

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT,
CHIEFTAINCY AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS**



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

ASANTE AKIM SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

**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 COORDINATING UNIT

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FOREWORD

Since the enactment of the national development planning system regulation, 2016 (LI 2232), the local governance Act 2016 (Act 936), land use and spatial planning Act 2016 (Act 925) financial management Act 2016 (Act 921), our planning system has evolved significantly. The regulatory framework outline in LI 2232 emphasises the alignment of development plans with the national development policy framework and planning guidelines.

The preparation of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) which is aligned with national plans is an opportunity to market the Municipality and to consolidate the gains made and identify new opportunities for the rapid development of the Municipality by transforming the Assembly to attract the needed investment to enhance job creation in a peaceful environment.

We are delighted for the in-depth consultations with all key stakeholders at the grassroots through to regional and national levels in which a new Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP), 2026-2029 has been prepared to compliment the vision of job creation, prosperity, and equal opportunities for all.

Our priority is to create an enabling environment for agriculture and businesses to grow by stimulating the economy. Some key initiatives embarked upon by the Assembly are exploring opportunities for revenue generation, creating an enabling environment for peaceful habitation, promoting Local Economic Development (LED), exploring tourism potentials, and providing security as well as the provision of basic needs of residents such as water, sanitation, schools, health facilities, electricity, roads among other. The plan mirrored the needs and aspirations of citizens after an extensive consultation

It is our fervent hope that the Assembly's vision of being number one in terms of socioeconomic development will not only be infrastructure provision but encourage the culture of ownership by citizens, stakeholders, private sector operators, participate in governance process, inclusive of the marginalized and vulnerable.



HON: MAAME SARFOA APPIAH
MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AC	Area Council
AEAs	Agriculture Extension Areas
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASSMA	Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
B.E.C. E	Basic Education Certificate Examination
NIB	National Investigation Bureau
BHs	Boreholes
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBD	Central Business District
CBRDP	Community Based Rural Development Project
CF	Conservation Foundation
CHPS	Community Health Planning Services
CIC	Community Information Centre
CLTS	Community Lead Total Sanitation
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DA	District Assembly
DAC	District Aids Committee
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DDF	District Development Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
DHIS	District Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPs	Development Partners
DPAT	Districts Performance Assessment Tool
EACPs	Electoral Area Action Plans
FBOs	Farmer Based Organizations
FCUBE	Compulsory Universal Basic Education

FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GEA	Ghana Enterprises Agency
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GH¢	Ghana Cedis
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GTB	Ghana Tourist Board
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
HDW	Hand Dug Wells fitted with Pumps
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
ISD	Information Service Department
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
LI	Legislative Instrument
LTNDPF	Long Term National Development Policy Framework
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MA	Municipal Assembly
MBA	Municipal Budget Analyst
MCD	Municipal Coordinating Director
MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
MDAs	Ministries, Department and Agencies
MEHU	Municipal Environment Health Unit
MHMT	Municipal Health Management Team
MLGCRA Religious Affairs	Ministry of Local Government Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal, District Assemblies

MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MOFEP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOV	Means of Verification
MPO	Municipal Planning Officer
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MTDPF	Medium Term Development Policy Framework
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MSMEs	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
MWST	Municipal Water and Sanitation Team
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industry
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMTDPF	National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework
OVI	Objectively Verified Indicators
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PHC	Primary Health Care
PNDC	Provisional National Defence Council
PoA	Programme of Action
PLWH	People Living with HIV
POCC	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPA	Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PTA	Parent Teachers Association
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
RPCU	Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit
SMCs	School Management Committees
SMEs	Small and Medium Size Enterprises

SPR	School Participatory Rate
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
PPD	Physical Planning Department
TMET	Technical Monitoring and Evaluation Team
TUC	Trade Union Congress
UN	United Nation
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation Committee

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The Medium term Development Plan (MTDP) is a comprehensive document that provides a guide for development interventions towards the achievement of growth, wealth creation and poverty reduction in the Municipality. This document has been prepared under the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF), 2026- 2029. Other policy documents such as the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDGs) of the United Nations and the Africa Union Global Goals 2063 (AU) were also incorporated. The plan has been designed to guide all Organizations, Agencies, Development Partners, and other Stakeholders that would be involved in addressing the Municipal development problems/issues during the four -year plan period (2026-2029). The MTDP will therefore form the basis for development investment in the Municipality irrespective of the sources of funding.

Process of Preparing the MTDP 2026-2029

A 15 Member Team was formed from the MPCU as part of the plan preparation process, and they facilitated the entire exercise. The members of the team were from:

1. The Municipal Planning Unit
2. The Municipal Budget Unit
3. The Municipal Education Department
4. The Municipal Health Department (Health and Environment Units)
5. The Central Administration Department
6. The Municipal Finance Department
7. The Municipal Agriculture Department
8. The Municipal Works Department
9. The Municipal Physical Planning Department
10. The Trade and Industry Department/Business Advisory Centre (BAC)
11. The Municipal Social Development Department
12. The Municipal Disaster Prevention Department/NADMO
13. The Chair of the Development Planning Sub-Committee
14. Presiding Member
15. Statistical Officer

The plan preparation commenced with a review of the 2021-2025 MTDP prepared under the second phase of the Agenda for Jobs, Creating Equal Opportunities for All. The review involved the evaluation of the extent of implementation and the lessons learnt during the implementation process and their implications for the 2022-2025 plan.

The review was followed with a situational analysis of the Municipality. This was done through literature reviews and surveys. Issues dealt with in the situational analysis include poverty profile, population analysis, review of the physical characteristics and cross-cutting

issues using spatial maps. The social and other characteristics of the Municipality and analysis of their spatial dimensions were all extensively dealt with. The total population of the Municipality is projected to be 148,299 persons by 2029.

A summary of identified problems, community needs and aspirations which were arrived from baseline socio-economic survey conducted as part of the planning process following the situational analysis of the Municipality. Public hearings were organized in selected communities and Town/Area Councils where opinion leaders and the general public express their problems, needs and aspirations. All these served as inputs in arriving at the true needs of the Municipality. The identified needs were prioritized at stakeholders' meeting organized at the Municipal Assembly Hall for that purpose. The identified issues were then compared to issues presented in the NMTDPF 2026-2029 upon which the summarized key development issues were identified.

The Municipal goals, objectives and projections have been set out to overcome the development gaps and problems identified in line with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework 2026-2029. In line with the current development agenda, the Municipal objectives and strategies were further subjected to the formulated NDPC objectives and strategies.

In total, an estimated amount of **Eighty-Nine Million, Eight Hundred and Seventy-Three Thousand, Two Hundred and Seventy-Seven Ghana Cedis Forty-Three Pesewas (GH¢89,873,277.43)** is required to implement all the four-year composite action plans. The plan is expected to be financed from the Internally Generated Fund (IGF), DACF, DACF-RFG, GOG, support and Grants from NGOs and other Development Partners. It is therefore expected that the successful implementation of the DMTDP 2026-2029 will improve the quality of life of all people in the Municipality through job creation, improved incomes, and access to basic social services (education, health, water, sanitation, energy and transportation).

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The chapter gives a general outlook of the Municipality in terms of the Historical background, Vision, Mission, functions, Core Values and Organogram in the delivery of services to stakeholders and clients. This chapter also shows the location, size and boundaries with its neighbouring Municipalities in maps. Lastly, the chapter provides a structure of the various chapters of the document.

1.2 Historical Background of the Municipality

The Asante Akim South Municipality is one of the forty-three (43) MMDAs in the Ashanti Region. The Municipality was carved out of the erstwhile Asante Akim District Council in pursuance of the Government's Decentralization and Local Government reform policy. It was inaugurated in January 1988 with Juaso as the District Capital. It was elevated to a Municipality in 2017 by legislative instrument L. I. 2263 of 2017.

In ensuring decentralization and local government representation, the Municipality has one (1) electoral constituency for parliamentary representation, Forty-Six (46) electoral areas and two (2) Town and Nine (9) Area councils.

1.3 Vision of the Assembly

The vision of the Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly is to be an excellent Municipality with sustainable performance in all aspects of service delivery and its statutory functions.

1.4 Mission

The Mission Statement of the Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly is to help ensure a better standard of living for the people within the Municipality through equitable provision of Socio-economic services and sound infrastructure for the total development of the Municipality in the context of committed leadership and the participation of all stakeholders.

1.5 Functions

The Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly in the Ashanti Region of Ghana is subject to the Local Government Act- 1993 (ACT 462) exercise political and administrative authority in the district, provide guidance, give instruction to, and supervise all other administrative authorities in the Municipality. The Municipal Assembly shall exercise deliberative, legislative and executives' functions. The Assembly performs the under listed functions:

- a. Be responsible for the overall development of the Municipality and shall ensure the preparation and submission of Plans and Budget through the Regional Coordinating Council. These Plans and Budgets are
 - I. Of development plans of the Municipality to the Commission for approval; and
 - II. Of the budget of the municipality related to the approved plans to the Ministry of Finance for approval
- b. Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the Municipality
- c. Promote and support productive activity and social development in the Municipality and remove any obstacles to initiative and development

- d. Initiate programmes for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the Municipal
- e. Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and environment in the Municipal
- f. In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the Municipal
- g. Ensure ready access to courts in the Municipal for the promotion of justice
- h. Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by this Act or any other enactment; and
- i. Perform such other functions as may be provided under any other enactment.

1.6 Core Values

The core values of the Asante Akim South Municipal are to ensure Accountability, Client-oriented, Creativity, Diligence, Discipline, Equity, Integrity, Innovativeness, Timeless and Transparency, Participation, Professionalism, Efficiency and Effectiveness.

1.7 Organogram

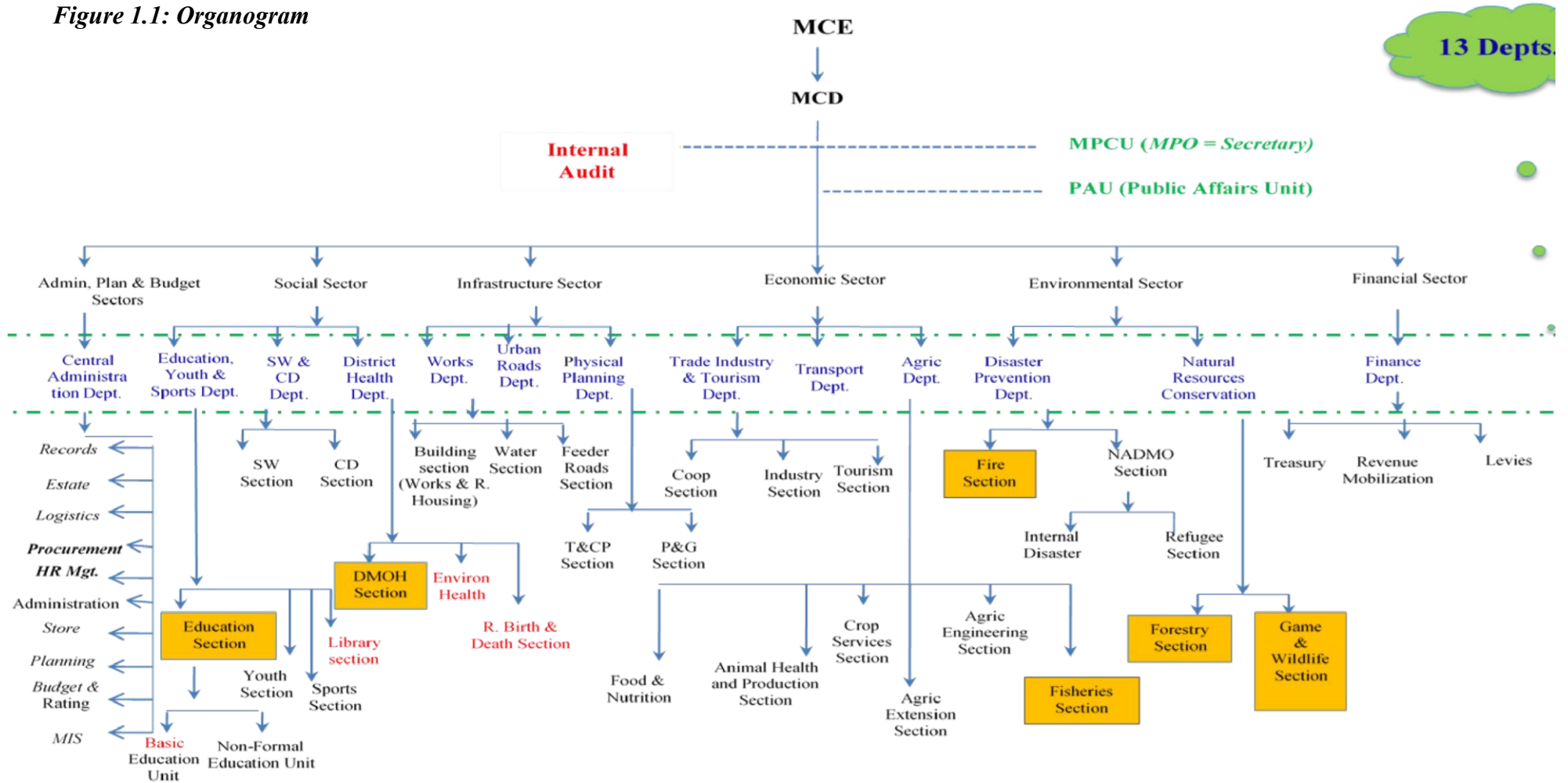
1.7.1 The Municipal Structure and Organization

As promulgated by the L.I. 1961, the Assembly is supposed to have Thirteen (13) Departments. Out of the Thirteen (13) departments prescribed, the Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly has twelve (12) of them well established, fully integrated and report to the Municipal Coordinating Director. The remaining one is the Transport Department which is non-operationalized but has a scheduled officer for transportation duties. Below is the list of the departments, sub-vented agencies and other services in the Municipality

- Education
- Social Welfare & Community Development
- Physical Planning Department (Town and Country Planning Department)
- Disaster Management Department (Fire Service and NADMO)
- Agriculture Department
- Health Directorate
- Works Department
- Trade and Industry (Business Advisory Centre)
- Central Administration
- Finance
- Natural resources conservation, forestry and wildlife Department.
- Urban Roads

The organizational structure is divided into three parts, which are the Central Administration, the other Decentralized Departments and the Assembly. Figure 1.1 is the prescribe Organogram for Municipal Assemblies by the Local Government Service.

Figure 1.1: Organogram



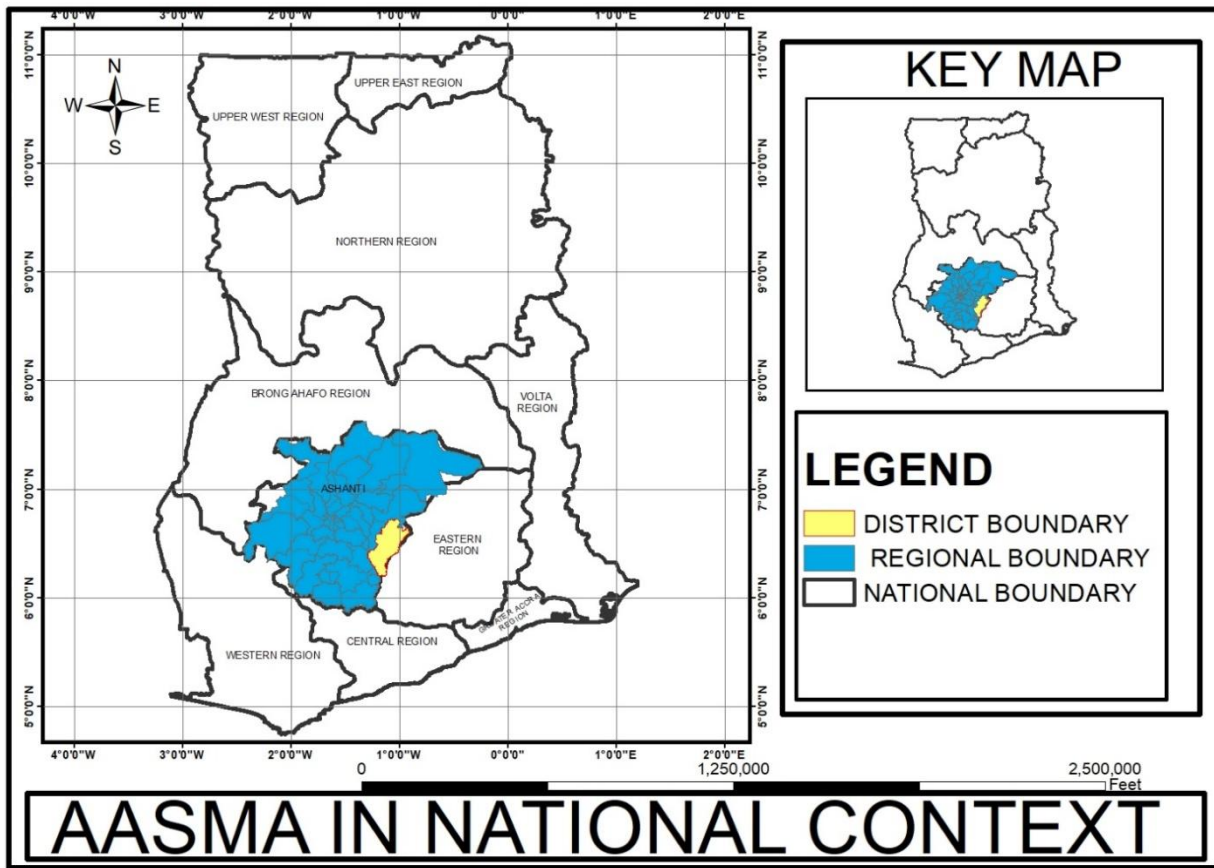
Source: Adopted from LGS (2024).

1.8 Location, Size and Boundaries of the Municipality

The Asante Akim South Municipal is situated at the Eastern part of the Ashanti region and is the 'gateway to Ashanti Region' from the Eastern and Greater Accra Regions. It covers a total surface area of about 1,217.7 square kilometres (472.4 sq miles) which form about five percent (5%) of the total land size of the Ashanti Region, and 0.5 percent of the total land size of the country. The built environment consists of 369.5 square kilometres with the natural environment forming about 848.218 square kilometres of the total land size. The Municipal also shares common boundaries with Asante Akim Central Municipal in the North, Asante Akim North Municipal in the Northwest, and the Bosome-Freho District in the Southwest, all in the Ashanti Region. Its neighbours on the Eastern Region border that coincides with the boundary between the Ashanti and Eastern Regions are the Birim North, Akyeremansa, Kwahu West Municipal and Kwahu South Municipal, all in the Eastern Region.

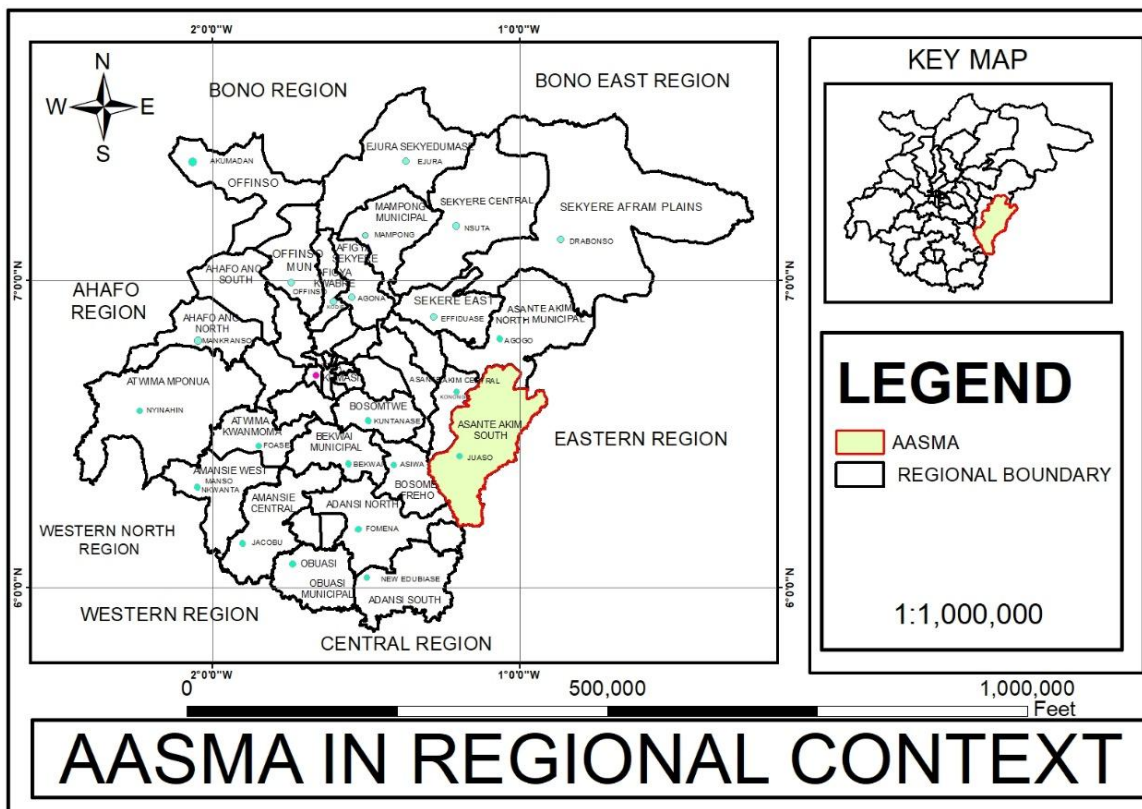
The Municipal has a location advantage as being the "Gateway to the Ashanti Region". It offers a lot of marketing potentials that can foster its development. Its location on the Accra-Kumasi main road exposes it to the potential investors, travellers and tourists entering the region. The Municipal falls within the forest zone in Ghana and that, the forests serve as a means of improving the climate which help agricultural production. Figure 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 shows the Municipal in both national and regional context.

Figure 1.2: Asante Akim South Municipal in National Context



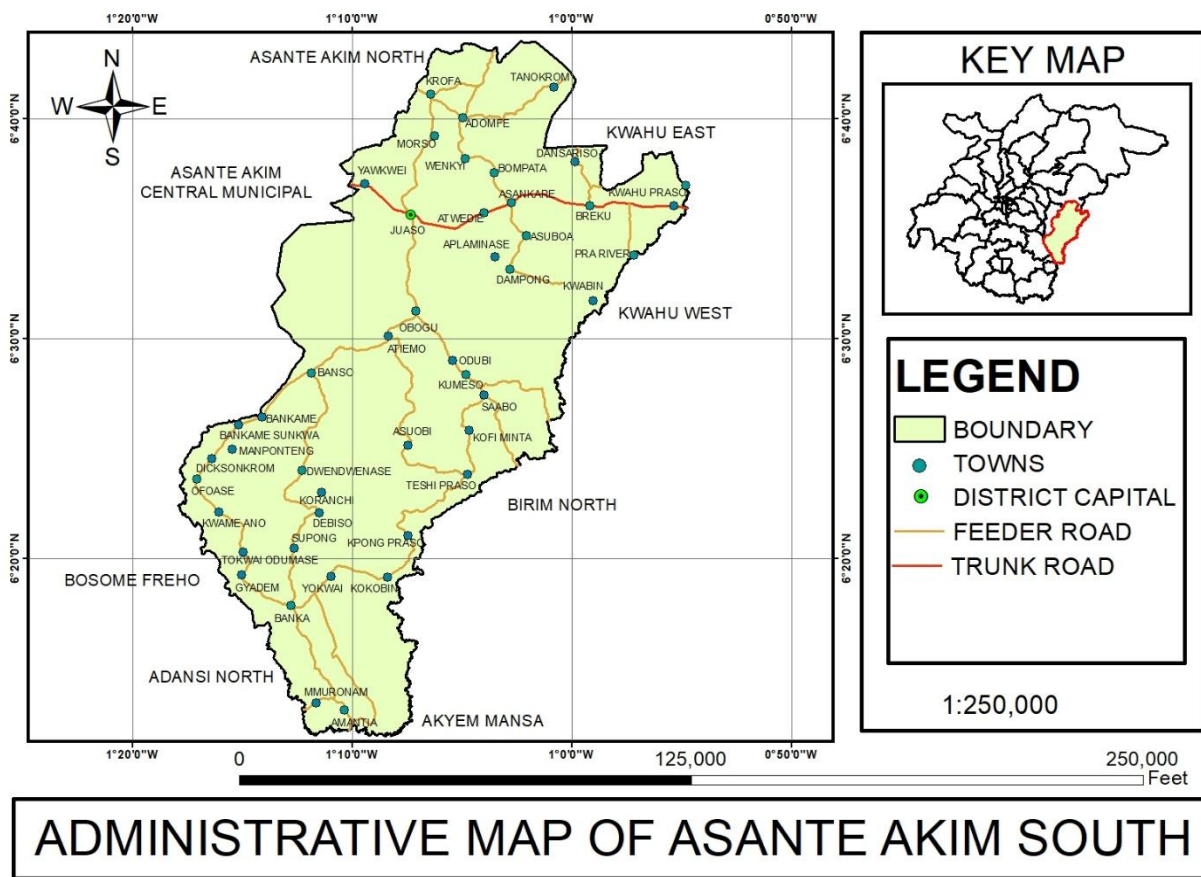
Source: MPCU-AASMA, 2025.

Figure 1.3: Asante Akim South Municipal in Regional Context



Source: MPCU-AASMA, 2025.

Figure 1.4: Administration Map of Asante Akim South Municipal



Source: MPCU-AASMA, 2025.

1.9 Structure of the Plan

Chapter one of the document entails General Introduction, Vision, Mission, Functions, Mandate, Core Values, Organogram and Locational Map of the Municipality.

Chapter two is the situational analysis that talks about the Performance review of (2022-2025) MTDP, Financial Performance, Existing Conditions and Diagnosis, Identifying Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) as well as MTDP needs assessment and Projections.

Chapter Three: Contains key development Priorities such as severity and diversity of the problem, Significant, multiplier effect, Significant Linkage to meeting basic human needs and rights. The overall development goal set for the Municipality is to improve access to basic social services (education, health, water, sanitation, housing, energy and transportation), employment, information, protection of the vulnerable and the quality of lives of all people in the Municipality. The development projects/Programmes which follow the Municipal focus were determined.

Chapter Four also contains, the goals formulated, Objectives and Strategies designed to achieve our overall goal.

The Municipal objectives have been set out of the Municipal goals and the projections in order to overcome the development gaps and problems identified in line with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework 2026-2029. In line with the current development agenda, the Municipal objectives and strategies were further subjected to the formulated NDPC objectives and strategies.

Chapter five contains the Composite Development Programmes, projects and activities developed out of the objectives and strategies set in line with the Programme-based budget.

Chapter Six contains the Composite Annual Action Plans and their indicative budget for the year 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029. These shows all Programmes/projects/activities that would be implemented in the plan period. Like the Composite Programmes of Action, the location of projects, time frame for implementation, indicative budgets, funding sources and implementing agencies have all been shown in the implementation schedule. All the action plans were also based on the Programme-based budget.

Chapter Seven consists of the Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements for Implementing the Plan. For the purposes of implementing the plan, monitoring would be done at two major levels, namely, Activity Level and Objective Level. Concerning evaluation, the MPCU will carry out annual evaluation of the MTDP to assess outputs of the implementation of Annual Action Plans. The communication strategy in the preparation and finalization of the MTDP is included in chapter Eight. This is to make the MTDP more practical and realistic to all stakeholders to ensure ownership and support for the Programmes/projects/activities earmarked. This captures the various public fora organized by the MPCU to create awareness and ownership of MTDP 2026-2029.

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction

The Local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936) and National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) Act 1994 mandates all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to prepare Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDP) for four-year intervals.

In fulfilment of this requirement, the guidelines for the preparation of the next plan (2026-2029) calls for the assessment of the performance of the previous plan (2022-2025) to ascertain the factors that contributed to the attainment of the outcomes, those that worked against the development efforts and the lessons learnt which have implications for future MTDP.

2.2 Performance Review of 2022-2025 MTDP

The performance review of the MMTDP (2022-2025) under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework dubbed ‘Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All’ covers programmes and projects captured in the Annual Action Plans during the plan implementation period. The focus of the 2022-2025 MTDP was to create the conditions for private sector to propel growth and also to create employment opportunities without disparities (SDG 3). The MTDP (2022-2025) was anchored 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 Covid19) and Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation. The performance on programmes, under each of the development dimensions, were considered by using impact indicators or outcome indicators where applicable. The review also outlines achievements made to date, identifies areas where targets have been met or exceeded, and highlights gaps requiring attention before the plan period ends. It also provides a basis for refining strategies for the next planning cycle to ensure sustainable development outcomes for the Municipality.

Out of the 307 activities planned in the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan, 176 were implemented, representing 57.3% completion. The Assembly made notable progress in several development areas but faced challenges in fully meeting all targets. Table 2.1 details the performance review for all programmes and projects for the 2022-2025 planning period.

Table 2.1: Performance Review of the Programmes and Projects of the MTDP (2022 -2025)

Development Dimension	Impact/Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	Percentage increase in (IGF) revenue mobilized	850,100.70	870,121.00	2024	4,142,058.48	Target exceeded significantly due to mobilization strategies
	Percentage increase in new jobs created for the Youths	336	400	2024	734	The significant increase was attributed to the distribution of start-up kits to the graduate apprentices across various trade areas, enabling them to establish or expand their businesses
	Percentage increase in SMEs provided with business development services	20%	40%	2024	68.12%	Exceeded target More SMEs showed interest for participation
	Percentage increase in business growth	15%	20%	2024	30%	Target exceeded significantly. Indicates strong local enterprise expansion
	Number of women and marginalized groups acquired employable skills	500	1000	2024	907	From the Monitoring conducted, it was revealed some have started production on small scale and making profit whiles, other are yet to start
	Proportion of farmers have access to extension and technical service	35,673	142,686	2024	1:2136	Comparing it with the National figure of 1:1500, it would be seen the situation is not encouraging since the Municipal is purely agrarian

	Percentage increase in hectares under oil palm plantations	53,535	99,836	2024	46.5%	Target exceeded due to interest shown by farmers
	Number of women in agriculture empowered with alternative employable skills	560	800	2024	834	The women have been trained in food processing and packaging methods, snail rearing, mushroom production, soaps, yogurt, fruit drinks, wane-mix, to support their livelihoods in the lean seasons
	Metric tonnes increased in crop production.					
	Maize	10,602.88Mt		2024	36,594.79	Comparison with the 2018-2021 data, show a significant increment in total productions for the crops which are attributed to the Planting for Food and Jobs Programme
	Cassava	122,524.22Mt		2024	273,604.57	
	Cocoyam	42,931.27Mt		2024	18,349.38	
	Plantain	134,201.01Mt		2024	350,258.19	
	Rice	1,168.89Mt		2024	4,516.63	
	Increase in livestock production					
	Cattle	505		2024	2,410	
	Sheep	13,050		2024	38,296	
	Goat	23,005		2024	38,296	
	Poultry	25,100		2024	69,884	
Social Development	HIV/AIDS prevalence	51 cases	50	2024	89	HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate: Sharp increase from 51 to 89 cases, which was due to increases in the testing (971 tests in 2021 and 1176 tests in 2024) indicating that the awareness creation is going down and more people are getting tested
	Percentage of children immunized	87.9%	98%	2024	97.7%	Improved from 87.9% to 97.7%, almost achieving the 98% target, reflecting strong immunization

						coverage and effective health outreach.
Percentage decrease in malnutrition cases	89.6	100%	2024	96.5		Improved from 89.6% to 96.5%, approaching the 100% target, showing progress in nutritional interventions, though more effort is needed for full reduction.
Malaria incidence rate	6.9	7	2024	8.8		Increased from 6.9 to 8.8, exceeding the target of 7, indicating a setback and the need for stronger preventive measures such as bed net distribution and environmental sanitation.
OPD Attendance	60%	80%	2024	65		Rose from 60% to 65%, but still below the 80% target, suggesting gradual progress though service quality and accessibility gaps persist.
Maternal mortality	0/100,000	125/100,000	2024	94/100,000		
Doctor-patient ratio	1:24,776	1:15,000	2024	1:20,126		Improved from 1:24,776 to 1:20,126, moving closer to the 1:15,000 target, indicating modest progress in staffing, though shortages remain.
Nurse-patient ratio	1:550	1:448	2024	1:400		Improved from 1:550 to 1:400, surpassing the target of 1:448, showing significant improvement in nurse availability and patient care coverage.
Gross Enrolment Rate;						

i. Kindergarten	1:28	1:25	2024	1:27	KG ratio close to target; small improvement.
ii. Primary	1:16	1:20	2024	1:18	Primary ratio on track; near target.
iii. JHS	1:17	1:20	2024	1:16	JHS ratio good; better than target.
iv. SHS	1:130	1:25	2024	1:32	SHS ratio still high; needs more teachers.
Net Enrolment Ratio					
i. Kindergarten	114.9	98	2024	99	Slight improvement observed, indicating balanced enrolment between boys and girls.
ii. Primary	98.5	95	2024	97	Gender parity sustained, showing continued equal access for both sexes.
iii. JHS	81.8	90	2024	89	Marginal improvement achieved, though minor disparities still exist.
iv. SHS	73.5	85	2024	104	Significant improvement recorded, reflecting increased female participation influenced by the Free SHS policy and gender-targeted initiatives.
Gender Parity Index					
i. Kindergarten	0.99	1:1	2024	0.98	GPI slightly declined from 0.99 to 0.98, indicating a marginal imbalance with boys slightly outnumbering girls.
ii. Primary	1:1	1:0.9	2024	1:0.8	The ratio improved from 1:0.9 to 1:0.8, showing progress toward

					gender parity with increased female participation.
iii. JHS	1:1	1:1	2024	1:09	GPI shifted from 1:1 to 1:0.9, suggesting a slight male dominance and the need for strategies to retain more girls at this level.
iv. SHS	1:1	1:1	2024	0:97	GPI declined from 1:1 to 0.97, reflecting reduced female enrolment compared to males, possibly due to transition or completion challenges at the higher level.
Completion Rate;					
i. Kindergarten	95.7	100	2024	99	Slight improvement from 95.7% to 99%, nearly achieving the target of 100%, indicating sustained enrolment at early childhood level.
ii. Primary	93.2	95	2024	97	Increased from 93.2% to 97%, surpassing the target of 95%, showing strong progress toward universal primary education.
iii. JHS	89.2	90	2024	93	Improved from 89.2% to 93%, exceeding the 90% target, reflecting better transition and retention at the junior high level.
iv. SHS	88	95	2024	105	Significant increase from 88% to 105%, far above the 95% target, indicating remarkable improvement in access likely driven by the Free SHS policy.

BECE Pass Rate					
i. Municipal Totals	63.4	70	2024	62.6	Slight decline from 63.4% to 62.6%, falling below the target of 70%, indicating a need for strengthened teaching and learning support.
ii. Males	51.8	70	2024	53.7	Marginal improvement from 51.8% to 53.7%, though still below the 70% target, suggesting persistent performance challenges among male candidates.
iii. Females	58.7	60	2024	53.2	Declined from 58.7% to 53.2%, missing the 60% target, highlighting the need for targeted interventions to improve girls' academic performance and retention.
Percentage increase in incomes of PWDs	41.25%	100%	2024	74.69%	PWDs' income went up well; the target was not fully met, but good progress was made.
Proportion of PWDs enrolled onto the NHIS	15%	40	2024	30	More PWDs joined NHIS; the target was almost reached.
Percentage of children who experience sexual violence and other abuses and are referred to support services	18	15	2024	12	Fewer abuse cases; many children got assistance, indicating good progress.
Proportion of spouses who access counselling services on child neglect cases	60	65	2024	70	More spouses attended counselling; target passed
Percentage of building permit applications received and approved	60	200	2024	110	Many more building permits approved; target passed.

	Percentage increase in communities covered by electricity	74	80	2024	84.8	Electricity coverage improved; target achieved.
	Proportion/length of feeder roads maintained/ rehabilitate	225km	300	2024	550km	More feeder roads done than target; very good progress.
	Proportion of road networks in good condition	75	80	2024	86	Road condition better than planned; target passed.
	Percentage of communities with access to potable water	80	100	2024	95	More people now have clean water; target almost met.
	Percentage increase in the number of houses with inbuilt toilet facilities	50	60	2024	70%	Houses with toilets increased; target passed.
	Percentage of population with improved access to decent toilet facilities	60	70	2024	75	More people using good toilets; target passed.
	Percentage coverage in telecommunication network	70	80	2024	85%	Network coverage improved; target passed.
	Percentage reduction in natural and man-made disasters	60	70	2024	90	Big drop in disasters; strong progress made.
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Proportion of stakeholders' participation in local planning, budgeting, decision-making and monitoring	70%	80%	2024	85%	Proportion of stakeholders' participation in local planning, budgeting, decision-making and monitoring
	Police-citizen ratio	75%	82%	2024	89%	Police-citizen ratio
	Proportion of stakeholders engaging /participating in Assembly activities	100	100	2025	100	Percentage of stakeholders engaging /participating in Assembly activities
	Percentage of Public Relations Compliant applications received and resolved	60%	70%	2024	80%	Percentage of Public Relations Compliant applications received and resolved
	Percentage reduction in natural and man-made disasters	20	30	2024	50	Big improvement in disaster reduction; target passed

2.2.1 Factors that contributed to the attainment of the outcomes

Several factors help the Assembly make progress and achieve many of the targets set under the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan. These include strong teamwork, better funding, government support, and active community involvement.

1. Teamwork and Strong Collaboration

There was good cooperation among the various departments, development partners, and the private sector. Regular meetings, community forums, and joint monitoring visits helped everyone stay informed and work towards the same goals. This improved coordination and ensured that projects responded to the real needs of the people.

2. Improved Revenue and Financial Support

The Assembly was able to raise more funds internally by expanding its revenue sources and improving collection systems. In addition, timely release of funds from the District Assemblies Common Fund and support from donors made it possible to carry out more development projects.

3. Support from Government Programmes and Policies

National programmes such as Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ), One District, One Factory (1D1F), Free SHS, and Youth Employment Agency (YEA) made a big difference in boosting agriculture, job creation, and education. Social protection initiatives like NHIS and LEAP also helped reduce poverty and improved access to health care.

4. Training and Capacity Building

Regular training for staff, teachers, health workers, and farmers improved their skills and made service delivery more effective. In addition, youth and women benefited from entrepreneurship and livelihood training, which increased employment and income levels.

5. Active Community Participation

Many communities supported development projects by providing local labour, materials, or funds. This sense of ownership made the projects more sustainable. Chiefs and opinion leaders also played key roles in mobilizing people to support local development activities.

6. Partnership with the Private Sector and NGOs

Partnerships with private businesses, NGOs, and civil society organizations helped the Assembly carry out more projects, especially in market development, road maintenance, and social services. These partnerships brought in extra resources and technical support.

7. Strong Monitoring and Supervision

Regular monitoring and review meetings helped the Assembly identify challenges early and take corrective actions. The feedback from these activities helped improve project performance and accountability.

8. A Supportive Environment

A stable political atmosphere, better access to electricity, improved road networks, and reliable communication systems all supported economic activities and service delivery. These factors created a good environment for development to take place.

2.2.2 Key Problems Encountered During the Implementation of MTDP 2022-2025

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 short falls in the amounts released, the scheduled quarterly releases tended to be in half yearly arrears. Funding was, therefore, generally inadequate and its release delayed.
2. Another related issue was the inability of the Municipal Assembly to raise substantial amount from its Internally Generated Funds (IGF) to finance some of its development projects thus leading to over-reliance of the Assembly on the DACF.
3. Deductions at source by the Office of the Common Fund Administrator affected the implementation of projects and programmes
4. 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 MTDP and Annual Action Plans.
5. Inadequate resourcing of the MPCU to effectively monitor and evaluate the plan implementation and performance.
6. Other issues identified include inadequate office equipment including computers and accessories which made it difficult to store value information at the Assembly and the Decentralized Departments.

2.2.3 Lessons Learnt

- The MPCU should ensure that adequate stakeholder consultations are made in the preparation of the current Medium-Term Development Plan-2022-2025.
- That Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms designed must be followed in the implementation of the next Medium-Term Development Plan.
- Ensure that the 2022-2025 MTDP is properly disseminated to key stakeholders. The HODs must make use of the disseminated plan so as to achieve the set goal for the Municipality.
- Representatives from communities to public fora should be selected by the general population of the communities but not at whims and caprices of certain individuals.
- The Municipal Assembly should strategize to take advantage of the existing Public Private Partnership Policy to attract private capital to the municipality to complement its own effort to deliver public goods that would ensure comprehensive development of the area.
- Emergency response mechanisms should be adequately provided to address any unforeseen circumstances such as Covid-19.

2.3 Financial Performance 2022-2025

The funding sources for the programmes, projects and activities in the Municipal has been from Government of Ghana (GOG), District Assemblies Common Fund- Responsiveness Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), MPs Common Fund, Internally Generated Funds (IGF), Development Partners (Donors) and others. From 2022 to 2025, the Municipal estimated to receive GH¢60,480,619.83, out of which GH¢30,938,011.18 representing

51.2 percent was realized depicting a percentage shortfall of 48.8 percent as shown in Table 2.2. The detailed analysis is shown in table 2.2. and below.

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

Source of funds	Total Estimated Cost of plan (A)	Total amount Received (B) as at 31st March 2025	Variance (C) = (B-A)
GOG	19,706,220.01	15,800,257.88	(3,905,962.13)
IGF	5,612,300.00	4,142,058.48	(1,470,241.52)
DACF	15,393,481.07	4,740,090.12	(10,653,390.95)
DACF-RFG	8,377,630.76	2,985,698.55	(5,391,932.21)
MAG	148,492.79	148,492.79	-
MPCF	3,200,000.00	1,729,649.28	(1,470,350.72)
PWDCF	1,465,461.30	850,909.08	(614,552.22)
Other DPs (VRA)	6,577,033.90	540,855.00	(6,036,178.90)
TOTAL	60,480,619.83	30,938,011.18	(29,542,608.65)

Source: Municipal Budget Unit, 2025.

The data in the table above presents the revenue performance of the Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly from 2022 to 2025.

The budgeted amount for the Government of Ghana (GOG) revenue source was GHS 19,706,220.01, but the actual amount received was GHS 15,800,257.88. This resulted in a negative variance of GHC3,905,962.13, indicating a shortfall in the expected funding from the Government of Ghana.

The Assembly budgeted to receive GHS 5,612,300.00 from its Internally Generated Funds (IGF), nevertheless, only GHC4,142,058.48 was generated. This led to a negative variance of GHC1,470,241.52, suggesting that the Municipal Assembly fell short of its internal revenue targets.

The DACF was projected to provide GHC15,393,481.07 to the Municipality. However, only GHC4,740,090.12 was received, resulting in a negative variance of GHC10,653,390.95. This significant shortfall highlights challenges in accessing the allocated funds from the District Assembly Common Fund.

For the DACF-RFG, the budgeted amount for the period was GHS 8,377,630.76, but the actual amount received was GHS 2,985,698.55. This led to a negative variance of GHC5,391,932.21, indicating a substantial gap between the projected and actual revenues from this source.

The Assembly budgeted to receive GHS 148,492.79 from the Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) grant, and by the end of the first quarter of 2025, the full amount was received as budgeted, resulting in zero variance. This means that the revenue generated from MAG aligned with expectations.

The estimated MPs Common Fund (MPCF) revenue for the Municipality was GHC3,200,000.00. However, only GHC1,729,649.28 was received, leading to a negative variance of GHC1,470,350.72. This shortfall indicates challenges in accessing the allocated funds from the MPs Common Fund.

