data compilation and DDDP	Count the number of trainings organized on administrative data compilation	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Male Female	Quarterly	Administration
58.	Number of trainings organised on Stats bank and Stats App	Count the number of trainings organized on Stats bank ad Stats App	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Male Female	Quarterly	Administration
<b>Goal: Ensure improved decentralized governance</b>											
<b>Objective: Ensure at least 90% implementation of sub structure plans by the end 2029</b>											
<b>Programme: Sub structure improvement programme</b>											
59.	Number of sub district structure offices furnished	Count the number of sub district structure offices furnished	Output	0	3	3	3	3	Male Female	Annually	Administration
60.	Number of functional zonal councils	Count of zonal councils functioning	Output	0	3	3	3	3	Male Female	Annually	MPO

S/N	Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
					2026	2027	2028	2029			
<b>Goal: Ensuring long term sustainability and growth by increasing productivity and ensuring long-term growth</b>											
<b>Objective: Ensure at least 90% success in performance assessments by end of 2029</b>											
<b>Programme: Capacity building and productivity improvement programme</b>											
61.	Number of programmes in the capacity building plan implemented	Count of capacity building programmes implemented	Output	2	5	5	5	5	Male Female	Quarterly	HRM
62.	Number of staff who attended staff durbar	Count of staff durbar organized	Output	-	100	100	100	100	Male Female	Quarterly	HRM
63.	Number of citizens who town hall meetings organized	Count of town hall meetings organized	Output	1	2	2	2	2	Male Female	Bi Annually	MPO/MBA
<b>Goal: To make local governance more effective</b>											
<b>Objective: Ensure all recommendations from M&amp;E conducted are implemented by the end 2029</b>											
<b>Programme: Coordination, monitoring, evaluation and learning</b>											
64.	Percentage of Annual Action plan implemented	Count of activities in the AAP implemented expressed as a percentage of the total number of planned activities in the AAP	Outcome	-	100	100	100	100	Projects Programmes	Annually	MPO
65.	Number of budget committee meetings organized	Count the number of budget committee meetings organized	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Male female	Quarterly	MBA
66.	Number of MPCU meetings organized	Count the number of MPCU meetings organized	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Male female	Quarterly	MDPO
67.	Number of quarterly progress reports prepared	Count the number of quarterly progress reports prepared	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Projects Programmes	Quarterly	MPCU
68.	Number of M&E exercise organized	Count of M&E exercise organized	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Stakeholders	Quarterly	MPCU

## **7.5 Evaluation**

Evaluation is key in improving decision making and providing insights for effective programme and project design and implementation. Evaluation processes are undertaken to determine whether results both positive and negative have been achieved, the causes of deviation if any are addressed and how to thwart any unintended consequences. The main purpose for evaluation is to give feedback which can be used for replanning. In view of the above, the Abuakwa North Municipal Assembly would undertake evaluation of programmes and projects in the MTDP to inform evidence-based decision making. The three types of evaluations would be undertaken in the plan implementation period i.e. ex-ante, mid-term and terminal evaluations.

## **7.6 Participatory M&E**

The participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) is an approach that involves actively engaging project stakeholders (i.e. community members, project staff, interested parties etc.) in all stages of the monitoring and evaluation process from designing the framework to data collection, analysis, and reporting using techniques like interviews, focus group discussions, participant observation, and community mapping to gather diverse perspectives and ensure local ownership of the evaluation findings. The conduct of the participatory monitoring and evaluation would be selected for interventions during the life span or after the implementation of a programme or project. The participatory monitoring and evaluation would ensure that targeted beneficiaries or recipients of development interventions as well as their key identifiable stakeholders are involved in the conduct of the monitoring and evaluation exercise.

## **7.7 Knowledge management and learning**

The concept of knowledge management and learning has become critical in the context of sustainability and continuous improvements. The Abuakwa North Municipal Assembly has planned a knowledge management and learning frameworks which would to be used to enhance planning, decision making, implementation, and reporting processes. The interventions into the capacity building plan of the Assembly as captured in the programme of action and annual action plans.

**Table 7.3: Knowledge Mapping Matrix**

S/N	Knowledge area	Knowledge holders	Knowledge sources	Knowledge gaps
1.	Project management	Works engineer/Development Planning Officer	Project manuals, training	New tools needed
2.	Contract management	Works engineer/Procurement Officer/Development Planning Officer	Project manuals, training	Enhance the capacity of staff in the procurement unit
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Planning and Budgeting</li> <li>• Medium Term Development Planning (MTDP)</li> <li>• Annual Action Plans</li> <li>• Composite Budgeting</li> <li>• District Development Data Collection (DDDP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Planning Officer</li> <li>• Budget Analyst</li> <li>• Statistician</li> <li>• Coordinating Director</li> </ul>	NDPC Guidelines (MTDPF) Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) Ministry of Finance Composite Budget Manual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate skills in evidence, based planning and data analysis</li> <li>• Difficulty aligning Plans with National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF)</li> <li>• Weak use of participatory planning approaches at the grassroots level</li> </ul>
4.	Report/Minutes writing	Administration head	Manuals, training	Enhance the capacity of administration and other staff on minutes writing
5.	Appraisal	HRM	Manuals, training	Enhance the capacity of staff on how to develop the KPIs
6.	Financial management	Finance Officer/Budget Analyst	PFM Act, training	New tools

**Table 7.4: Competency Matrix for Learning**

S/N	Competency	Training program	Evaluation criteria	Learning objectives
1.	Leadership	Leadership development programme	Peer review	Improve oral and written presentation skills Improve client service
2.	Technical skills	Advanced data analysis	Performance assessment / Peer review	Enhanced data interpretation
3.	Communication	Effective communication workshop	Peer review	Improve oral and written presentation skills Improve client service
4.	Reports	Report/minutes writing	Performance assessment / Peer review	Improved comprehensive written reports/minutes
5.	Behavioural	Time management and productivity	Performance assessment	Develop behavioural competence for personal and professional growth
6.	Team work and collaboration	Effective communication / conflict resolution	Performance assessment / Peer review	Improve skills to work effectively together and achieve common goals
7.	Time management	Task management	Performance assessment / Peer review	Boost productivity and reduce stress
8.	Creativity	Divergent thinking and creative problem solving	Performance assessment / Peer review	Develop creative skills to solve challenges

## **CHAPTER EIGHT**

### **DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

#### **8.1 Introduction**

In order to carry along all the stakeholders in the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and review of the DMTDP, several dissemination and communication strategies have been outlined for execution. The strategy is intended to inform and raise awareness of the Plan, promote dialogue, and generate stakeholder feedback on the Assembly's performance. Stakeholders identified either as collaborators or recipients of information in the implementation of MTDP 2026-2029 include the Regional Coordinating Council, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members, Zonal Council and Unit Committee Members, the MP, Heads and Staff of various Departments and Agencies, Civil Society Groups (NGOs: GIZ, FBOs) People with Disabilities, Youth Associations, Financial Institutions, Religious Bodies, the Media and citizens in general.

#### **8.2 Objectives of the Communication Strategy**

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

#### **8.3 The Key Elements of Communication Strategy**

The following constitutes the key elements of the development communication strategy to aid in achieving its objectives:

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

#### **8.4 Target Audience**

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

##### **8.4.1 Internal Publics**

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

#### **8.4.1.1 Staff**

In the preparation and implementation of the DMTDP, management and staff members are major stakeholders. The Composite Annual Action Plan which outlines the details of the MTDP is 144 developed with staff from the various departments and units of the Assembly. At the implementation stage, it is this group of stakeholders who lead.

