

ASANTE AKIM CENTRAL MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



MUNICIPAL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2026 – 2029)

PREPARED UNDER THE THEME:

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

Prepared by:

MUNICIPAL PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT

KONONGO-ODUMASI



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Your Ref:.....
Date: 2nd October, 2025

RE: RE: SUBMISSION OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS

We refer to your letter with reference number **DP/143/134/32/112** dated 18th June, 2025, and submit herewith the Draft 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan of the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly for your attention and necessary action.

We count on your usual cooperation.

Thank you.

JOHN ANKRAH

(MUNICIPAL COORDINATING DIRECTOR)

For: MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

**THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION
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FOREWORD

The Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly's Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) for 2026–2029 has been meticulously crafted to align with the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework for the same period. Spanning eight chapters, the document presents a comprehensive set of thoughtfully designed projects and programmes aimed at tackling the Municipality's most urgent developmental challenges.

A defining feature of this Plan is the strong sense of stakeholder ownership it embodies. It emerged from an inclusive and well-coordinated consultative process that engaged diverse voices across the Municipality. Public hearings and community need assessments were conducted with active involvement from community members, opinion leaders, traditional authorities, faith-based organizations, and other key stakeholders. Their perspectives and contributions played a pivotal role in shaping the priorities outlined in the Plan.

The MTDP proposes a series of practical and cost-effective initiatives to be executed annually through the Annual Action Plans. The Plan adopts an integrated development strategy, focusing on the promotion of development across multiple concentration zones rather than focusing on a single urban core. This approach not only mitigates urban congestion but also promotes rural revitalization, allowing previously underserved communities to flourish.

To support evidence-based decision-making, the Plan incorporates a robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework. This includes national and district-level indicators for tracking progress, as well as mechanisms for ex-ante, mid-term, and terminal evaluations. These tools are designed to strengthen policy formulation, improve programme design, and enhance implementation outcomes. Additionally, the Plan emphasizes Knowledge Management and Learning to preserve institutional memory and promote continuous improvement. A comprehensive communication strategy has also been laid out to ensure that stakeholders, policymakers, implementers, and citizens remain informed and actively engaged throughout the implementation process.

This plan serves as a dynamic and evolving blueprint for the Assembly, its development partners, and all relevant stakeholders. Over the next four years, it will guide our collective efforts to the fullest extent possible. We are optimistic that consistent support through Central Government funding will be sustained, enabling us to make meaningful progress for the people of the Municipality.

I urge all stakeholders to actively engage in the implementation of this plan, as it presents an opportunity to deliver transformative projects and uphold the principles of good governance championed by His Excellency, John Dramani Mahama. Through our shared commitment, we contribute not only to the realization of the President’s vision but also to the broader aspirations of our nation, Ghana.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Ebenezer', with a long, sweeping horizontal line above it.

HON. EBENEZER EKOW AIDOO
(MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AACMA	-	Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly
AAP	-	Annual Action Plan
ADR	-	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AEAs	-	Agriculture Extension Agents
AFP	-	Acute Flaccid Paralysis
AIDS	-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ART	-	Antiretroviral Therapy
AWLA	-	African Women Lawyers Association
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
BRC	-	Business Resource Centre
CAPs	-	Community Action Plans
CHO	-	Community Health Officer
CHPS	-	Community-based Health and Planning Services
CHRAJ	-	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CIP	-	Community Initiated Projects
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organizations
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DACF/RFG	-	District Assembly Common Fund/Responsiveness Factor Grant
DANIDA	-	Danish International Development Agency
DFATD	-	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development
DOVVSU	-	Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit
DRIP	-	District Road Improvement Programme
EN	-	Enrolled Nurse
ESP	-	Education Strategic Plan
FBOs	-	Farmer Based Organizations
FGDs	-	Focus Group Discussions
GADS	-	Gender and Agricultural Development Strategy
GCB	-	Ghana Commercial Bank
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GER	-	Gross Enrolment Rate
GETFund	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GNFS	-	Ghana National Fire Service
GNPC	-	Ghana National Petroleum Corporation
GOG	-	Government of Ghana
GPI	-	Gender Parity Index
HIV	-	Human Immune Virus
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
IGF	-	Internally Generated Funds
JICA	-	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KVIP	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LAP	-	Land Administration Project
LEAP	-	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LI	-	Legislative Instrument
LRC	-	Legal Resources Centre
LST	-	Land Surface Temperature
MAG	-	Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana
MCD	-	Municipal Co-ordinating Director

MCE	-	Municipal Chief Executive
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
MDO	-	Municipal Development Officer
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	-	Management Information System
MMDAs	-	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MPCF	-	Member of Parliament Common Fund
MPCU	-	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
MTDP	-	Medium-Term Development Plan
MMTDP	-	Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan
MUSEC	-	Municipal Security Council
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organization
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NER	-	Net Enrolment Rate
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme
NIB	-	National Intelligence Bureau
NMTDPF	-	National Medium Term Development Police Framework
ODF	-	Open Defecation Free
OPD	-	Out Patient Department
PERD	-	Planting for Export and Rural Development
PETS	-	Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys
PFMR	-	Public Financial Management Regulation
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
PM&E	-	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMTCT	-	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
POA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPA	-	Public Procurement Authority
PWD	-	People with Disability
PWDCF	-	People With Disability Common Fund
SDG	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHS	-	Senior High School
SME	-	Small and Medium Scale Enterprise
UMB	-	Universal Merchant Bank
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
VRA	-	Volta River Authority
WIFE	-	Women Initiatives for Self-Empowerment
WSUP	-	Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Asante Akim Central Municipal MTDP for 2026–2029 serves as a strategic blueprint for inclusive and coordinated development across the municipality. Developed in alignment with the National Development Policy Framework (NDPF 2026–2029), Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2232, and the planning guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), the Plan reflects national priorities while addressing local needs.

Structured around five key national development dimensions: Economic Development, Social Development, Environment and Spatial Development, Governance and Institutional Development, and International Relations, the plan sets out targeted interventions to foster sustainable growth at the municipal level.

The planning process began with the orientation of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit and the establishment of an eleven-member Plan Preparation Team. This team included essential technical officers such as the Municipal Planning Officer, Municipal Social Welfare and Community Development Director, Municipal Finance Officer, Municipal Statistical Officer, Planning and Statistics-Ghana Education Service, Physical Planning Director, Municipal Budget Analyst, Municipal Works Engineer, Development Planning Officer, MIS Officer-Agriculture Department, and Administration.

Following the NDPC’s planning guidelines, the team undertook a thorough review of the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Plan to evaluate its outcomes, challenges, and lessons learnt. A detailed situational analysis was then conducted to identify development gaps, drawing on data from decentralized departments. Extensive community engagement was carried out through the preparation of Community Action Plans, involving Assembly Members, Zonal Council Members, Traditional Authorities, Unit Committee Members, and other local stakeholders.

The development issues identified were harmonized with community aspirations and aligned with the NDPF 2026–2029. These were prioritized using a structured matrix. Based on this, the team formulated development goals, objectives, and strategies, which were integrated into the municipality’s Spatial Development Framework.

The Plan includes a Programme of Action and detailed Action Plans that address cross-cutting themes such as Local Economic Development and Climate Change. A comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework has been embedded, featuring key indicators, evaluation tools, and a knowledge management system. A communication strategy has also

been developed to ensure ongoing stakeholder engagement throughout the implementation process.

To promote community ownership, the draft Plan was presented at public hearings for feedback and validation. It was subsequently adopted by the General Assembly, with public input incorporated into the final version.

The total estimated cost of implementing the MTDP stands at GHC 54,660,000.00. Of this, approximately 95.4% (GHC 52,160,000.00) is expected to be funded through the Assembly's internal revenue and government transfers, while the remaining 4.6% will be sourced from development partners such as YMCA, JICA, VRA, GNPC, Ghana Gas Company, and others.

The successful implementation of the 2026–2029 MTDP is anticipated to significantly enhance the quality of life for all residents of the Municipality. This will be achieved through the creation of employment opportunities, increased household incomes, and expanded access to essential social services.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Chapter one provides a historical background of the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly, focusing on its establishment, vision, mission, core values, and functions. An overview of the location, size, and organizational structure of the Municipality is highlighted. The chapter concludes with an outline of the structure of the Medium-Term Development Plan.

1.2 Historical Background of the Municipality

1.2.1 Establishment of the Municipality

The Asante Akim Central Municipal (formerly Asante Akim North Municipal) Assembly is one of the forty-three (43) Districts in the Ashanti Region. It was created by Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2056, and it has Konongo–Odumase as its twin Capital Town. It was carved out of the then Asante Akim District Council in 1988 and was elevated to Municipal status by L.I 1907 in November 2007. Until July 2012, it used to be the Asante Akim North Municipal Assembly, but with the carving out of the Asante Akim North Municipal Assembly, the Municipal Assembly was renamed Asante Akim Central. For decentralization and local government representation, the Municipality has one (1) electoral constituency for parliamentary representation, twenty-five (25) electoral areas for Municipal Assembly representation, and three (3) zonal councils (Konongo-Odumase, Dwease-Praaso and Owereagya Councils).

1.2.2 Vision of the Municipality

The Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly aspires “To become a safe and peaceful municipality of prosperous people with excellent infrastructure and services delivered by a peak-performing Assembly in partnership with stakeholders”.

1.2.3 Mission of the Municipality

The Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly exists “To ensure a better standard of living by providing the right leadership in the development of infrastructure and delivery of socio-economic services through stakeholder participation with equal opportunities for all”.

1.2.4 Core Values

The core values of the Municipality emanate from the Service Delivery Standards of the Local Government Service. These values are Accountability, Client-Oriented, Creativeness, Diligence, Discipline, Equity, Innovativeness, Integrity, Impartiality, Timeliness, and Transparency.

1.2.5 Functions of the Municipality

The functions of the Municipal Assembly, like all other MMDAs, are basically derived from its Legislative Instrument 2056 of 2012 as mandated by the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936, and the Legislative Instrument 1961, 2009. The Assembly exercises political and administrative authority, provides guidance, gives direction to, and supervises all other administrative authorities in the Municipality. In addition, the Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative, and executive functions as outlined in Act 936. These functions, which are broadly aimed at attaining the vision and fulfilling the mission of improving the quality of life of the people in the Municipality as stipulated in Sections 12 to 16 of the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936, are to:

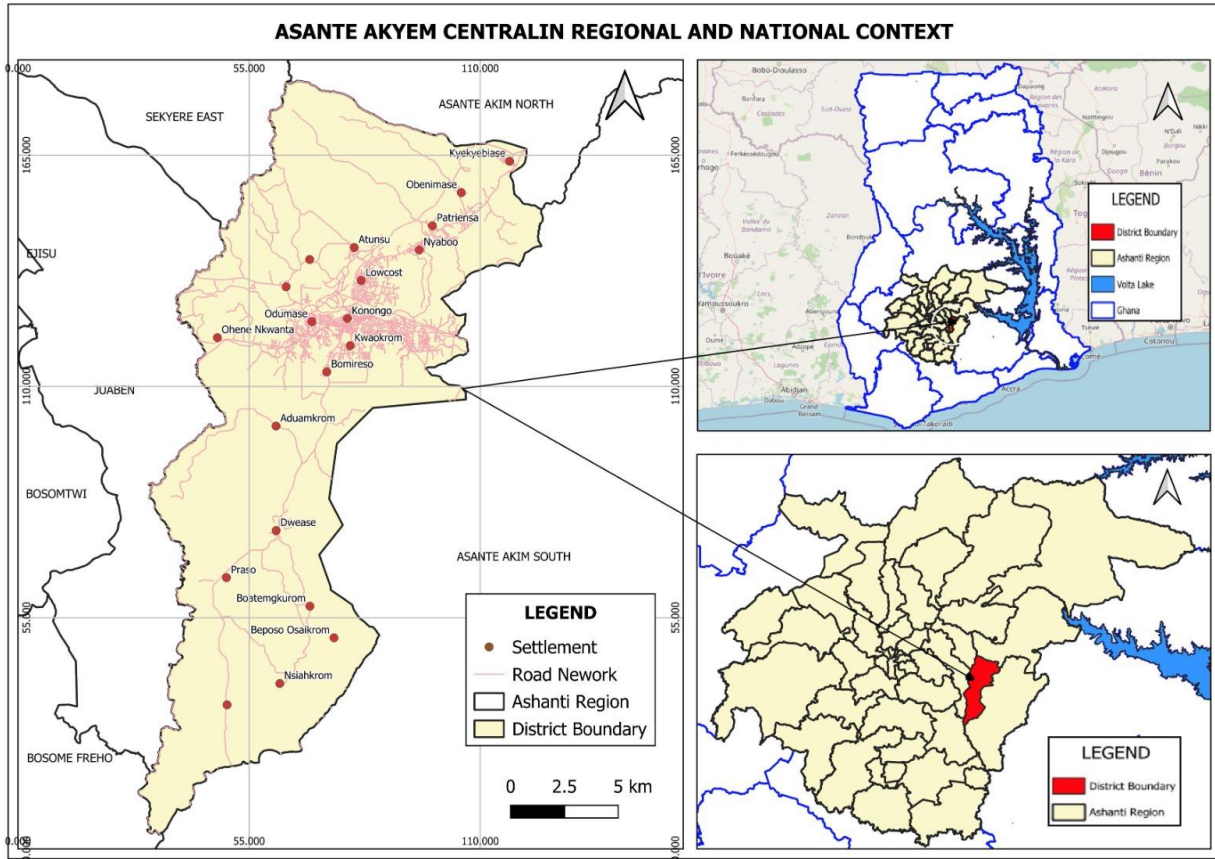
- Be responsible for the overall development of the Municipality.
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes, and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the Municipality.
- Promote Local Economic Development (LED) activities in the Municipality.
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the Municipality and remove any obstacles to initiative and development.
- 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.
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the Municipality.
- Be responsible for the development, improvement, and management of human settlements and the environment in the Municipality.
- 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.
- Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the people's development.

- Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment.
- Perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.

1.3 Location and Size

The Municipality is located in the eastern part of the Ashanti Region and covers a total surface area of approximately 231.21km² representing 0.95 percent of the region's total surface area (24,370.5km²). It lies between latitudes 7°50'N and 6°50'N and longitudes 8°00'E and 8°50'E. The Municipality shares boundaries with five Districts, in the North with Asante Akim North Municipality and Sekyere East District, Asante Akim South Municipality to the South and East, Ejisu Municipality and Juaben Municipality to the West, all in the Ashanti Region. The location of the Municipality falls within the forest zone of Ghana. However, the location of the Municipality in the Ashanti Region offers it the opportunity to interact with some other established urban centers like Agogo, Juaso, Juaben, and Ejisu. Its proximity to Kumasi and other urban centers presents an immense potential for marketing of agricultural produce, a dominant economic activity of the Municipality. Konongo-Odumase, the capital, is more at the center of the Municipality, about 88.0km from Kumasi. Figure 1.1 provides a spatial representation of the Assembly's location within both the national and regional context

Figure 1.1: Locational Map

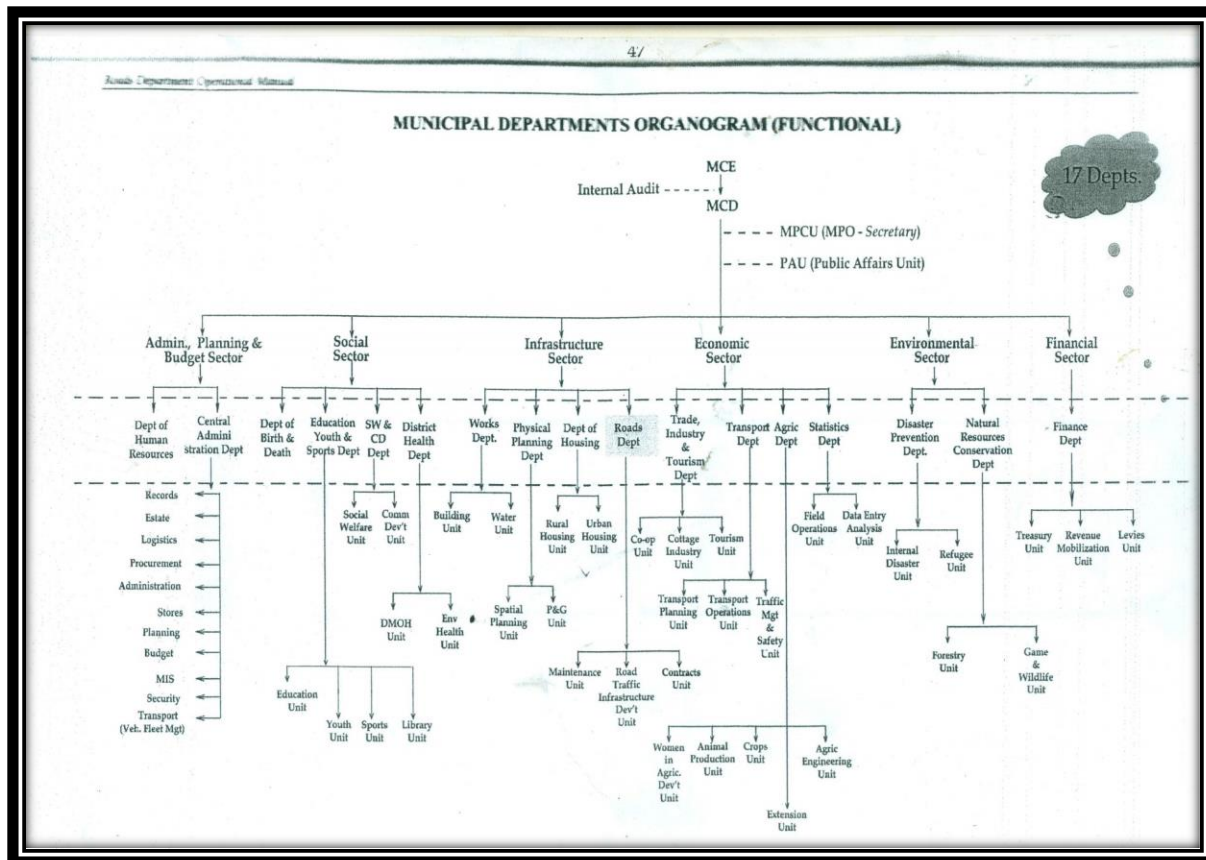


Source: PPD-AACMA, 2025

1.4 Organizational Structure

The Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly, as an institution, is headed by the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE), who oversees the daily operations and management of the municipality. Administratively, the Municipal Co-ordinating Director (MCD) is the head and supervises the activities of the various departments of the Assembly as enshrined in the Local Governance Act of 2016. Figure 1.2 below outlines the organizational structure of the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly.

Figure 1.2: Functional Organogram of Asante Akim Central Municipality



Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

1.5 Structure of the Plan

The arrangement of the Plan is based on the format and the guidelines issued by the NDPC and is arranged under eight chapters. Chapter one provides a brief background of the Municipality, which includes the establishment, vision, mission, core values, and functions. This chapter also highlights the location, size, and organizational structure of the Municipality. Chapter two presents the situational analysis of the Municipality, outlining the performance of the development outcomes and finances. This chapter also includes an overview of the existing conditions and future needs for the next four years. Chapter three identifies the key development issues and their prioritization techniques.

Chapter four contains the development goals, objectives, and strategies with their associated spatial plans for the desired future situations. While chapter five focuses on the composite development programmes with their indicative costs and Strategic Environmental Assessment of the formulated programmes, chapter six focuses on the Annual Action Plans for the period 2026 to 2029. Chapter seven articulates the monitoring and evaluation arrangements, indicating the

stakeholder analysis, indicators for monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management, and learning framework. The last chapter concludes the plan by outlining the communication strategy.

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents an assessment of the municipality's current conditions, supported by spatial representations through maps and graphics. It also reviews the implementation of the 2022–2025 Medium Term Development Plan, focusing on financial performance and the progress made toward selected outcome and impact indicators. The chapter concludes with a synthesis of key development challenges and a projection of the municipality's future development needs.

2.2 Performance Review

2.2.1 Performance of Development Outcomes

The performance review aimed to evaluate how effectively the Municipal Assembly implemented the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), by measuring the achievement of target indicators related to the plan's outcomes and impacts and identifying key challenges and lessons to inform the 2026–2029 MTDP. The performance review was based on Six (6) Development Dimensions, namely Economic Development; Social Development; Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement; Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability; Emergency Planning and Response (including Covid-19), and Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation. Table 2.1 shows the indicator performance for the medium term. In general, though there were improvements compared to the baseline data, only a few indicators, such as the number of SMEs registered, immunization coverage, the number of trees planted, and functionality of health facilities and the zonal council, achieved their targets. The indicator performance is attributed to the implemented projects, which constitute 60 percent of planned projects in the medium-term plan.

Under the economic dimension, the production increase in the staple crops was attributed to the education carried out on fall army worms, home and farm visits, field monitoring by the Agriculture Department, and distribution of chemicals. The introduction of informal irrigation also contributed to the production increase. In terms of livestock production, the disease surveillance activities, sensitization on good husbandry practices, housing, biosecurity measures, supplementary feeding, and vaccination of the livestock against diseases were contributing factors.

On the Social Development Dimension, the performance of the educational indicators was a result of the School Feeding activities, which increased enrollment levels and intensive monitoring activities by the Education Directorate. The construction and renovation of classrooms reduced the number of classrooms under trees. The construction of health facilities combined with public health education led to improvements in key health indicators, including increased OPD attendance, higher family planning acceptance rates, and expanded immunization coverage. Also, the implementation of child protection activities resulted in an increase in the number of settlements of child maintenance cases.

Access to the road network has increased massively, especially in the rural areas, due to the District Road Improvement Programme (DRIP). The Municipality effectively utilized the machinery provided in reshaping various roads. Drilling new and repairing broken-down boreholes in the Municipality has improved access to safe drinking water. On the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services, there was a slight improvement in the overall performance as the Environmental Health Department intensified activities such as clean-up exercises, education of food and personal hygiene of food vendors and in schools, routine inspection at the markets and institutions, and carrying out fumigation exercises.

For the Governance Dimension, the implementation of security-related activities and MUSEC activities resulted in the reduction of the crime rate. The massive increase in the IGF over the years is attributed to the enlarged focus on regulatory activities, such as development controls and the apprehension of stray animals, the initiation of the Assembly's task force, and the training of revenue collectors.

Under the Emergency Planning and Preparedness, due to the intensive sensitization undertaken by NADMO in various communities and schools, it resulted in the reduction of the occurrence of disasters.

Table 2.1: Performance Review (2022-2025)

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	1. Total Output of Agriculture					This outcome is as a result of sensitizations, home and farm visit by the Agriculture Department
	i. Maize	14,744.9	109,908.16	2022-2024	52,882.64	
	ii. Rice (milled)	1,380.3	9,338.45	2022-2024	3,338.47	
	v. Cassava	77,952.7	490,184.30	2022-2024	173,584.25	
	vi. Yam	8,116.02	34,716.80	2022-2024	23,899.50	
	vii. Cocoyam	9,574.60	56,871.90	2022-2024	21,685.18	
	viii. Plantain	72,020.4	451,465.00	2022-2024	192,378.69	
	xvii. Cattle	2,375	13,587.00	2022-2024	26,998.38	
	xviii. Sheep	9,008	55,056.00	2022-2024	23,154.00	
	xix. Goat	7,044	42,660.00	2022-2024	26,833.00	
	xx. Pig	8,397	55,871.00	2022-2024	76,731.30	
	xxi. Poultry	32,420	206,453.00	2022-2024	55,704.50	
	2. Percentage of Arable Land under Cultivation	65%	75%	2022-2024	69%	
	3. Number of New Industries Established	0	1	2022-2024	1	
	4. Outcome of Seedlings Supplied to Farmers under PERD					
	i. Oil Palm	82,0000	140,000	2022-2024	138,928	
ii. Coconut	920	75,000	2022-2024	74,770		
5. Production of Non-Traditional Agricultural Commodities (MT)- Honey production	0	3.2	2022-2024	2.4		
6. No. of SMEs registered	227	850	2022-2024	913		
Social Development	7. Net Enrolment Ratio					This resulted from School Feeding Programme and intensive monitoring exercises undertaken by the Education Directorate
	i. Kindergarten	125.8%	98.2%	2022-2024	94.83%	
	ii. Primary	135.5%	100%	2022-2024	101.16%	
	iii. JHS	65.2%	87.1%	2022-2024	75.0%	
	iv. SHS	55.10%	61.3%	2022-2024	52.77%	
	8. Gender Parity Index					
	i. Kindergarten	1.10	1.0	2022-2024	1.08	
	ii. Primary	1.00	1.0	2022-2024	1.02	
	iii. JHS	1.00	1.0	2022-2024	1.05	
	iv. SHS	1.25	1.0	2022-2024	1.16	
	9. Completion Rate					
	i. Kindergarten	1119.7%	125.3%	2022-2024	149.48%	
	ii. Primary	124.1%	122.6%	2022-2024	125.5%	
	iii. JHS	89.1%	98.7%	2022-2024	114.91%	
	iv. SHS	100.25%	100%	2022-2024	116.83%	
	10. Pupil-Teacher Ratio					
	i. Kindergarten	18	25	2022-2024	25	
	ii. Primary	22	35	2022-2024	26	
	iii. JHS	11	25	2022-2024	12	
	iv. SHS	19	20	2022-2024	25	
11. Number of Schools Under Tree	5	0	2022-2024	3		
12. Pass Rate						
i. JHS	71%	100%	2022-2024	97.47%		
ii. SHS	78%	100%	2022-2024	96.70%		
13. Population with Valid NHIS Card					These outcomes are attributed to public health education undertaken by the Health Directorate, though the Directorate needs to intensify these sensitizations	
i. Total (by Sex)	96,366	121,177	2022-2024	111,229		
Male	38,546	48,471	2022-2024	44,492		
Female	57,820	72,706	2022-2024	66,737		
ii. Indigents	3,373	6,282	2022-2024	2,108		
iii. Informal	35,655	44,835	2022-2024	41,155		
iv. Aged	4,433	5,574	2022-2024	5,117		
v. Under 18 Years	45,292	56,953	2022-2024	52,278		
vi. Pregnant Women	3,373	4,241	2022-2024	3,893		
14. Maternal Mortality Ratio (Institutional)	126.2	125/1000000	2022-2024	244		
15. Percentage of Health Facilities that are Functional	100%	100%	2022-2024	100%		
16. Proportion of Children fully immunized (Penta 3 Coverage)	97.20%	95%	2022-2024	108.3%		

	17. Family Planning Acceptor Rate (SDG)	19.3	40	2022-2024	55	
	18. Doctor to Population Ratio (SDG)	1:12,747	1:11,700	2022-2024	1:11,213	
	19. Institutional All-cause Mortality Rate	0.86	7	2022-2024	4.1	
	20. Percentage of abortion cases among adolescents	14.60	0	2022-2024	17.7	
	21. Percentage of Aneamia cases among pregnant women	51.70	0	2022-2024	128	
	22. Percentage of Population with Sustainable Access to Safe Drinking Water Sources					
	i. Municipality	85	90	2022-2024	88	
	ii. Urban	55	60	2022-2024	55	
	iii. Rural	30	30	2022-2024	33	
	23. Percentage of Child maintenance cases settled	60%	100%	2022-2024	87%	
	24. Percentage of PWDS who are using their start-up into income generation activity	62%	100%	2022-2024	78%	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	25. Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Sanitation Services					
	i. Municipality	65%	95%	2022-2024	75%	
	ii. Urban	45%	60%	2022-2024	49%	
	iii. Rural	20%	35%	2022-2024	26%	
	26. Outcome of Communities achieving Open Defecation-Free (ODF) Status	5	0	2022-2024	4	
	27. Percentage of Road Network in Good Condition					Implementation of DRIP Programme helped improve the condition of the road
	i. Total	70	100	2022-2024	80	
	ii. Urban	40	60	2022-2024	45	
	iii. Feeder	30	40	2022-2024	35	
	28. Percentage of Communities Covered by Electricity					
	i. Municipality	70	80	2022-2024	77	
ii. Urban	50	55	2022-2024	55		
iii. Rural	20	25	2022-2024	22		
29. Outcome of Domestic Tourist Sites developed	0	1	2022-2024	0		
Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability	30. Outcome of Communities provided with Street Names and Property Address Systems	2	5	2022-2024	2	
	31. Number of births and deaths registered					
	Birth (male)	320	4137	2022-2024	4000	
	Birth (female)	227	5767	2022-2024	5700	
	Death (male)	17	210	2022-2024	170	
	Death (females)	8	100	2022-2024	81	
	32. Reported Cases of Crime (Rape, Defilement, Armed Robbery, Murder & Other Major Crimes)					
	i. Rape	5	0	2022-2024	8	
	ii. Armed robbery	14	0	2022-2024	15	
	iii. Defilement	4	0	2022-2024	6	
	iv. Murder	2	0	2022-2024	2	
	v. Domestic violence	56	0	2022-2024	65	
	33. Police-Citizen Ratio	1:715	1:650	2022-2024	1:700	
	34. Percentage Change of Internally Generated Funds	55%	100%	2022-2024	81.19%	
Emergency Planning and Response (including Covid19)						
	35. Number of communities affected by disaster	5	0	2022-2024	6	
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring,	36. Proportion of MTDP (2022-2025) implemented	37.5%	80%	2022-2024	60%	
	37. Proportion of Zonal Councils that are fully operational	100%	100%	2022-2024	100%	

and Evaluation					
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Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

2.2.2 Financial Performance

Table 2.2 presents the financial performance of the Medium-Term Plan from 2022 to 2024. The total estimated cost of implementing the plan was GHC 49,869,596.11. However, by the end of 2024, the actual receipts amounted to only GHC 34,589,110.18, resulting in a funding gap of GHC 15,280,485.93, which represents a 30.6% shortfall. This significant variance is largely attributed to delays or shortfalls in the transfers from the Government of Ghana and the Common Fund.

Table 2.2: Financial Performance of the Municipality from 2022-2025

Sources	Total Estimated Cost (A) (GH¢)	Total Amount Received (B) (GH¢)	Variance (C = A – B) (GH¢)
GOG	14,651,943.84	13,809,401.22	842,542.62
IGF	5,581,538.13	5,711,880.24	- 130,342.11
DACF	12,476,042.58	4,837,831.05	7,638,211.53
DACF/RFG	4,739,896.90	2,996,181.55	1,743,715.35
MAG	133,884.64	133,884.63	0.01
MPCF	4,000,000.00	2,549,145.83	1,450,854.17
PWDCF	600,000.00	656,623.75	- 56,623.75
Others (specify)	7,686,290.02	3,894,161.91	3,792,128.11
Total	49,869,596.11	34,589,110.18	15,280,485.93

Source: Budget Unit-AACMA, 2025

The implementation of planned projects was significantly hindered by common challenges, including the overreliance on and late release of government funds, as well as source deductions. To address these issues and enhance financial sustainability, the Municipal Assembly must diversify and strengthen its local revenue base, thereby reducing its dependence on central government funding.

2.3 Key Challenges during Implementation and Lessons Learnt

2.3.1 Key Problems Encountered During the Implementation of MMTDP 2022-2025

The execution of the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) encountered a range of critical challenges that impeded the realization of targeted outcomes and delayed the timely completion of essential projects. Among these were:

1. Releases of funds for plan implementation, especially from the DACF and GETFund, have been untimely and unreliable over the period under review. Apart from the shortfalls in the amounts released, the scheduled quarterly releases tended to be in half-yearly arrears. Funding was therefore generally inadequate, and its release was delayed.

2. Poor compliance with the approved budgets of the Assembly due to overriding political considerations in the implementation of projects outside of prioritized projects in the MMTDP and Annual Action Plans.
3. Inadequate resourcing of the MPCU to effectively monitor and evaluate the plan implementation and performance.
4. Other issues identified include inadequate office equipment, including computers and accessories, which made it difficult to store valuable information at the Assembly and the Decentralized Departments.

2.3.2 Lessons Learnt

Drawing from the challenges identified during the review of the 2022-2025 MMTDP, the lessons learned are anticipated to inform and shape the 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan in the following ways:

1. The inability of the Assembly to complete some of its development projects and programmes was due to over-reliance on central government funding, especially that of the DACF and a few traditional sources. Therefore, there is a need for the Assembly to adopt innovative strategies to increase revenue from IGF and mobilize resources through other non-traditional approaches, including Public-Private Partnerships and Joint-Ventures, to fund some of its development projects. The document must be marketed, and Project Proposals must be prepared to seek funding from other sources.
2. Effective political commitment and support are critical conditions for the successful implementation of approved projects/programmes in the MMTDP, as well as the Annual Action Plans and Budgets of the Assembly.
3. Adequately strengthening and resourcing the MPCU for effective performance of its monitoring and evaluation functions enhances plan implementation.
4. The need to resource all departments to enhance administrative efficiency, ensure secure data handling, and support evidence-based planning and decision-making.

2.4 Existing Conditions and Diagnosis

2.4.1 Demographic Characteristics

The importance of demography lies in its contribution to helping government and society better prepare to deal with the issues and demands of population growth, aging, and migration. The statistics and predictions resulting from demographic studies form the basis for development

planning. Demographic characteristics such as population size and age-sex composition have broad-ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators as well as the welfare of the people in the Municipality. Statistics must be provided on the size, spatial distribution, patterns, and trends of the population. This section outlines the municipality’s population dynamics, emphasizing critical indicators such as total population, rate of growth, gender distribution, age demographics, religious and occupation composition, and rural-urban split.

2.4.1.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

The total population of the Municipality is projected to be 96,917, based on the 2021 population figure of 91,673 and a growth rate of 2.3 percent per year. The gender distribution in the Municipality aligns with national and regional trends, showing that females outnumber males. There are 49,182 females, accounting for 50.7 percent of the total population, while males account for 47,735, making up 49.3 percent. The population is primarily urban, with 66,012 residents (65.8 percent) living in urban areas, while the remaining 34,328 (34.2 percent) reside in rural areas. The Municipality's population constitutes merely 1.69 percent of the total population in the region. This small percentage reflects the Municipality's relatively modest size compared to the larger population dynamics at play within the region. Table 2.3 presents the details of the population characteristics.

This implies that with the steady growth in the population, there will be an increasing pressure on infrastructure and social services such as education and health. Also, the female-dominated demographics mean that policies must prioritize women-focused programmes. Therefore, in the next planning phase (2026-2029), the Municipality must prioritize increasing social services and invest in women's empowerment

Table 2.3: Population Characteristics in the Municipality and Region

Year	Asante Akim Central			Ashanti Region		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2021	47,166	44,507	91,673	2,760,549	2,679,914	5,440,463
2022	47,167	45,796	92,963	2,799,221	2,717,816	5,517,037
2023	47,833	46,441	94,274	2,838,694	2,756,132	5,594,826
2024	48,505	47,088	95,593	2,878,571	2,794,523	5,673,094
2025	49,182	47,735	96,917	2,918,748	2,832,912	5,751,660

Source: GSS, 2021

NB: * Projected Population for 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025

2.4.1.2 Population Density

Based on the projected population of 96,917 in 2025 with a land area of 231.21 sq. km, the Municipality has a population density of 434 persons per sq km. Table 2.4 shows the trends in population densities in the Municipality for the comparable period of 2022 to 2025. This means that there will be an increment in the population density of the Municipality over the plan period (2026-2029). However, the Municipality's population densities over the years have been lower compared to the regional averages and higher compared to the national averages. The implications of the population growth and density are reflected in demand and pressure on infrastructure, food supply, energy, water, and other basic services in the Municipality.

Table 2.4: Population Density of the Municipality

Year	Asante Akim Central		
	Population	Total Land Area (sq. km)	Population Density
2022	92,963	231.21	405.5
2023	94,274	231.21	414.8
2024	95,593	231.21	424.3
2025	96,917	231.21	434.0

Source: GSS, 2021 and MPCU-AACMA, 2025

2.4.1.3 Population of Largest Communities in the Municipality

In order to have equity in terms of development needs, the most populous settlements in the Municipality were analysed in Table 2.5. Using 2025 projected figures, the most populous community is Konongo (43,430), followed by Odumase (17,4613), Patriensa (8,436), and the least is Anawuokrom (98). This means that Kyekyebiase is anticipated to be an urban community by the end of the plan implementation period, 2029. This will require a structured land-use planning, housing development, and infrastructure investment, with the risk of uncontrolled sprawl if planning schemes are not enforced. Therefore, Kyekyebiase's shift to urban status will diversify the Municipality's settlement hierarchy and demand new investments.

Table 2.5: Population of Twenty (20) Largest Communities

No.	Communities	Population	
		2021 GSS	2025 Projected
1	Konongo	39679	43430
2	Odumase	16092	17613
3	Patriensa	7707	8436
4	Dwease	5982	6547
5	Praaso	5173	5662
6	Kyekyebiase	2963	3243
7	Nyaboo	2469	2703
8	Obenemase	2378	2603

9	Atunsu	685	749
10	Agyareago	653	714
11	Boatengkrom	497	544
12	Adumkrom	496	543
13	Bimma	386	422
14	Kyekyewere	273	299
15	Ohenenkwanta	269	295
16	Kramokrom	268	293
17	Anuruso	168	184
18	Nsiakrom	94	102
19	Anawuokrom	90	98

Source: 2021 PHC and MPCU-AACMA, 2025

2.4.1.4 Age and Sex Structure

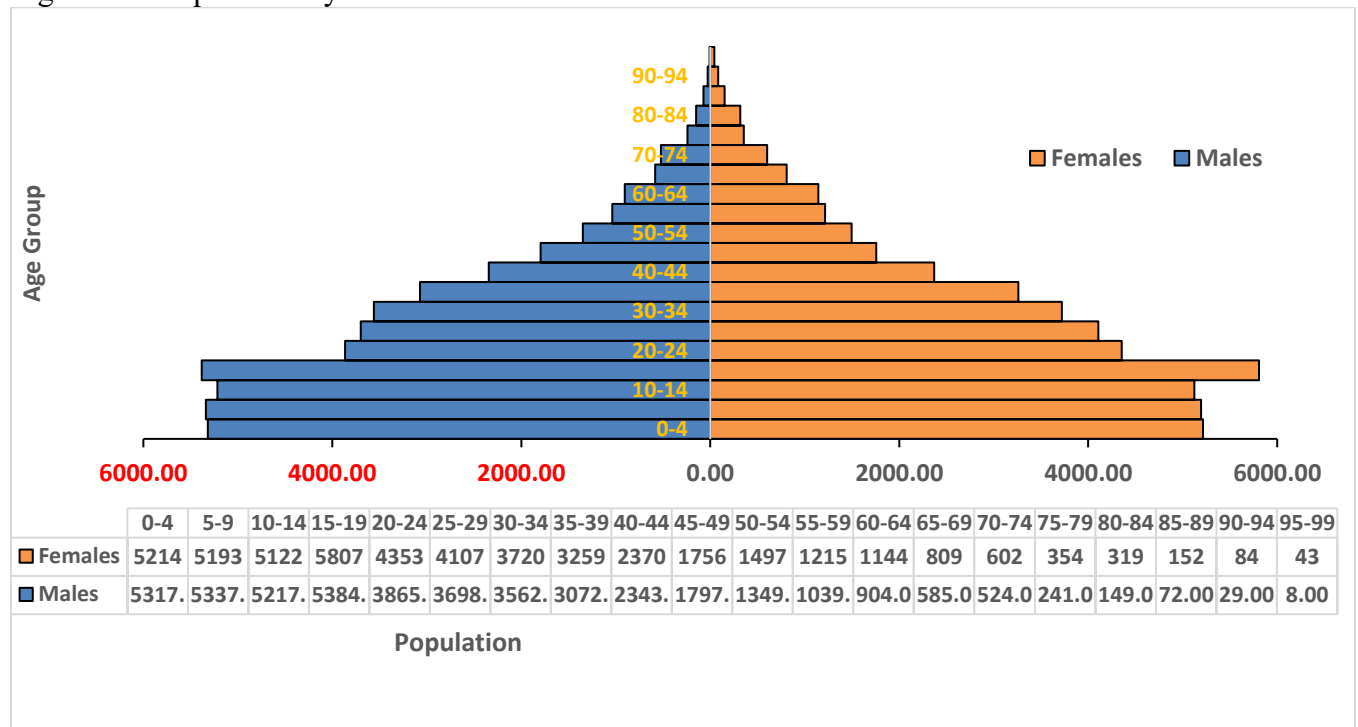
The two characteristics of a population that receive the most attention in demographic analyses are age and sex. Age is a critical variable, either directly or indirectly, in almost every population research and analysis (GSS, 2013a). The age and sex structure of the Asante Akim Central Municipality is graphically represented by the pyramid in Figure 2.1.

The Municipality has a relatively high proportion of its population within the youthful age bracket of 0-24 years (55,612), which constitutes 55.4 percent of the total population of the Municipality. This is demonstrated by a population pyramid with a broad base and a narrow top, which gives it a conical shape (Figure 2.1). The age structure affects the general fertility rate and ultimately the nature of changes that are likely to occur in the population. Birth and death rates are influenced by the proportions of people of different ages. Other things being equal, populations that have comparatively large numbers of elderly are likely to record more deaths and fewer births each year than a population of equal size that is made up of a large proportion of young people within the reproductive ages.

The population aged 15-19 recorded the highest proportion of the Municipality's population of 12.2 percent, followed by those within the age bracket 0-4 with 11.50 percent, and those within the age cohort 5-9 come next at 11.49 percent. Among the male population starting from age 0-5, every successive higher age cohort recorded a lower population compared to the figure for the previous age cohort, except for the age cohort 15-19, which recorded some marginally higher figures. The population decreases till the least figure is recorded by age group 95 and above. This trend is the same for the females.

The broad base indicates a higher proportion of the population in the lower age brackets. The overall conical shape of the population pyramid for the Municipality is very typical of the population. Based on the age and sex structure, with over half of the population below the age of 24 years, this implies that the Municipality’s demand for basic and secondary education is high, and therefore, the next planning phase should consider expansion in these services and also prioritize job creation opportunities for these youth.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid



Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

2.4.1.5 Religious Composition

The Christian population in the Municipality is significant, comprising 45.4% of the total religious population. Within this group, Pentecostal/Charismatics make up 19.2%, followed by Protestants (including Anglican, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Methodist, etc.), other Christians at 8.4%, and Catholics at 4.7%. Muslims represent 6.8%, while traditional religions account for 0.2%. Additionally, 2.0% of the population identifies as non-religious, as shown in Table 2.6. With over 50% of the population being Christians and Muslims, there is potential to foster development in the Municipality. The places of worship can serve as platforms to educate residents about their roles and responsibilities in promoting local development, leading to enhanced civic responsibility and strengthened social cohesion.

Table 2.6: Population by Religion

Religion	Population	Percentage (%)
Christian	76,111	45.4%
Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Methodist, etc.)	21,853	13.0%
Catholic	7,891	4.7%
Pentecostal/ Charismatic	32,208	19.2%
Other Christian	14,159	8.4%
Islam	11,311	6.8%
Traditionalist	334	0.2%
No Religion	3,401	2.0%
Other Religion	302	0.2%

Source: 2021 PHC

2.4.1.6 Occupation Distribution

The working population in the Municipality, totaling 29,453, provides insights into its economic structure and workforce distribution. The largest segment, Service and Sales Workers, comprises 31.48% of the workforce, indicating a strong service-oriented economy. Skilled Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Workers account for 23.88%, reflecting reliance on natural resources. This dual focus on services and agriculture may expose the economy to vulnerabilities from seasonal fluctuations. Additionally, Craft and Related Trades Workers represent 16.68%, showcasing skilled labor presence. However, the low percentages of Managers (0.67%) and Technicians and Associate Professionals (1.44%) suggest a deficiency in leadership and technical roles, potentially hindering innovation and efficiency. The data highlights the need for a structured workforce to support the primary sectors effectively.

Gender distribution among occupations reveals significant disparities. In the Service and Sales Workers category, there are 7,315 females compared to 1,957 males, indicating that women are often in lower-paying, less secure jobs, which may contribute to economic inequality. Conversely, the Plant and Machine Operators category is predominantly male, with only 42 females, reflecting traditional gender roles that restrict women's access to higher-paying, technical positions. Table 2.7 represents the working population's occupation in the Municipality.

The working population's occupations, when analyzed, have important implications for the Municipality's development strategies. The current heavy reliance on service industries and

agriculture highlights the need for economic diversification. Promoting technological innovation and manufacturing could generate new job opportunities and lessen vulnerability to seasonal changes. The low numbers in managerial and technical roles indicate a pressing need for improved vocational training and educational programs. Collaborating with local educational institutions to align curricula with industry needs can help close the skills gap, empowering the workforce and promoting upward mobility. Addressing gender disparities in employment is also crucial. Implementing policies that encourage gender equality in hiring and support women in technical careers can create a more inclusive workforce, benefiting overall economic growth by maximizing the potential of all citizens. Additionally, supporting Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) through financial aid, training, and infrastructure can stimulate job creation and bolster economic stability. Encouraging entrepreneurship among underrepresented groups can lead to a more vibrant local economy

Table 2.7: Occupation Distribution in the Municipality

SN	OCCUPATION	POPULATION			PERCENTAGE (%)
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
1	Managers	129	69	198	0.67
2	professional	1569	1421	2990	10.15
3	Technicians and associate professionals	295	128	423	1.44
4	Clerical support workers	374	261	635	2.16
5	Service and sales workers	1957	7315	9272	31.48
6	Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	4244	2790	7034	23.88
7	Craft and related trades workers	3619	1295	4914	16.68
8	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	2088	42	2130	7.23
9	Elementary occupation workers	1170	676	1846	6.27
10	Other occupations	7	4	11	0.04
TOTAL		15452	14001	29453	100

Source: 2021 PHC

2.4.1.7 Rural-Urban Split

The proportion of the population in the urban areas of the Municipality has slightly increased from 65.8 percent in 2021 to 66.0 percent in 2025, as shown in Figure 2.2. The number of communities with an urban population remains five (5). Though there is no new emerging urban settlement in the Municipality, the existing urban centres will face mounting pressure on housing, transport, and utilities. Figure 2.3 illustrates the trends in the Rural-Urban population in the Municipality over the period 2021 – 2025.