The projected People with Disability Fund (PWDCF) revenue was GH¢1,465,461.30 for the period 2022-2025. Yet, only GH¢850,909.08 was actually received as at 31st March 2025, resulting in a negative variance of GH¢614,552.22. This variance suggests the revenue from PWDCF fell short.

The budgeted amount from other development partners, the Volta River Authority (VRA), was GHS 6,577,033.90, but only GHS 540,855.00 was received, resulting in a considerable negative variance of GH¢6,036,178.90.

In summary, the revenue performance of the Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly from 2022 to 31st March 2025 reveals notable discrepancies between the estimated revenue and the actual amounts received. The total estimated revenue of GH¢60,480,619.83 exceeded the total amount receipt of GH¢30,938,011.18, resulting in a negative variance of GH¢29,542,608.65. This variance indicates that the Municipality faces challenges in meeting its revenue targets across various sources, necessitating a review of revenue generation strategies and financial management practices to bridge the gap and enhance financial sustainability.

2.4 Existing Conditions of the Municipality

2.4 Demographic Characteristics

According to Ghana Population Policy (1994), population is the most valuable resource for every nation. It is in this regards that, population is the greatest resource in the development of every district.

2.4.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

The 2021 Population and Housing Census, indicates that the total population of the Municipality is 123,633 with a growth rate of 2.3% per annum. Female population constitutes 61,918 (50.1%) and male represents 61,715 (49.9%), (Ghana Statistical Service, 2024).

Additionally, the population is predominantly rural as most of the people in the Municipality are in the rural areas (72.8% represents rural and the remaining 27.1% represents urban areas). Table 2.3 shows the total projected population of the Municipality from 2026 to 2029 with 2021 population as the base year and a growth rate of 2.3%. The projection was done using the Ghana statistical service (GSS) method.

Table 2.3: Projected Population of the Municipality compared with the Regional from 2026-2029

Year	Asante Akim South			Ashanti Region		
	Male (49.9%)	Female (50.1%)	Total Population	Male (49.3%)	Female (50.7%)	Total Population
2026*	69,121	69,399	138,520	2,866,019	2,953,688	5,819,707
2027*	70,711	70,995	141,706	2,902,969	2,99992,796	5,895,765
2028*	72,338	72,627	144,965	2,939,993	3,032,151	5,972,144
2029*	74,001	74,298	148,299	2,977,035	3,071,674	6,048,709

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census and Municipal Statistical Service (2025).

2.4.2 Population Density

Population density is measured by the number of inhabitants in each area divided by the total occupied land area mostly indicate in squared kilometres (Narbon-Perpina, 2018). Population density expresses how human beings are spread out over and occupy an area. The 2021 population of 123,633 with a land area of 369.5 sq. km, gives us a population density of 335 person per square kilometres. Table 2.4 shows trends in population densities in the Municipality for the projected period between 2026 to 2029.

Table 2.4: Projected Population Density of the Municipality

Year	Asante Akim South Municipal		
	Population	Total Land Area (sq. km)	Population Density
2026*	138,520	369.5	375
2027*	141,706	369.5	381
2028*	144,965	369.5	392
2029*	148,299	369.5	401

Source: Municipal Statistical Service (2025).

From Table 2.4, there will be a gradual increase in the population density which implies that pressure will be on the infrastructures and the natural resources available for the agricultural sector since the Municipality is an agrarian one. This situation is not alarming, because there is considerably abundant land which can be used for developmental projects and programmes, but it should be kept in check to avoid pressure on both natural resources and other physical infrastructures.

2.4.3 Religious compositions

Majority of the people in the Municipality are mainly Christians (80.2%) of various denominations, followed by Muslims who constitute (11.4%), traditionalists forms (1%) and less than one percent of the population (0.5%) practice other religions. Interestingly, (7%) of the population has no religion. The good thing is that all these denominations co-exist peacefully for the development of the Municipality.

2.4.4 Age and Sex Composition

According to the 2021 population and housing census, the sex structure of the Municipal indicated 49.9% for males and 50.1% for females. Comparing it with the 2010 data (males 49.4, females 51.4), it would be seen that the male and female gap is gradually closing. The sex ratio as computed for the current population of the Municipality stands at 99.6%, indicating the presence of more females than males. This implies that conscious policies should be formulated to increase women participation in discuss making. Policies should also be formulated to empower women to contribute meaningfully to the development efforts. Table 2.5 shows the Age-Sex distribution of Asante Akim South Municipal.

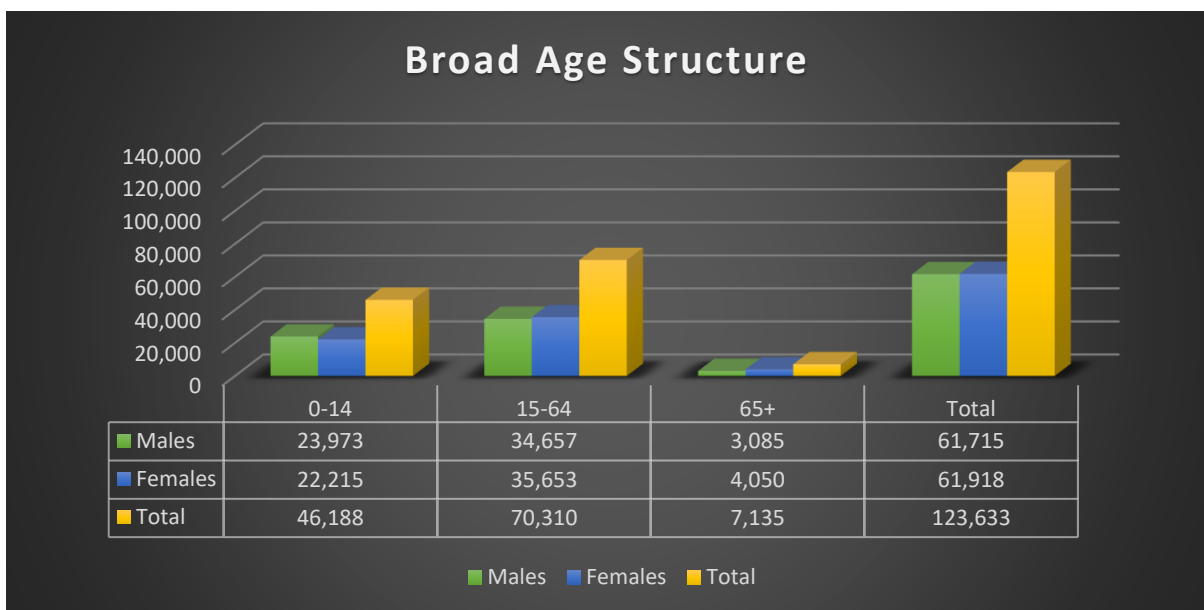
Table 2.5: Age-Sex Distribution of the Population

Age Category (Years)	Male	%	Female	%	Total
0-4	7,904	51.5	7,435	48.5	15,339

Age Category (Years)	Male	%	Female	%	Total
5-9	8,193	51.6	7,682	48.4	15,875
10-14	7,876	52.6	7,098	47.4	14,974
15-19	7,244	50.1	6,652	49.9	13,896
20-24	4,608	49.6	4,877	51.4	9,485
25-29	3,701	46	4,341	54	8,042
30-34	3,791	48.5	4,017	51.5	7,808
35-39	3,562	48.9	3,715	51.1	7,277
40-44	2,991	49.5	3,052	50.5	6,043
45-49	2,672	50.6	2,604	49.4	5,276
50-54	2,359	49.9	2,471	50.1	4,830
55-59	1,894	49.8	2,060	50.2	3,954
60-64	1,835	49.6	1,864	50.4	3,699
65+	1,179	49.2	1,216	50.8	2,395
Total	61,715	49.9	61,918	50.1	123,633

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025.

Figure 2.1: Broad Age Structure



Source: MPCU Construct, 2025.

As at 2021, the computed Municipal population, the age structure of the Municipal was skewed towards the active population of 15-64 years which constituted about 56.86% of the current projected population. However, the age brackets of 0-14 and 65+ represented 37.35% and 5.77% respectively. The proportion of males within the ages of 0-14 was lower (38.4%) than those of ages between 15-64 (56.15%). While the females within the 15-64 age cohort is higher (57.58%) than the females within 0-14 (35.87%). A higher percentage of the population within the active group of 15-64 implies that government policies should be tailored towards education (formal and informal), job creation

and the provision of other social facilities. It also mean that there is available human resource within the Municipality that can be tap for national development.

2.4.5 Occupation Distribution

The economically active population comprises the employed and the unemployed. About 76% percent of the population is economically active population, 96.4 percent are employed and 3.6 percent unemployed.

Table 2.6: Population 15 Years and Older by Employment Status and Sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	68,431	100.0	32,807	100.0	35,624	100.0
Economically Active	51,769	75.7	25,334	77.2	26,435	74.2
Employed	49,920	96.4	24,470	96.6	25,450	96.3
Worked	47,577	95.3	23,535	96.2	24,042	94.5
Did not work	2,161	4.3	852	3.5	1,309	5.1
Did voluntary work without pay	182	0.4	83	0.3	99	0.4
Unemployed	1,849	3.6	869	3.4	985	3.7
Worked before, seeking work and available	657	35.5	289	33.4	368	37.4
Seeking work for the first time and available	1,192	64.5	575	66.6	617	62.6
Economically Not Active	16,662	24.3	7,473	22.8	9,189	25.8
Did home duties (household chore)	3,701	22.2	1,039	13.9	2,662	29.0
Full time education	8,123	48.8	4,604	61.6	3,519	38.3
Pensioner/Retired	369	2.2	274	3.7	95	1.0
Disable/Sick	1,288	7.7	510	6.8	770	8.4
Too old/young	2,111	12.7	586	7.8	1,525	16.6
Other	1,078	6.5	460	6.2	618	6.7

Source

In terms of economic activity status and sex, the table shows that a higher proportion of males (77.2%) than females (74.2%) are economically active. However, the proportion of females (25.8%) who are economically not active is higher than that of males (22.8). the table also indicates that males (96.6%) are more likely to be employed than females (96.3%). The proportion of the unemployed females (3.7%) is higher than males (3.4%). Concerning the population who are economically not active, majority of them were in full time education (48.8%) and did home duties or household chores (22.2%). A higher proportion of males (61.6%) who are economically not active are full time education than females (38.3%).

Table 2.7: Employed Population 15 years and Older by Employment Status and Sex

Employment	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,920	100.0	24,470	100.0	25,450	100.0
Employee	5,092	10.2	3,666	15.0	1,426	5.6
Self-employed without employee(s)	33,906	67.9	16,345	66.8	17,561	69.0
self-employed with employee(s)	1,366	2.7	741	3.0	625	2.5
Casual worker	920	1.8	705	2.9	215	0.8
Contribution family worker	7,392	14.8	2,498	10.2	4,894	19.2
Apprentice	923	1.8	365	1.5	558	2.2
Domestic employee (Housing)	260	0.5	120	0.5	140	0.6
Other	61	0.1	30	0.1	31	0.1

The table above shows the employment of the employed persons aged 15 years and older. The data indicate that 67.9 percent of the employed in the Municipality is self-employed without employees. This is followed by contributing family workers (14.8%) and employees (10.2%). Self-employed with employees constitute 2.7 percent whilst apprentices and casual workers form 1.8 percent each. On the other hand, 19.2 percent females are contributing family workers while males are 10.2 percent.

2.4.6 Rural-Urban Split

The rural-urban split refers to the social, economic, and political disparities between urban and rural areas. According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, the population in the rural areas in the Municipality is 90,097 (72.9%) and the urban is 33,536 (27.1). Comparing this with the 2010 Population and Housing Census figures (83% rural and 17% urban), it could be seen that the urban population is increasing which may be due to the disparities that exist between urban and rural areas. Urbanization and migration can lead to environmental degradation, resource depletion, overcrowding, social vices, etc. Therefore, there is the need to evenly distribute resources or development to address the disparities between urban and rural areas in the Municipality to promote standard of living everywhere.

2.4.7 Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is the proportion of the dependent population divided by the working population. Hence, a dependency ratio of 100 implies a dependent persons per worker and vice versa. A relatively high dependency ratio in a Municipality puts pressure on the livelihood of the working population.

The age and sex distribution shows that 48.3% of the population is within the dependent age cohort. Those aged 15-64 years, who form the potential labour force, constitute a 51.7%, giving an age dependency ratio of 1:0.93. This shows that 100 persons in the independent age group take care of 93 persons in the dependent age group. The crude dependency ratio for the Municipality is much higher than the national average figure of 0.87.1 and about the same as the region's average of 1:0.93. This,

however, does not depict the real burden of the dependent population on the independent population. This is because; some members of the dependent population might be engaged economically, whilst some of those in the independent population might not necessarily be economically engaged. The economic dependency ratio for the Municipal is 1:2.06, thus every 100 people who are economically engaged takes care of themselves and additional 206 people who are economically inactive. This portrays the extensive burden on those working. Most households have low income as the high level of burden affect savings. This implies that, the high economic dependency ratio gives an indication of high level of unemployment which calls for measures to be taken to create jobs for them to reduce the burden on the working population.

2.5 Physical Characteristics

2.5.1 Topography

The relief of the Municipality is generally undulating with few hilly areas. The elevation of the low-lying areas adjacent to the hills is between 200 and 300 meters above the sea level. The Kwahu-Mampong-Kintampo ridge which rises to about 500meters passes through the Municipality. It rises to about 450 meters in some places.

There are three main rivers, which drain the Municipal, namely Pra, Kume and Subin Rivers. Additionally, there are several perennial and seasonal streams in the Municipal. River Pra flows along the eastern border and forms the boundary between the Ashanti Region and the Eastern Region. Human activities along most of these water bodies are reducing their sizes which affect farming activities.

The relief and drainage support farmers in irrigating their food crops during the dry seasons. The existence of several streams/water bodies in the Municipal enhances irrigation and will therefore promote all year-round farming making food available in the Municipal. The beautiful nature of the hills gives a development green light which when value is added to will improve tourism and revenue thus improving on the general development of the Municipality. Furthermore, streams found in the Municipal provide sources of water for domestic use.

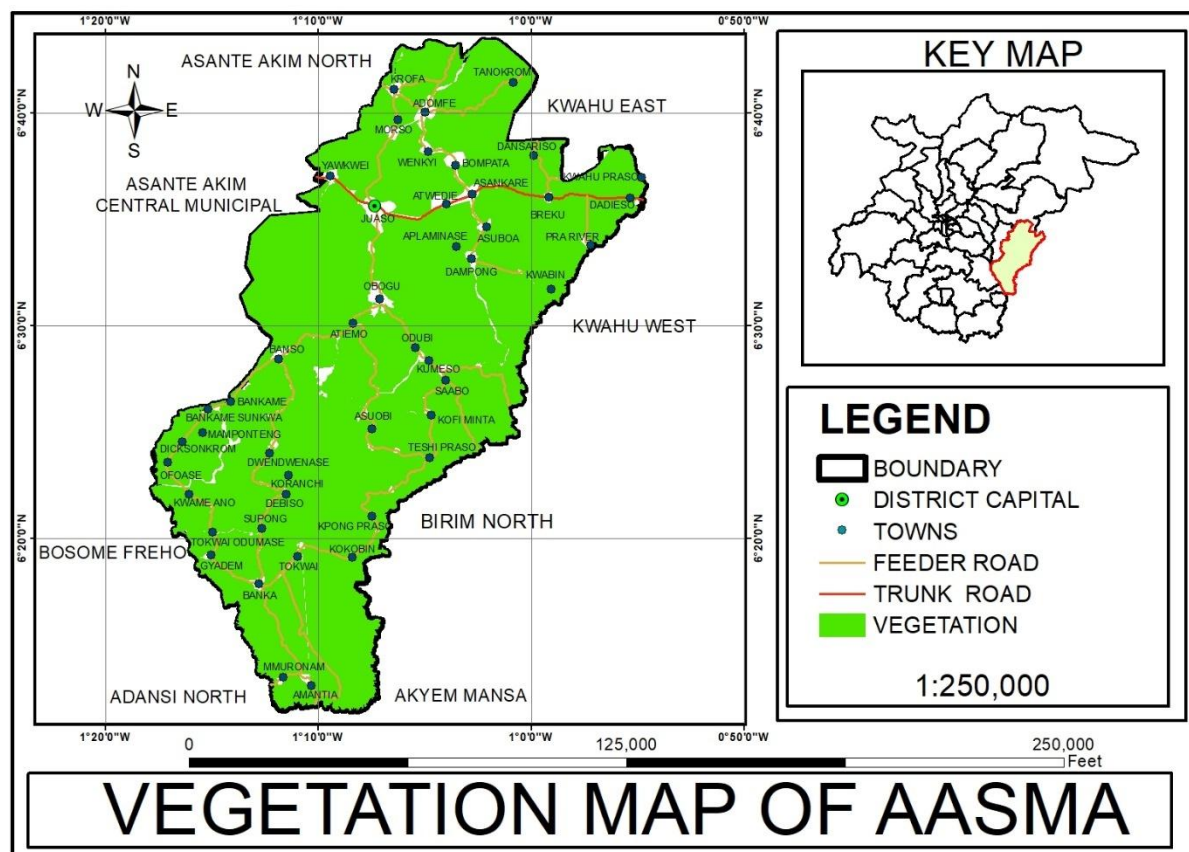
2.5.2 Vegetation and Forest Resources

The Asante Akim-South Municipal falls within the moist semi-deciduous forest region where different species of tropical hard woods with high economic value are located. Most of the trees in this forest remain ever green throughout the year in the Municipal because of the climatic factors in the Municipality. The types of trees within the Municipal include Wawa, Onyina, Mahogany, Asanfena and Dahoma among others.

Currently, the Municipal has four forest reserves which cover a total area of about 109.6 sq km including, Formangsu, Prakow, Domi River and Mirasa Hills. Significant portion of the depleted forest has been allocated to farmers since 2003 as “Taungya” for farming activities. This situation has increased farming activities and has also increased food crop production in the Municipal.

On the contrary, there is a massive depletion of the forest by timber operators and chainsaw which is negatively affect the rainfall pattern and the level of water in the waterbodies which are used for domestic and agricultural activities.

Figure 2.2: Vegetation Map of the Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly



Source: MPCU-AASMA, 2025.

2.5.3 Weather

In conformity with other parts of the region, the Municipal has uniformly high temperature throughout the year. The Municipal records a maximum temperature of about 30°C in March and April. The minimum temperature of about 26°C is recorded in August, the coolest month of the year. The mean monthly temperature is about 33°C. The temperature range supports agricultural production. The Municipal experiences a double maxima rainfall. The major rainy season usually occurs between April and June. It reaches its peak in July. The minor season occurs between Septembers through to the end of November. The mean annual rainfall ranges between 1500mm and 1700mm.

The double maxima rainfall supports two cropping seasons making food available throughout the year in the Municipality. The rainfall pattern and adequate sunshine supports crops like citrus, cocoa, oil palm, cassava, plantain and coffee among others. However, for the past three years, the rainfall pattern has changed. Mean annual rainfall has reduced to between 1020mm-1132mm. This has impacted negatively on Agricultural production since agriculture is mostly rain fed. Food crop farmers do not get enough rainfall to support all year farming.

2.5.4 Soil

The Municipal falls within the forest ochrosols and oxysols which are made up of sandy loam and clayey loam compositions respectively which are well drained and very fertile. The soil type is associated with the forest zone in which the Municipal falls within. The soils in the Municipality are grouped into eight types with their suitability for Agriculture in the Municipality. These include the following:

- **Wiawso-Shi Association:** These soils, which are developed on the Upper Birrimian rocks, are very well to moderately well drained, highly gravelly, concretionary, and medium to fine textured. The upland and lower slopes are suitable for food crops like maize, plantain, cocoyam and cassava, and marginally good for tree crops such as coffee, cocoa, citrus and oil palm.
- **Atukrom-Asikuma Association:** Soils in this association are medium textured, moderately well drained, gravelly, concretionary, and susceptible to very severe erosion. The upland soils are recommended for tree crops and forestry while the lowlands soils are suitable for sugarcane and vegetables. These soils are developed over the Upper Birrimian rocks and can be found in settlements like Dampong and Asuboa.
- **Bekwai-Oda Compound Association:** This soil association has developed over Lower Birrimian rocks. It is generally medium textured, slight to moderately susceptible to erosion, well to moderately well drained, deep, and non-gravelly. Its upland slopes are recommended for tree crops and the lowland and valley bottom soils are suitable for rice, sugarcane, and vegetables. Banka, Tokwai and Gyadam are among settlements with this type of soil association.
- **Kumasi-Offinso Compound Association:** This soil association develops over the Cape Coast granite. It is generally medium to coarse textured, good structured, moderately gravelly, stony, and concretionary. It occurs on undulating topography with moderate to severe susceptibility to erosion. Its upland slopes soils are good for both tree and food crops. The Lowland and valley bottom soils are suitable for rice, sugarcane, and vegetables. Settlements with this type of soil include Obogu, Amantia, Muronaim, Breku, Bansa and Bankame.
- **Swedru-Nsaba Simple Association:** The surface layers of this association are usually neutral or even slightly alkaline and may even be somewhat calcareous. However, the reactions fall with soils deep down. The soils are suitable for arable crops and tree crops, especially cocoa. Areas around Banka are having this type of soil.
- **Adujanso-Bechem Association:** Soils of this association are generally deep, coarse to medium textured. They are well to moderately well drained and concretionary with low nutrient reserves. They are suitable for both food and tree crops. Just a small pocket of this type of soil is found in the Municipal around Breku and its environs.
- **Juaso-Morso Association:** This association develops over Tarkwaian rocks. The texture of this soil association is generally medium, highly to moderately gravelly, or deep and non-gravelly, and well to moderately well drain. They occur on gently undulating topography with relatively light to moderate susceptibility to erosion. Tree crops thrive well in its upland slope soils while the lowlands soils are suitable for rice, sugarcane, and vegetables. Juaso, Ofoase, Kumeso and Teshie Praso are settlements with this type of soil association.
- **Awaham-Kakum – Chichiwere Association:** They develop over alluvial deposits. Major soils of this association are coarse to medium textured, well to moderately well drained, deep to very deep and generally non-gravelly. They occur extensively on low-lying, almost flat alluvial terrace.

Most of the soil types in the Municipal are highly favourable for Agriculture Production. Food crops and other cash crops are made available in the Municipal as almost of the soil type support the production of these crops. Increase in the production of these crops will promote export which will

generate revenue for the Municipality as soil types in the Municipality serve as a great potential in increasing agriculture production.

2.5.5 Geology

The Asante Akim South Municipal is underlain by two major geological formations. These are from mainly Dahomeyan and Birrimean origin and are basically phyllites granites and Tarkwaian sandstones over which the soils are developed. The phyllites consist of the Upper and Lower Birrimean rocks. The Upper Birrimean rocks consists of charts metamorphosed lava and tuffs; grewacke and epidorite. The lower Birrimean rocks consist of phyllites, grewackes, schists and gnesis.

Outcrops of granite rocks extend from Yawkwei through Juaso, Obogu, and Bansa. Currently, two companies are extracting granite chippings for the construction of road throughout the country. There still exists deposit of granite rocks calling for quarry investment. Gold are being prospected at Bankame, Bansa and Dwendwenase area. Mining is being done at Banka. The mineral deposits are not exploited in large scale. However, there is the existence of illegal galamsey operators in the Municipal. The activities of these illegal mining operators pose serious threat to the environment.

Granite rock serves as building material which can be used for all forms of constructional activities such as construction works, school buildings, drains in the Municipal and even outside the Municipality. Mining and quarrying activities have created employment for the unemployed. For example, the presence of chipping companies in the Municipal can help reduce the high unemployment situation in the Municipality. The mining and quarrying activities are major sources of revenue for the Municipal. However, most of these sites have been encroached by private residential accommodation making it dangerous for mining of the stones for construction purposes.

2.6 Economy of the Municipality

2.6.1 Internal Generated Funds

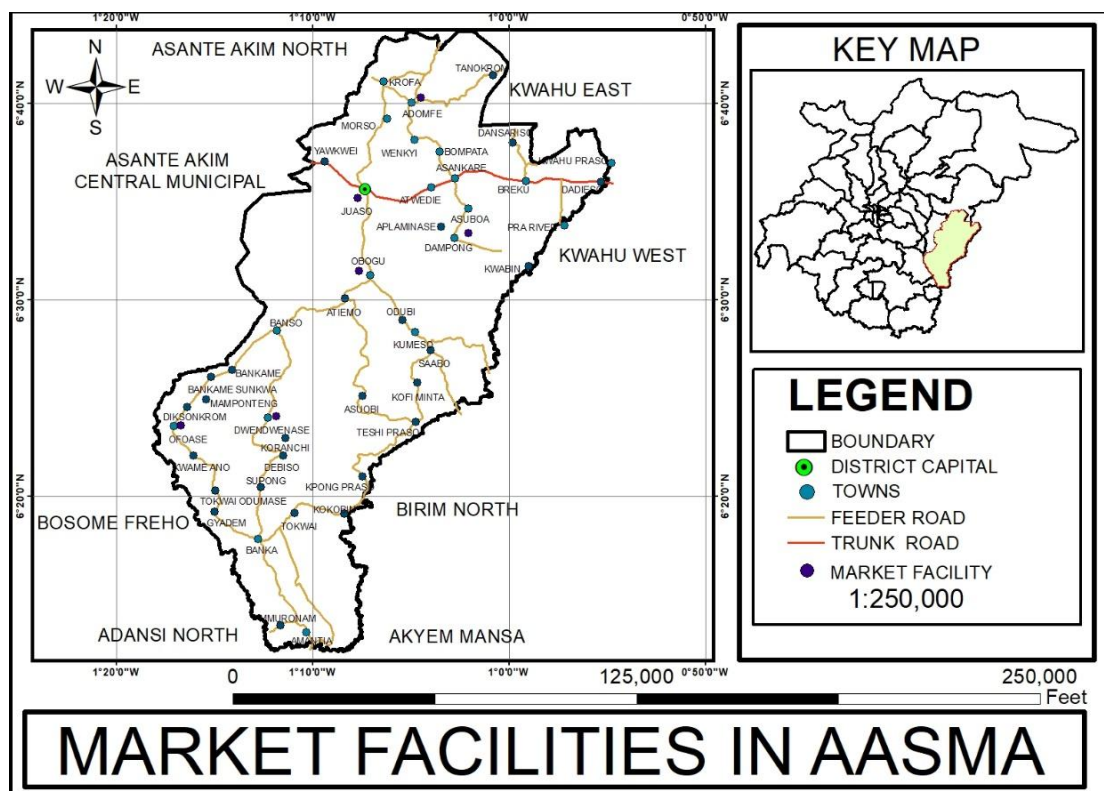
2.6.2 Local Economic Development (LED)

The economy of the Asante Akim South Municipal can be divided into three main economic sectors. These are Agriculture, Industry and Service. The agricultural sector is mainly cropped farming with only minimal livestock rearing activities. The industrial sector, which is the most underdeveloped in the Municipal, involves mainly wood based industries, block factories and agro-based industries. Lumbering is also carried out in many parts of the Municipality. The service sector involves mainly sale of farm produce, sale of some manufactured goods, tailoring, hairdressing, communication sector operators and some public and civil servants including teachers in the relatively big communities.

2.6.2.1 Markets

The Municipal can boast of two (2) key periodic markets. The market centres are located in Obogu and Ofoase. Aside the recognised major markets, there are other satellite 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). Figure 2.3 show market facilities in the Municipality.

Figure 2.3: Market Facilities in the Municipality



Source: MPCU-AASMA, 2025

2.6.3 Agriculture

The Municipality can be regarded as having an agrarian economy largely due to the agricultural sector's contribution to the Internally Generated Fund (IGF) of the Assembly and also, data from the 2021 Population and Housing Census indicates that about 58.4 percent of the employed population 15 years and older are engaged in agricultural activities which includes crop farming, tree cropping, livestock rearing and fish farming.

2.6.3.1 Crop farming

Majority of the farmers in the Municipality are involved in crop farming and the main crops cultivated are indicated in Table 2.8. The major farming practice is mixed cropping and produce cultivated are for both home consumption, sale and export. Vegetables like tomatoes, okro, garden eggs, pepper, cabbage, cucumber and lettuce are also cultivated in the Municipality.

Table 2.8: Crop Production (2022-2025) Metric Tones

Major Staple	2022	2023	2024	2025
Maize	36,594.79	19,022.64	18,125.16	29,242.34
Cassava	273,604.57	238,948.9	238,753.3	274,256.19
Cocoyam	18,349.38	66,822.42	67,056.4	67,412.22
Plantain	350,258.19	245,700.71	345,643.36	367,421.12
Rice	4,516.63	2,341.99	2,341.96	3,427.1

Source: Municipal Agricultural Department-AASMA, 2025.

Table 2.8 shows the major food crops grown by farmers in the Municipal and their productions in metrics tones from 2022-2025. Comparison with the 2018-2021 data, show a significance increment in total productions for the crops which are attributed to the Planting for Food and Jobs Programme.

2.6.3.2 Livestock reared in the Municipal

Livestock rearing is another most important agricultural activity after crop farming. Aside the rearing of livestock in large numbers, is worth noting that some households' farmers are also engage in rearing livestock. Livestock and poultry are kept in the backyard as a supplementary source of food and income. The top five animals reared are sheep, goats, pig, cattle, and poultry. Table 2.9 indicate the type of animal their numbers and average animal per keeper in the Municipality.

Table 2.9: Top five livestock reared in the Municipal

Type of Animal	Number of Animals	Average Animal per keeper
Sheep	29,464	13
Goat	38,296	8
Poultry	69,884	20
Cattle	2,410	8

Source: Municipal Agricultural Department-AASMA, 2025.

2.6.2.3 Update on Planting for Food and Jobs Programme

Under the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) Programme, the Municipal Agricultural Department in partnership with the Assembly were able to support farmers with seedlings, fertilizers, extension services, technical advice, etc. Over three thousand and seventy-three (3,073) farmers from more than 120 communities have so far benefited from the Programme.

2.6.2.4 Access to Agricultural Extension Services and Adoption of Improved Technologies

There are sixteen (16) extension officers located within the Municipal for which thirteen (13) are Agricultural Extension Agents (Crop) and three (3) are veterinary officers and all are headed by one (1) Municipal Director. These officers serve in 198 and over communities in the Municipal. The extension officer/farmer ratio is 1:2136 in the Municipal. The situation is further worsened by the lack of accommodation for the officers posted to the Municipal. This is compounded since there are inadequate logistics and insufficient allowances for field staff in the Municipal. In addition, the poor nature of roads in the Municipal especially during the rainy season, limits their movements. It has also been reported that some farmers are uncooperative. Type of assistance offered by the extension officers include; Seed planting materials production and multiplication techniques, Post-harvest techniques of grains/legumes and their storage, Fire belting techniques, Citrus budding techniques, Safe use of agro-chemicals, Livestock housing management, Post-harvest technology, Farm maintenance, Row planting , Vegetable production, Diseases and pest control in crops, Land preparation techniques, Records keeping, Farm and home visit, Demonstration, Monitoring and evaluation, Market surveys and Measurement and listing.

2.6.3.5 Storage/Processing of Agricultural Produce

Apart from Cocoa which has warehouses built by the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board, there are no permanent storage structures for crops. Most farmers do not have any effective means of storing their produce. Storing of produce especially maize and rice in the kitchen is a common practice. Some

farmers also store yams in their rooms and others dry pepper for storage. Throughout the Municipal there is not a single silo and therefore it is not surprising that high levels of post-harvest losses in times of bumper harvest are often reported. Processing of agricultural produce is still on small scale in the Municipal. The provision of silos and semi-processing machines should be encouraged to reduce postharvest losses and increase farmer's income.

2.6.3.6 Mode of Land Acquisition

Land is vital in the development of agriculture and measures put in place to ensure effective administration of land resources go a long way to ensure agricultural development of a particular Municipality. In a situation where land issues are fraught with problems, it invariably affects agricultural development in the Municipal. There are three methods of land acquisition identified in the Municipal. These include acquisition through inheritance, rent/leasehold, and abunu/abusa (share cropping) systems. Under the abunu/abusa system of land acquisition, the land is given out after which the proceeds from the land are divided into two or three between the landowner and the farmer.

2.6.3.7 Problems of Agriculture

1. Lack of inputs for demonstrations
2. Lack of irrigation system
3. Low Agricultural Extension Agents (AEA) to farmer ratio.
4. Unreliable rainfall pattern.
5. High cost of Agro inputs
6. Lack of fuel and maintenance allowance for field staff (officers).

❖ Major activities outlined by the Municipal Agric Department for implementation to solve these problems include,

1. Frequent Home and farm visits
2. Government Flagship Programme on Agriculture (FEED GHANA)
3. Field work supervision
4. Animal health extension and livestock diseases surveillance
5. Vaccination of diseases and pests' control (CODAPEC)
6. Women in Agricultural Development activities (WIAD)
7. Field demonstrations • Veterinary clinic activities

2.6.4 Employment/ Job Creation

The Assembly in collaboration with Business Advisory Centre / Rural Enterprise Project have supported Eighty-five (85) young people from 2018 up to date to acquired Graduate apprentice start-up fund to start businesses after acquiring skills in Hairdressing, Dressmaking (free hand cutting) Carpentry and Joinery, Masonry, Batik, Tie and Dye, Soap Making, etc.

The Business Advisory Centre (BAC) under the NBSSI have also organized training programmes for Nine Hundred and ninety-six (996) Artisans, Entrepreneurs from 2022-2025. Likewise, they have counselled more than one hundred and twenty-eight (128) Medium and Small-Scale Enterprises.

2.6.5 Business/Private Sector Development

Promotion of the Private Sector Development (PSD) is the process of strengthening private enterprises to drive economic growth, create employment, foster innovation and builds prosperous societies. The Municipal Assembly, through the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) continued to render both advisory and technical support to the private sector as part of efforts to ensure that the private

sector adopt effective and efficient methods of production and marketing to ensure a healthy competition in the local economy to promote development.

Again, the Municipal Assembly is open to the private sector in-term of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements in the delivery of Public Services. The Assembly also facilitates in the acquisition of lands for big companies who are willing to set-up their businesses in the Municipality to create jobs and economic growth.

2.7 Social Sector

Social sector comprises of the provision of public services in the areas of education, health, nutrition, child protection, programmes to promote the socio-economic well-being of the people of Asante Akim south Municipal.

2.7.1 Education Service

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 on education and the Education 2030 Framework for action emphasize on inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities without any gender disparities at all levels of education.

This is because education impact and enhance the wellbeing of people which also directly promote and boost the economics of a country or nation.

In this regard, there is the need to assess the education sector in the Asante Akim South Municipal to improve the wellbeing of the populace.

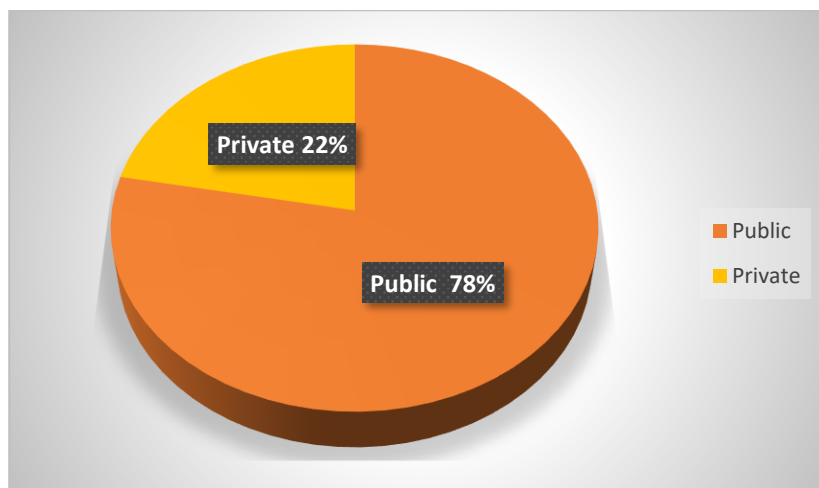
2.7.1.1 Number of Schools and Ownership in the Municipal

Table 2.10: Number of Schools and Ownership in the Asante Akim South Municipal

Category	Public	Private	Total
Nursery	0	29	29
Kindergartens	108	21	129
Primary	109	21	130
JHS	82	16	98
SHS	7	1	8
Voc./Tech./Com.	1	0	1
TOTAL	307	88	395

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2025.

Figure 2.4: Percentage of the Number of schools and their Ownerships



Source: MPCU Construct, AASMA, 2025.

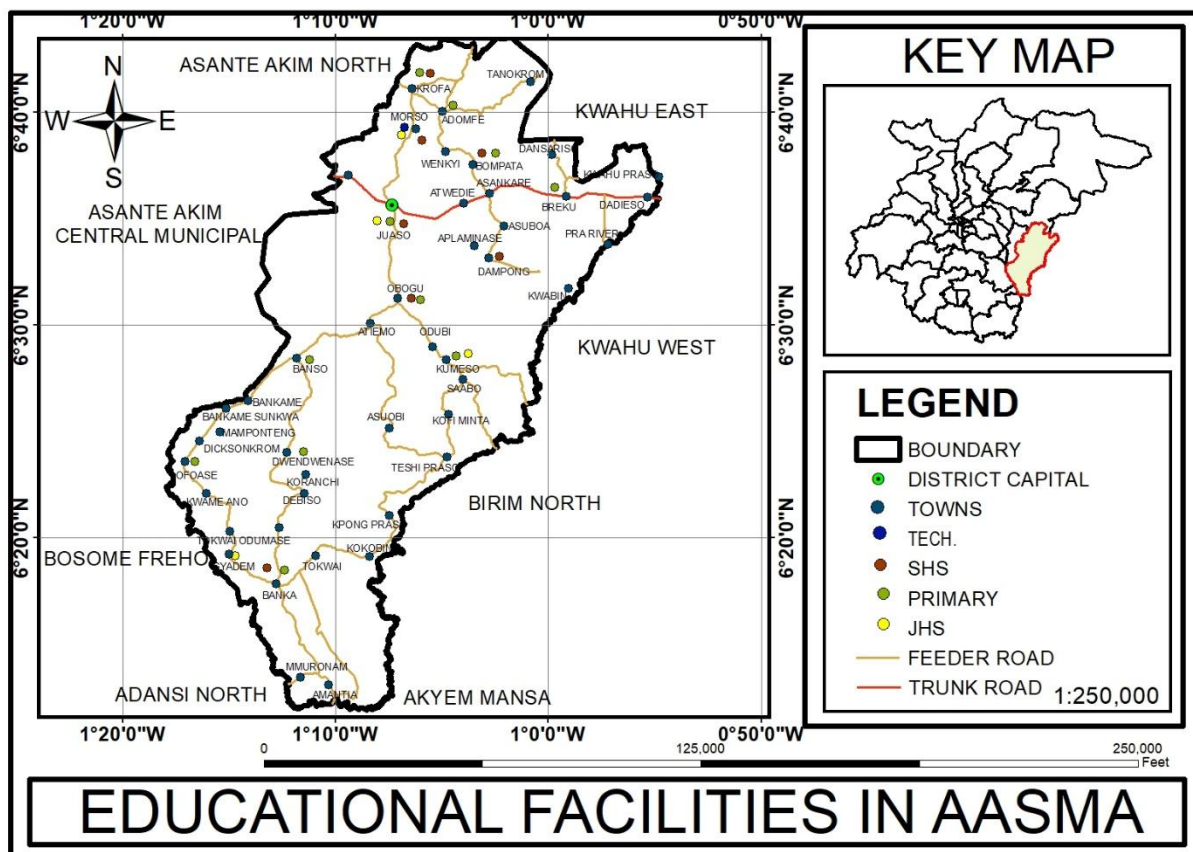
It would be seen from Table 2.10 that; the Municipal has a total of three Hundred and ninety-five (395) educational institutions ranging from the Pre-school level to the Senior High School /Vocational School Level. Out of which 307 representing 78% are public schools while 88 representing 22% are private schools as shown in figure 2.4.

Previously, there was Four (4) public SHS and Four (4) private SHS in the Municipal but currently, the government has absorbed two (2) of the private schools (Dampong Jubilee SHS and Owusu Ansah Sikatuo SHS/TECH., Morso) making Six (6) public and two (2) private SHS in the Municipal with Vocational and Technical Training School.

2.7.1.2 Accessibility to Schools in the Municipality

Figure 2.5 shows the distribution of schools in the Municipality. From the map, almost all the major communities in the Municipality can boost of educational facilities. However, the coverage rate of all the schools in the Municipality is 90 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.

Figure 2.5: Accessibility to Schools in the Municipality



Source: MPCU-AASMA, 2025.

2.7.1.3 Enrolment Levels and Gender Composition

Table 2 11: Enrolment (Number of students) in the Municipal

Level	Type	Sex	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
Nursery	Private		679	678	665
Kindergarten	Public		8,832	8,970	9,215
	Private		1,477	1,285	1,158
Primary	Public		19,855	20,203	21,035
	Private		3,458	3,036	2,952
Junior High Schools	Public		7,946	8,510	9,613
	Private		879	976	919
Senior High Schools	Public		5,895	6,105	65,109
	Private		405	422	405
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	Public		315	451	515
	Private		0	0	0

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2025.

2.7.1.4 Educational Facilities

Table 2.12: Educational Facilities

Facilities	Quantity	
	Existing	Required
Classroom	1,205	99
Toilet	108	55
Urinal	108	55
Electricity	108	55
Water	108	55
Teachers Accommodation		

Source: Municipal Education Directorate -AASMA, 2025

Table 2.13: Pupil teacher Ratio

School	Pupil teacher ratio	
	AASMA	National
Primary	1:27	1:35
JHS	1:18	1:30
SHS	1:16	1:25

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2025.

From Table 2.13 above, the general teacher ratio can be described as below the national standard. This means that, there are enough teachers in the Municipal but the teachers are not rationally distributed as those at periphery communities have less access to qualified teachers as compare to those in the elite communities.

2.7.1.5 School Feeding Programme

Table 2.14: Update on School Feeding Programme

Year	Total Number of beneficiaries	Total number of Schools benefiting
2021	15,585	63
2022	15,585	63
2023	15,585	63
2024	15,585	63

Source: Municipal Education Directorate -AASMA, 2025.

2.7.1.6 Problems Affecting the Development of Education in the Municipal

1. Inadequate Teaching and Learning Resources (TLRs).
2. Inadequate school facilities (classrooms, washrooms, ICT centers, etc.).
3. Dilapidated classroom blocks.
4. Inadequate furniture for pupils and Teachers.
5. Lack of accommodation for teachers in the rural areas.

6. Lack of tertiary education.
7. Inadequate teachers.
8. Poor telecommunication networks especially at the rural areas.
9. Less parental and community involvement in school management.
10. Lack of tertiary institution in the Municipal.
11. Lack of accommodation for education director.

2.7.2 Health Sector

Health is well-defined as the complete state of the social and mental wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. It is often said that a healthy population makes a healthy nation. It is therefore imperative to give health care all the necessary attention and recognition it merits in the Municipal.

The Municipal Health Directorate of Asante Akim South Municipal is charged with the responsibility of improving the health status of the people by delivering quality care in both public health and clinical care with emphasis on expanding primary health care services at sub district, health facility and CHPS zone levels.