#### **8.4.1.2 Assembly Members**

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

#### **8.4.1.3 External Publics**

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

#### **8.4.2.1 Business Operators**

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

#### **8.4.2.2 Persons Living with Disability**

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

#### **8.4.2.3 Gender and Women Groups**

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

#### **8.4.2.4 Traditional Authorities / Opinion Leaders**

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

### 8.4.2.3 Civil Society Organisations / Non-Governmental Organisations

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

### 8.4.2.4 Media

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

**Table 8.1 Stakeholders and their Tailored Messages**

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

## **8.6 Channels for Dissemination and Engagement**

The Abuakwa North Municipal Assembly will use the following channels to communicate the plan to the internal and external public.

### **8.6.1 Communication Channels for Internal Stakeholders**

#### **8.6.1.1 Social Media**

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

#### **8.6.1.2 Staff Durbar**

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

### **8.6.2 Communication Channels for External Stakeholders**

#### **8.6.2.1 Traditional Media**

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

#### **8.6.2.2 Public Forum**

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

#### **8.6.2.3 Public Announcements / Information**

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

**Table 8.1 Communication Strategy**

No.	Activities	Target Audience	Frequency	Location	Resources (External / Internal)	Verification of Activities	Responsibilities
1.	Public Hearings	Community members, traditional authorities, CSOs, development partners etc.	3	Selected communities	Funds, vehicle, personnel, stationery, venue.	Reports, Pictures, Attendance List, Invitation Letters,	MCE, MCD, Heads of Dept., Assembly members
2.	Public/Mass Meetings and events	Citizens / communities	Frequently	Municipal wide	Funds, vehicle, personnel,	Reports, Pictures, Attendance List, Letters,	MCD, Heads of Dept. and Units
3.	Notice Boards	General public / clients	All the time	All area and traditional council offices, AbNMA, Palaces	personnel, vehicle, motorbike, space	Site inspection, PVs,	MCD, Heads of Dept.
4.	Radio discussions	General public	Periodically	Municipal wide	Funds, personnel	Recorded clips, live monitoring, letters	MCE, MCD, Heads of Departments
5.	Websites /social media platforms	CSO, Citizens, NDPC RPCU, DPs	All the time	Municipal wide	Data, personnel	By verifying address	MCD, MIS
6.	Town Hall and Community Meetings	Community members, traditional authorities, CSOs	4	Selected communities	Funds, vehicle, personnel, stationery, venue.	Reports, Pictures, Attendance List, Letters,	MCD
7.	Community Information Centers	General public	Frequently	Municipal wide	Funds, personnel	Record books	MCD
8.	Client Service Units / Centers	Clients, citizens	Working days	Municipal Assembly	Personnel, logistics	Entry book	MCD, Desk officer
9.	Public Relations and Complaints Committee	Assembly members, Zonal Council Members,	4	Office premises / Municipal wide	Funds, logistics	Reports, Pictures, Attendance List, Letters	MCE, MCD, PM
10.	Religious and Traditional Ceremonies	Membership / citizens / tourists	Periodically	Municipal wide	Funds, logistics	Reports, Pictures, Attendance List, Letters	MCE, MCD
11.	Elections and Electoral Processes	General public	Periodically	Municipal wide	Funds, logistics	Reports, Pictures, Attendance List, Letters	MCE, MCD

## **ANNEX 1**

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National Popular Participation Framework (2016)

## ANNEX 2

### KNOWLEDGE MAPPING MATRIX & COMPETENCY MAPPING MATRIX FOR LEARNING

**Table 7.3: Knowledge Mapping Matrix**

S/n	Knowledge area	Knowledge holders	Knowledge sources	Knowledge gaps
7.	Monitoring and evaluation	Development planning Officer	Monitoring manual, training	Enhance capacity of DPCU members
8.	Contract management	Works engineer	Project manuals, training	Enhance capacity of staff in the procurement unit
9.	Appraisal	HRM	Manuals, training	Enhance capacity of staff on how to develop the KPIs
10.	Data Analysis	Statistics	Data Reports, Software	Advanced Methods
11.	Financial & Compliance Auditing	Finance officer	PFM Acts, training	Advanced Level
12.	Project management	Works engineer	Project manuals, training	New tools needed
13.	Public Procurement	Procurement officer	Training in the Public Procurement Act	CIPS
14.	Communication Skills	Administration head	Report & Minute Writing Training	Advance Level

**Table 7.4: Competency Mapping Matrix for learning**

S/n	Competency	Training program	Evaluation criteria	Learning objectives
9.	Communication	Effective communication workshop	Peer review	Improve oral and written presentation skill Improve client service
10.	Technical skills	Hardware and software programme	Performance assessment / Peer review	Enhance capacity of staff
11.	Leadership	Leadership development programme	Peer review	Improve oral and written presentation skill Improve client service
12.	Reports	Report writing	Performance assessment / Peer review	
13.	Minutes	Minutes writing	Performance assessment / Peer review	Enhance capacity of administrative and other staff on minutes writing
14.	Behavioural	Time management and productivity	Performance assessment	Develop behavioural competence for personal and professional growth
15.	Creativity	Divergent thinking and creative problem solving	Performance assessment / Peer review	Develop creative potentials, think outside the box and apply creative solutions to real world challenges

<b>S/n</b>	<b>Competency</b>	<b>Training program</b>	<b>Evaluation criteria</b>	<b>Learning objectives</b>
16.	Team work and collaboration	Effective communication / conflict resolution	Performance assessment / Peer review	Improve skills to work effectively together and achieve common goals
17.	Time management	Task management	Performance assessment / Peer review	Boost productivity and reduce stress

## ANNEX 3

### PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

#### FIRST PUBLIC HEARING ON DMTDP (2026-2029)

**Name of District:** Abuakwa North

**Region:** Eastern

**Venue:** Municipal Assembly Hall, Kukurantumi

**Date:** 26/06/2025

- a. **Medium of invitations:** Letters and Announcements by the Information Centre and the radio stations.
- b. **Invitees:** Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities, GPRTU, Association of Artisans, Representative of Market Women, PWDs, Political Parties, Zongo Community, Local Council of Churches, the Media, NGOs, Heads of Departments/Agencies.
- c. **Identifiable Representations at hearing:** Assembly Members, Representatives of Nobi Traditional Authority, Representatives of NDC, Local Chairman and Secretary of Ghana Federation of People with Disability, Representative of All Smile Together Foundation (NGO), Representative of Chief Imam-Kukurantumi, Association of Artisans, Representative of youth groups, Market Queen, media outlets, Heads of Departments, Agencies and Units.
- d. **Total Number of Persons at hearing:** 100
- e. **Gender Ratio/Percentage represented:** Males: 56 (56%), Females: 44 (44%)
- f. **Language(s) used at hearing:** English and Twi
- g. **Major Issues at Public Hearing:**
  - Field data collection and community needs assessment
  - Municipal Profile
  - Boundaries of the municipality and Maps
  - Development problems and priorities
- h. **Main controversies and major areas of complaints:**
  - Inadequate number of beneficiaries on LEAP
  - Indiscriminate dumping at the final disposal site
  - Undeveloped tourist sites in the Municipality
  - Effects of stray animals on farming in some communities
  - Effects of sand mining in some communities

- Poor distribution of development projects in the Municipality

**i. Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:**

- Proposals for extension have been considered and would be rolled out
- Fencing and regular monitoring of the final disposal site will be considered
- Potential tourist sites will be explored and considered for development
- The construction of animal pounds and the rehabilitation of existing pounds will be considered.
- Enforcement and monitoring of sand-winning procedures will be considered.