Figure 2.2: Rural-Urban Split of the Municipality

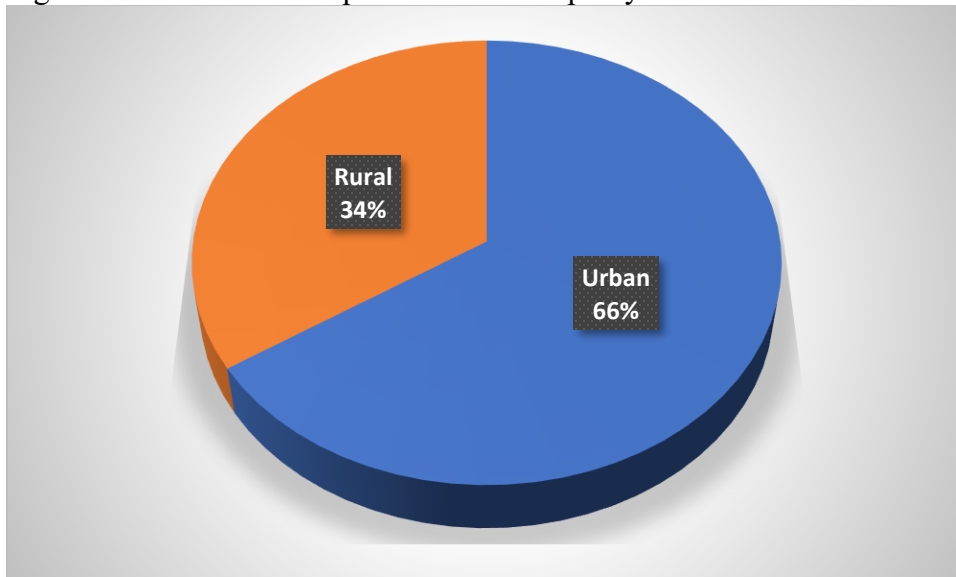
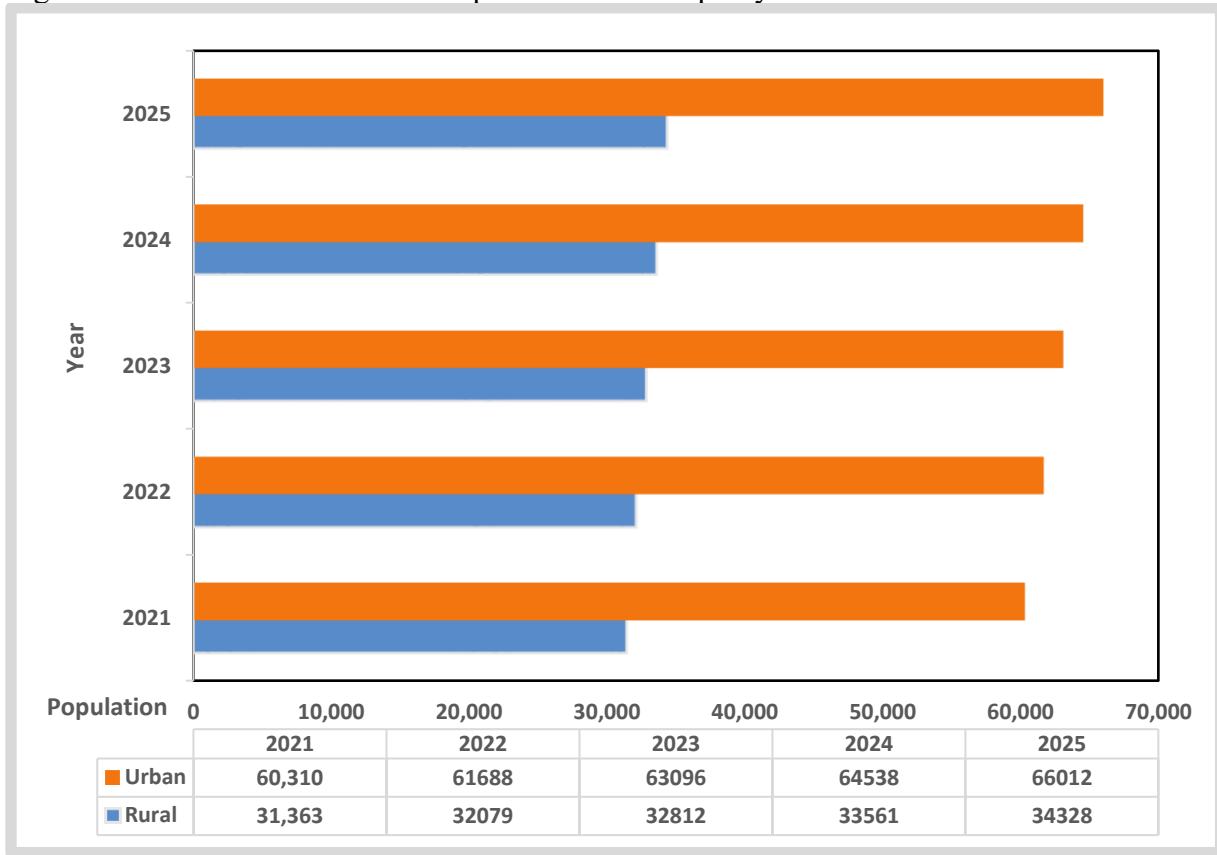


Figure 2.3: Trends of Rural-Urban Split of the Municipality



Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

2.4.2 Physical Characteristics

2.4.2.1 Topography

The topography of the Municipality is generally undulating, having a wavy shape, displaying a smooth rising-and-falling or side-to-side alternation of movement. From the North, the land rises gently to heights between 305 and 610 meters and is interrupted by a stretch of the Akwapim-Mampong Range, which is between 610 and 762 meters.

The Municipality is drained by a number of rivers, which include Anum, Owerri, Bemire, Abosomtwe, Supata. It must be stated, however, that the activities of illegal miners continue to affect the volume, flow, colour, and aquatic habitat of these rivers, which adversely affects the health and life of man, animals, and plants alike. The drainage pattern of the Municipality can be harnessed for irrigational activities, cultivation of rice, vegetable farming, and aquaculture, which will result in high yields necessary to grow crops that allow for an agricultural economy to thrive. The relief and drainage have implications for the development of the Municipality. The existence of several streams and rivers in the Municipality enhances irrigation, which promotes all year-

round farming activities. In addition, these streams and rivers provide sources of water for domestic use. The marshy areas in most parts of the Municipality along the rivers could be used for rice production and other agricultural activities all year round. In spite of the importance of the relief and drainage to the Municipality, there are associated problems that go with them. For instance, soil erosion is very pronounced in the highlands. As a result, topsoil on the highlands is washed away, especially when it rains, making farming difficult. The undulating nature of the land in certain parts of the Municipality makes the construction of some projects, especially roads, very difficult.

2.4.2.2 Vegetation and Forest Resources

The vegetation of the Municipality is semi-deciduous forest, comprising open and closed forests. These plants lose their foliage for a very short period, when old leaves fall off, and new foliage growth starts. The forests consist of different species of tropical woods such as Wawa, Ofram, Sapele, Sanfina, Okyere (Kofo), Onyina, Kyenkyen, Otie, and Yaya, which have high economic value. The vegetation of the municipality provides a fertile land for investment in agriculture. Food and cash crops such as cassava, rice, maize, cocoa, citrus, oil palm, plantain, and others are widely grown in the area. However, most of the original forest has degenerated into secondary forest and grassland due to indiscriminate felling of trees, bushfires, and poor farming practices, and therefore, there is a need to practice afforestation and cultivate good farming habits in the municipality. Part of the Dome River Forest Reserve lies within the municipality, preserving the natural diversity of fauna and flora found within the area and also regulating the balance of the water and oxygen cycle. This helps to reduce global warming. The forest reserve is a source of income to private timber companies, traditional authorities, the Municipal Assembly, and individuals. Timber, foodstuffs, raw materials, and among are obtained from the forest for industrial and domestic use. Most of the forest belts are rich with delicacies such as snails and mushrooms, which are in season between March and April. In recent times, however, the forest is depleting so fast into savannah vegetation through human activities such as agriculture, settlement expansion, bushfires, and indiscriminate felling of trees. However, there are prospects for mushroom and snail farming in the forest areas.

The rainfall and groundwater supplies determine the typical vegetation. The forest reserve is rich in tropical hardwoods like Wawa, Esa, Kyenkyen, Odum, Ofram, Fununtum, Kokrodua, and others. The total land area of the forest reserves is about 5.73km² representing 2.5 percent of the

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

2.4.2.3 Weather

The Municipality lies within the semi-equatorial belt (areas lying near or at the equator), and it experiences double maxima rainfall in a year, that is, there are two rainfall peaks received. The first rainy season is from May to July, and the second from September to November. Mean annual rainfall ranges between 855mm and 1,500mm. The average number of rainy days for the year is between 110 and 120 days. The dry harmattan season occurs between December and April and is associated with drought conditions, high temperatures, and early morning moist/fog and cold weather conditions. Streams dry up during this period. The north-western portion of the municipality has a precipitation of 1300-1400, which receives a low amount of rainfall, while two-thirds (2/3) of the Municipality, starting from the north-eastern part to the southern part, has a precipitation of 1400-1500, which also receives the highest amount of rainfall.

The temperature in the Municipality is found to be uniformly high all year round, with a mean annual temperature of 26 °C. The closer to the equator an area is, the more solar radiation it is exposed to, which creates a warmer temperature. During the rainy season, humidity is very high, which is when the air has high moisture content. However, the months of December to February, record very low humidity, resulting in low moisture content in the atmosphere. The climatic condition is suitable for the cultivation of cash and food crops such as cocoa, oranges, plantain, and vegetables to feed the agro-based industries in the Municipality to generate higher income and

enhance food security. Again, the relatively high temperatures and sunshine favour the processing of most crops such as cocoa, maize etc. The double rainfall maxima regime of the municipality makes it possible for farmers to cultivate both food and cash crops two times in a year.

It is important to note, however, that current trends in the climatic conditions of the Municipality are becoming unpredictable, as a result of erratic and unpredictable seasonal rainfall due to climate change caused from human activities. This phenomenon has serious implications for effective agriculture planning. There is a need to enhance other alternative sources of water through irrigation for agricultural purposes. The climatic conditions favour the cultivation of a diverse variety of cash and food crops, which are of tropical nature. Again, the relatively high temperatures and sunshine favour the processing of most crops, such as cocoa, maize, and others. Figure 2.6 shows the climatic and temperature map of the Municipality.

The double rainfall regimes experienced by the Municipality make it possible for farmers to cultivate both food and cash crops twice a year. An extensive dry season, however, may lead to a long period of drought and retards farming activities in that period. This implies that the climatic zone within which the Municipality lies provides adequate water supply for the cultivation of both cash and food crops such as cocoa, citrus, coconut, oil palm, maize, cocoyam, yam, plantain, cassava, rice, and all kinds of vegetables throughout the year. The double maxima rainfall supports two crop seasons, making it a continuous food supply throughout the year for both within and outside the Municipality. Even though the rainfall is adequate for agriculture, its erratic and unpredictable nature and concentration have adverse implications for rain-fed agriculture. This suggests that the implementation of the One Village, One Dam Programme of the government in the Municipality has the potential to address the erratic and unpredictable rainfall pattern in the Municipality.

2.4.2.3 Geology and Mineral Resources

The natural resources that abound in the Municipality are mainly minerals. The extraction of minerals is a good source of employment opportunities for the unemployed and disguised unemployed in the Municipality. The Municipality is endowed with mineral resources such as gold deposits found in the metamorphosed lava, pyrodesitic rock, quartzites, phyllites, grits, conglomerate, and schist stretching from the Konongo-Odumase to Kyekyewere. The Kyekyewere area is underlain by tuffs, and greyoals. The Dwease–Praaso stretch is underlined with granite,

biotite, and muscovite. These minerals are also used in the manufacturing of agricultural tools and implements, such as machines and irrigation equipment for agricultural development in the Municipality.

Quite a large area of the Municipality has been acquired in the form of concessions by some companies that have been licensed for prospecting and mining. There can be no doubt that mining, executed responsibly, is a significant force for sustainable growth. However, in order to succeed in achieving this growth, long-term relationships of trust and mutual respect must be established between the community and the mining companies in the Municipality. As a nodal town, Konongo-Odumase is an area organized around a node, or focal point, and is defined by interactions or connections. The Municipal capital (Konongo-Odumase) has the potential to develop into a large commercial hub of the region and further provides a higher-order service to the surrounding communities, which will relieve pressures on the regional capital.

It can be expected that exploitation of these natural resources in the Municipality will legally greatly energize the development of the Municipality through job creation, improved household incomes, and the much-needed revenue in the form of royalties to the Municipal Assembly, and will have various implications for development. The geology of the Municipality has a positive influence on the drilling of wells and boreholes as compared to other places where drilling becomes difficult because the nature of the land is sandy without rocks. However, illegal gold mining activities are very rampant in the Municipality. These illegal miners usually use excavating machines to create large pits that are left uncovered, leading to the creation of artificial dams and gully erosion. These dams and gullies pose a great danger to the lives of people living in these communities.

2.4.2.4 Soil and Agricultural Land Use

The Municipality is endowed with fertile soil and a vast stretch of arable land to support the cultivation of crops and the rearing of farm animals. The soil type in the Municipality is predominantly forest ochrosol, which is found in the closed forest zone. The forest ochrosol has a high nutrient value, and it is suitable for the production of cash and all food crops, such as oil palm, cereals, cassava, plantain, cocoa, and vegetables. During the rainy season, these soils become thick and sticky, but become compact and hard and crack up during the dry periods. In view of the nature

of the physical and natural environment described above, the people of the Municipality are mainly engaged in farming for their livelihoods.

It is therefore not surprising that cash crops and food crops are abundantly produced in the Municipality. About one-third of the farm produce is marketed in the Municipality for domestic consumption, and the remaining part is conveyed to urban centers such as Accra and Kumasi for sale. The relationships between soil types, geological structure, vegetation, and crops in the Municipality are also illustrated in Table 2.8, showing the classification, types, and characteristics of soils in the Municipality.

Table 2.8: Soil Classification, Types and Characteristics

Soil Type	Geological Base	Area	Vegetation	Major Crops
Offinso Compound	Granite, Biotite Muscovite	Praaso, Dwease	Open forest	Cocoa, Plantain, Cocoyam
Wiawso Shai Association	Metamorphosed lava pyrodestic rock, Quartzites, Phyllites, Grits, Conglomerates Schist	Konongo	Open Forest	Cocoa
Swedru – Nsaba	Granite, Biotite, Muscovite	Kyekyebiase,	Open Forest	Rice, Cocoa, Citrus

Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

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

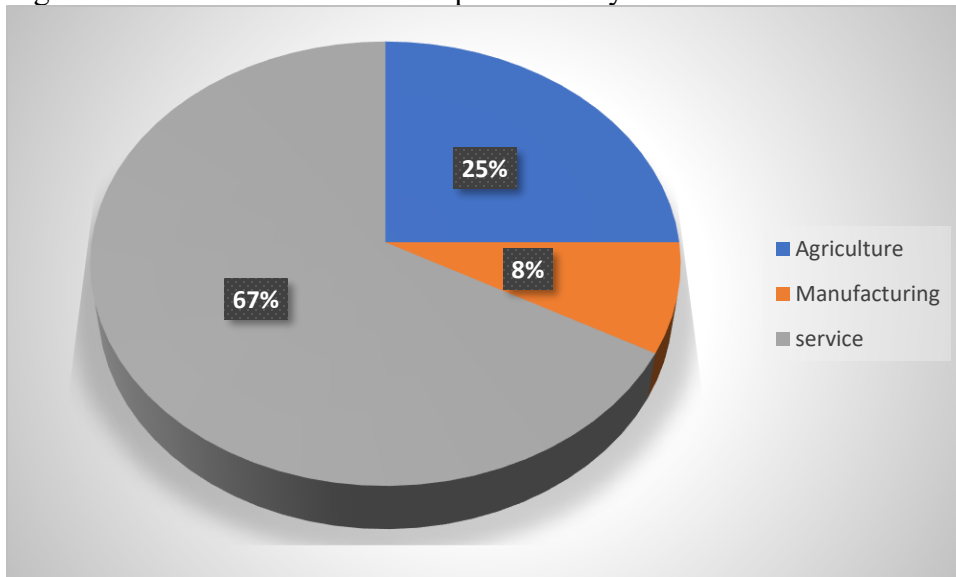
2.4.3 Municipal Economy

This section offers a comprehensive overview of the Asante Akim Central Municipal economy, examining critical elements such as the structure of the local economic landscape, trends in Internally Generated Funds (IGF), local economic development (LED) initiatives, poverty levels, employment patterns, and the contributions of key sectors like mining and tourism. It underscores both the opportunities and constraints influencing development within the municipality, providing valuable insights to inform planning, investment decisions, and policy formulation.

2.4.3.1 Structure of the Municipal Economy

The Municipality's economy is largely propelled by the service sector, which accounts for about 67% of the employed workforce. This sector spans diverse activities such as education, healthcare, retail and wholesale commerce, financial services, transportation, and hospitality. The prominence of the service sector highlights the municipality's increasing urbanization and its strategic role as a center for administration and commerce. Agriculture stands as the second-largest source of employment, engaging roughly 25% of the workforce. Predominantly driven by smallholder farmers, the sector focuses on cultivating staple food crops such as maize, cassava, plantain, and vegetables, alongside cash crops like cocoa and oil palm. Additionally, it supports livestock rearing, poultry farming, and fishing in select areas. Agriculture continues to be a cornerstone of household income, food security, and cultural heritage, especially within the municipality's rural communities.

Figure 2.4: Structure of the Municipal Economy



Source: 2021 PHC

Although the manufacturing sector represents the smallest share of employment (8%), it comprises mainly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) involved in artisanal and light industrial activities. These include wood processing, furniture production, metalwork, soap making, tailoring, and food processing. Despite its limited scale, the sector holds significant potential for expansion, particularly through value addition to agricultural outputs, workforce skill enhancement, and targeted investments in technology and infrastructure.

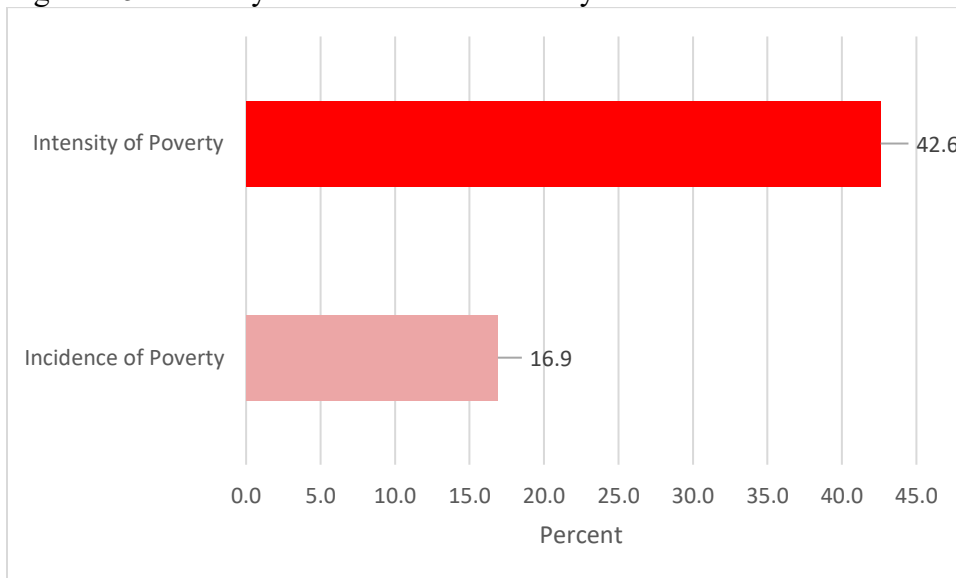
2.4.3.2 Multidimensional Poverty

Multidimensional Poverty is a non-financial measure that captures the multiple ways individuals may experience deprivation. It examines four key dimensions thus living conditions, health, education, and employment, using 13 specific indicators. Living conditions are assessed through access to cooking fuel, water, household assets, housing quality, overcrowding, electricity, and sanitation facilities. Educational deprivation is measured by school attendance, educational attainment, and delays in schooling. Health is evaluated based on mortality rates and access to health insurance, while employment is determined by whether individuals are engaged in work. This method reveals overlapping disadvantages, offering a clearer picture of who is affected by poverty and where they are located.

2.4.3.2.1 Incidence and Intensity of Multi-dimensional Poverty

A total of 14,910 (16.9%) of the 88,486-household population in Asante Akim Central Municipal are multidimensionally poor. Among the poor, the degree of poverty is 42.6 percent. This shows that a significant proportion of households face multiple deprivations and, therefore, there will be increased reliance on government and NGO programs to support vulnerable households. Also, poverty reduces households' ability to invest in skills or small businesses, limiting local economic growth.

Figure 2.5: Intensity and Incidence of Poverty

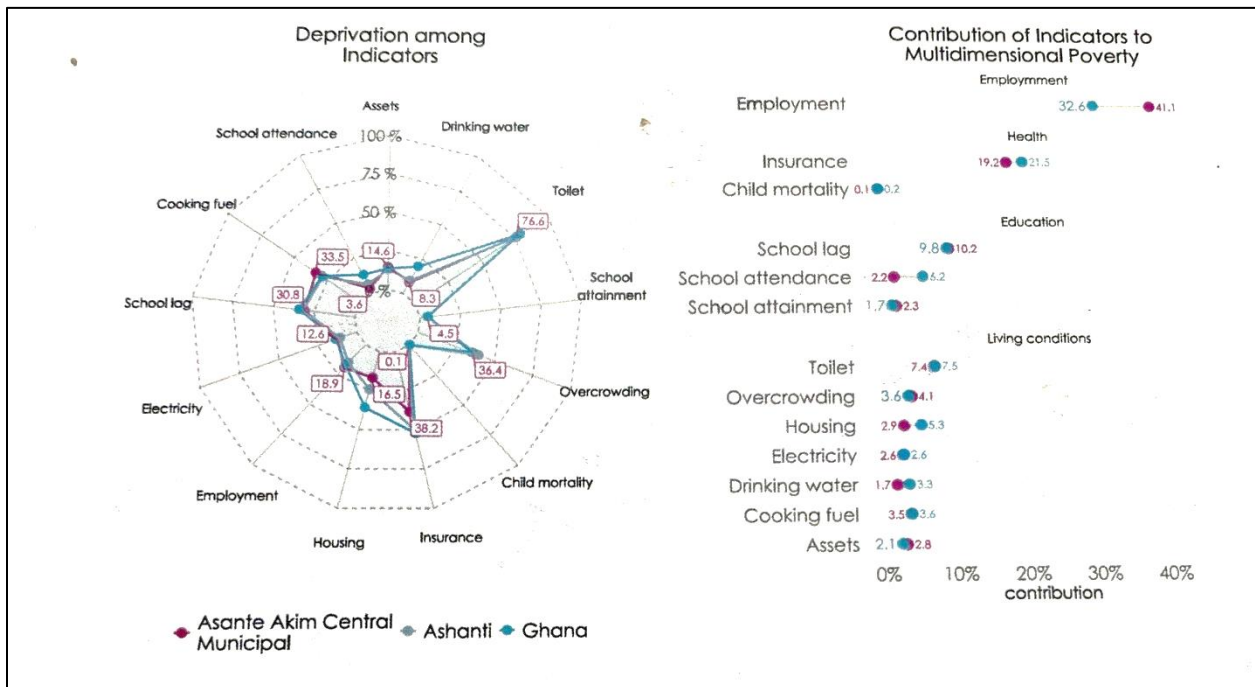


Source: 2021 PHC

2.4.3.2.2 Deprivation and Contribution

The dominant forms of deprivations are employment (17%), health insurance coverage (8.2%), and school lag (4.3%). Three of the thirteen indicators contribute 70.5 percent to the incidence of poverty in the Municipality (employment -41.1%, health insurance coverage -19.2%, and school lag-10.2%). The plot on the left shows the average uncensored deprivation (between 0% and 100%) of the 13 different indicators in Asante Akim Central Municipal as compared to the regional and national averages. The plot on the right shows the contributions to multidimensional poverty (sum 100%). This implies that unemployment is the largest driver of poverty in the Municipality and therefore, without employment, poverty will continue to persist. Therefore, there is a need for the Municipality to focus on job creation and expand NHIS coverage to protect vulnerable households and reduce poverty intensity.

Figure 2.6.: Deprivation and Contribution Indicators



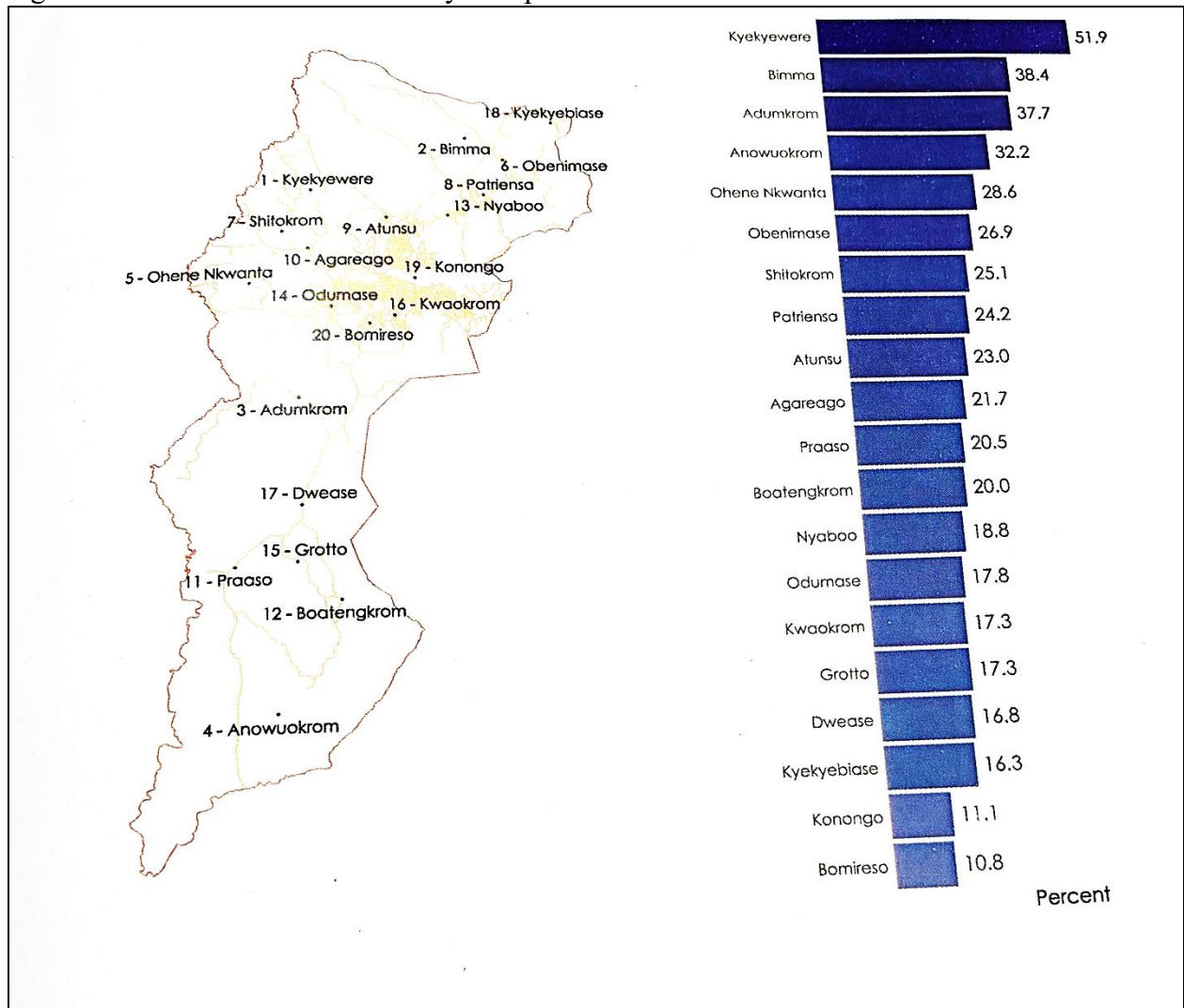
Source: 2021 PHC

In Asante Akim Central Municipal, 16.9% of the population experiences multidimensional poverty. This places the municipality 17th among the 43 districts in the Asante Region, and 63rd out of Ghana's 261 districts.

2.4.3.2.3 Multidimensional Poverty Hotspots

Among the largest localities in Asante Akim Central Municipal, the incidence of multidimensional poverty ranges from 51.9 percent in Kyekyewere to 10.8 percent in Bomireso. The unequal poverty incidence widens development gaps between localities, and therefore, there should be focused intervention in high-poverty localities to reduce the overall Municipality’s poverty.

Figure 2.7: Multidimensional Poverty Hotspots



Source: 2021 PHC

2.4.3.3 Internally Generated Funds

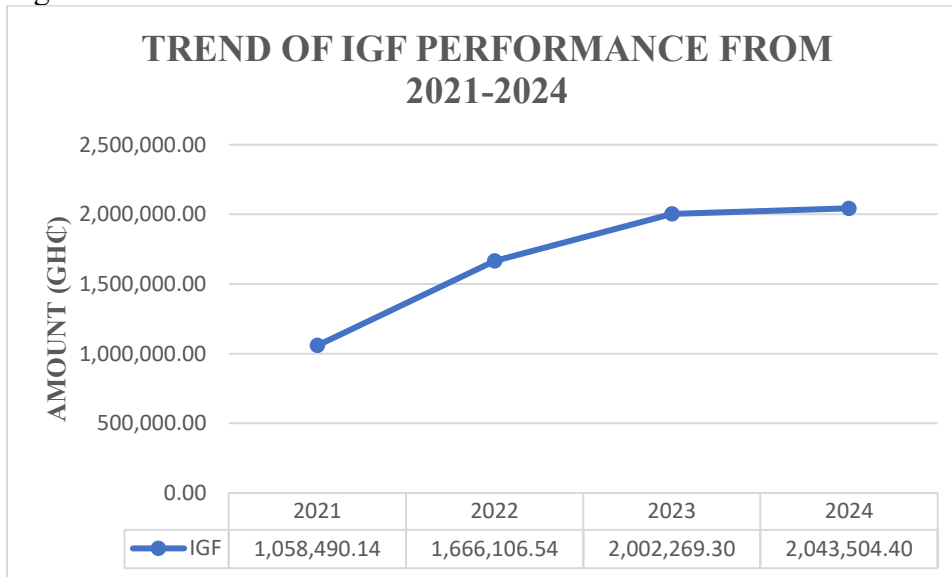
From Figure 2.8, it can be realized that the IGF performance has been increasing from the baseline year of 2021. Thus, from GH¢1,085,490.14 in 2021 to GH¢2,043,504.40 in 2024, representing a 93 percent increment from 2021. The Assembly’s strengthened efforts in revenue collection across

various streams played a significant role in boosting overall IGF. An assessment of the Assembly’s revenue performance can be guided by examining the key factors that contributed to its successes.

- ❖ Intensive public education on the “pay your levy” campaign on radio, markets centres, and in the communities.
- ❖ Formation of the Assembly’s revenue mobilization task force.
- ❖ Training of revenue collectors.
- ❖ Data collection of all revenue items to update the revenue database.
- ❖ The enlarged focus on regulatory activities, such as development controls and the apprehension of stray animals.
- ❖ Strengthening of the Planning and Building Inspectorate Unit.
- ❖ The involvement of citizens in initiatives such as the resolution of fee fixing and town hall meetings has facilitated the appreciation of the Assembly's efforts.

The sustained growth in the IGF over the years will enhance fiscal autonomy, thus reducing the municipality’s overreliance on government transfers.

Figure 2.8: Trend of IGF Performance



Source: Finance Dept-AACMA, 2025

2.4.3.4 Local Economic Development

The development of a vibrant private sector as a key tool for achieving growth, expansion, and diversification of the economy cannot be overemphasized. In this regard, the Assembly has made

efforts to provide both advisory and technical support to the private sector as part of efforts to contribute to the development of the local economy.

Subsequently, the Municipal Assembly, through the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) continued to render training to Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) in the Municipality. This is to ensure that the private sector adopts effective and efficient methods of production and marketing so as to ensure a healthy competition in the local economy. Strengthened SMEs will reduce overdependence on agriculture and services by expanding into manufacturing, agro-processing, and value addition. This diversification will make the local economy more resilient to external shocks and continuous training will enhance entrepreneurial skills, financial literacy, and business management practices. Overall, higher IGF from SME growth will strengthen the Assembly’s fiscal capacity for development projects. Table 2.9 provides statistics of various LED initiatives, some selected Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in the municipality are supported to undertake.

Table 2.9: Support to SME/LED Initiatives

No.	Type of activity	Venue	Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Start your business training	YMCA	6	93	99
2	AA2E Cassava processing training	Methodist Church, Boatengkrom	15	18	33
3	AA2E livestock rearing training	YMCA	53	24	77
4	Start-up kits distribution ceremony	BRC premises	6	93	99
5	AA2E SYB training	YMCA	67	41	108
6	MBA mentorship and coaching	Fountain Gate Church, Kramokrom	27	74	101
7	Facilitation of NVTI proficiency Examination	Konongo/Kumasi	49	425	474

Source: BAC-AACMA, 2025

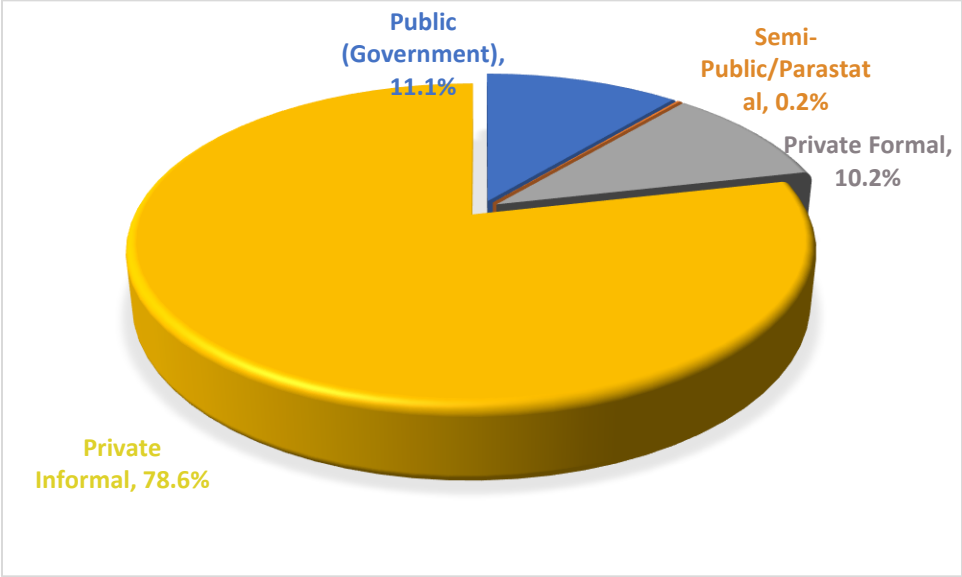
2.4.3.5 Employment

The employment distribution within the municipality offers valuable insights into the workforce's structure and its implications for economic development. With a total workforce of 29,370 individuals, comprising 15,375 males and 13,995 females, the employment landscape is diverse and revealing. Employment is segmented into four major sectors, Public, Semi-Public/Parastatal, Private Formal and Private Informal. The public sector employs 3,247 accounting for 11.06% of total employment. This sector is characterized by stability, providing regulated working conditions, benefits and job security. In contrast, the semi-public or parastatal sector employs a

mere 0.15% of total the employment. This low figure suggests a lack of investment or operational capacity, indicating limited job opportunities. The minimal presence of this sector highlights the need for strategic development to enhance its contributions to the local economy.

The private formal sector makes up 10.23% of total jobs and this sector plays a crucial role in economic growth, significantly contributing to job creation and tax revenues. However, the gender disparity, with men predominantly occupying formal roles, emphasizes the need for initiatives promoting gender equality in hiring and workplace practices to ensure women have equal access to high-quality employment. Finally, the private informal sector is the largest, employing 23,075 (78.57%) of the total workforce. Gender distribution here is relatively balanced, with 11,628 males and 11,447 females. While this sector provides essential livelihood opportunities, it often lacks job security, benefits and regulatory oversight. Figure 2.9 represents the employment by sector in the Municipality.

Figure 2.9: Employment by Sector



Source: 2021 PHC

The employment distribution across various sectors in the Municipality reveals critical implications for its economic development strategies. A significant reliance on the informal sector indicates an urgent need for economic diversification. By fostering the growth of both the public and private formal sectors, the Municipality can enhance job security and improve working

conditions. One effective approach could involve formalizing informal businesses, which would provide workers with greater protections and access to benefits. The underrepresentation of the semi-public or parastatal sector presents an opportunity for targeted investment and development. Strengthening this sector could create additional job opportunities and contribute to economic stability, especially if aligned with public service initiatives.

Moreover, the gender disparities noted in the private formal sector highlight the necessity for policies that promote gender equality. Encouraging women's participation in higher-paying formal jobs not only supports social equity but also boosts overall economic productivity. Additionally, the high percentage of employment in the informal sector signals a pressing need for skill development and vocational training programs. By equipping workers with the skills needed to transition into formal employment, the Municipality can cultivate a more resilient and adaptable workforce.

2.4.3.6 Agricultural Sector

Major activities in Agricultural sector are crop farming and livestock production, employing about 58.0 percent of the active working population. Four types of agricultural activities were defined namely crop farming (95.50%), tree growing (1.34%), livestock rearing (3.16%) and very few fish farming. The highest proportion of farming households are engaged in crop farming, while the least proportion of households are into fish farming. More than 9 in 10 rural households are engaged in crop farming (66.3%) compared to a slightly lower proportion of urban households (33.7% which are engaged in crop farming and animal rearing and poultry production. This heavy reliance on crop farming exposes households to risks from climate change, pests, and market fluctuations and this will threaten stability. This notwithstanding, agriculture still being the backbone of the municipality's economy should consider modernization in the next planning phase in order to boost productivity and increase income.

2.4.3.6.1 Crop Farming

The majority of the farmers in the Municipality are involved in crop farming and the main crops cultivated are:

- Starchy staples like cassava, cocoyam, and plantain,
- Legumes like cowpea, vegetables like tomatoes, okro, garden eggs, pepper, cabbage and lettuce.

- Tree crops like oil palm, cocoa, and citrus.
- Cereals like maize and rice. Both cereals are planted twice during the year, that is, during the major and minor seasons.
- Pineapple cultivation is being pursued vigorously in the municipality

The predominant farm practice is mixed cropping. The crops grow in mixed stands, normally inter-cropped with vegetables and cultivated for both home consumption and/or sale. However, some amount of sole cropping is done in both Maize and Rice. The mixed cropping farm practice ensures dietary diversity and resilience against crop failure since it supports soil fertility. However, these require effective storage and market linkages to prevent post-harvest losses.

2.4.3.6.2 Types of Livestock and Other Animals Reared

Animal rearing is the second most important agricultural activity after crop farming. Most of the farmers engaged in crop farming also keep livestock. The types of animals reared in the Municipality include sheep, goats, pigs, cattle, and poultry. The Municipality has a total number of 19,052 animals reared by 1, 094 keepers and an average of 17 animals per keeper. The average animal per keeper for goats and sheep is 3 and 3, respectively. These are reared as supplementary activities to meet part of the protein requirements and to earn additional income. The animals reared are kept in styles pens and hencoops. The goats, sheep, and pigs are fed through the pen system, and also other farmers who do not have proper structures provide some supplementary feeding. However, the free grazing method, particularly for cattle, is also practiced, while the others mainly focus on poultry production. There are only a few known viable fishponds in the Municipality. The scarcity of fishponds is mainly attributed to the cost of construction of ponds, maintenance, feeding, and marketing of catfish which is predominantly the species most farmers focus on. Livestock rearing supplements household diets, improving protein intake, and provides additional income streams for crop farmers, reducing reliance on crop yields alone.

2.4.3.6.3 Land Tenure System

Land is acquired in several ways in the Municipal. These include Individual ownership or inheritance from family, Rent or hiring from landowners, and the land tenure arrangements include: Owner occupancy, where the farmer is the owner of the land on which he/she works and provides all the necessary inputs for production. Share tenancy is the “abunu” or the “abusa” share cropping system, where the owners lease the land to the farmer, and the farm produce is shared equally (abunu) or a third goes to the tenant, while two-thirds goes to the landlord (abusa). The

lack of secure tenure by most farmers discourages the adoption of sustainable practices (e.g., tree planting, soil conservation) and also limits diversification since tenants focus on short-term returns.

2.4.3.6.4 Marketing System

Urban-based middlemen within and outside the Municipality undertake marketing of farm produce. Most of the farmers sell their produce at the nearest local market to these middlemen, who in turn send them to other marketing centres, especially the Konongo and Odumase markets for sale. The pricing of agricultural produce, which is determined by supply and demand but negotiated by the middlemen, is unfavourable to the farmers. Prices of farm produce are therefore very low, especially during harvest time when there is a glut, and serve as a disincentive to the farmers. The poor roads to farming areas have also limited the farmers' access to the bigger markets, which can offer better prices for their crops. The Municipality has one daily market and three periodic markets located throughout the area. The highest trade volume occurs at the Konongo, Odumase, and Dwease markets, with the Konongo market being the largest. Market days are on Tuesdays and Fridays. The market's influence extends to the Eastern, Brong, Ahafo, Ashanti, and Greater Accra regions. Tomatoes and Onions also flood the market from the Northern part of the country, as well as Burkina Faso. Rice processing is also a major activity in the Municipality, attracting marketers from many regions to buy and sell. The main items of trade are agricultural and industrial produce. The implication of these middlemen is the reduction in the farmers' profitability and the need for better road improvement to improve access to markets.

2.4.3.6.5 Irrigation Farming

There is no major irrigation facility in the Municipality. However, efforts are being made by MOFA to reclaim the abandoned irrigation site at Agyareago, which has a land area of over 200ha destroyed by illegal mining, to promote dry-season vegetable farming as well as rice farming. Small-scale farmers on their own have been resorting to the use of pump machines for irrigating their farms, especially during dry season farming. Without large-scale irrigation, farming remains highly dependent on rainfall, thereby limiting yields, but the reclamation of the Agyareago site will serve as a model for reclaiming degraded lands for productive use.

2.4.3.6.6 Agriculture Mechanisation

Agriculture mechanization is very low in the Municipality. Farming is generally subsistence level as the majority of the farmers do not have access to machinery for farming. Available

mechanization equipment is used for rice milling, oil palm processing, cassava processing, and corn milling.

Cutlasses, hoes, axes/mattocks, spray machines, and pruners are farm implements mostly used in the Municipal. Traditional practices such as bush fallowing, slash and burn etc., are still widespread. These have limited the farmer's ability to increase their farm size and, for that matter, adopt new modern agricultural technologies. However, conservation agriculture has been introduced to curtail the slash-and-burn system.

The use of improved seedlings/hybrids with respect to maize, cocoa, oil palm, and citrus is widespread in the Municipality, thanks to the government flagship programmes of Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) and Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD). Despite the availability of improved materials, some farmers prefer to use uncertified seed and sometimes local varieties of crops for planting. Agrochemical dealers at Konongo-Odumase and its environs provide sources for the purchase of seeds, while seedlings are purchased from nurseries run by private individuals and the department, who also source materials from outfits such as in Kusi (oil palm) and the Coconut Central Region Agriculture station. The limited mechanization limits farm size expansion and yield improvements, leading to continuous subsistence farming.

2.4.3.6.7 Value Addition and Farmer-Based Organizations (FBOs)

Value addition of farm produce in the Municipal is mostly pursued by Farmer-Based Organizations and individuals who are engaged in widespread processing of oil palm, kernel oil, Cassava, and Rice. Other FBOs are also engaged in marketing and production of food and cash crops like rice and cocoa, respectively. Development partners working in the Municipality, such as the Hunger Project, Child Aid, and Youth Development Network, augment the efforts of the Municipal Agriculture Development Unit by building the capacity of women and Farmer-Based Groups in Gari processing, palm oil processing, and soap and shower gel making.

Table 2.10 shows the 13 recognized Farmer-Based Groups in the Municipality, their location, and area of operation. The capacities of the FBOs have been built to enhance the value chain of the various food crops and also serve as input suppliers to farmers. The FBOs can be linked to financial institutions by registering them in cooperatives. This will enable access to credit, scaling production, and marketing. The implication is that farmers and processors will earn higher returns from value-added products compared to raw produce, leading to job creation.

Table 2.10: FBOs in the Municipality

Type of FBO	Number	Location
Snail rearing Group	1	Atunsu
Bee Keeping and Marketing	2	Adumkrom and Atunsu
Pig farmers	1	Obenemase
Crop producers	6	Kyekyewere, Dwease, Kyekyebiase, Bomireso, Nyaboo and Nyame bekyere
Rice Producer	2	Ohene Nkwanta, and Praaso,
Vegetable growers	1	Obenemase
Total	13	

Source: Agric Dept-AACMA, 2025

2.4.3.6.8 Extension Services

The main aim of the Extension Service in the Municipality is to address the felt needs of the farmers and also to assist them in increasing agricultural production through the transfer of improved production and post-production technologies that would support better living standards. This is normally done through home and farm visits, fora, sensitization, farmer training, Research Extension Farmer Linkage through Municipal Planning Sessions at both Zonal and Municipal levels, seminars, and demonstrations. More than 85.0 percent of farmers have access to extension services. Each Zonal Council is manned by a Municipal Development Officer (MDO). The Zonal Councils are also divided into operational areas, which are also manned by Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs). Under this scheme, the AEA farmer ratio is 1:3,894. There are no private establishments and non-governmental organizations in the Municipality that provide any form of extension services to farmers through technical support and provision of credit facilities and seedling supplies. Over the next years, extension services will remain a cornerstone of agricultural transformation in the Municipality, driving productivity, food security, and income growth. However, the high farmer-to-agent ratio and lack of private/NGO involvement will constrain depth and innovation.