There has been a paradigm shift in service provision from clinical care to public health with emphasis on preventive care through the implementation of CHPS. This is evident in the effort of the Municipal Assembly to ensure the expansion of functional CHPS zones through construction of CHPS Compounds in the Municipal. The Health Administration has six (6) Sub district namely Juaso, Bompata, Obogu, Komeso, Ofoase and Banka.

2.7.2.1 Health Care Infrastructure

There are two (2) hospitals in the Municipal, namely, Juaso Government Hospital and a private Hospital called Stewards Hospital at Yawkwei. These hospitals serve as a referral point to health centers and CHPS Compounds far and near.

There are few traditional birth attendants (TBAs) and Community-Based Surveillance Volunteers (CBSV) which complement the service of the health system. Almost all the communities have relatively high access to Health services. There are however some communities that access health care from the Presbyterian Hospital in Agogo in the Asante Akim North Municipal and Holy family Hospital in Nkawkwa in Kwahu West Municipal due to bad nature of roads, proximity and quality of services of these Hospitals.

These facilities are not only inadequate but also ill equipped to serve the Municipal as most of them are constrained by inadequate equipment and other medical supplies. However, the proximity of the Municipal to the Agogo and Konongo ease people living in the Municipal to access general and specialist health services.

The Municipal Health Directorate has earmarked some communities for the construction of CHPS compounds. The communities include Bankame/Dickson, Mamponteng/ Dansabonso, Yaw Bronya, Gyadam, Saabo, Teshi Praso, Nkyesa and Dampong.

The Health Directorate proposed for the construction and completion of the following health facilities in the Municipality. These includes

- i. Completion of Expansion works on Bompata and Obogu Health Centers

- ii. Completion of CHPS compound at Yawberima and Towkwai Odumasi
- iii. Rehabilitation of Dwendwenase, CHPS Compounds
- iv. Completion of Pra- River CHPS Compound

The Municipal also has several traditional health service providers (herbalists and spiritualists) who are not well organized into formidable association.

2.7.2.2 Health Facilities by Type and Ownership

Table 2.15: The various health facilities by types and ownership in the Municipal

Facility type	Mission	Government	Private	Quasi-Government	Grand Total
Hospital	0	1	1	0	2
Polyclinic	0	0	0	0	0
Health Centre	0	6	0	0	6
CHPS Compound	0	13	0	0	13
Maternity Clinic	0	0	1	0	1
Grand total	0	20	2	0	22

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2025.

2.7.2.3 Distribution of Health Facilities across the Town/Area Councils

The health facilities within the Municipal are spread across the (11) Town /Area Council however, the Hospitals in the Municipal are in Juaso Area Council with the rest having either Health Centres or CHPS Compound. Yawberima, Amantia and Tokwai Odumasi Compounds are under construction at various level of completion.

Table 2.16: Number of Health facilities in each Area Council

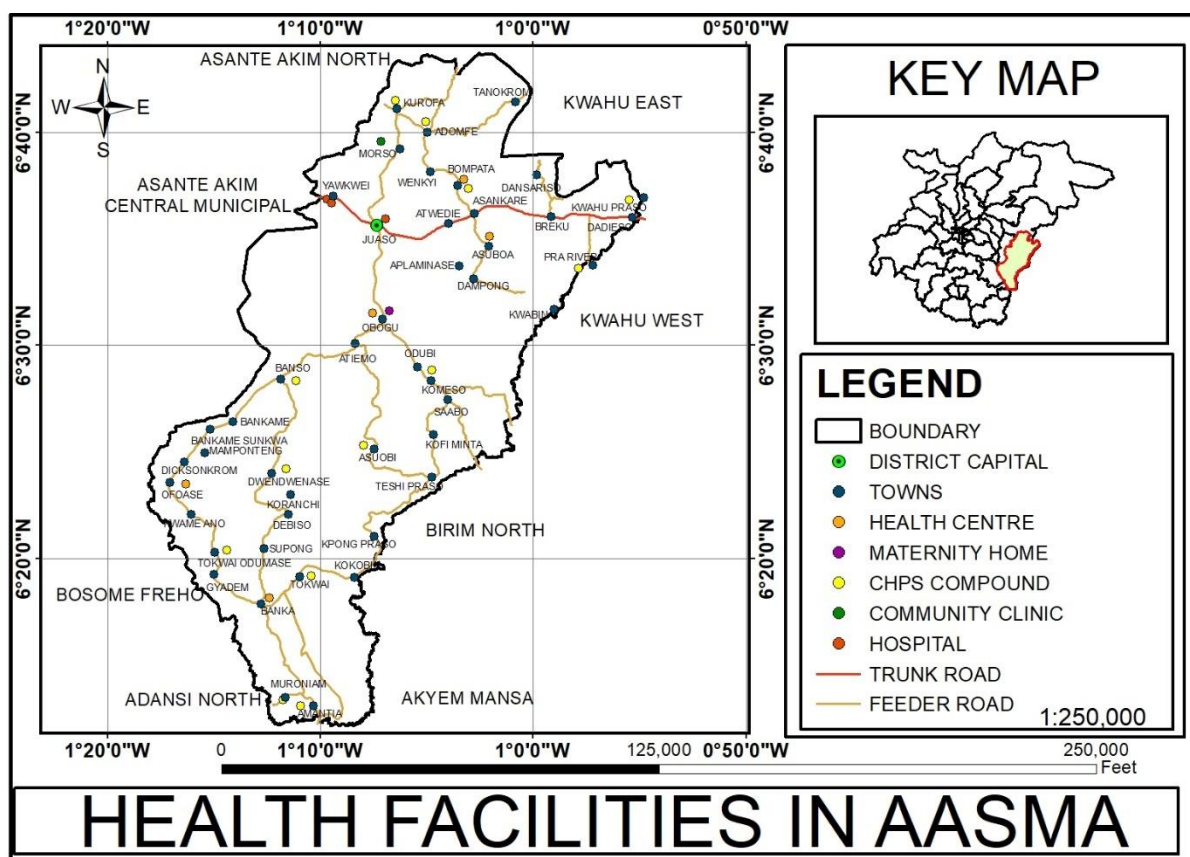
Town/Area council	Hospital	Health Centre	Maternity Home	Community Clinic	CHPS Compound	Total
Juaso	Juaso Hosp.					2
	Steward Hosp.					
Obogu		Obogu	St. Rose Mat.			2
Morso Kurofa				Morso	Kurofa East	2
Asankare		Asuboa				1
Bompata		Bompata			Adomfe	3
					Muramura	
Nnadieso					Nnadieso	2
					Pra-River	
Komeso					Komeso	3
					Kyempo	
					Yawberima	
Banso					Banso	1
Banka		Banka			Muroniam	3
					Amantia	

Ofoase		Ofoase				1
Dwendwenase					Dwendwenase	2
					Tokwai Odumasi	
Total	2	5	1	1	13	22

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2025.

2.7.2.4 Accessibility to Health Facilities in the Municipality

Figure 2.6: Accessibility to Health Facilities in the Municipality



Source: MPCU-AASMA, 2025

2.7.2.5 Staffing (Health)

There are inadequate numbers of core staff in the various health facilities in the Municipal. Two out of the eighteen health facilities do not have midwives.

Health personnel in the Municipal have not improved since 2024. The key personnel in the Municipal's Health delivery system include five (5) Medical Officers, (8) Physician Assistants, (1) Pharmacist, 113 professional Nurses, 33 Community Health Nurses, 66 Midwives and so on. This shows an increase in the number of health personnel for certain category which is a clear indication that health service delivery has improved. However, the total strength of health personnel in the Municipal is about 337.

Table 2.17: Health Staffing

No.	Staff category	Total Staff at Post
1.	Medical Officer	5

No.	Staff category	Total Staff at Post
2.	Professional Nurses	113
3.	Community Health Nurse	33
4.	Pharmacist	1
5.	Health Service Administrator	1
6.	Physician Assistant (Medical)	8
7.	Midwives	66
8.	Ward Assistant and orderlies	12
9.	Technical Officer disease control	2
10.	Supply Officer, Storekeeper	2
11.	Accountant, Account Officers	10
12.	Dis.Tech/ Asst./ Attendants	2
13.	Lab. Technician / Technologist	3
14.	Laboratory Assistant	5
15.	Biostatistics Officer/ M.R. A	5
16.	Executive Officer	0
17.	Secretariat Staff	0
18.	Driver	1
19.	Night and Day Watchman	6
20.	Estate Manager	0
21.	Biomedical Scientist	2
22.	Field Technicians	3
23.	Storekeeper	2
24.	Others	55
Total		337

Source: *Municipal Health Directorate, 2025.*

The number of the various categories of the health personnel in the Municipal are inadequate. There is a doctor-population ratio of 1:26,141 and high nurse-population ratio of 1: 1,156 which put too much burden on Doctors and Nurses. These high ratios coupled with inadequate logistics support could have a negative impact on the health delivery system in the Municipal. The situation is very alarming, and that immediate measure should be put in place to increase the number of doctors and nurses and other vital health personals.

2.7.2.6 Top Ten Diseases and Reported Cases for 2019 &2020

As Table 2.18 below shows, Malaria and upper Respiratory tract Infection (URTI) have been the most common diseases in the Municipal over the years, with malaria leading the list followed by UTI. Malaria does not only lead the list, but also its proportionate share of the overall total reported cases of the top ten disease has been decreasing. For instance, in 2019 Malaria accounted for about 38% of all cases but this decreases to 32% in 2020. Apart from the top ten cases, Tuberculosis is also endemic disease in the district accounting for 21 and 13 cases for the year 2020 and 2021 respectfully.

The trend shows an improvement in the fight against tuberculosis in the Municipal. The position of malaria among the Top Ten Disease is in conformity with the regional and national trends. It is an indication of poor environmental quality such as the presence of stagnant waters and unkempt surroundings within

settlements. Similarly, the prevalence of typhoid fever, yaws, and diarrhea are indication of inadequate access of portable water, poor personal hygiene, and poor environmental sanitation.

Table 2.18: Trends of Top Ten OPD Cases for 2023 and 2024

#	Disease/ Cond	2023	%	Disease / Cond.	2024	%
1	Malaria	44,599	38%	Malaria	40,543	36%
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	23,481	22%	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	24,485	23%
3	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	11,025	10%	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	13,236	11%
4	Anemia	7,649	7%	Diarrhea Diseases	7,123	8%
5	Diarrhea Diseases	6,223	6%	Skin Diseases	6,123	7%
6	Intestinal Worms	4,890	5%	Intestinal Worm	5,271	6%
7	Skin Diseases	4,820	4%	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	4,765	4%
8	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	3,857	4%	Anemia	3,971	3%
9	Typhoid Fever	2,489	2%	Eye Infection	2,345	1%
10	Pneumonia	1,983	2%	Typhoid Fever	1,203	1%

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2025.

2.7.2.7 Other Endemic Disease Reported

Communicable Disease Control and Prevention encompasses activities spanning from Disease Surveillance, Outbreak or Epidemic Response, Vaccination activities, Disease of Public Health Importance and many more. Major events and Programmes which transpired during the period under review included Tuberculosis Control Programme, Disease Surveillance (Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response – IDSR), Onchocerciasis Control Programme, Mass Vaccination Programmes, and other minor activities. The spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) across the world is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The pandemic has resulted in severe global, social and economic disruption in the world of which Asante Akim South not an exception. COVID-19 affects different people in different ways. Most infected people will develop mild to moderate illness and recover without hospitalization. Currently the Municipal has zero cases as at May 2025.

Table 2.19: Shows Suspected & Reported Cases of Public Health Importance

DISEASE	2022	2023	2024
Epidemic Prone Diseases –IDSR			
Cholera	0	0	0
CSM	0	0	0
Measles	0 (9 Suspt)	0 (8 Suspt)	0 (12 Suspt)
Yellow Fever	1+ve (11 Suspt)	0 (9 Suspt)	0 (5 Suspt)

DISEASE	2022	2023	2024
Polio (AFP)	0 (4 Suspt)	0 (5 Suspt)	0 (5 Suspt)
Corona Virus	0	0	0
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) –IDSR			
Leprosy	3 (MB)	2 (MB)	2 (MB)
Yaws	0	0	0
Schistosomiasis	0	0	0

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2025.

2.7.2.8 Infant Mortality and Maternal Mortality Rates

The infant mortality rate measures the number of infants dying before reaching the age of one year per 1,000 live births each year. In other words, it measures the probability of an infant dying between birth and the first birthday. Like the under- five mortality, it also reflects the social, economic, and environmental conditions in which children (and others in society) live, including their health care.

Infant mortality rate stands at 37 deaths per 1000 live births per the DHS 2017 (Demography Health Survey). This shows a decline in the last 10 years from 2007 to 2017 which is 50 and 37 deaths per 1000 live births respectively. The Municipal Health Directorate recorded no infant death from 2019 to 2020. Maternal mortality rate represents the number of deaths of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy per 100,000 live births in a year. The current institutional maternal death rate per 100,000 live birth is zero (0). This can be attributed to the improved health care as well as the current free antenatal and postnatal care policy for pregnant women by the government which makes health care for pregnant women free.

However, the same cannot be stated for still birth in the Municipal. The Municipal recorded a still birth rate of 2.5% and 1.6% in 2023 and 2024 respectfully. This could be partly attributed to delay in seeking for health care, induced abortions, and others.

2.7.2.9 Expanded Program on Immunization

Timely vaccination of children is a proven method for saving lives from vaccine-preventable diseases. It can also help attain some targets like the Sustainable Development Goal 3, which aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all In Ghana; the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) has helped reduce infant mortality. There has also been a significant fall in morbidity rates of vaccine-preventable diseases such as measles and poliomyelitis. For example, since 2003, there has been no death caused by measles, while in 2011, Ghana was certified as having attained elimination status for maternal and neonatal tetanus.

However, many children, especially those who live in inner cities and dense parts of urban areas and some in hard-to-reach areas have not been reached and are exposed to vaccine-preventable diseases at an early age.

To achieve improved coverage of immunization and reduction of child mortality, four supply chain elements are essential-there must be skilled and competent supply chain managers, efficient data to aid planning and decision-making and efficient design of the distribution system of vaccines and cold chain equipment and ensuring a continuous process of improvement over time. (Unicef Ghana).

Currently, most of the communities organize their child welfare clinic (CWC) under trees due to lack of proper CWC shed for weighing.

NB: there has been an introduction of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) to protect children against Polio, alongside the oral Polio vaccine (OPV) IPV at 7- 12 months

- Vaccinated 24,467 (102.9%) Children with OPV at round 1 and 26,023 (101.3%) Children at round 2.
- Vaccinated 19,576 (94.9%) Children with Measles vaccine.

Table 2.20: Performance of each Antigen

Vaccine/Commodities	Number Given (By age group)			Total Administered
	0 - 11 months	12 - 23 months	>= 24 months	
BCG	5233			5233
OPV0	3945			3945
OPV-1	5825			5825
OPV-2	5677			5677
OPV-3	5746			5746
IPV-1	5877			5877
Rotavirus – 1	5639			5639
Rotavirus – 2	5486			5486
Rotavirus – 3	5525			5525
Penta-1	5977			5977
Penta-2	5836			5836
Penta-3	5890			5890
PCV-1	5971			5971
PCV-2	5828			5828
PCV-3	5890			5890
Measles Rubella 1	5408	3		5411
Measles Rubella 2 (at 18 Months)		5293		5293
YF	3960	88		4048
Men A		4973		4973
Fully Immunized	751	4746		5497
LLIN – Children		4908	2	4910

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2025.

2.7.2.10 HIV/AIDS Situation in the Municipal

The Municipal has decentralized access to HIV management clinics at Stewards hospital, Ofoase, and Bompata health centers. The clinicians at these facilities liaise with the ART site at Juaso Hospital to offer management services to client. However, HIV testing, and counselling are done by all midwives and at every CHPS Compounds.

Most of the people infected by the disease are the youth between the ages of 15-49 years as statistics available indicated. This class of people forms the chunk of the working force in the Municipal. This means that the Assembly must come out with strategies that will help in solving this problem else in the long run the labour force needed to increase productivity will be difficult to come by. Some of the strategy needed will be the need to increase HIV/AIDS awareness campaign programs in the

Municipal. There should be free counselling and screening programs, free distribution of condoms to avoid unsafe sex and so on.

The Ghana Health Service, Ghana Education Service, the Assembly and its decentralized departments, and Traditional Authorities in the Municipal have over the years been involved in activities aim at reversing the increasing trend of HIV cases in the Municipal.

HIV/AIDS awareness in the Municipal is high according to the HIV data available. However, the high awareness does not translate favourably into behavioural change or safe sex practices as the high incidence of teenage pregnancies remain a matter of deep concern. It is widely believed that many people deny the existence of the disease. Another problem that confronts the Assembly is how to destigmatize perceptions people have on the affected and infected clients. In other to reduce the increasing number of new infections the Health Directorate needs support to organize health education and conduct screening in selected communities.

Table 2.21: Reported Cases for the Municipal from 2022-2024

Cases	2022	2023	2024
Number Tested	971	1,391	1,176
Number Positive	51	120	89

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2025.

2.7.2.10 Projects Implemented from 2024 to Date

The health directorate depends on the Municipal Assembly for project in terms of renovation or construction of new blocks for service delivery. However, through community engagement the health directorate has lobbied some community leaders to put resources together to build their own CHPS Compound or provided a temporal structure to have access to basic health care. There are currently Seven (7) health projects in the Municipal at various level of completion. Communities with temporal structure have plans to build a permanent structure for service delivery whiles Asuboa community has also begun an expansion work to upgrade their current state to a Poly Clinic Status.

Table 2.22: On-going Health Projects in the Municipality

No.	Sub Municipal	Electoral Areas/ CHPS Zones	Name of Facility	Built By	Status
1	Banka	Tokwai Odumasi	Tokwai Odumasi	MP	On-going
2	Bompata	Pra River	Pra-River CHPS	Community	On-going
3	Bompata	Breku	Breku CHPS	MP	On-going
4	Banka	Amantia	Staff Bungalow	Community	On-going
5	Komeso	Yawberima	Yawberima CPHS	Assembly	On-going

No.	Sub Municipal	Electoral Areas/ CHPS Zones	Name of Facility	Built By	Status
6	Juaso	Morso Ahenbronum	CHPS Compound	Community	On-going
7	Banka	Subinso Takyikrom	Subinso	Pentecost Church	Completed

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2025.

2.7.3 Social and Child Protection

2.7.4. Nutrition

Good nutrition is the science that interprets the interaction of nutrients and other substances in food in relation to maintenance, growth, reproduction, health, and disease of organism. It includes food intake, absorption, assimilation, biosynthesis, catabolism, and excretion. Nutritional deficiencies and malnutrition generally affect children more than any other group. Poor nutrition occurs in developing countries, as well as in more prosperous areas of the world. WHO Progress Report (2002) indicates that hunger and malnutrition remain the most devastating problems to the world's poor and needy.

2.7.5 Water and Sanitation

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, focuses on ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Access to water, sanitation and hygiene is the most basic human need for health and well-being. Availability of these facilities is very vital for the socioeconomic development of every society.

2.7.5.1 Sources of Water for domestic use in the Municipality

Access to potable drinking water in the Municipal has improved over the years. The main sources of water in the Municipal include pipe-borne, boreholes, mechanized boreholes, and Small-town Water Systems. The Small-Town Water Systems (STWS) in the Municipal can be found at Juaso, Obogu, Atwedie, Bompata, and Dampong. In all, there is over thirty-three thousand, six hundred and ninety-seven (33,697) sources of water for domestic use this the Municipality. These water systems are managed by Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) and local community water boards. According to Ghana Statistical Service (2021) data, access to basic drinking water services for the municipality is 87.7 percent.

Also, existence of Safe Water Network in the Municipality has contributed to the improvement of water supply through the provision of mechanized boreholes. Potable water coverage in Municipality is very high. The table below shown the main sources of water for domestic use.

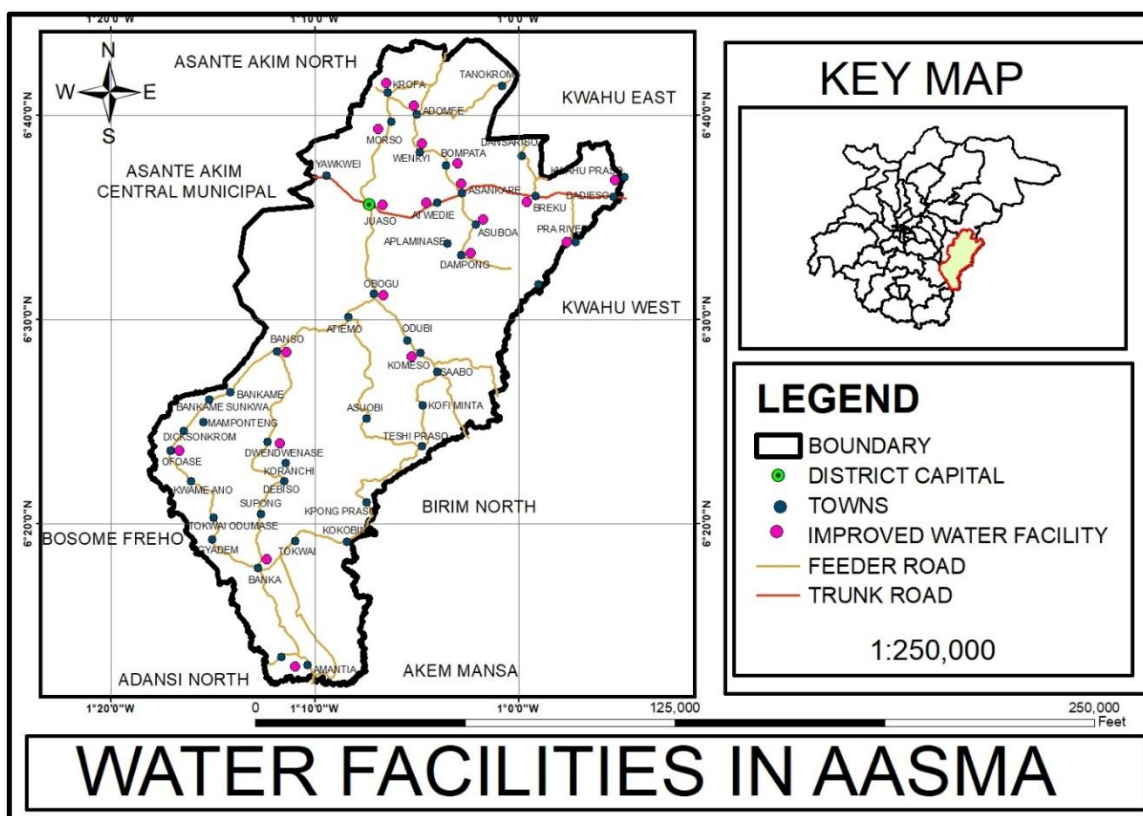
Table 2.23: Main Sources of Water for Domestic use in the Municipality

Type of Water Facility	No. of facilities by locality		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	1,104	1,548	2,652
Pipe-borne outside dwelling but on compound	1,086	1,100	2,186

Pipe-borne outside dwelling but in neighbor's house/compound	1,234	751	1,985
Public tap/standpipe	6,998	3,364	10,362
Borehole/tube well	10,771	1,315	12,086
Protected well	536	871	1,407
Rainwater	36	264	300
Protected spring	14	5	19
Tanker supplied/vendor provided	7	1	8
Unprotected well	228	163	391
Unprotected spring	73	49	122
River/stream	1,815	233	2,048
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	115	6	121
Other	8	2	10
Total	24,253	9,444	33,697

Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 Population and Housing Census)

Figure 2.7: Water Accessibility Map of the Municipal



Source: MPCU-AASMA, 2025.

2.7.5.2 Sanitation and waste management

The sanitation situation is generally poor. Open dumping or public dumping is still the major method for disposal of solid waste in the Municipality. 69.8% of households in rural areas dispose of their solid waste through public or open dump. Also, 19.9% of households in urban areas dispose of their solid waste through open dump. Dumping indiscriminately is another widely used method of solid waste disposal which comprises 13.0% of the entire households in the Municipality. Dumping indiscriminately is 7.9% among the urban areas while is 14.1% among the rural areas. The solid waste disposal through collection forms the lowest proportion representing 0.8% of households in the district with 0.6% been urban and 0.9% been rural.

The Assembly in effort to mitigate this has procured and continues to procure sanitation equipment to tidy up the towns. Skip containers have been placed at vantage points though not enough for the community members to dump refuse into it for Zoomlion Ghana limited to convey it to the final disposal site at Juaso and Obogu. Though this achievement is chopped by the Municipality, extra efforts are needed to solve the general sanitation problems in the Municipality. Also, the Municipality is still faced with some refuse dumps unattended to. This has developed into mountainous refuse dumps that would need immediate attention.

2.7.6 Housing

The UN recommended definition of a house as “a structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazards of climate such as storms and the sun” was adopted. The definition, therefore, covered any type of shelter used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers. The living quarters or dwelling units refer to a specific area or space occupied by a particular household and therefore need not necessarily be the same as the house of which the dwelling unit may be a part.

Records show that, the nature of housing in the 198 and over communities within the Municipality can be described as compound, detached houses or semi-detached. Houses are built with either sandcrete and roofed with aluminium sheets or mud with aluminium or thatch in the rural areas. Settlements are nucleated with some of them very far from larger settlements.

The rate of housing delivery as compared to population growth is quite good. Maintenance of existing houses by individuals is encouraging.

2.7.7 Gender

Gender is a social construct specifying the socially and culturally prescribed roles that men and women are to follow. According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, females constitute 50.1 percent and male’s 49.9 percent of the total population in the Municipality. Therefore, there is a need to achieve a universal development regardless of their gender, where everyone has equal access to rights, opportunities, and resources. The Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly in fulfilling international and local convention on gender equality, ensure that, women and girls have the same opportunities as men and boys in leadership, decision-making, employment, education, health, land entitlement, credit facilities, water, and sanitation, etc.

In education, fulfilling Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 which advocate for inclusive and equitable education for all, the Municipality is making progress towards achieving gender parity across all levels of education.

Under Health, a lot of Programmes and initiatives have been implemented to address maternal and reproductive issues which are making positive impacts.

Under Political Participation and Representation, since women and girls are considered more vulnerable and minors as compared to their male counterparts. This may be essentially due to the rural nature of the Municipal.

Again, In the Assembly concept, there are 67 assembly members in the Municipality out of which 11 are females representing 16.4% while 56 are male representing 83.6%. This implies that decision makers are mostly males leading to more gender bias in the direction of development. In this regard, the Assembly has a lot of programmes and initiative to promote women such as economic empowerment in agriculture sector and commerce, sensitization of women on domestic violence, skills acquisition, and encouraging the women to accept public office in our local government structures. The Assembly through the Education Directorate also ensures more girl-child enrolment in second cycle institutions.

2.7.8 Migration (Emigration and Immigration) Trends

Some communities in the Asante Akim South Municipal consist of people who have migrated from other parts of Ghana to settle in the Municipality. However, majority of the population 66.0 percent (90,492) are natives of the land while 34.0% are in-migrants (46,617).

Out of this migrant population about two-thirds (66.67%) are born in another region, 31.8% are born elsewhere in Ashanti region and 1.53% born outside Ghana. Among the migrants from other regions, the highest proportion are from the Eastern region (42.0%). Upper West region contributes the least migrant population the Municipal.

Again, the highest proportion of migrants from Eastern Region (36.8) has stayed in the Municipal for more than 20 years. They are followed by migrants from Volta Region (32.5%) while only 9.4% of those from Brong Ahafo Region have stayed for 20 years and more.

The large migrant communities in the Municipality are linked to the availability of land for cash crop farming (cocoa) which is associated with these migrants. With this, production from farm produce is always on the increase since majority of the immigrants are into farming activities.

The relatively high migrant population in the Municipal greatly affects the development of some parts of the Municipal. Areas with such people are normally not well developed. They lack social amenities such as roads, schools, hospital/CHPs compound and many more. The standard of living is always low which affect their living conditions in the Municipal. The immigrants in these portions of the Municipal always tend to send all their earnings to their various hometowns for development leaving relatively very little for the development of the area they are living.

2.8. Environment

2.8.1 Human Settlement (Conditions of the Built Environment)

The built environment consists of about 369.482 square kilometres of the total land area of 1,217.7square kilometres (472.4sq miles) of the Municipal. There are only two urban communities (Juaso and Obogu) according to planning standard but there are some communities that can be classify as peri urban. The bigger communities like Juaso, Obogu, Bompata, Asankare, Ofoase, Dampong, are mostly characterized by large and modern houses coupled with socio-economic activities, poor drainage system and erosion.

The rural areas are made up of small communities and hamlets. They consist of the larger proportion of the total population of the Municipal. Houses are built with either sand Crete and roofed with

aluminium sheets or mud with aluminium or thatch. Settlements are nucleated with some of them very far from larger settlements.

The rate of housing delivery as compared to population growth is quite good. Maintenance of existing houses by individuals is encouraging.

2.8.2 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

The scalogram is a graphic device that illustrates in the form of a matrix chart the distribution of functions of all selected settlements in a locality by their frequency of presence or absence. The scalogram gives a good impression about the functions that settlements perform in a particular locality. This in a way assists in the determination of which settlements lack which services or facilities. It is also useful in categorizing settlements into levels of functional complexity. The complexity serves as the means to the determination in the future, of types and diversity of services of the Municipal at various levels in the hierarchy. In effect, a scalogram analysis ensure that spatial equity and efficiency in resource allocation in the development process from major settlements require higher order services to enable them to serve their population.

2.8.2.1 Methodology of the Functional Hierarchy of Settlements (Scalogram Analysis) in Asante Akim South Municipal

First Twenty (20) settlements with the highest population and 32 functions were used in preparing the scalogram. X sign was used to identify the facilities in each settlement; where there is no X sign indicates that settlement has no such facilities. The outcome of the scalogram shows that there are 4 levels of settlement in the municipality. Table 2.24 gives the details.

Table 2.24: Hierarchy of Settlements of Asante Akim South Municipal

Orders	Number of settlements	Total Centrality Score	Names of settlements
1 st	1	Above 1500	Juaso
2 nd	4	300-800	Asankare, Obogu, Bompata, Ofoase, Morso, Atwedie
3 rd	7	100-300	Dwendwenase, Komeso, Bansa, Banka, Dampong, Krofa, Breku, Amantia, Adomfe, Asuboa
4 th	8	Below 100	Wenkyi, Pra Rsiver, A. Praso

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025.

The First Order settlement Juaso provides higher order services to all the settlements in the Municipal. It provides higher level education such as senior high education to the nearby communities including the second order settlements such as Obogu. In terms of health services, the Municipal Hospital in Juaso provides higher order healthcare delivery to the whole Municipality. People from as far as Amentia, Saabo, Mmuronam and Banka access such services. Juaso also provides high level security and judicial services to the settlements in the Municipality. The police headquarters and Municipal court are all located in Juaso. Juaso provides high level banking services to all the communities in the Municipality. The Municipal Agency of the Ghana Commercial Bank is located in the community. Juaso is the administrative capital of the Asante Akim South Municipal. Its thus provides various administrative functions to the Municipal since most of the decentralised departments are located at

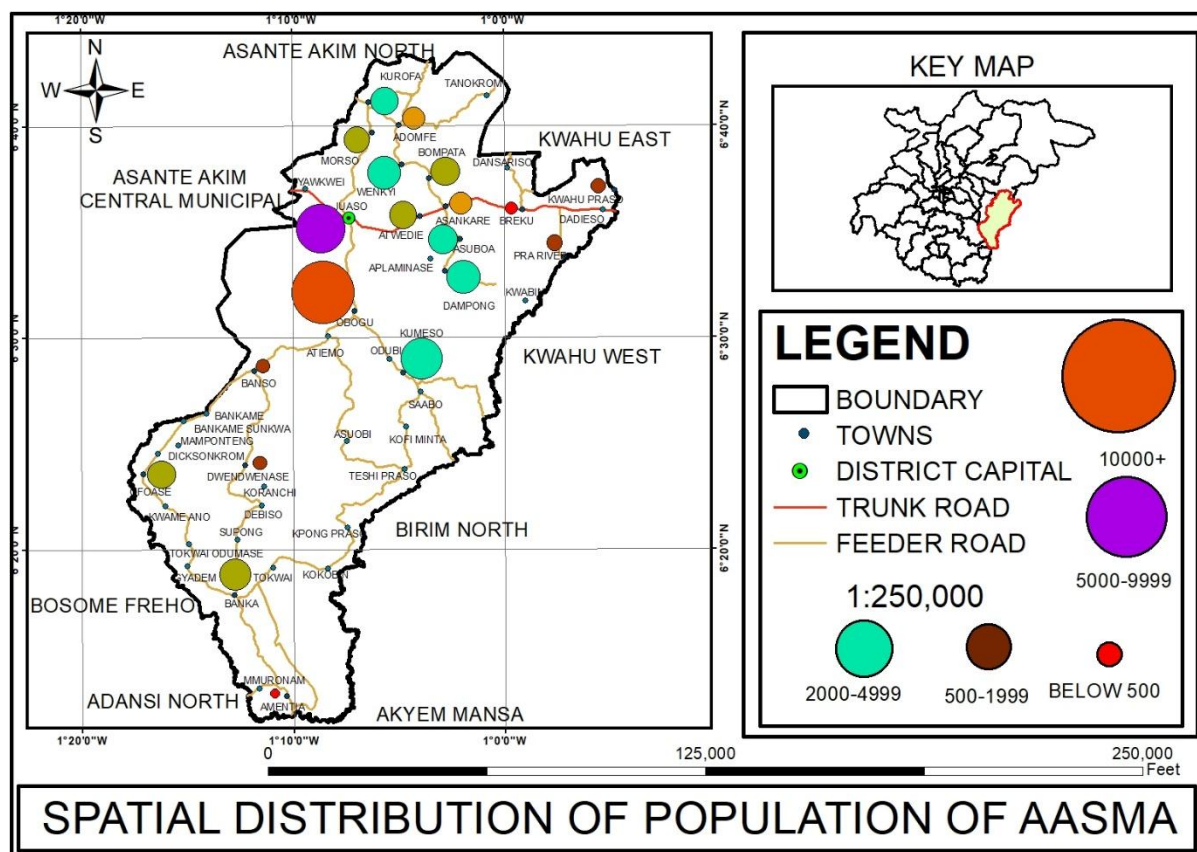
the Municipal assembly. These higher order services have made Juaso very functional in the municipal and nearby communities such as Obogu, Asankare, Nkwanta, Atwidie, Yawkwei, Asuboa, Akofikrom and Dampong will have the maximum access in terms of proximity.

The second order settlements in the Municipal consist of Obogu, which is a Town council capital, Asankare, Bompata, Morso, and Ofoase which are Area Council capitals except Atwedie. These perform further decentralised administrative functions to the settlements within their jurisdiction.

The third order settlements in the Municipal comprise of the other Area Council Capitals. The settlements provide sub-district administrative functions to the settlements under their jurisdiction. Some of the communities such as Adomfe and Breku perform market functions for most of the communities in the Municipal.

The Fourth order settlements are those settlement that do not provide any special functions to order settlements. They are rather the recipients and the beneficiaries of the high order services provided by the settlements in the other orders of the hierarchy. Figure 2.7 gives the spatial distribution of the population in the Municipality.

Figure 2 8: Spatial Distribution of the population in the Municipality map



Source: MPCU-AASMA, 2025.

Table 2.25: Functional Hierarchy of Settlements (Scalogram Analysis)

FACILITIES	Pop. 2025 (est.)	EDUCATION					HEALTH					WATER & SANITATION				ENERGY POST & TELECOM.			SECURITY & JUDIC.				OTHERS				ROADS			ADMINISTRATION			No. of Function	TOTAL CENTRALITY SCORE	H OF SETTLEMENT				
		KG	Primary	J.H.S	S.H.S	Voc/Tech	Mat. Homes	CHPs	Clinic	H. Centre	Hosp	Borehole/Mec.	Pipe borne	Public WC	Skin container	Telecom	Electricity	P. Office	District Police HQRs	Police Station	Court	Fire & Ambulance	Agric Extension O. Area	Market	Bank	hotel	Guest House	3rd C Road	2nd C Road	1st C Road	Area Council	Town council				District Admin			
Weight (w)		1	2	3	5	4	2	2	3	4	5	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	1	2	3						
Juaso	10,448	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				24	2185.9	1 ST
Obogu	10,882	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X	X		X		X						20	790.9	2 ND	
Atwedie	4,245	X	X	X		X					X	X			X	X					X	X					X	X							12	574.4			
Bompata	4,596	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X	X						19	552			
Morso	1,989	X	X	X	X					X	X	X			X	X					X			X	X		X	X	X						13	497.7			
Ofoase	4,896	X	X	X	X					X	X	X			X	X					X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X					17	427			
Asankare	3,175	X	X	X							X	X	X	X	X	X					X		X		X		X	X	X	X					15	314.4			
Banka	2,168	X	X	X	X					X	X	X			X	X					X					X	X		X						14	298.8			
Damong	3,672	X	X	X							X	X			X	X					X	X		X	X		X								13	202.6	3 RD		
Komeso	2,574	X	X	X				X			X	X			X	X					X			X	X	X	X	X	X						13	157.3			
Krofa	2,290	X	X	X				X			X	X			X	X					X			X	X	X	X	X	X						13	157.3			

2.8.3 Climate Change and Green Economy

Climate change is a major global challenge today, and the world is becoming more vulnerable to this change. The gradual destruction of the natural resources especially forests and water bodies by human activities against the global agenda of combating it and achieving a green economy. Increasing concentration of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, water vapor, methane, nitrous oxide, etc) in the atmosphere has resulted in changing rainfall patterns, increasing heat waves, storms, altered patterns of agriculture are all noticeable evidence of a changing climate in our Municipal. Below are the effects and impacts of Climate Change in the Municipality.

1. Agriculture

- ❖ Crop failure: unpredictable rainfall disrupts planting and harvesting cycles leading to destruction of crops like maize, cassava, plantain, cocoa, etc.
- ❖ Pest and disease outbreaks: warmer temperature and humidity has contributed to the rise of pests and plant diseases, leading to yield loss.
- ❖ Reduced productivity: overall agricultural productivity is decreasing, threatening food security and household income.

2. Impact on Human Health

Climate change has both direct and indirect effects on health in Asante Akim South:

- ❖ Heat stress and dehydration: Rising temperatures increase the risk of heat-related illnesses, especially among the elderly and outdoor workers.
- ❖ Waterborne diseases: Floods and poor sanitation lead to contamination of water sources, causing diseases like cholera, typhoid, and diarrhoea.
- ❖ Respiratory issues: Increased dust during dry spells and bushfires (often set for land clearing) contribute to respiratory problems.
- ❖ Vector-borne diseases: Warmer temperatures and stagnant water create favourable conditions for mosquitoes, leading to a rise in malaria and other vector-borne illnesses.

3. Environmental Consequences

The environment in Asante Akim South is under pressure due to the changes in climate condition. This has led to the following occurrences:

- ❖ Biodiversity loss: Climate shifts threaten local plant and animal species, reducing ecosystem balance and the availability of traditional medicines and foods.
- ❖ Bushfires: During dry seasons, increased incidence of bushfires destroys vegetation, wildlife, and farmland.

Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies

Climate change in Asante Akim South has been addressed through the following adaptation and mitigation measures:

Adaptation Strategies:

Climate-smart agriculture: Providing farmers with new cultivars that are drought and heat resistant and education on proper farming to increase productivity while conserving the environment.

Rainwater harvesting, encouraging rain harvesting techniques for storing rainwater for use during dry seasons.

Reforestation and afforestation: Although human activities especially farming have increased food production, but measures such as afforestation programs have been put in place to mitigate the impact of the human activities on the green environment. Strategies that regulate or halt the use of firewood for domestic activities, illegal lumbering, operations from wood mill factories and sand winning, farming, and building along river bodies etc. are encouraged to ensure a sustainable green economy for the Municipality.

Community awareness: there has been constant education sensitizing farmers and residents on climate risks and sustainable practices.

It is important to ensure we reserve our natural forest and protect them from further exploitation by chain saw operators, farming and other human related activities that destroys them. Moreover, there is the need to look for ways to reduce the vulnerability of natural and human systems to climate change effects and reduce the emission of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere.

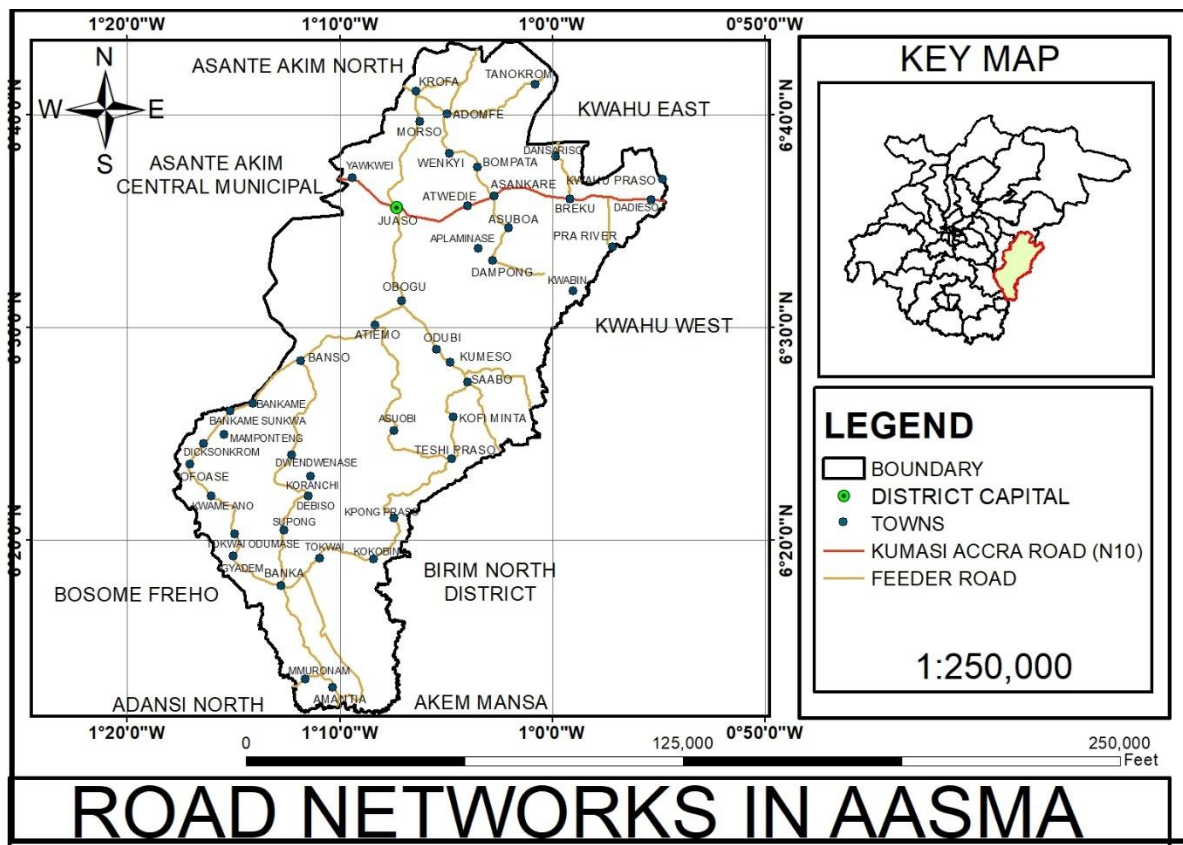
2.8.4 Infrastructure

2.8.4.1 Transportation Network

Transport serves as a complementary utility which has direct impacts on the socio-economic and the political aspects of the people. The road system in the Municipality is categorized into three major classes namely 1st class, 2nd class, and 3rd class. The road classification was premised on the nature of the road as well as the frequency of use of the road. The only 1st class road in the Municipality is the Kumasi-Accra highway which passes through some of the communities within the Municipality. The total length of the 1st class road is 25.8km, which constitutes 10.18% of the entire road network in the Municipality.