**j. Unresolved questions or queries:** All questions were duly addressed

**k. A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:** The turnout was impressive. Participants made telling contributions which would be incorporated into the plan.

**POINT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:**

**1. MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

  
.....  
**HON. CHARLES DARKO YEBOAH**

26/06  
2025

MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
ADISSAHOA NORTHERN ASSEMBLY


**2. MUNICIPAL CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR**

  
.....  
**EMIL TAWIAH ATSU (CDEA)**

26/06  
2025

MUNICIPAL COORDINATING DIRECTOR  
ADISSAHOA NORTHERN ASSEMBLY

**3. MUNICIPAL PLANNING OFFICER**

  
.....

**NANA AMISSAH TURKSON**

# ABUAKWA NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

## ATTENDANCE SHEET

PROGRAMME PUBLIC HEARING

DATE 26/06/2025

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	GENDER		CONTACT	SIGNATURE
			M	F		
1	Hon. Charles Darko Yeboah	MCE	✓		0544013317	
2	Emil Tawiah Ateu (CORA)	MCS	✓		0245930065	
3	HON. AGYEI BOATENG	ABAAFE Elec. Area	✓		0244858721	
4	Hon. Ossew Akrofi Senior	Assembly member	✓		0243551946	
5	GODFRAY YAW GAVCE, CA.	EX-7 CHAIRMAN	✓		0242517409	
6	HON. STEPHEN TETEH	Assembly member	✓		0240839301	
7	Hon. Abu Foster	Assembly member KK	✓		0543953079	
8	Hon Kwasi Asiedu	Assembly mem. ETC			0240954430	
9	HON. SAMUEL OFORI	APPOINTEE	✓		0240790571	
11	HON. Gloria A. B	APPOINTEE	✓		024407446	
12	Hon. Asare Joseph	Appointee	✓		054331907	
13	Percy Nimako-Jamleh	ASAO	✓		0243684499	

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	GENDER		CONTACT	SIGNATURE
			M	F		
14	Eunice Botwey	ETHO		✓	0202951249	
15	Anner K. Samuel	Manager Zoomlin	✓		0246570714	
16	Diana Afrifa	MWE		✓	0208911942	
17	Raymond Frempong	GNFS	✓		0547617854	
18	Astine Agbado Klithness	GNFS	✓		0208635230	
19	Bonnie Alexander	As member	✓		0200987885	
20	Richard Moore	Old Tefo Ashes	✓		0943451362	
21	Jonathan Oppong	Ati-Ahenbroman	✓		0242822424	
22	Hon. Nark Abraham	Asiase Kum.	✓		0242150768	
23	Hon Daniel Njim Gyakari	CRIG	✓		0242021502	
24	Hon Mercy Barber	Appointee	✓	✓	0244467837	
25	Hon J. Bishop Kabutay	Appointee	✓		0244707660	
26	Hon. Sampson Koranteng	Ati Amanfom	✓		0241953318	
27	Hon. Emmanuel Y. Attuah	Mangrove	✓		0243239123	
28	Hon. Sachidi Mohammed	Appointee	✓		0244903128	
29	Hon Abdul Rahman Abulca	Osiam Ahenbroman	✓		0244614368	

M F

30.	Cyrl Kofi Duedom Fofi	Admin - Transport officer	✓	0555185774	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
31	Mamada Alhassan	Admin	✓	0244293238	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
32.	Mary A. Alcornah	J.S.D	✓	0243638099	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
33	Eric Nilsen Bulcoh	AGRIC	✓	0246741094	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
34	Doku BROBBEY	AGRIC	✓	0249319486	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
35	Anna A. Gyamerah	MIA	✓	0205928503	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
36.	Merlyn Aso Obempem	NCCCE	✓	0249770216	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
37.	Oscar Appiah Kubi	M.H. <sup>Student</sup> <del>Leader</del>	✓	0249794924	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
38	Engue Ajimale-Knoppah	NHIA	✓	0243485571	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
39	Sesh Fofi-Dei	NADMO	✓	0508005800	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
40	Stefee Fofely Boye	XUS	✓	059818713	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
41	JOSEPH ANIM KROFFA JNR	GES	✓	0256679923	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
42	Ernest Asante Appiah	ECS	✓	0246293305	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
43	Shakiratu Muhammed- Awal	ABNMA	✓	0249609777	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
44	Godwin Akoto	NIB	✓	0246818966	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
45.	Ellen Oberewa Adu	PAPIO	✓	0248943637	<del>Handwritten signature</del>

M F

46	Enoch Jorweh Duso	stats	✓	0504985288	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
47	Ansa Stephen	Farmer/Trader	✓	058780820	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
48	Abayige Henaku	Farmer	✓	020847401	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
49	Samuel Henaku	Farmer	✓	0536611267	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
50	Akonobea Mantebaa	Farmer	✓		
51	Kwame Aggei	Farmer	✓	0509711832	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
52	Stella Rorkur	Farmer	✓	0593125481	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
53	Amu Attal	Farmer	✓	0247864435	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
54	Kokonu Simon	Farmer	✓	0248873890	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
55	Siedu Semaila	Agro Farmer	✓	020153060	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
56	Okyeame Appah	Farmer	✓	0554587888	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
57	Minia JOSEPH	FARMER	✓	050324125	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
58	Awo Afi Oberewa I.	Trader	✓	0243161975	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
59	Comfort Agyeibea	Teacher/Farmer	✓	0246306221	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
60	Richard Asimeng	Farmer	✓	0240727825	<del>Handwritten signature</del>
61	Michael Obwea	Electrician	✓	024688246	<del>Handwritten signature</del>

			M	F		
Gladys Gyampah	Trader			✓	0503408472	Clau.
Stephen Ayisi	Farmer		✓		-	Sanyi
Agyeiwaa Dora	Trader			✓	-	Pro
Felicia Owusu	Farmer			✓	050744343	Faxe.
Samuel Appiah	Farmer		✓		0540594738	manapp
Serwaa Joyce	Farmer/Trader			✓	0506077084	Pro
Gumadzo Joshua	Farmer		✓		0557373883	Jey
Amanor Douglas	Farmer			✓	0205924262	Dolland
Asare George	Farmer			✓	0507443437	Pro
Asare Sarah	Trader			✓	0506487097	AS
Momina Teteh	Trader			✓	0504528799	manan.
Agyeibea Faustina	Trader			✓	0267672890	Fasti
Oduwa Esther	Farmer/Trader			✓	050580376	Pro
Millicent Asaber	Trader/Farmer			✓	0201943914	Clau
Owusu Richard	Farmer			✓	0538129142	Owusu
Franis Amur Ayie	ABNMA (Blang.)			✓	024561110	Phok.
Asare Beatrice				✓	0204742026	Pro
Elizabeth Teboah	Trader			✓		Femeter
Asare Michael	Farmer			✓	0201142631	Cl.