The following Units under the Agriculture department also provide support to farmers. These Units include Plant Protection and Regulatory Services, Crop Production Unit, Animal Production Unit, MIS Unit, Women in Agriculture Unit, and the Veterinary Services unit that perform various functions to help farmers in the Municipality.

2.4.3.6.9 Challenges/Problems of the Agriculture Sector

The sector is beset with a myriad of developmental challenges that require strategic planning and concerted efforts to address them. These challenges include, but are not limited to the following:

- Low agricultural production
- Low level of technology
- Inadequate use of agricultural extension services
- Aged farmers
- Shortage and high cost of labour
- High cost of farm inputs and untimely delivery
- Limited credit facilities
- Frequent land disputes
- Poor marketing network and facilities
- Low prices of farm produce
- Unpredictable nature of the rainfall pattern
- Lack of a warehouse for block farm inputs

In summary, agriculture in the Municipality is brisk, and both farmers and staff, as well as the Municipal Assembly, are doing all they can to ensure food security, reduce post-harvest losses, and strengthen agriculture to better the living standards of the people.

2.4.3.7 Industrial Sector

The Municipality is home to various industrial activities. These include iron and steel production, as well as agro-based industries such as palm oil and gari processing. Additional activities involve wood processing and batik making. In the ensuing years, the Municipality's industrial mix will drive economic diversification, job creation, and value addition. However, success will depend on infrastructure expansion, environmental regulation, and support for SMEs to ensure inclusive and sustainable growth.

2.4.3.8 Mining and Quarrying

The Municipality's gold deposits have established it as one of the prominent gold mining areas in the region. The Northern Ashanti Mines Company engages in large-scale gold mining primarily at its site in Konongo, with another located in Obenimase. Additionally, several small-scale miners operate within the Municipality. The Dwease-Praaso area, rich in extensive granite, holds potential for large-scale quarrying. Mining and quarrying strengthen the Municipality's role as a regional economic hub, as it creates employment, and IGF could rise significantly if quarrying is developed and small-scale mining formalized.

2.4.3.9 Trade and Commerce Sector

Trade and commerce in the Municipality are very brisk. This owes much to its nodal location. The Municipal capital serves as the commercial hub of the Municipality. There are a number of markets in the Municipality. These markets provide avenues for transactions in the buying and selling of both agricultural and industrial goods. They also contribute significantly to the Assembly's Internally Generated Fund (IGF). The largest market in the Municipality is the Konongo Market. Though there are daily markets, the main market days are Tuesdays and Fridays. Other daily markets are in Odumasi, Patriensa, Dwease and Praaso. The Municipality's brisk trade and nodal location will drive economic growth, revenue expansion, and job creation. However, sustaining this momentum in the ensuing years will require strategic investments in market infrastructure, logistics, and governance to ensure efficiency and competitiveness.

2.4.3.10 Support to Business Associations

The Assembly, as a means of enhancing business activities in the Municipality, provides regulations and licenses to create an enabling environment for the smooth operations of business. There is also a Business Advisory Centre in the Municipality, which provides technical support for business development and growth. The Assembly's regulatory framework and the BAC's technical support create a more vibrant, inclusive, and resilient business environment. This will drive SME growth, expand employment, boost IGF, and position the Municipality as a competitive hub for commerce and innovation.

2.4.3.11 Financial Sector

The financial sector is operated by two main commercial banks and several rural banks with the rural banks dominating. The commercial banks are GCB Bank and UMB, both of which are located at Konongo. There are no insurance services in the municipality. Records available indicate a high percentage (55%) of the municipal population is 47 non-banked. This is partly due to the lack of innovation on the part of the banks in attracting operators in the informal sector. Table 2.11 shows the banks and their locations in the Municipal. With over half the population unbanked, households and SMEs will struggle to access credit, savings, and formal financial services. Informal sector operators remain excluded, perpetuating reliance on cash transactions and informal lending, restricting the expansion of businesses. However, banks should adopt digital banking, tailor products for informal traders, and offer insurance services to unlock growth and increase financial inclusion.

Table 2.11 Banks in the Municipality

S/N	Name of Bank	Location
1	Ghana Commercial Bank	Konongo
2	Universal Merchant Bank	Konongo
3	Asante Akyem Rural Bank	Konongo, Odumase
4	Multicredit	Konongo
5	Sinapi Bank	Konongo
6	Opportunity International Bank	Konongo
7	Mponua Rural Bank	Konongo
8	KwahuPraaso Rural Bank	Konongo
9	UTRAK Bank	Konongo
10	St Gabriel Cooperative Credit Union	Konongo

Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

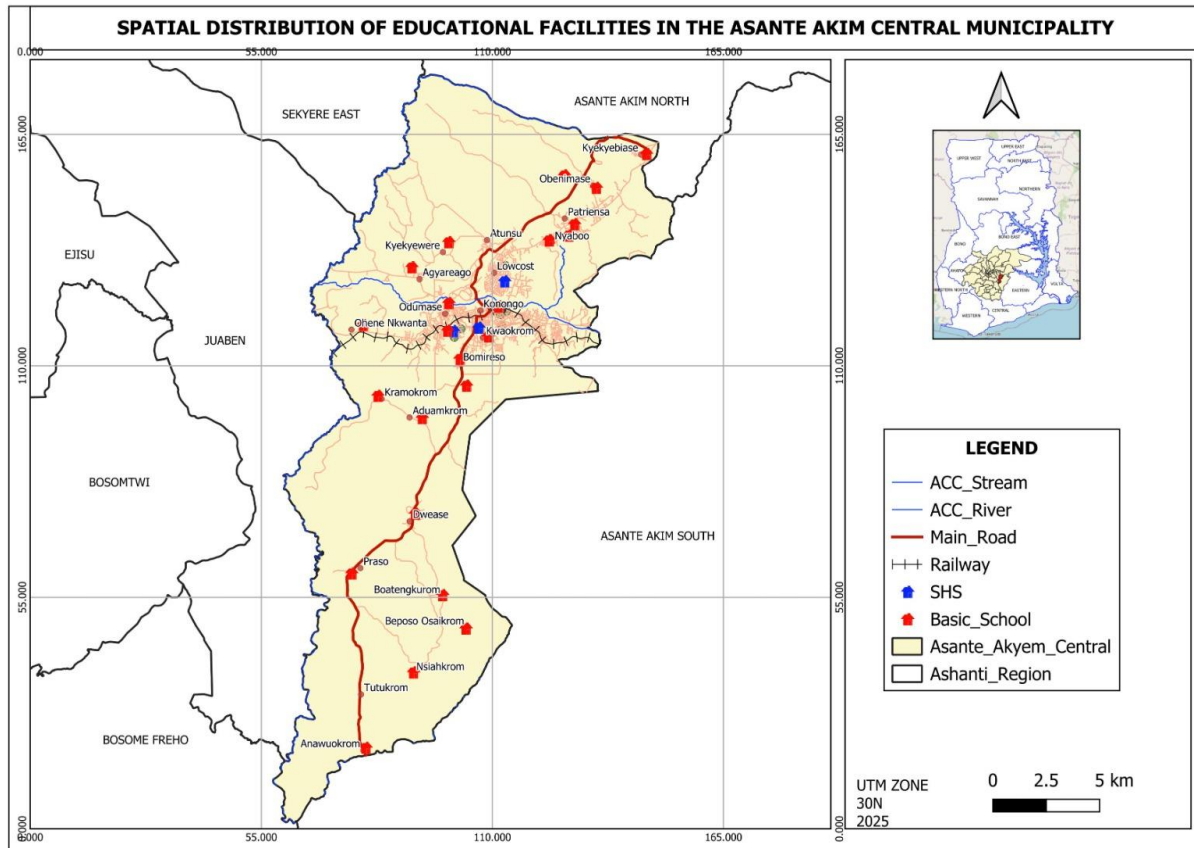
2.4.4 Social Services

This section examines the status of human resource development and social services within the municipality, highlighting critical sectors such as education, healthcare, social intervention programmes, and gender equality. It also delves into broader social concerns, including nutrition, access to safe water and sanitation, housing conditions, and migration patterns. Together, these elements offer a holistic view of the municipality’s social and human capital landscape, providing valuable insights into the overall well-being and quality of life of its residents

2.4.4.1 Education

Education remains the essential key needed to unlock opportunities for the progress of the Municipality. The total number of educational institutions in the Municipality is 267, out of which 158, representing 59.2 percent, are public schools, while 109, representing 40.8 percent, are private schools, as shown in Table 2.12. The secondary level, as well as Technical and Vocational educational institutions within the Municipality, are publicly owned. Kindergarten level is the highest with 98 facilities, followed by primary with 93 facilities. Figure 2.10 shows the map of educational facilities in the Municipality. In the last four years, pupils used to walk an average distance of 2.5km to and from school daily. This has reduced to an average of 1.5km due to the concerted efforts by community members through Community Initiated Projects (CIP) and the Municipal Assembly towards the provision of school infrastructure in various communities. The Municipal Assembly has therefore targeted to provide schools for all communities in the Municipality. The reduction in walking distance leads to an increase in enrolment and, therefore, a strain on government resources, as most of the schools are publicly owned. Also, the continued CIP involvement will strengthen social cohesion and shared responsibility for education.

Figure 2.10: Spatial Distribution of Educational Facilities



Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

From the survey, it was realized that private participation in the educational sector in the Municipality is very low despite its remarkable achievements. There is therefore a need to intensify programmes that will promote private participation in service delivery in the education sector.

Table 2.12: Educational Facilities

Level	Public School		Private School		Total	
	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
KG	53	33.5	45	41.3	98	36.7
Primary	54	34.2	39	35.8	93	34.8
Junior Senior School	47	29.7	25	22.9	72	27.0
Senior High School	3	1.9	0	0.0	3	1.1
Technical and Vocational	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.4
Total	158	100	109	100	267	100

Source: GES-AACMA, 2025

2.4.4.1.1 Enrolment Levels of Schools

From Table 2.13, public kindergarten enrolment dropped from 3,795 in the 2021/2022 academic year to 3,669 in 2022/2023. However, it increased significantly to 4,421 in 2023/2024. In contrast, private

kindergarten enrolment showed a steady increase from 2,549 in 2021/2022 to 2,994 in 2023/2024. Additionally, enrolment in public Primary, Junior High, and Senior High Schools as well as Technical and Vocational, consistently increased during the plan implementation period. Private Primary, Junior High, and Senior High School enrolments increased in the 2021/2022 and 2023/2024 academic years but experienced a slight decline in 2022/2023, except for Private Senior High Schools, which recorded no enrolment after the 2021/2022 academic year due to their closure. The overall improvement in school enrolment can largely be attributed to enhancements in educational infrastructure, including the construction of new classrooms and the renovation of existing ones, the provision of furniture, and the ongoing implementation of educational policies and programmes such as Free SHS, School Feeding, along with campaigns by the Municipal Education Oversight Committee and other stakeholders. The Free SHS and School Feeding programmes reduce financial barriers, ensuring more equitable access across socio-economic groups, but also driving enrolment growth.

Table 2.13: Enrolment Levels of Schools in the Municipality

Levels	Type	Sex	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Kindergarten	Public	Total	3,795	3,669	4,421
		Male	1,909	1,852	2,232
		Female	1,886	1,817	2,187
	Private	Total	2,549	2,755	2,994
		Male	1,300	1,354	1,543
		Female	1,249	1,401	1,451
Primary	Public	Total	10,825	11,395	11,868
		Male	5,537	5,804	5,972
		Female	5,288	5,591	5,896
	Private	Total	5,286	5,074	5,564
		Male	2,633	2,508	2,744
		Female	2,653	2,566	2,820
Junior High School	Public	Total	4,977	5,326	5,767
		Male	2,474	2,697	2,872
		Female	2,503	2,629	2,895
	Private	Total	1,190	1,160	1,577
		Male	576	562	772
		Female	614	588	805
Senior High School	Public	Total	6,410	6,481	6,603
		Male	2,989	3,068	3,091
		Female	3,421	3,413	3,512
	Private	Total	77	0	0
		Male	39	0	0
		Female	38	0	0
Technical and Vocational	Public	Total	15	41	49
		Male	4	34	39

		Female	11	7	10
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Source: GES-AACMA, 2025

2.4.4.1.2 Access and Participation to Education in the Municipality

The coverage rate of all the schools in the Municipality is 89.2 percent with an average walking distance of 1.5km. It is believed that by the end of 2029, the school coverage is projected to be 100 percent. The indicators used to measure participation in education in the Municipality are Gross Enrolment Rate, Net Enrolment Rate and Gender Parity Index. Table 2.13 shows that the GER decreases as the level of education increases. The GER which is more than 100 percent at all levels indicates that the Municipality is not able to accommodate all the school age population for all the levels. The GER levels present a case of overcrowding and inadequate facilities. The NER gives a more precise measurement of the extent of participation in the KG, Primary, JHS and SHS of children belonging to the official ages of these levels of education.

Table 2.14 shows that 94.83 percent of the population of pupils in KG are enrolled, 101.16 percent official Primary school age enrolled, only 75.0 percent official Junior High school age enrolled and 52.77 percent official SHS age are enrolled. The NER at all the levels shows that less 30.0 percent of persons of official school age are out of school. There is therefore the need to improve enrolment at all levels through aggressive enrolment drive. Except for the SHS, where the number of girls enrolled are more than boys, the Gender parity index indicates that the number of boys enrolled are almost the same as girls at all the levels. The sharp drop in NER from Primary to SHS represent a weak transition rate. Therefore, many pupils are unable to progress beyond primary due to financial, social, or infrastructural barriers.

Table 2.14: Access and Participation to Education in the Municipality

Indicators Level of Education	Gross Enrolment Rate	Net Enrolment Rate	Gender Parity Index	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
KG	163.72	94.83	1.08	25:1
Primary	132.48	101.16	1.02	26:1
JHS	122.05	75.0	1.05	12:1
SHS	112.35	52.77	1.16	25:1

Source: GES-AACMA, 2025

2.4.4.1.3 Development of ICT Centers

The limited availability of ICT facilities within the Municipality remains a significant concern, with fewer than 20 percent of schools equipped with such resources. Existing ICT centers are

predominantly privately owned, restricting free access for the youth. At present, there is only one library facility located at Konongo-Odumase. Notably, a majority of basic schools lack electricity, further hindering their ability to utilize ICT infrastructure. The Municipality risks widening its digital and educational inequality due to limited ICT facilities, poor electrification, and inadequate library access. Strategic investment in school electrification, ICT centers, and public libraries will be critical to ensure inclusive education, digital literacy, and workforce readiness.

Key challenges facing the Education Service in the Municipality.

- Inadequate educational infrastructure
- Inadequate teaching and non-teaching staff
- High school dropout rate at JHS
- Inadequate furniture for schools
- Inadequate teaching and learning materials

2.4.4.2 Health Care

This section provides an overview of the distribution and accessibility of health facilities within the municipality, highlights the most prevalent diseases, and outlines key achievements in health programmes. It also includes an analysis of HIV/AIDS prevalence, offering insights into public health trends and challenges in the Municipality.

2.4.4.2.1 Health Facilities

The Municipality has 15 operational health facilities, out of which 11 are public institutions comprising one Municipal hospital located at Konongo, five CHPS Compounds, and five Health Centres, as well as two private clinics and Two Private Hospitals located at Konongo and Odumase, respectively. There is a disparity in service quality as the rural areas heavily depend on the CHPS compound, but its capacity is often constrained by staffing and logistics. Therefore, there is a need to strengthen and expand these CHPS compounds to improve health outcomes and reduce disparities. Table 1.15 shows the operational health facilities in the Municipality.

Table 2.15: Distribution of Health Facilities in the Municipality

Sub Municipals	Hospital	Health Centre	Clinic	CHPS Compound	Total
Konongo	2	0	2	1	5
Patriensa	0	2	0	2	4
Dwease-Praaso	0	2	0	2	4
Odumase	1	1	0	0	2

Total	3	5	2	5	15
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Source: GHS-AACMA, 2025

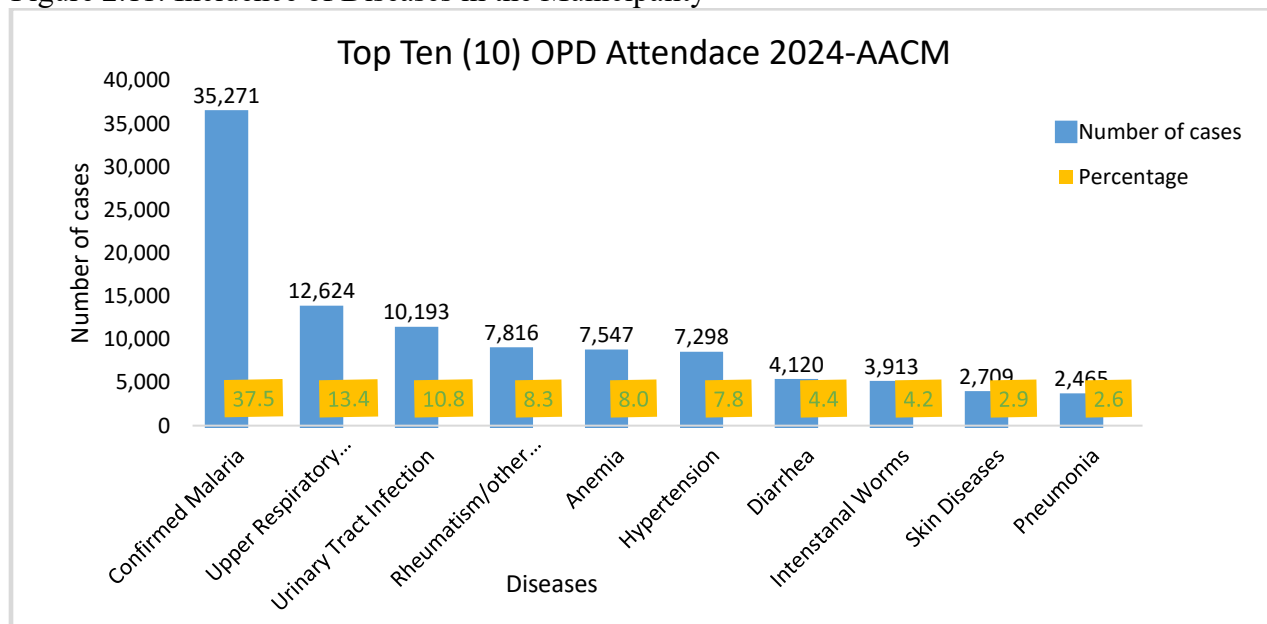
2.4.4.2.2 Accessibility to Health Facilities

Access to healthcare services in the Asante Akim Central Municipality is provided through 15 health facilities. However, reaching these facilities remains a challenge, with patients often traveling long distances (thus, an average of 5.5 kilometers) before receiving care. This situation highlights the urgent need to address the health needs of the population and reduce the disparities in geographical access to healthcare.

2.4.4.2.3 Incidence of Diseases

Figure 2.11 displays the top 10 outpatient department (OPD) cases recorded during the review period. Uncomplicated malaria ranked highest, with 35,271 cases, accounting for 37.5% of the top 10 OPD cases. Following this, upper respiratory tract infections had 12,624 cases, representing 13.4% of the total. Additionally, pneumonia had the lowest number of cases among the top 10, totalling 2,465, which is 2.6% of the recorded OPD cases in 2024. Malaria remains the leading health challenge, and the high prevalence indicates gaps in preventive measures (e.g., mosquito nets, sanitation, vector control). Therefore, the Municipality should engage in preventive health campaigns and community sensitization to reduce the menace.

Figure 2.11: Incidence of Diseases in the Municipality



Source: GHS-- AACMA, 2025

2.4.4.2.4 Health Programmes Implementation

The maternal and child health sector has experienced mixed outcomes over the past two years. The family planning acceptor rate rose from 17.3% to 20.1%, still below the 40% target, while skilled delivery rates decreased to 61.9%, failing to meet the 65% goal. Conversely, postnatal care exceeded expectations at 98.7% and early breastfeeding initiation held steady at 93.3%. Women receiving four antenatal care visits increased to 80.5%, short of the 85% target. On child health and nutrition, vaccination rates for Measles-Rubella and Long-Lasting Insecticide-Treated Nets reached 99.9%, significantly above the 90% target. However, stunting rates were concerning at 35.2%, far exceeding the 10% target. Underweight prevalence improved to 0.7%, while anaemia in pregnancy slightly declined to 35.1%.

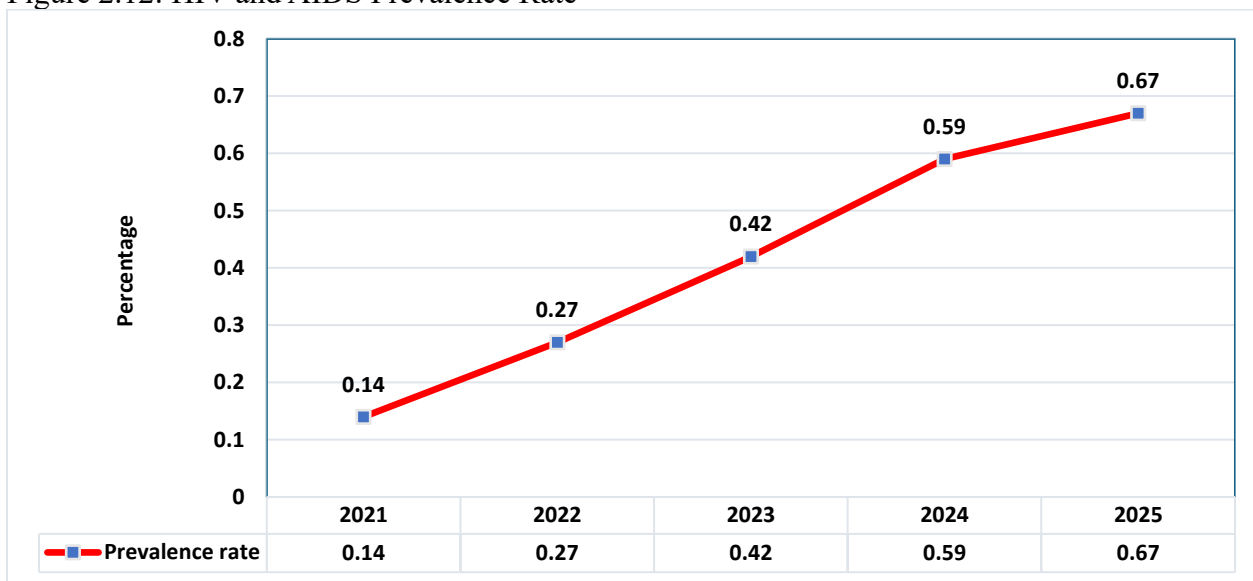
Healthcare access has improved, with a doctor-population ratio of 1:10,841 and a nurse-population ratio of 1:485. The midwife to women of reproductive age ratio improved to 1:275, although geographical equity indexes remain below targets. Service utilization metrics showed stable outpatient attendance at 1.20 per capita, meeting targets, but the hospital bed occupancy rate was low at 46.9%, below the desired 70%. Mortality rates improved, with institutional mortality dropping to 12.1 and maternal mortality reaching zero, contrasting with a target of 125 per 100,000. Neonatal mortality remained low at 1.3 per 1,000, while stillbirths slightly increased to 5.7. The disease burden indicated a rise in hypertension to 7.5% and a low diabetes incidence at 0.6%. Malaria cases increased to 361, exceeding the target of 165, though no deaths were reported. Tuberculosis treatment success reached 96.6%, surpassing the 90% target. On HIV/AIDS and PMTCT, ART coverage achieved 95%, with viral load testing improving to 77.1%. PMTCT coverage remained at 100%, with no reported HIV-positive infants.

Health system strengthening efforts achieved over 91.5% data reporting completeness, slightly below the 96% target. The NHIS claims submission rate was timely at 96%, with low rejection rates, and mental health services were maintained in all public hospitals. All facilities completed planned supervision and data validation activities. The Asante Akim Central Municipality showed consistent improvements in most health indicators between 2022 and 2024. Despite notable progress in maternal health, HIV/AIDS management, and data systems, areas like family planning, malaria control, and health service equity require targeted interventions to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and national benchmarks.

2.4.4.2.5 Municipal HIV/AIDS Analysis

Figure 2.12 illustrates the trend of HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in the Municipality from 2021 to 2025. Notably, in 2025, the Municipality experienced its highest recorded prevalence rate at 0.67%. This was an increase from previous years, with 2024 recording a prevalence rate of 0.59%, followed by 2023 at 0.42%. The rates were significantly lower in earlier years, with 0.27% recorded in 2022 and the lowest at 0.14% in 2021. This data highlights a concerning upward trend in HIV/AIDS prevalence over the five years, emphasizing the need for ongoing public health initiatives and awareness programs to address this rising issue.

Figure 2.12: HIV and AIDS Prevalence Rate



Source: GHS-AACMA, 2025

From the survey conducted on HIV/AIDS awareness, about 85.2 percent of the population is aware of HIV/AIDS and the various modes of transmission. This means that more than four-fifths of the people in the Municipality are aware of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, which is very encouraging. There is therefore a need to intensify the HIV/AIDS programmes to sustain the awareness rate. The HIV/AIDS awareness level in the Municipality is quite high, but this has yet to be translated into behavioural change on safe sex practices and abstinence. Table 2.16 shows the number of reported cases in the Municipality, which shows an increasing rate from year to year. The table also indicates that the rate of HIV/AIDS transmission in the Municipality is increasing. Notably, the situation among females is worsening, as the number of reported cases each year is two to four times higher than that of males.

Table 2.16: Number of HIV/AIDS Reported Cases by Sex

Year	Number			Proportion of People With HIV/AIDS to Municipality's Population
	Male	Female	Total	
2021	23	106	129	0.14
2022	35	91	126	0.13
2023	33	117	150	0.16
2024	50	129	179	0.18
2025	31	39	70	0.07

Source: GHS-AACMA, 2025

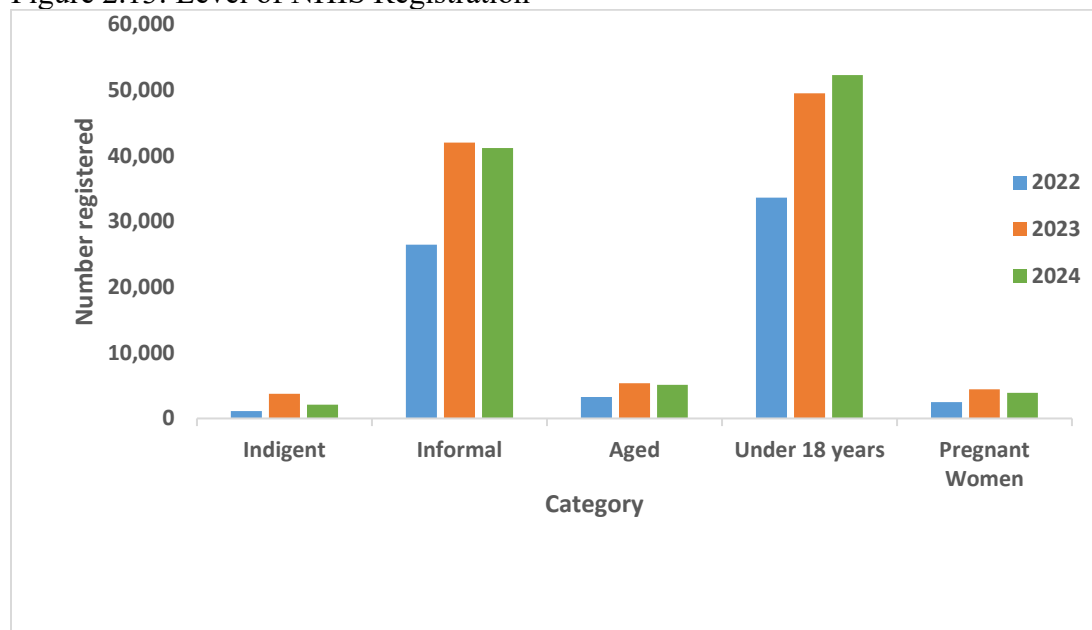
2.4.4.3 Social Intervention Programme

A range of social intervention programmes aimed at supporting the municipality's most vulnerable populations have been successfully implemented through collaborative efforts between the Assembly and the central government. Notable initiatives include the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), the School Feeding Programme, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), and the People with Disability. These programmes have made meaningful strides in enhancing the quality of life for beneficiaries, fostering social inclusion, and alleviating poverty. With continued commitment and efficient execution, their impact is poised to grow even further in the coming years.

2.4.4.3.1 State of the National Health Insurance Scheme

The introduction of the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) aims to enhance financial access to healthcare services for all citizens in the Municipality. The data shows a significant increase in registered active members, peaking at 105,040 in 2023, followed closely by 104,551 in 2024. This trend suggests a growing recognition and uptake of the scheme, reflecting its effectiveness in reducing financial barriers to quality healthcare. The lowest registration in 2022 (67,040), coupled with the fluctuations, indicates the need for ongoing outreach and education to sustain and further increase participation in the MHIS. This implies that enhancing financial access through initiatives like MHIS can lead to improved healthcare access and potentially better health outcomes for the Municipality. Figure 2.13 presents details of the level of NHIS registration in the Municipality 2022-2024.

Figure 2.13: Level of NHIS Registration



Source: NHIA-AACMA, 2025

2.4.4.3.2 School Feeding Programme

The School Feeding Programme is designed to deliver nutritionally balanced meals to pupils in underserved public primary and kindergarten schools, aiming to improve their health, boost enrolment, and enhance retention in basic education. By the end of the 2024/2025 academic year, the number of beneficiary schools saw a remarkable increase from 43 (79.6%) to 53 (98%) schools. Overall, the programmes serve an enrolment of 14,442 learners. In addition to its impact on enrolment and retention, the programme has significantly improved the overall well-being of pupils. However, persistent delays in the disbursement of funds continue to disrupt its smooth operation. To strengthen the programme’s effectiveness, it is recommended that funding be released promptly and that capacity-building workshops be held for caterers to improve service delivery.

2.4.4.3.3 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) program

The LEAP Programme is a social protection initiative that delivers financial assistance and health insurance to extremely poor households throughout Ghana. Its primary objective is to reduce immediate poverty while fostering long-term human capital development. The programme seeks to improve household nutrition, expand access to vital social services, and build the resilience and capabilities of its beneficiaries.

The LEAP program provides bi-monthly cash grants to over 325,000 impoverished households in Ghana, with the majority of beneficiaries being women. The Municipality has a total of 408 LEAP beneficiary households, distributed across 33 Communities and 10 pay points. Though the LEAP programme has several benefits for the vulnerable households, its greatest long-term impact will be in human capital development and resilience-building, though scaling coverage and improving targeting will be essential to maximize equity and sustainability.

2.4.4.3.4 Persons with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) are persons who are unable or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation, despite the use of assistive devices or supportive environments (such as eyeglasses and hearing aids). The limitation cannot be improved. As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. Disability is now considered a societal development issue because of its direct relationship to poverty.

The development of the Municipality depends on the important contributions of not only a segment of the Municipal population but also on the collective contributions of every individual, including PWDs. To this extent, government and civil society organizations in recent years have made progress in addressing disability issues at the municipal level, resulting in some positive gains in improving the lives of PWDs in the Municipality. Notable among these is the Persons with Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715). The Act deals with issues such as rights, employment, education, transportation, housing facilities, effective health care, adequate medical rehabilitation services, generation and dissemination of relevant information, and participation of PWDs in cultural activities.

The Municipal Assembly under the Department of Social Welfare procured various items to support PWDs for the plan implementation period. The items included wheelchairs, sewing machines, head driers, deep freezers, tricycles, Laptops, shoe-making machines, carpentry tools, credit cards and payment of school fees to needy PWDs. The total amount released to support PWDs for the period of 2024 was Two hundred and fifty-seven thousand, Nine hundred and

Eighty-Two Ghana cedis, Twenty-Nine Pesewas (GH¢257,982.29). Overall, as at the end of 2024, two hundred and eight (208) PWDs have been supported. The continuous disability support in the Municipality will drive economic empowerment, poverty reduction, and social cohesion. However, the challenge will be scaling support beyond the current 208 beneficiaries to ensure that all PWDs can contribute meaningfully to the municipal development.

2.4.4.4 Nutritional Profile

Ghana joined the Scale-Up Nutrition Movement in May 2011 and has committed itself to fast-tracking the reduction of malnutrition in children through cost-effective nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions during the 1,000 days from conception to the first two years of the child's life. This is required to achieve Goal 2 of the SDGs in relation to “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”. It is believed that malnutrition and undernourishment not only reduce a person's immune system, but also make the individual more vulnerable to diseases, negatively affect a child's cognitive abilities and educational performance, and eventually reduce their productivity as working adults. These negativities have the potential of affecting households' earnings, affecting their welfare, and reducing the potential of adding to the burden of the Municipality's local economy. Based on this background, the Municipality has taken a keen interest in ensuring adequate nutritional security of the people, which has yielded positive results.

Most of the selected indicators have seen an improvement based on the baseline and target indicators set for the Municipality, though there were no records on some of the indicators. This has therefore improved the health status of the people, particularly women and children, as most of the actual indicators have all improved over the period. It is worth mentioning that at least all the nutritional programmes carried out by the Health Department benefited almost all the key institutions and beneficiary groups in the Municipality, despite the number of challenges facing the Unit. These included Schools, KGs, Day Care Centres, Markets, Homes, Chop Bars, Restaurants and Food Vendors, Children, Students, Women, Nursing Mothers, Pregnant Women, Workers, Assembly Members, and Other Community Members. This suggests that from the MMTDP, 2022-2025, the Municipality increased the investment in the nutritional security of the people, and it could be deduced that the opportunities associated with the nutritional programmes in the Municipality are sustained planning into 2022 to 2025.

The analysis of the Nutritional Unit of the Health Department of the Municipality revealed a number of opportunities and challenges facing the scaling-up of nutritional programmes in the Municipality. The opportunities identified a highly competent staff, a conducive environment, and several widely spread health institutions in the Municipality. However, the utilisation of these opportunities is challenged by inadequate logistics and funding from the Municipal Assembly and the Health Department. This has therefore crippled the scaling-up of health and nutritional programmes in the Municipality.

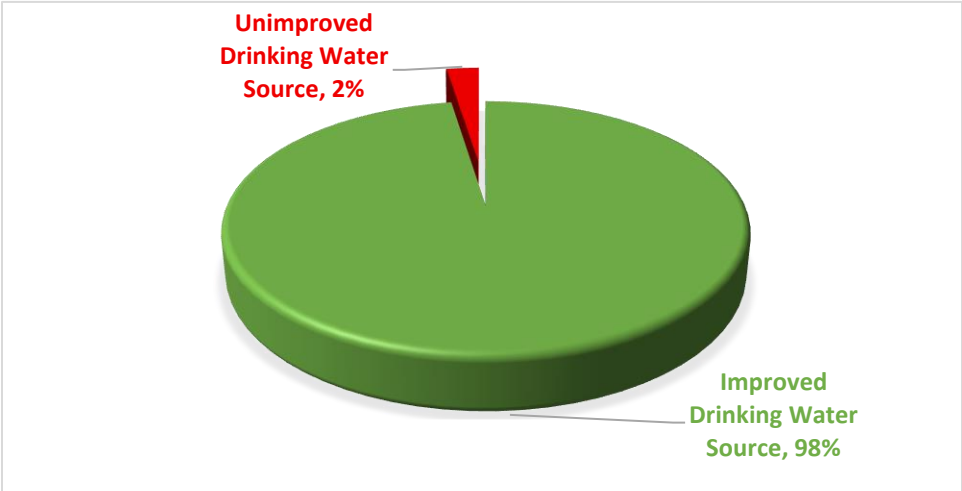
Key challenges facing the Health Directorate in the Municipality are;

- Inadequate resources (funds)
- Inadequate staff at the sub-municipals, especially CHOs, ENs, and midwives
- No stand-by generators at the periphery facilities
- Inadequate refrigerators for vaccines and others
- Inadequate motorbikes to hard-to-reach communities

2.4.4.5 Water Situation

An estimated 98% of households, totaling 27,421, have access to improved drinking water sources, while the remaining 2% continue to rely on unimproved options. Access varies by locality, with urban households enjoying significantly better availability of safe water compared to those in rural areas. In contrast, a larger share of rural households depends on less reliable sources such as unprotected wells, surface water, or rainwater.

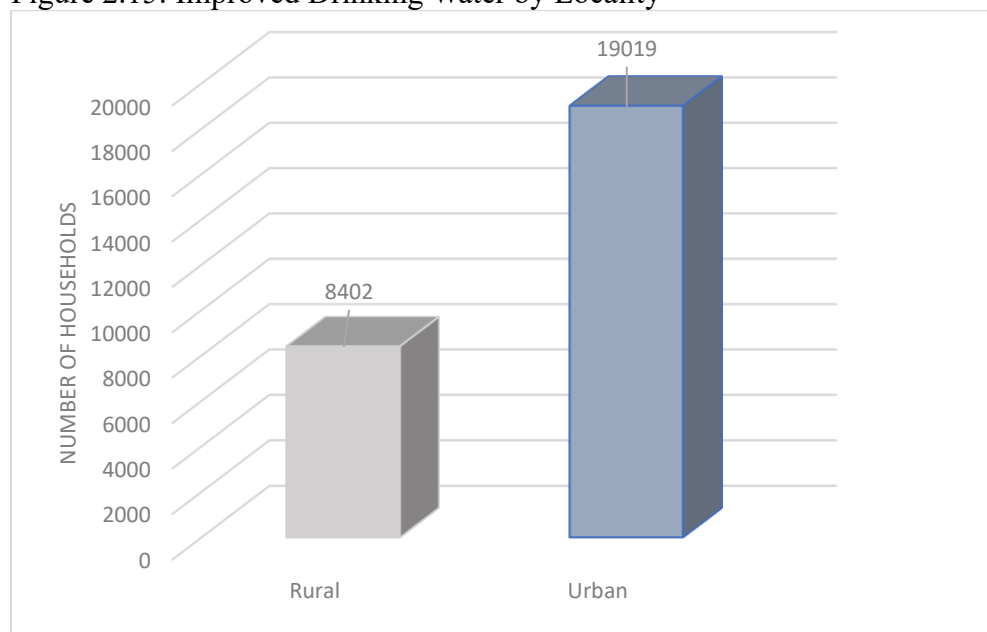
Figure 2.14: Improved and Unimproved Source Water Source



Source: 2021 PHC

Although access to improved drinking water is generally widespread, the gap between urban and rural areas underscores the urgent need for fair and targeted investment in rural water infrastructure. Households in rural communities that depend on unsafe water sources face a heightened risk of waterborne illnesses, which can adversely affect their health, reduce productivity, and hinder educational achievement.

Figure 2.15: Improved Drinking Water by Locality



Source: 2021 PHC

Sources of Drinking Water

The availability of potable water is vital for the socioeconomic development of every society. The sources of water supply in the Municipality include pipe-borne water, boreholes, wells, streams, and rivers. Pipe-borne water is concentrated in urban areas such as Konongo-Odumase, the Municipal Capital. Boreholes and wells are also available in the urban areas as a supplement due to inadequate and unreliable pipe-borne water supply from the Ghana Water Company.

The most striking observation from Table 2.17 is the overwhelming reliance on sachet water, which accounts for 38.17% of households. This suggests that packaged water has become a primary source of drinking water, likely due to its convenience, perceived safety, and widespread availability in urban and peri-urban areas. However, the environmental implications of plastic

waste and the cost burden on low-income households warrant further scrutiny. Boreholes and tube wells represent the second most common source, serving 24.27% of households. This reflects significant investment in groundwater infrastructure, particularly in areas where piped water systems may be inadequate or absent. Public taps and standpipes also play a substantial role, supplying water to 12.11% of households. These communal sources are often critical in densely populated or underserved communities. This is attributed to the poor capacities of equipment and the fact that some of the facilities are either very old or broken down. The situation is even aggravated by the high rate of expansion in the Municipal capital and other urban centres. There is therefore a need to extend pipe-borne water to growing communities with populations above the threshold of borehole facilities. In recent times, donor organizations like the YMCA have contributed to the improvement of water supply through the provision of mechanized/ manual boreholes.

Therefore, policymakers should prioritize expanding piped water infrastructure, especially in rural and peri-urban areas, and phasing out reliance on unimproved sources through targeted investments and community education.

Table 2.17: Main Sources of Drinking Water for Households

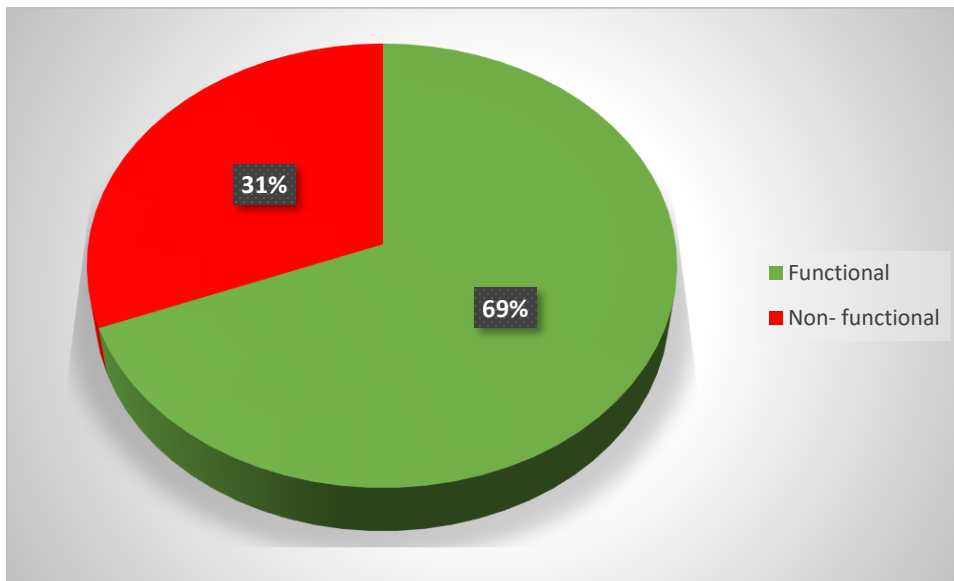
SN	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER	HOUSEHOLD	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	Public tap/Standpipe	3404	12.11
2	Borehole/Tube well	6824	24.27
3	Protected spring	45	0.16
4	Pipe-borne inside dwelling	5,347	19.02
5	Rainwater	24	0.09
6	Protected well	762	2.71
7	Bottled water	284	1.01
8	Sachet water	10731	38.17
9	River/Stream	558	1.98
10	Unprotected well	101	0.36

11	Tanker supplied/Vendor provided	32	0.11
Total		28,113	100

Source: 2021 PHC

Based on the data illustrated in Figure 2.16, out of the total boreholes assessed, 95 (69%) are currently operational, while the remaining 37, accounting for 31%, are non-functional.

Figure 2.16: Functionality Status of Boreholes



Source: MWST-AACMA, 2025

2.4.4.6 Sanitation Situation in the Municipality

2.4.4.6.1 Method of Solid Waste Disposal

The collection, transportation, and disposal of solid and liquid waste are the sole responsibility of the Municipal Assembly, which operates through the Zoomlion Company Limited. Solid waste is disposed of in two ways: dumping at a refuse site and a communal container system. The Municipal Assembly uses 14 communal refuse containers, with currently 1 functional skipper evacuating the containers to the final disposal site. Most of the Communal Containers are, however, in bad condition. The Municipal Environmental Health Unit, in collaboration with Zoomlion, regularly administers refuse collection for onward disposal from markets, lorry parks, and other public centers. The Municipality has one (1) Final Disposal site located at Bomireso.

Notwithstanding this development, most of the refuse dumps have developed into severe eyesore monuments, partly due to the act of crude dumping. Frequent breakdown of the already ill-

provided wheelbarrow, as well as inadequate cesspit emptier, are compounding the problem. Additionally, Zoomlion and Dreamworks offer door-to-door services to deliver waste bins to middle-class residents in communities like Konongo, Odumase, Patriensa, and Dwease-Praaso at a monthly fee. The reliance on a single functional skipper and deteriorating communal containers will continue to hinder efficient waste evacuation, resulting in sanitation-related diseases. Table 2.18 exhibits the facilities for solid waste in the Municipality.

Table 2.18: Method of Solid Waste Disposal of Households

Type of facility	Number	Required	Condition
Skipper	1	2	Mostly faulty
Communal Container	14	21	Eight (8) are currently not functional
Spraying Machine	2	4	One is not functional
Cesspit emptier	1	1	
Total	18	28	

Source: EHU-AACMA, 2025

2.4.4.6.2 Method of Liquid Waste Disposal

The methods of liquid waste disposal by households in the Municipality are presented in Table 2.19 and Figure 2.17. The overwhelming majority of households in the Municipality (17,360, representing 99.57%) rely on septic tanks for liquid waste management, likely due to factors such as lack of access to centralized sewage systems, cost-effectiveness, or cultural practices. The high percentage indicates a well-established infrastructure for septic tank usage, which also reflects community awareness and acceptance of this method as a reliable solution for waste disposal. However, 18 households representing 0.10% use the drainage system to dispose of liquid waste into gutters. This minimal percentage indicates the unavailability of proper drainage systems, which raises concerns about potential health risks and environmental impacts, as improper drainage can lead to water contamination and public health issues. A few numbers of households (57) representing 0.33% utilize drainage into pits or soakaways. This method, while slightly more common than gutter drainage, is still marginal. It may suggest a transitional practice for households that may not have access to septic tanks but still require some means of waste disposal.