The 2nd class roads are tarred and motorable and is 200km. Square in length which constitutes 24.34% of the total road network. Lastly, the 3rd class roads are feeder roads which are untarred and some in deplorable state covers 370km square representing 65.48% of the total road network in the Municipality.

Figure 2 9: Road Accessibility Map of the Municipal



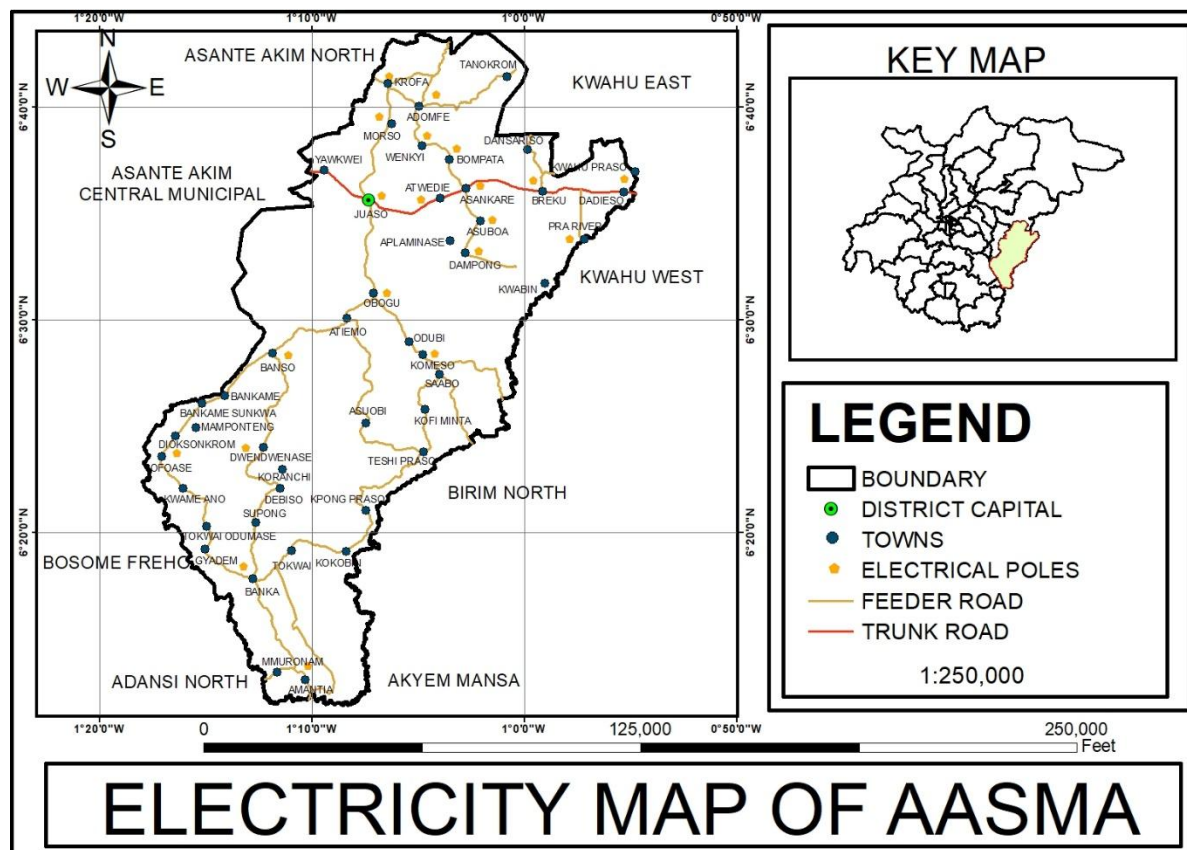
Source: MPCU-AASMA, 2025.

2.8.5 Energy Situation in the Municipality

With respect to electrification, according to Ghana Statistical Service (2021) census, electricity access rate in the Municipality is 86.3 percent comparing it with 2010 census data of 58.8 percent, it would be seen that there is massive improvement.

However, because of the growth of the communities, there is the need for expansion to serve the new settlements. The electrification situation in the Municipality is illustrated in Figure 2.10.

Figure 2.10: Electricity Accessibility Map of the Municipality

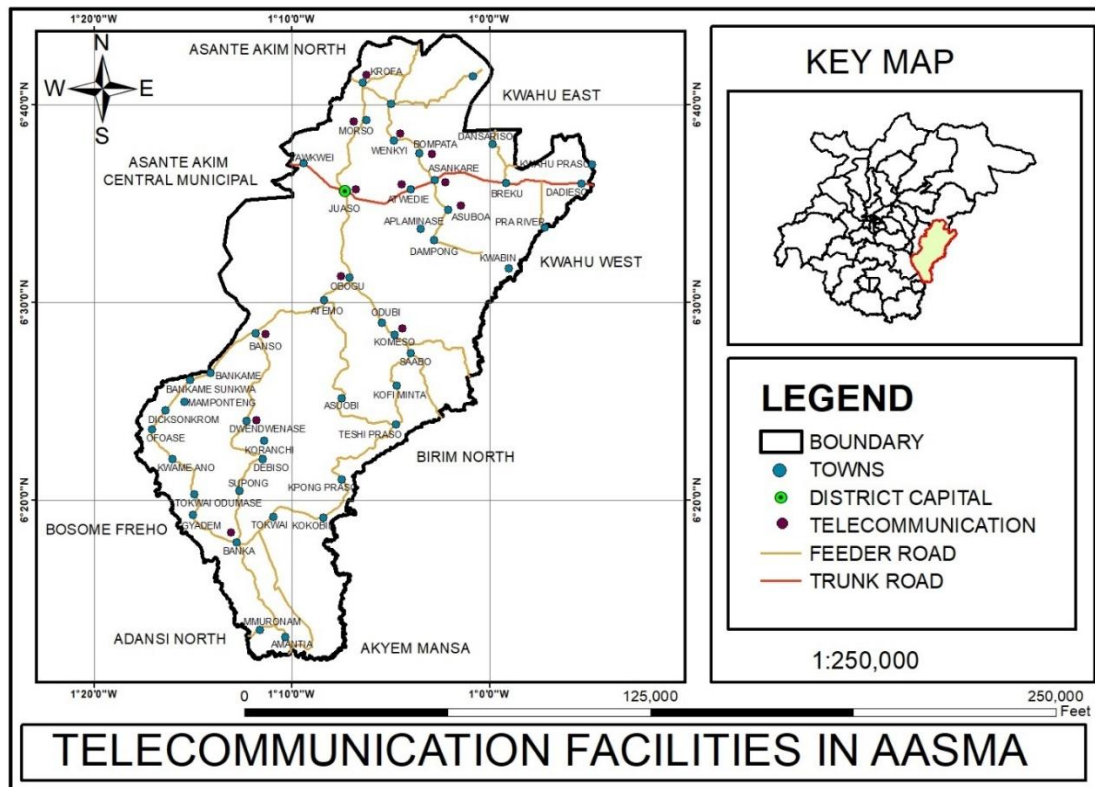


Source: MPCU-AASMA, 2025.

2.8.6 Telecommunication

The Mobile phone services have covered most of the communities in the Municipal. There are three (3) mobile phone operators in the Municipal namely Telecel Ghana, Scancom PLC (MTN Ghana) and AT Ghana (AirtelTigo). These Mobile phone Companies have more masts in the Municipal to boost their operations. Their activities have created employment to people. It must be however noted that there are still some communities in the Municipal that do not have access to any of the above-mentioned mobile phone networks. Communities like, Banka, Gyadam, Amantia, Brentuokrom, Komeso, Subinso, Teshie Praso, Dwendwenase have poor network connections that requires an upgrade of their telecommunication masks for easy accessibility. Below is a map showing the telecommunication facilities and their locations in the Municipal.

Figure 2.11: Telecommunication Facilities in the Municipality

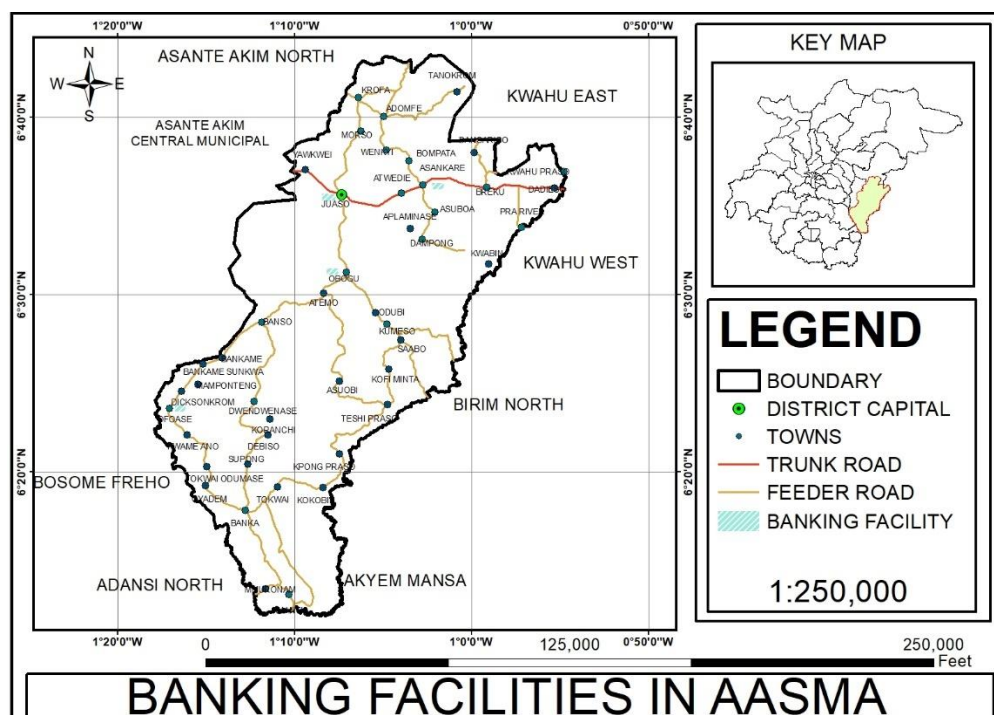


Source: MPCU-AASMA, 2025.

2.8.7 Banking Services

Currently, four (4) banks namely, GCB Bank, Asante Akyem Rural Bank PLC, Mponua Rural Bank and St Gabriel’s Cooperative Union are operating in the Municipality at Juaso, Obogu, Asankare and Ofoase respectively. The Community Need Assessment analysis suggests that physical accessibility to bank services in the Municipal is very encouraging and is a step forward to development. Figure 2.12 is a map showing physical accessibility to Banking Service in the Municipal.

Figure 2.12: Map Showing Accessibility to Banking Service in the Municipality



Source: MPCU-AASMA, 2025.

2.8.8 Asset Maintenance

2.9 Governance

The Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly as established by Legislative Instrument 1409 is composed of a Municipal Chief Executive, forty-six (46) members elected from the electoral areas, 20 members appointed by the Government in consultation with chiefs and interest groups in the Municipal and 1 Member of Parliament who is ex-officio member. The Executive Committee is made up of 10 members and is constituted by the Municipal Chief Executive, Municipal Coordinating Director, 5 representatives from all the Sub-Committees. The statutory Sub-Committees are Finance and Administration Sub-committee, Economic Development Sub-committee, Works Sub-Committee, Social Services Sub-Committee and Justice and Security Sub-committee. Aside the above-mentioned statutory sub committees, the following sub committees Agric, Gender, MSCE and Public Relations and Complains Sub Committees are also determined by the Assembly.

There is one (1) Chairperson of the Executive Committee and 2 other members elected by the Assembly with one been a woman. Heads of Decentralised Departments are ex-official members of the Assembly. These are Technocrats who advise the Assembly on technical issues and are also responsible for implementation of decisions made by the Assembly. The Assembly is a legal entity which can sue and be sued. By Act 936 (2016), section 18 (1), the Assembly meets at least three (3) times in a year upon a call to meeting by the Presiding Member. The Assembly by law operates under two major committees that is Executive Committee (EC) and the Public Relations and Complaints Committee (PRCC).

2.9.1 Sub-Structure

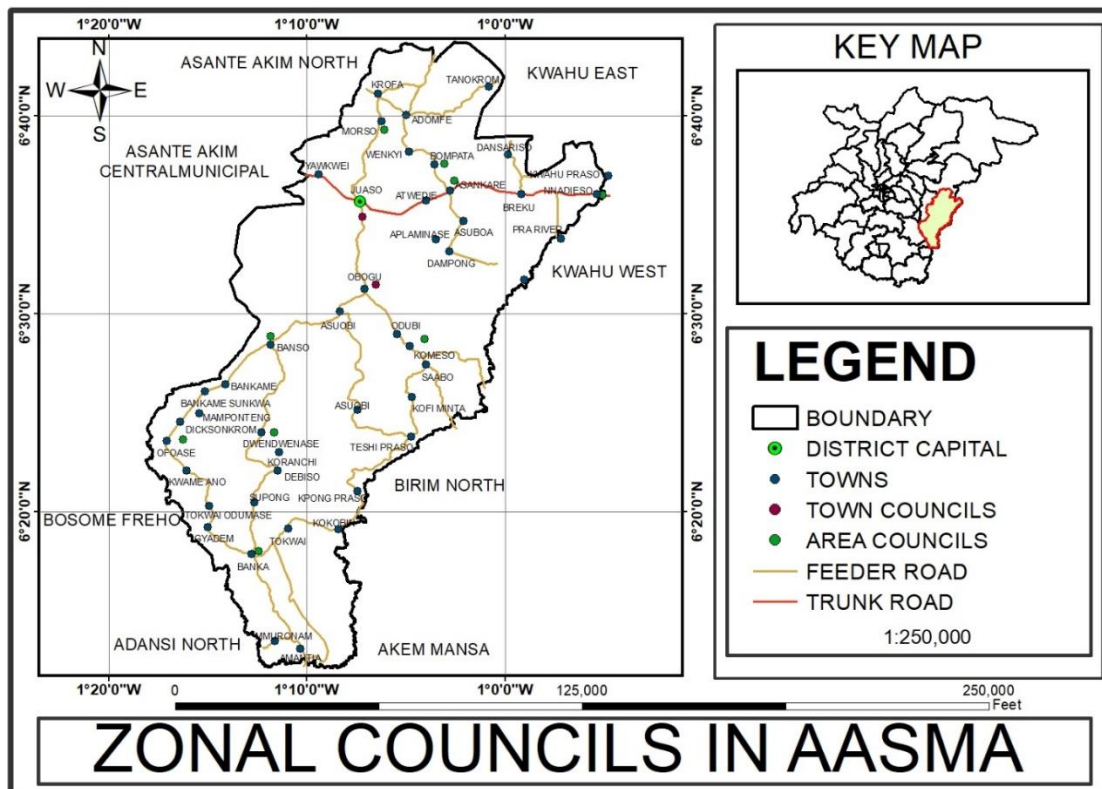
The Municipal is constituted of (2) Town Councils and nine (9) Area Councils with Forty-five (45) Unit Committees, Forty-six (46) Electoral Areas and one (1) Constituency. Table 2.26 and Figure 2.12 outline the various sub-structures and their location.

Table 2.26: The Municipal Sub-structures

No.	Name of Council	Location
1	Juaso	Juaso
2	Obogo	Obogo
3	Morso/Kurofa	Morso
4	Bompata	Bompata
5	Nnadieso	Nnadieso
6	Asankare	Asankare
7	Banso	Banso
8	Banka	Banka
9	Komeso	Komeso
10	Dwendwenase	Dwendwenase
11	Ofoase	Ofoase

Source: MPCU-AASMA, 2025.

Figure 2.13: Town and Area Council Locations in the Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly



Source: MPCU-AASMA, 2025.

2.9.2 Political Structures

The Municipal has only one constituency. There are about One hundred and ninety-eight (198) settlements in the Municipal, which have been delineated into forty-six (46) Electoral Areas for the purpose of Assembly Elections. The Assembly has Sixty-seven (67) Assembly members comprising forty-six (46) elected, twenty-one (21) appointees and a Member of Parliament (MP).

2.9.3 Popular Participation

Popular Participation emphasizes the inclusion of the public or citizen in decision-making processes which is not just expressing opinions, but also about having those opinions considered and potentially influencing the outcome. ACT 936 (2016) mandates Municipal Assemblies to involves the residents and other stakeholders to participate effectively in the activities of the Municipal Assembly and the sub-district structures of the Municipal Assembly. In light of this, the Municipal involves the citizens in the decision making and implementation of development projects and programmes and public communication through, community durbars, public hearings on the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan, Townhall meetings, budget preparation and validation foras, development projects site meetings, notice boards announcements, General Assembly meetings, by-laws and fee fixing, etc.

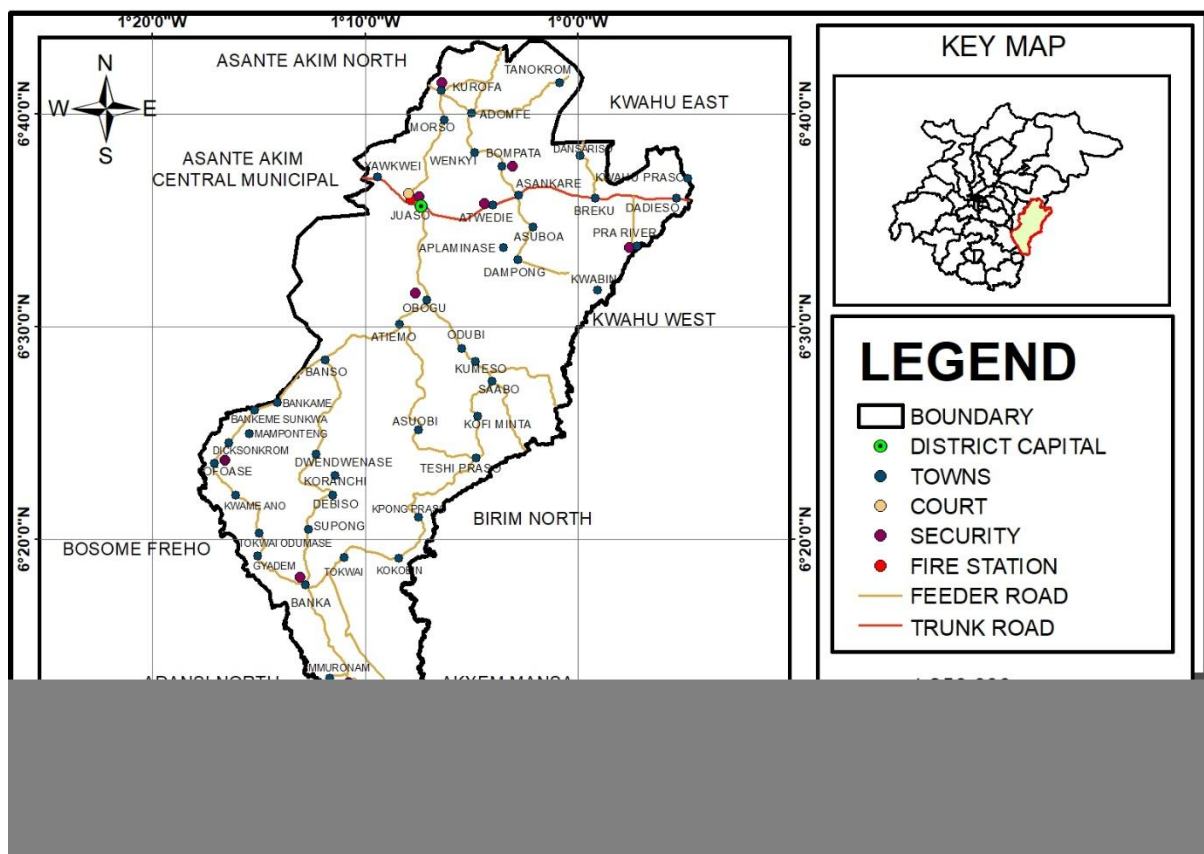
2.9.4 Traditional Authorities

The traditional authority is embedded in Chieftaincy institutions. The positions, traditional status, and sphere of influence of Chiefs are much revered within the Municipal. The Municipal has six (6) paramount Chiefs at Asankare, Asuboa, Bompata, Gyadam, Obogu and Ofoase together with divisional or Sub-Chiefs exercise traditional authorities. There are independent Chiefs who are not paramount but report to Asantehene directly. There are other Chiefs who also belong to Juaben, Kokofu, Kwahu, and Oda Paramouncy popularly known as ‘Abranpon’.

2.9.5 Peace and Security

The Municipality has a well composed Municipal Security Committee (MUSEC) which oversees all security issues in the Municipality. Currently, the security services operating in the Municipal are the Ghana Police Service, National Bureau of Investigation (NIB), the Ghana Immigration Service, the Ghana National Fire Service, the Ghana National Ambulance Service and National Security operatives in the Municipal. The Municipality has two (2) Courts located at Juaso and Bompata. There are ten (10) police stations in the Municipality with Juaso as the Headquarters and the rest are at Obogu, Bompata, Ofoase, Kantanso, Banka, Amantia, Dampong, Yawkwei and Bansa ensuring stable and peaceful environment.

Figure 2.14: Security Services and their Locational Map in the Municipality



Source: MPCU-AASMA, 2025.

2.9.6 Social Accountability

Accountability refers to a relationship between two bodies, in which the performance of one is subjected to oversight by another. According to United Nation, in the context of public administration, for oversight to be exercised, two distinct mechanisms need to be in place that is ‘answerability’, where obligation of public officials to inform and explain what they are doing, and ‘enforcement’ define as the ability to impose sanctions on those who violate their mandate.

Social accountability in our context is refers to a form of accountability that emerges through actions by citizens and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) aimed at holding the Assembly to account efforts as well by government and other actors to support and response to their actions.

Accountability is one of the core values of the Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly which is strictly adhere to. To ensure its effectiveness, the following committees have been established to oversee procurement of goods, works and services. They are the Municipal Tender Committee and the Municipal Tender Evaluation Committee. Periodic elections are held for the General Assembly to ensure they adhere to the principles of good governance. Public servants on the other hand are periodically apprised internally and externally to access their performance. When it comes to financial performance, periodic auditing is done by both the internal and external auditors to ensure accountability.

2.10 Emergency Preparedness and Response

In Ghana, the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) is responsible for the management of disasters and similar emergencies and has been mandated by Parliament to perform the following functions:

1. Coordination of the activities of various bodies in the management of disasters.
2. Rehabilitation of persons affected by disasters; social mobilization, especially at the community level to support various Government programmes, and
3. To ensure that the country is prepared to manage disasters when they occur.

This daunting task of NADMO from the coordination of many different aid agencies, suppliers, with the local and regional actors, all with their own ways of operation and structures is very challenging.

2.10.1 Disaster Incidents

The reported natural and man-made disasters that occurred from 2022-2025 in the Municipal include, rainstorm, domestic fire, bushfire, and flooding. This involves over One Hundred and Twenty-Two houses and Six schools including a teachers' quarters.

Table 2.27: Recorded incident of Disaster 2022-2025

Type Of Disaster	Number Of Occurrences	POPULATION AFFECTED						Total	Estimated Cost (GHC)
		Males	Female	boys	Girls	Casualty			
						Injured	Dead		
Rainstorms	32	411	446	560	683	2	2	2100	1,022,973.00
Domestic fire	20	44	50	29	43	24	5	166	726,897.00
Bushfire	4	16	14	2	1			33	176,800.00
Flooding	1	46	68	98	107			319	670,000.00
Total	57	517	578	689	834	26	7	2,618	2,596,670.00

Source: NADMO, Juaso 2025.

2.11 List of Key Development Issues

Below is the summary of the key development issues identified from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspiration assessment linked with the key issues under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029).

1. Limited entrepreneurial skills among the youth
2. Limited access to credit for MSMEs
3. Inadequate modern markets
4. Inadequate revenue collectors

5. Inadequate data on tourist sites
6. Lack of irrigation facilities
7. Inadequate Agricultural Extension Officers
8. Poor storage techniques and post-harvest losses
9. Low mechanization of agriculture
10. Limited value addition
11. Inadequate seedling for farmers (oil palm)
12. Inadequate health infrastructure and personnel
13. Increasing prevalence morbidity, mortality, preventable disability, STIs, HIV and AIDS
14. Inadequate support to emergency situation
15. Inadequate staff accommodations (All Departments)
16. Inadequate and dilapidated educational infrastructures (classrooms, washrooms, ICT centers, etc.)
17. Inadequate school furniture for pupils and Teachers
18. Inadequate funding for social protection intervention
19. Inadequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people
20. Inadequate sanitation facilities
21. Inadequate toilet facility (institutional & household)
22. Inadequate drainage facilities
23. Inadequate supply/non-functional water facilities
24. Poor access to telecommunication networks (remote areas)
25. Inadequate planning schemes, street naming and property addressing systems
26. Inadequate electricity coverage to newly constructed sites
27. Inadequate Street lights
28. Rampant illegal chainsaw and galamsey activities on protected areas
29. Bush fire outbreaks
30. Poor Road condition and network
31. High incidence of road accidents
32. Inadequate speed ramps
33. Inadequate security facilities and accommodation

34. Inadequate maintenance of public facilities
35. Inadequate security at MCE Bungalow
36. Lack of plant for Municipal Assembly
37. Ineffective functioning of some of the substructures
38. Inadequate community centers
39. General logistical constraints for the Municipal Assembly
40. Inadequate and delay in central Government's transfers
41. Poor enforcement of Assembly's bye-laws
42. Inadequate furnishing of Assembly's Hall
43. Weak implementation of plans and Monitoring and Evaluation

2.12 Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis of Key Development issues

According to the planning guidelines for MMTDP, 2026–2029, there is the need to subjects the key development issues identified from the performance review and community needs assessments to the Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis. The SWOT analysis assesses the internal and external advantages and resources as well as the internal and external disadvantages in addressing the development issues. This tool mainly outlines the strength and opportunities of an issue and also weakness and threats which should be addressed to prevent current and future problems in solving the issues. Table 2.28 is the SWOT analysis of the key development problems and issues identified.

Table 2.28: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats analysis of Identified Issues

KEY DEV. ISSUES	STRENGTH (Internal Advantages and resources)	WEAKNESS (Internal disadvantages that act against)	OPPORTUNITIES (External factors that positively influence dev't)	THREATS (External factors beyond the Municipality that hampers dev't)
1. Limited entrepreneurial skills among the youth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of BAC Availability of NVTI 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient funds High rate of illiteracy among the youth Unwillingness of the youth to enter into agriculture Inadequate institution in providing start-up funds Inadequate entrepreneurial skills 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support from NBSSI Existence of Youth Employment Agency (YEA) Existence of government interventions on Youth development Existence of the Rural Enterprises Programme 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding Limited access of employment in the public sector
<p>Conclusion: The issue of Limited entrepreneurial skills among the youth can be addressed if the potentials and opportunities exist to ensure the successful implementation of the programme. The weakness and threats can be managed through judicious use of internal resources.</p>				
2. Limited access to credit for MSMEs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of local financial institutions Availability of Business Advisory Centre (BAC) Availability of Cooperatives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of collateral security -Improper financial management on the part of beneficiaries High rate of default in loan repayment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support from NBSSI Existence of the Rural Enterprises Programme 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bureaucracy in loan acquisition High interest rate for loan acquisition Unwillingness by financial institutions to provide loans to small scale farmers
<p>Conclusion: Limited access to credit can be positively addressed by building the capacity of MSMEs and linking them to affordable financial institutions and government supported programmes. BAC of the Assembly should negotiate with the existing financial institutions to offer flexible loans to small medium enterprise holders.</p>				

KEY ISSUES	DEV.	STRENGTH (Internal Advantages and resources)	WEAKNESS (Internal disadvantages that act against)	OPPORTUNITIES (External factors that positively influence dev't)	THREATS (External factors beyond the Municipality that hampers dev't)
3. Inadequate modern market infrastructures		1. Availability of skilled staff 2. High demand for shop and stalls 3. Availability of local contractor and labour	Poor cooperation of traders in terms of relocation	1. Government Flagship programme on promoting LED 2. Promotion of PPP investment by the Assembly 3. Support from Development Partners	1. Low budgetary allocation by Central Government 2. Weak political and traditional commitment
<p>Conclusion: The strength and opportunities exist to ensure easy registration process. It is recommended that the registration and renewal should be decentralized to the district level to facilitates easy registration process for the informal sector.</p>					
4. Inadequate revenue collectors		1. Existence of NCCE 2. Availability of logistics for revenue mobilization 3. Rapid urbanization in the municipal 4. Revenue mobilisation team	Existence of private revenue collection Agencies		
<p>Conclusion: The strength and opportunities exist to ensure a successful project implementation. The threats can be addressed through dialogue with stakeholders whilst the weakness can be managed through setting priorities right and judicious use of resources. The IGF could be increased by blocking leakages and widening the coverage of revenue mobilisation sources in the municipality and timely release of funds will help mitigate the above challenges</p>					
5. Inadequate data on tourist sites		1. Existence of tourism potentials (Caves, virgin forests, rivers mountain	1. Low publicity	1. Support from Ghana Tourism Authority 2. Interest from private investors	1. Limited support from government 2. Limited investment in

KEY ISSUES	DEV.	STRENGTH (Internal Advantages and resources)	WEAKNESS (Internal disadvantages that act against)	OPPORTUNITIES (External factors that positively influence dev't)	THREATS (External factors beyond the Municipality that hampers dev't)
		sceneries) 2. Chieftaincy and community support		3. Commitment of Ashanti Reg. Coord. Council 4.Support from UNESCO	developing tourism potentials
Conclusion: The strength and opportunities exist to ensure successful development of the tourist sites in the municipal which will attract tourist and help increase the local economy of the municipal.					
6. Lack of irrigation facilities		1. Availability of irrigatable rivers/ water bodies 2. Availability of land 3. Existence of MOFA 4. Community support/ communal labour	1. Inadequate funds 2. Inadequate Logistics 3. Farmers Adoption to Change	1.Existence of presidential special initiatives on agric. 2. New irrigation technologies	1. Pollution by illegal miners 2. Inadequate budgetary allocation from central government
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation of the project if sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of fund					
7. Inadequate Agricultural Extension Officers		1. Existence of MOFA 2. Willingness of most farmers to adopt modern techniques of farming 3. Availability of FBOs	1. Inadequate logistics 2. Farmers Adoption to Change	1.Existence of presidential special initiatives on agric.	Delay in posting of AEAs
Conclusion: Training and postings of more extension services by the government will improve the services of the of the extension services.					
8. Poor storage techniques and post-harvest losses		1. Availability of land 2. D/A's commitment to	1. High cost of building materials 2. Inadequate funding	1.Existence of presidential special initiatives on agric.	1. Difficulty in accessing district capital from other parts of the

KEY ISSUES	DEV.	STRENGTH (Internal Advantages and resources)	WEAKNESS (Internal disadvantages that act against)	OPPORTUNITIES (External factors that positively influence dev't)	THREATS (External factors beyond the Municipality that hampers dev't)
		improve storage of agric produce 3. Existence of agric dept. 4. Availability of construction materials			Municipal
9. Low mechanization of agriculture		1. commitment of farmers to embrace new technologies 2. existence of agric Department and Agric Extension officers 3. Youthful population	1. Limited access to modern technology 2. High poverty among farmers 3. Limited acceptance of the use of chemicals and fertilisers in growing food crops 4. Low interest by the youth	1. Existence of specialized institutions to provide appropriate technology (CSIR) 2. Strong political will by Government to transform agriculture	1. High cost of agric machinery 2. Inadequate Agric Extension officers 3. Lack of appropriate technology 4. Delay in the release of government farming subsidies.
<p>Conclusion: With the above strong potentials and opportunities, the constraints can be solved by developing appropriate insurance packages for farmers to serve as motivation to accept new technologies. Also, agricultural activities should be made attractive to the youth by organising training session on the use of technology for farm planning, production and marketing to see past the stereotypes of traditional farming and help them view agriculture as an exciting and innovative industry</p>					
10. Limited value addition for agriculture produce		1. Availability of basic skills in processing of farm produce 2. Availability of land to establish processing factories 3. Availability of farm produce for processing	1. Inadequate development of investment in processing and value addition 2. Lack of local investors 3. Unequal distribution of electricity 4. poor road network	1. Availability of investible funds 2. Existence of presidential special initiatives on agric. 3. Donor Funds.	1. Low budgetary allocation by Central Government for value addition

KEY ISSUES	DEV.	STRENGTH (Internal Advantages and resources)	WEAKNESS (Internal disadvantages that act against)	OPPORTUNITIES (External factors that positively influence dev't)	THREATS (External factors beyond the Municipality that hampers dev't)
<p>Conclusion: With the above strong potentials and opportunities, the constraints can be solved by committing large investment for farm produce value addition and packaging through the introduction and acceptance new technologies</p>					
11. Inadequate health infrastructure and personnel		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of land 2. Availability of labour and some local resources 3. Availability of technical personnels (eg. works dept., Dev't Planning) 4. Existence of MHD 5. Availability of health facilities 	Exodus of some skilled professional	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support from Development Partners 2 Availability of Donor Funds, DACF/RFG and IGF 3. Employment of new workers 4. Improving working conditions 5. Investment in education and training by the government 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Untimely release of Central government funds 2. Low salaries 3. Global demand for healthcare professionals
12. Increasing prevalence morbidity, mortality, malnutrition, preventable		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of institutions that are involved in HIV/AIDS and other diseases prevention and management 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unwillingness of infected people to show up due to stigmatization 2. Social activities such as funeral s draw more infected people 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Donor agencies MSHAP, UNFPA etc 2 Existence of National and international NGOs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stigmatization of HIV/AIDS by the public 2. Inadequate governmental support to HIV/AIDS

KEY ISSUES	DEV.	STRENGTH (Internal Advantages and resources)	WEAKNESS (Internal disadvantages that act against)	OPPORTUNITIES (External factors that positively influence dev't)	THREATS (External factors beyond the Municipality that hampers dev't)
disability, STIs, HIV and AIDS		2 Existence of religious bodies	into the district unknowingly	3. Falling national prevalent rate 4 sensitization and awareness creation on environmental sanitation	prevention activities.
<p>Conclusion: Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities identified can be used to address the above issue by creating awareness among the vulnerable by organizing talk shows, drama etc. Also, at any social gathering such as funerals, parties, health personnel should take the opportunity to counsel the audience and get them to tested. Growth in this segment of the economy could be promoted through concerted effort to strengthen the health facilities to ensure health delivery for promotion</p>					
13. Inadequate support to emergency situation		Availability of Municipal disaster management team Presence of NADMO	Low IGF generation to resolve all emergency situation on time		
<p>The strength and opportunities exist to support it. The weakness can be addressed through well laid out priorities and judicious use of resources whilst the threats can be managed through dialogue with Development Partners and philanthropies.</p>					
14. Inadequate and dilapidated school infrastructures (classrooms, washrooms, ICT centers, etc.)		1. Availability of land 2. Availability of labour and some local resources 3. Availability of technical personnels (eg. works dept., Dev't Planning) 4. Existence of MED	High cost of building materials	2. Support from GETFUND 3. Support from Development Partners 4. Availability of Donor Funds, DACF/RFG and IGF	1. Untimely release of Central government funds

KEY ISSUES	DEV.	STRENGTH (Internal Advantages and resources)	WEAKNESS (Internal disadvantages that act against)	OPPORTUNITIES (External factors that positively influence dev't)	THREATS (External factors beyond the Municipality that hampers dev't)
15. Inadequate school furniture for pupils and Teachers		Availability of labour and some local resources	High cost of productive furniture resources	1.Support from GETFUND 2. Support from Development Partners 3.Availability of Donor Funds, DACF/RFG and IGF	Untimely release of Central government funds
16.Inadequate funding for social protection intervention		1 Existence of Dept. of Community 2.Willingness and commitment of the people to accept social intervention programmes	Low commitment to the implementation of provisions social protection intervention	1.Existence of favourable the social intervention policies 2. Government interest in social protection intervention programmes	1.Limited enforcement of the social protection intervention act 2 High cost involved in the implementation of child protection and family welfare policy
Conclusion: the problem of Inadequate funding for social protection intervention can be solved by adequately releasing of all allocated budgets for social protection intervention programmes					
17.Inadequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people		Existence of social welfare and community Dev. Dept. Existence of Disability Funds. Existence of Federation of Persons With Disability	Inaccessible public offices and facilities for the PWD"s Absence of training institutions for persons with disability Misapplication of funds by beneficiaries	Existence of National and Regional Association. Favourable government policy on Disability. Existence of donor support for the disable. Existence of National Disability Act.	Late release of disability funds

KEY ISSUES	DEV.	STRENGTH (Internal Advantages and resources)	WEAKNESS (Internal disadvantages that act against)	OPPORTUNITIES (External factors that positively influence dev't)	THREATS (External factors beyond the Municipality that hampers dev't)
				Existence of Donor support for the disabled	

Conclusion: MA in collaboration with the Social Welfare Department to intensify education on stigmatization and discrimination. Enforcement of Disability Act in the Municipal. MA to increase support for training of people with disability.

18. Inadequate sanitation facilities (skip containers)		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presence of EHU 2. Availability of some sanitary tools and equipment 3. Availability of waste disposal sites and designated refuse containers 4. Existence of by-laws 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate number of sanitary labourers 2. Inadequate number of communal refuses containers and bins 3. Non-enforcement of bylaws to prosecute sanitation Offenders 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government policies on sanitation management 2. Availability of waste management Companies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excessive delay in the release of funds 2. Shortfalls in the release of investment funds allocated to the Municipal
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Conclusion: the issue related to poor sanitation and 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. Also, intensify sensitization and education and enforcement of By Laws will help too.

19. Inadequate toilet facility (institutional & household)		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of municipal Environmental Health Unit 2. Availability of Funds (DACF, IGF) 3. Availability of Environmental Health personnel's 	<p>High cost involved in the construction of toilet facilities</p> <p>Weak education on the government police to encourage household toilet</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Favourable government policies to promote household toilet 2. Involvement of NGOs in the provision of potable of institutional toilet facilities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor enforcement of the environmental laws and regulations 2. Untimely release of funds for the construction of institutional toilet facilities
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Conclusion: the issue related to Inadequate provision of household and institutional toilets facilities can be addressed through increasing IGF and private sector support. Also, intensify sensitization and education and enforcement of By Laws will help too

KEY ISSUES	DEV.	STRENGTH (Internal Advantages and resources)	WEAKNESS (Internal disadvantages that act against)	OPPORTUNITIES (External factors that positively influence dev't)	THREATS (External factors beyond the Municipality that hampers dev't)
20. Inadequate drainage facilities		Existence of Urban Roads	1. Encroachment on lands for drains. 2. Growth unauthorized structures.	1. Availability of DACF 2. Availability Road Fund	Untimely release of funds e.g.; DACF
Conclusion: Improve development control and funding for major drains.					
21. Inadequate supply/non-functional water facilities		Existence of MWST. High water tables in the Municipality. Existence of water bodies. Existence of trained mechanic personnel.	Pollution of water bodies. Unstable water supply. Lack of maintenance culture. Poor management of boreholes. Inadequate funds	Favourable government policies. Existence of GWC and CWSA. Willingness of development partners to provide funding. Involvement of NGOs in the provision of potable water.	High cost of provision of water. High electricity traffics Inadequate funds from the central government and CWSA.
Conclusion: Sufficient budgetary allocation and timely release of fund could facilitate the provision of safe adequate water supply to all inhabitants. Sensitization of communities on water quality and strengthening of WATSAN in various communities will also ensure sustainability of the water systems.					
22. Rampant illegal chainsaw and galamsey activities on protected areas		1. Presence of Juaso forestry division	1 Unwillingness of the citizenry to support the forestry division to fight the degradation of the forest resources 2 high costs involved in intensifying the forest guards	Ministry of lands and forestry department	Pressure on the land which brings deforestation, land degradation

KEY ISSUES	DEV.	STRENGTH (Internal Advantages and resources)	WEAKNESS (Internal disadvantages that act against)	OPPORTUNITIES (External factors that positively influence dev't)	THREATS (External factors beyond the Municipality that hampers dev't)
23. Bush fire outbreaks		1. Presence of NADMO 2. Presence of Forestry Commission	1. Bush fires as a result of hunting for game and farming 2. Rampant application of poor agriculture practices such as bush burning by farmers	1. Presence of Forestry Commission 2. Government committed policies to safeguard the forest	Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations
Conclusion: The problem of bushfires outbreaks can be addressed through the implementation of measures such as enforcement of environmental laws and regulations, and the provision of adequate logistics to the Forestry Commission					
24. Poor Road condition and network		1. Presence of Department of Urban Roads 2. Availability of construction materials 3. Presence of District Road Improvement Programme (DRIP) 4. Community support	1. Poor layout 2. High cost of construction 3. Inadequate maintenance culture 4. Presence of timber and heavy trucks affect duration of road	1. Road Fund DACF	1. Inadequate Funding for road projects from central government 2. High water runoff
Conclusion: MA should have a strong negotiation with the quarry industries to assist in road maintenance. Intensification of periodic maintenance of roads. MA in collaboration with the chiefs to revive communal labour spirit. MA should enforce provision of drains on feeder roads.					
25. Over speeding and reckless driving		Existence of the MTTU unit of the Police	Unavailability of more speed ramps Weak enforcement of the laws Poor and narrow nature of the roads	Availability of road and transport laws	No budgetary allocation by Central Government Low commitment by the central government to expand the Accra-Kumasi Road

KEY ISSUES	DEV.	STRENGTH (Internal Advantages and resources)	WEAKNESS (Internal disadvantages that act against)	OPPORTUNITIES (External factors that positively influence dev't)	THREATS (External factors beyond the Municipality that hampers dev't)
26. Inadequate speed ramps		Availability of funding sources IGF, DACF Existence of Urban roads department	High cost of construction materials Poor maintenance culture	Availability of Donor Funds, DACF/RFG and IGF	Untimely release of Central government funds
Conclusion:					
27. Inadequate electricity coverage to newly constructed sites		Existence of ECG office 2.Availability of the National Grid. 3.Access to electricity in most communities 4. Availability of local contractors and labour	1. Stealing of electrical cables 3. Inadequate budgetary Allocation 3.Absence of ECG office in the district. 4. Low capacity of transformers	1.Favourable polices like the rural Electrification programme 2. Availability of the National Grid	1. Poor attitude of consumers towards energy conservation 2. High electricity Tariffs
Conclusion; Intensify Sensitization of communities on proper energy conservation. Support the government Programme on rural electrification					
28. Inadequate Street lights		1. Availability of light pole and power supply Availability of funding sources (IGF, DACF etc)	Frequent Stealing of street bulbs High cost involved in the provision of street bulbs	DACF, IGF	2.Inadequate budgetary Allocation
29. Poor telecommunication networks		1. High Community acceptance 2. Availability of labour 3. Availability of land	Land issues	Telecommunication network providers like MTN, TELCEL, AIRTEL-TIGO	1.High cost of erecting masks

KEY ISSUES	DEV.	STRENGTH (Internal Advantages and resources)	WEAKNESS (Internal disadvantages that act against)	OPPORTUNITIES (External factors that positively influence dev't)	THREATS (External factors beyond the Municipality that hampers dev't)
30. Inadequate planning schemes, street naming and property addressing systems		1. Existence of Spatial planning Department 2. Chiefs and landowners 3. By-Laws	1. Inadequate logistics for development control 2. Land litigations or disputes 3. Encroachment 4. Unwillingness in obtaining building permits 5. Lack of layouts in some communities 6. Poor access routes	1. Government policy on Street Naming and Property	1. Delay in processing land title documents from Lands Commission
31. Inadequate maintenance of public facilities		1. Existence of Municipal Assembly	1. Inadequate funds for infrastructures maintenance 2. Lack of maintenance culture. 3. High cost involved in maintenance of facilities	Availability of Donor Funds, DACF/RFG and IGF	1. Delay in release of funds 2. Limited budgetary allocations by Central Government
Conclusion: The Municipal Assembly can foster addressing the issue of inadequate of maintenance of public facilities through ensuring the implementation of operation and maintenance plan and sensitize people on maintenance culture					
32. Ineffective functioning of some of the substructures		1. Existence of Municipal Assembly 2. Existence of substructures offices	1. Low commitment of Assembly members in enforcing the revamping of the substructures 2. Low IGF generation 3. Low number of staff	Enforcement of Local Government Act 2016 (Act 936 section Government's quest to deepen decentralization	Political interference
Conclusion: the problem of ineffective sub-district structures can be addressed by improving upon the skills of the staffs, and providing the required number of staff					
33. Weak implementation of plans and		Existence of Municipal planning	High cost of undertaking	Availability of Donor Funds,	Untimely release of Central

KEY ISSUES	DEV.	STRENGTH (Internal Advantages and resources)	WEAKNESS (Internal disadvantages that act against)	OPPORTUNITIES (External factors that positively influence dev't)	THREATS (External factors beyond the Municipality that hampers dev't)
Monitoring and Evaluation		Coordinating unit/team	monitoring and evaluation exercise Limited and untimely access of funds for monitoring Unavailability of some contractors and stakeholders during on field monitoring exercise	DACF/RFG and IGF	government funds
34. Inadequate security facilities and accommodation		1. Availability of land 2. Availability of labour and some local resources 3. Availability of technical personnel's (eg. works dept., Dev't Planning)	High cost of building materials	1. Support from Development Partners 2. Availability of Donor Funds, DACF/RFG and IGF	Untimely release of Central government funds
Conclusion: The strength and opportunities exist to support it. The weakness can be addressed through well laid out priorities and judicious use of resources whilst the threats can be managed through dialogue with Development Partners and philanthropies.					
35. Inadequate security at MCE Bungalow		Availability of funding sources IGF, DACF	Limited access of IGF High cost of building materials	Availability of Donor Funds, DACF/RFG and IGF	Untimely release of Central government funds
36. Lack of plant for Municipal Assembly		Availability of funding sources (IGF, DACF)	Limited access of IGF High cost of the plant High cost of fuel for operating the plant	Availability of Donor Funds, DACF/RFG and IGF	No budgetary allocation by Central Government

KEY ISSUES	DEV.	STRENGTH (Internal Advantages and resources)	WEAKNESS (Internal disadvantages that act against)	OPPORTUNITIES (External factors that positively influence dev't)	THREATS (External factors beyond the Municipality that hampers dev't)
37. Inadequate community centres		1. Availability of land 2. Availability of labour and some local resources 3. Availability of technical personnel's (eg. works dept., Dev't Planning)	High cost of building materials	2. Support from Development Partners 2 Availability of Donor Funds, DACF/RFG and IGF	Untimely release of Central government funds
38. Inadequate and delay in central Government's transfers		Employ strategies to increase IGF mobilization	Inadequate		
39. Inadequate staff accommodations (All Departments)		1. Availability of land 2. Availability of labour and some local resources 3. Availability of technical personnel's (eg. works dept., Dev't Planning)	High cost of building materials	4. Support from Development Partners 2 Availability of Donor Funds, DACF/RFG and IGF	Untimely release of Central government funds
40. General logistical constraints for the Municipal Assembly		Availability of funding sources such IGF, DACF	Limited access of IGF	Availability of Donor Funds, DACF/RFG and IGF	Untimely release of Central government funds

KEY ISSUES	DEV.	STRENGTH (Internal Advantages and resources)	WEAKNESS (Internal disadvantages that act against)	OPPORTUNITIES (External factors that positively influence dev't)	THREATS (External factors beyond the Municipality that hampers dev't)
41.Poor enforcement of Assembly's byelaws		Availability of bye laws backing the legal operations of the Assembly Availability of the security service justice unit (law court) to enforce the bye Assembly's byelaws	Weak execution of the assembly's byelaws by the Assembly	Existence of Decentralization Policy for Assembly's Bye-laws operation	Political interference
43.Inadequate furnishing of Assembly Hall		Availability of funding sources such IGF	Limited access of IGF	Availability of DACF/RFG and IGF	Untimely release of Central government funds
Conclusion:					

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025.