			M	F		
Abraham Koo Manu	Retiree			✓	0241956334	Pro Manu
Kwaku Mensah	CRIG			✓	0546127922	Clau
Mahaley Evans	Farmer			✓	0243065791	Skimthy
Sogbey Sigismund	Teacher			✓	0246473825	Pro Manu
Asare Nyadu	Teacher			✓	0242702973	Pro Manu
Bright-Anna Quarbie	Farmer			✓	0244751097	Pro Manu
Faustina Atigoo	Trader			✓	0246576513	-
Wumasi Rita	Trader			✓	0546126412	Manu
Joyce Nyanteh	Trader			✓	0595582578	Fajant
Elizabeth Teteh	Farmer			✓	053795989	Pro
Esther Fankwa	Farmer			✓	024599424	Pro Manu
Gumpat Abatunmwa	Trader			✓	059310774	Pro
Agnes Klum	Farmer			✓	0246668607	Pro
Menje Isaac	Farmer			✓	055800558	Manu
Stephen Antwi	Farmer			✓	024223314	Pro Manu
Robert Ampaw	Driver			✓	0506330230	Pro
Sylvia DeDe	Trader			✓	0248402023	Pro Manu
Anas Seidu	Farmer			✓	0248328054	Pro
Amos Nicholas	Farmer			✓	0509713186	Pro

## PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

### SECOND PUBLIC HEARING ON DMTDP (2026-2029)

**Name of District:** Abuakwa North

**Region:** Eastern

**Venue:** Church of Pentecost, Nobi

**Date:** 22/01/2026

- a. **Medium of invitations:** Letters and Announcements by the Information Centre.
- b. **Invitees:** Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities, GPRTU, Association of Artisans, Representative of Market Women, PWDs, Political Parties, Zongo Community, Local Council of Churches, the Media, NGOs, Heads of Departments/Agencies.
- c. **Identifiable Representations at hearing:** Assembly Members, Representatives of Nobi Traditional Authority, Representatives of NDC, Local Chairman and Secretary of Ghana Federation of People with Disability, Representative of All Smile Together Foundation (NGO), Representative of Chief Imam-Kukurantumi, Association of Artisans, Representative of youth groups, Market Queen, media outlets, Heads of Departments, Agencies and Units.
- d. **Total Number of Persons at hearing:** 92
- e. **Gender Ratio/Percentage represented:** Males: 60 (55.2%), Females: 32 (44.8%)
- f. **Language(s) used at hearing:** English and Twi
- g. **Major Issues at Public Hearing:**
  - Boosting Local Economy
  - Security and an increase in social vices among the youth
  - Road Infrastructure
  - Electricity and Water Extension Services
  - Schools in poor conditions
  - Poor health infrastructure
  - Poor drainage infrastructure
- h. **Main controversies and major areas of complaints:**
  - Slow pace of work on Anyinasin-Old Tafo road, Kukurantumi-New Tafo township roads
  - Some communities not connected to national grid
  - Lack of potable water sources in some communities
  - Lack of financial support to farmers.
  - School running the shift system and the distance some school
  - Inadequate and poor health infrastructure in the Municipality
- i. **Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:**
  - The construction of a police post at Anyinasin had been captured in the plan.

- The construction of satellite markets at Anyinasin, Tontro, Anweabeng and Abremponso had been captured in the plan.
- Extensive meetings had been held on the issue between the Heads of the Municipal Assembly and the Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) on the best practices to ensure that power is extended to communities that are not connected to the national grid.
- Measures had been put in place to ensure that the Kukurantumi and New Tafo township roads as well as the Old Tafo-Anyinasin feeder road are completed.
- Provision of new and rehabilitation of broken-down boreholes and wells in the Municipality were captured in the Plan. Specifically, hundred (100) new boreholes, regular maintenance and rehabilitation of existing boreholes were captured in the plan.
- Support for poultry farmers and other persons engaged in farming and agro-processing is available at the GEA and co-operative desks at the Municipal Assembly.
- Measures had been put in place to ensure that on-going projects from the previous years are completed.
- The construction of eight (8) CHPS compounds have been captured in the plan.
- The Construction of eight (8) classroom blocks, the rehabilitation of existing classroom blocks as well the provision of ICT facilities had been captured in the plan.
- The construction of a Youth Development Centre as well as the introduction of Youth programmes and opportunities for youth development had been captured in the plan.

j. **Unresolved questions or queries:** All questions were duly addressed

k. **A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:** The event was well-attended. Participants were generally pleased with the MTDP 2026-2029 as it highlighted their needs and also presented strategies to address issues in all major communities.

**ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:**

**ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:**

1. **MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

.....  
**HON. CHARLES DARKO YEBOAH**

22/01  
 2026

MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
 ABUAKUMA NORTH MUNI. ASSEMBLY  
 P. O. BOX KK 7  
 KUKURANTUMI  
 MUNICIPAL CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR  
 ABUAKUMA NORTH MUNI. ASSEMBLY  
 KUKURANTUMI

2. **MUNICIPAL CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR**

.....  
**EMIL TAWIAH ATSU (CDFA)**

22/01  
 2026

3. **MUNICIPAL PLANNING OFFICER**

.....  
**NANA AMISSAH TURKSON**

22/01/2026

# ABUAKWA NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

## ATTENDANCE SHEET

PROGRAMME PUBLIC HEARING

DATE 22/01/2026

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	GENDER		CONTACT	SIGNATURE
			M	F		
1)	Hon Charles Yeboah Danko	MCE	✓		0544013317	<del>Signature</del>
2)	Emil Tawiah Apsu (CDFA)	MCS	✓		0245930065	<del>Signature</del>
3	Ellen Okeneva Adu	MPro		✓	0248743637	<del>Signature</del>
4	Diana Afrifa	MWS		✓	0208911942	<del>Signature</del>
5	Raymond Frempong	BUNSO FIRE	✓		0547617854	<del>Signature</del>
6	Ashu Adobodo Klitwe	G.N.F.S	✓		0208635230	<del>Signature</del>
7	Seth Ofori-Dei	NADMO	✓		0508005800	<del>Signature</del>
8	DORIS QUARNOO	COUNCIL KUM chair person		✓	0544638899	<del>Signature</del>
9.	Walter N Bye	ABNMA	✓		0549878913	<del>Signature</del>
10	K. OSE KUTTOR.	ABNMA	✓		0244189047	<del>Signature</del>
11.	Eyene Ajimah-Kroppah	NHTA	✓		0243485571	<del>Signature</del>
12	Emmanuel A. Ghartey	HRTM	✓		0205009903	<del>Signature</del>

	JOSEPH NINSI KROFA JNR	PRO, CES	✓		0256679923	<del>Signature</del>
14	Oscar Appiah Kubi	Stool lands	✓		0249794924	<del>Signature</del>
15	Eric Nilsen Dankoh	AGRIC	✓		0246741094	<del>Signature</del>
16	Doxy BROBBER	AGRIC	✓		0249319456	<del>Signature</del>
17	Merlyn Aso Obampong	NICE		✓	0249770216	<del>Signature</del>
18	Anna A. Gyamerah	MIA		✓	0205928503	<del>Signature</del>
19	Mary-A. Atomeah	officer		✓	0243635099	<del>Signature</del>
20	Manetta Akassen	Admin		✓	0242933238	<del>Signature</del>
21	Cybil Kofi Dziedzom Ofori	Admin	✓		0555185774	<del>Signature</del>
22	Boadu Alexander	Ass. Member	✓		0200987885	<del>Signature</del>
23	Richard Moore	Ass. mems	✓		0243451362	<del>Signature</del>
24	HON. SAMUEL OFORI	APPOINTEE	✓		0240790521	<del>Signature</del>
25	HON Gloria A. Bempang	APPOINTEE	✓		024407490	<del>Signature</del>
26	Hon Mercy Barnes	Appointee	✓		0244167183	<del>Signature</del>
27	Hon Daniel Kofi Gyakari	HON ASSEMBLY			0272021502	<del>Signature</del>
28	Hon Jonathan Oppong	Hon Member	✓		0247504164	<del>Signature</del>