Table 2.19 Method of Liquid Waste Disposal by Households

Method of Liquid Waste	Municipality	
	Number	Percent
Septic tank	17,360	99.57
Through drainage system into a gutter	18	0.10
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	57	0.33
Thrown onto the street/outside	-	0
Thrown onto compound	-	0
Total	16,919	100.0

Source: 2021 PHC

2.4.4.6.3 Toilet Facility

Table 2.20 shows a heavy reliance on septic tanks (8,657) and KVIP/VIP latrines (8,650), followed by public toilets (5,471) and pit latrines (3,581). However, more advanced or environmentally sustainable options like Enviro Loo, bio-digesters, and biogas systems are scarcely used. Moreover, the urban dominance in septic tanks and KVIP/VIP latrines suggests better infrastructure and access to improved sanitation, whereas pit latrines are more common in rural areas, indicating reliance on traditional and less hygienic methods. This, therefore, calls for targeted interventions to upgrade these facilities. Although public toilets are widely used in both settings, but more so in urban areas, which is likely due to population density and shared facilities.

Table 2.20: Type of toilet facility by Locality

Locality	Septic tank	KVIP/VIP	Pit latrine	Enviro Loo	Bio-digester	Bio gas	Bucket/Pan	Portable toilet	Public toilet
Total	8657	8650	3581	25	29	28	3	6	5471
Rural	1400	2491	2010	10	11	16	1	1	1742
Urban	7257	6159	1571	15	18	12	2	5	3729

Source: 2021 PHC

The data in Table 2.21 reveal a consistent pattern where urban areas dominate access to improved sanitation, accounting for nearly 72% of all improved toilet facilities. This suggests that while urban areas benefit from better infrastructure, rural communities still face significant challenges in accessing hygienic and private sanitation, leading to an increase in disease transmission. Also, the high number of shared toilets (limited service) in urban areas may reflect overcrowding or inadequate planning. Despite the small number of unimproved toilets in the Municipality, this still

poses serious health risks, and exploring public-private partnerships can help phase out these facilities entirely.

Table 2.21: Type of Toilet Service by Locality

Type of toilet Service	Total	Rural	Urban
Improved Toilet Facilities	20957	5924	15033
Basic service (Improved and exclusive use)	6788	1921	4867
Limited service (Improved and shared)	14169	4003	10166
Unimproved	31	21	10

Source: 2021 PHC

2.4.4.6.4 Open Defecation

In the municipality, approximately 1,654 households occupy dwellings that lack any form of toilet facility, with 79% situated in rural areas. An estimated 1,550 households engage in open defecation, utilizing open spaces, bushes, or gutters. Additionally, 28 households rely on chamber pots, while 74 resort to defecating into polythene bags. At present, none of the communities within the municipality has attained Open Defecation Free (ODF) status. The widespread absence of proper sanitation, particularly in rural areas, poses serious threats to public health and the environment. Open defecation facilitates the transmission of waterborne diseases, pollutes water sources, and hinders progress toward improved hygiene, safety, and human dignity.

Table 2.22: Defecation points for household without Toilet by Locality

Locality	Defecation point	In the bush/open field/gutter	At the beach	In a polythene bag	In a chamber pot
All	1654	1550	2	74	28
Rural	1311	1243	2	51	15
Urban	343	307	0	23	13

Source: 2021 PHC

2.4.4.7 Gender

This section highlights the significant gender issues impacting the development of the Municipality and society as a whole. It explores the societal roles and responsibilities of both men and women, as well as their access to and control over resources such as land, credit, and other assets within the Municipality. Additionally, it addresses practical needs and interests, including essential services like education, healthcare, water and sanitation, waste management, and access to rights and entitlements, as well as empowerment initiatives. Since gaining independence in 1957, Ghana has made significant strides in promoting gender equality, particularly recognizing

the contributions of women activists during the independence struggle. In 1960, the Representation of the People (Women Members) Bill led to the appointment of 10 women to the legislature, fostering awareness of gender equality and women's empowerment. Following the first United Nations Conference on Women in 1975, Ghana established the National Council on Women and Development (now the Department of Gender) to serve as a national body focused on women's empowerment. Its primary objective was to support government initiatives aimed at enhancing women's roles through income generation, social mobilization, and overall social development.

2.4.4.7.1 Gender and Education Demographic Analysis

The Ghana Education Service, along with its agencies and stakeholders, has implemented strategies to address current and future gender challenges within the sector. A key initiative is the Education Strategic Plan (ESP) for 2018–2030, which aims to enhance learning outcomes, improve accountability, and promote equity in education at all levels. This plan also emphasizes the incorporation of gender-responsive teaching methods in teacher training programs. In addition, the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly is making strides toward achieving gender parity in education, contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 5, which aims to promote gender equality by 2030. For instance, in the 2023/2024 academic year, the Municipality recorded a Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 1.02 and 1.16 for Basic Education and Senior High School (SHS). The main impact of the high GPI is a stronger human capital development and progress toward SDG 5. However, addressing male dropout risks is also essential to ensure balanced participation and sustainable equity.

2.4.4.7.2 Gender, Nutrition, and Health

In accordance with the Ministry of Health's Gender Policy from 2009, the Municipal Health Directorate has explored the initiatives that enhance healthcare delivery, especially for women in maternal health and reproductive issues. Maternal mortality has been a significant concern regarding health inequity; however, the Municipal Annual Review Report for 2024 shows improvement due to various programs aimed at increasing access to skilled health personnel and educational programmes on family planning methods.

HIV and AIDS are other health condition that has a higher incidence in women than men in the Municipality, but the incidence and prevalence have been reducing because of the concerted efforts of the Municipality through the Ghana AIDS Commission. PMTCT services have been integrated

into sexual and reproductive health services. This has ensured wider access to women of reproductive age, thereby reducing the incidence of mother-to-child transmissions within the Municipality.

2.4.4.7.3 Gender and Employment

According to the 2021 PHC, service and sales workers made up the largest share of employment in the Municipality at 15.74%, followed by skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers at 11.94%, and craft and related trades at 8.34%. Occupations requiring high skills, such as professionals, managers, technicians, and associate professionals, represented a relatively low percentage of the employed population. This trend is observed nationwide and poses challenges for future development. Among males, 6.33% are service and sales workers, while 13.73% are skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers. In contrast, a significant majority of females (26.12%) engage in service and sales, where only 8.34% are involved in skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery roles. Additionally, the insights into gender and employment in Ghana are highlighted by World Bank statistics on women in wage employment within the non-agricultural sector, including.

- Female labour participation rate (percentage of the female population over 15 years): 66.9 percent.
- Females constitute the majority of the 92,0 percent labour force in the informal sector
- Females working in the non-agricultural sector: 31.7 percent.
- Employers who are female: 3.7 percent.

Ghana's economy thrives on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) dominated by women. The SMEs constitute part of the informal sector, which is characterized by an inadequate regulatory framework and higher risk. World Bank statistics from 2010 illustrate that 84% of the Ghanaian active female population are considered to be engaged in vulnerable employment, meaning unpaid family work or own account work. To enhance women's participation in the economic sector of the Municipality, several programs have been implemented to ensure access to credit and social protection. The Government established the Microfinance and Small Loans Centre in 2006, which provides small-scale credit and loans to Small and Medium Enterprises. Additionally, the Local Enterprises and Skills Development Programme offers training, start-up equipment, and financial support to unemployed youth.

2.4.4.7.4 Gender and Natural/Land Resources

In the Asante Akim Central Municipality, social and traditional cultures favour men in accessing land and other natural resources, leading to a lack of data on women's land ownership. In response, the Government of Ghana, through the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MOLNR), initiated a land reform process in 1999 aimed at stimulating economic development, reducing poverty, and promoting social stability. The Land Administration Project (LAP) was launched to create a decentralized, fair, efficient, and transparent land administration system in Ghana to alleviate poverty. In line with national gender initiatives and civil society demands, as outlined in the Women's Manifesto of Ghana (ABANTU, 2004), the Project developed a gender equality mainstreaming strategy. This strategy aims to address the concerns of both women and men in land administration, gather gender-sensitive data using participatory appraisal tools, and integrate these insights into the implementation and monitoring of LAP. Key components of the strategy include public education, capacity building, institutional reforms, advocacy, and networking with civil society organizations (CSOs). The implementation of the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy Action Plan began in 2012 under the second phase of LAP, funded by the World Bank, the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD) Canada, and the Government of Ghana. The Ministry has incorporated gender perspectives into LAP planning, ensuring adequate representation of women in decision-making regarding land issues. It is also working to promote women's access to and control over land, collect gender-disaggregated data, and evaluate project implementation to inform policy reforms in the land sector and land administration in Ghana as a whole.

2.4.4.7.5 Gender and Agriculture Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) has also developed a Gender and Agricultural Development Strategy (GADS) to support its gender mainstreaming processes. GADS aims to achieve eight main objectives, namely:

- Enhance the institutional capacity of MOFA to address gender issues.
- Promote production and use of sex and age disaggregated data.
- Improve extension service delivery.
- Improve access by farmers to financial services.
- Improve access to information on land rights.
- Improve development and promotion of appropriate technologies in agriculture.
- Promote the diversification and development of new processed products.
- Enhance environmental protection through agricultural practices.

These objectives address issues of food security, increase in income, women's empowerment and poverty, targeting farmers, especially women in the agricultural sector. MOFA has also developed a resettlement policy framework, which, among others, protects the interests of women in instances of resettlement. Among the challenges faced in the implementation of this policy is the fact that women are often users of land and not owners, thus affecting their decision-making power over land matters. The second phase of the LAP (LAP II) is aimed at increasing women's ownership of land in addition to user rights.

2.4.4.7.6 Gender and Access to Justice

The Family and Juvenile Courts, which are constituted in the Municipal Courts, use Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) methods to settle cases, primarily on maintenance of children and some matrimonial causes, to facilitate access to justice for women who often bear the brunt of non-maintenance of children and deprivation of the estate of their husbands. The Family Tribunals also deal with criminal cases and civil protection orders under the Domestic Violence Act. Apart from these state agencies, CSOs such as the African Women Lawyers Association (AWLA), Women Initiatives for Self-Empowerment (WIFE), ABANTU for Development, International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA), Ark Foundation, Netright, Legal Resources Centre (LRC), Women in Law and Development, and the Domestic Violence Coalition have engaged in awareness creation programmes on counselling, legal representation, law reforms, and women and children's rights and access to justice for women across the country. Both English and local language media strategies have been adopted to promote widespread awareness on the rights of women and access to justice to enhance women's access to justice. The government continues to promote equitable access to Justice through the Judiciary. In this direction, there are Human Rights Courts that support GE and WE issue. In addition, the Judiciary has established two Gender-based and Sexual Offences Courts to expedite the adjudication of cases of violence and abuse. There is also the Legal Aid Scheme, which facilitates access to justice for persons who are unable to afford justice.

2.4.4.7.7 Gender and Violence against Women, including Trafficking of Women

The Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) of the Ghana Police Service is mandated to respond to and enforce all laws with a focus on sexual and gender-based violence, child abuse and child protection, and protection of all vulnerable persons from abuse.

However, the Unit has basic challenges that must be addressed. Stereotypes and harmful practices continuously affect the protection of women and girls. In this respect, the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) has played a major role since its establishment in 1993. CHRAJ has sustained a vigorous campaign against all aspects of injurious and dehumanizing cultural practices, such as female genital mutilation, widowhood rites, forced marriages, ritual servitude, and maltreatment of women accused of witchcraft, as well as other violent practices that subject women and the girl child to cruel, inhumane, and degrading treatment and acts that detract from their dignity

2.4.4.7.8 Gender and Participation in Governance

The Affirmative Action Policy passed in 2024 calls for a minimum of 30% to 50% women representation at all levels of governance, on Public Boards, Commissions, Councils, Committees, and Official Boards, including Cabinet and Council of State. The situation is no different in the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly, as efforts are being made to ensure the active participation of women in governance issues. Subsequently, the government has appointed two (2) female appointees Assembly Members, representing about 5.6 percent of the General Assembly structure. The Municipality, in its effort, should try to expand women's representation from the current 5.6% toward the 30–50% threshold. Achieving this will improve governance inclusivity, strengthen gender equality, and align with SDG 5.

2.4.4.8 Migration

Data on the birthplace and duration of residence of migrants indicates that there were 21,450 migrants in the Asante Akim Central Municipality in 2021, with a projected increase to 23,478 in 2025. The majority of these migrants (10,150) originated from within the Ashanti Region. Among those from other regions, the Eastern Region had the highest number at 2,210, while the Oti Region had the least, with only 60 migrants. Additionally, 317 migrants came from outside Ghana. About 32.5 percent of the migrants have resided in the Municipality between 1-4 years, 18.2 percent have resided between 5-9 years, and 12.6 percent have resided for less than a year. The proportions of those who have resided in the Municipality for 10-19 years are 17.8 percent, and 18.9 percent have resided for over 20 years. The majority of migrants, regardless of their place of origin, have resided in the Municipality between 1-4 years. For this length of residence (1-4 years), greater proportions of the migrants are from Greater Accra (40.6%), Northern (39.5 %), and Brong Ahafo (39.1%)

regions. The continued inflow of migrants will expand the Municipality's population but heighten the competition for jobs and demand for social services.

2.4.4.9 Housing

The table presents the distribution of housing types across rural and urban localities. More than half of the population (66%) housing type is detached houses, followed by compound houses (21%). These are the most common housing types, especially in urban areas. However, structures like kiosks, wooden buildings, and metal containers are more prevalent in urban areas, likely due to informal settlements and economic migration. Also, a notable number of households (586) reside in unfinished structures, with urban areas accounting for 75% of these cases, possibly indicating housing demand outpacing supply.

With regards to construction materials, cement/concrete flooring dominates, accounting for over 85% of all housing. This suggests a strong preference for durable, cost-effective, and widely available materials reflecting a baseline of structural adequacy. However, traditional materials such as earth/mud still appear in a notable number of homes (917), especially in the rural areas.

2.4.5 Environment

This section examines the dynamics of human settlements within the municipality, focusing on the spatial distribution of services and housing. It also explores the municipality's spatial planning practices and development control mechanisms, highlighting the key challenges associated with managing urban growth and land use.

2.4.5.1 Human Settlement

The Municipality predominantly features a nucleated settlement pattern, marked by densely packed housing units and minimal open spaces. This spatial arrangement is most evident in the historic cores, where organic, unplanned growth has led to narrow streets, irregular plot configurations, and a generally compact urban form. Conversely, urban centres such as Konongo, Odumase, and Patriensa exhibit a hybrid spatial structure, combining elements of both planned and informal development. The more established sections of these towns reflect formal planning principles, including structured road networks, drainage systems, designated open spaces, and orderly housing layouts. However, areas like Dwease, Praaso, Adumkrom, Kramokrom, Nsiahkrom, and Anawuokrom located in the inner core and peripheries, are characterized by informal, unregulated development. These neighbourhoods often face challenges such as

inadequate infrastructure, poor environmental conditions, and spatial traits typical of informal settlements.

From a land use and spatial planning standpoint, access to land for sustainable agriculture is increasingly at risk, particularly in Konongo and Dwease and nearby communities affected by mining activities, including Odumase, Agyareago, Obenimase, and Patriensa. The expansion of illegal mining operations (galamsey) has led to significant environmental degradation and the depletion of arable land, posing serious obstacles to long-term land management and the sustainability of rural livelihoods. Despite these challenges, areas such as Boatengkrom, Kykeybiase, and Kwakokor still possess vast stretches of fertile land. These zones hold strategic value for future agro-industrial investments and present strong potential for promoting spatially balanced rural development. Focused planning interventions in these areas could foster a more equitable distribution of land uses while advancing environmental stewardship and economic diversification.

2.4.5.1.1 Evolution of Buildings

Historically, buildings were constructed in proximity with little regard for formal layout, resulting in a compact and unplanned settlement pattern. This configuration was primarily designed to promote communal cohesion and facilitate collective defence against external threats. Consequently, the original town centre where development initially concentrated remains densely built and somewhat irregular in form.

In contrast, contemporary development trends reflect a shift toward outward expansion and spatial dispersion. This transformation is driven by a growing preference for larger plots that accommodate more spacious and individualized housing. The emergence of the nuclear family structure has further reinforced the move toward segregated living arrangements, encouraging the construction of detached homes. The preference for spatial dispersion increases demand for land, potentially encroaching on agricultural and commercial zones, thereby risking inefficient land use if planning regulations are not enforced.

2.4.5.1.2 Relationship of Built Environment to Open Space

Over the past few decades, the built environment within the Municipality has experienced rapid expansion, predominantly radiating from town centres toward peripheral areas along major road corridors. This outward growth has been exacerbated by illegal mining activities (galamsey),

resulting in the depletion of farmland and the encroachment on lands previously reserved for other uses. Furthermore, open spaces within urban areas initially intended for communal purposes are increasingly being repurposed for residential development. This trend is largely driven by unresolved land ownership disputes and inadequate enforcement of development control measures. Consequently, the availability of open spaces for community interaction has become increasingly constrained, with the few remaining areas largely associated with schools and public institutions. Intensifying land pressure has also resulted in the encroachment of wetlands and landfill sites for residential and commercial development spaces, often perceived by developers as offering greater economic returns than preserving them for communal use. The accompanying figures above depict the evolving development patterns over time, underscoring notable shifts in land use across the Municipality.

2.4.5.1.3 Hierarchy of Settlement

As the Municipal twin capital, Konongo-Odumase serves as the primary hub for essential Municipal services, encompassing education, healthcare, religion, commerce, transportation, and civic administration. The clustering of services in Konongo-Odumase significantly enhances its accessibility and operational capacity, making it a magnet for residents throughout the municipality. Beyond its administrative function, Konongo-Odumase's central location and robust road infrastructure position it strategically to support neighbouring communities, solidifying its status as the primary settlement within the municipal spatial hierarchy. The scalogram analysis of settlement is presented in Table 2.23

Secondary settlements like Patriensa, Obenimase, Kyekyebiase, Dwease, and Praaso function as auxiliary service hubs, equipped with moderate infrastructure and amenities. These towns play a vital role in fostering the growth of surrounding rural areas while helping to ease the developmental burden on Konongo-Odumase. Although Konongo-Odumase dominates as the primary hub, with risks of congestion but the sustainability of growth will depend on strengthening secondary settlements to share the developmental burden.

Table 2.23: Scalogram Analysis of Settlement

APPENDIX A: SCALOGRAM																																						
	POPULATION (2020)	PRIMARY SCHOOL	JSS	SBS/VOC/TECH INSTITUTION	HEALTH CENTRE	CLINIC	CHIPS COMPOUND	AGRIC EXTENSION OPERATIONAL AREAS	BOREHOLE	WATER CLOSET TOILET	KVIP	ELECTRICITY	MARKET	ICT CENTER	COMMERCIAL BANK	RURAL BANK	POST OFFICE	DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION	DISTRICT POLICE HQRS	POLICE STATION	POLICE POST	FIRE SERVICE	CIRCUIT COURT	HOTEL/GUESTHOUSE	GAS/FUEL STATION	STREETLIGHT	CELLPHONE SERVICE	LOBBY PARK	MORTUARY	LIBRARY	TOTAL NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS	PERCENTAGE OF FUNCTIONALITY	TOTAL CENTRALITY INDEX	HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENT				
WEIGHT (w)	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Konongo	40400	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	X	X	25	13.9	2,135	1ST	
Odumase	15073	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	X	X	X	17	9.4	235	2ND
Dwease	6090	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	X	X	X	16	8.9	401.7	
Patrasua	7847	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	X	X	X	12	6.7	281.7	
Nyaboe	2514	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	X	X	X	11	6.1	206.7	
Kyekyebase	3017	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	X	X	X	10	5.6	166.7	
Oboinase	2421	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	X	X	X	9	5	133.4	
Praaso	5267	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	X	X	X	11	6.1	216.7	
Bontankrom	506	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	X	X	X	7	3.9	94.7	
Agvareago	664	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	X	X	X	6	3.3	61.3	
Bomase	970	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	X	X	X	8	4.4	83.4	
Kramokrom	273	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	X	X	X	8	4.4	106.7	3RD
Atunso	697	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	X	X	X	6	3.3	56.7	
Anurano	114	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	X	X	X	4	2.2	28	
Adumkrom	508	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	X	X	X	7	3.9	68	
Bama	393	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	X	X	X	8	4.4	93.4	
Anawokrom	91	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	X	X	X	4	2.2	26.2	
Kyekyewere	281	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	X	X	X	8	4.4	106.7	
Nshikrom	95	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	X	X	3	1.7	20.6		
Total Functions (f)	19	12	4	5	1	5	13	18	10	10	17	6	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	5	3	19	15	1	1	2	180								
Centrality Index (CI)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Weighted Centrality (CI*W)	5.3	16.7	75	40	200	40	15.4	5.6	20	10	11.8	33.3	100	200	50	50	300	300	100	50	100	200	40	33.3	5.3	13.3	200	100	50									

Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

2.4.5.2 Infrastructure

2.4.5.2.1 Transportation Network

The Municipality located along the Kumasi-Accra highway has a total of 60.0 km of arterial roads, 101km of distributor/collector roads, and 96km of feeder/access roads. Feeder roads make up a significant portion (37.4%) of the entire road network. Some of these feeder roads are accessible year-round, while others are only usable seasonally. Not all feeder roads in the Municipality are paved with bitumen; however, most collector/distributor roads are in good condition. Approximately 46.1% of the roads in the Municipality are in good condition, while 18.5% are fairly good. Overall, more than 35.4% of the roads are in very poor condition, as indicated in Table 2.24. The poor feeder roads will continue to hinder farmers’ access to markets, especially during rainy seasons, and also widen inequality in development outcomes.

Table 2.24: List of Roads in the Municipality

S/N	Name of Road	Type	Length (Km)
1	Accra-Kumasi	Arterial	10
2	Konongo-Agogo	Arterial	25
3	Konongo-Dwease-Praaso	Arterial	25
4	Ahyiaem South Area Roads	Distributor/Collector	3
5	Ahyiaem North Area Roads	Distributor/Collector	7
6	Konongo Low Cost-Ssnit Road	Distributor/Collector	5
7	Residency Area Roads	Distributor/Collector	5
8	Sarpomaa Jct.-Blue Moon Road	Distributor/Collector	5
9	Blue Moon Area Road	Distributor/Collector	7
10	Konongo-Zongo Road	Distributor/Collector	6

11	Konongo-Stadium Road	Distributor/Collector	3
12	New Hospital Road	Distributor/Collector	4
13	Ekoso-Freetown Road	Distributor/Collector	6
14	Ekoso Area Roads	Distributor/Collector	10
15	Abosmtweragya Town Roads	Distributor/Collector	7
16	Akrantiebesa Area Roads	Distributor/Collector	8
17	Odumasi Town Roads	Distributor/Collector	6
18	Odumasi-Ohene Nkwanta Road	Distributor/Collector	4
19	Patriensa Town Roads	Distributor/Collector	15
20	Odumasi-GWSC	Access/Feeder	6
21	Adofo Asiamas-Atunsu	Access/Feeder	2
22	Atunsu-Annuruso	Access/Feeder	2
23	Agyareago-Annuruso	Access/Feeder	14
24	Agyareago-Kyegyewere	Access/Feeder	2
25	Obenemase Town Roads	Access/Feeder	10
26	Kwakoko Jct. (Kyegyebiase) - Kwakoko	Access/Feeder	2
27	Konongo-Dickson	Access/Feeder	25
28	Adumkrom Jct.- Alhaji Road	Access/Feeder	11
29	Dwease-Boatengkrom Jct.	Access/Feeder	4
30	Boatengkrom-Beposo	Access/Feeder	2
31	Beposo JCT. –Beposo	Access/Feeder	2
32	Tutukrom Jct. - Nsiakrom	Access/Feeder	5.5
33	Nsiakrom-Nsiakrom	Access/Feeder	8.5

Source: Road Dept-AACMA, 2025

2.4.5.2.2 Communication

In recent years, the municipality's postal and telecommunication infrastructure has undergone a notable transformation, driven by technological progress and evolving communication habits. Traditional postal services have experienced a sharp decline, with many agencies either shuttered or operating below capacity. This shift is largely attributed to the widespread adoption of mobile phones and internet services, as well as the postal sector's inability to modernize. Nonetheless, the remaining postal outlets continue to offer vital services such as EMS, MoneyGram, and other financial transfers alongside their core mailing functions.

In contrast, mobile telecommunication coverage has expanded considerably, now reaching approximately 80% of communities within the municipality. Despite this broad reach, service quality remains inconsistent, often affected by factors like terrain and proximity to network towers. Leading providers MTN, AirtelTigo (AT), and Telecel deliver essential connectivity that underpins local socio-economic activities. From a spatial planning standpoint, there is a pressing need for

strategic infrastructure placement and investment in robust network systems, particularly in remote or underserved areas, to promote equitable access and enhance digital inclusion across the municipality.

2.4.5.2.3 Energy Situation

With respect to electrification, almost all the communities in the Municipality are connected to the national electricity grid. The communities that are yet to be connected include: Nsiakrom, Beposo, Kwakorkor, Anuruso By-water, and Anawuokrom. The existing spatial disparity presents a major obstacle to the municipality's goal of advancing agro-processing, which depends heavily on dependable energy infrastructure. Additionally, numerous newly developed areas spanning both urban and rural zones remain without electricity, highlighting a disconnect between spatial expansion and infrastructure delivery. To bridge these gaps, the municipal assembly must prioritize the acquisition and strategic distribution of high- and low-tension electricity poles throughout the planning cycle. Close collaboration with the Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) is essential to ensure that all equipment adheres to technical standards and to minimize inefficiencies in procurement. Incorporating spatial planning into energy infrastructure development will be critical for fostering inclusive growth and driving sustainable progress across the municipality.

2.4.5.3 Asset Maintenance

The Assembly's asset portfolio includes both fixed and movable resources such as vehicles, office equipment, markets, lockable stores, staff housing, administrative buildings, and essential educational and health facilities. Despite the breadth of these assets, the maintenance budget accounts for only about 10% of the total capital budget. Even more concerning is the consistent underutilization of this allocation, with less than half of the maintenance funds typically spent. This pattern highlights a persistent challenge in the effective upkeep and sustainability of public infrastructure. In 2024, maintenance efforts focused on school buildings, boreholes, vehicles, and both office and residential accommodations. Of the projected maintenance cost of GH¢2,092,167.20, the Assembly spent GH¢1,231,774.28, resulting in a utilization rate of approximately 58.9%. The underutilization of maintenance funds will result in rising costs as minor issues escalate into major repairs or replacements. Therefore, the Municipal should emphasize the frequent monitoring of public infrastructures.

2.4.5.4 Climate Change

Climate change is universally acknowledged as one of the most pressing environmental challenges, with far-reaching consequences at both global and local levels. Within this Municipality, its impacts are becoming increasingly apparent across critical sectors such as agriculture, public health, water resources, infrastructure, and community livelihoods. A range of human-induced activities has heightened the Municipality’s vulnerability to climate-related risks. These include the unregulated and often illegal construction of buildings in waterways, wetlands, and flood-prone zones; extensive deforestation; inadequate urban planning and land-use management; elevated carbon emissions; and illegal mining operations. Notably, the latter has caused severe contamination of key water bodies, including the Oweri and Anun rivers, further compounding environmental degradation.

Table 2.25: Key Climatic Threats

Hazard	Affected Communities	Impact
High Temperature	Throughout the municipality. Impact is high in urban areas	Negative health outcomes, crop failure, and increased evaporation are affecting water sources
Erratic Rainfall	Praaso, Dwease, Agyareago	Disruption of farming seasons, poor crop yields, and food insecurity.
Flooding	Akrantiebesa- Lady Diana, Odumasi Zongo Down	Destruction of homes and infrastructure, displacement & increased disease outbreaks

Source: NADMO Dept-AACMA, 2025

These environmental and developmental pressures have heightened the municipality’s vulnerability to climate-related hazards, including flooding, drought, and extreme weather conditions. The Municipal should prioritize the enforcement of environmental regulations,

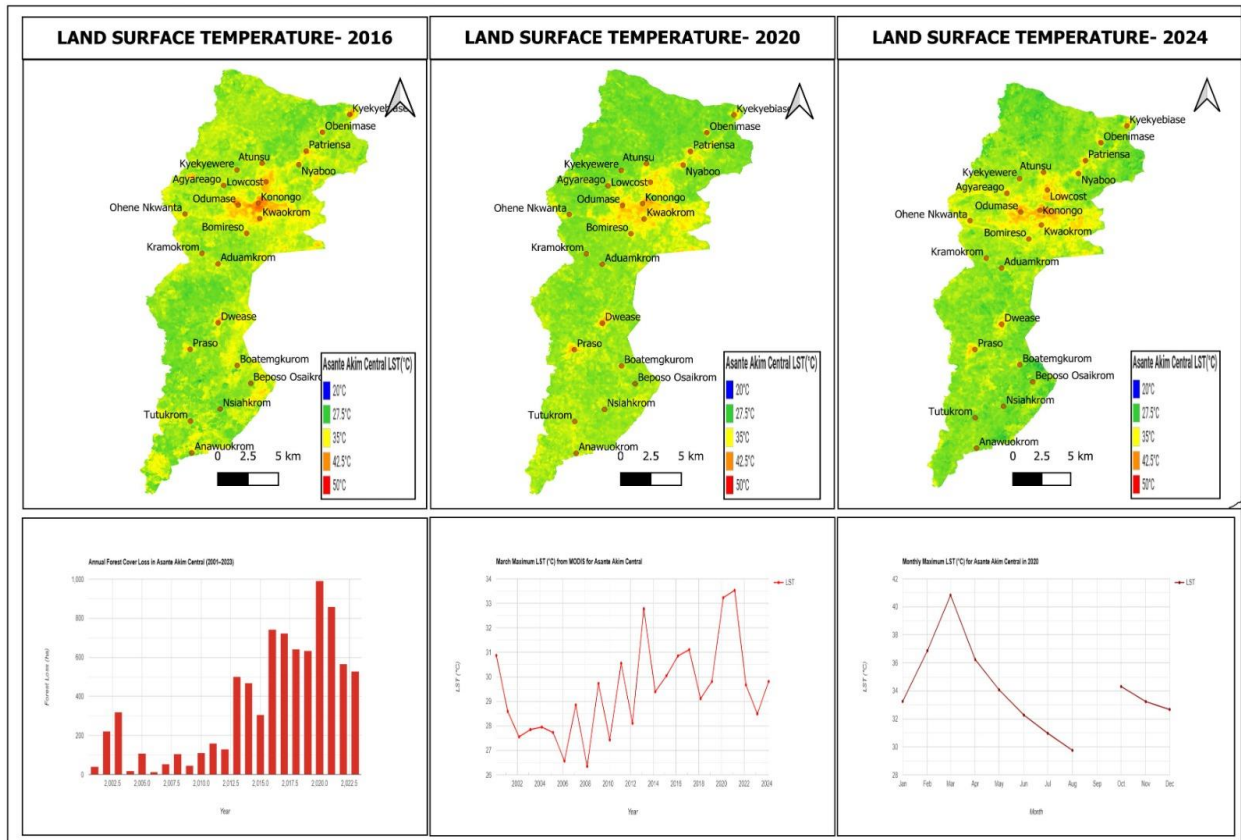
reforestation, and climate-resilient infrastructures to safeguard livelihoods and sustain development. Table 2.25 presents the key climate threats confronting the municipality and identifies the communities most severely affected.

2.4.5.4.1 Land Surface Temperature (LST)

This visual analysis in Figure 2.17 presents a clear progression of land surface temperature across key locations in Asante Akim Central Municipality. The data spans three time points, thus 2016, 2020, and 2024, and is represented through both spatial heat maps and comparative graphs. In 2016, the Municipality showed predominantly cooler temperatures, with green and yellow tones indicating LST values between 17.5°C and 25°C. This resulted in vegetated and rural zones maintaining lower thermal profiles. Visually, there were relatively uniform LST values across locations, with minor fluctuations. However, in 2024, the red zones expand significantly, suggesting projected LST values reaching up to 32.5°C. Therefore, the urban centres and deforested areas show the most intense warming.

The implications are that the rise in LST correlates with land cover changes, including the expansion of settlements and a reduction in vegetation. Also, these trends call for proactive measures such as afforestation, sustainable land use planning, and heat mitigation strategies. There is therefore, the need for continuous LST tracking to inform Municipal policies on zoning, infrastructure development, and environmental conservation.

Figure 2.17: Trend of Land Surface Temperature



Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

LST is strongly correlated with patterns of land degradation and changes in forest cover. Figure 2.18 offers an overview of deforestation patterns in the Municipality, highlighting the scale and pace of forest loss over two decades. The year 2000 shows extensive forest cover across the Municipality, especially in rural and less-developed zones. Similarly, the line graph shows a steady decline in forest cover, with a sharp drop in the mid-2010s reflecting increasing land pressure and resource extraction. However, in recent times, there have been minimal areas showing forest regrowth, indicating limited reforestation efforts compared to the scale of deforestation. The likely causes include urbanization, sand wining, and mining activities. These pressures are reshaping the landscape and threatening biodiversity. The loss of tree cover contributes to rising LSTs, reduced rainfall leading to low agricultural productivity, and increased vulnerability to climate shocks. This calls for urgent interventions such as afforestation programs, sustainable land use planning, and community-led conservation to restore ecological balance.

threat to the livelihoods of smallholder farmers who depend on animal husbandry for both income and nutrition.

In addition, stored food products are highly susceptible to pest damage, particularly from species like the larger grain borer, grain weevil, and gall armyworm. Such infestations contribute to post-harvest losses, diminishing food availability, and placing further economic strain on already vulnerable households. Overall, pest and disease outbreaks pose a significant challenge to agricultural productivity, food security, and rural well-being in the municipality. This underscores the urgent need for robust monitoring systems, timely early warning mechanisms, and comprehensive pest and disease management strategies to safeguard livelihoods and ensure sustainable development.

2.4.6.1.2 Outbreaks of Diseases and Epidemics

The major epidemic outbreaks occurring in the Municipality are measles, acute flaccid paralysis (AFP), yellow fever, and cholera. In recent times, the intensive sensitization and immunization programmes by the Health Directorate have resulted in a significant reduction in the number of cases recorded annually.

2.4.6.1.3 Fire Incidents

Fire hazards within the municipality take multiple forms, including domestic, industrial, and commercial fires, as well as bushfires and lightning-induced blazes. These risks are fuelled by a range of contributing factors, such as the storage of explosives in mining and quarry operations, the presence of volatile chemicals in healthcare facilities, faulty electrical systems, and flammable materials found in both public and private environments. Notably, high-risk areas include markets, conference and entertainment venues, and educational institutions, all of which are particularly susceptible to open flames, chemical accidents, and electrical failures. Communities/ institutions such as Odumasi, Patriensa, Bimma, Konongo, Dwease, Praaso, and Boatengkrom are highly susceptible to these fire hazards. Compounding the issue, the Fire Service Station responsible for serving approximately four districts, including our own, is grappling with significant challenges, including a lack of fire tenders and an insufficient number of fire hydrants. These limitations leave the municipality highly vulnerable to fire outbreaks and severely hinder emergency response capabilities.

2.4.6.1.4 Hydro-Meteorological Events

Hydro-meteorological hazards in the municipality encompass a range of events, including rainfall-induced flooding, river overflow, and human-induced flooding resulting from dam failures, spillages, or obstructed river channels. Additional threats such as rainstorms, windstorms, and drought also pose significant risks. These hazards are most frequent between May and November, with flooding commonly affecting areas like the Akrantiebesa- Lady Diana and Odumasi Zongo Down. Windstorms, however, tend to impact the entire municipality.

Rainfall-runoff flooding is especially prominent in communities such as Odumasi. The destruction of property caused by flooding and heavy rains stems from both natural factors, such as intense rainfall and thunderstorms, and human-related issues, including non-compliance with building codes and poor spatial planning of settlements and land use.

Water-related disasters account for approximately 70% of all disaster occurrences in the municipality. Notably, Akrantiebesa- Lady Diana and Odumasi Zongo Down are among the most flood-prone areas, underscoring the urgent need for improved planning and resilient infrastructure.

2.4.6.1.5 Human-Induced Disasters

Man-made hazards present serious risks across the municipality, particularly in areas where resources are scarce and regulatory enforcement is weak. These threats include structural collapses from unstable buildings, activities such as quarrying, sand winning, and illegal mining. Ethnic tensions and localized violence further destabilize communities and obstruct development efforts. Industrial zones also face frequent accidents due to inadequate safety protocols, putting both workers and nearby residents at risk. Transport-related dangers, most notably the frequent and often fatal motor accidents along the Accra-Kumasi highway, remain a pressing concern. Environmental pollution from air emissions, oil spills, and contaminated water sources poses significant health risks and undermines agricultural productivity. In mining-intensive communities like Odumase, Agyareago, Konongo, Atunsu, Obenemase, and Patriensa, illegal mining (galamsey) operations often lead to fatal incidents. Miners are sometimes trapped in collapsed pits, while abandoned excavations endanger children and farmers alike. These challenges underscore the urgent need for robust environmental education and proactive land reclamation initiatives led by the Assembly. Additionally, deforestation and desertification driven by illegal logging and unsustainable land practices continue to degrade ecosystems, reduce crop yields, and intensify

poverty in rural areas. Collectively, these man-made hazards endanger lives and property, hinder socio-economic progress, strain local governance, and deepen inequality throughout the municipality.

2.4.6.2 Disaster Management

The Municipality is dedicated to strengthening local resilience by formulating and executing a Disaster Preparedness Action Plan that addresses the municipality's specific risks and development priorities. Oversight of disaster management activities is entrusted to the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO), which functions through the Municipal Disaster Management Committee. This Committee plays a pivotal role in guiding and supervising all disaster preparedness, response, and recovery efforts within the municipality. On the operational front, the Municipal NADMO Coordinator acts as the lead authority, overseeing and coordinating the implementation of all disaster-related interventions.

2.4.6.3 Disaster Preparedness and Response

The Municipality has developed a comprehensive Disaster Preparedness Action Plan, serving as a strategic framework for guiding disaster response efforts across the municipality. The plan emphasizes coordinated, multi-sector collaboration to effectively manage and mitigate disaster risks. However, full implementation of the plan has been hindered by several challenges, including:

- ❖ Inadequate funding for both prevention and response activities
- ❖ Limited capacity and staffing within NADMO
- ❖ Insufficient disaster volunteer groups and low levels of community engagement
- ❖ Gaps in early warning systems and hazard detection
- ❖ The emergence of new threats such as climate change impacts, cyber risks, and public health emergencies

These constraints highlight the need for strengthened institutional capacity, increased resource allocation, and proactive community involvement to ensure the plan's success and build long-term resilience.

2.4.7 Governance

This section explores the core governance and development processes within the municipality, emphasizing areas such as peace and security, community action planning, citizen participation,

and collaboration with traditional authorities. It also examines the mechanisms for implementing, coordinating, monitoring, and evaluating development interventions.

2.4.7.1 Peace and Security

Peace and security are essential foundations for sustainable development and enhanced well-being in any locality. In the Municipality, the responsibility for upholding law and order rests with the Municipal Security Council (MUSEC). This council comprises key stakeholders, including the Municipal Chief Executive (who serves as Chairperson), representatives from the Ghana Police Service, Ghana Immigration Service, National Intelligence Bureau (NIB), Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS), and the Ghana Prisons Service, with the Municipal Coordinating Director acting as Secretary. MUSEC is tasked with formulating and executing strategies to prevent crime and respond swiftly to security threats, thereby safeguarding peace and public safety across the municipality. To strengthen grassroots security and encourage civic engagement, a multi-dimensional approach is required, particularly through the establishment and reinforcement of community watchdog committees. These volunteer groups play a crucial role in supporting formal security agencies by aiding in crime detection, prevention, and reporting.

Nonetheless, illegal mining activities ("galamsey") remain a pressing security concern. Beyond their environmental impact, these operations erode law and order within affected communities. Tackling this issue demands stronger collaboration among traditional leaders, the municipal assembly, law enforcement bodies, and civil society organizations to develop a coordinated and sustainable response.

2.4.7.2 Community Action Planning

Over the years, the Municipality has actively engaged communities in the formulation of its Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs). As part of this inclusive approach, the Assembly conducts Needs Assessments across various localities to identify and prioritize development challenges and aspirations. These assessments ensure that community voices are meaningfully integrated into the municipality's broader development agenda. Despite the strong representation of community input in the MTDPs, a significant gap remains in the ability of communities to monitor and evaluate the implementation of planned projects and interventions. This shortfall is primarily due to the lack of localized reference tools, such as Community Action Plans (CAPs), which would translate the municipal development framework into community-specific strategies.

To strengthen accountability, transparency, and grassroots ownership, the Assembly must develop CAPs for all communities within the municipality. These plans will serve not only as practical instruments for tracking progress at the local level but also as foundational documents for shaping the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan. Institutionalizing the creation and use of CAPs will enable the Assembly to:

- ❖ Deepen community involvement in planning, monitoring, and evaluation
- ❖ Enhance coordination between local stakeholders and municipal authorities
- ❖ Promote transparency and responsiveness in public service delivery
- ❖ Cultivate a stronger sense of ownership among citizens regarding development outcomes

This strategy aligns with contemporary principles of decentralized governance and inclusive development, fostering bottom-up planning and ensuring that every community is actively included in the municipality’s growth trajectory.

2.4.7.3 Popular Participation

As part of its 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan, the Municipality has actively rolled out a Communication Strategy grounded in the principles of the Popular Participation Manual. This strategy is designed to foster transparency, inclusivity, and meaningful citizen engagement in local governance. Core elements of the strategy include:

- ❖ Conducting community outreach led by the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE)
- ❖ Disseminating the fee-fixing resolution to inform stakeholders
- ❖ Using the Assembly’s Notice Board to share key public information
- ❖ Organizing public hearings on development plans and policies
- ❖ Hosting Town Hall meetings to facilitate direct dialogue with residents
- ❖ Holding routine meetings of the Zonal Councils and the General Assembly
- ❖ Providing regular updates via the Assembly’s official website and social media platforms, such as Facebook

Beyond these formal channels, individual departments within the Assembly also engage communities through program-specific activities. For instance:

- ❖ The Department of Agriculture supports farmers through farm and home visits, as well as practical demonstrations via its extension services

- ❖ The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development conducts sensitization campaigns on issues such as child labour, domestic violence, and gender mainstreaming

The essence of the popular participation in the previous years has deepened transparency, strengthened citizen participation, and improved sectoral service delivery. Its continuous utilization and impact will build trust, accountability, and inclusivity, ensuring that development decisions reflect the voices of all residents.

2.4.7.4 Traditional Authorities

Chieftaincy, as a traditional institution of governance with judicial, legislative, and executive powers, is essential to the culture of the Municipality. Chiefs serve as custodians of cultural heritage and play a key role in conflict resolution, contributing to peace within the community. Additionally, they act as development partners to the Municipal Assembly. There are four (4) paramount chiefs, locally referred to as Abrempong, in the Municipality. They are the chiefs of Obenimase, Dwease, Kyekyebiase, and Petriensa. Petriensa belongs to the Agona clan, Obenimasi to the Oyoko clan, and Kyekyebiase to the Bretuo clan, while Dwease belongs to the Ekona clan. Odumasi, Konongo, and most of the other communities belong to the Juabeng Traditional Council. The chief of Odumasi, for instance, is the Nifahene (Right Wing Leader) to the Juabeng Traditional Stool.

Some old traditions are still held onto by the people in the Municipality, observing sacred days like Akwasidae, Awukudae, and Fofie. Akwasidae is held every six weeks, and on such a day, libation is poured, and sacrifices are made to the gods and ancestors. The Friday preceding 10 days to the Akwasidae is called the Fofie (meaning a ritual Friday). In the Municipality, Tuesdays are generally observed as taboo days where people are forbidden to undertake any farming activities. Such days are used for communal labour to help in the development of the communities.

Traditional Authorities hold a crucial position in the governance and administration of the Municipality. The cultural framework of the communities grants significant power and respect to the chiefs, who serve as central figures in local affairs. Within this traditional structure, the chiefs wield both executive and legislative authority, governing within the defined boundaries of their jurisdiction. This leadership is supported by a well-organized hierarchy of elders, including queen mothers, who play vital advisory roles. Together, they form a council that aids the chief in decision-making and conflict resolution, ensuring that the values and customs of the community are upheld.

The involvement of these traditional leaders fosters social cohesion and facilitates communication between the local population and governmental institutions, reinforcing the chief's influence and authority in the Municipality. Their collaborative governance approach not only preserves cultural heritage but also enhances community engagement in local administration.

2.4.7.5 Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation

By the end of the 2024 fiscal year, the Municipality had successfully executed approximately 60% of its 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), with activities slated for the final year (2025) still pending. This progress reflects a collaborative effort involving a wide range of stakeholders across the municipality. A major contributor to this success was the Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU), which played a pivotal role in facilitating inter-departmental coordination and ensuring alignment in the implementation of planned initiatives. The MPCU also spearheaded the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of projects and programs through consistent site inspections, progress review meetings, and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) sessions that actively engaged community members and stakeholders. These inclusive practices helped reinforce transparency, accountability, and local ownership throughout the development process. Nonetheless, the Assembly encountered challenges in fully executing the M&E Plan outlined in the MTDP. Limited financial resources hindered the completion of all scheduled M&E activities, thereby reducing the scope and frequency of evaluations.

2.5 Key Development Issues

A number of development gaps were identified from the performance review of the 2022-2025 Medium-Term Development Plan and an analysis of the Municipality's current situation. These gaps have been categorized under the various development dimensions, as presented in Table 2.26 below.