2.13 Medium-Term Needs Assessment and Projections

2.13.1 Demographic Projections

Planning is people-focused, and as such, demography and its associated variables play a critical role in informed decision-making. For effective development planning, it is essential to project the population to determine the number, type, and distribution of facilities and services required over the planning period. These projections provide a basis for estimating future demand for education, health, housing, water, sanitation, employment, and other essential services. Accordingly, the demographic characteristics of the Municipality have been projected to guide the planning process. Aspects of the population that have been projected include:

- Population (Total)
- Population Density
- Population Structure (age and sex)
- Rural and Urban composition

Mathematically, the formula for the exponential forecasting technique is defined as: $P_t = P_o e^{rt}$ Where P_o = The current (base-year) population

- P_t = The future population
- r = The population growth rate
- t = Time in years

- e = Exponent or base of the natural logarithm which is
- constant at 2.718282

Assumptions for Population Projections

The following assumptions have been made to guide the projections:

- The population of the Municipality is expected to grow at an annual rate of 2.3%.
- The percentage composition of the various age cohorts (e.g., children, working-age population, and elderly) is assumed to remain constant over the planning period.
- The land size of the Municipality is assumed to remain unchanged throughout the projection period.
- The rural-urban population distribution is expected to shift due to more communities attaining urban status (defined as having 5,000 inhabitants or more).

Table 2.29: Trends in the Municipal Population

Years	Population	Land Area (sqkm)	Density
2026	138,520	369.5	375
2027	141,706	369.5	381
2028	144,65	369.5	392
2029	148299	369.5	401

2.13.2 Projection of Population Structure

The population structure of the Municipality has been projected based on sex distribution and broad age groups. This projection is essential to ensure that appropriate services and infrastructure are provided for all segments of the population. It also helps to identify the level of dependency within the population during the planning period, which is critical for formulating policies aimed at easing the economic and social pressure on the working-age group. As mentioned earlier, the proportions of the various age groups are expected to remain stable throughout the planning period. Using Annual Growth Rate: 2.3% and base year population for 2021=123,633.

Table 2 30: Projected Population by the broad age cohort

Age group	2021	2026	% (2026)	2027	% (2027)	2028	%2028	2029	%2029	Sex ratio	% of total
0-14 years	46,188	51,895	37.4%	53,074	37.4%	54,290	37.4%	55,765	37.4%	1.07	37.4%
15-64	70,312	78,977	56.9%	80,775	56.9%	82,621	56.9%	84,878	56.9%	0.97	56.9%

65+year	7,135	7,903	5.8%	8,121	5.7%	8,325	5.7%	8,398	5.6%	0.76	5.8%
Total Population	123,633	138,775	100%	141,970	100%	145,236	100%	149,041	100%	0.99	100%

Source: MPCU, 2025. Computed from the 2021 PHC

The population is projected to grow from 123,633 in 2021 to 149,041 by 2029. This is an increase of 25,408 people over 8 years, driven by a 2.3% annual growth rate. This steady growth will put increasing pressure on the existing services, infrastructure, and jobs in the Municipality

2.13.3 Age Group Distribution (Constant Percentages from 2021)

Children (0–14 years): About 37.4% of the total population each year. Indicates a young population with a high dependency burden. Working Age (15–64 years): 56.9% of the total. Represents a potentially strong labor force, key for economic growth. Elderly (65+): Around 5.8% to 5.6%, Reflects an ageing population that will increasingly demand social and health care delivery.

1. Sex Ratios: female dominance in all age groups except 0–14). The 0–14 group has a male-biased ratio (1.07), indicating more male births. The elderly group (0.76) suggests longer life expectancy for female.

2.13.2 Informed Decisions & Policy Recommendations base on the projected population

1. *Education and Youth Services:* With over 37% of the population being children, there should be substantial investments in:

- ✓ Basic and secondary education infrastructure.
- ✓ Teacher recruitment and training.
- ✓ Youth development programs, especially in ICT and vocational skills.
- ✓ Plan for increased school enrolment and childcare services.

2. *Job Creation and Skills Development*

The working-age group makes up 57%, creating a demographic dividend opportunity, if properly skilled and employed. Policy focus should include:

- ✓ Skills training (TVET) for youth and adults.
- ✓ Entrepreneurship programs, especially for women and youth.
- ✓ Support for SMEs and green jobs to absorb this workforce.

3. *Healthcare and Social Protection for the Elderly:* Though a small share (5.6–5.8%), the elderly population is growing steadily. However, policies should gear towards

- ✓ Expanding geriatric care services. (Health and social care services for older adults should be expanded)
- ✓ Introducing or strengthening social protection schemes like LEAP.
- ✓ Community-level support systems for elderly care.

4. *Gender-Sensitive Planning programmes*: Sex ratio disparities require attention in:

- ✓ Promoting Maternal and child health programmes
- ✓ Education access for girls in rural areas.
- ✓ Promoting female economic empowerment, especially where women live longer and may need income support.

5. *Infrastructure and Urban Planning*: The projected population will require the following: Improved water, sanitation, housing, and transportation systems, Waste management and climate-resilient infrastructure.

Table 2 31: Projection of Rural-Urban Split

Year	Urban Population	Urban %	Rural Population	Rural %	Total Population
2026	100,944	72.9%	37,576	27.1%	138,520
2027	103,261	72.9%	38,440	27.1%	141,701
2028	105,636	72.9%	39,328	27.1%	144,964
2029	108,070	72.9%	40,240	27.1%	148,310

Source: MPCU, 2025.

The growing urban population will increase demand for housing, sanitation, waste management, health, education, transport, and other urban infrastructure. Rural service demand will also grow, but at a slower absolute rate.

2.13.2 Educational Projections

Table 2 32: Threshold Population Standard

Educational facilities		Nursery	Primary	JHS	SHS
Threshold Population / Standard	Min	1,000	1,500	5,000	10,000
	Max	5,000	6,000	10,000	20,000
	Enrol	0-50 per Class	40 per Class	35-40 per	30-35

Source: 2010 Threshold Population Standard.

Table 2.33: Educational Projections

Level	Age Cohort	2025 Baseline Population	Projected Population (2026–2029)	Existing Classrooms	Required Classrooms	Classroom Backlog	Existing Teachers (based on existing PTR)	Required Teachers (based on required PTR)	Teacher Backlog (Required - Existing)
KG	0–4	15,321	64,893	29	65	36	2,028	2,596	568
Primary	6–11	15,764	66,765	130	45	-85	2,473	2,671	198
JHS	12–14	14,867	62,968	98	13	-85	3,499	3,149	-350
SHS	15–17	13,895	58,848	8	6	-2	3,678	2,943	-735
Total	—	59,847	253,474	265	129	-136	11,678	11,359	-319

Source: MPCU/AASMA, 2025 and Planning Standards, 2010.

2.13.2 Health Facilities Projection

Facility threshold used for the projections

District Hospital=1 per 20,000, Poly clinic 1 per 15,000, Health Centre =1 per 5000, Nurse=1 per 500, Doctor =1per 15,000 CHPS Compound 1 per 5000.

Required (based on minimum threshold)

Backlog (difference between required and existing).

Table 2.34: Health Facilities Projection

Year	Population	Facility / Staff	Required	Existing	Backlog
2026	138,520	District hospital	10	2	8
		Polyclinic	14	0	14
		Health centre	28	2	26
		CHPs	28	5	23
		Doctors	7	5	2
		Nurses	277	146	131
2027	141,701	District hospital	10	2	8
		Polyclinic	15	0	15
		Health centre	29	2	27
		CHPs	29	5	24

		Doctors	8	5	3
		Nurses	283	146	137
2028	144,964	District hospital	10	2	8
		Polyclinic	15	0	15
		Health centre	30	2	28
		CHPs	30	5	25
		Doctors	8	5	3
		Nurses	290	146	144
2029	148,310	District hospital	10	2	8
		Polyclinic	15	0	15
		Health centre	30	2	28
		CHPs	30	5	25
		Doctors	8	5	3
		Nurses	97	146	151

Source: MPCU/AASMA, Health Directorate 2025 and Planning Standards, 2010.

Between 2026 and 2029, the population of the Municipal is projected to increase from 138,520 to 148,310. This steady growth places increasing demand on health infrastructure and personnel. However, the existing number of health facilities and staff remains unchanged, resulting in significant gaps in service provision.

Municipal Hospitals

The required number of Municipal hospitals based on the population projections is consistently 10 throughout the period. With only 2 hospitals currently available, there is an annual shortfall of 8 hospitals, highlighting a critical gap in access to advanced healthcare services.

Polyclinics

The number of polyclinics required increases from 14 in 2026 to 15 by 2027 and remains constant thereafter. Currently, no polyclinic exists in the district, leading to a persistent backlog of 14–15 facilities annually. This underscores the urgent need to expand mid-level health service delivery infrastructure.

Health Centres

Demand for health centres grows from 28 to 30 over the four-year period. With only 2 health centres available, the backlog ranges from 26 to 28 centres, indicating a significant shortfall in primary healthcare access.

CHPS Compounds

The Municipal requires 28–30 CHPS compounds during the period. However, only 5 are currently operational, resulting in a deficit of 23–25 CHPS compounds annually. These are crucial for delivering basic health services, especially in rural and hard-to-reach communities.

Doctors

The required number of doctors increases from 7 in 2026 to 8 from 2027 onward, based on the standard of 1 doctor per 20,000 people. With 5 doctors available, the Municipal faces a shortage of 2–3 doctors annually, affecting the quality and timeliness of clinical care.

Nurses

The Municipal requires between 277 and 297 nurses over the planning period. With only 146 nurses currently available, the annual shortfall ranges from 131 to 151 nurses. This significant gap presents serious challenges in patient care, coverage, and workload distribution across health facilities.

The data reveals critical gaps in both infrastructure and human resources within the health sector. The shortage of facilities, particularly polyclinics, health centers, and CHPS compounds, limits the accessibility and efficiency of healthcare delivery. Likewise, the inadequate number of doctors and nurses poses a threat to quality healthcare and service continuity.

Addressing these deficits requires strategic investment in new health infrastructure, rehabilitation of existing facilities, and the recruitment and deployment of qualified health professionals. These efforts will be essential to meet the rising healthcare demands of the Municipal's growing population over the planning period.

2.13.3 Water facilities Projections

Table 2.35: Water facilities Projections

Facility type	Threshold	No. Available	Year	Population	No. required	Backlog
Borehole	1/300	371	2026	138,520	462	91
			2027	141,701	473	102
			2028	144,964	483	112
			2029	148,310	492	123
Small town water system	1/2000	9	2026	138,520	69	60
			2027	141,701	71	62
			2028	144,964	73	64
			2029	148,310	74	65

Source: MPCU/AASMA, 2025 and Planning Standards, 2010.

From 2026 to 2029, the demand for water facilities steadily increases with population growth. Borehole needs rise from 462 to 494, widening the backlog from 91 to 123 units. Small Town Water System requirements grow from 69 to 74, with the backlog increasing from 60 to 65. This indicates a consistent shortfall in both facility types, requiring progressive investment to close the gap.

2.13.4 Electricity Needs Projections

Table 2.36: Electricity Needs Projections

Year	Population	% With Access	People With Access	People without Access	Gap
2021	123,633(PHC)	84.8% (PHC)	104,784	18,849	15.2
2026	138,520	84.8%	117,465	21,055	15.2
2027	141,701	84.8%	120,162	21,539	15.2
2028	144,964	84.8%	122,929	22,035	15.2
2029	148,310	84.8%	125,767	22,543	15.2

Source: MPCU/AASMA, 2025 and Planning Standards, 2010.

In 2021, the PHC showed that 84.8% of people had electricity, leaving 15.2% (18,792 people) without power. If this rate stays the same, the number without electricity will rise to 22,543 by 2029 as the population grows. To close the gap and reach 100% access, the Municipal should extend the grid to more communities, use solar and other off-grid systems, fix and upgrade old power lines, work with private companies to bring new projects, and focus on areas with the biggest gaps.

REVENUE PROJECTION

Summary of Revenue Projection Assumptions

The revenue projections for 2026–2029 are based on the 2025 actual performance as the baseline. Internally Generated Funds (IGF) are assumed to grow moderately due to improved revenue mobilization efforts. Statutory transfers, including DACF, MP’s Common Fund and PWDCF, are projected to remain constant because of uncertainties in release patterns. Government of Ghana compensation is expected to increase gradually in line with anticipated wage adjustments, while other GoG transfers and donor-supported funds are assumed to remain stable. Revenue sources without historical inflows in 2025 have been **excluded** to ensure realistic and credible projections.

SOURCE	2025 BASELINE	2026	2027	2028	2029
GF	1,765,442.28	1,906,677.66	2,059,211.87	2,223,948.82	2,401,864.73
DACF – Assembly	9,040,074.81	9,040,074.81	9,040,074.81	9,040,074.81	9,040,074.81
MP’s CF	1,079,954.02	1,079,954.02	1,079,954.02	1,079,954.02	1,079,954.02
PWDCF	679,835.56	679,835.56	679,835.56	679,835.56	679,835.56
MSHAP/HIV	30,624.59	30,624.59	30,624.59	30,624.59	30,624.59
UNICEF (ISS)	15,750.00	15,750.00	15,750.00	15,750.00	15,750.00
GoG Salaries	9,255,671.50	9,811,011.79	10,399,672.50	11,023,652.85	11,685,071.02
GoG Goods & Services	46,307.98	46,307.98	46,307.98	46,307.98	46,307.98
Other GoG Transfers (Assembly Members Allowance)	348,481.91	348,481.91	348,481.91	348,481.91	348,481.91
TOTAL	22,262,142.65	23,958,718.32	25,700,913.24	27,489,631.54	29,328,964.62

Budget Unit—AASMA, 2025

REVENUE PROJECTION ANALYSIS

Based on the 2025 actual revenue performance, total revenue for the Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly is projected to increase from **GHS 22.26** million in 2025 to **GHS 29.33** million by 2029. The projected growth is driven mainly by increases in Internally Generated Funds (IGF) and Government of Ghana compensation, while statutory transfers such as DACF, MP’s Common Fund, and PWDCF remain stable throughout the period.

MARKET PROJECTION

Assumptions

1. **Service Standard:** Each market facility serves **12,000** people.

2. **Population Growth:** The population grows from **123,633 in 2025** to **148,310 in 2029** based on municipal demographic projections.
3. **Population Served:** Existing facilities continue to serve a maximum of 96,000 people throughout the period.

Year	Population	Existing Facilities	Population Served	Population unserved	Require facilities
2025	123,633	8	96,000	27,633	11
2029	148,310	8	96,000	52,310	13

Source: EHU-AASMA, 2025

Summary of Market Facility Projection (2026 2029)

In 2025, Asante Akim South had 8 market facilities serving 96,000 people, leaving 27,633 residents unserved. By 2029, population growth to 148,310 will increase the unserved population to 52,310. To meet demand, the municipality will require a total of 13 market facilities, implying the construction of 5 additional markets over the period. The projection assumes one market facility serves 12,000 people and no new facilities are added before 2029.

Toilet Facilities Projected

Toilet Facilities Projected				
Year	Population	Population Served	Unserved Population	Coverage
2026	138,520	105,275	33,245	76%
2027	141,701	110,527	31,174	78%
2028	144,964	115,971	28,993	80%
2029	148,310	121,614	26,696	82%

Analysis of Toilet Facilities Projection

The projection of toilet facilities coverage for the period 2026–2029 shows a steady improvement in sanitation service delivery alongside population growth. The population is projected to increase from 138,520 in 2026 to 148,310 in 2029, while the population served by toilet facilities is expected to rise from 105,275 to 121,614. As a result, sanitation coverage is projected to improve from 76% to 82% over the planning period, indicating gradual but positive progress in access to toilet facilities.

Despite the projected improvements, a considerable proportion of the population remains unserved. The unserved population is expected to decline from 33,245 in 2026 to 26,696 by 2029, reflecting the impact of ongoing and planned sanitation interventions. These projections are based on assumptions of steady population growth, stable household sizes, and continued reliance on a combination of public toilet facilities and household latrines to meet sanitation needs.

CHAPTER THREE

KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.1 Introduction

Prioritization of development issues is very crucial for the sustainable development due to the scarcity of resources and the need to improve human lives. This chapter of the Municipal Medium Term Development plan presents a detailed analysis of the development issues in the Municipality. The identified development issues are linked and harmonized with issues under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029) are prioritized. It also provides a brief narrative on how the prioritisation was done and why specific issues were prioritised. In all, the output of this chapter is the list of prioritized development issues.

3.2 Summary of the Processes for the Prioritization

Prioritization of development issues is very crucial in the planning cycle. It involves ranking problems or tasks based on their importance and urgency to effectively allocate resources and efforts. This process ensures that the most critical issues are addressed first to maximize impact.

There were two stages in the communities' needs assessment process. The first stage was the communities needs identification. All the 198 communities in the municipality were supported by the MPCU to identify their development needs and aspirations using the focus group technique. Group's needs and aspirations were harmonized to form the community needs and aspirations.

The second stage was the Area Council level needs ranking. Due to the vast nature of the Municipal, the community needs, and aspirations were harmonized and prioritized at the Area Council Level. This was done by inviting at least two key members from each community to represent their communities at the Area Council level for the Area Council Prioritization. Here, all the communities under each Area Council needs were put together and ranked using the Pairwise Ranking techniques. They were assisted using the Pairwise Ranking method to rank their needs by comparing them in pairs. This method was adopted because it makes informed decisions by identifying preferences and priorities. The Area Council Needs ranking is presented in appendix.

After the Area Council Needs Prioritization, the community issues that informed the community needs were harmonized with issues identified from the performance review, profiling linked with the key issues also under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029). The result of this, is the Key Development issues. After identification of the Key Development issues, the issues were prioritized following the criteria outlined by the NDPC in the guidelines (2026-2029).

Table 3.1: Key Development Issues under each Development Dimension of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF, 2026-2029)

Development Dimensions	Key Development Issues
Economic Development	1. Limited entrepreneurial skills among the youth 2. Limited access to credit for MSMEs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Inadequate modern markets 4. Inadequate revenue collectors 5. Inadequate data on tourist sites 6. Lack of irrigation facilities 7. Inadequate Agricultural Extension Officers 8. Poor storage techniques and post-harvest losses 9. Low mechanization of agriculture 10. Limited value addition
Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Inadequate health infrastructure and personnel 12. Increasing prevalence of morbidity, mortality, malnutrition, preventable disability, STIs, HIV and AIDS 13. Inadequate support to emergency 14. Inadequate and dilapidated educational infrastructures (classrooms, washrooms, ICT centers, etc.) 15. Inadequate school furniture for pupils and Teachers 16. Inadequate funding for social projection intervention 17. Inadequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people 18. Inadequate sanitation facilities (skip containers) 19. Inadequate toilet facilities (institutional & household) 20. Inadequate drainage facilities 21. Inadequate supply/non-functional water facilities
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22. Rampant illegal chainsaw and galamsey activities on protected areas 23. Bush fire outbreaks 24. Poor Road condition and network 25. Over speeding and reckless driving 26. Inadequate speed ramps 27. Inadequate electricity coverage to newly constructed sites 28. Inadequate Street lights 29. Inadequate planning schemes, street naming and property addressing systems 30. Inadequate maintenance of public facilities 31. Poor access to telecommunication networks (remote areas) 32. Inadequate support to emergency
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 33. Inadequate security facilities and accommodation 34. Inadequate security at MCE Bungalow 35. Lack of plant for Municipal Assembly 36. Ineffective functioning of all the substructures 37. Inadequate community centres 38. General logistical constraints for the Municipal Assembly 39. Poor enforcement of Assembly's bye-laws 40. Weak implementation of plans and Monitoring and Evaluation 41. Inadequate staff accommodations (All Departments) 42. Inadequate furnishing of Assembly Hall

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025.

3.2.1 Prioritization Criteria

The following criteria were considered in the prioritization.

1. Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits (social, economic, environmental, etc.) of addressing it.
2. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g., attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
3. Significant linkage to meeting basic human needs and rights.
4. Significant multiplier effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors.
5. Opportunities for addressing key cross-cutting development themes such as;
 - a) marginalised and vulnerable groups.
 - b) gender equality and equity with respect to practical and interests.
 - c) environmental concerns including climate, biodiversity, disaster risk reduction, etc

Table 3.2: Scale for the prioritization

<u>Definition</u>	<u>Score</u>
Stronger relationship	3
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025.

Table 3.3: Prioritization of Development Issues

UNIT RANKING/WEIGHT LEVEL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	TOTAL WEIGHTED SCORE	U/T/A LEVEL RANKING
	5	4	3	2	1		
Limited entrepreneurial skills among the youth	15	12	9	0	1	37	5 th
Limited access to credit for MSMEs	10	12	9	0	1	32	8 th
Inadequate modern markets	15	12	6	4	1	38	4 th
Inadequate revenue collectors	5	10	3	0	0	18	19 th
Inadequate data on tourist sites	10	12	3	4	1	30	10 th
Lack of irrigation facilities	15	12	3	0	1	31	9 th
Inadequate Agricultural Extension Officers	10	8	1	0	0	19	18 th
Poor storage techniques and post-harvest losses	15	12	9	0	2	38	4 th
Low mechanization of agriculture	10	12	9	0	0	31	9 th
Limited value addition	10	12	9	0	1	32	8 th

Inadequate health infrastructure and personnel	15	12	9	6	2	44	1 st
Inadequate accommodations (All Departments)	15	8	3	4	1	31	9 th
Inadequate and dilapidated educational infrastructures (classrooms, washrooms, ICT centers, etc.)	15	12	9	6	2	44	1 st
Inadequate school furniture for pupils and Teachers	15	4	6	0	2	27	12 th
Inadequate funding for social protection intervention	15	4	6	0	3	28	11 th
Inadequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people	10	8	9	0	3	30	10 th
Inadequate sanitation facilities	10	8	6	2	1	27	12 th
Inadequate toilet facilities (institutional and household)	10	4	6	4	1	25	14 th
Inadequate drainage facilities	10	8	3	4	0	25	14 th
Inadequate supply/non-functional water facilities	15	12	9	2	3	41	2 nd
Poor access to telecommunication networks (remote areas)	10	12	3	0	1	26	13 th

Inadequate planning schemes, street naming and property addressing systems	10	8	3	6	1	28	11 th
Inadequate electricity coverage to newly constructed sites	12	12	6	2	2	34	7 th
Inadequate streetlights	10	10	3	2	2	27	12 th
Rampant Illegal chainsaw and gamamsey activities on protected areas	8	4	6	4	2	24	15 th
Bush fire outbreaks	8	4	6	0	2	20	17 th
Poor road conditions and road network	15	12	6	4	2	39	3 rd
Over speeding and reckless driving	15	12	6	4	2	39	3 rd
Inadequate speed ramps	15	12	6	4	2	39	3 rd
Inadequate maintenance of public facilities	10	12	3	2	1	28	11 th
Inadequate security facilities and accommodation	15	8	3	2	2	30	10 th
Inadequate security at MCE Bungalow	15	4	3	2	0	24	15 th
Lack of plant for Municipal Assembly	10	8	0	0	1	19	18 th
Ineffective functioning of some the substructures	15	4	0	0	1	20	17 th
Inadequate community centers	10	4	0	4	0	18	19 th

General logistical constraints for the Municipal Assembly	10	4	3	0	1	18	19 th
Poor enforcement of Assembly's byelaws	10	4	3	0	1	18	19 th
Inadequate support to emergency	15	4	6	0	3	28	11 th
Inadequate staff accommodations (All Departments)	10	4	9	4	1	28	11 th
Inadequate furnishing of Assembly Hall	10	4	3	0	1	18	19 th

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025.

3.3 List of Prioritized Development Issues

1. Inadequate health infrastructure and personnel
2. Inadequate and dilapidated educational infrastructures (classrooms, washrooms, ICT centers, etc.)
3. Increasing prevalence morbidity, mortality, preventable disability, STIs, HIV and AIDS
4. Inadequate supply/non-functional water facilities
5. Poor road conditions and road network
6. Inadequate seedlings for farmer (oil palm)
7. Over speeding and reckless driving
8. Inadequate speed ramps
9. Poor storage techniques and post-harvest losses
10. Inadequate modern markets
11. Limited entrepreneurial skills among the youth
12. Inadequate electricity coverage to newly constructed sites
13. Limited value addition
14. Limited access to credit for MSMEs
15. Low mechanization of agriculture
16. Lack of irrigation facilities
17. Inadequate accommodations (All Departments)
18. Inadequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people
19. Inadequate security facilities and accommodation
20. Inadequate data on tourist sites
21. Inadequate funding for social protection intervention
22. Inadequate planning schemes, street naming and property addressing systems
23. Inadequate maintenance of public facilities
24. Inadequate staff accommodations (All Departments)
25. Inadequate support to emergency
26. Inadequate streetlights
27. Inadequate sanitation facilities
28. Inadequate school furniture for pupils and Teachers
29. Poor access to telecommunication networks (remote areas)
30. Inadequate toilet facilities (institutional and household)
31. Inadequate drainage facilities
32. Inadequate furnishing of Assembly's Hall
33. Rampant Illegal chainsaw and galamsey activities on protected areas
34. Inadequate security at MCE Bungalow
35. Ineffective functioning of some of the substructures
36. Bush fire outbreaks
37. Inadequate Agricultural Extension Officers
38. Lack of plant for Municipal Assembly
39. Inadequate revenue collectors
40. Inadequate community centers
41. Poor enforcement of Assembly's byelaws
42. General logistical constraints for the Municipal Assembly

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Introduction

4.2 Municipal Development Goals

A development goal, which measures the impact of an activity, is an anticipated desired state, which reflects a general improvement from a weak or poor state to a better one in the medium to long-term. The overarching Goal of the Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly is “To achieve Balanced Growth in the Local Economy through enhanced access to socio economic services with other stakeholders.

The coordinated Municipal development goals for this MTDP (2026-2029) were formulated based on the identified prioritized development issues in the Municipal. In formulating the Development Goals, the following cross-cutting issues and emerging development themes were also considered; Gender, Child Welfare and Protection, HIV/AIDS, Youth, WASH, Nutrition, Climate Change, Local Economic Development, Disaster Risk Management, Disability Inclusion and Green Economy. In this regard, the following are the formulated Development Goals of the Municipality for the 2026-2029 MTDP.

1. Goal 1: To promote sustainable productivity and livelihood for actors along the value chain
2. Goal 2: To ensure sustainable, equitable and easy accessibility for all
3. Goal 3: To protect the natural resource and ensure a resilient built environment
4. Goal 4: To enhance participatory governance and effective security

The guidelines for the Preparation of 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plans calls for a goal compatibility analysis. The compatibility matrix is used to compare the way in which different policies interact with each other. Sometimes policies are mutually supportive, but at other times policies can work against each other. The aim of the compatibility matrix tool is to evaluate and compare the compatibility or consistency of the goals against each other to avoid conflicts.

It was done by creating a matrix and listing a set of goals down the rows in the first column and listing these same goals across the column in the top row. The matrix is then reviewed by examining the interactions of the goals identified in the first column with each of the remaining goals using a three (3) level scale to score them. Explanation for the scoring of the goal compatibility is given in table 1.1.

Table 4.1: Scale for Rating

Definition	Score	Remarks
Very High	3	Mutually supportive (achieving one goal unlocks opportunities in other goal)
High	2	Supportive

Medium	1	Low significant interactions
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Source: MPCU Construct, 2025.

Table 4.2: Goal Compatibility Matrix

Goal	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Rating
Goal 1		3	2	2	7
Goal 2	3		2	2	7
Goal 3	2	2		2	6
Goal 4	2	2	2		6

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025.

4.3 Municipal Objectives

For the technical goals to be realized some objectives will need to be achieved. An objective measures the outcome of an activity. It also measures the aim intended to be achieved within a specified timeframe or the immediate future. These objectives if achieved will solve the major development issues in the Municipal. In line with the 2026-2029 MTDP guideline, all the Municipal objectives formulated were subjected to the SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound) criteria of setting objectives.

4.4 Municipal Strategies

Strategies on the other hand have widely been defined as tools for planning that can be used in bringing about the success of the objectives. A strategy in this context is broad approach, ways, means or methods to be used to achieve the objectives, outputs, or desired results, thus a breakdown of the objectives into broad executable actions. All these strategies were formulated based on the development issues that were identified by the Municipal Assembly. The set strategies were also influence by the following criteria.

- ❖ Financial considerations
- ❖ Available resources
- ❖ The population to accept the strategy
- ❖ Social and environmental costs
- ❖ Intended Objectives: Ensure the strategy aligns with the desired development goals and objectives
- ❖ Availability of technology to promote the use of the strategy.

4.5 Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Table 4.3: Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes Aligned with National Objectives (MTNDPF 2026-2029)

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Development Dimension: Economic Development					
1. Limited entrepreneurial skills among the youth	To promote sustainable productivity and livelihood for actors along the value chain	Provide skills training and employable opportunity for the youth by 2029	Ensure improved skills development for industry	1. To provide entrepreneur trainings and start-up kits for the youth 2. Organize managerial & mentorship programs for the self-employed (SDG 8)	Youth empowerment and MSMEs development Programme
2. Limited access to credit for MSMEs		Improving affordability and reach by the end of 2029	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	1. To facilitate the registration of all business into the ORC 2. Facilitate training and education for MSMEs (SDG-8.6 & 9.3) 3. Provide start-up kit to MSMEs 4. Organise business forums for MSMEs	
3. Inadequate modern markets		To construct two (2) modern market facilities by 2029	Enhance Domestic Trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	
4. Inadequate revenue collectors		To increase Internal Generated Revenue by 80% by the end of 2029	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	1. Employing additional revenue collectors 2. Training of revenue collectors 3. Set targets for revenue collectors 4. Motivate hard working collectors 5. Pluck leakages	Revenue mobilization Programmes

				6. Rehabilitate markets 7. Strengthen revenue administration and mobilization (SDG 8&12)	
5. Inadequate data on tourist sites		To developed and promote at least Two (2) tourist sites by the end of 2029	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	1. Encourage community initiatives in tourism development and partner with chiefs and other traditional authorities to promote the commercialization of heritage festivals. 2. Developing available and potential sites to meet national standards (SDG 8&9 and AU 4,6	Tourism development and Promotion
6. Lack of irrigation facilities		Support and facilitate Three (3) Farmer's Association (FBOs) to construct irrigation facilities by 2029	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation	1. Promote development of irrigation facilities 2. Enforce Riverside buffer zone laws 3. Encourage water-efficient irrigation methods, such as drip irrigation, solar powered irrigation systems, to ensure year-round production	Agricultural Modernization Programme
7. Inadequate Agricultural Extension Officers		To facilitate the posting of additional extension officers by 2029	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation	Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) in agricultural Research	

8. Poor storage techniques and post-harvest losses		To promote PPP arrangements for post-harvest management by 2029	Improve post-harvest Management	1. Promote investment in research, innovation, and development to intensify development of climate-smart and post-harvest technologies as well as innovations in value addition and food processing 2. Provide access to ready markets	
9. Low mechanization of agriculture		To encourage the use of modern machinery to increase productivity by 2029	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Encourage the use of technology and innovation in areas such as greenhouse farming to optimize resources and promote entrepreneurship	
10. Limited value addition for agriculture produce		To facilitate for PPP arrangements in transforming one (1) local staple food by 2029	Promote food transformation (processing and value-addition)	1. Facilitate the upgrading of food processing facilities and infrastructure through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement	
Development Dimension: Social Development					
11. Inadequate health infrastructure and personnel	To ensure sustainable, equitable and easy accessibility for all	1. To construct and upgrade four (4) health facilities by the end of 2029 2. To facilitate for the postings of 20% of the staff backlog by the end 2029	Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics	1. Upgrade and expand existing health infrastructure and facilities	Health Care infrastructure and promotion Programmes

<p>12. Increasing prevalence morbidity, mortality, malnutrition, preventable disability, STIs, HIV and AIDS</p>		<p>1. To reduce the rate of preventable diseases by the end of 2029</p>	<p>1. Reduce preventable disability, morbidity, and mortality</p> <p>2. Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups</p>	<p>1. Strengthen maternal, new-born care, child, and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)</p> <p>2. Strengthen capacity to prevent and manage malaria cases (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)</p> <p>3. Intensify and sustain immunisations for all children under 2 (SDG Target 3.2)</p> <p>4. Scale up disease prevention strategies and nutrition counselling (SDG Targets 2.1, 3.8, 3.c, 3.d)</p> <p>5. Embark on comprehensive public health education on all issues including healthy lifestyle, communicable and non-communicable disease</p> <p>6. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>7. Provide easy access to condoms and other preventive measures</p> <p>8. Sensitise the youth on STIs prevention</p> <p>9. Sensitise the populace on safe food handling</p>	
<p>13. Inadequate support to emergency</p>		<p>To provide a budget line for emergency situations</p>	<p>Enhance capacity for surveillance and management of</p>	<p>1. To provide resources for the Municipal Emergency Response Team</p>	

			epidemics and pandemics	2. Capacity building for the Emergency Response Team	
14. Inadequate and dilapidated educational infrastructures (classrooms, washrooms, ICT centres, dormitories etc.)		To enhance quality teaching and learning	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1. Provide infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a, 4.c) 2. To renovate (5) deteriorated facilities	Educational Infrastructure and Management Development Programmes
15. Inadequate school furniture for pupils and Teachers		To enhance quality teaching and learning	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Enhance quality of teaching and learning environment at all levels (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.6, 4.c)	
16. Inadequate funding for social protection intervention		To integrate the vulnerable into the mainstream of development through quality community care and social protection services in the Municipality by 2029	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	Establish dedicated and sustainable funding arrangements for the national social protection scheme (SDG Target 10.4)	Socio-economic Inclusion Programme
17. Inadequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people				To provide them with skills training, health and educational support and Economic empowerment activities	
18. Inadequate sanitation facilities (skip containers)		To provide twelve (12) communal skip containers by 2029	Enhance access to improved environmental sanitation services	1. Expand access to waste bins 2. Promote private sector participation in the management of sanitation services	Water and Sanitation Improvement

				3.Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6)	Management Programmes
19. Inadequate toilet facilities (institutional & household)		Support the construction of six (6) institutional toilet facilities by the end of 2029	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	Provide incentives for the construction of durable and inclusive toilet facilities and hygienic infrastructure 2. Encourage construction of household toilet facilities	
20. Inadequate drainage facilities		Construction/Rehabilitation of bridges and Culverts in needy communities	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	Construction of small bridges and culverts	
21. Inadequate supply/non-functional water facilities		To increase accessibility from 86% to 92% by 2029	Improve access to safe, reliable, and sustainable water supply services for all	1. Improve water production and distribution systems 2. Ensure routine maintenance of water infrastructure 3. Promote private sector participation in the provision of water and sanitation services	
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement					
22. Rampant illegal chainsaw and galamsey activities on protected areas	To protect the natural resource and ensure a resilient built environment	To ensure effective protection of the forest reserves and protected areas	Safeguard forest and protected areas	1. Promoting tree planting and green landscaping in communities 2. Control illegal felling of trees and galamsey 3. Arrest and prosecute offenders	Land reclamation and green Environment Programmes

				4. Ensure land reclamation after mining operations (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1) 5. Carry out education on land degradation	
23. Bush fire outbreaks		Promoting proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Combat deforestation, desertification, and soil erosion	1. Undertaking public education on disaster risk reduction 2. Training of Community Volunteers to fight and manage fires	Disaster prevention and Management Programme
24. Poor Road condition and network		To ensure a safe and motorable road network across the municipality by 2029	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure	To expand and maintain the municipal road networks (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2)	Road improvement Programme
25. Over speeding and reckless driving	Providing road safety education for motor vehicle operators				
26. Inadequate speed ramps	Provision of speed ramps to reduce knockdowns				
27. Inadequate electricity coverage to newly developed areas.		To facilitate the connection and expansion of electricity across the Municipality by 2029	Promote an efficient transmission and distribution system	Expanding access to electrification for economic benefits	Electricity and Telecommunication Network Programmes
28. Inadequate Street lights		Provision of adequate street lighting across the Municipal by 2029	Promote an efficient transmission and distribution system	To provide security and safety at night	
29. Poor access to telecommunication networks (remote areas)		To facilitate for the expansion of telecommunication	Expand the digital technology landscape	Expanding access to telecommunication network for socio-economic benefits	

		networks across the Municipal by 2029			
30. Inadequate planning schemes, street naming and property addressing systems		Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced, and orderly development of settlements	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	1. Development of spatial plan for the Municipal 2. Intensify Street naming and property addressing system	Spatial Planning and management Programme
31. Inadequate maintenance of public facilities		To ensure routine maintenance of public facilities by 2029	Promote effective maintenance culture	1. Building capacity to ensure effective infrastructure maintenance	Infrastructure Maintenance Programme
Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability					
32. Ineffective functioning of some of the substructures	To enhance participatory governance and effective security	To revamp all the (11) sub-structures by the end of the plan period	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1. Enhance the capacity and effectiveness of assembly members at the local level 2. Revamp and adequately resource sub-structures	Sub-Structures Improvement Programme
33. Weak implementation of plans and Monitoring and Evaluation		Enhance effective implementation and constant monitoring by the end of the plan period.	Deepen transparency and public accountability	1. Strengthening local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting 2. Strengthen systems and structures for transparency and accountability in the management of public funds 3. Enhance public trust in accountability mechanisms	Monitoring and Evaluation Programme

34. Inadequate security facilities and accommodation	To construct and expand (2) police stations by 2029	Enhance public safety and security	Increase investment in Security Infrastructure	Security improvement Programme
35. Inadequate security at MCE Bungalow	To fully fence the MEC's bungalow by 2029.	Enhance public safety and security	Fencing of MCE's bungalow to ensure maximum security	
36. Lack of plant for Municipal Assembly	To procure a plant by the end of 2027.	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	To ensure power stability to maximize performance	Public administration Programme
38. Inadequate community centres	To assist in the construction of community centers by 2029.	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	To provide support for self-help initiatives	
39. Inadequate staff accommodations (All Departments)	To construct two (2) staff quarters by 2029.	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1. To renovate dilapidated staff quarters 2. To set-up a percentage from the Internally Generated Funds (IGF) to provide accommodations for staff	
40. General logistical constraints for the Municipal Assembly	To provide adequate logistics to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency to improve productivity	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Enhance performance management system to improve productivity	
41. Poor enforcement of Assembly's byelaws	Strengthen the enforcement of Assembly's byelaw	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1. Prosecution of offenders 2. Public education to create awareness	
42. Inadequate furnishing of Assembly Hall	To fully furnish the Assembly Hall by the end of 2027	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	To provide a secure and a conducive working environment	

4.6 Spatial Plans

A structure plan is a critical tool for guiding the growth and development of a municipality. It provides a framework for decision making, ensuring that development is sustainable, equitable, and beneficial to the community. The preparation of a structure plan involves a comprehensive and participatory process that engages stakeholders, assesses existing conditions and identifies opportunities for improvement. The structure plan defines the overall vision and objectives for the municipality's development. Also, it assesses the existing conditions, including demographic, economic, environmental and infrastructure factors. It identifies the municipality's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. This plan outlines the proposed land use patterns, including residential, commercial, industrial and recreational areas.