29	Hon. SENEH TETTEH	AFICHA	✓	0240539301	<del>Seneh</del>
30	Hon. Abu Foster	K'ITUMI	✓	0543953079	<del>Abu Foster</del>
31	Hon. Kwasi Asiedu	ETHO-KUROM	✓	0240954430	<del>Kwasi Asiedu</del>
32	Hon. Agyei Boateng	Abaaee All-Top	✓	0244858731	<del>Agyei Boateng</del>
33	Hon. Oscew Akwfi Senior	Amwaaabeng	✓	0243557946	<del>Oscew Akwfi Senior</del>
34	Hon. Asaah Joseph	Apprentice	✓	0548531907	<del>Asaah Joseph</del>
35	Percy Nimakoo-Jamoh	MSAO	✓	0243654195	<del>Percy Nimakoo-Jamoh</del>
36	Enoch Larueh Quao	stats	✓	0504988288	<del>Enoch Larueh Quao</del>
37	Ernest Asante Appiah	ECG	✓	0246293315	<del>Ernest Asante Appiah</del>
38	Eunice Boway	<del>ETHO</del>	✓	0202951149	<del>Eunice Boway</del>
39	Godwin Akoto	NIB	✓	0246818966	<del>Godwin Akoto</del>
40	Amor Agyei Formai	ADPO	✓	0240611110	<del>Amor Agyei Formai</del>
41	ASUMADU FIRIMPONG AGYEMANG	DAL-EL SALAM	✓	0506330230	<del>ASUMADU FIRIMPONG AGYEMANG</del>
42	Adarkwa Sussana	ECC	✓		<del>Adarkwa Sussana</del>
43	Dumanya Sampson Kwaku	Obodanse	✓		<del>Dumanya Sampson Kwaku</del>
44	Abu-Arim Nibeny Ignatius	Admin	✓	0205438274	<del>Abu-Arim Nibeny Ignatius</del>

45	Ada-Baffour Priscilla Sarpung	Planning Unit (NSS)	✓	0558232392	<del>Ada-Baffour Priscilla Sarpung</del>
46	Adjei Festo Kwabena		✓	0248721527	<del>Adjei Festo Kwabena</del>
47	Ahmedy Godfred	nba	✓	0242254831	<del>Ahmedy Godfred</del>
48	Mabel Sarpung	Client Service	✓	024125988	<del>Mabel Sarpung</del>
49	Irene Aboagye-Mate	Organ Zonal Council	✓	0552440629	<del>Irene Aboagye-Mate</del>
50	Frank Onusu	Audit Com. Chair	✓	0541757814	<del>Frank Onusu</del>
51	Godfred Sarpung	NSS	✓	0551397013	<del>Godfred Sarpung</del>
52	Amos K Sametel	Zonal Liaison	✓	024680774	<del>Amos K Sametel</del>
53	Amima Abassan	CSU	✓	0543488071	<del>Amima Abassan</del>
54	Josephine Ansu	Amma	✓	0244946031	<del>Josephine Ansu</del>
55	Selali Iey	Roads	✓	0243088578	<del>Selali Iey</del>
56	EDMUND DWATT	T.E.A	✓	024469258	<del>EDMUND DWATT</del>
57	Evelyn A. Gyapong	Stores	✓	0541016084	<del>Evelyn A. Gyapong</del>
58	Michael K. Quansah	DE		0243975332	<del>Michael K. Quansah</del>
59	ASIER QUARECO	DIA	✓	0244937093	<del>ASIER QUARECO</del>
60	Supt. Mahama Iddrisu	Ghana Police	✓	0244871285	<del>Supt. Mahama Iddrisu</del>

61	Boadiwa Ousku	CHRAJ		✓	0244242510	<del>Boadiwa</del>
62	Adp Patrick Ampahung	Police	✓		0243050261	<del>Adp</del>
63	Trinta Abo Ansa	CMD		✓	0217701433	<del>Trinta</del>
64	Engr. Eric Acquah	Estate Officer	✓		0244251398	<del>Engr. Eric</del>
65	Aifo GEORGIE	ADMIN/Rotocolops	✓		0548597788	<del>Aifo</del>
66	GODSAY YAW GAVOECA	PJA CHAIRMAN	✓		0242517409	<del>GODSAY</del>
67	Victoria Appah	ADPO		✓		<del>Victoria</del>
68	Gilbert Sowah	Rtd fire Officer	✓		0246448630	<del>Gilbert</del>
69	Kwabena Stephen	Carpenter	✓		020923906	<del>Kwabena</del>
70	Angelina Sampson	Trader		✓	024652845	<del>Angelina</del>
71	Comfort Deborah	Trader		✓	—	<del>Comfort</del>
72	Kwadwo Francis	Farmer	✓		050227056	<del>Kwadwo</del>
73	Kwabena Okyere	Farmer	✓		0202115380	<del>Kwabena</del>
74	Esi Maku	Farmer		✓	—	<del>Esi</del>
75	REBECCA ZENU	"		✓	—	<del>REBECCA</del>
76	Faustina Appiah	Trader		✓	—	<del>Faustina</del>
77	ASARE SAMUEL	MAISON	✓		02411153	<del>ASARE</del>
78	ABSA THOMAS	✓	✓		0543766338	<del>ABSA</del>
79	Nana Baffour Asare	Chief	✓		024694900	<del>Nana</del>

80	AMABEA VIDA	TRADER		✓	0543784257	<del>AMABEA</del>
81	AMINATU TOUBENI	TRADER		✓	024746973	<del>AMINATU</del>
82	SARON BEATRICE	SELF EMPLOYED		✓	02455870143	<del>SARON</del>
83	DICKSON AMIKUM	CRIG	✓		0243114833	<del>DICKSON</del>
84	Richard Abo	Teacher	✓		020818045	<del>Richard</del>
85	Rebecca Achermpang	Trader		✓	0248765509	<del>Rebecca</del>
86	Juhana Larbi	Trader		✓	0591971879	<del>Juhana</del>
87	Ofori Godfred Akoi Ganga	Teacher	✓		024436544	<del>Ofori</del>
88	Agudomang Beatrice Jorah	Stenographer	✓		0248415927	<del>Agudomang</del>
89	Osumen Bwari	Pensioner	✓		054763283	<del>Osumen</del>
90	Beatrice Yeaderm	Teacher	✓		0574171787	<del>Beatrice</del>
91	NELSON FREMPONG	TEACHER	✓		0245058925	<del>NELSON</del>
92	Jabiru Zaidu	Teacher	✓		0543490606	<del>Jabiru</del>
93	Samuel Akrofi Manu	Teacher	✓		0249535895	<del>Samuel</del>
94	Ernest Hammond	Pensioner	✓		—	<del>Ernest</del>
95	Mary Ntiriwa	Trader		✓	—	<del>Mary</del>
96	Ieye Solomon	Student	✓		0245343877	<del>Ieye</del>
97	Agusua Baffoe	CRIG	✓		0305512077	<del>Agusua</del>
98	Samuel Agya Samuah	Pensioner	✓		0843266051	<del>Samuel</del>
99	Henry Lambi	Farmer	✓		0242679769	<del>Henry</del>
100	Kofi Awuah	Pensioner	✓		0247916980	<del>Kofi</del>