Table 2.26 Key Development Issues

Development Dimensions	Key Identified Issues
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of post-harvest lost due to poor storage and transportation systems • Illegal mining menace/loss of farmlands to mining activities • Limited access to credit by SMEs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor or inadequate market infrastructure • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities • Youth unemployment • Lack of one-stop center for industrial artisans • Inadequate extension and veterinary services.
Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate furniture for schools • Inadequate supply of potable water in hard-to-reach areas /communities • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programme for vulnerable groups • Dilapidated condition of some school infrastructure • Inadequate Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovation Education • Inadequate teaching and learning materials for quality education • High incidence of malaria and other communicable diseases
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of electricity in newly developed areas • Poor solid and liquid waste management • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Poor drainage systems • Vehicular congestion • Weak capacity of transport operators
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Internally Generated Fund (IGF) • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Ineffective Sub-structures • Deplorable state of staff residential and office accommodation • High crime rate

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate security infrastructure • Inadequate capacity of staff of the Assembly for improved service delivery
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate coordination of plan implementation and logistics for monitoring and evaluation.
Emergency Planning and Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recurrent incidence of disaster and poor early warning systems

Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

2.5.1 POCC Analysis of Key Development Issues

Table 2.27: Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis

Key Dev. Issues	POTENTIALS (Advantages and Resources)	OPPORTUNITIES (External factors that positively influence Dev't)	CONSTRAINTS (Internal Disadvantages that act against development)	CHALLENGES (External factors beyond the Municipality that hampers devt)
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
1. High incidence of post-harvest lost due to poor storage and transportation systems	- Land for construction - Dept. of Agriculture	DACF, Donor Funding Special Initiative Projects	- Lack of storage facilities - Lack of warehouse	Delay in Release of Funds
Conclusion: The Special project Initiative under the Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme could be harnessed to construct warehouses.				
2. Illegal mining menace/loss of farmlands to mining activities	Availability of minerals	Reclaiming mined lands for agriculture	- Weak Enforcement Capacity - Corruption & Political Interference	- Environmental Degradation - Loss of Food Security
Conclusion: strong enforcement of mining laws such as reclamation of land will help reduce loss of farmlands				
3. Limited access to Credit by SMEs	- Availability of Cooperatives - Availability of financial institutions	Government support such as MASLOC Reduction in the interest rate	Lack of collateral security Weak trade associations	- Bureaucracy in loan acquisition - High interest rate for loan acquisition
Conclusion: Limited access to finance can be addressed by building the capacity of FBOs and SMEs and linking them to affordable financial institutions and government support programmes such as the MASLOC				
4. Poor or inadequate market infrastructure	- Availability of lands - Availability of funds	PPP arrangement	- Lack of funds - Unavailability of land for construction	Poor maintenance culture
Conclusion: The Municipal's potentials and opportunities could be harnessed to improve the market infrastructure				
5. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Underutilized talents	- Access to Finance - Skills Development	- Access to Capital	- Gender-Based Violence
Conclusion: Intensive skill development and access to capital will help to reduce gender disparities				
6. Youth unemployment	- Youthful population	- Skills Development Programs - Public-Private Partnerships	- Weak Labor Market Absorption - Limited Access to Capital - Mismatch Between Education and Market Needs	- Underemployment
Conclusion: The Municipal's potentials and opportunities could be harnessed to reduce the unemployment rate				
7. Lack of one-stop center for industrial artisans	- Formalization of Informal Sector	- Public-Private Partnerships	- Funding Limitations - Fragmented Artisan Networks - Limited Data	- Sustainability
Conclusion: The Municipal's potentials and opportunities could be harnessed to reduce the unemployment rate				
8. Inadequate extension and veterinary services	Availability of AEA	Recruitment of AEAs	Inadequate logistical support for AEAs	Delay in posting of AEAs
Conclusion: Increased presence of Agricultural Extension Officers as well as strong and dynamic Farmer Based Organizations will improve access to extension services				
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
9. Inadequate furniture for schools	Availability of funds	- Local Manufacturing Initiatives	- Budget Limitations - Logistical Challenges	Rapid Enrollment Growth
Conclusion: Local Manufacturing initiatives can be utilized to produce adequate school furniture				
10. Inadequate supply of potable water in hard-to-reach areas /communities	Availability of funds Untapped water sources	- Public-Private Partnerships	- Limited Funding - Technical Capacity Gaps	Community Buy-In
Conclusion: The Municipal's potentials and opportunities could be harnessed to enhance community access to potable water				

11. Gaps in physical access to quality health care	.Availability of land Vibrant DHMT Existence of NGO and CBOs in the health sector Existence of Clinics	DACF, DONOR POOL FUND DDF IGF	Low level of collaboration between DHMT and MA in implementing health project Low level of behavioral change among the sexually active group Insanitary environment Limited resources from the MA	Untimely release of funds Irregular cash inflow.
Conclusion: Government and Donor Support could be mobilized to provide accommodation to improve access to quality health care				
12. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programme for vulnerable groups	Human Capital	Policy Reform and Budget Reallocation	- Limited Fiscal Space - Weak Institutional Capacity - Fragmented Data Systems	Rapid Urbanization and Migration
Conclusion: Government should reform policies and allocate budget to enhance social protection programmes				
13. Dilapidated condition of some school infrastructure	Availability of Land for construction of infrastructure. Availability of local resources for rehabilitation	DACF Donor Funds GETFUND, DACF/RFG IGF	Limited DACF Low communal spirit in some communities	Delay in the release of funds for projects execution.
Conclusion: the issue of deficiency in the basic social services of educational facilities can be addressed through the upgrading of existing basic schools' infrastructure, improvement in the quality of education at basic levels				
14. Inadequate Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovation Education		- Curriculum Reform and Localization - Teacher Training and Capacity Building	- Shortage of Qualified STEM Teachers	- Brain Drain
Conclusion: Training of STEM teachers is necessary to address STEM education				
15. Inadequate teaching and learning materials for quality education	Availability of teaching and learning materials	Public-Private Partnerships	- Limited Funding - Lack of Standardization	- Rapid Curriculum Changes
Conclusion: Allocation of funds is necessary to address the teaching and learning materials issues				
16. High incidence of malaria and other communicable diseases		- Community Health Education - Expanded Access to Preventive Tools	- Weak Health Infrastructure - Funding Gaps	- Rapid Urbanization and Population Growth
Conclusion: The Municipal's potentials and opportunities could be harnessed to reduce the incidence of malaria and other communicable diseases				
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS				
17. Lack of electricity in newly developed areas	Willingness of most communities to contribute towards the provision of electricity. Assembly's budget allocation for improvement of energy Ongoing Rural Electricity Extension project	Government's commitment to connect al communities to the national grid by 2021 The existence of ECG office in the Municipality	Inability of some households to pay their electricity bills. Poor co-ordination between ECG and contractors Inability of households to procure meters Illegal connections	
Conclusion: inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy can be addressed through the provision of adequate funds to extend electricity to the newly developed areas. The willingness of the communities to contribute towards the provision of electricity could be harnessed.				
18. Poor solid and liquid waste management	The existence of EHU of the Assembly Existence of Zoom lion in the municipality Availability of some tools and equipment Availability of waste disposal sites and designated refuse containers. MESSAP	Willingness of the private sector to construct recycling	Inadequate number of sanitary laborers Inadequate number of communal refuses containers and bins. Lack of political will to prosecute sanitation offenders.	Lack of control of most MMDAs on the awarding of contract for waste collection.
Conclusion: the issue related to low coverage of waste management services can be addressed through increasing IGF and private sector support. Allowing the Assembly to make its decision as far as waste management contracting is concerned will help address the issue.				
19. Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	Existence of works/ Roads Dept. Availability if construction materials	Road fund, MPs CF, DACF Cocoa Roads	Undulating topography High rainfall patterns	Untimely release of funds.
Conclusion: Funds could be mobilized from GoG and Donors as well as cocoa roads fund to improve the condition of feeder roads in the Municipality				
20. Poor drainage systems	Presence EHU, Fire Service, NADMO, MoFA Works Department, EPA	The services of the Hydrological Dept of the MWWH	Pits and gullies created by sand winners	Heavy rainfall patterns

	Physical Planning Department	Urban development projects	Daily sweeping of earth compounds leading to removal of top soil Poor tilling techniques Indiscriminate felling of trees by chainsaw operators	
Conclusion: Encourage financial resource mobilization for construction culverts in the selected areas of the Municipality.				
21. Vehicular congestion		- Mass Transit Expansion - Public Awareness Campaigns	- Inadequate Infrastructure - Rapid Urbanization - Weak Policy Enforcement	Maintenance and Sustainability
Conclusion: Expansion of road network will ensure to reduce vehicular congestion				
22. Weak capacity of transport operators		- Digitalization and Fleet Management Tools - Cooperatives and Associations	- Low Literacy and Education Levels - Weak Regulatory Frameworks	
Conclusion: The Municipal's potentials and opportunities could be harnessed to enhance the capacity of transport operators				
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY				
23. Inadequate Internally Generated Fund (IGF)	New sources of Revenue Fee fixing consultation Revenue Unit	Existence of the law (Act 936) which empowers the Assembly to collect revenue.	High leakages in revenue collection Citizens. Reluctance towards the payment of rates, fees etc. Non valuation of properties Existence of Un-assessed properties	Street naming and property addressing system not implemented to the latter
Conclusion: The issue of inadequate IGF can be addressed through the implementation of the revenue action plan, strengthening Zonal councils and build up the capacity of staff				
24. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Physical Planning Department, Statutory planning Committee, Security Services, Building inspectorate, Magistrate Court, EPA	Stool lands, National Infrastructure Plan, Physical Planning Authority	Artisans not registered with the Assembly, unlicensed surveyors, lack of political will, weak building inspectorate unit, lack of resources	Delays in the approval of permits
Conclusion: The Physical planning department and the Works department should collaborate to enforce building regulation. The Statutory Planning Committee should be supported to work.				
25. Ineffective sub-district structures	Zonal council Executives Trained Council members Availability of supporting staff Revenues to be ceded	Common Fund, NALAG, Local Government Service Common Fund, Donor Funding, Civil Society	Zonal Council Members yet to be reconstituted Lack of Zonal Council plans Inadequate resources for Zonal council	Inadequate DACF Lack of enforcement to ensure operationalization of Sub-districts
Conclusion: The issue of low revenue mobilization can be addressed through the implementation of the revenue action plan, strengthening of the Zonal councils and build up the capacity of staff				
26. Deplorable state of staff residential and office accommodation	Availability of funds	- Public Infrastructure Investment	- Budgetary Constraints - Weak Maintenance Culture - Bureaucratic Bottlenecks	- Rapid Staff Expansion Without Infrastructure Scaling
Conclusion: The issue of deplorable state of staff residential and office accommodation should be addressed through funds availability				
27. High crime rate	Availability of security personnel	- Community Policing and Engagement - Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration	- Underfunded Law Enforcement Agencies - Corruption and Lack of Accountability	- Youth Radicalization and Drug Abuse
Conclusion: The issue of high crime rate can be addressed through strong enforcement of laws				
28. Inadequate security infrastructure	Availability of funds	- Digital Surveillance and Smart Technology	- Limited Funding and Budget Prioritization - Outdated Equipment and Facilities	- Cybersecurity Threats
Conclusion: The Municipality could harness their potentials and opportunities to improve the security infrastructure				
29. Inadequate capacity of staff of the Assembly for improved service delivery	Qualified personnel Decentralized departments Human Resources Unit Assembly Unit committees	RCC monitoring Team Office of the Head of Local Government Service Training from Development Partners	Inadequate funds for training Lack of Logistics Lack of vehicle for monitoring	Postings of Officers Untimely release of DDF capacity grant
Conclusion: the issue of weak capacity of local governance practitioners can be addressed through training of Assembly Staff through local and external funding. The provision of the necessary and required logistics to staff.				
IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION				
30. Inadequate coordination of plan implementation and logistics for monitoring and evaluation.	MPCU Monitoring Team Decentralized Depts. Qualified Personnel	NDPC & RCC Plan Preparation guidelines M&E Guidelines	Inadequate funds Lack of Logistics and vehicle for monitoring Unbudgeted expenditure	Delay in the release of guidelines Delay in the release of Funds

		LI 2232		
Conclusion: Building the capacity of the MPCU and the Monitoring Team can enhance monitoring and evaluation of development projects.				
EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS				
31. Recurrent incidence of disaster and poor early warning systems	Presence of public and private media houses Presence of Fire Service, NADMO, NCCE, Dept. of Agriculture	Donor Agencies and Government Support through the Meteorological Agency	Under resourced NADMO Limited public education and awareness	Inadequate funds Lack of direct policy on climate change
Conclusion: NADMO, the fire Service and the NCCE could be supported in terms of logistics and funding to educate the public and provide rapid response to flood, fire and other disasters				

Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

2.6 Medium-Term Needs Assessment and Projections

2.6.1 Community Needs Assessment and Action Planning

The Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU) carried out a comprehensive needs assessment across 48 communities, covering all three (3) Zonal Councils within the municipality. Guided by the priorities identified, tailored Community Action Plans were formulated for each locality through an inclusive process that actively engaged residents. Below is a summary of the shared aspirations expressed by communities throughout the municipality.

- ❖ Construction/Renovation of school infrastructure
- ❖ Construction of teachers' quarters
- ❖ Provision of school furniture
- ❖ Construction of health facilities
- ❖ Drilling and mechanization of boreholes
- ❖ Provision of improved sanitation equipment
- ❖ Improved access to sanitation facilities
- ❖ Extension of electricity to newly developed areas
- ❖ Improved nature of road network
- ❖ Construction of Police Station
- ❖ Construction and upgrading of market facility
- ❖ Proper spatial planning

Samples of Community Action Plans are attached to Annex 6.

2.6.2 Estimated Future Development Needs

The Municipality's medium-term development needs (2026–2029) were estimated using projected population data and service benchmarks established by the Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA). This assessment also considered the present state and geographic distribution of existing infrastructure. A series of core assumptions underpinned the analysis, ensuring that the projections remained both realistic and consistent with established planning standards.

2.6.2.1 Population Projection

Population projections for the period 2021–2029 were derived using the Ratio Method as adopted by the Ghana Statistical Service. The three dimensions of the ratio method of population projections used were: constant share, shift share, and share of growth.

YEAR	2021 PHC	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
PROJECTION	91,673	96,917	98,063	99,345	100,632	101,922

Source: GSS, 2021

2.6.2.2 Health Sector Projection

Based on the 2029 projected population, the number of key health personnel needed to serve the Municipality is 683, resulting in a backlog of 314 health personnel. With respect to the health facilities, the Municipality needs an additional 3 health centers and 7 CHPS compounds by 2029 to ensure the quality of health care. The health sector projections were based on several key assumptions:

- ❖ The Ghana Health Service will be willing to deploy healthcare personnel to the municipality during the planned period.
- ❖ National standards for nurse-to-patient and doctor-to-patient ratios will remain consistent throughout the projection period.
- ❖ Essential services, including access to potable water, electricity, healthcare, suitable accommodation, and incentive packages, will be provided to attract and retain health professionals in rural areas.

Table 2.28: Health Personnel Projection

CATEGORY	Number Existing (2025)	Number Required (2029)	Backlog
MEDICAL OFFICERS	7	14	7
STAFF NURSES	97	190	93
MIDWIVES	82	170	88
CHN	36	54	18
ENROLLED NURSES	75	150	75
PAs	8	15	7
PARAMEDICS AND ADMINISTRATION	55	70	15

HEALTH ASSISTANTS	9	20	11
TOTAL	369	683	314

Source: GHS-AACMA, 2025

Table 2.29: Health Facility Projection

Type of Facility	Number Existing	Number Required	Surplus	Backlog
Hospital	1	1	0	0
Health Centre	5	8	0	3
CHPS compound	5	12	0	7

Source: GHS-AACMA, 2025

2.6.2.3 Education Sector Projection

This table projects the number of pupils, classrooms, and teachers needed by 2029 at different levels of education. Currently, the Municipality is facing shortages in both classrooms and teachers at the various educational levels. Moreover, enrolment nearly triples by 2029 which will create serious shortages in both classrooms and teachers. At the Kindergarten level, the shortage is expected to increase from 35 classrooms and 38 teachers (2025) to 206 classrooms and 74 teachers (2029) respectively if the required number is not achieved. The Primary level will face the highest shortage for the projected number of classrooms while the JHS level will face the highest shortage for the projected number of teachers if the targeted number is not met. This projection helps the Assembly to plan the number of facilities and staff needed in the next 4 years. The education sector projections were based on several key assumptions:

- ❖ The Ghana Education Service will be willing to deploy teaching staff to the municipality during the planned period.
- ❖ The Municipality will receive adequate funds both internally and externally for the construction of classroom blocks for the different levels of education.

Table 2.30: GES Facility and Teaching Staff Projection

Level	Age Cohort	Population		2025	2029	Standard Ratio	2025 Classroom			2029 Classroom		2025 Teachers			2029 Teachers	
		2025	2029	Enrol	Enrol		E	R	S	R	S	E	R	S	R	S
KG	4-5	4838	5381	3330	8991	25:1	99	134	35	305	206	186	224	38	260	74
Prim	6-12	13675	16046	10901	29433	45:1	334	385	51	715	381	503	545	42	688	185
JHS	13-15	6984	7769	5424	14645	25:1	145	156	11	250	105	493	525	32	720	227
R- Required, E- Existing, S-Shortage																

Source: GES-AACMA, 2025

2.6.2.4 Water Sector Projection

Based on the projected population for 2025, the Municipality anticipates the need to construct an additional 80 boreholes, bringing the total to 175, as indicated in Table 2.31. The water demand projections were guided by the following assumptions:

- ❖ All malfunctioning water infrastructure will be fully rehabilitated.
- ❖ Per capita water consumption will remain at 20 litres per day.
- ❖ The maximum acceptable walking distance to a water source will be 500 meters.
- ❖ The average household size of three persons will remain unchanged.
- ❖ The standard threshold of 300 individuals per borehole or public standpipe will remain relatively stable

Table 2.31: Water Facility Projection

2025				2029			
Population	Existing Facilities	Pop. Served	Unserved Population	Population 2029	Pop. Served	Unserved Pop.	Required Facilities
96,917	95	60,204	36,713	101,922	60,204	41,718	80

Source: GWCL-AACMA, 2025

2.6.2.5 Sanitation Projection

Currently, public and private toilet facilities in the Municipality serve about 77% of the population. With the population projected to reach 101,922 by 2029, approximately 808 squat holes, equivalent to 40 units of 20-seater toilet facilities, will be needed to adequately meet sanitation demands. However, due to financial and logistical limitations, constructing all the required facilities within

the planning period is not feasible. As a result, targeted interventions have been proposed to boost sanitation coverage by 10 percentage points, increasing it from 77% to 87% by 2029. These projections are based on the following assumptions:

- ❖ The average household size will remain at roughly three persons per dwelling throughout the planning period.
- ❖ Each public toilet will continue to serve an average of 50 individuals.
- ❖ The Municipal Assembly will actively encourage the development of household latrines to reduce dependence on public sanitation infrastructure

Table 2.32: Toilet Facility Projection

2025				2029			
Population	Pop. Served	Unserviced Population	Coverage	Population	Pop. Served	Unserviced Pop.	Required Facilities
96,917	74,626	22,291	77%	101,922	74,626	27,296	80

Source: EHU-AACMA, 2025

2.6.2.6 Revenue Projection

The total projected revenue has been allocated within the plan to support the implementation of annual action plans throughout the planning period. To finance the various programmes, multiple funding sources have been identified, including:

- ❖ Annual adjustments to property rate classifications, along with upward revisions of development and building permit fees.
- ❖ Timely disbursement of the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), in accordance with constitutional provisions.
- ❖ Continued community contributions toward project costs, including labor, locally sourced building materials, and financial support.
- ❖ Strengthening of sub-structures to enhance their capacity for resource mobilization.
- ❖ Development and timely execution of a comprehensive revenue mobilization strategy.

Table 2.33 outlines the projected total revenue for the plan period, amounting to GHC 142,599,338.51. This figure includes GHC 11,855,778.54 from Internally Generated Funds.

Table 2.33: Revenue Projections

RECEIPTS	BASE YEAR	PROJECTIONS				TOTAL
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
DACF	20,112,279.36	20,112,279.36	20,112,279.36	20,112,279.36	20,112,279.36	80,449,117.44
DACF-RFG	485,451.12	-	-	-	-	-
MPCF	1,365,490.55	1,365,490.55	1,365,490.55	1,365,490.55	1,365,490.55	5,461,962.20
IGF	2,554,574.13	2,554,574.13	2,810,031.54	3,091,034.70	3,400,138.17	11,855,778.54
MSHAP/HIV	101,066.73	101,066.73	101,066.73	101,066.73	101,066.73	404,266.92
PWDCF	863,213.39	863,213.39	863,213.39	863,213.39	863,213.39	3,452,853.56
GOG (GOODS AND SERVICES)	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	600,000.00
GOG COMPENSATION	9,162,984.59	8,699,711.24	9,569,682.36	10,526,650.60	11,579,315.66	40,375,359.85
TOTAL	34,795,059.87	33,846,335.40	34,971,763.93	36,209,735.32	37,571,503.85	142,599,338.51

Source: Budget Unit-AACMA, 2025

2.6.2.7 Road Network Projection

The Municipality's total road network currently measures 257 km, with feeder roads accounting for 37.4% of the system. Presently, less than half of the network (46.1%) is classified as being in good condition, posing significant transportation challenges. Nonetheless, interventions such as the District Road Improvement Programmes (DRIP), the construction of the Konongo bypass, and other government-led rehabilitation projects will help to mitigate these issues. The Municipality anticipates a 3% annual improvement in road conditions, projecting that by 2029, the proportion of roads in good condition will rise to 51.9%. These projections are based on the following assumptions:

- ❖ The ongoing construction of the Konongo bypass will be completed by 2029.
- ❖ Rehabilitation of several road networks by the Government, such as the Konongo-Accra highway.

- ❖ Availability of funds to efficiently utilize the DRIP machines in rehabilitating the feeder roads.

2.6.2.8 Electricity Projection

Currently, about 77% of the population has access to electricity. With the population projected to reach 101,922 by 2029, approximately 80% of the population will have electricity coverage. However, due to the halt in the electrification project in the Municipality, the projected 80% coverage within the planning period is not feasible. As a result, targeted interventions have been proposed to boost electricity coverage. These projections are based on the following assumptions:

- ❖ That the average electricity consumption per month will remain 9,300 watts/hhld.
- ❖ That the current electrification project in the Municipality will be continued.
- ❖ Existing poles and wires for the electrification projects will not be stolen.
- ❖ Acquisition of meters by individual households will not be delayed.

Table 2.34: Electricity Projection

2025				2029			
Population	Pop. Served	Unserved Population	Coverage	Population	Pop. Served	Unserved Pop.	Projected Coverage
96,917	74,626	22,291	77%	101,922	74,626	27,296	80%

Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

2.6.2.9 Communication Projection

Presently, mobile telecommunication coverage reaches approximately 80% of communities within the municipality. This coverage is likely to increase by 2 percent at the end of the 2029 planning period. This is based on the assumptions that;

- ❖ New Telephone Exchange and Communication masts would be erected within the 4-year planning period in the remote areas.
- ❖ The location of these masts is not prone to flooding.
- ❖ Electric power distribution mains will be in proximity to the masts in the remote area.
- ❖ There is an access road, either existing or constructed to serve the site.
- ❖ The site is accessible by Fire Tenders and fuel tankers.

2.6.2.10 Market Facilities Projection

Based on the projected population for 2025, the Municipality anticipates the need to construct an additional 3 market facilities, bringing the total to 8, as indicated in Table 2.35. The market facility projections were guided by the following assumptions:

- ❖ All dilapidated market facilities will be fully rehabilitated.
- ❖ Availability of funds to rehabilitate and construct new market facilities.
- ❖ The location of these market facilities will be in proximity to the refuse disposal site and public toilets.
- ❖ The location of these facilities would have good access to major roads and would be in proximity to public transport terminals.

Table 2.35: Market Facility Projection

2025				2029			
Population	Existing Facilities	Pop. Served	Unserved Population	Population 2029	Pop. Served	Unserved Pop.	Required Facilities
96,917	5	60,000	36,917	101,922	60,000	41,922	3

Source: EHU-AACMA, 2025

2.6.2.11 Extension Services Projection

In 2025, the Municipality's farmer population is projected at 32,123, supported by only 11 Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs). This results in a ratio of 1 AEA to 2,920 farmers, which falls significantly short of the globally accepted standard of 1:500. To meet this benchmark, the Municipality would require an additional 54 AEAs, thereby aligning farmer support services with international best practices. The projections were guided by the following assumptions:

- ❖ The globally acceptable standard of AEA-farmers will remain at 1:500.
- ❖ The farmer population will remain constant.
- ❖ There will be a mass recruitment of AEAs by the Local Government.

Table 2.36: Extension Services Projection

2025			2029		
Farmer Population	Current AEAs	AEA- Farmer ratio	Farmer Population 2029	Required AEAs	AEA- Farmer ratio
32,123	11	1:2,920	32,123	54	1:494

Source: Agric Dept-AACMA, 2025

CHAPTER THREE

KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.1 Introduction

This chapter centers on prioritizing the key development issues outlined earlier to align them with the community's needs and aspirations. By doing so, it ensures that development initiatives remain both meaningful and effective. The prioritization process takes into account several essential criteria: the severity and range of each issue, the expected benefits of intervention, the potential to enhance economic efficiency, the connection to fundamental human needs and rights, and the impact on sustainable spatial development within targeted areas. The result is a well-structured and ranked set of development priorities that will inform and shape the next stages of planning and implementation.

3.2 Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspiration with Identified Key Development Issues

The community needs and aspirations identified through the assessment were systematically compared with the key development issues outlined in the 2022–2025 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP). The scoring process demonstrated a strong alignment between the community's needs and the development issues.

3.3 Harmonization of key development issues 2026-2029 NMPF with implications for 2026-2029

For continuity of relevant ongoing programmes and in accordance with Chapter 6, Article 35 (7) of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana, the MPCU harmonized the issues associated with programmes and projects commenced under Agenda for Jobs II with issues of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework NMTDPF (2026-2029). The set of issues under the Agenda for Jobs II and the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework NMTDPF (2026-2029) were therefore matched to determine their relationship in terms of similarity for adoption.

3.4 Prioritization

A range of prioritization tools was applied by various stakeholders across different levels to foster a comprehensive and inclusive planning process. At the grassroots level, pairwise ranking enabled community members to identify and rank their aspirations in an accessible and participatory way. Meanwhile, MPCU employed more sophisticated methods, thus the Prioritization Matrix and the Eisenhower Matrix to evaluate and prioritize critical development challenges facing the

municipality. In every prioritization exercise, issues were clearly presented to participants to ensure understanding. Stakeholders then made informed decisions based on their unique perspectives, shaped by their needs, well-being, and lived experiences. This methodology ensured that the process remained both inclusive and attuned to the realities of the local context.

3.4.1 Prioritization Matrix (Matrix Data Analysis) and Eisenhower Matrix

This approach was employed to systematically prioritize key development issues within the municipality, using a set of well-defined criteria:

- ❖ Significant linkage to basic human needs and rights
- ❖ Potential to enhance economic efficiency through multiplier effects
- ❖ Impact on specific beneficiary population groups
- ❖ Sustainable utilization of natural resources and environmental considerations
- ❖ Contribution to resilience and disaster risk reduction
- ❖ Influence on climate change mitigation and adaptation

Each criterion was weighted according to its relative importance in addressing the municipality’s development challenges, using a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 indicated low priority and 10 represented the highest priority. Subsequently, each cell in the matrix was assigned an association score to quantify the strength of the relationship between individual development issues and the criteria, based on the following scale:

Definition	Score
No relationship	0
Weak relationship	1
Moderate relationship	3
Strong relationship	9

To calculate the weighted score for each development issue, the importance rating assigned to each criterion was multiplied by its corresponding association score across the row. The resulting values were then summed to produce a total score. The issue with the highest aggregate score was deemed the top priority. To ensure that the Municipality’s development initiatives are aligned with global commitments and address the most pressing and impactful needs, the Eisenhower Matrix was utilized to evaluate the urgency and importance of key development issues. This structured approach was anchored in five nationally prioritized

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their associated targets, enabling the categorization of issues for immediate action. The selected SDG priorities included:

- ❖ SDG 4.1: Ensure that by 2030, all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education that leads to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
- ❖ SDG 6.2: Achieve, by 2030, universal access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene, and eliminate open defecation, with particular attention to the needs of women, girls, and vulnerable populations.
- ❖ SDG 7.3: Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030.
- ❖ SDG 8.5: Attain, by 2030, full and productive employment and decent work for all women, men, youth, and persons with disabilities with equal pay for work of equal value.
- ❖ SDG 16.6: Build effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels

Table 3.1: Prioritization Matrix

Importance Rating	9	5	6	7	7	8	Weighted Score	Rank
Criteria	Basic Human Rights	Multiplier Effect on Eco Effic.	Impact on beneficiary	Environment	Disaster Risk and Climate Change	Vulnerability		
Poor or inadequate market infrastructure	9	9	9	9	3	9	336	1
Inadequate furniture for schools	9	3	9	3	3	9	264	8
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	3	9	9	9	3	3	234	12
Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	0	1	9	9	9	3	209	17
Inadequate teaching and learning materials for quality education.	9	3	9	3	0	9	243	9
Inadequate Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovation Education	9	3	9	1	1	9	236	10
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	1	3	3	9	9	3	192	18
Lack of one-stop center for industrial artisans	9	9	9	9	9	0	306	2
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	9	3	9	0	0	3	174	19
Dilapidated condition of some school infrastructure	9	3	9	1	1	9	236	10
Inadequate capacity of staff of the Assembly for improved service delivery	1	3	1	0	0	0	30	31
Limited access to credit by SMEs	9	3	9	9	9	3	300	3
Deplorable state of residential and office accommodation	1	3	3	0	0	0	42	29
Poor drainage systems	0	3	1	9	9	3	171	20
High incidence of malaria and other communicable diseases	9	3	9	1	0	9	229	13
Vehicular congestion	3	3	9	9	9	3	168	21
Youth unemployment	9	3	9	9	9	3	300	3
Ineffective Sub-structures	1	3	3	0	0	1	50	28

Poor solid and liquid waste management	9	3	9	0	0	9	222	14
Inadequate security infrastructure	1	3	3	0	0	3	60	27
Inadequate supply of potable water in hard-to-reach areas /communities	9	3	9	0	0	9	222	14
High crime rate	1	3	9	0	0	0	78	26
Inadequate coordination of plan implementation and logistics for monitoring and evaluation.	1	1	3	0	0	0	32	30
High incidence of post-harvest lost due to poor storage and transportation systems	9	3	9	9	1	9	292	5
Weak capacity of transport operators	3	3	9	9	1	0	166	22
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programme for vulnerable groups	9	3	9	9	0	0	213	16
Inadequate Internally Generated Fund (IGF)	3	3	9	0	0	0	96	25
Recurrent incidence of disaster and poor early warning systems	9	3	3	1	1	3	152	23
Illegal mining menace/loss of farmlands to mining activities	9	9	9	3	1	9	280	6
Lack of electricity in newly developed areas	9	3	9	0	0	0	150	24
Inadequate extension and veterinary services	0	3	9	9	9	9	267	7

Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

The prioritized development issues are indicated as follows:

1. Poor or inadequate market infrastructure
2. Lack of a one-stop center for industrial artisans
3. Youth unemployment
4. Limited access to credit by SMEs
5. High incidence of post-harvest loss due to poor storage and transportation systems
6. Illegal mining menace/loss of farmlands to mining activities
7. Inadequate extension and veterinary services.
8. Inadequate furniture for schools
9. Inadequate teaching and learning materials for quality education.
10. Dilapidated condition of some school infrastructure
11. Inadequate Science, Technology, Mathematics, and Innovation Education
12. Gaps in physical access to quality health care
13. High incidence of malaria and other communicable diseases
14. Poor solid and liquid waste management
15. Inadequate supply of potable water in hard-to-reach areas /communities

16. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programme for vulnerable groups
17. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
18. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
19. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
20. Poor drainage systems
21. Vehicular congestion
22. Weak capacity of transport operators
23. Recurrent incidence of disaster and poor early warning systems
24. Lack of electricity in newly developed areas
25. Inadequate Internally Generated Fund (IGF)
26. High crime rate
27. Inadequate security infrastructure
28. Ineffective Sub-structures
29. Deplorable state of residential and office accommodation
30. Inadequate capacity of the staff of the Assembly for improved service delivery
31. Inadequate coordination of plan implementation and logistics for monitoring and evaluation.

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the Municipality’s development goals, objectives, and strategies in alignment with the 2026–2029 National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework. It further illustrates the spatial aspects of these proposals through the municipality’s Spatial Development Framework and the Structure Plans for its urban centers.

4.2 Development Goals

For each development dimension, a specific goal was crafted to address the prioritized issues identified within that area. To maintain coherence and prevent potential conflicts between goals, a compatibility matrix was employed to assess their alignment. As illustrated in Table 4.1, the matrix results reveal a strong degree of compatibility, indicating that the goals are well-aligned and mutually reinforcing across the different development dimensions.

Table 4.1: Compatibility Matrix

GOAL	Diversify the Municipal economy for growth and job creation	Develop human resources to create equal opportunity for all citizens in the Municipality	Protect and safeguard the natural environment and a resilience built environment for sustainable development	Ensure a safe and suitable condition for communities	Enhance capacity for disaster preparedness and response	Build and strengthen institutional capacity for transparent and accountable government and better project outcomes
Diversify the Municipal economy for growth and job creation		High	High	High	High	High
Develop human resources to create equal opportunity for all citizens in the Municipality			High	High	High	Medium
Protect and safeguard the natural environment and a resilience built environment for sustainable development				Low	High	Low
Ensure a safe and suitable condition for communities					Low	Low
Enhance capacity for disaster preparedness and response						High
Build and strengthen institutional capacity for transparent and accountable government and better project outcomes						

Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

4.3 Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes Matrix

The six development goals formulated for the Municipality are aligned with national objectives contained in the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Policy Framework. In identifying the strategies, each of them was evaluated by factoring in the financial resources and other available resources, the population, social cost, technology, and the intended objectives. These strategies are a systematic approach to achieving the set goals and objectives of the Municipality. This is presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
ECONOMIC DIMENSION					
High incidence of post-harvest loss due to poor storage and transportation systems	Diversify the Municipal economy for growth and job creation	To reduce post-harvest losses by 20% by 2029	Improve post-harvest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construct community-level warehouses and silos to reduce losses. - Rehabilitation of roads from farmlands to the market centers. 	Agriculture Development
Illegal mining menace/loss of farmlands to mining activities	Diversify the Municipal economy for growth and job creation	To safeguard agricultural lands by promoting sustainable land use practices by 2029	Create an enabling agribusiness environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage conservation agriculture (mulching, crop rotation, integrated pest management). - Encourage small-scale irrigation schemes to reduce overreliance on rain-fed farming - Introduce drought-resistant and high-yield crop varieties 	Agriculture Development

Limited access to credit by SMEs	Diversify the Municipal economy for growth and job creation	To enhance SMEs' access to affordable and timely credit by 10% by 2029	Boost credit access for local traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaborate with commercial banks to expand SME financing channels - Encourage financial institutions to design SME-specific loan packages 	Trade and Industrial development
Poor or inadequate market infrastructure	Diversify the Municipal economy for growth and job creation	To enhance domestic trade by 50% by 2029	Improve connectivity & reduce transport costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitate dilapidated markets - Upgrade existing markets into modern markets - Construct new markets 	Trade and Industrial development
Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Diversify the Municipal economy for growth and job creation	To enhance women's access to employment and entrepreneurship skills by 4% by 2029	Promote job creation and decent work	Establish entrepreneurship and mentorship programs for women	Gender and women empowerment programme
Youth unemployment	Diversify the Municipal economy for growth and job creation	To reduce youth unemployment by 10% by 2029	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote entrepreneurship skills for the youth - Collaborate with NGOs in youth development - Encourage the youth to engage in Agriculture - Build partnerships with KIC and other Agric International NGOs in supporting the youth in Agric 	Youth empowerment programme

				- Establish partnerships with International Org and Development Partners on youth development programmes	
Lack of a one-stop center for industrial artisans	Diversify the Municipal economy for growth and job creation	To establish a fully functional one-stop center for industrial artisans by 2029	Promote strategic industrial development initiatives	Construct a modernized center for industrial artisans	Trade and Industrial development
Inadequate extension and veterinary services.	Diversify the Municipal economy for growth and job creation	To increase extension and veterinary coverage by 20% by 2029	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish demonstration farms where farmers learn hands-on techniques - Strengthen farmer groups and cooperatives to serve as channels for extension delivery - Farmers' education on veterinary services - Build farmers' capacity to use digital tools for accessing extension services 	Agriculture Development
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION					
Inadequate furniture for schools	Develop human resources to create equal opportunity for all citizens in	To improve the availability of furniture at all levels by 30% by 2029	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality	Procure and supply furniture for schools in the Municipality	Educational infrastructure and inclusivity programme

	the Municipality		education at all levels		
Inadequate supply of potable water in hard-to-reach areas /communities	Develop human resources to create equal opportunity for all citizens in the Municipality	Increase potable water coverage to 92% by 2029	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repair all broken-down boreholes - Mechanize handpump boreholes - Drill and mechanize new boreholes 	Water production and distribution systems
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Develop human resources to create equal opportunity for all citizens in the Municipality	To reduce physical access to quality health care services by 20% by 2029	Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construct Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) in remote areas - Rehabilitate dilapidated health facilities - Rehabilitate road networks leading to health facilities 	Health Infrastructure
Inadequate and limited coverage of the social protection programme for vulnerable groups	Develop human resources to create equal opportunity for all citizens in the Municipality	To increase coverage of social protection programmes for the vulnerable by 10% by 2029	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	Secure adequate funding and support for social protection programmes	Poverty Alleviation programmes
Dilapidated condition of some school infrastructure	Develop human resources to create equal opportunity for all citizens in the Municipality	To renovate 30% of dilapidated school infrastructures by 2029	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utilize Assembly funds for the renovation of school infrastructure - Collaborate with stakeholders in renovating school infrastructure - Secure other funding for the 	Educational infrastructure and inclusivity programme

				construction of new school infrastructure	
Inadequate Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovation Education	Develop human resources to create equal opportunity for all citizens in the Municipality	To strengthen STEM education by 2029	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Construction of a STEM basic school by 2029	Educational infrastructure and inclusivity programme
Inadequate teaching and learning materials for quality education	Develop human resources to create equal opportunity for all citizens in the Municipality	To provide adequate teaching and learning materials for all levels by 2029	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Improve the pupil-to-textbook ratio through the provision of curriculum-based textbooks	Education and youth development
High incidence of malaria and other communicable diseases	Develop human resources to create equal opportunity for all citizens in the Municipality	To reduce the incidence of malaria and other communicable diseases by 50% by 2029	Reduce preventable disability, morbidity, and mortality	Support the Municipal Health Directorate to intensify public health education in the community, radio, and at the health facility	Immunization and Malaria control programme
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT					
Lack of electricity in newly developed areas	Protect and safeguard the natural environment and a resilience-built environment for sustainable development	Increase electricity coverage to 81% by 2029	Enhance access to clean and affordable energy	Ensure the continuation of the electrification project in the Municipality	Expansion of electricity and distribution systems
Poor solid and liquid waste management	Protect and safeguard the natural environment and a resilience built environment for sustainable development	Improve waste management in 80% of the communities by 2029	Promote efficient and sustainable waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procurement and supply of waste bins with their holding cages placed in public places - Procurement of tricycles for household waste collection 	Environmental Health and Sanitation

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage household waste segregation - Expand access to waste bins 	
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Protect and safeguard the natural environment and a resilience built environment for sustainable development	Improve the condition of the road network by 2% annually	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Rehabilitation of road networks	Road infrastructure and management programme
Poor drainage systems	Protect and safeguard the natural environment and a resilience built environment for sustainable development	Improve the drainage systems by 2029	Improve national resilience to hydrological threats	Desilting of drains in the Municipality	Drains and floods management
Vehicular congestion	Protect and safeguard the natural environment and a resilience built environment for sustainable development	Reduce vehicular congestion by 50% by 2029	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration with MTTD - Establishment of taskforce to regulate the traffic 	Road infrastructure and management programme
Weak capacity of transport operators	Protect and safeguard the natural environment and a resilience built environment for sustainable development	Improve the capacity of transport operators by 5% annually	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Collaboration with MTTD to sensitize transport operators on road signs and other regulations	Road infrastructure and management programme
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY					
Inadequate Internally Generated Fund (IGF)	Ensure a safe and suitable condition for communities	Increase IGF by 50% annually	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensification of the Municipal Revenue Taskforce - Training of revenue collectors - Equipping of Works and Physical Planning Department in enforcing permit acquisition 	Revenue mobilization and utilization

				- Enforcement of sanitation byelaws	
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Ensure a safe and suitable condition for communities	To improve the enforcement of planning and building regulations by all by 2029	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	- Public education on planning and building regulations - Equipping of Works and Physical Planning Department in undertaking monitoring exercise	National Spatial Development Framework Programme
Ineffective Sub-structures	Ensure a safe and suitable condition for communities	To ensure all sub-structures are fully operational and functional annually	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	- Build the capacity of zonal administrators - Timely release of 50% ceded revenue - Quarterly auditing of the zonal council by Internal Auditors	Municipal sub structures
Deplorable state of staff residential and office accommodation	Ensure a safe and suitable condition for communities	To renovate 5% of staff residential and office accommodation annually	Enhance staff working conditions	Renovation of staff residential and office accommodation	Service delivery and Inter-sectorial/collaboration and cooperation
High crime rate	Ensure a safe and suitable condition for communities	To reduce cases of crime by 25% annually	Enhance public safety and security	- Increase patrol activities in the Municipality - Intensify public education campaigns on safety and crime prevention	Security Infrastructure and Sensitization Programme
Inadequate security infrastructure	Ensure a safe and suitable condition for communities	Strengthen the security system in the Municipality by 2029	Enhance public safety and security	Construction of an armory room for security personnel	Security Infrastructure and Sensitization Programme

Inadequate capacity of the staff of the Assembly for improved service delivery	Ensure a safe and suitable condition for communities	To improve the capacity of staff by 30% by 2029	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify training gaps of staff - Organize training for staff based on the gaps 	Human Resource Development
IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION					
Inadequate coordination of plan implementation and logistics for monitoring and evaluation.	Build and strengthen institutional capacity for transparent and accountable government and better project outcomes	To improve coordination and logistical support for M&E activities by 30% annually	Improve coordination of population governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance collaborations within Depts - Equip M&E team with logistics such as funds and vehicle 	Programme for project coordination and management
EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS					
Recurrent incidence of disasters and poor early warning systems	Enhance capacity for disaster preparedness and response	To reduce the incidence of disasters by 25% annually	Improve national resilience to hydrological threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake monthly hazard mapping - Undertake antifire campaigns in schools and the communities - Public education of disaster - Develop and implement disaster prevention and mitigation plans 	Early warning and response mechanism on Disasters

Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

4.4 Development Options

The identified development challenges and opportunities underscore the importance of establishing a well-defined growth path to ensure the Municipality achieves its spatial development goals over the next decade. The proposed development scenarios are informed by in-depth analyses of key factors such as population dynamics, economic trends, and settlement expansion. Three distinct scenarios have been outlined and examined: an agriculture-led development model, a compact and multi-nodal growth approach, and an integrated development framework.

4.4.1 Agriculture Led Scenario

This scenario envisions a transformative 30-year development trajectory for the Municipality, anchored in agricultural growth and rural revitalization. It emphasizes leveraging the region's agrarian potential to stimulate economic development, improve livelihoods, and guide spatial expansion. The scenario outlines a strategic spatial framework that integrates key infrastructure and services to support agricultural productivity and rural development through agriculture centers and green belts, which are designated to promote sustainable land use and environmental conservation and industrial zones, which are introduced to support agro-processing and value addition, creating employment and economic diversification.

The core development pillars of this scenario are;

1. Agriculture-Led Growth

The scenario prioritizes agricultural modernization and commercialization through the expansion of irrigation schemes to reduce dependence on rain-fed farming, promotion of agro-processing industries to add value to raw produce, adoption of climate-smart agriculture to enhance resilience and sustainability, development of district-wide agricultural infrastructure to support logistics, storage, and distribution and encouragement of commercial agriculture alongside smallholder farming to scale production.

2. Rural Development Interventions

To ensure inclusive growth, the scenario proposes improved access to basic education, vocational training, and healthcare, enhanced agricultural extension services to support farmer education and innovation, and provision of potable water and sanitation to uplift living standards in rural communities.