4.6.1 Spatial and Structure Plan for MMTDP 2026-2029

From the Municipality Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) 2025-2029, which was prepared to cover the entire municipality capital Juaso and the local plans for the other communities brought on board for the desired future state of the municipality. This has therefore aided the municipality to a long-term strategic document for the development of the municipality in the areas of education, health, agric, housing, industrialization and among other development interventions. This has also provided sufficient analysis of infrastructure of the municipality as presented in fig. 1.5 below.

This means that the proposed level of development shows that the municipality has the adequate capacity to contain the present and future generations in the development of transportation infrastructure, including roads, public transport terminals and non-motorized facilities such as bicycle routes and sidewalks or footpaths and infrastructure relating to water, drainage, sewage and electricity. Moreover, all other existing and proposed socio-economic infrastructure for e.g. Markets, recreational facilities, institutional facilities will continue to have adequate lands for such development.

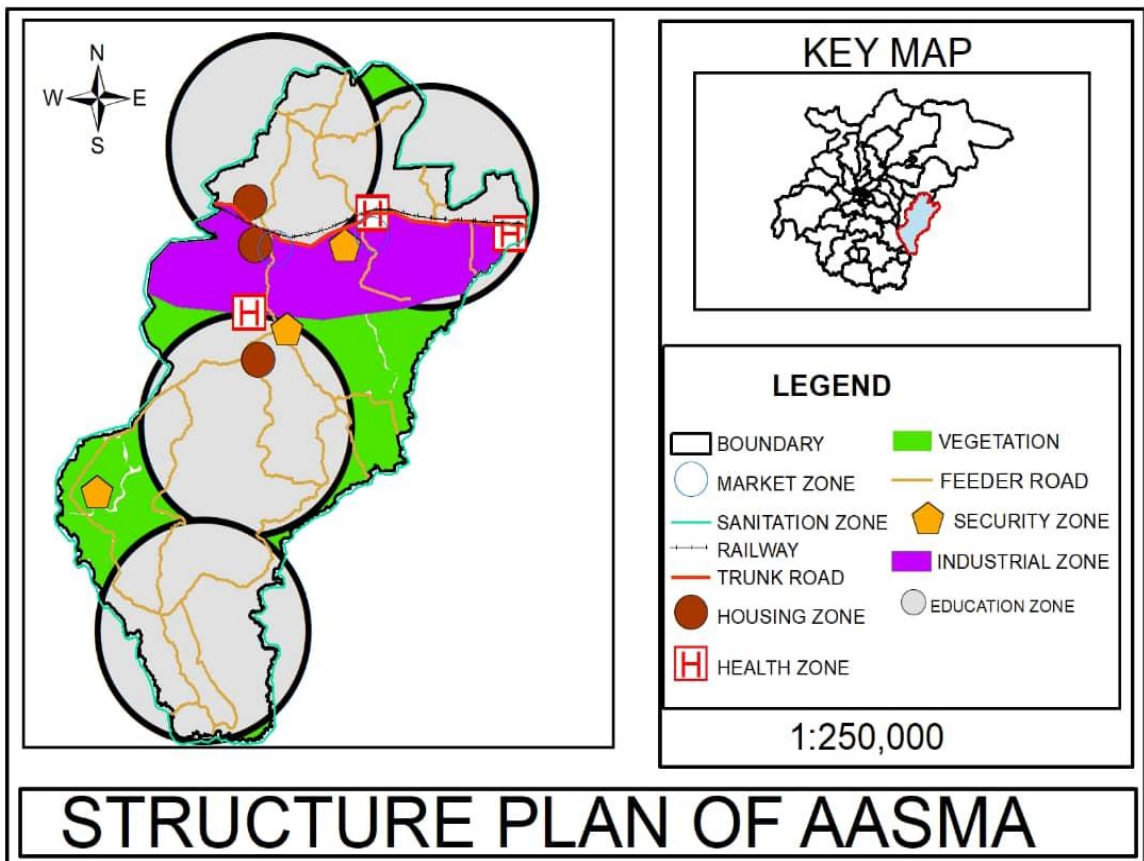
4.6.2 Summary of Desired Future State of Spatial Development (Map) 2025-2029

During the public hearing, the MPCU in collaboration with the Spatial Planning Committee (SPC) and other key stakeholders, desired to develop spatially the municipality for 2025-2029 as presented in figure 4.1.

However, the number of priorities identified from each zonal council served as the basis for determining the future state of the municipality. In summary, all the 18 projects and operations are intended to improve infrastructural development, income generation and job creation in the municipality.

From figure 4.1, In terms of economic growth and development, projects such as ultra-modern markets, factories are likely to be concentrated at Juaso, Asankare, and Obogu in terms of economic growth and development. Additionally, the majority of social interventions pertaining to roads, power, health, education, and other areas will be scattered throughout the Municipality. All the medical facilities will be located in Asankare, Nnadieso, and Obogu. Since the Municipality is primarily agrarian and contains sizable areas of agricultural land, agricultural growth interventions are likely to benefit all the communities in terms of job creation.

Figure 4.1: Structure Plan of Asante Akim South Municipal



Source: Physical Planning Department-AASMA, 2025

CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.1 Introduction

This section of the plan deals with the formulation of Development Programmes based on strategies in Chapter Four as required by the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF 2026-2029). It shows the broad Programmes of Action that will be carried out by the Assembly within a four-year period to achieve the set objectives and goals outlined by the Assembly.

In addition, this chapter also captures the assumptions and methodologies used for the costing, a matrix on Composite Development Programme for the plan period, Programme financing matrix and revenue generation measures as well as the Strategic Environmental Assessment for the formulated programmes.

5.2 Composite Programmes of Action for 2026-2029

The composite Municipal Development Programme for 2026-2029 MTDP has been formulated to adequately implement the priorities of the Municipal Assembly for the attainment of the set Goals and objectives. The Development programmes was formulated based on the strategies in chapter Four, taken into consideration the socio-economic context of the development issues since they are the factors that directly impact the wellbeing of the citizens.

Again, in the formulation as outlined by the 2026-2029 MTDP Guidelines, related strategies contributing to the same objective were grouped under common programmes. Here, the programmes set were broad enough to encompass multiple strategies.

The Programme of Action (POA) consists of the development programme, timeframe, cost/indicative budget, programme status and implementing institution/department (both lead and collaborating). However, for the purpose of uniformity and easy reference, all the stated activities have been grouped under four Development Dimensions (Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement and Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability) adopted from the MTNDP. The Composite Programme of Action is presented in Table 5.1.

5.2.1 Mainstreaming Maintenance Plan, Monitoring and Evaluation and Communication Activities in Programme of Action

As captured in Table 5.1, all the Development Programmes include Maintenance, Monitoring and Evaluation, Joint development programmes and Communications plan for 2026 to 2029. The detail Municipality Maintenance Plan for 2026 to 2029 is presented in Annex 1.

Table 5.1: Municipal Composite Programme of Action (PoA) for 2026-2029

Development Programme	Timeframe				Cost (GHC)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	IGF	DACF	DDF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Development Dimension: Economic Development													
Youth empowerment and MSMEs development Programme						29,170.00	338,000.00	-	45,000.00	✓	✓	BAC/G EA	Central Adm.
Revenue mobilization Programmes						909,979.39	4,686,028.49	-		✓	✓	Budget Unit/Revenue	Fin. Dept.
Tourism development and Promotion						2,000.00	213,400.00	-		✓	✓	Planning	BAC & Cultural Rep
Agricultural Modernization Programme					278,940.00	75,800.00	538,740.00	-		✓	✓	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
SUB-TOTAL					278,940.00	1,016,949.39	5,776,168.49	-	45,000.00	7,117,057.88			
Development Dimension: Social Development													
Health Care infrastructure and promotion Programmes						42,000.00	18,511,350.15	-		✓	✓	Work/M HD	Central Adm.

Educational Infrastructure and Management Development Programmes					222,000.00	28,022,637.62	-		✓	✓	Works /MED	Central Adm.
Socio-economic Inclusion Programme				68,000.00	73,500.00	4,589,400.00	-	60,600.00	✓	✓	SW/CD	Central Adm.
Water and Sanitation Improvement Management Programmes				100,000.00	40,000.00	10,972,223.15	-		✓	✓	EHD	Central Adm.
SUB-TOTAL				168,000.00	377,500.00	62,095,610.92		60,600.00	62,701,710.92			
Development Dimension: Environment and Human Settlement Development												
Land reclamation and green Environment Programmes						240,000.00	-	-	✓	✓	Forestry , Agric. & NADMO	Central Adm.
Disaster prevention and Management Programme					48,000.00	477,821.05	-	-	✓	✓	NADMO	Central Adm.
Road improvement Programme				57,741.00	336,000.00	1,919,000.00	-	-	✓	✓	Works/ Urban Roads	Central Adm.
Electricity and Telecom extension Network Programmes					✓	870,000.00	-	-	✓	✓	Works	Central Adm.

Spatial Planning and management Programme					46,176.00		910,000.00	-	-	✓	✓	Physical Plannin g	Central Adm.
Infrastructure Maintenance Programme					2,000.00	586,000.00	1,326,750.00	-	-	n e w	o n g o i n f	Works	Central Adm.
SUB-TOTAL					105,917.00	970,000.00	5,743,571.05	-	-	6,819,488.05			
Development Dimension: Governance and Institutional Development													
Sub-Structures Improvement Programme					-	688,752.00	-	-	-	√	√	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Monitoring and Evaluation Programme					-	-	10,000.00	-	-	√	√	Dev't Plannin g	Central Adm., Fin. Dept
Mid-year performance review meeting of Programme and projects					-	-	40,000.00	-	-	√	√	Dev't Plannin g	Central Adm., Fin. Dept
Annual performance review meeting of Programme and projects					-	-	40,000.00	-	-	√	√	Dev't Plannin g	Central Adm., Fin. Dept

Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit Programme					-	-	36,800.00	-	-	√	√	Dev't Planning	Central Adm., Fin. Dept
Security improvement Programme					-	-	277,979.35		-	√	√	Security Agencies	Central Adm., Fin. Dept
Public administration Programme					335,109.0 0	2,527,638.0 0	3,518,736.84	-	-	√	√	Central Adm., HR Dept., Stat. Dept., Birth & Death, Procurement Unit,	Central Adm., Fin. Dept
SUB-TOTAL					335,109.0 0	3,216,390.0 0	4,733,516.19	1,500,000. 00	-	8,285,015.19			
GRAND TOTAL					887,966.0 0	5,580,839.3 9	78,348,866.6 5	1,500,000 0	105,600.0 0	84,923,272.04			

5.3 Programme financing

5.3.1 Assumption and Methodologies Used for the Costing

In line with Regulation 31 Sub-regulation 1 of the Public Financial Management Regulation, 2019 (LI. 2378), the following assumptions and methodologies used for the costing of the activities.

Key Assumptions

1. Land would be available (litigation free) and are fairly flat for physical projects.
2. The external financial inflows would be timely and there would be no shortfalls in the expected revenue inflows
3. The Assembly will work to achieve its IGF targets.
4. The Assembly will work hard to qualify for DPAT support and any other interventions.
5. General macro-economic outlook is expected to be stable to favourably influence inflation in the planned period.
6. The Public Procurement Authority (PPA) will continue to update the Average Price Database for Common User Items.
7. All Contracts to be awarded will factor in three to six months inflation rate depending on the source of funds to avoid Price Fluctuations on contract.
8. The Social Demands of communities will remain the same throughout the plan implementation period.

5.3.2 Methodologies

The pricing of the activities in the Composite Programmes of Action were guided by the following methodologies.

- ❖ 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 PPA website (www.ppa.gov.gh) and current market surveys conducted by the Municipality to achieve 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.116.
- ❖ Step 4: In the case of consultants for training and other services, the idea of the services and deliverables are used together with the level of expertise required to execute the assignment by taking into consideration the rates per day as well 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 are used as the basis for the costing.

- ❖ Step 4: In the case of consultants for training and other services, the idea of the services and deliverables are used together with the level of expertise required to execute the assignment by taking into consideration the rates per day as well 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 are 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.

Above all, all ongoing activities were considered together with mandatory projects to be implemented towards achieving the goals stated. The next had to do with the duration of the project and the flow of resources to execute same. The development programmes were broken down and costed individually, after which the individual costs were merged to obtain a single figure per programme. The cost of the total plan is obtained after all cost for the years is obtained. The programmes were subsequently phased out based on prioritisation.

Table 5.2: Programme Financing

Development Programmes	Programmes Cost (A)	Expected Revenue & Source of Funding					Total (B)	Gap (B-A)
		GOG	IGF	DACF	DDF	Others		
Economic Development								
Youth empowerment and MSMEs development Programme	412,170.00		29,170.00	338,000.00		45,000.00	412,170.00	
Revenue mobilization Programmes	5,596,007.88		909,979.39	4,686,028.49			5,596,007.88	
Tourism development and Promotion	215,400.00		2,000.00	213,400.00			215,400.00	
Agricultural Modernization Programme	893,480.00	278,940.00	75,800.00	538,740.00			893,480.00	
Sub-Total	7,117,057.88	278,940.00	1,016,949.39	5,776,168.49		45,000.00	7,117,057.88	0.00
Social Development								
Health Care infrastructure and Promotion Programmes	18,553,350.15		42,000.00	18,511,350.15			18,553,350.15	
Educational Infrastructure and Management Development Programmes	28,244,637.62		222,000.00	28,022,637.62			28,244,637.62	
Socio-economic Inclusion Programme	4,791,500.00	68,000.00	73,500.00	4,589,400.00		60,600.00	4,791,500.00	

Water and Sanitation Improvement Management Programmes	11,112,223.15	100,000.00	40,000.00	10,972,223.15			1,237,223.15	
Sub-Total	62,701,710.92	168,000.00	377,500.00	62,095,610.92		60,600.00	62,701,710.92	0.00
Environment and Human Settlements Development								
Land reclamation and green Environment Programmes	240,000.00			240,000.00			240,000.00	
Disaster prevention and Management Programme	525,821.05		48,000.00	477,821.05			525,821.05	
Road improvement Programme	2,312,741.00	57,741.00	336,000.00	1,919,000.00			2,312,741.00	
Electricity and Telcom extension Network Programmes	870,000.00			870,000.00			870,000.00	
Spatial Planning and management Programme	956,176.00	46,176.00		910,000.00			956,176.00	
Infrastructure Maintenance Programme	1,914,750.00	2,000.00	586,000.00	1,326,750.00			1,914,750.00	
Sub-total	6,819,488.05	105,917.00	970,000.00	5,743,571.05			6,819,488.05	
Governance and Institutional Development								
Sub-Structures Improvement Programme	688,752.00		688,752.00				688,752.00	
Monitoring and Evaluation Programme	936,800.00			936,800.00			936,800.00	
Security Improvement Programme	277,979.35			277,979.35			277,979.35	

Public administration Programme	6,381,483.84	335,109.00	2,527,638.00	3,518,736.84			6,381,483.84	
Sub-total	8,285,015.19	335,109.00	3,216,390.00	4,733,516.19			8,285,015.19	0.00
GRAND TOTAL	84,923,272.04	887,966.00	5,580,839.39	78,348,866.65		105,600.00	84,923,272.04	0.00

5.3.3 Revenue Generation Measures

- 1) Register New Structure/Business in the Municipality: Implement a system that ensures all new structures and businesses in the Asante Akim South Municipality are registered with the municipal assembly. This will help identify new revenue sources specifically within the municipal boundaries.
- 2) Construct revenue barriers on entry and exit roads into and out of the Municipality: Install revenue barriers at strategic points on major roads that enter or leave Asante Akim South Municipal to collect tolls or fees. This will enable the municipal assembly to generate revenue from transportation activities specifically within its jurisdiction.
- 3) Promote public awareness on the budget and developmental projects and programmes of Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly: Engage in targeted public awareness campaigns to educate residents within the municipality about the specific budget, developmental projects, and programs being implemented by the Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly. This will enhance understanding, support, and compliance with tax and fee payments.
- 4) Develop monitoring mechanisms to check revenue collectors employed by Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly: Implement effective monitoring mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability in revenue collection. Regular audits and the use of technology can be employed to track and monitor revenue collectors specifically employed by the municipal assembly for accurate and efficient collection.
- 5) Broad consultation with rate payers in Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly in the resolution of fees and rates: Engage in extensive consultations with rate payers and stakeholders within Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly when reviewing or determining fees and rates. This ensures that the fees and rates set are fair, reasonable, and acceptable to the local community, leading to increased compliance and revenue collection within the municipal assembly's jurisdiction.
- 6) Engage NSS personnel in revenue mobilization to assist the Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly's revenue collectors: Collaborate with the National Service Scheme (NSS) to assign NSS personnel to assist the revenue collectors specifically employed by Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly. This will enhance capacity, bridge staffing gaps, and improve revenue collection efforts within the municipal assembly.
- 7) Register the Assembly Hall in Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly as a venue for ordinance marriage registrations: Utilize the Assembly Hall under the jurisdiction of Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly as a venue for ordinance marriage registrations. This will generate revenue through registration fees collected specifically within the municipal assembly's boundaries.
- 8) Ensure early distribution of bills (Demand notice) within Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly: Ensure timely distribution of bills or demand notices to rate payers within Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly. This provides rate payers sufficient time to make payment arrangements and reduces the likelihood of non-compliance or overdue payments specifically within the boundaries of the municipal assembly.
- 9) Conduct weekly developmental control activities by the works and physical planning departments within Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly: Undertake regular developmental

control activities within Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly to monitor compliance with building regulations and collect appropriate fees from construction and development projects. This helps ensure compliance, identify any revenue gaps, and increase revenue collection within the boundaries of the municipal assembly.

10) Create an attractive environment to entice more service providers to tender for advertised contracts within Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly: Establish favourable conditions to encourage more service providers to participate in tendering for advertised contracts specifically within Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly. This streamlines the selection process, fosters competition, and increases revenue through fees or revenue-sharing arrangements within the municipal assembly's jurisdiction.

11) Cede revenue that cannot be collected by Assembly's revenue collectors to the various Area Councils within the municipality: Establish a system where revenue that cannot be collected by the municipal assembly's revenue collectors is ceded to the various Area Councils within Asante Akim South Municipality. This utilizes the local knowledge and resources of the Area Councils to maximize revenue collection within the boundaries of the municipal assembly.

12) Enhance collaboration with local businesses and industry associations: Forge strong partnerships with local businesses and industry associations within Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly. This collaboration can improve compliance rates and revenue collection by establishing mutually beneficial relationships, conducting joint awareness campaigns, and implementing incentives for timely and accurate payments.

13) Improve revenue collection processes through digitalization: Invest in digital systems and technology platforms that streamline revenue collection processes. This includes implementing online payment options, digital invoicing, and automated systems for tracking and reconciling payments. By embracing digitalization, Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly can enhance efficiency, reduce human errors, and increase revenue collection.

16) Engage in public-private partnerships (PPPs): Explore opportunities for public-private partnerships in key sectors of the local economy, such as infrastructure development or tourism. Encouraging private sector participation in development projects can generate additional revenue streams through revenue-sharing arrangements and fees.

17) Improve revenue mobilization through effective debt recovery mechanisms: Strengthen debt recovery processes by identifying outstanding payments and implementing effective strategies to recover unpaid fees and taxes. This may involve employing debt recovery agencies, utilizing legal measures, and implementing proactive follow-up procedures.

18) Leverage community-based revenue collection initiatives: Engage community leaders and groups in revenue mobilization efforts. This can include empowering local associations to collect fees within their communities, conducting joint revenue awareness campaigns, and providing incentives for communities with high compliance rates.

19) Enhance collaboration with neighbouring municipalities: Collaborate with neighbouring municipalities to share best practices, harmonize fee structures, and cooperate on revenue mobilization initiatives. Joint efforts can lead to economies of scale, knowledge sharing, and improved revenue collection outcomes.

20) Explore innovative revenue sources: Continuously explore new and innovative revenue sources specific to Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly. This can involve identifying untapped resources or unique opportunities, such as eco-tourism, cultural events, or hosting conferences, to generate additional revenue.

21) Approval and Gazetting of Fee-Fixing Resolution: The assembly will continue to approve and gazette the fee-fixing resolution, regularly reviewing and updating the rates and. This ensures transparency and adherence to the set fees, thereby maximizing revenue generation.

22) Revaluation of all Properties: The municipality will undertake periodic revaluation of all properties within its jurisdiction to ensure fair and accurate property rates. By assessing the current market worth of properties, the assembly can adjust property rates, accordingly, thereby increasing revenue generation from property taxes.

23) Provision of logistics and incentives for Revenue Collectors: The assembly will provide necessary logistics, training, and incentives to revenue collectors to enhance their performance. Equipping them with modern tools and technologies, such as handheld devices for real-time data collection, will streamline the revenue collection process and improve efficiency.

24) Prosecution of rate defaulters: To enforce compliance and deter deliberate defaulters, Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly will take legal action against those who consistently fail to pay their rates and charges. This includes engaging legal processes to recover outstanding debts and prosecuting defaulters through the appropriate legal channels. This approach will serve as a strong deterrent while also ensuring that the municipality recovers the revenue owed.

5.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Development Programmes

To achieve a Sustainable Development, the Programmes of the Medium-term Development Plan were assessed through the application of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) tools. The aim of the assessment was to ensure their long-term sustainability and alignment with strategic goals. This tool provides a comprehensive framework for evaluating the environmental, social, economic, and governance implications of formulated programmes to avoid or reduce any negative effects whilst promoting development in the municipal.

Three (3) areas of concern were considered in the construction of the Sustainability Criteria Matrix. These are the effects of the Programmes on Natural Resources, Social and Cultural conditions, and the Economy. Refer to Annex 2 for the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Development Programmes.

CHAPTER SIX

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.1 Introduction

6.2 Municipal Annual Action Plans

The Medium-Term Plan has been phased out into Annual Action Plans (AAPs) for four years starting from 2022 through to 2025. These plans would to be implemented based on the annual budget of the Assembly. They were prepared taking the following into consideration, for instance, all ongoing projects must be captured within the first year as well as projects which require immediate attention.

In addition, it is worth noting that all the AAP reflect the cross-cutting issues, LED, Sanitation, maintenance, monitoring, evaluation and communications activities, Structure Plan and Community Action Plans of the Municipality.

6.3 Annual Action Plan Linked to Composite Budget and Procurement Plan

The Composite Annual Action Plans (AAP) of the implementation of the MTDP 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. According to Section 2.1 of the Budget Operations Manual, all projects and programmes in the Composite Budget and Procurement Plan are to be emanated from the Annual Action Plan. The Composite Budget is broadly grouped under Compensation, Assets, Goods and Services and 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 programmes outlined in the yearly Annual Action Plan to ensure successfully implementation of the MMTDP.

Again, there will be yearly review of the plan and a general a mid-year review at the end of the first two years to establish the implementation status and gaps of the Annual Action Plans.

6.4 Implementation of Annual Action Plan

The Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly has initiated a number of development projects which are currently at various stages of completion. The projects are both funded from internal and external sources. The projects cover various aspects of the municipality's development and also in accordance with development activities over which the Assembly has jurisdiction. The MPCU will subsequently prepare Annual Action Plans by selecting projects from the Composite Plan of Action indicated under each year for 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029 respectively and the annual action plan for 2026 - 2029 are presented in Table 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4.

The criteria used in the selection of projects and programmes for the Annual plan include the following.

- ❖ All on-going projects
- ❖ Projects which require immediate attention
- ❖ Projects that are Gender Responsive
- ❖ Projects whose cost could be accommodated within the year's development budget
- ❖ Projects with the potential of alleviating poverty and in line with Municipal's priorities

- ❖ Projects which require immediate awareness creation through public education programmes

6.5 Implementation Arrangements

To ensure a successful and smooth implementation of the plans, the Annual Action Plans for the four years would be implemented by the Departments, Units and Agencies of the Assembly collaborate with NGOs, CSOs, FBOs, communities and the private sector.

Again, the Assembly would therefore build a team spirit among the decentralized departments and Units for their effective functioning.

Also, since the final beneficiaries of the Plan are mainly the community members and without their participation it will therefore be very difficult implementing them. The Assembly will encourage and support communities to embark on self-help projects. Local communities will also be encouraged to continue to provide labor where necessary as well as local expertise and knowledge in project implementations. At the Area Council and Unit Committee level, these sub-structures will be charged with the responsibility of monitoring and supervising the on-going projects in their jurisdictions. The Assembly is also exploring the possibility of attracting Private Investors to invest in the Agriculture and Agri-Business sector especially in the area of Agro-processing, provision of ready market for perishable commodities, public places of convenience among others.

Lastly, the lead Institution or Departments will collaborate with other Agencies and Departments to implement the projects and programmes in the Annual Action Plans. The lead Institution or Departments, henceforward, submit quarterly and annual Departmental Progress Reports as input for the preparation of Quarterly and Composite Annual Progress Reports, which will be submitted finally to NDPC through RCC.

Composite Annual Action Plan, 2026

Table 6.1: Composite Annual Action Plan, 2026

Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF (reserve d)	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Objective:	Provide skills training and employable opportunity for the youth by 2029													
Programme:	Youth empowerment and MSMEs development Programme													
Provision of entrepreneur trainings and start-up kits for the youth	Juaso					-	-	-	-	30,000.00	-	✓	BAC/GEA	Central Adm.
Organize trade show and exhibitions	Juaso					-	3,000.00	-	-	-	✓	-	BAC/GEA	Central Adm.
Support local artisans with technical training	Juaso					-	-	7,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC/GEA	Central Adm.
Objective:	Provide skills training and employable opportunity for the youth by 2029													
Facilitate the provision of training and	Juaso					-	-	-	-	15,000.00	-	✓	BAC	Central Adm.

business development services to SMEs														
Support the organization of (2) Business Forum meetings for MSMEs	Juaso					-	3,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	BAC	Central Adm.
Objective:	To construct two (2) modern market facilities by 2029													
Completion of 1No market	Dampong					-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Design and construction of an ultramodern market with 10-seater W/C with a mechanized borehole, police post and paved bus terminal	Juaso					-	-	4,532,238.49	-	-	✓	-	Works	Central Adm.
Renovation of two (2) markets	Juaso and Asankare					-	-	40,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Works	Central Adm.

Construction of 2No. Market Urinals	Juaso and Ofoase					-	203,000.00	-	-	-	✓	-	Works	Central Adm.
Objective:	To increase Internal Generated Revenue by 80% by the end of 2029													
Programme:	Revenue mobilization programmes													
Pay your levy campaign	Municipal wide					-	25,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Budget Unit/Revenue	Fin. Dept.
Printing of Vehicle Stickers	Juaso					-	15,000.00	-	-	-	✓	-	Budget Unit/Revenue	Fin. Dept.
Pay commission to revenue collectors	Juaso					-	83,790.00	-	-	-	✓	-	Fin. Dept.	Revenue Unit
Purchase of value books	Juaso					-	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	-	Fin. Dept.	Revenue Unit
Objective:	To developed and promote at least Two (2) tourist activities to preserve historical, cultural and heritage by the end of 2029													
Programme:	Tourism development and promotion													
Formation and inauguration of Tourism Committee	Juaso					-	2,000.00	-	-	-	✓	-	Planning	BAC & Cultural Rep

Data collection on proposed tourist sites, cultural and heritages	Selected communities					-	-	7,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Planning	BAC & Cultural Rep
Support to Traditional Authorities	Municipal wide					-	-	40,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Central Adm.	Tourism Committee
Objective:	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation													
Programme:	Modernize agriculture along the entire value chain													
Facilitate the formation and strengthening of Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs)	Municipal wide					-	2,500.00	-	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
Train 15 women and 10 men on mushroom production	Selected communities					3,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	BAC
Demonstrate to 150 farmers on the use of PICS bags to store cereals	Municipal wide					2,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.

Organize RELC planning session	Juaso					-	-	6,500.00	-	-	-	✓	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Support AEAs to embark on home and farm visit	Municipal wide					26,520.00	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Sensitize 1,500 farmers on safe use of Agro-chemicals, diseases and pests' identification and surveillance including FAW in crop production and inspection of Agro input shops	Municipal wide					-	-	2,900.00	-	-	-	✓	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Sensitize 1,500 farmers on climate change, child labour and HIV/AIDS	Municipal wide					-	2,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.

Support the establish 4 rice demonstration plots as learning centers for farmers	Bankame, Bansa, Kruf a and Formasu					-	3,800.00	-		-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Support 15 maize demonstration fields	Selected communities					-	4,800.00	-		-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Conduct domestic/farm animals census	Municipal wide					-	4,500.00	-		-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Train 30 small ruminant farmers on preparation of feed for dry season and the importance of salt lick	Selected communities					-	2,500.00	-		-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Treat and vaccinate 4,000 small ruminants and 750 cattle against PPR	Municipal wide					2,400.00	-	4,000.00		-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.

and CBPP and rabies vaccination of dogs and cats														
Support monitoring activities	Municipal wide					-	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Organized Famer's Day celebration	Selected communities					-	-	80,000.00	-	-	✓		Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
Nursery of oil palm seedlings	Juaso					-	-	25,000.00	-	-	✓		Central Adm.	Agric Dept.

Development Dimension: Social Development

Objective:	Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics													
Programme:	Provision of HealthCare infrastructure													
Complete No. CHPS compound	Yaw Barima					-	-	251,896.46	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Complete 1No. CHPS compound	Amanfrom					-	-	46,091.77	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Completion of 1No. CHPs compound with 2-unit Staff	Dwendwen ase					-	-	1,428,691.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm. MHD /

accommodation, 4-seater toilet with mechanized borehole														
Completion of the extension of electricity to CHPS compound and the drilling and mechanization of 1No. borehole with overhead tank	Pra River					-	-	108,146.00	-	-		✓	Works	Central Adm. MHD /
Rehabilitation of health facilities	Morso Obogu					-	-	200,000.00	-	-		✓	-	Works Central Adm. MHD /
Procurement of Standby Plant for the Health Directorate	Juaso					-	-	120,000.00	-	-		✓	-	Works/MHD Central Adm.
Construction of 1No. CHPs compound with 2-unit Staff accommodation, 4-seater	Nyakoma					-	-	1,602,130.95	-	-		✓	-	Works Central Adm.

toilet with mechanized borehole														
Programme:	Health promotion programme													
Support public education and awareness campaign on health-related issues malaria control, Rubies, immunization, cholera and other disease outbreak	Municipal wide					-	-	20,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MHD	Central Adm./Agric.
Intensify disease surveillance and effective response to HIV/AIDS	Municipal wide					-	-	90,644.77	-	-	-	✓	MHD	Central Adm.
Purchase of Standby Generator	Juaso					-	-	3,678,749.20	-		-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Objective:	To enhance quality teaching and learning													
Programme:	Provision of Educational Facilities and Strengthen of Educational Management													

Completion 1 No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Atta ne Atta					-	-	169,260.00	-	-	-	✓	Works /MED	Central Adm.
Completion 1No. 3-Unit classroom block	Komeso					-	-	177,412.45	-	-	-	✓	Works /MED	Central Adm.
Complete 1No. 3-Unit classroom Nnadieso	Breku					-	-	100,461.23	-	-	-	✓	Works /MED	Central Adm.
Completion of 3-Units classroom block	Dansabons o					-	-	210,221.09	-	-	-	✓	Works /MED	Central Adm.
Complete 1No. 6-Unit classroom	Ofoase					-	-	51,286.27	-	-	-	✓	Works /MED	Central Adm.
Complete 1No. 3-Unit classroom	Nnadieso					-	-	170,605.75	-	-	-	✓	Works /MED	Central Adm.
Completion of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom	Tokwai					-	-	530,204.00	-	-	-	✓	Works /MED	Central Adm.

Block with Office, store, library and 4-Seater W/C Toilet														
Completion of 1No. 2-Unit KG Block with office, store, washroom, kitchen and 2-seater W/C with mechanized borehole	Tanokrom					-	-	753,163.40	-	-	-	✓	Works /MED	Central Adm.
Completion of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, store and 4-Seater W/C Toilet with mechanized borehole	Saabo					-	-	875,232.00	-	-	-	✓	Works /MED	Central Adm.
Completion of 1No 3-Unit	Yawkwei					-	-	465,651.76	-	-	-	✓	Works /MED	Central Adm.

classroom block														
Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with office, store, and W/C with mechanized boreholes	Apregya					-	-	900,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Works /MED	Central Adm.
Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with office, store, and W/C with mechanized boreholes	Selected Communities					-	-	1,500,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Works /MED	Central Adm.
Completion of 1No. 2-Unit KG Block with office, store, washroom, kitchen, and 2-seater W/C with mechanized borehole	Selected Communities					-	-	800,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Works /MED	Central Adm.

Procurement of 1500 Dual Desks	Juaso					-	-	1,312,895.40	-	-	-	✓	Works /MED	Central Adm.
Procurement of 500 hexagonal KG tables and chairs	Juaso					-	-	500,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works /MED	Central Adm.
Support to Reading Festival competitions for all schools	Juaso					-	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	MED	Central Adm.
Support to STMIE Programme	Municipal wide					-	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
Support the needy but brilliant students	Municipal wide					-	-	50,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
My First Day at School & purchase of Teaching and learning materials	Municipal wide					-	-	50,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
Organisation of Municipal	Municipal wide					-	-	35,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MED	Central Adm.

Mock Exams for JHS 3 Students														
Renovation of dilapidated/Ripped off school buildings	Selected communities					-	-	90,000.00	-	-	✓		Central Adm.	MED
Independence Day celebration	Juaso					-	-	60,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
Monitoring of free SHSs	Juaso, Bompata, Ofoase, Krufa and Morso					-	-	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	MED	Central Adm.
Support to Inter-school/circuit games and cultural competitions	Juaso					-	10,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	Central Adm.	MED
Objective:	To integrate the vulnerable into the mainstream of development through quality community care and social protection services in the Municipality by 2029													
Programme:	Child Protection and Promotion Programmes													
Formation of child protection	Kpone-Praso, Koikrom,					2,000.00	-	-	-	3,000.00 (ISS)	✓	-	SW/CD	Central Adm.

committees in four (4) communities	and Gyadem													
Organize Sensitization and awareness creation on the menace of Child Labour	Municipal wide					-	-	3,000.00	-	1,000.00 (ISS)	✓	-	SW/CD	Central Adm.
Organize Educational campaign on Child rights promotion and protection	4 institutions/ organizations/communities					2,000.00	-	-	-	700.00 (ISS)	✓	-	SW/CD	Central Adm.
Programme:	Community Care Programmes													
Registration and support for persons with disability and other vulnerable groups in areas of medical, educational, skills training, free NHIS and	Municipal wide					2,000.00	-	997,500.00	-	-		-	SW/CD	Central Adm.

economic empowerment														
Monitoring activities	Municipal wide				3,000.00	-	52,500.00	-	12,000.00 (LEAP)	✓	-	SW/CD	Central Adm.	
Annual Performance Review with Stakeholders	Juaso				-	3,500.00	-	-	4,700.00 (ISS)	✓	-	SW/CD	Central Adm.	
Sensitization on anti-teenage pregnancy and gender-based violence in 8 Junior High Schools and 2 Senior High Schools	Municipal wide				2,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	-	SW/CD	Central Adm./NCCE	
Educate six (6) communities on communal labour, LEAP, self-help projects and	Municipal wide				5,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	-	SW/CD	Central Adm./NCCE	
Organize media Sensitization on Gender	Juaso, Obogu,				-	4,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	SW/CD	Central Adm./NCCE	

based violence and Gender mainstreaming at 4 Information centres and 2 radio stations	Bompata and Ofoase													
Programme	Justice Administration, Capacity Building and Office Administration													
Organize quarterly (4) report reviews and internal service training for staff in the Department	SW/CD Office					1,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	-	SW/CD/HR	Central Adm.
Procurement of office equipment and stationeries	SW/CD Office					-	-	25,000.00	-	2,750.00 (ISS)	✓	-	SW/CD	Central Adm.
Objective:	Enhance access to improved environmental sanitation services													
Programme:	Provision and Extension of Potable water													
Drilling and Mechanization of 10No.Boreholes with overhead	Otuoserebor, Akurankan, Policekrom, Kumeagya,					-	-	988,548.35	-	-	✓	-	Dev't planning/Works Dept.	Central Adm.

tank and Standpipes	Agyeikrom, Yaw Sarfo, Juaso Ahenbronu m, Teshie Praso													
Complete 12No. Mechanized Boreholes with overhead tank and standpipes	Juaso, Kokwado, Tanokrom Breku, Desereso, Kokoben, Tokwai Odumasi, Fomanso, Gyankobaa, Kwaben, Domeso, Attane Atta					-	-	1,127,065.70	-	-	-	✓	Dev't planning/Works Dept.	Central Adm.
Repair broken down bore holes	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	80,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Dev't planning/Works Dept.	Central Adm.
Programme:	Sanitation Management Programme													
Repair of 10No. Refuse containers	Municipal wide					-	-	150,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Procurement Unit/EHD	Central Adm.

Organization of monthly clean-up exercise (street cleaning and weeding)	Municipal wide					10,000.00	-	87,000.00	-	-	✓	-	EHD	Central Adm.
Purchase of Sanitation equipment, drugs, disinfection, and other sanitation materials	Juaso					15,000.00	-	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Procurement Unit/EHD	Central Adm.
Undertake Fumigation exercises	Municipal wide					-	-	418,603.00	-	-	-	✓	EHD	Central Adm.
Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP)	Municipal wide					-	-	523,250.00	-	-	-	✓	EHD	Central Adm.
Desilting of drains	Municipal wide					-	-	50,000.00	-	-	✓	-	EHD	Central Adm.
Organized Screening and Health education for food and drinks vendors	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	✓	-	EHD	Central Adm.

Clearing and leveling of final refuse disposal sites	Obogu					-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	EHD	Central Adm.
Organise two educational campaigns on safe sanitation and promotion of household toilets	Selected Communities					-	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	EHD	Central Adm.
Conduct Sensitization on WASH activities	Municipal wide					-	-	5,000.00	-	-	✓	-	EHD	Central Adm.
Support to District Water and Sanitation activities (WATSAN)	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	-	-	-	✓	-	EHD	Central Adm.
Procurement of protective clothing	Juaso					-	4,000.00	-	-	-	✓	-	EHD	Central Adm.

Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

Objective: To ensure effective protection of the forest reserves and protected areas

Programme: Land reclamation and green landscaping

Support to tree planting exercise (Tree for Life)	Municipal wide					-	-	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Forestry	Central Adm.
Creating awareness to reduce fire outbreak, climate change and ensure food security	Municipal wide					-	-	20,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Forestry, Agric. & NADMO	Central Adm.
Objective:	Promoting proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation													
Programme:	Disaster prevention and Management													
Organize Public Education on Disaster Prevention and mitigation	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	NADMO	Central Adm.
Identify and map out all disaster-prone zones and safe havens	Municipal wide					-	-	20,000.00	-	-	-	-	NADMO	Central Adm.
Procure relief items for	Municipal wide					-	-	81,761.05	-	-	-	-	Central Adm.	NADMO

Disaster victims														
Rapid response to disaster (fuel,	Municipal wide					-	-	40,000.00	-	-	-	-	NADMO	Central Adm.
Formation and training of disaster volunteer groups	Municipal wide					-	7,000.00	-	-	-	-	NADMO	Central Adm.	
Objective:	To ensure a safe and motorable road network across the municipality by 2029													
Programme:	Road improvement programme													
Routine Maintenance and Reshaping of roads (30km)	Municipal wide					-	40,000.00	300,000.00	-	-	-	✓	DRIP/Works	Central Adm.
Sensitization of Drivers in the Municipality on Prevention of road accidents	Juaso, Obogu, Ofoase and Asankare					-	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Urban Roads	Central Adm.
Taking Road Inventories	Municipal wide					-	-	20,000.00	-	-		✓	Works/Urban Roads	Central Adm.

Dredging	Obogu					-	4,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Works/Urban Roads	Central Adm.
Minor drainage repairs	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Works/Urban Roads	Central Adm.
Cleaning of culverts along the roads	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	15,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Works/Urban Roads	Central Adm.
Construction of speed ramps	Municipal wide					-	20,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Works/Urban Roads	Central Adm.
Stationeries	Juaso					7,000.00					✓	-		
Objective:	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of settlements													
Programme:	Spatial Planning and management													
Preparation and revision of Planning Schemes	(1) community					-	-	60,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Physical Planning	Central Adm.
Street naming and property addressing	Bompapatas, Obogu, Ofoase, Morso					-	-	100,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Physical Planning	Central Adm.
Preparation of structure plan	Municipal wide					-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Physical Planning	Central Adm.
Public education and	Municipal wide					7,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Physical Planning	Central Adm.

awareness creation on spatial planning and permit acquisitions														
Purchase of Stationery	Juaso					4,544.00	-	-	-	-		✓	Physical Planning	Central Adm.
Objective:	To facilitate the connection and expansion of electricity across the municipality by 2029													
Programme:	Expansion of electricity and distribution systems													
Procurement and maintenance of streetlight	Municipal wide					-	-	210,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Objective:	To ensure routine maintenance of public facilities by 2029													
Programme:	Infrastructure and Maintenance													
Support to self-help projects	Selected communities					-	48,000.00	80,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Maintenance and repairs of official Vehicles	Central Adm.					-	35,000.00	100,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Works	Central Adm.

Purchase and Maintenance of office equipment	Juaso					-	4,000.00	20,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Works	Central Adm.
Renovation of Assembly Block and Departmental offices	Juaso					-	10,000.00	70,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Works	Central Adm.
Renovation of staff Quarters	Juaso					-	15,000.00	90,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Works	Central Adm.
Maintenance of Furniture and Fixtures	Central Adm.					-	7,000.00	-	-	-	✓	-	Works/Procurement	Central Adm.
Fencing of MCE's Bungalow	Juaso					-	50,000.00	-	-	-	✓	-	Works	Central Adm.

Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Objective: Enhance public safety and security

Programme: Security improvement

Provide support for security agencies in the Municipal (eg. Fuel)	Juaso					-	-	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Security Agencies	Central Adm.
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Completion of 1No. Police Station	Dampong					-	-	97,979.35	-	-	-	✓	Security Agencies	Central Adm.
Objective:	Deepen transparency and public accountability													
Programme:	Monitoring and Evaluation Programme													
Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation of Programme and project	Juaso					-	-	10,000.00	-	-	√	√	Dev't Planning	Central Adm., Fin. Dept
Mid-year performance review meeting of Programme and projects	Juaso					-	-	40,000.00	-	-	√	√	Dev't Planning	Central Adm., Fin. Dept
Annual performance review meeting of Programme and projects	Juaso					-	-	40,000.00	-	-	√	√	Dev't Planning	Central Adm., Fin. Dept
Support to MPCU	Central Adm.					-	-	27,200.00	-	-	-	-	Dev't Planning	MPCU members
Support to 2027 Budget Preparation	Central Adm.					-	-	45,000.00	-	-	-	-	Budget Unit	All Decentralized Depts.