## ANNEX 4

### STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

#### *Sustainability Criteria Matrix*

Sustainability Test								
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management								
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS		PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b><u>Effects of Natural Resources</u></b>								
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and this resource should be enhanced when practical</i></b>	Sensitive areas shown on maps		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i></b>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i></b>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i></b>	Quantity / type of pollutants and waste to be identified		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i></b>	Quantity and type of materials		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retain their natural character</i></b>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u></b>								
<b>Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</i></b>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and wellbeing: <i>Activities should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i></b>	Number of people exposed to waterborne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender: <i>Activity should empower women</i></b>	Number of women to be empowered		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation: <i>The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i></b>	Number of people to be employed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i></b>	Level of participation proposed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i></b>	Number of the poor to be assisted		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i></b>	Number of the poor to be assisted		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i></b>	Number of the poor to be assisted		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>Equity:</b> <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	<b>Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> <i>Drought, bushfires, flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	<b>Occurrence to be noted and monitored</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Effects on Economy</u></b>							
<b>Growth:</b> <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes conditions of economic growth</i>	<b>Economic output to be evaluated</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> <i>The PPP should result in the raw use of materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	<b>Description of sources</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	<b>Description of investment strategy</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Institutional Issues</u></b>							
<b>Adherence to Democracy:</b> <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	<b>Number of women employed</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Information:</b> <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	<b>Number of people with adequate information</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Inadequate Office:</b> <i>The activity should be improved</i>	<b>Number of offices built</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines</b>  <i>The activity should be improved</i>	<b>Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

## Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

<b>Description of Activity: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management</b>		
<b>Criteria – Basic aims and objectives</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Reasons</b>
<b><i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i></b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Pollution: Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Rivers and Water Bodies: Should retained their natural character</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b><i>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</i></b>		
<b>Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Health and Well Being: Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Gender: Activities should empower women</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Job Creation: Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Participation: Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Strongly supports the aim</b>
<b>Vulnerability and Risk: Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b><i>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</i></b>		

<b>Description of Activity: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management</b>		
<b>Criteria – Basic aims and objectives</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Reasons</b>
<b>Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Local investment of Capital: Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Adherence to Democracy: Poverty on the part of women should be addresses</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Access to Information: The activity should be enhanced</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Inadequate Office: The Activity should be improved</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines: The activity should be improved</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Strongly supports the aim</b>

**SUSTAINABILITY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)**

Sustainability Test									
Programme: Local Economic Development									
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>									
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> <i>Should be conserved and this resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity / type of pollutants and waste to be identified			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water Bodies:</b> <i>Should retain their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>									
<b>Local Character:</b> <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and wellbeing:</b> <i>Activities should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to waterborne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> <i>Activity should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation:</b> <i>The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation:</b> <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted			(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Local Economic Development							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<i>Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Vulnerability and Risk: Drought, bushfires, flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
<i>Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the raw use of materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
<i>Adherence to Democracy: Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	Number of women employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Access to Information: The Activity should be enhanced</i>	Number of people with adequate information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Inadequate Office: The activity should be improved</i>	Number of offices built	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines</i>  <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

#### Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Local Economic Development		
Criteria – Basic aims and objectives	Score	Reasons
<i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Pollution: Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	4	Supports the aim

<b>Description of Activity: Local Economic Development</b>		
<b>Criteria – Basic aims and objectives</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Reasons</b>
<b>Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Rivers and Water Bodies: Should retained their natural character</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Health and Well Being: Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Gender: Activities should empower women</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Job Creation: Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Participation: Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</b>	5	Strongly supports the aim
<b>Vulnerability and Risk: Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Local investment of Capital: Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Adherence to Democracy: Poverty on the part of women should be addresses</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Information: The activity should be enhanced</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Inadequate Office: The Activity should be improved</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim

<b>Description of Activity: Local Economic Development</b>		
<b>Criteria – Basic aims and objectives</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Reasons</b>
<b>Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines: The activity should be improved</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Strongly supports the aim</b>

**SUSTAINABILITY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)**

<b>Sustainability Test</b>							
<b>Programme: Education Improvement Programme</b>							
<b>CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>			<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>			
<u><b>Effects of Natural Resources</b></u>							
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and this resource should be enhanced when practical</i></b>	<b>Sensitive areas shown on maps</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i></b>	<b>Vulnerable areas shown on maps</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i></b>	<b>Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i></b>	<b>Quantity / type of pollutants and waste to be identified</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i></b>	<b>Quantity and type of materials</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retain their natural character</i></b>	<b>Minimum flows/water levels to be set</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u><b>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</b></u>							
<b>Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</i></b>	<b>Opinions of local communities to be assessed</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and wellbeing: <i>Activities should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i></b>	<b>Number of people exposed to waterborne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender: <i>Activity should empower women</i></b>	<b>Number of women to be empowered</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation: <i>The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i></b>	<b>Number of people to be employed</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i></b>	<b>Level of participation proposed</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i></b>	<b>Number of the poor to be assisted</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Education Improvement Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires, flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Effects on Economy</b>							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use of materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Institutional Issues</b>							
Adherence to Democracy: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	Number of women employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	Number of people with adequate information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Number of offices built	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

#### Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Education Improvement Programme		
Criteria – Basic aims and objectives	Score	Reasons
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical</i>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim

<b>Description of Activity: Education Improvement Programme</b>		
<b>Criteria – Basic aims and objectives</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Reasons</b>
<b>Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Pollution: Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Rivers and Water Bodies: Should retained their natural character</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Health and Well Being: Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Gender: Activities should empower women</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Job Creation: Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Participation: Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Strongly supports the aim</b>
<b>Vulnerability and Risk: Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Local investment of Capital: Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		

Description of Activity: Education Improvement Programme		
Criteria – Basic aims and objectives	Score	Reasons
Adherence to Democracy: Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Information: The activity should be enhanced	4	Supports the aim
Inadequate Office: The Activity should be improved	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines: The activity should be improved	5	Strongly supports the aim

**SUSTAINABILITY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)**

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Youth and Sports Development Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and this resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity / type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retain their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: <i>Activities should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to waterborne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activity should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Youth and Sports Development Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>Participation:</b> <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> <i>Drought, bushfires, flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Effects on Economy</u></b>							
<b>Growth:</b> <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> <i>The PPP should result in the raw use of materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Institutional Issues</u></b>							
<b>Adherence to Democracy:</b> <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	Number of women employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Information:</b> <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	Number of people with adequate information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Inadequate Office:</b> <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Number of offices built	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines</b> <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

## Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Youth and Sports Development Programme		
Criteria – Basic aims and objectives	Score	Reasons
<b><i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i></b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Pollution: Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Rivers and Water Bodies: Should retained their natural character</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b><i>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</i></b>		
<b>Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Health and Well Being: Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Gender: Activities should empower women</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Job Creation: Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Participation: Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</b>	5	Strongly supports the aim
<b>Vulnerability and Risk: Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b><i>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</i></b>		
<b>Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth</b>	4	Supports the aim

Description of Activity: Youth and Sports Development Programme		
Criteria – Basic aims and objectives	Score	Reasons
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Supports the aim
Local investment of Capital: Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour	4	Supports the aim
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to Democracy: Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Information: The activity should be enhanced	4	Supports the aim
Inadequate Office: The Activity should be improved	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines: The activity should be improved	5	Strongly supports the aim