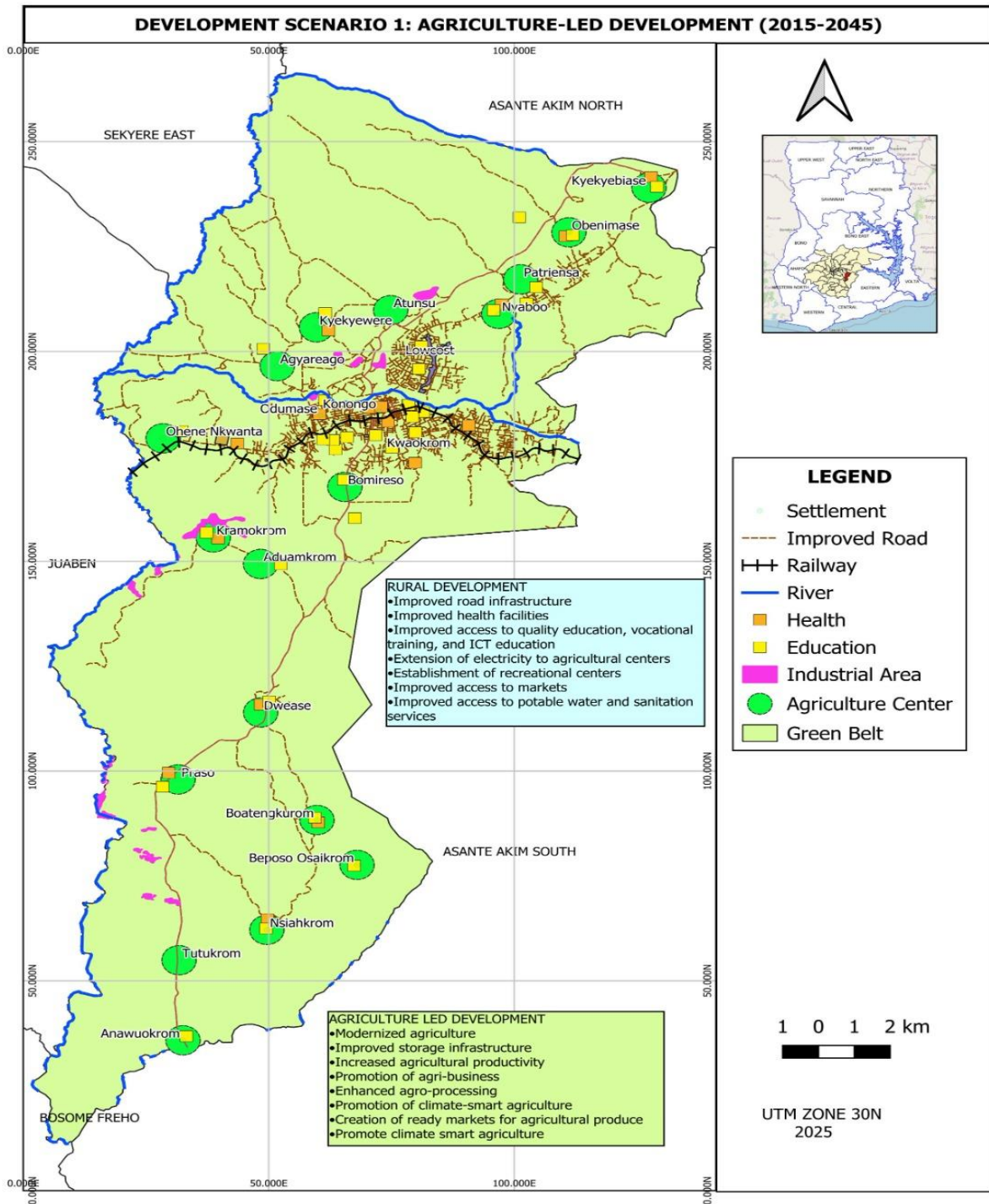
Overall, by 2045, this scenario aims to position the Municipality as a vibrant agricultural hub with:

- ❖ A robust rural economy driven by productive farming and agro-industries.
- ❖ Well-connected settlements with access to essential services and infrastructure.
- ❖ Sustainable land and water use practices that preserve ecological integrity.
- ❖ A spatially balanced development pattern that reduces urban-rural disparities.

The benefits of the agriculture-led scenario are substantial. Economically, it empowers farmers and rural dwellers by boosting income through commercial agriculture and agro-industrial activities. It creates jobs across multiple sectors, enhances food security by increasing local production, and revitalizes rural areas through improved services and infrastructure. Environmentally, it promotes sustainable practices and protects ecosystems through the establishment of green belts and climate-smart farming. Spatially, it fosters balanced growth by investing in rural areas and reducing pressure on urban centers.

However, the scenario also presents several challenges. Agriculture remains vulnerable to climate shocks, even with smart practices in place. Infrastructure gaps, particularly in irrigation, storage, and transport, require significant investment. Land use conflicts may arise between agricultural expansion and conservation efforts. Market access remains a concern, as farmers may struggle to reach broader markets without robust logistics systems. Capacity constraints, including limited technical skills and extension services, may hinder the adoption of modern practices. Finally, sustained political commitment and financial resources are essential to ensure the long-term success of this development model. Figure 4.1 shows the spatial representation of the scenario on a map.

Figure 4.1: Agriculture-Led Development Scenario

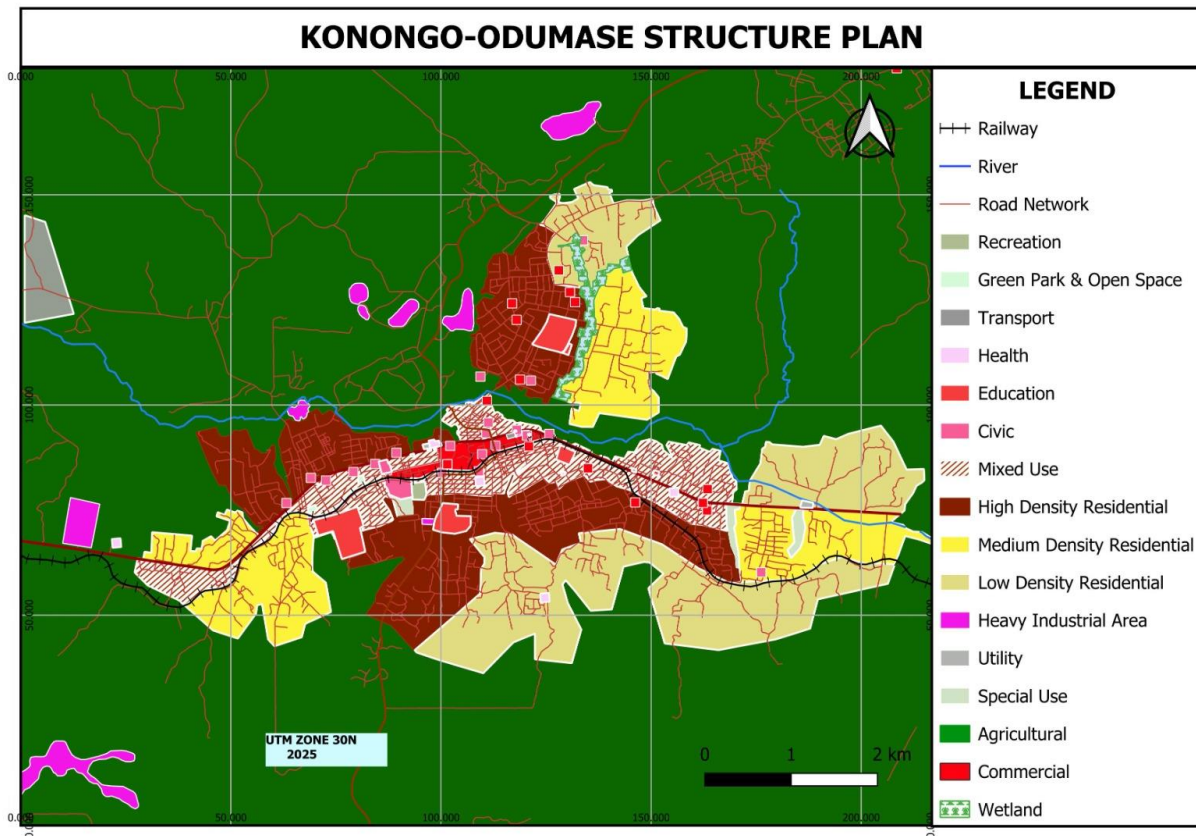


Source: PPD-AACMA, 2025

4.4.2 Compact Development and Multi-Nodal Scenario

The Compact Development and Multi-Nodal Scenario presents a forward-looking urban planning strategy for the Municipality, with a particular focus on three compact development areas. This scenario envisions a spatially efficient and economically vibrant Municipality where development is concentrated around key urban nodes and supported by robust infrastructure networks. It seeks to balance growth with sustainability, reduce urban sprawl, and enhance regional connectivity. At the core of this scenario is the concept of nodal development, where growth is concentrated around designated primary and secondary nodes. Konongo-Odumase is maintained as a primary node, serving as a central hub for industrial development, transportation, and service delivery. Dwease-Praaso is identified as a secondary node, with improved access to industrial areas, green belts, and transportation networks. These nodes are interconnected by a system of improved roads, railways, and river corridors, facilitating mobility and economic integration across the Municipality. Figure 4.2 is the structure plan of Konongo-Odumase, showing the future development of the capital city in the next 10 years.

Figure 4.2: Konongo-Odumase Structure Plan

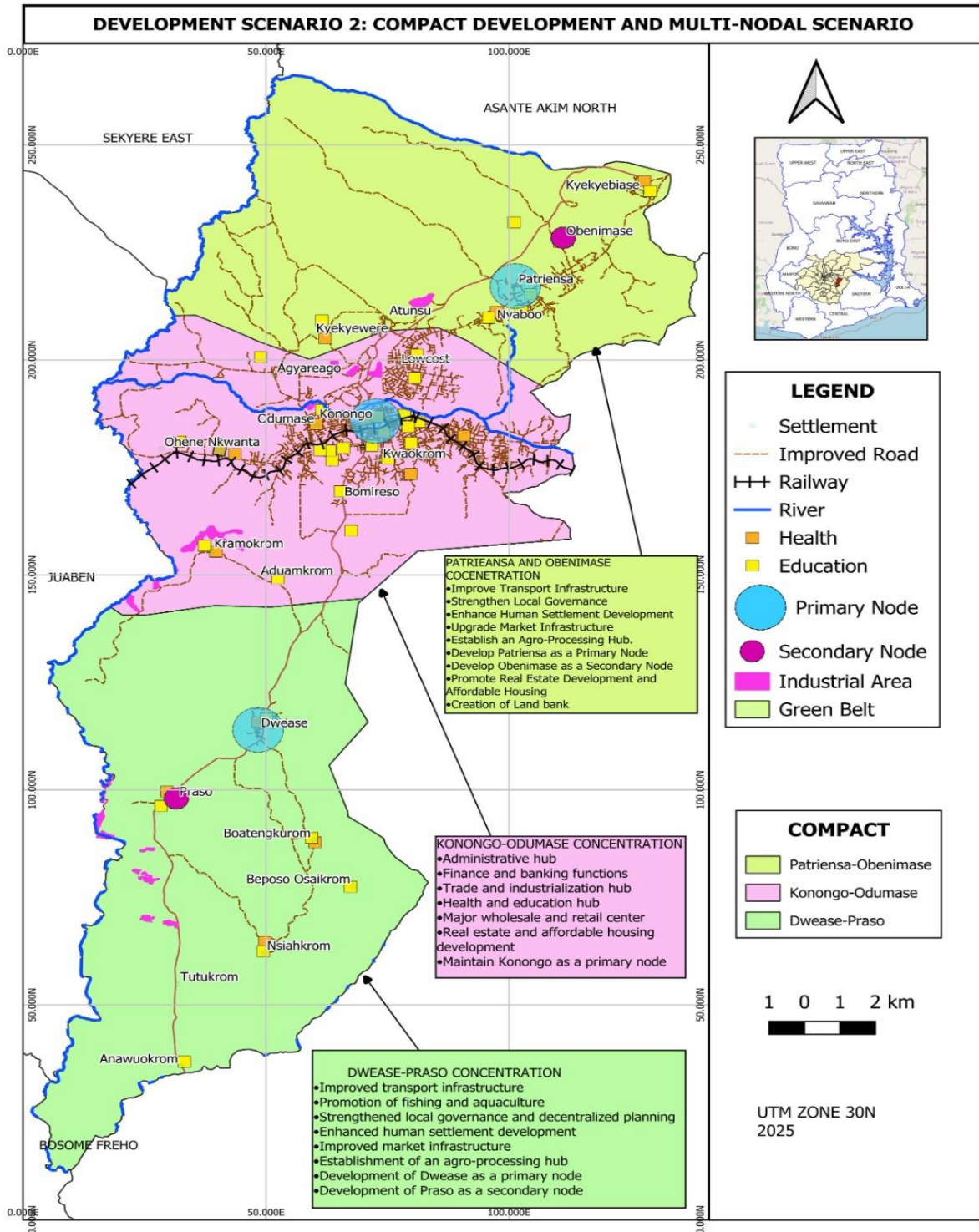


One of the foremost benefits of this scenario is its promotion of efficient land use. By focusing development within compact zones, it curbs urban sprawl and protects valuable agricultural and ecological lands from encroachment. This not only preserves the environment but also ensures that land resources are used judiciously to support long-term growth. Another key advantage lies in infrastructure efficiency. Concentrating investments around strategic nodes allows for more cost-effective deployment of roads, utilities, and public services. This targeted approach reduces the financial burden of extending infrastructure to remote or scattered settlements and improves the quality and reliability of service delivery. The scenario also enhances connectivity through the integration of improved road networks, railways, and river corridors. These transportation links facilitate the movement of goods and people, strengthen access to markets, and promote economic integration across districts. As a result, communities become more interconnected, and mobility is significantly boosted. In terms of economic impact, the development of industrial zones near primary and secondary nodes stimulates job creation and economic diversification. These zones serve as engines of growth, attracting investment and fostering the emergence of agro-processing, manufacturing, and service industries. This industrialization not only uplifts local economies but also reduces dependence on traditional subsistence activities.

Despite its many strengths, the Compact and Multi-Nodal Scenario is not without challenges. One major concern is the risk of overconcentration. Excessive reliance on primary nodes may lead to congestion, overburdened infrastructure, and diminished quality of life if growth is not carefully managed. Equity in access also poses a challenge. Peripheral settlements may be left behind if they are not adequately integrated into the development framework, leading to disparities in service provision and economic opportunity. Also, the process of land acquisition and planning can be complex and contentious. Establishing new nodes and industrial zones often requires negotiation with landowners, reallocation of land uses, and resolution of competing interests, which can delay implementation and create social tensions. Moreover, infrastructure financing remains a critical hurdle. Upgrading transportation networks, utilities, and public services demands substantial capital investment and sustained political commitment. Without adequate funding, the scenario's ambitious goals may remain unrealized. Finally, the successful execution of this scenario hinges on governance and coordination. It demands strong institutional capacity, inter-district

collaboration, and coherent policy frameworks to align stakeholders and ensure consistent implementation across the Municipality. Figure 4.3 shows the spatial representation of the scenario on a map.

Figure 4.3: Compact Development and Multi-Nodal Scenario



Source: PPD-AACMA, 2025

4.4.3 Integrated Development Scenario

This scenario envisions a balanced and interconnected development strategy across key zones in the area, including Konongo-Odumase, Dwease-Praso, and Owereagya. The plan integrates infrastructure, agriculture, education, industry, and environmental sustainability to foster inclusive growth. This scenario ensures that no single area dominates the landscape. This approach not only mitigates urban congestion but also promotes rural revitalization, allowing previously underserved communities to flourish. The inclusion of primary and secondary nodes further decentralizes services and economic activities, fostering equitable access to opportunities and resources. A cornerstone of this scenario is enhanced connectivity. The development of improved road and railway networks creates vital links between settlements, industrial zones, and agricultural centers. This infrastructure facilitates the efficient movement of goods, services, and people, thereby reducing transportation costs and improving access to markets. Such connectivity is essential for stimulating trade and integrating regional economies into broader national and global systems.

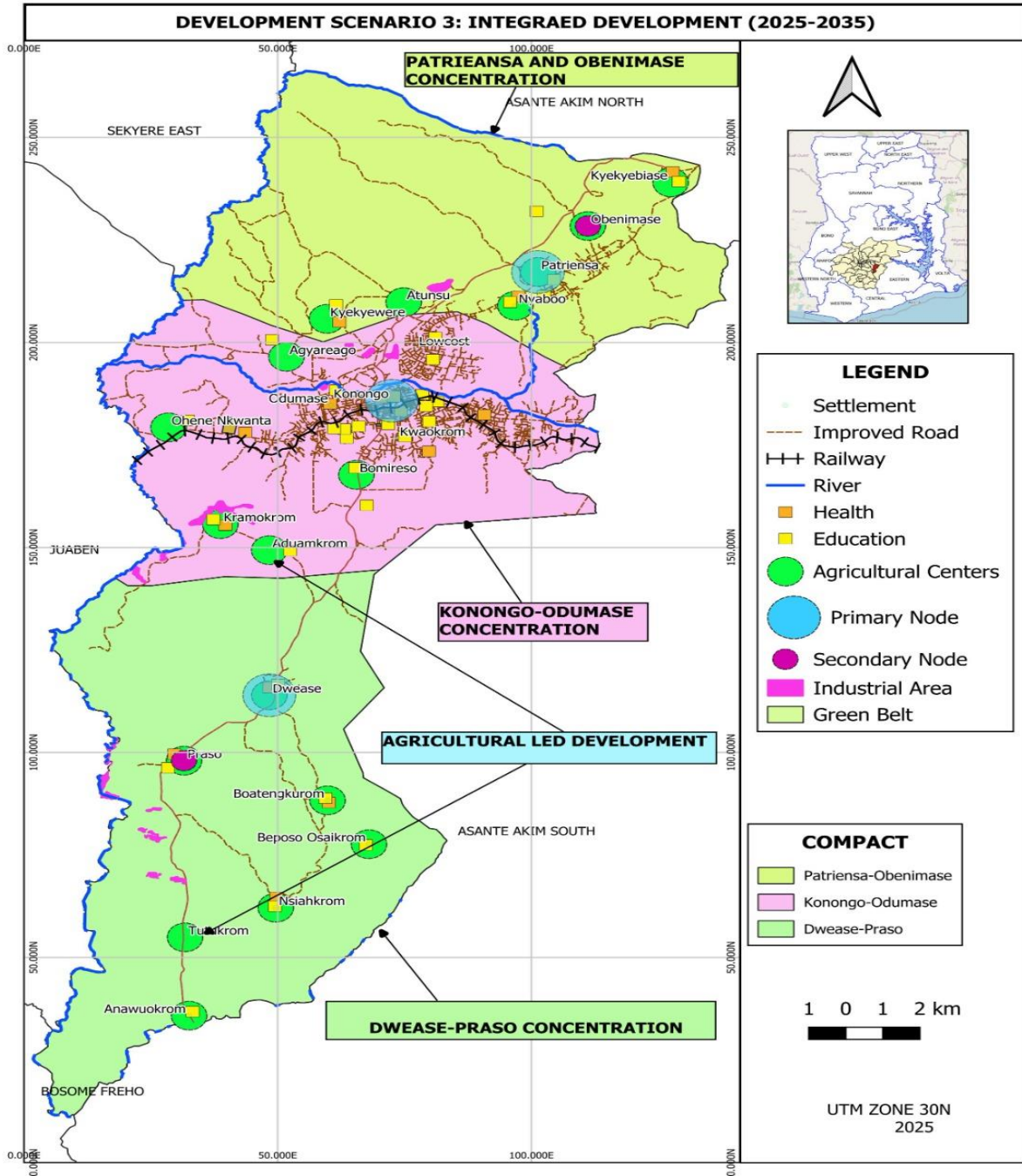
Agricultural transformation is another key pillar of the scenario. The Agricultural-Led Development Zone is designed to modernize farming practices, promote agro-processing, and ensure food security. Agricultural centers within this zone serve as hubs for extension services, training, and innovation, empowering indigenous farmers with the tools and knowledge needed to thrive in a competitive environment. This not only boosts productivity but also enhances livelihoods and rural resilience.

Furthermore, education and human capital development are prioritized through the strategic placement of educational centers. These institutions support skill acquisition and literacy, preparing the workforce to meet the demands of both industrial and agricultural sectors. By investing in human capital, the scenario lays the foundation for long-term economic growth and social advancement. Also, environmental sustainability is thoughtfully integrated into the development strategy. The inclusion of green belts helps preserve ecological balance, prevent urban sprawl, and support climate resilience. These green spaces also serve as recreational zones and buffer areas for flood control, contributing to the overall well-being of communities and the health of the natural environment.

In addition, the industrial expansion is facilitated through the designation of industrial areas near major transport corridors. These zones are poised to stimulate job creation, attract investment, and

diversify the local economy. By aligning industrial growth with infrastructure development, the scenario ensures that economic benefits are widely distributed and sustainable. Figure 4.4 shows the spatial representation of the scenario on a map.

Figure 4.4: Integrated Development Scenario



Source: PPD-AACMA, 2025

4.4.4 Preferred Scenario: Integrated Development Scenario

The Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly facilitated extensive stakeholder engagement to evaluate the three development scenarios. This process included workshops, technical working sessions, and focused group discussions. Through rigorous spatial analysis, stakeholder input, and technical assessment, the Integrated Development Scenario was identified as the most suitable spatial planning framework. It has been adopted as the strategic model to guide the Municipality's sustainable and integrated development from 2025 to 2035, reflecting both the community's aspirations and long-term spatial planning objectives.

4.4.4.1 Spatial Development Concept of the Preferred Scenario

The Integrated Development Scenario is underpinned by the following core elements of spatial development.

- ❖ The promotion of development across multiple concentration zones rather than focusing on a single urban core.
- ❖ A diverse blend of land uses is incorporated to establish areas where transportation and land use are seamlessly aligned, enabling the development of transit-oriented hubs that enhance the Municipality's spatial compactness and operational efficiency.
- ❖ The development of a robust and efficient transport network that integrates multiple modes of transportation, with a strong emphasis on enhancing public transit and encouraging non-motorized options such as walking and cycling.
- ❖ The presence of primary and secondary nodes reflects a structured urban hierarchy.
- ❖ The inclusion of green belts and river systems within the spatial layout highlights a commitment to ecological sustainability.

CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.1 Introduction

This chapter details the core assumptions and methodologies used to estimate the costs of medium-term development projects and programmes. It includes a matrix of proposed initiatives, accompanied by an analysis of the financial resources necessary for successful implementation. The chapter concludes with a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the proposed programmes, ensuring their alignment with environmental sustainability standards and regulatory compliance.

5.2 Assumptions and methodologies used for the costing

The assumptions and methodologies used for costing of projects and operations in the Municipality are clearly specified in Regulation 31 Sub-regulation 1 of the Public Financial Management Regulation, 2019 (LI. 2378). However, the preparation of the cost for the budgeting of the various projects and operations is guided by the following steps;

- ❖ **Step 1:** Identification of the various projects and operations to be undertaken within the planning period by taking into consideration the resources that would be needed.
- ❖ **Step 2:** The total resources needed are broken down into Goods, Works, Consulting, and Technical Services for easy determination of the cost of the projects and operations.
- ❖ **Step 3:** The determination of the costs is developed by comparing the regularly updated Average Price Database for Common User Items by Public Procurement Authority (PPA) in reference to the PPA website (www.ppa.gov.gh) and current market surveys conducted by the Municipality to achieve a high level of precision in the costing of the resources needed. In the case of costing for procurement of works, the Municipality will apprise the cost with the updated Unit Cost of the Infrastructure Estimator Tool developed by PPA.
- ❖ **Step 4:** In the case of consultants for training and other services, the idea of the services and deliverables is used together with the level of expertise required to execute the assignment by taking into consideration the rates per day, as well as seeking expert advice where necessary, and the duration involved. Additionally, with consultancy services in construction, the Ministry of Works and Housing's Scale of Fees for Consultancy is used as the basis for the costing.

- ❖ **Step 5:** For technical services such as maintenance of printers, computers, and accessories, janitorial services, and the like, market surveys are conducted, or service providers are requested to submit price quotations for required services.

Depending on the projects and operations to be costed, to the extent that these steps are duly covered, which will aid in the provision of credible and trusted assumptions and methodologies to generate the estimates. Hence, using Regulation 31 Sub-regulation 2 of the Public Financial Management Regulation (PFMR), 2019 (LI. 2378), Table 4.1 presents the detailed assumptions and methodologies used for costing of projects and operations in the Municipality.

Table 5.1: Assumptions and Methodologies Used for Costing of Projects and Operations

Assumptions (PFMR 31(2))	Assumption Details	Methodologies
1. Economic Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rate of inflation for prices of goods and services will remain constant as forecasted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) website for regular updates
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Public Procurement Authority (PPA) will continue to update the Average Price Database for Common User Items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit the PPA website and undertake market surveys to arrive at an estimated budget or the engineer's estimate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Assembly will work to achieve its IGF targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the formula for IGF Projection to estimate IGF targets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sub-Municipality Structures (Assembly Members, Area Councils, and Unit Committees) would play their expected role in revenue mobilization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely release of 50.0 percent of the Zonal Council-generated revenue
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The external financial inflows would be timely, and there would be no shortfalls in the expected revenue inflows. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issuance of letters and routine monitoring of external inflows to timely receive the funds
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Assembly will work hard to qualify for DPAT support and any other interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filling of all documentation and correspondence of the Assembly timely manner for any assessment
2. Social Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Social Demands of communities will remain the same throughout the plan implementation period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update the Social Demand formula used for the projections of the plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Projection for School and Electricity for All Communities will be achieved within the planning period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issuance of letters and routine monitoring to achieve School and Electricity for all communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All funds for all sources for Social Programmes and Projects will be provided and disbursed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issuance of letters and routine monitoring of all funding sources to fund social programmes and projects
Assumptions (PFMR 31(2))	Assumption Details	Methodologies
3. Demographic Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Population Growth Rate of 2.7 percent used as the basis of all the analysis will remain constant throughout the planning period, 2022-2025 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update the Population figures annually using the formula (Population Exponential Forecasting Technique)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Birth, Death, and Migration Rates will remain constant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update the Birth, Death, and Migration Rates and compare with the statutory source of information such as GSS

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Demands for Children, Youth, adults, and the aged will remain the same throughout the planning period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update and monitor the demand list of Children, Youth, Adult, and Aged yearly
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Demands for all other Demographic Groupings will continue to exhibit the trend of analysis used within the planning period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update and monitor the demand list of other Demographic Groupings
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Communal Spirit and support of the people will remain absolute for the implementation of the MMTDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update and monitor the number of Community-Initiated Projects in the Municipality
4. Other Standard Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Contracts to be awarded will factor in a three to six-month inflation rate, depending on the source of funds, to avoid Price Fluctuations on the contract 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare Project Concept Notes for all projects in the Portfolio of Projects for approval before implementation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All contracts to be awarded will be completed on schedule and utilize 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and implement Project Evaluation Reports and Project Financial Reports

Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

5.3 Composite Development Programme of Action

Table 5.2 outlines the matrix of the Composite Development Programme of Action, detailing the medium-term costs associated with both new and continuing programmes, along with the anticipated sources of funding to support them.

5.4 Programme Financing

The Indicative Financial Plan sets forth strategies for mobilizing and utilizing funds during the 2026–2029 period. It is structured around four core elements: anticipated district revenue, the expenditure framework, the overall cost of executing the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), and the estimated financial resource shortfall.

According to Table 5.2 and 5.3, the estimated total cost for executing MTDP stands at GHC 54,660,000.00, whereas the anticipated revenue for the corresponding period is GHC 52,160,000.00. This creates a funding shortfall of GHC 2,500,000.00, which the Assembly will need to address through strategic planning and resource mobilization. To bridge the funding gap, the Assembly intends to seek supplementary financial support from International Organizations, such as JICA, UNICEF, State-Owned Enterprises like Volta River Authority (VRA), Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) and Ghana Gas Company, alongside Non-Governmental Organizations such as YMCA. These initiatives are essential to guaranteeing the successful execution of the Plan’s projects and programmes.

Table 5.2: Programme of Action

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (specify)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Trade and industry development programme	x	x	x	x	3,000,000	1,000,000			√		MA	Private Investor
Agriculture development programme	x	x	x	x	800,000	500,000	100,000		√		MOFA	MA
Educational infrastructure and inclusivity programme	x	x	x	x	1,000,000	750,000	1,500,000		√		GES	MA
Youth empowerment programme	x	x	x	x	500,000	200,000			√		NYA	MA
Health infrastructure programme	x	x	x	x	1,000,000	850,000	100,000		√		MHD	MA
Health education programme	x	x	x	x	500,000	350,000	100,000		√		MHD	MA
Immunization and Malaria control programme	x	x	x	x	1,650,000	240,000	100,000		√		MHD	MA

HIV/AIDS programme	x	x	x	x	500,000	250,000			√		MHD	MA
NHIS programme	x	x	x	x	5,000,000				√		NHIA	MHD
Reproductive Health and Family Planning programme	x	x	x	x	900,000	400,000			√		MHD	MA
Environmental Health and Sanitation programme	x	x	x	x	2,550,000	1,000,000	500,000		√		EHD	MA
Water production and distribution systems programme	x	x	x	x	5,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000		√		MA	PPP
Water and Sanitation Management programme	x	x	x	x	1,000,000	500,000			√		MA	Communities
Poverty alleviation programme	x	x	x	x	2,000,000	1,000,000			√		SWCD	MA
PWD programme	x	x	x	x	500,000	235,000			√		SWCD	MA
Integrated social services programme	x	x	x	x	250,000	50,000	10,000		√		SWCD	MA
Gender and women empowerment programme	x	x	x	x	500,000	240,000	20,000		√		SWCD	MA
National Spatial Development Framework Programme	x	x	x	x	500,000	220,000	50,000		√		PPD	MA
Road infrastructure and management programme	x	x	x	x	1,000,000	500,000	50,000				Roads Dept	MA
Drains and floods management programme	x	x	x	x	750,000	350,000	10,000		√		Roads Dept	MA

Disaster management programme	x	x	x	x	300,000	110,000			√		NADMO	MA
Electricity and distribution systems programme	x	x	x	x	500,000	250,000			√		ECG	MA
Revenue mobilization and utilization programme	x	x	x	x	1,000,000	50,000	4,000,000			√	Finance	MA
Security Infrastructure and Sensitization Programme	x	x	x	x	50,000	25,000				√	MA	GPS
Municipal sub structures improvement programme	x	x	x	x		100,000	900,000		√		MA	Zonal councils
Participatory Planning and Budgeting and Public Financial Management programme	x	x	x	x	500,000	300,000	50,000			√		MA
Human Resource Development programme	x	x	x	x	100,000	50,000	20,000		√			MA
Project coordination and management programme	x	x	x	x		1,000,000	100,000		√		MA	communities
Popular participation programme	x	x	x	x	500,000	180,000			√		MA	communities
TOTAL					32,350,000	13,700,000	8,610,000	0				

Source: Finance Dept-AACMA, 2025

Table 5.3: Programme Financing

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME COST (A)	EXPECTED REVENUE AND SOURCES OF FUNDING			TOTAL (B)	GAP C=A-B
		GoG	DACF	IGF		
Trade and industry development programme	4,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000		4,000,000	0
Agriculture development programme	1,400,000	800,000	500,000	100,000	1,400,000	0
Educational infrastructure and inclusivity programme	3,250,000	1,000,000	750,000	500,000	2,250,000	1,000,000
Youth empowerment programme	700,000	500,000	200,000		700,000	0
Health infrastructure programme	2,450,000	1,000,000	850,000	100,000	1,950,000	500,000
Health education programme	950,000	500,000	350,000	100,000	950,000	0
Immunization and Malaria control programme	1,990,000	1,650,000	240,000	100,000	1,990,000	0
HIV/AIDS programme	750,000	500,000	250,000		750,000	0
NHIS programme	5,000,000	5,000,000			5,000,000	0
Reproductive Health and Family Planning programme	1,300,000	900,000	400,000		1,300,000	0
Environmental Health and Sanitation programme	4,050,000	2,550,000	1,000,000	500,000	4,050,000	0
Water production and distribution systems programme	9,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	9,000,000	0
Water and Sanitation Management programme	1,500,000	1,000,000	500,000		1,500,000	0
Poverty alleviation programme	3,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000		3,000,000	0
PWD programme	735,000	500,000	235,000		735,000	0

Integrated social services programme	310,000	250,000	50,000	10,000	310,000	0
Gender and women empowerment programme	760,000	500,000	240,000	20,000	760,000	0
National Spatial Development Framework Programme	770,000	500,000	220,000	50,000	770,000	0
Road infrastructure and management programme	1,550,000	1,000,000	500,000	50,000	1,550,000	0
Drains and floods management programme	1,110,000	750,000	350,000	10,000	1,110,000	0
Disaster management programme	410,000	300,000	110,000		410,000	0
Electricity and distribution systems programme	750,000	500,000	250,000		750,000	0
Revenue mobilization and utilization programme	5,050,000	1,000,000	50,000	3,000,000	4,050,000	1,000,000
Security Infrastructure and Sensitization Programme	75,000	50,000	25,000		75,000	0
Municipal sub structures improvement programme	1,000,000		100,000	900,000	1,000,000	0
Participatory Planning and Budgeting and Public Financial Management programme	850,000	500,000	300,000	50,000	850,000	0
Human Resource Development programme	170,000	100,000	50,000	20,000	170,000	0
Project coordination and management programme	1,100,000		1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000	0
Popular participation programme	680,000	500,000	180,000		680,000	0

TOTAL	54,660,000	31,850,000	13,700,000	6,610,000	52,160,000	2,500,000
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Source: Finance Dept-AACMA, 2025

5.5 Revenue Generation Measures

5.5.1 Funding Sources

A range of potential funding sources exists to facilitate the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan. Beyond the conventional streams administered by the District Assembly, additional support may be accessed through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), multinational and bilateral development partners, and the central government via its various Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs). Key funding sources for the Municipal include:

- ❖ District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF)
- ❖ District Assemblies Common Fund – Responsiveness Factor Grant (DACF-RFG)
- ❖ Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- ❖ Funds directly managed by the District Assembly

1. Central Government

- ❖ Direct funding for specific national projects, such as GETFund infrastructure initiatives.
- ❖ Transfers to the District Assembly for the implementation of sector-specific projects and activities on behalf of Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs).

2. Bilateral and Multilateral Development Partners

- ❖ United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- ❖ Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)
- ❖ Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

3. Non-Governmental and Civil Society Organizations

- ❖ Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP)
- ❖ YMCA
- ❖ ABAK Foundation

5.5.2 Mobilization and Disbursement of Funds

Funds received from the Assembly's Internally Generated Funds (IGF), the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), and the DACF-Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG) are credited directly to the Assembly's accounts. As such, these resources can be allocated at the Assembly's discretion to support its various projects and activities. Conversely, financial support from external development partners such as UNICEF, DANIDA, and similar organizations is typically channeled through Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs). These include entities like the Department of Feeder Roads, Ghana Health Service, Ghana Education Service, and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA), which implement sector-specific programmes within the municipality. Certain national initiatives, such as those funded by the Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund), are financed directly by central government agencies. Although the funding is centrally administered, the Assembly is responsible for overseeing project implementation at the district level.

Additionally, the Assembly intends to mobilize local contributions from beneficiaries, particularly for projects such as market development and the establishment of artisanal centres. For large-scale infrastructure undertakings like highway rehabilitation, procurement is generally handled at the national level. In these instances, the Assembly's role is primarily to coordinate and facilitate construction activities within the affected communities.

Finally, the private sector is expected to generate its own investment capital for strategic areas, including tourism, hospitality, agriculture, and industrial development. The Assembly will continue to serve as a catalyst by enabling access to credit and support services for stakeholders in the local productive economy.

5.6 Strategic Environmental Assessment

Annex 5 presents the Sustainability Matrix, which was utilized to evaluate how effectively the programmes promote sustainable growth and development. Each criterion and indicator was assessed on a scale from 0 to 5, complemented by a color-coded system that reflects whether an activity advances, remains neutral to, or detracts from sustainability goals. The findings reveal that all assessed programmes are poised to generate long-term benefits without negatively impacting social, economic, or environmental systems. They exhibit strong resilience, feasibility, and the capacity for enduring influence beyond their initial rollout. Moreover, the sustainability insights gained from this evaluation should guide strategic planning, inform resource distribution, and shape the development of initiatives aimed at scaling, replication, and sustained implementation.

5.7 Assets Maintenance Plan

The asset maintenance plan is a strategic blueprint that outlines how the Municipality’s physical assets, such as buildings, machinery, vehicles, and infrastructure, will be preserved, serviced, and upgraded over time. Therefore, the asset maintenance plan in Table 5.4 includes both preventive and corrective strategies, tailored to the type and criticality of each asset.

Table 5.4: Assets Maintenance Matrix

Type of infrastructure	Type of maintenance	Schedule of Maintenance (Start date -end date)	Estimated cost of maintenance	Location	Responsibility
School Infrastructure	Condition based (Inspection, adjusting, realigning)	1st December, 2026 - 31st December, 2029	2,500,000.00	Municipal wide	Works Dept, CA
Maintenance of borehole	Condition based (Inspection, adjusting, realigning)	1st December, 2026 - 31st December, 2029	1,00,000.00	Municipal wide	Works Dept, CA
Maintenance of markets	Condition based (Inspection, adjusting, realigning)	1st December, 2026 - 31st December, 2029	500,000.00	Municipal wide	Works Dept, CA
Health Infrastructure	Condition based (Inspection, adjusting, realigning)	1st December, 2026 - 31st December, 2029	950,000.00	Municipal wide	Works Dept, CA
Maintenance of road	Condition based (Inspection, adjusting, realigning)	1st December, 2026 - 31st December, 2029	1,000,000.00	Municipal wide	Urban roads, Works Dept
Maintenance of drains and culverts	Condition based (Inspection, adjusting, realigning)	1st December, 2026 - 31st December, 2029	450,000.00	Municipal wide	Urban roads, Works Dept
Maintenance of toilet facilities	Condition based (Inspection, adjusting, realigning)	1st December, 2026 - 31st December, 2029	250,000.00	Municipal wide	Works Dept, CA
Maintenance of office building	Condition based (Inspection, adjusting, realigning)	1st December, 2026 - 31st December, 2029	1,000,000.00	Municipal wide	Works Dept, CA
Maintenance of office equipment	Condition based (Inspection, adjusting, realigning)	1st December, 2026 - 31st December, 2029	100,000.00	Municipal wide	Works Dept, CA

Source: Works Dept-AACMA, 2025

CHAPTER SIX

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the Annual Action Plans for the four (4) year planning period, outlining the various activities to be carried out under the six (6) different dimensions.

6.2 Annual Action Plan

To enhance the implementation of the MMTDP 2026-2029, the projects and operations are phased into four (4) rolling Annual Action Plans. This will involve the actual process of carrying out actions and activities, which will translate resources into assets, goods, and services, and compensation. The implementation process of the planned actions will follow the Municipality's planning cycle, which divides the year into four (4) quarters, with each quarter consisting of three months. The first quarter will start from January to March of every year, the second quarter from April to June, the third quarter (July to September), and the fourth quarter (October to December). There will be a mid-year review at the end of the first two years to establish the implementation status and gaps of the Annual Action Plans.

In addition, the plans will reflect the spatial planning interventions, precisely defining the locations of the projects and operations. It is worth noting that all the AAPs reflect the cross-cutting issues, LED, Sanitation, maintenance, resource mobilization, monitoring, evaluation, and communications activities, Structure Plan, Local Plans, and Community Action Plans of the Municipality. The AAPs of all 13 Departments operating in the Municipality are linked to the Composite Budgets and Procurement Plans before implementation. This is because the AAP forms the basis for the preparation of the Composite Budget and Procurement Plan, as Section 2.1 of the Composite Budget Manual stipulates that all projects and operations in the Composite Budget and Procurement Plan are to emanate from the AAP. The Composite Budget is broadly grouped under Compensation, Assets, Goods and Services, and is to be financed from IGF, Central Government Transfers, and other Donor Supports. Since the Composite Budgets and Procurement Plans are prepared yearly, adequate measures have been put in place to capture the projects and operations outlined in the yearly AAP to ensure the successful implementation of the MMTDP.