Gazetting of Fee fixing and Bye laws for 2026	Juaso					-	-	27,000.0	-	-	-	-	Budget Unit	All Decentralized Depts.
Organise public fora and Town Hall meetings	Juaso					-	-	40,000.00	-	-	-	-	Dev't Planning/Budget Unit	All Decentralized Depts.
Objective:	Deepen political and administrative decentralization													
Programme:	Sub-Structures Improvement Programme													
Revamping of five (5) Town/Area Councils	Municipal wide					-	9,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	Dev't Planning	Central Adm./Fin.
Servicing of Assembly Meetings and sub-structures (refreshment and allowance)	Juaso					-	169,752.00	-	-	-	-	-	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Objective:	Deepen political and administrative decentralization													
Programme:	Human Resource Management													
Capacity building for staff	Juaso					-	-	50,000.00	-	-	-	-	HR/Dev't Planning	Fin. Dept.

Purchase of stationery and office accessories	Juaso					7,703.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Adm	Fin Dept
Prepare HRMIS & updates	Juaso						4,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	HR/MIS	Fin. Dept.
Programme:	Statistical Services													
Collate, compile and update the District Development Data Platform (DDDP)	Juaso					2,500.00	-	-	-	-		✓	Statistical Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Organize sensitization and education on the relevance of statistical data	Juaso, Bompata, Morso, Asankare					4,000.00	-	-	-	-		✓	Statistical Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Undertake an update of all structures which makes up properties and businesses	Juaso					-	-	60,000.00	-	-	✓		Statistical Dept.	Fin. Dept.

Training of staff on the District Development Data Platform (DDDP)	Juaso					3,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓		Statistical Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Maintenance and repairs and purchase of stationery and printed materials	Juaso					6,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓		Statistical Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Programme:	Public administration													
MCE's Community engagement (PE&S)	Municipal wide					-	-	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MCE	Central Adm.
Support to Internal Audit activities	Juaso (Adm.)					-	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Internal Audit	Central Adm.
Sensitization on the importance of birth and death registration	Municipal wide					-	-	4,600.00	-	-	-	✓	Birth & Death	Central Adm.
Project Management	Central Adm.					-	-	20,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Procurement Unit	Central Adm.

Purchase of revenue software	Central Adm.					-	-	50,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Seminars/Conference	Central Adm.					-	-	74,694.74	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Fuel and Lubricants	Central Adm.					-	297,440.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Organization of Official Celebrations	Central Adm.					-	-	100,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Pay Website Subscription	Central Adm.					-	-	5,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MIS	Fin. Dept.
Payment of Telecommunication bills and broadband fees	Central Adm., Juaso					-	7,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	MIS	Fin. Dept.
Property valuation	Central Adm.					-	-	60,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Fin. Dept.
Update of Economic data	Central Adm.					-	-	23,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MIS	Fin. Dept.
Undertake Media Programmes (FM/Press) and purchase of news paper	Central Adm.					-	7,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.

Payment of utilities (water and light)	Central Adm.					-	6,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Payment of Donations, Contribution, Protocols services and NALAG dues and diaries	Central Adm.					-	85,044.12	43,912.28	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Procurement office equipment	Central Adm.					-	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Procurement	Fin. Dept.
Trainings and workshops	Central Adm.					-	-	74,694.74	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Payment of medical expense	Central Adm.					-	10,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Postal charges	Central Adm.					-	1,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Bank charges	Central Adm.					-	1,000.00	2,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Payment of Transfer grant	Central Adm.					-	56,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.

Payment of casual workers' salaries	Central Adm.					-	235,375.80	-	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Procurement of Printed Material and Stationery	Central Adm.					-	25,000.00	60,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Procurement	Fin. Dept.
Purchase of office facilities, Supplies and Accessories	Central Adm.					-	20,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	✓		Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
SUB TOTAL 30,020,010.12														
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	162													

Composite Annual Action Plan, 2027

Table 6.2: Composite Annual Action Plan, 2027

Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF (reserved)	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Objective:	Provide skills training and employable opportunity for the youth by 2029													
Programme:	Youth empowerment and MSMEs development Programme													
Provision of entrepreneur trainings and start-up kits for the youth	Municipal wide					-	-	30,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC	Central Adm.
Organize trade show and exhibitions	Juaso					-	2,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC/GEA	Central Adm.
Support local artisans with technical training	Municipal wide					-	-	20,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC/GEA	Central Adm.
Objective:	Provide skills training and employable opportunity for the youth by 2029													
Facilitate the provision of training and business development services to SMEs	Municipal wide					-	2,000.00	20,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC	Central Adm.

Support the organization of (2) Business Forum meetings for MSMEs	Juaso					-	3,000.00	20,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC	Central Adm.
Objective:	To construct two (2) modern market facilities by 2029													
Construction of 1No ultramodern market with 10-seater W/C with a and a mechanized borehole	Selected communities					-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Renovation of (1) dilapidated market	Selected communities					-	30,000.00	30,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Objective:	To increase Internal Generated Revenue by 80% by the end of 2029													
Programme:	Revenue mobilization programmes													
Pay your levy campaign	Municipal wide					-	25,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Budget Unit/Revenue	Fin. Dept.
Commission to revenue collectors	Revenue Collectors					-	92,169.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Fin. Dept./Budget Unit	Revenue Unit
Printing of Vehicle Stickers	Juaso					-	15,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Budget Unit/Revenue	Fin. Dept.
Purchase of cash books	Juaso					-	11,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Fin. Dept.	Revenue Unit
Objective:	To developed and promote at least Two (2) tourist activities to preserve historical, cultural and heritage by the end of 2029													
Programme:	Tourism development and promotion													

Data collection on proposed tourist sites, cultural and heritages	Municipal wide					-	-	10,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Planning	BAC & Cultural Rep
Support to Traditional Authorities	Municipal wide					-	-	44,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Tourism Committee
Objective:	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation													
Programme:	Modernize agriculture along the entire value chain													
Support AEAs to embark on home and farm visit	Municipal wide					-	-	26,520.00	-	-	-	✓	Agric Dept.	BAC
Train 15 women and 10 men on snail production	Municipal wide					2,200.00	-	-	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	BAC
Demonstrate to 150 farmers on the use of PICS bags to store cereals	Municipal wide					2,500.00	-	-	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
Organize RELC planning session	Municipal wide					-	-	6,500.00	-	-		✓	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Sensitize 1,500 farmers on safe use of Agro-chemicals, diseases and pests' identification and surveillance including FAW in	Municipal wide					2,900.00	-	-	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.

crop production and inspection of Agro input shops														
Sensitize 1,500 farmers on climate change, child labour and HIV/AIDS	Municipal wide					2,500.00	-	-	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Support the establish 4 rice demonstration plots as learning centers for farmers	Selected communities					-	-	3,800.00	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Support 15 maize demonstration fields	Municipal wide					-	-	5,600.00	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Treat and vaccinate 4,000 small ruminants and 750 cattle against PPR and CBPP and rabies vaccination of dogs and cats	Municipal wide					-	-	7,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.

Support monitoring activities	Municipal wide					10,100.00	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.	
Organized Famer's Day celebration	Selected communities					-	15,000.00	60,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.	
Nursery of oil palm seedlings	Juaso					-	-	25,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Agric Dept.	
Development Dimension: Social Development															
Objective:	Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics														
Programme:	Provision of HealthCare infrastructure														
Construction of 1No. CHPs compound with 2-unit Staff accommodation, 4-seater toilet with mechanized borehole	Selected communities					-	-	1,700,000.00	-	-	-	✓	-	Works	Central Adm.
Rehabilitation of health facilities	(2) Health facilities					-	-	220,000.00	-	-	-	✓	-	Works	Central Adm. / MHD /
Programme:	Health promotion programme														
Support public education and awareness campaign on health-related	Municipal wide					-	2,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MHD	Central Adm./Agric.	

issues (Rubies, cholera, etc.)														
Organize and intensify malaria awareness and control	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MHD	Central Adm.
Support Intensify Expanded Programme on Immunization	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	MHD	Central Adm.
Intensify disease surveillance and effective response to HIV/AIDS and TB control	Municipal wide					-	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MHD	Central Adm.
Support Nutrition Programmes	Municipal wide					-	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MHD/EHD	Central Adm.
Support to Health Emergencies	Municipal wide					-	2,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MHD/EHD	Central Adm.
Objective:	To enhance quality teaching and learning													
Programme:	Provision of Educational Facilities and Strengthen of Educational Management													
Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, store, library and 4Seater W/C Toilet	Selected communities					-	-	1,170,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Dev't Planning/ Works/ME D	Central Adm.

Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Office, store, library and 4Seater W/C Toilet	Selected communities					-	-	2,000,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Dev't Planning/ Works/MED	Central Adm.
Procurement of 2000 Dual Desks	Municipal wide					-	-	1,865,175.46	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
Procurement of 700 hexagonal KG tables and chairs	Municipal wide					-	-	550,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
Support to STMIE Programme	Municipal wide					-	1,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
Support the needy but brilliant students	Municipal wide					-	15,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
My First Day at School & purchase of Teaching and learning materials	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
Organisation of Municipal Mock Exams for JHS 3 Students	Municipal wide					-	8,500.00	30,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MED	Central Adm.
Renovation of dilapidated/Rippe	Municipal wide					-	19,000.00	80,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Central Adm.	MED

d off school buildings														
Support to MEOC activities	Juaso					-	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
Independence Day celebration	Selected community					-	14,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
Monitoring of free SHSs	Juaso, Ofoase, Bompata, Krofa and Morso					-	-	11,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MED	Central Adm.
Support to Inter-school/circuit games and cultural competitions	Juaso					-	6,500.00	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
Objective:	To integrate the vulnerable into the mainstream of development through quality community care and social protection services in the Municipality by 2029													
Programme:	Child Protection and Promotion Programmes													
Formation of child protection committees in four (4) communities	Four selected communities					2,000.00	-	15,000.00	-	3,000.00 (ISS)	-	✓	SW/CD	Central Adm.
Organize Sensitization and awareness creation on the	Municipal wide					-	3,000.00	6,000.00	-	1,000.00 (ISS)	-	✓	SW/CD	Central Adm.

menace of Child Labour														
Organize Educational campaign on Child rights promotion and protection	4 institutions/organizations/communities					2,000.00	-	12,800.00	-	700.00 (ISS)	-	✓	SW/CD	Central Adm.
Programme:	Community Care Programmes													
Registration and support for persons with disability and other vulnerable groups in areas of medical, educational, skills training, free NHIS and economic empowerment	Municipal wide					2,000.00	-	1,047,500.00	-	-	-	-	SW/CD	Central Adm.
Monitoring activities	Municipal wide					3,000.00	-	72,500.00	-	-	-	✓	SW/CD	Central Adm.
Annual Performance Review with Stakeholders	Juaso					-	3,500.00	12,000.00	-	4,700.00 (ISS)	-	✓	SW/CD	Central Adm.

Sensitization on anti-teenage pregnancy and gender-based violence in 8 Junior High Schools and 2 Senior High Schools	Municipal wide					2,000.00	-	8,000.00	-	-	✓	-	SW/CD	Central Adm./NC CE
Educate six (6) communities on communal labour, LEAP, self-help projects and	Municipal wide					5,000.00	8,500.00	30,000.00	-	-	✓	-	SW/CD	Central Adm./NC CE
Organize media Sensitization on Gender based violence and Gender mainstreaming at 4 Information centers and 2 radio stations	Municipal wide					-	4,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	✓	-	SW/CD	Central Adm./NC CE
Programme	Justice Administration, Capacity Building and Office Administration													
Organize quarterly (4) report reviews and internal service training for staff in the Department	SW/CD Office					1,000.00	2,000.00	17,000.00	-	-	✓	-	SW/CD/HR	Central Adm.

Procurement of office equipment and stationeries	SW/CD Office					-	-	35,000.00	-	2,750.00 (ISS)	✓	-	SW/CD	Central Adm.
Objective:	Enhance access to improved environmental sanitation services													
Programme:	Provision and Extension of Potable water													
Drilling and Mechanization of 10No.Boreholes with overhead tank and Standpipes	Selected Communities					-	-	1,127,065.70	-	-	✓	-	Dev't planning/W orks Dept.	Central Adm.
Repair broken down bore holes	Municipal wide					-	8,000.00	80,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Dev't planning/W orks Dept.	Central Adm.
Programme:	Sanitation management programme													
Procurement of 10No. Refuse containers	Selected communities					-	-	500,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Procurement Unit/EHD	Central Adm.
Support National Sanitation Days Activities	Municipal wide					-	8,000.00	70,000.00	-	-	✓	-	EHD	Central Adm.
Procure Sanitation equipment, drugs and disinfection	Juaso					-	26,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Procurement Unit/EHD	Central Adm.
Undertake Fumigation exercises	Municipal wide					-	-	460,463.30	-	-	-	✓	EHD	Central Adm.

Support to waste management	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	EHD	Central Adm.
Desilting of drains	Municipal wide					-	15,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	EHD	Central Adm.
Organized Screening and Health education for food and drinks vendors	Municipal wide					-	55,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	EHD	Central Adm.
Clearing and levelling of final refuse disposal sites	Municipal wide					-	18,000.00	70,000.00	-	-	-	✓	EHD	Central Adm.
Organise two educational campaigns on safe sanitation and promotion of household toilets	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	15,000.00	-	-	✓	-	EHD	Central Adm.
Organization of monthly clean-up exercise	Municipal wide					-	40,000.00	70,000.00	-	-		✓	EHD	Central Adm.
Conduct Sensitization on WASH activities	Municipal wide					-		10,000.00	-	-	✓	-	EHD	Central Adm.
Support to District Water and Sanitation	Municipal wide					-	185,000.00	60,000.00	-	-	✓	-	EHD	Central Adm.

activities (WATSAN)														
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement														
Objective:	To ensure effective protection of the forest reserves and protected areas													
Programme:	Land reclamation and green landscaping													
Support to tree planting exercise (Tree for Life)	Municipal wide					-	-	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Forestry	Central Adm.
Creating awareness to reduce fire outbreak, climate change and ensure food security	Municipal wide					-	-	20,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Forestry, Agric. & NADMO	Central Adm.
Objective:	Promoting proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation													
Programme:	Disaster prevention and Management													
Organize Public Education on Disaster Prevention and mitigation	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	NADMO	Central Adm.
Identify and map out all disaster-prone zones and safe havens	Municipal wide					-	-	20,000.00	-	-	-	✓	NADMO	Central Adm.
Procure relief items for Disaster victims	Municipal wide					-	2,000.00	82,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	NADMO
Rapid response to disaster						-		30,004.00	-	-	-	✓	NADMO	Central Adm.

Formation and training of disaster volunteer groups	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00		-	-	-	✓	NADMO	Central Adm.
Objective:	To ensure a safe and motorable road network across the municipality by 2029													
Programme:	Road improvement programme													
Routine Maintenance and Reshaping of roads (30km)	Municipal wide					-	40,000.00	300,000.00	-	-	-	✓	DRIP/Works	Central Adm.
Sensitization of Drivers in the Municipality on Prevention of road accidents	Municipal wide					-	-	8,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Urban Roads	Central Adm.
Dredging	Major roads					-	4,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Works/Urban Roads	Central Adm.
Minor drainage repairs	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works/Urban Roads	Central Adm.
Cleaning of culverts along the roads	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	15,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works/Urban Roads	Central Adm.
Construction of speed ramps	Juaso, Asankare, Atwedie					-	20,000.00	100,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works/Urban Roads	Central Adm.
Objective:	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of settlements													
Programme:	Spatial Planning and management													

Preparation and revision of Planning Schemes	(1) community					-	-	70,000.00	-	-	✓		Physical Planning	Central Adm.
Street naming and property addressing	Municipal wide					-	-	120,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Physical Planning	Central Adm.
Preparation of structure plan	Municipal wide					-	-	60,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Physical Planning	Central Adm.
Public education and awareness creation on spatial planning and permit acquisitions	Municipal wide					7,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Physical Planning	Central Adm.
Purchase of stationery	Municipal wide					5,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Physical Planning	Central Adm.
Objective:	To facilitate the connection and expansion of electricity across the municipality by 2029													
Programme:	Expansion of electricity and distribution systems													
Procurement and maintenance of streetlight	Municipal wide					-	-	220,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Construction telecommunication Mask	Kpone Praso and surroundings					-	-	100,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Objective:	To ensure routine maintenance of public facilities by 2029													
Programme:	Infrastructure and Maintenance													

Undertake regular development control activities	Municipal wide					2,000.00	5,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Support to self-help projects	Municipal wide					-	40,000.00	60,250.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Maintenance and repairs of official Vehicles	Central Adm.					-	40,000.00	120,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Purchase and Maintenance of office equipment	Central Adm.					-	5,000.00	22,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Renovation of staff Quarters	Central Adm.					-	40,000.00	80,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Maintenance of Furniture and Fixtures	Central Adm.					-	9,000.00		-	-	-	✓	Works/Procurement	Central Adm.

Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Objective: Enhance public safety and security

Programme: Security improvement

Provide support for security agencies in the Municipal	Juaso					-	-	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Security Agencies
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Objective: Deepen transparency and public accountability

Programme: Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes	Municipal wide					-	-	80,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Dev't Planning	MPCU members
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Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Programme and project	Municipal wide					-	-	10,000.00	-	-	✓	√	Dev't Planning	Central Adm., Fin. Dept
Mid-year performance review meeting of Programme and projects	Juaso					-	-	40,000.00	-	-	✓	√	Dev't Planning	Central Adm., Fin. Dept
Annual performance review meeting of Programme and projects	Juaso					-	-	40,000.00	-	-	✓	√	Dev't Planning	Central Adm., Fin. Dept
Support to MPCU	Juaso					-	-	27,200.00	-	-	✓	-	Dev't Planning	MPCU members
Support to 2028 Budget Preparation	Juaso					-	-	45,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Budget Unit	All Decentralized Depts.
Gazetting of Fee fixing and Bye laws for 2027	Juaso					-	-	27,000.0	-	-	✓	-	Budget Unit	All Decentralized Depts.
Organise public fora and Town Hall meetings	Juaso					-	-	40,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Dev't Planning/Budget Unit	All Decentralized Depts.
Objective:	Deepen political and administrative decentralization													
Programme:	Sub-Structures Improvement													

Servicing of Assembly Meetings and sub-structures (refreshment and allowance)	Juaso					-	170,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm./Fin.	Fin. Dept.
Programme:	Human Resource Management													
Capacity building for staff	Juaso					-	-	60,000.00	-	-	-	✓	HR/Dev't Planning	Fin. Dept.
Purchase of stationery and office accessories	Juaso					8,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	✓	HR Planning	Central Adm./Fin.
Prepare HRMIS & updates	Juas0					-	4,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	HR/MIS	Fin. Dept.
Programme:	Statistical Services													
Collate, compile, and update the District Development Data Platform (DDDP)	Juaso					5,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Statistical Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Organize sensitization and education on the relevance of statistical data	Juaso					5,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Statistical Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Undertake an update of all structures which makes up	Juaso					-	-	50,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Statistical Dept.	Fin. Dept.

properties and businesses														
Training Programme for administrative data collection	Juaso					4,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Statistical Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Maintenance and repairs and purchase of stationery and printed materials	Juaso					6,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Statistical Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Objective:	Deepen political and administrative decentralization													
Programme:	Public administration													
MCE's Community engagement (PE&S)	Municipal wide					-	-	50,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MCE	Central Adm.
Support to Internal Audit activities	Juaso (Adm.)					-	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Internal Audit	Fin. Dept.
Sensitization on the importance of birth and death registration	Municipal wide					-	-	5,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Birth & Death Dept.	Central Adm.
Project Management	Juaso (Adm.)					-	-	25,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Procurement Unit	Central Adm.
Purchase of revenue software	Juaso (Adm.)					-	-	60,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.

Seminars/ Conference	Juaso (Adm.)					-	-	80,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Fuel and Lubricants	Juaso (Adm.)					-	297,440.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Organization of Official Celebrations	Juaso (Adm.)					-	-	120,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Pay Website Subscription	Juaso (Adm.)					-	-	6,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MIS	Fin. Dept.
Payment of Telecommunicati on bills and broadband fees	Juaso (Adm.)					-	8,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Property valuation	Juaso (Adm.)					-	-	60,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Update of Economic data	Juaso (Adm.)					-	-	25,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Undertake Media Programmes (FM/Press) and purchase of news paper	Juaso (Adm.)					-	8,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Payment of utilities (water and light)	Juaso (Adm.)					-	7,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.

Payment of Donations, Contribution, Protocols services and NALAG dues and diaries	Juaso (Adm.)					-	85,044.12	43,912.28	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Procurement office equipment	Juaso (Adm.)					-	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Procurement	Fin. Dept.
Trainings and workshops	Juaso (Adm.)					-	-	80,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Payment of medical expense	Juaso (Adm.)					-	20,000.00	30,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Payment of Bank charges	Juaso (Adm.)					-	1,000.00	3,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Postal charges	Juaso (Adm.)					-	3,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Payment of Transfer grant	Juaso (Adm.)					-	95,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Payment of causal workers' salaries	Juaso (Adm.)					-	286,461.91	-	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Procurement of Printed Material and Stationery	Juaso (Adm.)					-	30,000.00	70,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Procurement	Fin. Dept.

SUB TOTAL 19,577,755.77

TOTAL ACTIVITIES	133
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Composite Annual Action Plan, 2028

Table 6.3: Composite Annual Action Plan, 2028

Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF (reserved)	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Objective:	Provide skills training and employable opportunity for the youth by 2029													
Programme:	Youth empowerment and MSMEs development Programme													
Provision of entrepreneur trainings and start-up kits for the youth	Municipal wide					-	-	30,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC	Central Adm.
Organize trade show and exhibitions	Juaso					-	2,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC/GEA	Central Adm.
Support local artisans with technical training	Municipal wide					-	-	20,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC/GEA	Central Adm.
Objective:	Provide skills training and employable opportunity for the youth by 2029													
Facilitate the provision of training and business development services to SMEs	Municipal wide					-	2,000.00	20,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC	Central Adm.

Support the organization of (2) Business Forum meetings for MSMEs	Juaso					-	3,000.00	20,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC	Central Adm.
Objective:	To construct two (2) modern market facilities by 2029													
Construction of 1No ultramodern market with 10-seater W/C with a and a mechanized borehole	Selected communities					-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Renovation of (1) dilapidated market	Selected community					-	30,000.00	30,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Objective:	To increase Internal Generated Revenue by 80% by the end of 2029													
Programme:	Revenue mobilization programmes													
Pay your levy campaign	Municipal wide					-	25,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Budget Unit/Revenue	Fin. Dept.
Commission to revenue collectors	Revenue Collectors					-	92,169.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Fin. Dept./Budget Unit	Revenue Unit
Printing of Vehicle Stickers	Juaso					-	15,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Budget Unit/Revenue	Fin. Dept.
Purchase of cash books	Juaso					-	11,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Fin. Dept.	Revenue Unit
Objective:	To developed and promote at least Two (2) tourist activities to preserve historical, cultural and heritage by the end of 2029													

Programme:	Tourism development and promotion													
Data collection on proposed tourist sites, cultural and heritages	Municipal wide					-	-	10,000.00	-	-	✓		Planning	BAC & Cultural Rep
Support to Traditional Authorities	Municipal wide					-	-	44,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Tourism Committee
Objective:	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation													
Programme:	Modernize agriculture along the entire value chain													
Support AEAs to embark on home and farm visit	Municipal wide					-	-	26,520.00	-	-	-	✓	Agric Dept.	BAC
Train 15 women and 10 men on snail production	Municipal wide					2,200.00	-	-	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	BAC
Demonstrate to 150 farmers on the use of PICS bags to store cereals	Municipal wide					2,500.00	-	-	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
Organize RELC planning session	Municipal wide					-	-	6,500.00	-	-		✓	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Sensitize 1,500 farmers on safe use of Agro-chemicals, diseases and pests' identification and	Municipal wide					2,900.00	-	-	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.

surveillance including FAW in crop production and inspection of Agro input shops														
Sensitize 1,500 farmers on climate change, child labour and HIV/AIDS	Municipal wide					2,500.00	-	-	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Support the establish 4 rice demonstration plots as learning centers for farmers	Municipal wide					-	-	3,800.00	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Support 15 maize demonstration fields	Municipal wide					-	-	5,600.00	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Treat and vaccinate 4,000 small ruminants and 750 cattle against PPR and CBPP and rabies vaccination of dogs and cats	Municipal wide					-	-	7,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.

Support monitoring activities	Municipal wide					10,100.00	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.	
Organized Farmer's Day celebration	Selected communities					-	15,000.00	60,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.	
Nursery of oil palm seedlings	Municipal wide					-		25,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Agric Dept.	
Development Dimension: Social Development															
Objective:	Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics														
Programme:	Provision of HealthCare infrastructure														
Construction of 1No. CHPs compound with 2-unit Staff accommodation, 4-seater toilet with mechanized borehole	Selected community					-	-	1,700,000.00	-	-		✓	-	Works	Central Adm.
Rehabilitation of health facilities	(2) Health facilities					-	-	220,000.00	-	-		✓	-	Works	Central Adm. MHD /
Programme:	Health promotion programme														
Support public education and awareness campaign on health-related	Municipal wide					-	2,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MHD	Central Adm./Agricult.	

issues (Rubies, cholera, etc.)														
Organize and intensify malaria awareness and control	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MHD	Central Adm.
Support Intensify Expanded Programme on Immunization	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	MHD	Central Adm.
Intensify disease surveillance and effective response to HIV/AIDS and TB control	Municipal wide					-	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MHD	Central Adm.
Support Nutrition Programmes	Municipal wide					-	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MHD/EHD	Central Adm.
Support to Health Emergencies	Municipal wide					-	2,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MHD/EHD	Central Adm.
Objective:	To enhance quality teaching and learning													
Programme:	Provision of Educational Facilities and Strengthen of Educational Management													
Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, store, library and	Selected community					-	-	1,170,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Dev't Planning/Works/MED	Central Adm.

4Seater W/C Toilet														
Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, store, library and 4Seater W/C Toilet	Selected communities					-	-	1,170,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Dev't Planning/Works/MED	Central Adm.
Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Office, store, library and 4Seater W/C Toilet	Selected communities					-	-	2,000,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Dev't Planning/Works/MED	Central Adm.
Procurement of 2000 Dual Desks	Municipal wide					-	-	1,865,175.46	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
Procurement of 700 hexagonal KG tables and chairs	Municipal wide					-	-	550,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
Support to STMIE Programme	Municipal wide					-	1,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
Support the needy but brilliant students	Municipal wide					-	15,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED

My First Day at School & purchase of Teaching and learning materials	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
Organization of Municipal Mock Exams for JHS 3 Students	Municipal wide					-	8,500.00	30,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MED	Central Adm.
Renovation of dilapidated/Ripped off school buildings	Municipal wide					-	19,000.00	80,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Central Adm.	MED
Support to MEOC activities	Juaso					-	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
Independence Day celebration	Selected community					-	14,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
Monitoring of free SHSs	Municipal wide					-	-	11,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MED	Central Adm.
Support to Inter-school/circuit games and cultural competitions	Juaso					-	6,500.00	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
Objective:	To integrate the vulnerable into the mainstream of development through quality community care and social protection services in the Municipality by 2029													
Programme:	Child Protection and Promotion Programmes													

Formation of child protection committees in four (4) communities	Municipal wide					2,000.00	-	15,000.00	-	3,000.00 (ISS)	-	✓	SW/CD	Central Adm.
Organize Sensitization and awareness creation on the menace of Child Labour	Municipal wide					-	3,000.00	6,000.00	-	1,000.00 (ISS)	-	✓	SW/CD	Central Adm.
Organize Educational campaign on Child rights promotion and protection	4 institutions/organizations/communities					2,000.00	-	12,800.00	-	700.00 (ISS)	-	✓	SW/CD	Central Adm.
Programme:	Community Care Programmes													
Registration and support for persons with disability and other vulnerable groups in areas of medical, educational, skills training, free NHIS and	Municipal wide					2,000.00	-	1,047,500.00	-	-	-	-	SW/CD	Central Adm.

economic empowerment														
Monitoring activities	Municipal wide					3,000.00	-	72,500.00	-	-	-	✓	SW/CD	Central Adm.
Annual Performance Review with Stakeholders	Juaso					-	3,500.00	12,000.00	-	4,700.00 (ISS)		✓	SW/CD	Central Adm.
Sensitization on anti-teenage pregnancy and gender-based violence in 8 Junior High Schools and 2 Senior High Schools	Municipal wide					2,000.00	-	8,000.00	-	-	✓	-	SW/CD	Central Adm./NC CE
Educate six (6) communities on communal labour, LEAP, self-help projects and	Municipal wide					5,000.00	8,500.00	30,000.00	-	-	✓	-	SW/CD	Central Adm./NC CE

Organize media Sensitization on Gender based violence and Gender mainstreaming at 4 Information centers and 2 radio stations	Municipal wide					-	4,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	✓	-	SW/CD	Central Adm./NCE
Programme:	Administration, Capacity Building and Office Administration													
Organize quarterly (4) report reviews and internal service training for staff in the Department	SW/CD Office					1,000.00	2,000.00	17,000.00	-	-	✓	-	SW/CD/HR	Central Adm.
Procurement of office equipment and stationeries	SW/CD Office					-	-	35,000.00	-	2,750.00 (ISS)	✓	-	SW/CD	Central Adm.
Objective:	Enhance access to improved environmental sanitation services													
Programme:	Provision and Extension of Potable water													
Drilling and Mechanization of 10No.Boreholes with overhead tank and Standpipes	Selected Communities					-	-	1,127,065.70	-	-	✓	-	Dev't planning/Works Dept.	Central Adm.

Repair broken down bore holes	Municipal wide					-	8,000.00	80,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Dev't planning/Works Dept.	Central Adm.	
Programme:	Sanitation management programme														
Procurement of 10No. Refuse containers	Municipal wide					-	-	500,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Procurement Unit/EHD	Central Adm.	
Support National Sanitation Days Activities	Municipal wide					-	8,000.00	70,000.00	-	-	✓	-	EHD	Central Adm.	
Procure Sanitation equipment, drugs and disinfection	Juaso					-	26,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Procurement Unit/EHD	Central Adm.	
Undertake Fumigation exercises	Municipal wide					-		460,463.30	-	-	-	✓	EHD	Central Adm.	
Support to waste management	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	EHD	Central Adm.	
Desilting of drains	Municipal wide					-	15,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	EHD	Central Adm.	
Organized Screening and Health education for food and drinks vendors	Municipal wide					-	55,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	EHD	Central Adm.	
Clearing and levelling of final	Municipal wide					-	18,000.00	70,000.00	-	-	-	✓	EHD	Central Adm.	

refuse disposal sites														
Organise two educational campaigns on safe sanitation and promotion of household toilets	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	15,000.00	-	-	✓	-	EHD	Central Adm.
Organization of monthly clean-up exercise	Municipal wide					-	40,000.00	70,000.00	-	-		✓	EHD	Central Adm.
Conduct Sensitization on WASH activities	Municipal wide					-		10,000.00	-	-	✓	-	EHD	Central Adm.
Support to District Water and Sanitation activities (WATSAN)	Municipal wide					-	185,000.00	60,000.00	-	-	✓	-	EHD	Central Adm.
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement														
Objective:	To ensure effective protection of the forest reserves and protected areas													
Programme:	Land reclamation and green landscaping													
Support to tree planting exercise (Tree for Life)	Municipal wide					-	-	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Forestry	Central Adm.
Creating awareness to reduce fire outbreak, climate	Municipal wide					-	-	20,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Forestry, Agric. & NADMO	Central Adm.

change and ensure food security														
Objective:	Promoting proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation													
Programme:	Disaster prevention and Management													
Organize Public Education on Disaster Prevention and mitigation	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	NADMO	Central Adm.
Identify and map out all disaster-prone zones and safe havens	Municipal wide					-	-	20,000.00	-	-	-	✓	NADMO	Central Adm.
Procure relief items for Disaster victims	Municipal wide					-	2,000.00	82,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	NADMO
Rapid response to disaster	Municipal wide					-	-	30,004.00	-	-	-	✓	NADMO	Central Adm.
Formation and training of disaster volunteer groups	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	NADMO	Central Adm.
Objective:	To ensure a safe and motorable road network across the municipality by 2029													
Programme:	Road improvement programme													
Routine Maintenance and Reshaping of roads (30km)	Municipal wide					-	40,000.00	300,000.00	-	-	-	✓	DRIP/Works	Central Adm.

Sensitization of Drivers in the Municipality on Prevention of road accidents	Municipal wide					-	-	8,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Urban Roads	Central Adm.
Dredging	Major roads					-	4,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works/Urban Roads	Central Adm.
Minor drainage repairs	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works/Urban Roads	Central Adm.
Cleaning of culverts along the roads	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	15,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works/Urban Roads	Central Adm.
Construction of speed ramps	Municipal wide					-	20,000.00	100,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works/Urban Roads	Central Adm.
Objective:	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of settlements													
Programme:	Spatial Planning and management													
Preparation and revision of Planning Schemes	(1) community					-	-	70,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Physical Planning	Central Adm.
Street naming and property addressing	Municipal wide					-	-	120,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Physical Planning	Central Adm.
Preparation of structure plan	Municipal wide					-	-	60,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Physical Planning	Central Adm.

Public education and awareness creation on spatial planning and permit acquisitions	Municipal wide					7,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Physical Planning	Central Adm.
Purchase of stationery	Municipal wide					5,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Physical Planning	Central Adm.
Objective:	To facilitate the connection and expansion of electricity across the municipality by 2029													
Programme:	Expansion of electricity and distribution systems													
Procurement and maintenance of streetlight	Municipal wide					-	-	220,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Objective:	To ensure routine maintenance of public facilities by 2029													
Programme:	Infrastructure and Maintenance													
Undertake regular development control activities	Municipal wide					2,000.00	5,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Support to self-help projects	Municipal wide					-	100,000.00	601,250.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Maintenance and repairs of official Vehicles	Juaso					-	40,000.00	120,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Purchase and Maintenance of office equipment	Juaso					-	5,000.00	22,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.

Renovation of staff Quarters	Juaso					-	40,000.00	80,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Maintenance of Furniture and Fixtures	Juaso					-	8,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Works/Procurement	Central Adm.
Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability														
Objective:	Enhance public safety and security													
Programme:	Security improvement													
Provide support for security agencies in the Municipal	Juaso					-	-	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Security Agencies
Objective:	Deepen transparency and public accountability													
Programme:	Monitoring and Evaluation Programme													
Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes	Municipal wide					-	-	80,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Dev't Planning	MPCU member
Support to MPCU	Juaso					-	-	27,200.00	-	-	✓	-	Dev't Planning	MPCU member
Support to 2029 Budget Preparation	Juaso					-	-	45,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Budget Unit	All Decentralized Depts.
Gazetting of Fee fixing and Bye laws for 2028	Juaso					-	-	27,000.0	-	-	✓	-	Budget Unit	All Decentralized Depts.

Organize public fora and Town Hall Meetings	Juaso					-	-	40,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Dev't Planning/Budget Unit	All Decentralized Depts.
Objective:	Deepen political and administrative decentralization													
Programme:	Sub-Structures Improvement Programme													
Servicing of Assembly Meetings and sub-structures (refreshment and allowance)	Juaso					-	170,000.00	-	-	-	✓	-	Central Adm./Fin.	Fin. Dept.
Programme:	Human Resource Management													
Capacity building for staff	Central Adm.					-	-	60,000.00	-	-	✓	-	HR/Dev't Planning	Fin. Dept.
Purchase of stationery and office accessories	Central Adm.					8,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	-	HR Planning	Central Adm./Fin.
Prepare HRMIS & updates	Central Adm.					-	4,000.00	-	-	-	✓	-	HR/MIS	Fin. Dept.
Programme:	Statistical Services													
Collate, compile, and update the District Development Data Platform (DDDP)	Juaso					5,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	-	Statistical Dept.	Fin. Dept.

Organize sensitization and education on the relevance of statistical data	Juaso					5,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Statistical Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Undertake an update of all structures which makes up properties and businesses	Juaso					-	-	50,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Statistical Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Training Programme for administrative data collection	Juaso					4,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Statistical Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Maintenance and repairs and purchase of stationery and printed materials	Juaso					6,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Statistical Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Objective:	Deepen political and administrative decentralization													
Programme:	Public administration													
MCE's Community engagement (PE&S)	Municipal wide					-	-	50,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MCE	Central Adm.
Support to Internal Audit activities	Juaso (Adm.)					-	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Internal Audit	Fin. Dept.

Sensitization on the importance of birth and death registration	Municipal wide					-	-	5,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Birth & Death Dept.	Central Adm.
Project Management	Juaso (Adm.)					-	-	25,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Procurement Unit	Central Adm.
Purchase of revenue software	Juaso (Adm.)					-	-	60,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Seminars/Conference	Juaso					-	-	80,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Fuel and Lubricants	Juaso					-	297,440.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Organization of Official Celebrations	Juaso					-	-	120,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Pay Website Subscription	Juaso					-	-	6,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MIS	Fin. Dept.
Payment of Telecommunication bills and broadband fees	Juaso					-	8,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Property valuation	Juaso					-	-	60,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Update of Economic data	Juaso					-	-	25,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.

Undertake Media Programmes (FM/Press) and purchase of news paper	Juaso					-	8,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Payment of utilities (water and light)	Juaso					-	7,000.00		-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Payment of Donations, Contribution, Protocols services and NALAG dues and diaries	Juaso					-	85,044.12	43,912.28	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Procurement office equipment	Juaso					-	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Procurement	Fin. Dept.
Trainings and workshops	Juaso					-	-	80,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Payment of medical expense	Juaso					-	20,000.00	30,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Payment of Bank charges	Juaso					-	1,000.00	3,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Postal charges	Juaso					-	3,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.

Payment of Transfer grant	Juaso					-	95,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Payment of causal workers' salaries	Juaso					-	286,461.91	-	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Procurement of Printed Material and Stationery	Juaso					-	30,000.00	70,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Procurement	Fin. Dept.
SUB TOTAL 20,077,755.77														
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	134													

Composite Annual Action Plan, 2029

Table 6.4: Composite Annual Action Plan, 2029

Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF	DACF	DA CF (reserved)	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Objective:	Provide skills training and employable opportunity for the youth by 2029													
Programme:	Youth empowerment and MSMEs development Programme													
Provision of entrepreneur trainings and start-up kits for the youth	Municipal wide					-	-	30,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC	Central Adm.
Organize trade show and exhibitions	Juaso					-	2,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC/GEA	Central Adm.
Support local artisans with technical training	Municipal wide					-	-	20,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC/GEA	Central Adm.
Objective:	Provide skills training and employable opportunity for the youth by 2029													
Facilitate the provision of training and business development services to SMEs	Municipal wide					-	2,000.00	20,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC	Central Adm.
Support the organization of (2) Business Forum meetings for MSMEs	Juaso					-	3,000.00	20,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC	Central Adm.

Objective:	To construct two (2) modern market facilities by 2029													
Construction of 1No ultramodern market with 10-seater W/C with a and a mechanized borehole	Selected community					-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	Works	Central Adm.
Renovation of (1) dilapidated market	Selected community					-	30,000.00	30,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Works	Central Adm.
Objective:	To increase Internal Generated Revenue by 80% by the end of 2029													
Programme:	Revenue mobilization programmes													
Pay your levy campaign	Municipal wide					-	25,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Budget Unit/Revenue	Fin. Dept.
Commission to revenue collectors	Revenue Collectors					-	92,169.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Fin. Dept./Budget Unit	Revenue Unit
Printing of Vehicle Stickers	Juaso					-	15,000.00	-	-	-	✓	-	Budget Unit/Revenue	Fin. Dept.
Purchase of cash books	Juaso					-	11,000.00	-	-	-	✓	-	Fin. Dept.	Revenue Unit
Objective:	To developed and promote at least Two (2) tourist activities to preserve historical, cultural and heritage by the end of 2029													
Programme:	Tourism development and promotion													
Data collection on proposed tourist sites, cultural and heritages	Municipal wide					-	-	10,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Planning	BAC & Cultural Rep
Support to Traditional Authorities	Municipal wide					-	-	44,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Tourism Committee
Objective:	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation													
Programme:	Modernize agriculture along the entire value chain													

Support AEAs to embark on home and farm visit	Municipal wide					-	-	26,520.00	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	BAC
Train 15 women and 10 men on snail production	Municipal wide					2,200.00	-	-	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	BAC
Demonstrate to 150 farmers on the use of PICS bags to store cereals	Municipal wide					2,500.00	-	-	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
Organize RELC planning session	Municipal wide					-	-	6,500.00	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Sensitize 1,500 farmers on safe use of Agro-chemicals, diseases and pests' identification and surveillance including FAW in crop production and inspection of Agro input shops	Municipal wide					2,900.00	-	-	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Sensitize 1,500 farmers on climate change, child labour and HIV/AIDS	Municipal wide					2,500.00	-	-	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Support the establish 4 rice demonstration plots as learning centers for farmers	Municipal wide					-	-	3,800.00	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Support 15 maize demonstration fields	Municipal wide					-	-	5,600.00	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.

Treat and vaccinate 4,000 small ruminants and 750 cattle against PPR and CBPP and rabies vaccination of dogs and cats	Municipal wide					-	-	7,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Support monitoring activities	Municipal wide					10,100.00	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Agric Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Organized Famer's Day celebration	Selected communities					-	15,000.00	60,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Agric Dept.	Central Adm.
Nursery of oil palm seedlings	Municipal wide					-	-	25,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Agric Dept.