#### SUSTAINABILITY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)

Sustainability Test									
Programme: Health Improvement Programme									
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>									
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and this resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity / type of pollutants and waste to be identified			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retain their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>									
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: <i>Activities should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health</i>	Number of people exposed to waterborne disease, or lacking			(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test						
Programme: Health Improvement Programme						
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
<i>and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	adequate food and shelter to be assessed					
<b>Gender:</b> <i>Activity should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Job Creation:</b> <i>The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Participation:</b> <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Access to Land:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Access to Water:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Access to Transport:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Equity:</b> <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> <i>Drought, bushfires, flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Effects on Economy</b>						
<b>Growth:</b> <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> <i>The PPP should result in the raw use of materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Institutional Issues</b>						
<b>Adherence to Democracy:</b> <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	Number of women employed	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Access to Information:</b> <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	Number of people with adequate information	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Inadequate Office:</b> <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Number of offices built	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines</b> <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	(0)	1	2	3	4

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Health Improvement Programme		
Criteria – Basic aims and objectives	Score	Reasons
<b><i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i></b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Pollution: Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Rivers and Water Bodies: Should retained their natural character</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b><i>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</i></b>		
<b>Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Health and Well Being: Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Gender: Activities should empower women</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Job Creation: Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Participation: Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</b>	5	Strongly supports the aim
<b>Vulnerability and Risk: Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim

Description of Activity: Health Improvement Programme		
Criteria – Basic aims and objectives	Score	Reasons
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Supports the aim
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Supports the aim
Local investment of Capital: Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour	4	Supports the aim
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to Democracy: Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Information: The activity should be enhanced	4	Supports the aim
Inadequate Office: The Activity should be improved	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines: The activity should be improved	5	Strongly supports the aim

#### SUSTAINABILITY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and this resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity / type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retain their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: <i>Activities should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to waterborne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activity should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires, flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use of materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democracy: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	Number of women employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	Number of people with adequate information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Number of offices built	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

### Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme		
Criteria – Basic aims and objectives	Score	Reasons
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Pollution: Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	4	Supports the aim
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	4	Supports the aim
Rivers and Water Bodies: Should retained their natural character	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	4	Supports the aim
Health and Well Being: Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being	4	Supports the aim
Gender: Activities should empower women	4	Supports the aim
Job Creation: Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	Supports the aim
Participation: Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	3	Has neutral effects on the aim

Description of Activity: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme		
Criteria – Basic aims and objectives	Score	Reasons
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	5	Strongly supports the aim
Vulnerability and Risk: Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Supports the aim
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Supports the aim
Local investment of Capital: Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour	4	Supports the aim
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to Democracy: Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Information: The activity should be enhanced	4	Supports the aim
Inadequate Office: The Activity should be improved	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines: The activity should be improved	5	Strongly supports the aim

**SUSTAINABILITY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)**

Sustainability Test						
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme						
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURE		
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>						
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and this resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4 5

Sustainability Test								
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme								
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS		PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>Pollution:</b> <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity / type of pollutants and waste to be identified		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water Bodies:</b> <i>Should retain their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u></b>								
<b>Local Character:</b> <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and wellbeing:</b> <i>Activities should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to waterborne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> <i>Activity should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation:</b> <i>The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation:</b> <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> <i>Drought, bushfires, flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Effects on Economy</u></b>								
<b>Growth:</b> <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> <i>The PPP should result in the raw use of materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of</i>	Description of investment strategy		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<i>downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>							
<b><u>Institutional Issues</u></b>							
<b>Adherence to Democracy: Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</b>	<b>Number of women employed</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Information: The Activity should be enhanced</b>	<b>Number of people with adequate information</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Inadequate Office: The activity should be improved</b>	<b>Number of offices built</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines</b> <i>The activity should be improved</i>	<b>Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

#### Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme		
Criteria – Basic aims and objectives	Score	Reasons
<b><i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i></b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Pollution: Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Rivers and Water Bodies: Should retained their natural character</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b><i>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</i></b>		
<b>Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Health and Well Being: Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Gender: Activities should empower women</b>	4	Supports the aim

Description of Activity: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme		
Criteria – Basic aims and objectives	Score	Reasons
Job Creation: Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	Supports the aim
Participation: Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	5	Strongly supports the aim
Vulnerability and Risk: Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Supports the aim
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Supports the aim
Local investment of Capital: Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour	4	Supports the aim
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to Democracy: Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Information: The activity should be enhanced	4	Supports the aim
Inadequate Office: The Activity should be improved	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines: The activity should be improved	5	Strongly supports the aim

**SUSTAINABILITY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)**

Sustainability Test						
Programme: Transport, Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme						
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS		PERFORMANCE MEASURE			
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>						
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and this resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Transport, Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity / type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retain their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: <i>Activities should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to waterborne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activity should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires, flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Transport, Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<i>Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the raw use of materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Institutional Issues</u></b>							
<i>Adherence to Democracy: Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	Number of women employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Access to Information: The Activity should be enhanced</i>	Number of people with adequate information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Inadequate Office: The activity should be improved</i>	Number of offices built	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines The activity should be improved</i>	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

#### Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Transport, Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme		
Criteria – Basic aims and objectives	Score	Reasons
<b><i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i></b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Pollution: Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Rivers and Water Bodies: Should retained their natural character</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim

<b>Description of Activity: Transport, Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme</b>		
<b>Criteria – Basic aims and objectives</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Reasons</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Health and Well Being: Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Gender: Activities should empower women</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Job Creation: Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Participation: Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</b>	5	Strongly supports the aim
<b>Vulnerability and Risk: Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Local investment of Capital: Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Adherence to Democracy: Poverty on the part of women should be addresses</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Information: The activity should be enhanced</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Inadequate Office: The Activity should be improved</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines: The activity should be improved</b>	5	Strongly supports the aim

**SUSTAINABILITY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)**

Sustainability Test									
Programme: Spatial Development Programme									
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>									
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> <i>Should be conserved and this resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity / type of pollutants and waste to be identified			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water Bodies:</b> <i>Should retain their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>									
<b>Local Character:</b> <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and wellbeing:</b> <i>Activities should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to waterborne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> <i>Activity should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation:</b> <i>The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation:</b> <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted			(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Spatial Development Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires, flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Effects on Economy</b>							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use of materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Institutional Issues</b>							
Adherence to Democracy: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	Number of women employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	Number of people with adequate information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Number of offices built	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

#### Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Safety Development Programme		
Criteria – Basic aims and objectives	Score	Reasons
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical</i>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim

<b>Description of Activity: Safety Development Programme</b>		
<b>Criteria – Basic aims and objectives</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Reasons</b>
<b>Pollution: Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Rivers and Water Bodies: Should retained their natural character</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Health and Well Being: Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Gender: Activities should empower women</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Job Creation: Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Participation: Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Strongly supports the aim</b>
<b>Vulnerability and Risk: Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Local investment of Capital: Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Adherence to Democracy: Poverty on the part of women should be addresses</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Access to Information: The activity should be enhanced</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>

<b>Description of Activity: Safety Development Programme</b>		
<b>Criteria – Basic aims and objectives</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Reasons</b>
<b>Inadequate Office: The Activity should be improved</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines: The activity should be improved</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Strongly supports the aim</b>