Table 6.1: 2026 Annual Action Plan

Objective: To enhance Domestic trade													
Programme: Trade and Industrial development													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost GHC				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
1. Construction of 24hr economy market	Konongo	√	√	√	√	1,000,000	750,000			√		GoG	Private Investor
2. Establishment of 24hr artisanal centre	Odumase	√	√	√	√	500,000	470,000			√		MA	Private Investor
3. Support to Business Development Activities /Local Economic Development	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	15,000	10,000		√		MA	BAC/BRC
Objective: To improve agricultural yield and post-harvest management													
Programme: Agriculture Development													
4. Disease surveillance and vaccination for livestock, poultry, dogs and cat	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	55,000	6,000			√		Dept of Agric	MA
5. Monitoring and supervision by MDA& MAOs'	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	60,000	6,000			√		Agric	MA
6. Acquiring and distribution of seedlings	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	500,000	45,000			√		MA	
7. Farmers Day Celebration	Venue to be decided annually	√	√	√	√	80,000	500,00	20,000			√	Dept of Agric	MA
Objective: To enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels													
Programme: Education and youth development													
8. Mock Exams for BECE	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	20,000	50,000	5,000		√		GES	MA
9. Provision of Mono and dual desk school furniture	Praaso East M/A Cof C basic school, Praaso M/A Primary, Praaso St Francis R/C basic and Praaso M/A 2, Dwease Meth Basic, Agyareago school, KOSS model schools, Odumasi MTI school, Urban Council Primary school, Atunsu MA, Bimma Prim/JHS, Patriensa Presby, Patriensa MA	√	√	√	√	400,000	25,000	50,000		√		GES	MA
Objective: To enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels													
Programme: Expand School Infrastructure at all levels													
10. Construction of 6unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for needy communities and schools	Bimma MA Basic, Nyaboo Meth, Nyaboo MA, Kyekyewere,	√	√	√	√	200,000	450,000	10,000		√		MWD	GES
11. Construction of teachers' conference centre	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	1,000,000	500,000	500,000		√		MWD	GES
Objective: To reduce disability, mortality and morbidity													

Programme: Immunization, health education and control													
12. Support Municipal Immunization against Diseases	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	40,000	27,000	8,000		√		MHD	Municipal Assembly
13. Public education and awareness campaign on health-related issues	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	20,000	50,000	4,000		√		MHD	Municipal Assembly
14. Support MHMT Monitoring and supervision of Health Activities and programmes	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	10,000	15,000	5,000		√		MHD	Municipal Assembly
Objective: To increase access to quality health care													
Programme: Health Infrastructure													
15. Construction and renovation of CHPS Compounds/ health centre for needy communities	Atunsu, Ohenenkwanta, Anawuokrom	√	√	√	√	100,000	450,000	5,000		√		MWD	MHD
Objective: To increase access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services													
Programme: Environmental Health and Sanitation													
16. Medical screening of food vendors	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	5,000	10,000	2,000		√		EHU	MHD
17. Procure sanitary tools and equipment (tricycles for refuse collection)	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	35,000	65,000	5,000		√		EHU	MA
18. Procurement of skip/ refuse containers for needy communities	Patriensa East, Patriensa Ahenbronum, Zongo Efam, South Africa, Odumasi market, Odumase Zongo,	√	√	√	√	760,000	500,000			√		MA	EHU
19. Environmental Health Education and enforcement	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	150,000	78,000	25,000		√		EHU	MA
20. Promotion of household toilet facilities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	10,000			√		EHU	MA
21. Rehabilitation of dilapidated Toilets	Odumasi Ahyiaem,	√	√	√	√	200,000	100,000	20,000		√		MWD	EHU
Objective: To improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all													
Programme: Water production and distribution systems													
22. Drilling and mechanization of new boreholes in needy communities	Patriensa Ahenbronum, Patriensa West (Saanabeba), Patriensa East, Santeneso, Odumasi Ahyiaem, Akrantiebesa	√	√	√	√	800,000	650,000	80,000		√		MWD	MA
23. Repair broken down water facilities	Macbennett hardware, Assembly quarters opposite Kings Radio junction, MCD's quarters, Obenimase Chief Palace, Kyekyebiase Newsite, Amerfa Assemblies of God, Lifeland (former MCE), Abosomtweagya Osinki, Anomanoma	√	√	√	√	60,000	50,000	10,000		√		MWD	MA

24. Mechanization of existing boreholes	Praaso East Ward 3 (Damplo), Konongo Ahenbronum (Five five), Dwease Newtown (Gyamel-Methodist), Dwease Ahnebronum, Ekoso (Heavy junction), SSNIT, Odumasi Ahyaem (Assemblies), Santeneso (parliament), Adumkrom, Bimma Dadem,	√	√	√	√	1,000,000	500,000			√		MWD	MA
Objective: To ensure effective management of water supply in the Municipality													
Programme: Water and Sanitation Management													
25. Support to Municipal Water and Sanitation Management Team (MWST) and training of Water and Sanitation Committee (WATSANC)	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	35,000	10,000	5,000		√		MA	Communities
Objective: To strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disabilities and the elderly													
Programme: Poverty Alleviation among the vulnerable groups													
26. LEAP cash grant	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	1,000,000	5,000			√		SWCD	MA
Objective: To promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development													
Programme: Support to PWDs													
27. Training and support for People living With Disabilities and other vulnerable groups	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	150,000	3,000			√		SWCD	MA
Objective: To ensure the right and entitlements of children and women													
Programme: Integrated social services programme for children. Families and vulnerable adults													
28. Promotion and protection of child rights and families' services	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	25,000	2,000			√		SWCD	MA
Objective: To promote a sustainable, spatially integrated balanced and orderly development of human settlements													
Programme: National Spatial Development Framework Programme													
29. Prepare SDF and local plans for needy communities.	Atunsu, Nyaboo, Bomireso	√	√	√	√	45,000	5,000			√		PPD	MA
30. Spatial Planning Committee meeting for approval of permits	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	160,000	10,000			√		PPD	MA
Objective: To improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services													
Programme: Road infrastructure and management programme													
31. Rehabilitation of feeder roads in needy communities	Obenimase -Kwaem roads, Kyekyebiase to Kwakokor road, Patriensa Colas road, Ananglo, South Africa and Triple Lane road, Odumase Apebourso road, Odumase-Agyareago road, Odumase Apebourso Deeper	√	√	√	√	3,000,000	10,000			√		Roads Dept.	Central Admin

	Life road, Anhwereso road, Ahyaem inner road, Santeneso roads, Odumase Zongo roads, Amerfa Kyekyewere roads, Mensuro roads, Bomso roads, Adumkrom to Anunso road, Praaso East, Praaso West, Dwease to Boatengkrom road, Praaso junction to Nsiahkrom, Boatengkrom to Nsiahkrom road, Dwease Ahenbrorum													
32. Rehabilitation of arterial/town roads	Konongo Mines road, main road to Konongo Zongo, Amerfa SSNIT quarters to forceman junction roads, Kwaokrom roads, DSP Freetown extension roads, Lady Diana roads, Ward 6 roads, Habitat roads, Akrantiebesa roads, Bomireso roads, Zongo Esoro roads from Urban council to old liberty junction to Osei Kuffour route,	√	√	√	√	1,000,000	5,000				√		Roads Dept.	Central Admin
Objective: To address recurrent devastating floods														
Programme: Drains and floods management														
33. Desilting of Choked drains	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	40,000	10,000				√		EHU	MWD
Objective: To promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation														
Programme: Early warning and response mechanism on Disasters														
34. Public education on floods, epidemics, rains/windstorm, domestics and bush fires	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	40,000,000	10,000				√		NADMO	MA
35. Tree planting at degraded lands	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	43,000				√		NADMO	MA
Objective: To promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation														
Programme: Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction														
36. Procure relief items for disaster victims	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	200,000	20,000				√		NADMO	MA
37. Disaster Monitoring and evaluation	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	40,000	15,000				√		NADMO	MA
Objective: To ensure efficient electricity transmission and distribution system in the Municipality														
Programme: Expansion of electricity and distribution systems														
38. Procurement and routine maintenance of streetlights in needy communities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	40,000	8,000				√		MA	MWD
Objective: To strengthen fiscal decentralization														
Programme: Revenue mobilization and utilization														
39. Recruitment of key personnel/ filling of vacancies for Revenue collectors	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	46,000	10,000				√		Finance	Central Adm

40. Valuation of properties in the Municipality	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	65,000	10,000			√		Finance	Central Adm
Objective: To deepen political and administrative decentralization													
Programme: Service delivery and Inter-sectorial/collaboration and cooperation													
41. Statutory meetings for better service delivery in the Municipality (statutory meetings of the Assembly i.e. General Assembly, Subcommittees, PRCC, etc.)	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	100,000	15,000			√		MA	
42. Operation and Maintenance of immovable assets and official vehicles	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	280,000	20,000			√		MWD	Central Admi
43. Construction, renovation, and refurbishment of officer and residential accommodation for staff	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	500,000	10,000			√		MWD	Central Admi
44. Provision of office equipment and logistics for Departments and Units of the Assembly	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	250,000	340,000			√		MA	
45. Construction of 1 No archive centre for Registry, Accounts and Procurement	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	500,000	300,000			√		MA	
Objective: To deepen political and administrative decentralization													
Programme: Municipal sub structures													
46. Support Zonal councils with logistics, equipment etc	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	85,000	15,000			√		MA AM	
Objective: To improve the capacity of the human resource of the Assembly													
Programme: Human Resource Development													
47. Training and capacity building for staff and Assembly members	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	150,000	25,000			√		HRMD	Central Admi
Objective: To improve Decentralized Planning													
Programme: Participatory Planning and Budgeting and Public Financial Management													
48. Support activities of Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit for	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	450,000	35,000			√		MA	

Planning, Budgeting and Procurement.														
49. Support to departments of the Assembly	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	100,000	30,000				√			MA
Objective: To improve Popular Participation														
Programme: Popular Participation programme														
50. Stakeholder engagement on planning and budgeting and Implementation of development project.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	100,000	10,000				√			MA
Objective: To enhance capacity for coordination and management														
Programme: Programme for project coordination and management														
51. Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	160,000	10,000				√			MA
52. support for SELF HELP Project	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	20,000	5,000				√			MA Communities
						15,206,000	5,803,000	764,000						

Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

Table 6.2: 2027 Annual Action Plan

Objective: To enhance Domestic trade														
Programme: Trade and Industrial development														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost GHC				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
1. Redevelopment, construction and rehabilitation of market	Osei Kuffour, Ohene Nkwanta, Santeneso, Odumasi Zongo,	√	√	√	√	3,000,000	500,000	50,000				MA	Private Investor	
2. Build capacity of SMEs and agro processing groups	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	25,000	10,000	5,000				Dept. of Agric	MA	
3. Support to Business Development Activities /Local Economic Development	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	15,000	10,000				MA	BAC/BRC	
4. Identify and develop exportable products through Feed Ghana	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	40,000	25,000	10,000				Dept. of Agric	MA	
Objective: To improve agricultural yield and post-harvest management														
Programme: Agriculture Development														
5. Farmers Day Celebration	Venue to be decided annually	√	√	√	√	80,000	500,00	20,000			√	Dept of Agric	MA	
Objective: To enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels														
Programme: Education and youth development														
6. Mock Exams for BECE	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	20,000	50,000	5,000				GES	MA	

7. Scholarship for Needy but Brilliant students	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	150,000	75,000	10,000					MA	GES
8. Provision of Mono and dual desk school furniture	Praaso East M/A Cof C basic school, Praaso M/A Primary, Praaso St Francis R/C basic and Praaso M/A 2, Dwease Meth Basic, Agyareago school, KOSS model schools, Odumasi MTI school, Urban Council Primary school, Atunsu MA, Bimma Prim/JHS, Patriensa Presby, Patriensa MA	√	√	√	√	400,000	25,000	50,000					GES	MA
9. Support MY FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL	School to be decided annually	√	√	√	√	40,000	5,000						GES	MA
Objective: To enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels														
Programme: Expand School Infrastructure at all levels														
10. Construction of 3unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for needy communities and schools	Odumase R/C JHS, Mensuro, Odumase OU, Redemption Presby school (Ekoso),	√	√	√	√	200,000	500,000	10,000					MWD	GES
11. Construction of 6unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for needy communities and schools	Kyegyewere, Amerfa SSNIT, Mines school, Bomso, Kwaokrom,	√	√	√	√	200,000	450,000	10,000					MWD	GES
Objective: To reduce disability, mortality and morbidity														
Programme: Immunization, health education and control														
12. Intensify disease surveillance and response to HIV/AIDS and TB control	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	34,000	10,000					MHD	EHU
13. Municipal Health Management Team (MHMT) collaborates with GES and other stakeholders to campaign against Teenage Pregnancy in schools.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	40,000	20,000	5,000					MHD	GES
Objective: To increase access to quality health care														
Programme: Health Infrastructure														
14. Provision of medical equipment	Praaso Health centre	√	√	√	√	100,000	90,000						MWD	MHD
Objective: To increase access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services														
Programme: Environmental Health and Sanitation														
15. Procurement of skip/ refuse containers for needy communities	Patriensa East, Patriensa Ahenbronum, Zongo Efam, South Africa, Odumasi market, Odumase Zongo, Konongo R/C school, Konongo Ahyaem, Amerfa/Kyegyewere, Mensuro, Bomso, Kwaokrom, Abosomtweagya (Amo Yeboah), Freetown extension, Bomireso, Mayanka, Urban Council, Odumasi Ahyaem, Adumkrom	√	√	√	√	760,000	500,000						MA	EHU

	electoral area, Praaso East, Praaso West, Nsiahkrom Electoral Area													
16. Evacuation, pushing and levelling of refuse dumps	Patriensa East, Patriensa Ahenbronum Newsite, Patriensa West	√	√	√	√	100,000	85,000	10,000					EHU	MA
17. Establishment and management of final disposal site	Bomireso	√	√	√	√	100,000	100,000						PPD	EHU
18. Promotion of household toilet facilities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	10,000						EHU	MA
Objective: To improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all														
Programme: Water production and distribution systems														
19. Drilling and mechanization of new boreholes in needy communities	Patriensa East, Patriensa Ahenbronum newsite, Bimma Kwaem, Nyaboo, Patriensa West (Saanabeba), Patriensa Ahenbronum (Zongo and Cannan), Patriensa Colas, Konongo Ahenbronum,	√	√	√	√	800,000	650,000	80,000					MWD	MA
20. Repair broken down water facilities	Macbennett hardware, Assembly quarters opposite Kings Radio junction, MCD's quarters, Obenimase Chief Palace, Kyekyebiase Newsite, Amerfa Assemblies of God, Lifeland (former MCE), Abosomtweagya Osinki, Anomanoma	√	√	√	√	60,000	50,000	10,000					MWD	MA
21. Mechanization of existing boreholes	Nyaboo Pentecost, Nyaboo Presby Mission, Nyaboo Eboum, Nyaboo Ahenfie (Papa Thomas), Obenimase Opanin Yaa Bronya, Kyekyebiase Presby Church, kwakorkor, kwakorkor road, Kyekyebiase CMB, Kyekyebiae Methodist school, Kyekyebiae Odwakwanso, Nyaboo Pampaso, Nyaboo Maame Fante	√	√	√	√	1,000,000	500,000						MWD	MA
Objective: To strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disabilities and the elderly														
Programme: Poverty Alleviation among the vulnerable groups														
22. LEAP cash grant	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	1,000,000	5,000						SWCD	MA
Objective: To promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development														
Programme: Support to PWDs														
23. Training and support for People living With Disabilities and other vulnerable groups	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	150,000	3,000						SWCD	MA
Objective: To ensure the right and entitlements of children and women														
Programme: Integrated social services programme for children. Families and vulnerable adults														

24. Promotion and protection of child rights and families' services	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	25,000	2,000						SWCD	MA
Objective: To promote a sustainable, spatially integrated balanced and orderly development of human settlements														
Programme: National Spatial Development Framework Programme														
25. Continue Street naming and Property Addressing Exercise	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	45,000	10,000						PPD	MA
26. Strengthen Building Inspectorate Unit of the Assembly to improve enforcement of building regulations (Procurement of motorbikes for building inspectors, capacity building etc)	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	60,000	3,000						PPD	MA
27. Spatial Planning Committee meeting for approval of permits	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	160,000	10,000						PPD	MA
Objective: To improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services														
Programme: Road infrastructure and management programme														
28. Rehabilitation of feeder roads in needy communities	Obenimase -Kwaem roads, Kyekyebiase to Kwakokor road, Patriensa Colas road, Ananglo, South Africa and Triple Lane road, Odumase Apebourso road, Odumase-Agyareago road, Odumase Apebourso Deeper Life road, Anhwereso road, Ahyaem inner road, Santeneso roads, Odumase Zongo roads, Amerfa Kyekyewere roads, Mensuro roads, Bomso roads, Adumkrom to Anunso road, Praaso East, Praaso West, Dwease to Boatengkrom road, Praaso junction to Nsiahkrom, Boatengkrom to Nsiahkrom road, Dwease Ahenbrunum	√	√	√	√	3,000,000	10,000						Roads Dept.	Central Admin
29. Rehabilitation of arterial/town roads	Konongo Mines road, main road to Konongo Zongo, Amerfa SSNIT quarters to forceman junction roads, Kwaokrom roads, DSP Freetown extension roads, Lady Diana roads, Ward 6 roads, Habitat roads, Akrantiebesa roads, Bomireso roads, Zongo Esoro roads from Urban council to old liberty junction to Osei Kuffour route,	√	√	√	√	1,000,000	5,000						Roads Dept.	Central Admin
30. Routine maintenance of Konongo Odumase town roads	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	15,000						Roads Dept.	Central Admin
Objective: To address recurrent devastating floods														
Programme: Drains and floods management														
31. Desilting of Choked drains	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	40,000	10,000						EHU	MWD
Objective: To promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation														

Programme: Early warning and response mechanism on Disasters													
32. Tree planting at degraded lands	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	43,000					NADMO	MA
33. Sensitization campaigns to popularize and promote climate change responses and resilience practices	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	30,000	8,000					NADMO	MA
34. Mapping out of Disaster prone areas or Hazard mapping	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	15,000					NADMO	MA
Objective: To promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation													
Programme: Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction													
35. Procure relief items for disaster victims	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	200,000	20,000					NADMO	MA
36. Disaster Monitoring and evaluation	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	40,000	15,000					NADMO	MA
Objective: To ensure efficient electricity transmission and distribution system in the Municipality													
Programme: Expansion of electricity and distribution systems													
37. Procurement and routine maintenance of streetlights in needy communities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	40,000	8,000					MA	MWD
Objective: To strengthen fiscal decentralization													
Programme: Revenue mobilization and utilization													
38. Update data on rateable items	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	500,000	57,000					Finance	Central Adm
Objective: To deepen political and administrative decentralization													
Programme: Service delivery and Inter-sectorial/collaboration and cooperation													
39. Statutory meetings for better service delivery in the Municipality (statutory meetings of the Assembly i.e. General Assembly, Subcommittees, PRCC, etc.)	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	100,000	15,000					MA	
40. Operation and Maintenance of immovable assets and official vehicles	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	280,000	20,000					MWD	Central Admi
41. Construction, renovation, and refurbishment of officer and residential accommodation for staff	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	500,000	10,000					MWD	Central Admi
42. Provision of office equipment and logistics for	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	250,000	340,000					MA	

Departments and Units of the Assembly														
43. Fixing of burglar proof windows for staff bungalows	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	300,000	120,000						MWD	MA
Objective: To deepen political and administrative decentralization														
Programme: Municipal sub structures														
44. Support Zonal councils with logistics, equipment etc	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	85,000	15,000						MA AM	
Objective: To improve the capacity of the human resource of the Assembly														
Programme: Human Resource Development														
45. Training and capacity building for staff and Assembly members	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	150,000	25,000						HRMD	Central Admi
Objective: To improve Decentralized Planning														
Programme: Participatory Planning and Budgeting and Public Financial Management														
46. Support activities of Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit for Planning, Budgeting and Procurement.	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	450,000	35,000						MA	
47. Support to departments of the Assembly	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	100,000	30,000						MA	
Objective: To improve Popular Participation														
Programme: Popular Participation programme														
48. Stakeholder engagement on planning and budgeting and Implementation of development project.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	100,000	10,000						MA	
Objective: To enhance capacity for coordination and management														
Programme: Programme for project coordination and management														
49. Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	160,000	10,000						MA	
50. support for SELF HELP Project	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	20,000	5,000						MA	Communities
						12,485,000	4,558,000	245,000						

Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

Table 6.3: 2028 Annual Action Plan

Objective: To enhance Domestic trade													
Programme: Trade and Industrial development													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost GHC				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
1. Construction of Youth Development centre and provide skill training and start-ups capital.	Venue to be decided	√	√	√	√	500,000	470,000					MA	Private Investor
2. Identify and develop exportable products through Feed Ghana	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	40,000	25,000	10,000				Dept. of Agric	MA
Objective: To improve agricultural yield and post-harvest management													
Programme: Agriculture Development													
3. Construction of storage facilities and warehouse for farmers	Konongo	√	√	√	√	700,000	10,000					MA	Private Investor
4. Promote Agric business	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	40,000	8,000					Agric	MA
5. Procurement of motorbikes for AEA and veterinary officers	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	500,000	50,000					MA	
6. Farmers Day Celebration	Venue to be decided annually	√	√	√	√	80,000	500,00	20,000			√	Dept of Agric	MA
Objective: To enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels													
Programme: Education and youth development													
7. Mock Exams for BECE	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	20,000	50,000	5,000				GES	MA
8. Provision of Mono and dual desk school furniture	Praaso East M/A Cof C basic school, Praaso M/A Primary, Praaso St Francis R/C basic and Praaso M/A 2, Dwease Meth Basic, Agyareago school, KOSS model schools, Odumasi MTI school, Urban Council Primary school, Atunsu MA, Bimma Prim/JHS, Patriensa Presby, Patriensa MA	√	√	√	√	400,000	25,000	50,000				GES	MA
9. Support MY FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL	School to be decided annually	√	√	√	√	40,000	5,000					GES	MA
10. ROLE MODEL Outreach	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	10,000	5,000					GES	MA
11. School feeding	School feeding beneficiaries' schools	√	√	√	√	180,000	20,000					GES	MA
Objective: To enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels													
Programme: Expand School Infrastructure at all levels													

12.	Construction of Day care center for Government workers	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	650,000	450,000						MA	
13.	Construction of 3unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for needy communities and schools	Boatengkrom, Anawuokrom, Nsiahkrom, Dwease M/A, Praaso West Methodist Primary, Triple Lane, Odumase R/C JHS, Mensuro, Odumase OU, Redemption Presby school (Ekoso), Nyaboo Meth Primary, Patriensa MA, Patriensa Presby	√	√	√	√	200,000	500,000	10,000					MWD	GES
14.	Construction of Girls Dormitory	Wesley SHS, St Mary's SHS	√	√	√	√	500,000	400,000	100,000					MWD	GES
15.	Construction of teachers' conference centre	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	1,000,000	500,000	500,000					MWD	GES
Objective: To reduce disability, mortality and morbidity															
Programme: Immunization, health education and control															
16.	Public education and awareness campaign on health-related issues	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	20,000	50,000	4,000					MHD	Municipal Assembly
17.	Identify and register the Physically Challenged and Vulnerable groups on NHIS	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	25,000	90,000	5,000					NHIA	MHD
Objective: To increase access to quality health care															
Programme: Health Infrastructure															
18.	Construction of additional health facility (laboratory, weighing centre etc)	Praaso Health centre	√	√	√	√	50,000	43,000						MWD	MHD
19.	Establishment of Nursing Training school	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	1,000,000	500,000						MWD	MHD
Objective: To increase access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services															
Programme: Environmental Health and Sanitation															
20.	Procurement of skip/ refuse containers for needy communities	Patriensa East, Patriensa Ahenbrunum, Zongo Efam, South Africa, Odumasi market, Odumase Zongo, Konongo R/C school, Konongo Ahyaem, Amerfa/Kyekyewere, Mensuro, Bomso, Kwaokrom, Abosomtweagya (Amo Yeboah), Freetown extension, Bomireso, Mayanka, Urban Council, Odumasi Ahyaem, Adumkrom electoral area, Praaso East, Praaso West, Nsiahkrom Electoral Area	√	√	√	√	760,000	500,000						MA	EHU
21.	Evacuation, pushing and levelling of refuse dumps	Patriensa East, Patriensa Ahenbrunum Newsite, Patriensa West	√	√	√	√	100,000	85,000	10,000					EHU	MA

22. Environmental Health Education and enforcement	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	150,000	78,000	25,000					EHU	MA
23. Rehabilitation of dilapidated Toilets	Odumase Police cell toilet facility, Odumasi Ahyaem, Odumase Zongo mosque, Patriensa West (Abrewa), Obenimase KVIP	√	√	√	√	200,000	100,000	20,000					MWD	EHU
Objective: To improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all														
Programme: Water production and distribution systems														
24. Drilling and mechanization of new boreholes in needy communities	Patriensa East, Patriensa Ahenbronum newsite, Bimma Kwaem, Nyaboo, Patriensa West (Saanabeba), Patriensa Ahenbronum (Zongo and Cannan), Patriensa Colas, Konongo Ahenbronum, Ananglo, Odumasi Newtown Anglican Church, Triple Lane, Odumase Apebourso, Odumase Apeourso Deeper Life, Odumase Apeourso Anuruso, Anhwereso, Odumase MA 2, Odumase cemetery, Ohenenkwanta, Santeneso, Odumasi Zongo, Konongo Ahyaem, Amerfa SSNIT (Ababio junction area), Bomso, Kwaokrom, Abosomtweagya (Amo Yeboah), Ward 6, Habitat, Akrantiebesa, Bomireso, Mayanka, Urban Council school, Amosah Village, Kramokrom Primary school, Anunso, Praaso East (opposite Amo's house, Afrane's house and Yaw Odei's house), Praaso cluster of schools, Praaso East (Wawase-opposite Mr. Oppong's house), Praaso East (Nkotagya community), Praaso community center, Nsiakhrom, Tutukrom, Boatengkrom, Beposo, Nyamebekyere, Anawuokrom, Dwease Ahenbronum near sawmill, Nana Owusu Banahene Preparatory and CMB, Praaso West (Maanum), Praaso West (Christ the Saviour International), Praaso West (Mosque), Praaso West (MA 1 school), Dwease Newtown	√	√	√	√	800,000	650,000	80,000					MWD	MA
25. Extend Water to newly developed areas.	Newly developed areas	√	√	√	√	75,000	50,000	10,000					MWD	MA
26. Mechanization of existing boreholes	Nyaboo Pentecost, Nyaboo Presby Mission, Nyaboo Eboum, Nyaboo Ahenfie (Papa Thomas), Obenimase Opanin Yaa Bronya, Kyekyebiase Presby Church, kwakorkor, kwakorkor road, Kyekyebiase CMB, Kyekyebiae Methodist school, Kyekyebiae Odwakwanso, Nyaboo Pampaso, Nyaboo Maame Fante, Nyaboo Eboum- Teacher Frank, Obenimase Presby school/church, Obenimase Methodist primary, Obenimae Nana Fosu, Obenimase Ohenemmmme house, Obenimase	√	√	√	√	1,000,000	500,000						MWD	MA

	Chps compounds, Bimma Dadem, Bimma Fuform, Adumkrom Nikanika fie, Boatengkrom station, Beposo, Beposo Menafo, Anawuokrom MA Primary School, Nyamebekyere Pentecost Church, Nsiahkrom Community Centre, Tutukrom Kwame Frimpong, Tutukrom Nana Yeboah, Gyamel (Methodist), Dwease Newtown Aunty Korkor (Zongo), Dwease Newtown Market circle, Dwease Newtown Elder Abranya camp, Dwease Ahernbrunum Nana Agyeiwaa, Atakrom, Praaso West Methodist Church, Praaso West Akua Addae, Praaso East Asafo Adjei, Habitat (Sampana House), Heavy junction, Ekoso Akua Achia, Ward 6 Abura, Ward 6 Old Assembly man house, Ward 6 behind MTN, Freetown Assemblies, Kwalyewaso SDA church, Aboboaso (Hon. Kofi Yesu), Hon Agyekum house, Odumasi Newtown (Elder John Mensah), SSNIT (Agya Appiah's house), EP Church, Bresoman, Kyekyewere cocoa shed, Council hall, Pinamang school, Osei Kuffour, Aduna, Odumasi Ahyaem Assemblies (emark), Santeneso parliament, Santeneso Dauda mosque, Five five park, Konongo Ahenbrunum Methodist school, Odumasi Zongo,													
Objective: To ensure effective management of water supply in the Municipality														
Programme: Water and Sanitation Management														
27. Support to Municipal Water and Sanitation Management Team (MWST) and training of Water and Sanitation Committee (WATSANC)	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	35,000	10,000	5,000					MA	Communities
Objective: To strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disabilities and the elderly														
Programme: Poverty Alleviation among the vulnerable groups														
28. LEAP cash grant	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	1,000,000	5,000						SWCD	MA
Objective: To promote a sustainable, spatially integrated balanced and orderly development of human settlements														
Programme: National Spatial Development Framework Programme														
29. Prepare SDF and local plans for needy communities.	Atunsu, Nsiahkrom electoral area, Adumkrom, Kramokrom, Zongo Esoro electoral area, Patriensa Colas, Obenimase,	√	√	√	√	45,000	5,000						PPD	MA
30. Strengthen Building Inspectorate Unit of the Assembly to improve	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	60,000	3,000						PPD	MA

enforcement of building regulations (Procurement of motorbikes for building inspectors, capacity building etc)														
31. Spatial Planning Committee meeting for approval of permits	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	160,000	10,000						PPD	MA
32. Revision of Municipal Planning Schemes	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	5,000						PPD	MA
Objective: To improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services														
Programme: Road infrastructure and management programme														
33. Capacity building and engagement with transport operators	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	13,000	7,500						Roads Dept.	Central Admin
34. Road safety education and enforcement	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	23,000						Roads Dept.	Central Admin
Objective: To promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation														
Programme: Early warning and response mechanism on Disasters														
35. Public education on floods, epidemics, rains/windstorm, domestics and bush fires	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	40,000,000	10,000						NADMO	MA
36. Tree planting at degraded lands	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	43,000						NADMO	MA
37. Sensitization campaigns to popularize and promote climate change responses and resilience practices	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	30,000	8,000						NADMO	MA
38. Mapping out of Disaster prone areas or Hazard mapping	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	15,000						NADMO	MA
Objective: To promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation														
Programme: Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction														
39. Procure relief items for disaster victims	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	200,000	20,000						NADMO	MA
40. Disaster Monitoring and evaluation	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	40,000	15,000						NADMO	MA
Objective: To ensure efficient electricity transmission and distribution system in the Municipality														
Programme: Expansion of electricity and distribution systems														
41. Procurement and routine maintenance of streetlights in needy communities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	40,000	8,000						MA	MWD

Objective: To strengthen fiscal decentralization													
Programme: Revenue mobilization and utilization													
42. Update data on rateable items	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	500,000	57,000					Finance	Central Adm
Objective: To strengthen the security system in the Municipality													
Programme: Security Infrastructure and sensitization Programme													
43. Construction and renovation of security infrastructure	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	550,000	430,000					MA	GPS
44. Security (Construction of Police Post)	Amerfa SSNIT, Mensuro, Bomso, Kwaokrom, Kramokrom, Praaso community,	√	√	√	√	50,000	10,000					MA	GPS
45. Provision of equipment and logistics for security services	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	40,000					MA	GPS
Objective: To deepen political and administrative decentralization													
Programme: Service delivery and Inter-sectorial/collaboration and cooperation													
46. Statutory meetings for better service delivery in the Municipality (statutory meetings of the Assembly i.e. General Assembly, Subcommittees, PRCC, etc.)	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	100,000	15,000					MA	
47. Operation and Maintenance of immovable assets and official vehicles	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	280,000	20,000					MWD	Central Admi
Objective: To deepen political and administrative decentralization													
Programme: Municipal sub structures													
48. Support Zonal councils with logistics, equipment etc	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	85,000	15,000					MA AM	
Objective: To improve the capacity of the human resource of the Assembly													
Programme: Human Resource Development													
49. Training and capacity building for staff and Assembly members	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	150,000	25,000					HRMD	Central Admi
50. Promote inclusive workplace environment and safety	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	150,000	25,000					HRMD	Central Admi

Objective: To improve Decentralized Planning														
Programme: Participatory Planning and Budgeting and Public Financial Management														
51. Support activities of Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit for Planning, Budgeting and Procurement.	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	450,000	35,000						MA	
52. Support to departments of the Assembly	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	100,000	30,000						MA	
Objective: To improve Popular Participation														
Programme: Popular Participation programme														
53. Stakeholder engagement on planning and budgeting and Implementation of development project.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	100,000	10,000						MA	
Objective: To enhance capacity for coordination and management														
Programme: Programme for project coordination and management														
54. Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	160,000	10,000						MA	
55. support for SELF HELP Project	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	20,000	5,000						MA	Communities
						13,028,000	6,068,500	854,000						

Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

Table 6.4: 2029 Annual Action Plan

Objective: To enhance Domestic trade													
Programme: Trade and Industrial development													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost GHC				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
1. Support to Business Development Activities /Local Economic Development	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	15,000	10,000				MA	BAC/BRC
Objective: To improve agricultural yield and post-harvest management													
Programme: Agriculture Development													
2. Implement Youth in Aquaculture development projects	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	80,000	15,000					Dept of Agric	MA
3. Establishment of farm service centres	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	500,000	240,000					MA	Private Investor

4. Construction of Agribusiness centre	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	500,000	23,000						MA	Private Investor
5. Farmers Day Celebration	Venue to be decided annually	√	√	√	√	80,000	500,00	20,000			√		Dept of Agric	MA
Objective: To enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels														
Programme: Education and youth development														
6. Mock Exams for BECE	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	20,000	50,000	5,000					GES	MA
7. Provision of Mono and dual desk school furniture	Praaso East M/A Cof C basic school, Praaso M/A Primary, Praaso St Francis R/C basic and Praaso M/A 2, Dwease Meth Basic, Agyareago school, KOSS model schools, Odumasi MTI school, Urban Council Primary school, Atunsu MA, Bimma Prim/JHS, Patriensa Presby, Patriensa MA	√	√	√	√	400,000	25,000	50,000					GES	MA
8. Support INSET and Non-GALOP schools	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	15,000	10,000	10,000					GES	MA
9. School feeding	School feeding beneficiaries' schools	√	√	√	√	180,000	20,000						GES	MA
10. Municipal Education Directorate /MEOC Monitoring and Supervision	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	200,000	10,000						GES	MA
Objective: To enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels														
Programme: Expand School Infrastructure at all levels														
11. Construction of KG Block for schools	Bomireso, Kramokrom, Praaso East M/A Cof C basic school	√	√	√	√	1,200,000	500,000						MWD	GES
12. Construction of Day care center for Government workers	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	650,000	450,000						MA	
13. Construction and furnishing of 1 No STEM basic and Senior High school (furniture, teachers' quarters etc)	Nyaboo	√	√	√	√	1,000,000	750,000	5,000					MWD	GES
14. Construction of 3unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for needy communities and schools	Redemption Presby school (Ekoso), Nyaboo Meth Primary, Patriensa MA, Patriensa Presby	√	√	√	√	200,000	500,000	10,000					MWD	GES
15. Construction of 6unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for needy communities and schools	Bomso, Kwaokrom, Praaso St Francis R/C Primary school	√	√	√	√	200,000	450,000	10,000					MWD	GES
16. Rehabilitation of Classroom blocks for needy schools	Konongo Methodist A, Odumase R/C JHS block, Odumase OU school, Konongo R/C Primary school, Gambia old school block, Islamic school, Urban council primary school, Abosomtweagya Marantha SDA, Redemption Presby school- Ekoso	√	√	√	√	200,000	260,000	10,000					MWD	GES

17. Construction of Teachers Quarters for needy schools	Nsiahkrom electoral area cluster of schools	√	√	√	√	5,000,000	350,000	50,000				MWD	GES
18. Construction of Girls Dormitory	Wesley SHS, St Mary's SHS	√	√	√	√	500,000	400,000	100,000				MWD	GES
19. Construction of teachers' conference centre	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	1,000,000	500,000	500,000				MWD	GES
20. Construction of school infrastructure for 2 No TVET schools	ICCESS, RTF	√	√	√	√	1,000,000	500,000	500,000				MWD	GES
21. Construction of Institutional and school toilets	Patriensa MA, Bimma MA Basic, Patriensa SDA JHS, Obenimase MA	√	√	√	√	3000,000	600,000	50,000				MWD	GES
Objective: To improve Telecommunication accessibility and management													
Programme: ICT expansion													
22. Construction and furnishing of ICT facilities in needy communities	Abosomtweagya Marantha SDA school, Abosomtweagya MA 1, Redemption Presby school	√	√	√	√	350,000	230,000	20,000				MWD	GES
Objective: To reduce disability, mortality and morbidity													
Programme: Immunization, health education and control													
23. Intensify disease surveillance and response to HIV/AIDS and TB control	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	34,000	10,000				MHD	EHU
24. Support MHMT Monitoring and supervision of Health Activities and programmes	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	10,000	15,000	5,000				MHD	Municipal Assembly
Objective: To increase access to quality health care													
Programme: Health Infrastructure													
25. Construction and renovation of CHPS Compounds/ health centre for needy communities	Mensuro, Bomireso, Mayanka, Anawuokrom	√	√	√	√	100,000	450,000	5,000		√		MWD	MHD
26. Upgrade 1 No. CHPS compound to health centre	Odumase CHPS compound	√	√	√	√	10,000	500,000	5,000		√		MWD	MHD
27. Provision of residential accommodation for health practitioners	Praaso Health centre, Boatengkrom CHPS compound, Kramokrom CHPS compound, Kyekyebiase CHPS compound	√	√	√	√	100,000	750,000	50,000		√		MWD	MHD
28. Construction of additional health facility (laboratory, weighing centre etc)	Praaso Health centre	√	√	√	√	50,000	43,000			√		MWD	MHD
29. Establishment of Nursing Training school	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	1,000,000	500,000			√		MWD	MHD

30.	E-medical services for Government Hospital	Asante Akim Central Government Hospital	√	√	√	√	78,000	50,000			√		MWD	MHD
31.	Procure mobile clinic van	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	600,000	540,000			√		MWD	MHD
32.	Provision of medical equipment	Praaso Health centre	√	√	√	√	100,000	90,000			√		MWD	MHD
Objective: To increase access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services														
Programme: Environmental Health and Sanitation														
33.	Review 2022-2025 MESSAP	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	85,000	45,000	5,000		√		EHU	MA
34.	Medical screening of food vendors	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	5,000	10,000	2,000		√		EHU	MHD
35.	Review of sanitation by-laws	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√		10,000	10,000		√		EHU	MA
36.	Environmental Health Education and enforcement	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	150,000	78,000	25,000		√		EHU	MA
37.	Establishment and management of final disposal site	Bomireso	√	√	√	√	100,000	100,000			√		PPD	EHU
38.	Promotion of household toilet facilities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	10,000			√		EHU	MA
39.	Construction of Toilets facilities in needy communities	Anawuokrom, Nsiahkrom, Dwease Ahenbrunum, Praaso West (Sibinim), Praaso West (mosque), Praaso West (Maanum), Dwease Newtown	√	√	√	√	3,000,000	500,000	60,000		√		MWD	EHU
40.	Rehabilitation of dilapidated Toilets	Patriensa West (Abrewa), Obenimase KVIP	√	√	√	√	200,000	100,000	20,000		√		MWD	EHU
Objective: To improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all														
Programme: Water production and distribution systems														
41.	Drilling and mechanization of new boreholes in needy communities	Praaso East (Nkotagya community), Praaso community center, Nsiahkrom, Tutukrom, Boatengkrom, Beposo, Nyamebekyere, Anawuokrom, Dwease Ahenbrunum near sawmill, Nana Owusu Banahene Preparatory and CMB, Praaso West (Maanum), Praaso West (Christ the Saviour International), Praaso West (Mosque), Praaso West (MA 1 school), Dwease Newtown	√	√	√	√	800,000	650,000	80,000		√		MWD	MA
42.	Extend Water to newly developed areas.	Newly developed areas	√	√	√	√	75,000	50,000	10,000		√		MWD	MA
43.	Repair broken down water facilities	Macbennett hardware, Assembly quarters opposite Kings Radio junction, MCD's	√	√	√	√	60,000	50,000	10,000		√		MWD	MA

	quarters, Obenimase Chief Palace, Kyekyebiase Newsite, Amerfa Assemblies of God, Lifeland (former MCE), Abosomtweagya Osinki, Anomanoma													
44. Mechanization of existing boreholes	Nsiahkrom Community Centre, Tutukrom Kwame Frimpong, Tutukrom Nana Yeboah, Gyamel (Methodist), Dwease Newtown Aunty Korkor (Zongo), Dwease Newtown Market circle, Dwease Newtown Elder Abranya camp, Dwease Ahernbronum Nana Agyeiwaa, Atakrom, Praaso West Methodist Church, Praaso West Akua Addae, Praaso East Asafo Adjei, Habitat (Sampana House), Heavy junction, Ekoso Akua Achia, Ward 6 Abura, Ward 6 Old Assembly man house, Ward 6 behind MTN, Freetown Assemblies, Kwalyewaso SDA church, Aboboaso (Hon. Kofi Yesu), Hon Agyekum house, Odumasi Newtown (Elder John Mensah), SSNIT (Agya Appiah's house), EP Church, Bresoman, Kyekyewere cocoa shed, Council hall, Pinamang school, Osei Kuffour, Aduna, Odumasi Ahyaem Assemblies (emark), Santeneso parliament, Santeneso Dauda mosque, Five five park, Konongo Ahenbronum Methodist school, Odumasi Zongo,	√	√	√	√	1,000,000	500,000				√		MWD	MA
Objective: To ensure effective management of water supply in the Municipality														
Programme: Water and Sanitation Management														
45. Support to Municipal Water and Sanitation Management Team (MWST) and training of Water and Sanitation Committee (WATSANC)	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	35,000	10,000	5,000			√		MA	Communities
Objective: To strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disabilities and the elderly														
Programme: Poverty Alleviation among the vulnerable groups														
46. LEAP cash grant	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	1,000,000	5,000				√		SWCD	MA
Objective: To promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development														
Programme: Support to PWDs														
47. Training and support for People living With Disabilities and other vulnerable groups	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	150,000	3,000				√		SWCD	MA
Objective: To ensure the right and entitlements of children and women														
Programme: Integrated social services programme for children. Families and vulnerable adults														

48. Promotion and protection of child rights and families' services	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	25,000	2,000			√		SWCD	MA
Objective: To promote a sustainable, spatially integrated balanced and orderly development of human settlements													
Programme: National Spatial Development Framework Programme													
49. Urban renewal and control of settlement growth	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	20,000	3,000			√		PPD	MWD
50. Beautification of Konongo-Odumase township		√	√	√	√	200,000	150,000			√		PPD	MWD
51. Continue Street naming and Property Addressing Exercise	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	45,000	10,000			√		PPD	MA
52. Spatial Planning Committee meeting for approval of permits	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	160,000	10,000			√		PPD	MA
53. Revision of Municipal Planning Schemes	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	5,000			√		PPD	MA
Objective: To improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services													
Programme: Road infrastructure and management programme													
54. Rehabilitation of arterial/town roads	Konongo Mines road, main road to Konongo Zongo, Amerfa SSNIT quarters to forceman junction roads, Kwaokrom roads, DSP Freetown extension roads, Lady Diana roads, Ward 6 roads, Habitat roads, Akrantiebesa roads, Bomireso roads, Zongo Esoro roads from Urban council to old liberty junction to Osei Kuffour route,	√	√	√	√	1,000,000	5,000			√		Roads Dept.	Central Admin
55. Routine maintenance of Konongo Odumase town roads	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	15,000			√		Roads Dept.	Central Admin
56. Construction of vehicular terminals	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	45,000	15,000			√		Roads Dept.	Central Admin
57. Capacity building and engagement with transport operators	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	13,000	7,500			√		Roads Dept.	Central Admin
58. Road safety education and enforcement	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	23,000			√		Roads Dept.	Central Admin
Objective: To address recurrent devastating floods													
Programme: Drains and floods management													

59. Construction/Rehabilitation of bridges and Culverts in needy communities	Praaso East (Opposite church of Pentecost), Wawase community, Nsiahkrom electoral area, Adomtuaso community, Konongo Mines school, First class Hospital, Bomireso, Mayanka, Osei Kuffour, Patriensa West	√	√	√	√	650,000	10,000			√		Roads Dept.	MWD
60. Construction of drainage system	Odumasi MTI	√	√	√	√	100,000	50,000			√		Roads Dept.	MWD
Objective: To promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation													
Programme: Early warning and response mechanism on Disasters													
61. Public education on floods, epidemics, rains/windstorm, domestics and bush fires	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	40,000,000	10,000			√		NADMO	MA
62. Formation and training of Disaster Volunteer Groups and Disaster Platform Committee	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	20,000	4,000			√		NADMO	MA
63. Tree planting at degraded lands	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	43,000			√		NADMO	MA
64. Sensitization campaigns to popularize and promote climate change responses and resilience practices	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	30,000	8,000			√		NADMO	MA
65. Mapping out of Disaster prone areas or Hazard mapping	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	15,000			√		NADMO	MA
Objective: To promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation													
Programme: Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction													
66. Procure relief items for disaster victims	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	200,000	20,000			√		NADMO	MA
67. Disaster Monitoring and evaluation	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	40,000	15,000			√		NADMO	MA
Objective: To ensure efficient electricity transmission and distribution system in the Municipality													
Programme: Expansion of electricity and distribution systems													
68. Extension of electricity to newly developed areas.	Patriensa East, Kyekyebiase, Patriensa Ahenbronum newsite, Nyaboo newsite, Bimma newsite, Patriensa Ahenbronum (Zongo and Cannan), Zongo Efam, South Africa, Agyareago, Odumase Apeourso Deeper Life, Anhwereso, Odumase cemetery, Santeneso, Ohenenkwanta, Amerfa SSNIT, Kyekyewere, Mensuro, Bomso, Kwaokrom, Bomireso, Mayanka, Kozoya office to DSP link, Adumkrom electoral area, Praaso East, Boatengkrom, Anawuokrom, Beposo, Nsiahkrom, Ntamebkyere, Tutukrom, Dwease Ahenbronum, Praaso West, Dwease Newtown	√	√	√	√	400,000	10,000			√		ECG	MA

69. Procurement and routine maintenance of streetlights in needy communities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	40,000	8,000			√		MA	MWD
Objective: To strengthen fiscal decentralization													
Programme: Revenue mobilization and utilization													
70. Recruitment of key personnel/ filling of vacancies for Revenue collectors	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	46,000	10,000			√		Finance	Central Adm
71. Procurement of revenue van	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	1,000,000	500,000			√		MA	
Objective: To strengthen the security system in the Municipality													
Programme: Security Infrastructure and sensitization Programme													
72. Crime prevention and general law enforcement	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	45,000			√		GPS	MA
73. Construction and renovation of security infrastructure	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	550,000	430,000			√		MA	GPS
74. Security (Construction of Police Post)	Amerfa SSNIT, Mensuro, Bomso, Kwaokrom, Kramokrom, Praaso community,	√	√	√	√	50,000	10,000			√		MA	GPS
75. Provision of equipment and logistics for security services	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	40,000					MA	GPS
Objective: To deepen political and administrative decentralization													
Programme: Service delivery and Inter-sectorial/collaboration and cooperation													
76. Statutory meetings for better service delivery in the Municipality (statutory meetings of the Assembly i.e. General Assembly, Subcommittees, PRCC, etc.)	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	100,000	15,000			√		MA	
77. Operation and Maintenance of immovable assets and official vehicles	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	280,000	20,000			√		MWD	Central Admi
78. Construction of 1 No archive centre for Registry, Accounts and Procurement	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	500,000	300,000			√		MA	

79. Fixing of burglar proof windows for staff bungalows	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	300,000	120,000			√		MWD	MA
Objective: To deepen political and administrative decentralization													
Programme: Municipal sub structures													
80. Support Zonal councils with logistics, equipment etc	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	85,000	15,000			√		MA AM	
81. Construction of community centre	Obenimase, Kyekyebiase Meth Basic, Patriensa East, Nyaboo	√	√	√	√	85,000	15,000			√		MWD	MA
Objective: To improve the capacity of the human resource of the Assembly													
Programme: Human Resource Development													
82. Training and capacity building for staff and Assembly members	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	150,000	25,000			√		HRMD	Central Admi
83. Promote inclusive workplace environment and safety	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	150,000	25,000			√		HRMD	Central Admi
Objective: To improve Decentralized Planning													
Programme: Participatory Planning and Budgeting and Public Financial Management													
84. Support activities of Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit for Planning, Budgeting and Procurement.	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	450,000	35,000			√		MA	
85. Support to departments of the Assembly	Konongo-Odumase	√	√	√	√	100,000	30,000			√		MA	
Objective: To improve Popular Participation													
Programme: Popular Participation programme													
86. Stakeholder engagement on planning and budgeting and Implementation of development project.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	100,000	10,000			√		MA	
Objective: To enhance capacity for coordination and management													
Programme: Programme for project coordination and management													
87. Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	160,000	10,000			√		MA	
88. support for SELF HELP Project	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	20,000	5,000			√		MA	Communities

						30,562,000	13,079,500	1,652,000					
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Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Introduction

To ensure effective progress tracking and enable timely adjustments for the successful implementation of the MMTDP, this chapter introduces a detailed Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) matrix. The matrix maps out key indicators aligned with specific activities under each objective. It also features a stakeholder analysis that identifies and classifies critical actors for engagement in the M&E process. Furthermore, the chapter explores various evaluation methodologies, with emphasis on Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E), and concludes by outlining strategies for Knowledge Management and Learning.