**SUSTAINABILITY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)**

<b>Sustainability Test</b>							
<b>Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme</b>							
<b>CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>					
<u><b>Effects of Natural Resources</b></u>							
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and this resource should be enhanced when practical</i></b>	<b>Sensitive areas shown on maps</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i></b>	<b>Vulnerable areas shown on maps</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i></b>	<b>Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i></b>	<b>Quantity / type of pollutants and waste to be identified</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i></b>	<b>Quantity and type of materials</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retain their natural character</i></b>	<b>Minimum flows/water levels to be set</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u><b>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</b></u>							
<b>Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</i></b>	<b>Opinions of local communities to be assessed</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and wellbeing: <i>Activities should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i></b>	<b>Number of people exposed to waterborne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender: <i>Activity should empower women</i></b>	<b>Number of women to be empowered</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation: <i>The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i></b>	<b>Number of people to be employed</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i></b>	<b>Level of participation proposed</b>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test						
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme						
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires, flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Effects on Economy</b>						
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use of materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
<b>Institutional Issues</b>						
Adherence to Democracy: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	Number of women employed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	Number of people with adequate information	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Number of offices built	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5

### Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme		
Criteria – Basic aims and objectives	Score	Reasons
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical</i>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim

<b>Description of Activity: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme</b>		
<b>Criteria – Basic aims and objectives</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Reasons</b>
<b>Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Pollution: Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Rivers and Water Bodies: Should retained their natural character</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Health and Well Being: Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Gender: Activities should empower women</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Job Creation: Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Participation: Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</b>	5	Strongly supports the aim
<b>Vulnerability and Risk: Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Local investment of Capital: Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Adherence to Democracy: Poverty on the part of women should be addresses</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim

Description of Activity: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme		
Criteria – Basic aims and objectives	Score	Reasons
Access to Information: The activity should be enhanced	4	Supports the aim
Inadequate Office: The Activity should be improved	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines: The activity should be improved	5	Strongly supports the aim

### SUSTAINABILITY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and this resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity / type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retain their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: <i>Activities should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to waterborne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activity should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>Job Creation:</b> <i>The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation:</b> <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> <i>Drought, bushfires, flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Effects on Economy</u></b>							
<b>Growth:</b> <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> <i>The PPP should result in the raw use of materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Institutional Issues</u></b>							
<b>Adherence to Democracy:</b> <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	Number of women employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Information:</b> <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	Number of people with adequate information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Inadequate Office:</b> <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Number of offices built	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines</b> <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

<b>Description of Activity: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme</b>		
<b>Criteria – Basic aims and objectives</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Reasons</b>
<b><i>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</i></b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Pollution: Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Rivers and Water Bodies: Should retained their natural character</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b><i>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</i></b>		
<b>Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Health and Well Being: Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Gender: Activities should empower women</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Job Creation: Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Participation: Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b>Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Strongly supports the aim</b>
<b>Vulnerability and Risk: Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Has neutral effects on the aim</b>
<b><i>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</i></b>		
<b>Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>
<b>Local investment of Capital: Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Supports the aim</b>

Description of Activity: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme		
Criteria – Basic aims and objectives	Score	Reasons
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to Democracy: Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Information: The activity should be enhanced	4	Supports the aim
Inadequate Office: The Activity should be improved	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines: The activity should be improved	5	Strongly supports the aim

#### SUSTAINABILITY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Sub Structures Improvement Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and this resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity / type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retain their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: <i>Activities should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and</i>	Number of people exposed to waterborne disease, or lacking	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test						
Programme: Sub Structures Improvement Programme						
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
<i>wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	adequate food and shelter to be assessed					
<b>Gender:</b> <i>Activity should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Job Creation:</b> <i>The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Participation:</b> <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Access to Land:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Access to Water:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Access to Transport:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Equity:</b> <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> <i>Drought, bushfires, flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b><u>Effects on Economy</u></b>						
<b>Growth:</b> <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> <i>The PPP should result in the raw use of materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b><u>Institutional Issues</u></b>						
<b>Adherence to Democracy:</b> <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	Number of women employed	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Access to Information:</b> <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	Number of people with adequate information	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Inadequate Office:</b> <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Number of offices built	(0)	1	2	3	4
<b>Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines</b> <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	(0)	1	2	3	4

## Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Sub Structures Improvement Programme		
Criteria – Basic aims and objectives	Score	Reasons
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Energy:</b> The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	4	Supports the aim
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	4	Supports the aim
<b>Rivers and Water Bodies:</b> Should retained their natural character	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	4	Supports the aim
<b>Health and Well Being:</b> Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being	4	Supports the aim
<b>Gender:</b> Activities should empower women	4	Supports the aim
<b>Job Creation:</b> Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	Supports the aim
<b>Participation:</b> Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Transportation:</b> Activity should improve access to transport	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	5	Strongly supports the aim
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Supports the aim
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Supports the aim

Description of Activity: Sub Structures Improvement Programme		
Criteria – Basic aims and objectives	Score	Reasons
Local investment of Capital: Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour	4	Supports the aim
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to Democracy: Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Information: The activity should be enhanced	4	Supports the aim
Inadequate Office: The Activity should be improved	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines: The activity should be improved	5	Strongly supports the aim

#### SUSTAINABILITY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)

Sustainability Test									
Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme									
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>									
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and this resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity / type of pollutants and waste to be identified			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retain their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set			(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>									

Sustainability Test								
Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme								
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS		PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: <i>Activities should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to waterborne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activity should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires, flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Effects on Economy</b>								
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use of materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Institutional Issues</b>								
Adherence to Democracy: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	Number of women employed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	Number of people with adequate information		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Number of offices built		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

<b>Sustainability Test</b>								
<b>Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme</b>								
<b>CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>		<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>					
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

**Sustainability Test: Record Sheet**

<b>Description of Activity: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme</b>		
<b>Criteria – Basic aims and objectives</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Reasons</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Pollution: Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Rivers and Water Bodies: Should retained their natural character</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Health and Well Being: Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Gender: Activities should empower women</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Job Creation: Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Participation: Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</b>	5	Strongly supports the aim
<b>Vulnerability and Risk: Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim

Description of Activity: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme		
Criteria – Basic aims and objectives	Score	Reasons
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Local investment of Capital: Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Adherence to Democracy: Poverty on the part of women should be addresses</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Information: The activity should be enhanced</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Inadequate Office: The Activity should be improved</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines: The activity should be improved</b>	5	Strongly supports the aim

#### SUSTAINABILITY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and this resource should be enhanced when practical</i></b>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i></b>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i></b>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<b>Pollution:</b> <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity / type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water Bodies:</b> <i>Should retain their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u></b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and wellbeing:</b> <i>Activities should benefit the workforce, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to waterborne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> <i>Activity should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation:</b> <i>The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation:</b> <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> <i>Drought, bushfires, flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Effects on Economy</u></b>							
<b>Growth:</b> <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> <i>The PPP should result in the raw use of materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test						
Programme: Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme						
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
<u>Institutional Issues</u>						
Adherence to Democracy: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be addressed</i>	Number of women employed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhanced</i>	Number of people with adequate information	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Number of offices built	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme		
Criteria – Basic aims and objectives	Score	Reasons
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
Pollution: Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	4	Supports the aim
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	4	Supports the aim
Rivers and Water Bodies: Should retained their natural character	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	4	Supports the aim
Health and Well Being: Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being	4	Supports the aim
Gender: Activities should empower women	4	Supports the aim
Job Creation: Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	Supports the aim

<b>Description of Activity: Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme</b>		
<b>Criteria – Basic aims and objectives</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Reasons</b>
<b>Participation: Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</b>	5	Strongly supports the aim
<b>Vulnerability and Risk: Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Local investment of Capital: Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Adherence to Democracy: Poverty on the part of women should be addresses</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Access to Information: The activity should be enhanced</b>	4	Supports the aim
<b>Inadequate Office: The Activity should be improved</b>	3	Has neutral effects on the aim
<b>Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines: The activity should be improved</b>	5	Strongly supports the aim