7.2 Stakeholder Analysis

The execution of the Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan (MMTDP) influences a diverse array of stakeholders, including individuals, community groups, institutions, and organizations. To optimize the social and institutional benefits of its programmes and projects and to reduce any potential adverse effects, a comprehensive stakeholder analysis is crucial. Integrated into the Municipal’s Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, this analysis examines the alignment of goals, strategies, and resource distribution with the interests, roles, and responsibilities of key stakeholders. It provides insight into how each stakeholder group is impacted by, or can actively support, the implementation process. The stakeholder analysis matrix is presented in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Stakeholder Analysis Matrix

S/N	STAKEHOLDER	CLASSIFICATION	INTEREST/ RESPONSIBILITIES	INVOLVEMENT IN M&E ACTIVITIES
1.	Assembly Members and Zonal Council	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Policy formulation ❖ Development planning of communities ❖ Represent constituents ❖ Users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Dissemination of information ❖ Link between Municipal and community ❖ Monitoring of projects ❖ Participate in review meetings
2.	Community	Primary	Demand accountability and transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Data collection ❖ Monitoring of projects

3.	Traditional Authority	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Preserve cultural values ❖ Demand accountability and transparency ❖ Partners in development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Project site meetings ❖ Validate community impact ❖ Monitoring of projects
4.	Non-Governmental Organizations	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Advocacy ❖ Deliver services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information dissemination ❖ Monitoring of projects ❖ Data collection and reporting ❖ Independent assessments of projects
5.	Development Partners	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provide technical and financial support ❖ Demand accountability and transparency ❖ Advocacy ❖ Auditing responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Verification of projects ❖ Advise on best practices
6.	Member of Parliament	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Oversee government policies ❖ Demand accountability and transparency ❖ Policy formulation ❖ Financing of projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information dissemination ❖ Project site meeting
7.	Regional Coordinating Council	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Monitoring of projects ❖ Provide technical backstopping ❖ Capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Validation visits ❖ Review Municipal reports
8.	Ministries, Departments and Agencies	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Policy direction and implementation ❖ Financial support ❖ Oversight responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Review reports ❖ Validation visits

9.	Media	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Serves as watchdog ❖ Create public awareness ❖ Information dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Report on the implementation of projects ❖ Facilitate public dialogue ❖ Facilitate public accountability
10.	Research Institutions	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Undertake research and analysis ❖ Generate evidence to support decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Disseminate research findings ❖ Collaboration with the Municipal ❖ Conduct impact assessment
11.	Local Government Service Secretariat	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Formulate policies and guidelines ❖ Provide technical support and capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Seminars and meetings. ❖ Reporting and dissemination of M & E reports
12.	District Assemblies ‘ Common Fund (DACF) Secretariat	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Management of funds ❖ Ensure transparent and accountable use of funds ❖ Monitoring of projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Audit financial performance

Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

7.3 Monitoring Matrix

The monitoring matrix outlines key indicators covering inputs, outputs, outcomes, and impacts that are used to assess progress toward each objective in the MTDP. Serving as a condensed overview of the broader M&E framework, it highlights the alignment between the MTDP and the development dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs Policy. This matrix is presented in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2 Monitoring Matrix

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
GOAL: Diversify the Municipal economy for growth and job creation										
OBJECTIVE: To reduce post-harvest losses by 20% by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Agriculture Development										
Proportion of Farmers adopting post harvest loss technology	Number. of farmers adopting post harvest technology expressed as a percentage of exposed to post harvest loss technology	Outcome	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	Sex Crop type	Annually	Agric

Number of storage facilities and warehouses constructed	Count of storage facilities and warehouses constructed	Output	0	1	1	1	1	By location	Annually	Agric, Central Admin
OBJECTIVE: To safeguard agricultural lands by promoting sustainable land use practices by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Agriculture Development										
Proportion of arable land under cultivation	Measures the percentage of farm land that has been cultivated	Outcome	69%	70%	70%	70%	70%	By type	Annually	Agric
Proportion of farmers adopting conservation agriculture	Number of farmers adopting conservation agriculture expressed as a percentage of those exposed to conservation agriculture	Outcome	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	Sex	Annually	Agric
Proportion of farmers adopting drought-resistant and high-yield crop varieties	Number of farmers adopting drought-resistant and high-yield crop varieties expressed as a percentage of those exposed to drought-resistant and high-yield crop varieties	Outcome	10%	15%	20%	30%	40%	Sex Crop type	Annually	Agric
Number of irrigation farms initiated	Count of irrigation farms initiated	Output	0	1	1	1	1	By location	Annually	Agric
OBJECTIVE: To enhance SMEs' access to affordable and timely credit by 10% by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Trade and Industrial development										
Proportion of SMEs accessing favorable medium and long-term credit from financial institutions	Difference in no. of SMEs who have access to favorable credit of the baseline quarter and current quarter, divided by Number in baseline quarter multiplied by 100	Outcome	5%	7%	9%	11%	14%	By enterprise type	Quarterly	BAC
Number of SMEs registered and trained by the Assembly	count of SMEs registered and Number of enterprise owners trained	Output	60	80	100	150	200	By Enterprise type and gender	Annually	BAC
Number of business incubators/start-ups supported/started	Count of business start-up supported	Output	5	10	20	30	40	By business type	Annually	BAC
OBJECTIVE: To enhance domestic trade by 50% by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Trade and Industrial development										

Proportion of locally developed products that are exported	Number of locally developed products that are exported as a percentage of exportable products developed	Outcome	0%	2%	5%	8%	10%	By product type	Annually	BAC, Agric
Number of markets that have been constructed or rehabilitated	Count of markets with improved infrastructure such as washrooms	Output	5	2	1	1	1	Location	Annually	Central Admin
OBJECTIVE: To enhance women's access to employment and entrepreneurship skills by 4% by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Gender and women empowerment programme										
Number of women accessing entrepreneurship and mentorship service	Count of women accessing entrepreneurship and mentorship service	Output	0	5	10	20	35	By service	Annually	BAC
Number of partnerships formed with NGOs, private sector, and development agencies to support women's economic empowerment	Count of partnerships formed with NGOs, private sector, and development agencies to support women's economic empowerment	Input	0	1	1	1	1	By type	Annually	BAC, Central Admin
OBJECTIVE: To reduce youth unemployment by 10% by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Youth empowerment programme										
Proportion of youth involved in Agriculture	Number of youth in agriculture as a percentage of youth employed	Outcome	1%	3%	5%	8%	11%	By gender	Annually	Agric, NYA
Number of youth development centres constructed and operational	Count of youth development centres that provide skills training and start-up capital	Output	0	1	0	0	0	By location	Annually	NYA, BAC, Central Admin
Number of international partnerships	Count of international partnerships supporting youth in Agric	Output	0	1	1	1	1	By country	Annually	Agric, NYA, Central Admin

supporting youth in Agric										
OBJECTIVE: To establish a fully functional one-stop center for industrial artisans by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Trade and Industrial development										
Number of one-stop center for industrial artisans	Count of one-stop center for industrial artisans	Output	0	0	0	1	0	By location	Biennial	Works, PPD, Central Admin
OBJECTIVE: To increase extension and veterinary coverage by 20% by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Agriculture Development										
Percentage Change in extension coverage	Number of farmers with access to extension service expressed as a percentage of the total number of farmers	Outcome	7%	12%	17%	22%	27%	By location	Annually	Agric
Percentage change in the production of Poultry	Difference in no. of poultry production of baseline month and current month divided by Number of poultry produced in baseline month multiplied by 100	Outcome	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	By poultry type	Quarterly	Agric
Percentage change in the production of Livestock	Difference in no. of livestock production of baseline month and current month divided by Number of livestock produced in baseline month multiplied by 100	Outcome	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	By livestock type	Quarterly	Agric
Number of motorbikes procured for AEA's	Count of motorbikes procured	Output	0	2	1	1	1		Annually	Agric, Central Admin
GOAL: Develop human resources to create equal opportunity for all citizens in the Municipality										
OBJECTIVE: To improve the availability of furniture at all levels by 30% by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Educational infrastructure and inclusivity programme										
Percentage growth in the availability of school furniture	Number of school furniture expressed as a percentage of total enrolment	Outcome	40%	45%	50%	60%	70%	By level	Quarterly	GES, Central Admin
OBJECTIVE: Increase potable water coverage to 92% by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Water production and distribution systems										
Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources	Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources expressed as percentage	Outcome	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	By location	Annually	GWCL, MA
Proportion of Water and	Number of Water and Sanitation committees that	Outcome	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	By location	Annually	MWST

Sanitation committees that are functional	are effectively managing the boreholes as a percentage to WATSAN in all communities									
OBJECTIVE: To reduce physical access to quality health care services by 20% by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Health Infrastructure										
Proportion of health facilities that are functional	Measures the number of health facilities that are registered and in operation for purposes of providing health care services to the general public expressed as a percentage of completed	Outcome	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	By type	Annually	GHS
Number of health facilities that have been constructed	Count of health facilities that have been constructed	Output	15	17	18	20	22	By location and type	Annually	Works, GHS
OBJECTIVE: To increase coverage of social protection programmes for the vulnerable by 10% by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Poverty Alleviation programmes										
Number of beneficiaries of the LEAP programme	Measure the number of poor households benefiting from the LEAP programme	Output	348	400	450	500	600	By gender and location	Annually	SWCD
Proportion of PWDs trained and supported	Number of PWDs trained and supported as a percentage to the total PWDs registered	Outcome	20%	40%	50%	60%	70%	By gender and disability type	Quarterly	SWCD
OBJECTIVE: To renovate 30% of dilapidated school infrastructures by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Educational infrastructure and inclusivity programme										
BECE Pass rate	Count of final exams takers (girls and boys) who passed a particular exam over a total count of final exam takers in that same exam	Impact	85%	88%	90%	92%	95%	By level	Annually	GES
Net Enrolment Rate	Total enrolment of pupils regardless of age in the quarter divided by total population of pupils of school going age	Level						By level	Annually	GES
		KG	56.2%	61.2%	66.2%	71.2%	76.2%			
		Prim	74.7%	79.7%	84.7%	89.7%	94.7%			

	in the quarter multiplied by 100	JHS		73.2%	78.2%	83.2%	88.2%	93.2%			
Number of Classroom Blocks constructed/ Renovated	Count of classroom blocks constructed/ renovated in the quarter under review	Output	0	5	5	5	5	5	By level	Annually	GES, Central Admin
Number of Teachers Quarters Constructed	Count of teachers' quarters constructed in the year under review	Output	0	1	1	1	1	1	By location	Annually	GES, Central Admin
OBJECTIVE: To strengthen STEM education by 2029											
PROGRAMME: Educational infrastructure and inclusivity programme											
Number of STEM basic school constructed	Count of STEM basic school constructed	Output	0	0	1	0	1	1	By location	Biennial	Works, GES, Central Admin
Number of ICT facilities constructed	Count of ICT facilities constructed	Output	0	1	1	1	1	1	By location	Annually	Works, GES, Central Admin
OBJECTIVE: To provide adequate teaching and learning materials for all levels by 2029											
PROGRAMME: Education and youth development											
Percentage Increase in access to Educational Materials	Difference in Number of students with access to Edu. Material of baseline quarter/year and current quarter/year divided by no. of students with access to edu. material in baseline quarter/ year multiplied by 100	Output	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	80%	By level	Annually	GES
OBJECTIVE: To reduce the incidence of malaria and other communicable diseases by 50% by 2029											
PROGRAMME: Immunization and Malaria control programme											
Malaria case fatality (Institutional) ²	Total malaria deaths expressed as a percentage of malaria Cases in health facilities	Outcome	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	By age and gender	Annually	GHS
Immunization coverage	Number of under 5 children immunized expressed as percentage of total population of under 5 children	Outcome	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	80%	By gender	Annually	GHS
Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	Number of people with valid NHIS card as a percentage of the total population	Outcome	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%	100%	By gender	Annually	NHIA
HIV prevalence	Number of persons who tested positive to HIV expressed as percentage of total number of persons tested for HIV during the year	Outcome	0.67%	0.5%	0.45%	0.4%	0.35%	0.35%	By age and gender	Annually	GHS

Number of public health education organized	Count of public health education organized	Output	4	4	4	4	4	4	By location	Annually	GHS
GOAL: Protect and safeguard the natural environment and a resilience built environment for sustainable development											
OBJECTIVE: Increase electricity coverage to 81% by 2029											
PROGRAMME: Expansion of electricity and distribution systems											
Percentage of communities covered by electricity	Count of communities in the district connected to the national grid	Outcome	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%		By location	Annually	ECG
OBJECTIVE: Improve waste management in 80% of the communities by 2029											
PROGRAMME: Environmental Health and Sanitation											
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	Population using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households Expressed as a percentage of total District population. Improved sanitation facilities	Outcome	75%	76%	77%	78%	80%		By household level	Annually	MEHU
Number of refuse dumps evacuated and levelled	Count of refuse dumps that have been levelled	Output	1	2	5	5	5		By location	Annually	MEHU, Central Admin
Number of waste bins with their holding cages procured and placed in public places	Count of waste bins with their holding cages procured and placed in public places	Output	50	20	30	40	50		By location	Annually	MEHU, Central Admin
Number of tricycles procured for household waste collection	Count of tricycles procured for household waste collection	Output	2	1	1	1	1		By type	Annually	MEHU, Central Admin
OBJECTIVE: Improve the condition of the road network by 2% annually											
PROGRAMME: Road infrastructure and management programme											
Percentage of road network in good condition	Measure effectiveness in the transport infrastructure through resurfacing of feeder roads, construction of town roads etc	Outcome	80%	82%	84%	86%	88%		Type of road	Annually	Road
OBJECTIVE: Improve the drainage systems by 2029											
PROGRAMME: Drains and floods management											
Number of drains desilted	Count of drains desilted	Output	2	5	5	5	5		By location	Annually	MEHU, NADMO, Central Admin
OBJECTIVE: Reduce vehicular congestion by 50% by 2029											
PROGRAMME: Road infrastructure and management programme											
Number of taskforce committee established	Count of taskforce committee established	Output	1	1	1	1	1			Annually	Central Admin, MTTD

OBJECTIVE: Improve the capacity of transport operators by 5% annually										
PROGRAMME: Road infrastructure and management programme										
Number of sensitizations organized for transport operators	Count of sensitization organized for transport operators	Output	1	2	2	2	2	By channel of communication	Annually	Central Admin, MTTD
GOAL: Ensure a safe and suitable condition for communities										
OBJECTIVE: Increase IGF by 50% annually										
PROGRAMME: Revenue mobilization and utilization										
Percentage change in IGF	The difference of the current and previous year's IGF expressed as a percentage of the previous year's IGF	Outcome	81%	85%	90%	92%	95%	By revenue items	Annually	Revenue Unit, Finance
Number of revenue mobilization campaign organized	Count of revenue mobilization campaigns undertaken	Output	2	4	4	4	4	By community	Quarterly	Finance
Number of trainings organized for revenue collectors	Count of trainings organized for revenue collectors	Output	1	1	1	1	1	By training type	Annually	Finance
OBJECTIVE: To improve the enforcement of planning and building regulations by all by 2029										
PROGRAMME: National Spatial Development Framework Programme										
Proportion of buildings with building permits	Difference in number of buildings built with permits in the previous quarter and the current quarter divided by the number of permitnumber ofngs in the previous quarter multiplied by 100	Output	50%	70%	75%	80%	85%	By location	Quarterly	PPD, Works
Number of local plans prepared	Count of local plans prepared	Output	1	1	1	1	1	By location	Annually	PPD
Number of public educations on planning and building regulations undertaken	Count of public education on planning and building regulations undertaken	Output	1	4	4	4	4	By medium of communication	Quarterly	PPD, Works
OBJECTIVE: To ensure all sub-structures are fully operational and functional annually										
PROGRAMME: Municipal sub structures										
Number of sub-districts that are fully operational	Sub-districts are duly constituted, have action	Output	3	3	3	3	3	By location	Annually	Zonal Council Secretaries

	plans, trained, provided with logistics and accommodated in furnished office. Sub-districts meet at least 3 times a year and have ceded revenue										
OBJECTIVE: To renovate 5% of staff residential and office accommodation annually											
PROGRAMME: Service delivery and Inter-sectorial/collaboration and cooperation											
No of staff office and residential accommodation renovated	Count of office and residential accommodation renovated	Output	3	2	2	2	2	By dept	Annually	Central Admin	
OBJECTIVE: To reduce cases of crime by 25% annually											
PROGRAMME: Security Infrastructure and Sensitization Programme											
Reported Cases of Crime	Count of crime cases reported	Rape	8	0	0	0	0	By type of crime	Annually	GPS	
		Armed robbery	15	0	0	0	0				
		Defilement	6	0	0	0	0				
		Murder	2	0	0	0	0				
		Domestic violence	65	0	0	0	0				
OBJECTIVE: Strengthen the security system in the Municipality by 2029											
PROGRAMME: Security Infrastructure and Sensitization Programme											
Police Citizen Ratio	Number of police officers per population of municipality	Outcome	1:700	1:650	1:650	1:600	1:600		Annually	GPS	
Number of armory room constricted	Count of armory room constricted	Output	0	0	1	0	0		Biennial	Central Admin, GPS	
OBJECTIVE: To improve the capacity of staff by 30% by 2029%											
PROGRAMME: Human Resource Development											
Proportion of staff Trained on requisite skills and local Government protocols	Number of staff trained on requisite skills and local government service protocols expressed a percentage of total staff	Output	60%	65%	70%	80%	90%	By training type	Annually	HR	
GOAL: Build and strengthen institutional capacity for transparent and accountable government and better project outcomes											
OBJECTIVE: To improve coordination and logistical support for M&E activities by 30% annually											
PROGRAMME: Programme for project coordination and management											
Proportion of activities in Programme of Action (PoA) implemented	Number of activities implemented expressed as a percentage of total activities implemented	Outcome	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%	By dimension	Annually	MPCU	

Percentage of mandatory meetings organized	Measures extent of adherence to statutory requirements	Output	66%	100%	100%	100%	100%	By meeting type	Annually	Central Admin
GOAL: Enhance capacity for disaster preparedness and response										
OBJECTIVE: To reduce the incidence of disasters by 25% annually										
PROGRAMME: Early warning and response mechanism on Disasters										
Number of communities affected by disaster	Count of communities affected by disaster	Output	6	0	0	0	0	By community	Quarterly	NADMO

Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

7.4 Evaluation

Evaluation is a selective exercise that attempts to systematically and objectively assess progress towards and the achievement of an outcome. Evaluation is not a one-time event, but an exercise involving assessments of differing scope and depth carried out at several points in time in response to evolving needs for evaluative knowledge and learning during the effort to achieve an outcome. To determine whether results (Positive or Negative) have been achieved, the causes of deviation, if any, and how to counteract any unintended consequences, evaluation processes are undertaken. The main purpose of the evaluation is to give feedback, which can lead to re-planning. This process involves regular reviews of the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and overall impact of project activities in relation to their stated aims.

The MPCU conducts three primary types of evaluations:

1. Ex Ante Evaluation: Performed before a project begins, this evaluation examines the feasibility and relevance of proposed objectives. Key activities include:
 - ❖ Drafting project concept notes
 - ❖ Applying the Urban Resilience Checklist for urban-focused initiatives
 - ❖ Implementing environmental and social safeguard protocols
2. Mid-Term/Interim Evaluation: Conducted periodically during implementation. This evaluation provides insights into progress, identifies challenges, and suggests adjustments to enhance effectiveness.
3. Ex Post/Terminal Evaluation: Completed after the project ends. This evaluation assesses outcomes, long-term impact, and sustainability.

7.4.1 Objectives of Evaluation

Across all stages, development evaluation aims to:

- ❖ Measure the value and effectiveness of ongoing programmes
- ❖ Determine the relevance of new initiatives
- ❖ Improve project management and implementation efficiency
- ❖ Ensure accountability to funders, stakeholders, and beneficiaries

7.4.2 Key Stakeholders in Evaluation

To promote inclusivity and objectivity, evaluations will engage a diverse group of stakeholders:

Stakeholder Type	Examples
Internal Evaluators	Community leaders, residents, and local beneficiaries
External Evaluators	Municipal Assembly staff, heads of decentralized departments, consultants
Project Beneficiaries	Individuals and groups directly affected by the project intervention

Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

7.4.3 Strategic Focus at Different Stages

Evaluation serves distinct purposes throughout the project lifecycle:

- ❖ **Planning Phase:** Identifies priority needs and evaluates the severity of development challenges to inform intervention design
- ❖ **Implementation Phase:** Monitors performance, tracks service delivery, and assesses short-term outcomes
- ❖ **Decision-Making & Accountability:** Informs decisions on scaling, modifying, or terminating projects through cost-benefit and comparative analyses

7.4.4 Evaluation Reporting and Dissemination

Evaluation Reporting is an integral part of monitoring and evaluation, conducted in greater detail at the project level. Reporting is the systematic and timely provision of essential information at periodic intervals. Ex-post evaluation is conducted in order to find out whether the resources invested have produced or are producing the expected level of output and benefits, and whether the benefits are reaching the intended target population. The first Ex-post evaluation should be conducted one year after completion of the project, when the impact of the project should be evident. The evaluation report is prepared in accordance with the National M&E Manual.

In terms of disseminating the evaluation report, MPCU will hold periodic public forums and present a summary of the findings and challenges to stakeholders within the municipality to promote transparency and accountable governance. The MPCU will also use the following approach to disseminate the report to the general public. Announcements, discussions, and broadcasts in the local media, for example, Local FM Stations (Virgin FM, Kings Radio), local newspapers, and the use of social media such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, and others. There will also be meetings with CSOs, traditional authorities, representatives of Zonal Councils, and other opinion leaders, and tasking them to take the messages back to their communities. Again, workshops and town hall meetings will be held at central locations throughout the Municipality.

7.5 Participatory M&E (PM&E)

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation processes (NDPC, 2018). This common practice will involve all stakeholders in the selection of indicators, data collection and analysis, implementation of the findings, and dissemination of the results through Stakeholders Analysis. By actively engaging community members, stakeholders are able to gain richer insights into the progress, strengths, and areas needing improvement within development programmes. This inclusive, participatory approach cultivates ownership, accountability, and empowerment among local populations, enhancing both the effectiveness and long-term sustainability of interventions. When beneficiaries are involved, they move beyond passive recipients to become active contributors and change-makers within their communities. Their engagement not only keeps them informed about project developments but also drives better outcomes and helps ensure that the initiatives leave a lasting, meaningful impact on their lives.

7.5.1 Key Identifiable Stakeholders

To ensure effective PM&E, the following key stakeholders will be involved in the conduct of the exercise.

1. Assembly Members
2. Community Members
3. Traditional Authorities
4. Decentralized Departments
5. Sector Departments and Agencies
6. NGOs

7. Private sector

7.5.2 Tools and Techniques for PM&E

To promote inclusive and participatory evaluation of social interventions, the following tools will be employed:

- ❖ Citizen Report Cards
- ❖ Community Score Cards
- ❖ Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)
- ❖ Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)

These instruments empower communities to express concerns, evaluate the quality of service delivery, and play an active role in shaping future development efforts. Insights gathered through these participatory methods will be systematically incorporated into the District Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Reports, providing valuable input for planning and informed decision-making.

7.6 Knowledge Management and Learning

Knowledge Management and Learning are increasingly vital for fostering sustainability and driving continuous improvement. It involves a structured approach to gathering, organizing, disseminating, and applying knowledge to support informed decision-making, boost performance, and encourage ongoing learning across institutions, programmes, and communities. MPCU will play a pivotal role in ensuring that valuable experiences, insights, innovations, and data are systematically harnessed to strengthen policy formulation and enhance the effectiveness of development projects.

7.6.1 Key Objectives of Knowledge Management and Learning

1. Capture and Document Lessons Learned
2. Facilitate Evidence-Based Decision-Making
3. Promote Organizational Learning
4. Enhance Collaboration and Knowledge Sharing
5. Improve Accountability and Transparency

7.6.2 Knowledge Management and Learning Framework

A Knowledge Management and Learning Framework offers a systematic method for creating, capturing, disseminating, and applying knowledge to strengthen decision-making, boost operational performance, and foster innovation in development planning and execution. It

safeguards institutional memory by ensuring that lessons learned, proven practices, and data-informed insights are consistently documented and effectively leveraged.

Table 7.3: Knowledge Management and Learning Framework

Strategy	Specific Action	Tools and Approaches
Establish Communities of Practice (CoPs) within the Assembly	To promote collaboration, learning, and knowledge sharing among employees working on similar tasks or projects.	After Action Reviews (AAR),
Establish Knowledge Repositories (digital or physical)	to store M&E reports, strategic plans, research findings, etc.	Digital Dashboards and M&E Systems
Set up Learning Platforms	Such as reflection meetings, peer reviews, and learning exchanges.	Peer-to-Peer Learning Exchanges
Develop systems for capturing, documenting, and sharing lessons learned	From past projects and initiatives to avoid repeating mistakes, improve decision-making, and enhance performance. This includes conducting post-project reviews and knowledge exchange sessions.	Learning Logs, Case Study Development (Storytelling)
Engage Stakeholders	Through participatory learning reviews, community storytelling, and citizen feedback systems.	Most Significant Change Technique (taking lessons from persons most affected by the project)
Build Capacity	Of staff, stakeholders, and communities in knowledge documentation, analysis, and use	Peer-to-Peer Learning Exchanges, Training and Workshops, exhibitions

Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

7.6.3 Knowledge Mapping Matrix

The Knowledge Mapping Matrix (refer to Annex 2A) was employed to systematically identify, categorize, and evaluate the Assembly’s essential knowledge assets. It helped pinpoint what knowledge exists, where it is located, who utilizes it, and how it circulates within the organization.

The matrix served several key purposes:

- ❖ Highlighting critical knowledge areas and identifying gaps
- ❖ Analyzing knowledge flow across departments to improve coordination
- ❖ Ensuring vital information is accessible and not confined to isolated units
- ❖ Supporting staff onboarding, transitions, and preserving institutional memory
- ❖ Facilitating targeted knowledge-sharing and learning initiatives

7.6.4 Competency Matrix for Learning

The Competency Matrix for Learning (refer to Annex 2B) was designed and implemented to assess and enhance the skills necessary for effective learning and knowledge exchange. It outlines core

competencies across various roles and links them to relevant training programmes and evaluation benchmarks. Its primary objectives include:

- ❖ Mapping the learning and knowledge management skills required for specific roles
- ❖ Evaluating current capabilities and identifying skill gaps
- ❖ Informing the development of focused training and capacity-building strategies
- ❖ Fostering a culture of continuous learning, thoughtful reflection, and strategic knowledge application

CHAPTER EIGHT

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a comprehensive set of communication and dissemination strategies designed to ensure active stakeholder engagement in the implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and review of MMTDP. These strategies are intended to foster transparency, encourage inclusive participation, and reinforce public accountability throughout the duration of the plan. To broaden public awareness and understanding of the MMTDP, the chapter emphasizes the use of contemporary communication tools, including infographics, promotional videos, social media channels, and community information boards. In formulating these approaches, key reference documents such as the District’s Popular Participation Manual and legal instruments like the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) were consulted to align with national standards and uphold best practices in participatory governance.

8.2 Objective

The overarching aim of the communication strategy is to foster transparency, strengthen accountability, and promote citizen ownership of the MMTDP 2026–2029 through clear and impactful messaging. More specifically, the strategy seeks to:

- ❖ Garner broad-based support for the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the MMTDP 2026–2029
- ❖ Enhance public understanding and visibility of the MMTDP and its execution framework
- ❖ Encourage ongoing, constructive dialogue between the Assembly and its stakeholders
- ❖ Establish effective feedback mechanisms to boost responsiveness and reinforce accountability

8.3 Target Audience

It is essential to identify key stakeholders and target audiences who may influence or be impacted by the implementation of the MMTDP. This enables the development of tailored communication approaches that effectively address their needs and expectations. These audiences are broadly classified into two groups: internal and external stakeholders.

Internal Audience	External Audience
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The General Assembly 2. Decentralized Departments 3. Traditional Authorities 4. Women, youth, farmers, and other community organizations 5. Religious bodies 6. Trade groups and Businesses 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NGOs, CBOs, CSOs 2. Development Partners 3. Prospective Investors 4. Donor Agencies 5. MLGRD, RCC, NDPC etc., Security Agencies 6. Media

8.4 Communication Vehicle

Communication cannot be limited to any one method or vehicle. It comes in many forms and must follow guidelines and an appropriate level of formality to ensure knowledge and information transfer. Within the following sections, each communication plan item will suggest the preferred vehicle and timing of the communication. The following is a list of vehicles that will be used to disseminate the content of the MMTDP. This list is not extensive and will grow throughout the life of the project.

- ❖ MPCU Meetings
- ❖ Management Meetings
- ❖ Sub-Committee Meetings
- ❖ General Assembly Meetings
- ❖ Durbars
- ❖ Town Hall Meetings
- ❖ Radio Talk Shows
- ❖ Public Announcement
- ❖ Seminars & Workshops
- ❖ Community Meetings
- ❖ Notice board
- ❖ Information Van
- ❖ Media channels (Municipal website, WhatsApp, Facebook, etc.)

8.5 Communication Strategy

The communication strategy defines overarching communication objectives, identifies key target audiences along with their roles and preferred communication channels, and specifies the content to be shared and when it is to be communicated. It also includes measurable indicators to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of the communication efforts.

Table 8.1: Communication Strategy

Communication Channel	Target Audience	Purpose	Method/Tools	Output Indicators	Timeframe	Responsibilities
General Assembly and Sub-Committee Meetings	Assembly members, Zonal Council Members, HODs, CSOs	1. Get them to appreciate and make inputs into the MMTDP & Budget 2. Present the roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation 3. Update them on the status of implementation of the MMTDP 4. Promote dialogue and generate feedback on the performance of the Municipal	MCE's address, PPT presentations by MPO, Discussions on MMTDP progress	No. of General Assembly and Sub-Committee Meetings Organized	Quarterly	MCE/MCD/MPO, MBA
Public forum/Town hall meetings	Community members including women, PWDs, Traditional Authorities, CSOs, development partners, Opinion Leaders etc.	Create awareness and assess performance on the MMTDP and Budget	Community durbars, Use of Sign Language Interpreters, use of PFM Template	No. of Townhall Meetings organized	Quarterly	Media Group, MPCU, MCC
Submission of progress reports	1. NDPC 2. RPCU 3. MLGRD 4. OHLGS 5. DPs	Reporting on MMTDP implementation and M&E activities	Delivery of hard & soft reports through the RPCU	4No. of Quarter progress reports and 1No Annual progress Report submitted	End of: April, July, October & February and on demand	MCD/MPO/MPCU
Sensitization and consultations	Zonal Council Members, Organized Groups including Federation of the Disabled, CSOs, FBOs	Update and collect data on implementation of the MMTDP and Budget	Meetings and workshops	No. of Sensitization and Consultation Meeting Organized	Annually	MPCU
Organize Annual Planning Sessions	Decentralized and non-decentralized Departments, Quasi Government	To discuss plan implementation	Action Plan reviews, discussions	No. of Planning Sessions organized	July and September	MCD/MPO/MPCU

	Agencies, Media, etc.					
Information sharing through electronic media	Internal and external stakeholders	Share information on the implementation of the MMTDP & Budget	- Assembly Website - Radio Discussions - Notice Board	No. of updates on MMTDP implementation shared	Weekly and quarterly	MIS/MCC/CSU/HODs/MPCU
Community Radio Discussions including the community information centers	Community Members, community members, market women etc.	To reach out to community members	Radio discussions, call in etc.	No. of Radio Discussions organized	Annually	ISD, MPCU
Dissemination of Mid and Annual Progress monitoring report	Assembly members and Zonal Council members, Heads of Departments/Organizations, Non-Governmental, Civil Society & Community Based Organizations (NGOs/CSOs/CBOs), media, traditional authorities, religious groups, media and Development Partners	Share and discuss report of mid-year and annual reviews with stakeholders	Power Point Presentations through infographics, pictures, promotional videos, etc. Question and answer session etc.	No of Dissemination programmes organized	July and February	MCD/MPO/MPCU, ISD
Facilitate MCEs visit to communities	Community members, traditional authorities, Assembly members, farmers etc.	To update citizens on the progress of implementation of the MMTDP	Public Education, Pictures, Question and answer session etc.	Number of communities visited	Annually	CA, MPCU, ISD

Participation Festivals/Durbars/Religious Events	Assembly members and Zonal Council members, Heads of Departments/Organizations, Non-Governmental, Civil Society & Community Based Organizations (NGOs/CSOs/CBOs), media, traditional authorities, religious groups, and Development Partners	To update citizens on the progress of implementation of the MMTDP	Speeches	Number of Durbars organized	Annually	ISD, CA,
Dissemination of Annual Action Plan and composite budget	Departments. Assembly members, RCC and etc.	Keep Stakeholders informed on annual action plans and budgets	Through Emails, hard copies of plans etc.	No. of Action Plan disseminated	Annually	MPCU
Organize Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	Community members, traditional authorities, Assembly members, farmers etc.	Involve community members in project monitoring and evaluation	Sites visit, focused group discussions etc.	No. of Monitoring Organized	Annually	MPCU

Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

ANNEX 1: BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly (2021), 2022-2025 Municipal Medium Term Development Plan. Unpublished
- Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly (2021), Asante Akim Central Structure Plan, 2022-2032. Unpublished
- Government of Ghana (2019), Public Financial Management Regulation, (L.I. 2378). Assembly Press
- National Development Planning Commission (2025), guidelines for preparing sector and District Medium-Term Development Plans
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ANNEX 2: KNOWLEDGE MAPPING MATRIX & COMPETENCY MAPPING MATRIX FOR LEARNING

ANNEX 2A: Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Project Management	Tamimu Abdual Rashid	Project Management Training	New Tools Needed
Data Analysis	Martha Awuah Sarkodie	Data Reports, Software	Advanced Methods
Public Procurement	Charles Mensah Boison	Training on the Public Procurement Act	GHANEPS
Public Financial Management	Samuel Baiden	Chartered Accountant	Advanced Level knowledge in Risk-based Auditing
Financial & Compliance Auditing	Akosua Akyaa Mensah	Foundational Auditing Training	Advanced Level
Revenue Mobilization	Lord Boakye	Revenue Software	Advanced Methods
Legal Aspect of Human Resource Management	Senorita Abrafi Acheampong	Human Resource Management Practitioner	Advanced Level in Recruitment & Compensation
Communication Skills	Emmanuel Agyie-Boadi	Report & Minute Writing Training	Advance Level
Public Health	Delphine Dzoglorgo	Field Epidemiologist	Advanced Level
Environmental Safeguard and Safety	Simon Owusu	Environmental Safeguard	New Tools needed

Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025

ANNEX 2B: Competency Matrix for Learning

Competency	Training Programme	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Communication (Oral, Written & Electronic)	Report on Writing Skills Workshop	Peer Feedback	Improve Oral & Written Presentation Skills
Leadership And Decision-Making	Leadership Development Programme	360-Degree Feedback	Develop Team Management Skills.
Job Knowledge And Technical Skills	Local Government Protocols	Performance Assessment	Improve Service Delivery
Organization and Management	Performance Management System Training	360-Degree Feedback	Address underperformance and achieve strategic objectives.
Developing And Managing Budgets	Training on the preparation of the Composite Budget	Performance Assessment	Enhance the preparation of the Composite Budget
Ability To Develop Self, Staff and Other Stakeholders	Training on Emotional Intelligence & Resilience	360-Degree Feedback	Improve Self-Awareness
Organizational Development and Improvement	Training workshop on Customer Satisfaction & Quality Service Delivery	Performance Assessment	To enhance the quality-of-service delivery.

Source: MPCU-AACMA, 2025




ANNEX 3: GLOSSARY



Term	Definition
Annual Action Plan	A detailed document that outlines specific activities that an institution plans to undertake within a one-year period to achieve their broader goals. This plan also outlines resources needed, timeframe, and institutional role.
Assumption	Favorable external conditions that are likely to occur, play a critical role in the success of the intervention, yet remain outside its sphere of influence.
Development Issue	Various obstacles and challenges that hinder the social, economic and environmental progress of a community. These issues are multifaceted and hinder the improvement in the quality of life, well-being and growth of a community.
Evaluation	A structured and impartial evaluation of a current or completed project, program, or policy examining its design, execution, and outcomes. The purpose is to assess its relevance, efficiency in development, achievement of objectives, overall effectiveness, impact, and long-term sustainability.
Goal	The ultimate outcome an intervention aims to realize over time, potentially influenced by external factors beyond its direct control.
Indicator	A quantifiable metric used to assess progress toward achieving a specific goal or intended outcome.
Monitoring	The regular gathering and evaluation of data to monitor progress, ensure compliance, and support informed decision-making in project or program management.
Objective	The targeted achievements of an intervention, categorized by ascending levels of importance such as outputs, outcomes, and overarching goals.
Programme	A coordinated set of interrelated projects and activities designed to achieve a wider strategic objective or long-term outcome. A programme typically spans a longer duration and emphasizes delivering sustained benefits and lasting impact.
Strategy	Clearly defined, measurable targets that outline what is required to reach a policy objective. They serve as milestones along the path to fulfilling an institution's broader mission and long-term goals.

ANNEX 4: PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of Municipal	Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly	
Region	Ashanti Region	
Name of Zonal Council(s)	Konongo-Odumase, Owereagya and Dwease-Praaso	
Venue	Konongo-Odumase	
Date	Thursday, 4 th September, 2025	Time: 10:00am

S/N	Report Description	Activity Report	Remarks
A	Medium of Invitation	Letters were used to invite the participants. 200 letters were printed and dispatched.	Target achieved
B	Name of Special/Interest Groups/Individuals Invited	The names of the participants were duly recorded.	Target achieved
C	Identifiable Representations at Hearing	The identifiable personalities at the hearing were Municipal Chief Executive, Member of Parliament, Assembly Members, MPCU Members, Unit Committee Members, Zonal Council Members, Traditional Authorities, Religious Groups, Opinion Leaders, Women Groups, Political Parties, PWDs, Market Women, Youth Groups, Community Members and Media.	Target achieved
D	Total Number of Persons	179 persons attended with 123 males and 56 females.	Target achieved
E	Gender Ratio/Percentage	The gender percentage was 68.7% for males and 31.3% for females	Target achieved
F	Language Used at Hearing	Asante (Twi) was used as the medium of presentation and discussions.	Target achieved
G	Purpose	The objective of the meeting was to discuss and adopt the Draft MMTDP 2026-2029. The discussion focused on key areas of the draft MMTDP. These areas are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Performance review ➤ Development Issues ➤ Programme of Action ➤ Revenue generation measures ➤ Monitoring and evaluation activities 	Target achieved
H	Major Issues Discussed	The major issues discussed during the forum include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Difficulty in achieving medium-term targets. ➤ Revenue mobilization strategies. ➤ Greater stakeholder involvement in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation activities. ➤ Dissemination of development outcomes at regular review meetings and lessons learnt. 	Strategies to resolve the issues were discussed, decision made and documented.
I	Main Controversies	None	-
J	Proposal for Resolution of the Controversies	None	-
K	Unresolved Questions or Queries	None	-
L	Level of Unresolved problems going to be resolved	None	-
M	Comment on General Level of Participation	The hearing was successfully organized with all Assembly Members present together with the other invited stakeholders. Out of the 200 letters dispatched, 179 participants registered for the programme. This means that generally the participation of the stakeholders was above average.	Target achieved
N	Recommendation	After the lengthy deliberations on the draft 2026-2029 MTDP, all 36 Assembly members unanimously adopted the draft 2026-2029 MTDP as the working document for the ensuing years.	Draft 2026-2029 MMTDP duly adopted

S/N	Name	Designation	Signature
1	Hon. Ebenezer Ekow Aidoo	Municipal Chief Executive (MCE)	
2	Mr. Joseph Frimpong Naayo	Municipal Co-ordinating Director (MCD)	
3	Hon. Alex Nyarko	Presiding Member (PM)	

4	Hon. Nana Kofi Gyau	Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee	
5	Mr. Taminu Abdul Rashid	Municipal Planning Officer	

ANNEX 5: SUSTAINABILITY MATRIX

Trade and industry development programme							
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Human Rights		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Agriculture development programme						
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES						
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS						
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY						
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES						
Human Rights		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to information		(0)	1	2	3	4 5

Educational infrastructure and inclusivity programme

CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Youth empowerment programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE

EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health infrastructure programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		

Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health education programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		

Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Immunization and Malaria control programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
HIV/AIDS programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
NHIS programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Reproductive Health and Family Planning programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.		
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water production and distribution systems programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.		
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water and Sanitation Management programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Poverty alleviation programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.		
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
PWD programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.		
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Integrated social services programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.		
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender and women empowerment programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
National Spatial Development Framework Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Road infrastructure and management programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Drains and floods management programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Electricity and distribution systems programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.		
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Revenue mobilization and utilization programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE

EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Security Infrastructure and Sensitization Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE

EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Municipal sub structures improvement programme		

CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Participatory Planning and Budgeting and Public Financial Management programme						
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES						
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS						
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY						
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES						
Human Rights		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to information		(0)	1	2	3	4 5

Human Resource Development programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Project coordination and management programme						
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES						
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS						
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY						
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES						
Human Rights		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to information		(0)	1	2	3	4 5

Popular participation programme							
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Human Rights		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Disaster management programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Electricity and distribution systems programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Human Rights		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

**ANNEX 6: SAMPLE OF COMMUNITY ACTION PLANS
DWEASE AHENBRONUM COMMUNITY**

S/N	Nature of the Problem/ Development Issue	Effects on the Community/ Locality	Recommended solution/ Intervention/ Activity	Location/ Community	External support/ funding	Priority (Rank in order of 1st ,2nd,3rd ,4th...
1	Dilapidated state of existing classroom blocks	High rate of absenteeism among pupils	Renovation of existing classroom blocks	Dwease Ahenbronum MA 2 JSS	IGF	3 rd
2	Lack of access to potable water	High incidence of cholera	Drilling and mechanization of boreholes	Dwease Ahenbronum near sawmill, Nana Owusu Banahene Preparatory and CMB,	DACF, GOG	4 th
3	Open defecation	High incidence of cholera	Renovation/ construction of toilet facility	Dwease Ahenbronum, schools in Dwease Ahenbronum,	GOG, DACF	2 nd
4	Lack of access to electricity	Non- usage of health and water facilities	Extension of electricity to unserved areas	Dwease Ahenbronum,	GOG	5 th
5	Immotorable roads	Difficulty in managing health emergencies	Reshaping of roads/ construction of bridges and culverts	Dwease to Boatengkrom road, Dwease Ahenbronum,	GOG, Road Fund	1 st
6	Poor access to markets for commercial activities	Unemployment	Construction of market facilities	Dwease Ahenbronum	DACF, PPP	6 th

NSIAHKROM COMMUNITY

S/N	Nature of the Problem/ Development Issue	Effects on the Community/ Locality	Recommended solution/ Intervention/ Activity	Location/ Community	External support/ funding	Priority (Rank in order of 1st ,2nd,3rd ,4th...
1	Indiscriminate dumping of refuse	High incidence of malaria cases	Provision of refuse/ skip containers	Nsiahkrom Electoral Area	GOG	3 rd
2	No proper layout	Haphazard settlement	Preparation of layout	Nsiahkrom	DACF	4 th
3	Lack of access to potable water	High incidence of infections	Repair of existing boreholes	Nsiahkrom	DACF, GOG	2 nd
4	Poor state of existing classroom blocks	Pupils absenteeism	Renovation of existing classroom blocks	Nsiahkrom school block	DACF	1 st

AGYAREAGO COMMUNITY

S/N	Nature of the Problem/ Development Issue	Effects on the Community/ Locality	Recommended solution/ Intervention/ Activity	Location/ Community	External support/ funding	Priority (Rank in order of 1st ,2nd,3rd ,4th...
1	Inadequate school furniture	Reduction in teacher-pupil contact hours, reduction of quality of teaching and learning	Provision of school furniture	Agyareago school	GOG, DACF	1 st
2	Lack of access to electricity	Poor ventilation in classrooms	Extension of electricity to unserved areas	Agyareago school	GOG	2 nd

3	Poor state of roads	Absenteeism among pupils due to bad roads	Reshaping of roads/ construction of bridges and culverts	Odumase-Agyareago road	GOG, Road Fund, use of DRIP equipment	3 rd
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ODUMASI AHYIAEM COMMUNITY

S/N	Nature of the Problem/ Development Issue	Effects on the Community/ Locality	Recommended solution/ Intervention/ Activity	Location/ Community	External support/ funding	Priority (Rank in order of 1st ,2nd,3rd ,4th...
1	Overcrowding in school classrooms	High truancy	Construction of additional classrooms (2-unit, 3 unit and 6-unit) for schools	Odumase R/C JHS	DACF	4 th
2	Lack of access to health facilities	High reported cases of death	Construction and expansion of CHPS compound	Osei- Kuffour,	DACF	5 th
3	Lack of access to potable water	High incidence of cholera and infections	Drilling and mechanization of boreholes	Odumase MA 2 Odumase cemetary	DACF, GOG	1 st
4	Open defecation	High incidence of cholera	Demolishing/ Renovation/ construction of toilet facility	Ahyaem	DACF, PPP	2 nd
5	Indiscriminate dumping of refuse	High incidence of malaria cases	Provision of refuse/ skip containers	Ahyaem	GOG	3 rd
6	Immotorable roads	Difficulty in managing health emergencies, absenteeism among pupils due to bad roads	Reshaping of roads/ construction of bridges and culverts	Ahyaem inner road	GOG, DACF	6 th
7	Poor access to markets for commercial activities	High rate of poverty	Construction/ upgrading of market facilities	Osei Kuffour	DACF, PPP	7 th

AMERFA COMMUNITY

S/N	Nature of the Problem/ Development Issue	Effects on the Community/ Locality	Recommended solution/ Intervention/ Activity	Location/ Community	External support/ funding	Priority (Rank in order of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th...)
1	Lack of security	High incidence of theft	Construction of police post	Amerfa SSNIT	GOG, DACF	5 th
2	Lack of access to electricity	Reduction in work productivity	Extension of electricity to unserved areas	Amerfa SSNIT	GOG	2 nd
3	Overcrowding in school classrooms	Reduction in teacher-pupil contact hours	Construction of additional classrooms (3 unit and 6-unit) for schools	Amerfa SSNIT, Mines school,	DACF	3 rd
4	Lack of access to health facilities	High reported cases of death	Construction of CHPS compound	Amerfa SSNIT	DACF	4 th
5	Dilapidated state of existing classroom blocks	High rate of absenteeism among pupils	Renovation of existing classroom block	Gambia old school block	IGF	1 st
6	Indiscriminate dumping of refuse	High incidence of malaria cases	Provision of refuse/ skip containers	Amerfa	GOG	7 th
7	Lack of access to potable water	High incidence of cholera and infections	Repair of existing boreholes and drilling and mechanization of new boreholes	Amerfa SSNIT (Ababio junction area), Assembly quarters	DACF, GOG	6 th
8	Poor access to markets for commercial activities	Unemployment	Construction/ upgrading of market facilities	Konongo Agric junction	DACF, PPP	9 th
9	Immotorable roads	Difficulty in managing health emergencies	Reshaping of roads/ construction of bridges and culverts	Amerfa SSNIT quarters to forceman junction roads	DRIP, Road Fund	8 th

KYEKYEBIASE-KWAOKOKOR COMMUNITY

S/N	Nature of the Problem/ Development Issue	Effects on the Community/ Locality	Recommended solution/ Intervention/ Activity	Location/ Community	External support/ funding	Priority (Rank in order of 1st ,2nd,3rd ,4th...
1	Lack of accommodation for health staff and inadequate medical equipment	High reported cases of death	Construction of accommodation and supply of medical equipment	Kyegyebiase CHPS compound	DACF, GOG	1 st
2	Long travel distance for teachers	Reduction in quality of teaching and learning	Construction of teachers' bungalow	Kwaokokor	GOG, Donor Funded	3 rd
3	Lack of streetlights	High theft cases	Procurement/ Maintenance of street bulbs and accessories	Kyegyebiase	DACF, GOG	4 th
4	Immotorable roads	Difficulty in community members accessing their homes	Reshaping of roads	Kyegyebiase-Kwaokokor	DRIP, Road Fund	2 nd