Development Dimension: Social Development

Objective:	Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics													
Programme:	Provision of HealthCare infrastructure													
Construction of 1No. CHPs compound with 2-unit Staff accommodation, 4-seater toilet with mechanized borehole	Selected community					-	-	1,700,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Works	Central Adm.
Rehabilitation of health facilities	(2) Health facilities					-	-	220,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Works	Central Adm. MHD /
Programme:	Health promotion programme													

Support public education and awareness campaign on health-related issues (Rubies, cholera, etc.)	Municipal wide					-	2,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MHD	Central Adm./Agric.	
Organize and intensify malaria awareness and control	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MHD	Central Adm.	
Support Intensify Expanded Programme on Immunization	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	MHD	Central Adm.	
Intensify disease surveillance and effective response to HIV/AIDS and TB control	Municipal wide					-	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MHD	Central Adm.	
Support Nutrition Programmes	Municipal wide					-	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MHD/EHD	Central Adm.	
Support to Health Emergencies	Municipal wide					-	2,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MHD/EHD	Central Adm.	
Objective:	To enhance quality teaching and learning														
Programme:	Provision of Educational Facilities and Strengthen of Educational Management														
Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, store, library and 4Seater W/C Toilet	Selected community					-	-	1,170,000.00	-	-		✓	-	Dev't Planning/Wo rks/MED	Central Adm.
Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, store,	Teshie Praso					-	-	1,170,000.00	-	-		✓	-	Dev't Planning/Wo rks/MED	Central Adm.

library and 4Seater W/C Toilet														
Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Office, store, library and 4Seater W/C Toilet	Selected community					-	-	2,000,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Dev't Planning/Works/MED	Central Adm.
Procurement of 2000 Dual Desks	Municipal wide					-	-	1,865,175.46	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
Procurement of 700 hexagonal KG tables and chairs	Municipal wide					-	-	550,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
Support to STMIE Programme	Municipal wide					-	1,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
Support the needy but brilliant students	Municipal wide					-	15,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
My First Day at School & purchase of Teaching and learning materials	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
Organisation of Municipal Mock Exams for JHS 3 Students	Municipal wide					-	8,500.00	30,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MED	Central Adm.
Renovation of dilapidated/Ripped off school buildings	Selected communities					-	19,000.00	80,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Central Adm.	MED
Support to MEOC activities	Juaso					-	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED

Independence Day celebration	Selected community					-	14,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
Monitoring of free SHSs	Municipal wide					-	-	11,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MED	Central Adm.
Support to Inter-school/circuit games and cultural competitions	Juaso					-	6,500.00	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	MED
Objective:	To integrate the vulnerable into the mainstream of development through quality community care and social protection services in the Municipality by 2029													
Programme:	Child Protection and Promotion Programmes													
Formation of child protection committees in four (4) communities	Municipal wide					2,000.00	-	15,000.00	-	3,000.00 (ISS)	-	✓	SW/CD	Central Adm.
Organize Sensitization and awareness creation on the menace of Child Labour	Municipal wide					-	3,000.00	6,000.00	-	1,000.00 (ISS)	-	✓	SW/CD	Central Adm.
Organize Educational campaign on Child rights promotion and protection	4 institutions/organization s/communities					2,000.00	-	12,800.00	-	700.00 (ISS)	-	✓	SW/CD	Central Adm.
Programme:	Community Care Programmes													
Registration and support for persons with disability and other vulnerable groups in areas of medical, educational, skills	Municipal wide					2,000.00	-	1,047,500.00	-	-	-	-	SW/CD	Central Adm.

training, free NHIS and economic empowerment														
Monitoring activities	Municipal wide					3,000.00	-	72,500.00	-	-	-	✓	SW/CD	Central Adm.
Annual Performance Review with Stakeholders	Juaso					-	3,500.00	12,000.00	-	4,700.00 (ISS)	-	✓	SW/CD	Central Adm.
Sensitization on anti-teenage pregnancy and gender-based violence in 8 Junior High Schools and 2 Senior High Schools	Municipal wide					2,000.00	-	8,000.00	-	-	✓	-	SW/CD	Central Adm./NCCE
Educate six (6) communities on communal labour, LEAP, self-help projects and	Municipal wide					5,000.00	8,500.00	30,000.00	-	-	✓	-	SW/CD	Central Adm./NCCE
Organize media Sensitization on Gender based violence and Gender mainstreaming at 4 Information centres and 2 radio stations	Municipal wide					-	4,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	✓	-	SW/CD	Central Adm./NCCE
Justice Administration, Capacity Building and Office Administration														

Organize quarterly (4) report reviews and internal service training for staff in the Department	SW/CD Office					1,000.00	2,000.00	17,000.00	-	-	✓	-	SW/CD/HR	Central Adm.
Procurement of office equipment and stationeries	SW/CD Office					-	-	35,000.00	-	2,750.00 (ISS)	✓	-	SW/CD	Central Adm.
Objective:	Enhance access to improved environmental sanitation services													
Programme:	Provision and Extension of Potable water													
Drilling and Mechanization of 10No.Boreholes with overhead tank and Standpipes	Selected Communities					-	-	1,127,065.70	-	-	✓	-	Dev't planning/Works Dept.	Central Adm.
Repair broken down bore holes	Selected communities					-	8,000.00	80,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Dev't planning/Works Dept.	Central Adm.
Programme:	Sanitation management programme													
Procurement of 10No. Refuse containers	Municipal wide					-	-	500,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Procurement Unit/EHD	Central Adm.
Support National Sanitation Days Activities	Municipal wide					-	8,000.00	70,000.00	-	-	✓	-	EHD	Central Adm.
Procure Sanitation equipment, drugs and disinfection	Juaso					-	26,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Procurement Unit/EHD	Central Adm.
Undertake Fumigation exercises	Municipal wide					-	-	460,463.30	-	-	-	✓	EHD	Central Adm.

Support to waste management	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	EHD	Central Adm.
Desilting of drains	Municipal wide					-	15,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	EHD	Central Adm.
Organized Screening and Health education for food and drinks vendors	Municipal wide					-	55,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	EHD	Central Adm.
Clearing and levelling of final refuse disposal sites	Municipal wide					-	18,000.00	70,000.00	-	-	-	✓	EHD	Central Adm.
Organise two educational campaigns on safe sanitation and promotion of household toilets	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	15,000.00	-	-	✓	-	EHD	Central Adm.
Organization of monthly clean-up exercise	Municipal wide					-	40,000.00	70,000.00	-	-	-	✓	EHD	Central Adm.
Conduct Sensitization on WASH activities	Municipal wide					-	-	10,000.00	-	-	✓	-	EHD	Central Adm.
Support to District Water and Sanitation activities (WATSAN)	Municipal wide					-	185,000.00	60,000.00	-	-	✓	-	EHD	Central Adm.
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement														
Objective:	To ensure effective protection of the forest reserves and protected areas													
Programme:	Land reclamation and green landscaping													
Support to tree planting exercise (Tree for Life)	Municipal wide					-	-	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Forestry	Central Adm.

Creating awareness to reduce fire outbreak, climate change and ensure food security	Municipal wide					-	-	20,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Forestry, Agric. & NADMO	Central Adm.
Objective:	Promoting proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation													
Programme:	Disaster prevention and Management													
Organize Public Education on Disaster Prevention and mitigation	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	NADMO	Central Adm.
Identify and map out all disaster-prone zones and safe havens	Municipal wide					-	-	20,000.00	-	-	-	✓	NADMO	Central Adm.
Procure relief items for Disaster victims	Municipal wide					-	2,000.00	82,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	NADMO
Rapid response to disaster						-	-	30,004.00	-	-	-	✓	NADMO	Central Adm.
Formation and training of disaster volunteer groups	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	NADMO	Central Adm.
Objective:	To ensure a safe and motorable road network across the municipality by 2029													
Programme:	Road improvement programme													
Routine Maintenance and Reshaping of roads (30km)	Municipal wide					-	40,000.00	300,000.00	-	-	-	✓	DRIP/Works	Central Adm.
Sensitization of Drivers in the Municipality on Prevention of road accidents	Municipal wide					-		8,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Urban Roads	Central Adm.

Dredging	Major roads					-	4,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Works/Urban Roads	Central Adm.
Minor drainage repairs	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works/Urban Roads	Central Adm.
Cleaning of culverts along the roads	Municipal wide					-	5,000.00	15,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works/Urban Roads	Central Adm.
Construction of speed ramps	Municipal wide					-	20,000.00	100,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works/Urban Roads	Central Adm.
Objective:	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of settlements													
Programme:	Spatial Planning and management													
Preparation and revision of Planning Schemes	(1) community					-	-	70,000.00	-	-	✓		Physical Planning	Central Adm.
Street naming and property addressing	Municipal wide					-	-	120,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Physical Planning	Central Adm.
Preparation of structure plan	Municipal wide					-	-	60,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Physical Planning	Central Adm.
Public education and awareness creation on spatial planning and permit acquisitions	Municipal wide					7,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Physical Planning	Central Adm.
Purchase of stationery	Municipal wide					5,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Physical Planning	Central Adm.
Objective:	To facilitate the connection and expansion of electricity across the municipality by 2029													
Programme:	Expansion of electricity and distribution systems													

Procurement and maintenance of streetlight	Municipal wide					-	-	220,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Objective:	To ensure routine maintenance of public facilities by 2029													
Programme:	Infrastructure and Maintenance													
Undertake regular development control activities	Municipal wide					2,000.00	5,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Support to self-help projects	Municipal wide					-	100,000.00	601,250.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Maintenance and repairs of official Vehicles	Juaso					-	40,000.00	120,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Purchase and Maintenance of office equipment	Juaso					-	5,000.00	22,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Renovation of staff Quarters	Juaso					-	40,000.00	80,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Works	Central Adm.
Maintenance of Furniture and Fixtures	Juaso					-	8,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Works/Procurement	Central Adm.
Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability														
Objective:	Enhance public safety and security													
Programme:	Security improvement													
Provide support for security agencies in the Municipal	Juaso					-	-	40,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Security Agencies
Objective:	Deepen transparency and public accountability													
Programme:	Strengthen Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation systems													

Preparation of Medium-Term Development Plan	Municipal wide					-	-	120,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Dev't Planning	MPCU members
Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes	Municipal wide					-	-	80,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Dev't Planning	MPCU members
Support to MPCU	Juaso.					-	-	27,200.00	-	-	✓	-	Dev't Planning	MPCU members
Support to 2030 Budget Preparation	Juaso					-	-	45,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Budget Unit	All Decentralized Depts.
Gazetting of Fee fixing and Bye laws for 2029	Juaso					-	-	27,000.0	-	-	✓	-	Budget Unit	All Decentralized Depts.
Organise public fora and Town Hall Meetings	Juaso					-	-	40,000.00	-	-	✓	-	Dev't Planning/Budget Unit	All Decentralized Depts.
Objective:	Deepen political and administrative decentralization													
Programme:	Strengthen Sub-Structures													
Servicing of Assembly Meetings and sub-structures (refreshment and allowance)	Juaso					-	170,000.00	-	-	-	✓	-	Central Adm./Fin.	Fin. Dept.
Programme:	Human Resource Management													
Capacity building for staff	Central Adm.					-	-	60,000.00	-	-	✓	-	HR/Dev't Planning	Fin. Dept.
Purchase of stationery and office accessories	Central Adm.					8,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	-	HR Planning	Central Adm./Fin.

Prepare HRMIS & updates	Central Adm.					-	4,000.00	-	-	-	✓	-	HR/MIS	Fin. Dept.
Programme:	Statistical Services													
Collate, compile, and update the District Development Data Platform (DDDP)	Juaso					5,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Statistical Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Organize sensitization and education on the relevance of statistical data	Juaso					5,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Statistical Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Undertake an update of all structures which makes up properties and businesses	Juaso					-	-	50,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Statistical Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Training Programme for administrative data collection	Juaso					4,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Statistical Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Maintenance and repairs and purchase of stationery and printed materials	Juaso					6,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Statistical Dept.	Fin. Dept.
Objective:	Deepen political and administrative decentralization													
Programme:	Public administration													
MCE's Community engagement (PE&S)	Municipal wide					-	-	50,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MCE	Central Adm.
Support to Internal Audit activities	Juaso (Adm.)					-	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Internal Audit	Fin. Dept.

Sensitization on the importance of birth and death registration	Municipal wide					-	-	5,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Birth & Death Dept.	Central Adm.
Project Management	Juaso (Adm.)					-	-	25,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Procurement Unit	Central Adm.
Purchase of revenue software	Juaso (Adm.)					-	-	60,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Seminars/ Conference	Juaso					-	-	80,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Fuel and Lubricants	Juaso					-	297,440.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Organization of Official Celebrations	Juaso					-	-	120,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Pay Website Subscription	Juaso					-	-	6,000.00	-	-	-	✓	MIS	Fin. Dept.
Payment of Telecommunication bills and broadband fees	Juaso					-	8,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Property valuation	Juaso					-	-	60,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Update of Economic data	Juaso.					-	-	25,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Undertake Media Programmes (FM/Press) and purchase of news paper	Juaso.					-	8,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.

Payment of utilities (water and light)	Juaso					-	7,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.	
Payment of Donations, Contribution, Protocols services and NALAG dues and diaries	Juaso					-	85,044.12	43,912.28	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Procurement office equipment	Juaso					-	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Procurement	Fin. Dept.
Trainings and workshops	Juaso					-	-	80,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Payment of medical expense	Juaso					-	20,000.00	30,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Payment of Bank charges	Juaso					-	1,000.00	3,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Postal charges	Juaso					-	3,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Payment of Transfer grant	Juaso.					-	95,000.00	-	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Payment of causal workers' salaries	Juaso					-	286,461.91	-	-	-	-	✓	Central Adm.	Fin. Dept.
Procurement of Printed Material and Stationery	Juaso.					-	30,000.00	70,000.00	-	-	-	✓	Procurement	Fin. Dept.

SUB TOTAL 20,197,755.77	
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	135

CHAPTER SEVEN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

7.1 Introduction

The Government of Ghana is committed to effective public service delivery, strengthening government accountability to its citizens, ensuring that policy formulation and decision making are based on evidence, and obtaining results in relation to its growth and development targets (National M&E Manual).

Planning is result oriented which always seek to make better existing situation. These results aim at achieving positive change and the process therefore should be guided and directed. Monitoring and Evaluation plan is key in tracking the desire changes that are envisage and measured accordingly. This chapter entails the Monitoring and Evaluation arrangement for the 2026-2029 MTDP. It discusses how the plan would be implemented and evaluated over time with assigned responsibilities at each stage. The monitoring and evaluation process end with a feedback mechanism for subsequent planning.

7.2 Stakeholders Analysis

The stakeholders' analysis takes cognizance of contributions of all identified individuals and institutions whose varying interests and ideas helped in the preparation of the MTDP and implementation of programmes and projects in the plan. The M&E Plan identifies and allocates responsibilities to stakeholders in both development and implementation of the Plan.

The MPCU identified the under listed stakeholders in ensuring Monitoring and Evaluation in the Municipality.

Table 7.1: Summary Sheet for Stakeholders and their Interests, Roles and Responsibilities

Stakeholders	Interests	Responsibilities	Roles/Involvement in M&E Activities
NDPC	-Policy direction	-Guidelines, capacity building, etc	Involvement in M&E Activities
OHLGS	Technical assistance	-Job analysis -Management of service etc	- Capacity Development
MLGDRD	-Provide efficient administration within the Municipal	-Policy formulation -Facilitate MMDAs and DPs relations.	-Provision of logistics for M& E activities. -Formulation of byelaws
MoFEP	-Practices of prudent financial management	-Issue Guidelines for the preparation of composite budget	- Prudent Financial Management practices
DACF-Secretariat	- Strict compliance with guidelines for the DACF utilization	-Formulate guidelines on the DACF utilization.	- They monitor MMDAs programmes and projects

RCC	-Timely submission of reports on programmes and projects in the Municipal	-Co-ordination and harmonization of the activities of the Municipal -Give policy direction.	- They harmonize MTDP -They coordinate, harmonize, and monitor the MMDAs -They undertake monitoring and evaluation
Assembly Members	-Provision of basic infrastructure -Maintenance of law and order	-Formulate byelaws -Disseminate information to the electorate	-They make byelaws and approve plans and budgets -They champion the needs of their electorates and initiate and monitor projects
CSOs/NGOs	-Full participation in the development of the Municipal -Ensure good governance.	Organize the community to undertake projects. -Provide resources to the communities.	-Provision of training for stakeholders -Quarterly, Mid-year and Annual review meetings.
Traditional Authority	-Provision of adequate basic socio-economic infrastructure -- Preservation of traditional values.	-Mobilize human and material resource for development. -Ensure peace and security in their Divisional Areas -Release land for development	-Awareness creation -Mid-year and Annual review meetings.
General Public	-Adequate provision of basic socio-economic infrastructure facilities -Demand accountability	-Pay taxes regularly -Self-help and communal labor -Support data collection	- Assisting in M & E activities.
Private Sector/Donors/DPs	-Necessary working environment created. -Prudent financial management and accountability -Good governance	-Provide resources for the development of the Municipal -Demand accountability from the Assembly -Provide support to Assembly to implement Programmes.	-Training of stakeholders (capacity building) -Provision of logistics for M&E activities -Mid-year and Annual review meetings.
Service Providers	-Good road to enhance easy transportation -Prompt payment of fuel bought -Good working relation	-Ensure adequate/regular supply of fuel in the district -Comply with government Policies and directives on fuel. -Pay taxes	Provide essential services within the Municipality
Financial Institutions/Business community	-Use of financial institution in all transactions -Get more customers to	-Provide quality banking service to the people	- Mid-year and Annual review meetings.

	mobilize more resources		
Security Agencies	-Law and order in the Municipal (citizens obey laws in the society)	-Provide adequate security for all the people in the Municipality	- Mid-year and Annual review meetings.
Schools	-Adequate teaching and learning materials -Adequate school blocks provided -Available scholarship schemes	-Provision of quality education to pupils and students -To ensure good academic performance	-Awareness creation
Decentralized Departments	-Adequate support from Central Administration to implement programmes -co-ordination and collaboration.	-Report regularly to the Assembly. -Ensure effective implementation of all government policies.	- Provision of logistics for M & E activities. -Quarterly, Mid-year and Annual review meetings.
Staff of the Assembly	-Good working environment created -Adequately rewarded in terms of pay and capacity development	-Provide quality service to the people -Respond quickly to all correspondence	-Awareness creation -Training of stakeholders -All review meetings Assisting in M&E activities
Media	Necessary environment created for freedom of expression	-Informs, educates and entertains the public/people -Promotes dialogue among stakeholders	-Awareness creation Organization of review meetings
Member of Parliament (MP)	-Provision of quality services to constituents. -Peace and Security in the constituency.	-Briefing of constituents on government policies	-Awareness creation All review meetings
Political Parties	-Speedy development of the Municipality	-Evaluate performance of government (MA)	-Awareness creation. - Assisting in M&E activities. - Mid-year and Annual review meetings.
Unit Committee Members	-Provision of basic infrastructure -Maintenance of law and order	-Disseminate information to the electorate	They enforce bye-laws Provides mechanisms of representation, participation, and accountability at the lowest level

MPCU Members	-Good working environment created -Adequate logistics	-They plan, implement, and monitor and evaluate Programmes and projects of the Assembly -They coordinate activities of the Assembly	- Active participation in quarterly and annual M&E activities and reporting.
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Source: MPCU Construct, 2025.

7.3 Monitoring

7.3.1 Indicators for Monitoring the Plan

In line with NDPC guidelines for 2026-2029 MTDP, the indicators formulated were all subjected to the CREAM (Clear, Relevant, Economic, Adequate and Monitorable) criteria to track the objectives and level of implementation of programmes and projects as contained in the Programme of Action and the Annual Action Plan. Table 7.2 presents the indicators that have been developed to monitor the implementation of the various Activities of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2026- 2029s) under each goal.

Table 7.2: Monitoring Indicators

Goal	Indicators
Goal 1: To promote sustainable productivity and livelihood for actors along the value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of youths supported with entrepreneurial skills • Number of Beneficiaries • Number of employments created • Percentage (%) increase in IGF mobilization • Project completion and delivery • Economic impact • Number of tourist sites developed or promoted • Percentage increase in hectares under oil palm plantations • Percentage (%) increase in the production of Livestock • Percentage (%) increase in the production of crops in metric tones
Goal 2: To ensure sustainable, equitable and easy accessibility for all	<p>Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects completion and delivery rate • OPD Attendance • Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) • Under-five mortality rate • Immunization rate • HIV/AIDS prevalence rate • Doctor-patient ratio • Nurse-patient ratio • health education <p>Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects completion and delivery rate

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation rate • Net enrolment rate • Completion rate • Gender parity index • BECE Pass Rate <p>Social Welfare & Community Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in incomes of PWDs • Proportion of PWDs enrolled onto the NHIS • Percentage of children who experience sexual violence and other abuses and are referred to support services • Number of gender activities implemented <p>Water and Sanitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of communities with access to potable drinking water • Percentage improvement in access to improved hygiene and sanitation services • Maintenance of Boreholes
<p>Goal 3: To protect the natural resource and ensure a resilient built environment</p>	<p>Number of trees planted in the reserve’s areas</p> <p>Percentage of building permit applications received and approved</p> <hr/> <p>Percentage change in electricity coverage</p> <hr/> <p>Percentage change in degraded land rehabilitated</p> <hr/> <p>Percentage of Roads Maintained</p> <hr/> <p>Percentage change in natural and man-made disasters</p> <hr/> <p>Number of street bulbs distributed</p>
<p>Goal 4: To enhance participatory governance and effective security</p>	<p>Number of capacity trainings to enhance staff performance</p> <hr/> <p>Percentage change in Police-citizen ratio</p> <hr/> <p>Percentage of Annual Action Plan Implemented</p> <hr/> <p>Number of staff supported with accommodation facilities</p> <hr/> <p>Proportion of stakeholders engaging /participating in Assembly activities</p> <hr/> <p>Training programme organized for Assembly members on Local government</p> <hr/> <p>Percentage of Public Relations Compliant applications received and resolved</p>

7.3.2 Monitoring Matrix

The Monitoring and Evaluation matrix provides a format for presenting inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts for each objective in the MTDP. Also included are their corresponding activities. Here, the entire Monitoring Plan is summarized by showing a list of methods to be used in collecting data. The Monitoring Matrix starts with indicators which track the expected outputs, outcomes and impacts of planned programmes and projects. These indicators have been disaggregated, where possible, into age, gender, location and among others. Table 7.3 presents the Monitoring Matrix showing the monitoring indicators, baselines, and targets of the MTDP 2026-2029.

Table 7.3: Monitoring Matrix showing Result Framework for Indicators, Baselines and Targets

Goal 1: To promote sustainable productivity and livelihood for actors along the value chain										
Objective: Provide skills training and employable opportunity for the youth by 2029										
Programme: Youth empowerment Programme										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of new employments created	Number of new jobs created	Outcome	321	25	25	25	25	Males Females	Annually	BAC & YEA
Total amount of IGF Collected	Difference in amount of IGF collected.	Outcome	4,142,058.48	73%	75%	78%	80%	Revenue sources	Quarterly	Budget & Finance
Number of jobs created	Economic impact	Outcome	0	100	100	100	120	Males	Quarterly	BAC/Dev't Planning
Number of unemployed youths benefitting from skills or entrepreneurial trainings	Count of youths supported	Output	734	55	55	55	55	Males Females	Annually	BAC & YEA
Objective: Improving affordability and reach by the end of 2029										
Programme: MSMEs development Programme										
Number of Beneficiaries	Total number of MSMEs provided with loans, training	output	0	30	30	30	30	by business type	Annually	BAC

	and support services									
Objective: To increase Internal Generated Revenue by 80% by the end of 2029										
Programmes: Revenue mobilization Programmes										
Number of markets buildings completed and active	Project completion and delive	output	6	1	1	1	1	Location	Quarterly	Engineer/Planni ng
Objective: To developed and promote at least Two (2) tourist sites by the end of 2029										
Programmes: Tourism Development and Promotion										
Number of tourist sites developed or promoted	Count of sites developed	Output	0	0	1	1	1	Location	Quarterly	Culture, Traditional Authorities, and planning unit
Objective: Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation										
Programmes: Agricultural Modernization Programme										
Percentage increase in hectares under oil palm plantations	Difference of hectares covered	Outcom e	Not available	45	50	60	70	Location	Annually	Agric. Dept and planning unit
Percentage (%) increase in the production of Livestock	Total number of production and beneficiaries	output	Sheep- 29,464 Goat - 38,296 Poultry - 69,884 Cattle- 29,510	38,366 7,325 29,610	38,420 7,600 30,100	38,570 8,000 30,590	38,920 8,200 31,08	Type of livestock	Quarterly	Agric. Dept

Percentage (%) increase in the production of crops in metric tones	Total number of production and beneficiaries	Output	Maize-18,900 18,605 Cassava-19,500 14,668 Cocoyam-20,100 145,778 Plantain-20,700 367,421.12 Rice-1,701 3,427.1 Pig 1,816 69,884 Goat 1,931 7,325 Fisheries-2,046 23,456	18,900	19,500	20,100	20,700	Type of crop	Annually	Agric. Dep
				1,701	1,816	1,931	2,046		Annually	Agric Dept
				146,000	146,500	147,000	147,500		Annually	Agric Dept
						2,800	2,950		Annually	Agric Dept
				2,500	2,650	Nil	Nil		Annually	Agric Dept
				Nil	Nil	80,500	81,500		Annually	Agric Dept
				78,500	79,000	8,000	8,200		Annually	Agric Dept
				7,600	7,800	27,000	28,000		Annually	Agric Dept
				25,000	26,000					
Percentage increase in farmers adoption of new technologies	Percentage change in new technologies adopted by farmers	outcome	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Males	Annually	Agric Dept.
								Females		
Extension officer-farmer ratio	Posting of new Officers	output	1; 2,300	1; 2,000	1; 1,800	1; 1,700	1; 1,600	Operational areas	Annually	Agric Dept.

Goal 2: To ensure sustainable, equitable and easy accessibility for all

Objective: Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics										
Programmes: Health Care infrastructure and promotion Programmes										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage increase in OPD attendance	Number of OPD attendance recorded	Outcome	65%	75%	80%	83%	85%	Males Females	Quarterly	MHD
Percentage reduction in Maternal Mortality rate (MMR)	Percentage change in death due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births	Outcome	0	0	0	0	0	Ages	Quarterly	MHD
Under five mortality rates	Number of deaths occurred between birth to age 5 per 1000 births	Outcome	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	Males females	Quarterly	MHD/Birth and Death Unit
Percentage reduction in childhood mortality rate	Percentage change in deaths occurring between birth to age five per 1000 births	Outcome	1%	0	0	0	0	Males females	Quarterly	MHD/Birth and Death Unit
Percentage reduction in the incidence of HIV and AIDS related deaths	Percentage change in the number of deaths	Outcome	25%	30%	35%	35%	40%	Male Female Ages	Quarterly	MHD

Percentage increase in the number of HIV and AIDS patients receiving counselling and treatment services	number of HIV patients receiving counselling and treatment	Outcome	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Male Female Ages	Quarterly	MHD
Doctor-patient ratio	Number of doctors available to the population	Outcome	1:26,141	1:16049	1:15,025	1: 13,888	1: 12,336	-	Annually	MHD
Nurse-patient ratio	Number of patients assigned to a single nurse	Outcome	1: 450	1: 686	1: 689	1: 736	1: 644	-	Annually	MHD
Percentage increase in Immunization rate	Percentage change in children immunized against the total population	Output	107%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Male Female	Quarterly	MHD
Number of health facilities completed and in use	Project completion and delivery	Output	18	1	1	2	2	facility	Quarterly	Engineer/Planning
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	% Of adult population tested positive	Output	89%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Ages	Quarterly	MHD
Objective: To enhance quality teaching and learning										
Programmes: Educational Infrastructure and Management Development Programmes										
Net enrolment rate	number of children of school age who are enrolled	Outcome	98.9% 95.2%	100% 100%	100% 100%	100% 100%	100% 100%	Males Females	Annually	MED

Completion rate	Percentage of students that successfully complete primary	Outcome	98.3% 96.4%	100% 100%	100% 100%	100% 100%	100% 100%	Males Females	Annually	MED
Gender parity index	Ratio between boys and Girl's enrolment rates	Outcome	1; 04 1; 06	1;1 1;1	1;1 1;1	1;1 1;1	1;1 1;1	Males Females	Annually	MED
BECE Pass Rate	Ratio between boys and girls	Outcome	54.9%	85%	85%	90%	90%	Males Females	Annually	MED
Projects completion and delivery	Number of school buildings completed and in-use	Output	27	2	3	3	3	Location of school	Quarterly	Engineer/Planning
Rehabilitation rate	Percentage of deteriorated school buildings rehabilitated	Output	21	1	1	1	2	Location of school	Quarterly	Engineer/Planning
<p>Objective: To integrate the vulnerable into the mainstream of development through quality community care and social protection services in the Municipality by 2029</p> <p>Programmes: Socio-economic Inclusion Programme</p>										
Percentage increase in vulnerable people who have access to Social Protection Services	% Change in vulnerable people who have access to social protection services against total population	Outcome	1200	50	50	50	50	-Males -Females	Annually	SW/CD

Number of PWDs Supported	Support to 100 PWDs supported	Output	82	45	45	45	45	Male Female	Annually	SW/CD
Number of gender responsive activities supported	Support 12 genders responsive activities	Output	32	5	5	5	5	Male Female	Quarterly	SW/CD
Number of child protection committees formed	Formation of child protection committees	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Male Female	Quarterly	SW/CD
Number of disabilities registered and supported.	Registration and support for persons with disabilities	Output	120	100	100	100	100	Male Female	Quarterly	SW/CD

Objective: Enhance access to improved environmental sanitation services

Objective: To increase water accessibility from 86% to 92% by 2029

Programmes: Water and Sanitation Improvement Management Programmes

% change in communities with access to portable water	Access to portable water	Outcome	86%	2%	2%	1%	1%	Communities	Quarterly	Environmental Health and MPCU
% change in population with access to improved hygiene and sanitation services	Access to improve hygiene and sanitation services	Outcome	38%	15%	15%	15%	15%	Community	Quarterly	Environmental Health

Goal: To protect the natural resource and ensure a resilient built environment

Objective: To ensure effective protection of the forest reserves and protected areas

Programmes: Land reclamation and green Environment Programmes

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of trees planted in the reserve's areas	Types of tree spices planted	Output	7,540	1500	2000	2500	3500	Spices	Annually	Forestry/Agric/Nadmo
Objective: Promoting proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation Programmes: Disaster prevention and Management Programme										
Procure relief items for disaster Victims	Number of relief items procured	Output	0	1	1	1	1	items	Annually	Nadmo
Number of public education organised	Organise public education on disaster prevention and management	Output	32	2	2	2	2	Location	Annually	Nadmo
Objective: To ensure a safe and motorable road network across the municipality by 2029 Programmes: Road improvement Programme										
Length of roads maintained	Number of kilometres maintained	Output	60%	15	15	20	30	Location	Quarterly	Urban/Feeders
Objective: To facilitate the connection and expansion of electricity across the Municipality by 2029 Objective: To facilitate for the expansion of telecommunication networks across the Municipal by 2029 Programmes: Electricity and Telecommunication Network Programmes										
Percentage change in electricity coverage	% Change of the number of communities with	Outcom e	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	communit y	Annually	Dev't Planning/Works

	access to electricity									
Percentage change in Telecommunication coverage	% Change of the number of communities with access to Telecommunication	outcome	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%	Communities	Annually	Dev't Planning/Works
Percentage change in street bulbs distributed	Number of street bulbs distributed	Output		300	150	150	400	Communities	Annually	Dev't Planning/Works
Objective: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced, and orderly development of settlements Programmes: Spatial Planning and management Programme										
Percentage of building permit applications received and approved	Number of building applications recorded	Output	75	50	70	80	100	Male Female	Quarterly	Physical Planning
Objective: To ensure routine maintenance of public facilities by 2029 Programmes: Infrastructure Maintenance Programme										
Number of public infrastructures maintained	public infrastructures maintained	output	35	3	4	5	5	Location	Quarterly	Engineer/Planning
Goal: To enhance participatory governance and effective security										
Objective: To revamp all the (11) sub-structures by the end of the plan period Programmes: Strengthen Sub-Structures Programme										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			

									Frequenc y	
Number of substructures equipped	Effective functions of substructures	Output	4	4	2	1	0	By location	Annual	MPCU, Stakeholders
Objective: Enhance effective implementation and constant monitoring by the end of the plan period										
Programmes: Strengthen Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Programme										
Quarterly M&E of development projects and programmes	Number of quarterly visits to project sites	Output	28	4	4	4	4	By towns	Quarterly	MPCU, Stakeholders
Objective: To construct and expand (2) police stations by 2029										
Programmes: Security improvement Programme										
Number of projects completed and in use	Project completion and delivery	output	N/A	2	3	3	3	Location/c ommunity	Quarterly	Engineer/Planni ng
Police-citizen ratio	Number of new officers posted	Output	1; 714	1: 500	1; 500	1: 500	1; 500	Male Female	Quarterly	MPD
Number of children and women supported	Support abuse against children and women children and women	Output	N/A	5	10	10	10	Males Females	Quarterly	MPD
Objective: Deepen political and administrative decentralization										
Programmes: Public administration Programme										
Number of office and residential equipment repaired	Maintain office and residential facilities	80%	N/A	10	10	10	10	Location	Quarterly	WKS/Central ADM

Number of security operations supported	Support for security operation	Output	N/A	4	4	4	4	Location	Annually	Security
Number of plans and budget produced	Prepare MTDP, Annual action plan, and composite budget	output	3	1	1	1	1	location	Annually	MPCU, Stakeholders

The following will be the means for monitoring activities, output/outcome indicators.

1. Regular and periodic visit to project sites by officer's concern.
2. Quarterly MPCU review meetings where various heads of departments present reports on progress of implementation of program and projects.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the MTDP 2026-2029 will assist management to ascertain whether the expected, or desire impacts of programs and projects implemented are being achieved. This activity is also in two folds.

The first will be the evaluation of Annual Action Plan where MPCU will conduct Mid-Year evaluation in June and end of year for the preparation of APRs. This will give updates of the annual performance of the Municipal Assembly base on MTDP as well as challenges and lessons learnt which serves as guide for the future.

The second will be the evaluation of the whole MTDP, where MPCU will undertake evaluation of the MTDP to assess output/outcome of implementation of Annual Action Plans. A Mid-Term evaluation would be done in February 2028 and Final evaluation in February 2030. This is to ascertain the targeted change that was expected.

The **MPCU** is solely responsible for evaluating the plan which is done in a participatory manner. Traditional authorities, NGOs, Civil Society Organisations, Sub-structures, Women groups, Vulnerable people, Youth group, Private sector, Departments are key stakeholders in this direction.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget

It is a tabular representation that outline specific time in which all major activities in the plan are carried out. It also covers agencies, departments that are responsible for the implementation of various activities enshrined in the plan with their respective cost. The main activities such as monitoring visit, by **MPCU** members, Stakeholders Review meetings, Quarterly Progress Reports as well as information dissemination.

Below is the summary of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget for 2026-2029.

SN	Monitoring and Evaluation Activities.	Timeframe				Actors	Budget
		2026	2027	2028	2029		
		MTDP 2026-2029 Evaluation					
1.	Undertake Extensive Evaluation of the MTDP 2026-2029 from Performance Review of 2022-2025	May				MPCU, Opinion leaders, Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, Area Council Members, Unit Committee Members, NGOs, Civil Society Organisations, Media, Religious groups etc.	40,000
2.	Undertake Mid-Term Evaluation of the 2026-2029			15, June-24February,2028		MPCU members, Opinion leaders, Assembly members, community members etc	15,000
3.	Undertake terminal evaluation of 2026-2029 MTDP					MPCU members	15,000
4.	Organise stakeholder Review Meetings through Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	April	May	July	December/20/2029-December/28/2029 October	MPCU members	20,000

Implementing Monitoring

	Monitoring	2026	2027	2028	2029	Key Actors	Cost
1.	Undertake quarterly monitoring visit by MPCU Members and other stakeholders to projects site for inspection.	March June September December	March June September December	March June September December	March June September December	MPCU members and other Stakeholders Beneficiary Communities etc.	240,000
2.	Conduct Review Meetings by MPCU and other Stakeholders on implementation of AAP activities.	January December	January December	January December	January December	MPCU members and other Stakeholders Beneficiary Communities etc.	80,000
APR Preparation and Dissemination							
1.	Conduct annual Review Meetings by MPCU and other Stakeholders on the implementation of projects and programs in the AAP	February 2027	February 2028	February 2029	February 2030	MPCU, Beneficiary communities and other Stakeholders.	80,000
2.	Data collection, preparation of first quarter, second quarter, third quarter and fourth quarter Progress Reports for quarterly review meetings by MPCU.	March June September December	March June September December	March June September December	March June September December	Monitoring Team, MPCU Members	28,000
3.	Submit Quarterly Progress Reports to RCC/NDPC	April July October, Jan	April July October, Jan	April July October, Jan	April July October, Jan	MPCU/ Assembly Municipal	8,000

4.	Conduct/Prepare Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the AAP and Review Meetings.	February 2027	February 2028	February 2029	February 2030	Monitoring Team	8,000
5.	Submit Annual Progress Report to RCC/NDPC	February	February	February	February	Monitoring Team	8,000

Awareness Creation on stakeholders Expected Roles in the plan implementation.

The below table shows the identifiable stakeholders and their various roles expected.

SN	Stakeholders	Interest	Roles
1.	MPCU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs Assessment • Data collection and Analysis • Preparation and Coordination of MTDP and Monitoring and Evaluation Plan • Monitoring and Evaluation Plan implementation • Information Dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify needs of the people in Municipal Assembly • Collect data, analyse for Monitoring and Evaluation. • Coordinate MTDP and Monitoring and Evaluation Plan • Implement Plan • Dissemination of Information
2.	District Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Collection • Monitoring and Evaluation • Decision Making • Information Dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect Data • Monitor and Evaluate Preparation Plan • Take Decision on Monitoring and Evaluation • Provide information on Monitoring and Evaluation
3.	Decentralised Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for Solutions • Plan Implementation • Capacity building • Decisions Making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and Evaluation • Data Collection • Dissemination
4.	Municipal Sub-Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Collection • Monitoring • Dissemination of information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Collection • Monitoring and Evaluation • Information Dissemination

5.	Civil Society Organisations, Non-governmental Organisations, FBOs, CBOs, Youth Organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency and accountability • Logistics and Financial Support • Capacity Building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building of Staff Capacity on Monitoring and Evaluation • Monitor Projects • Dissemination Information
6.	Religious Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Dissemination • Advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Dissemination
7.	Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equitable Distributions of Development Projects • Implementation of Project needs Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor ongoing Projects • Support data collections
8.	Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistics Support • Human Resource Development • Capacity Building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in data gatherings • Monitoring and Implementation
9.	Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency and Accountability • Plan Implementation • Needs Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor ongoing Projects • Needs Assessment • Information Dissemination
10.	Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency and Accountability • Information Dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Dissemination • Ensure Accountability

7.3.3 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The following Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation tools will be employed during plan period 2026-2029

Transect walk

Community score card on physical projects

Monitoring- interviews

Training

Auditing interviews

Impact flow diagrams, transect walk

Citizen report cards

7.3.4 Knowledge Management and Learning

The implementation of the previous plan 2022-2025 reveals some challenges that led to our inability to achieve our targets. Many projects and programmes were brought on board the plan and the financial resources both internal generated and donor funds were not available for projects and programme execution. These lessons have been documented in our database which will be used as a guide in the implementation of the current plan. We will better our successes and ensure we improve on our failures.

Measures are in place to also tap from other Municipal Assemblies their best practices for the benefit of our people. Knowing what accounted for our failures and working to avoid same mistakes are critical considerations towards an improved performance going into the future.

The Assembly will leverage on digitalization for effective delivery of services to citizens by the use of modern technologies to collect data, analysis of data for timely reporting as well as capturing of physical projects status and locations via GIS etc.

CHAPTER EIGHT

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the communication approach adopted during the preparation and dissemination of the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). The communication strategy represents the channels, tools, and mechanisms that will be used to effectively communicate the plan to all stakeholders.

It ensures that decision-makers, implementing agencies, and the citizenry are well-informed and actively engaged throughout the planning and implementation processes. The strategy also promotes transparency, participation, and accountability while fostering understanding and ownership of the plan among all actors involved.

Developed in line with the NDPC Guidelines, the communication strategy aims to ensure that information on the MTDP reaches every relevant stakeholder in a clear, timely, and inclusive manner, thereby enhancing coordination, awareness, and collective action in implementing the plan.

8.2 Communication Objectives

- ✓ Ensure effective dissemination of MTDP information to all stakeholders.
- ✓ Promote understanding and ownership of the development plan.
- ✓ Foster transparency and accountability in planning and implementation.
- ✓ Encourage active participation of communities, including women, youth, and vulnerable groups.
- ✓ Strengthen collaboration among MMDAs, RCC, MDAs, and development partners.

8.3 Identification of Target Audiences

Target audiences were clearly identified to ensure that communication efforts were focused, inclusive, and effective. Particular attention was given to gender and vulnerable groups to ensure that the right people received the right messages at the right time and in the most appropriate manner. The Identified audiences include:

- Government Officials / Departmental Heads
- Assembly Members
- Traditional and Religious Leaders
- Civil Society and Community-Based Organizations (CSOs and CBOs)
- Private Sector Actors
- Youth Groups, Women, and Persons with Disabilities
- The General Public

8.4 Communication Tools

Communication tools are the practical methods used to share information about the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). They ensure that all stakeholders, including government officials,

community members, traditional leaders, civil society organizations, and the private sector, are well informed, consulted, and actively involved in the planning and implementation processes.

These tools help promote transparency, participation, and ownership of the development plan by making sure that messages are delivered in a clear, accessible, and timely manner. The identified communication tools for disseminating information on the MTDP include:

1. General Assembly Meetings
2. Sub-Committee Meetings
3. Management and MPCU Meetings
4. Community Durbars
5. Town Hall Meetings
6. Stakeholder Workshops and Conferences
7. Radio Discussions and Announcements
8. Press Briefings and Media Interviews
9. Assembly Website and Social Media Platforms (Facebook, WhatsApp, etc.)
10. Public Notice Boards
11. Information Vans and Public Address Systems
12. Posters, Brochures, and Leaflets
13. Focus Group Discussions and Consultative Meetings
14. Partnership Forums with NGOs, CSOs, and the Private Sector
15. Reports, Circulars, and Internal Memos

8.5 Communication Strategy

The communication strategy outlines the approaches and systems adopted to ensure that all stakeholders are effectively informed, engaged, and involved in the preparation, implementation, monitoring, and dissemination of the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). It provides a structured framework for how information about the MTDP will be shared, the tools and channels that will be used, and the responsibilities of key actors in communicating the plan.

Table 8.1: Communication Strategy Matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility	Indicators to Assess Effectiveness
MPCU Meetings	To coordinate, review, and monitor the implementation of the MTDP and ensure inter-departmental collaboration.	Heads of Departments, Unit Heads, Key Stakeholders	Presentations, progress reports, review discussions	Quarterly and as required	Municipal Planning Officer (MPO), Coordinating Director, MPCU Core Team	Number of meetings held; Action plans developed; Implementation progress reports

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility	Indicators to Assess Effectiveness
General Assembly and Sub-Committee Meetings	To discuss the MTDP process, solicit inputs, and ensure alignment with community priorities.	Assembly Members, Zonal Council Members, Heads of Department	Presentations, discussions on progress reports	Quarterly and as required	MPO, Presiding Member, Coordinating Director	Number of meetings held; Attendance lists; Feedback reports
Community Durbars	To raise awareness of the MTDP, gather community views, and promote ownership of development projects.	Community Members, Traditional Authorities, Opinion Leaders	Public announcements, cultural gatherings, leaflets	Bi-annually	Community Development Officer, ISD, Assembly Members	Number of durbars held; Community participation level; Feedback reports
Town Hall Meetings	To engage citizens, explain ongoing programmes, and receive feedback on service delivery and local development.	Community Members, Traditional Authorities, CSOs	Presentations, Q&A sessions, audio-visual materials	Quarterly	MPO, ISD, Assembly Members	Number of town hall meetings; Attendance sheets; Quality of feedback received
Submission of Progress Reports	To update higher-level institutions on the implementation status of the MTDP and related M&E activities.	RCC, NDPC, MLGRD, OHLGS	Written reports, email submissions, data templates	Quarterly	MPO, Coordinating Director, RCC Planning Unit	Number of reports submitted; Timeliness of submission; Feedback received
Courtesy Calls and Stakeholder Engagements	To strengthen collaboration and obtain traditional and religious leaders' support for community participation.	Traditional and Religious Leaders	Courtesy visits, dialogue sessions, radio announcements	Bi-annually and during major plan periods	MPO, Community Development Officer, ISD	Number of engagements held; Level of leader participation; Media coverage
Community Forums and Radio Discussions	To explain the planning process, gather inputs, and ensure inclusiveness.	Men, Women, Youth, Vulnerable Groups	Local radio talk shows, community vans, posters, flyers	Throughout plan preparation and annual reviews	Community Development Officer, ISD, Assembly Members	Number of forums held; Audience reaches; Feedback collected

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility	Indicators to Assess Effectiveness
Consultative Meetings and Partnership Forums	To promote advocacy and incorporate inputs from development partners.	Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), NGOs	Stakeholder dialogues, project briefs, consultation reports	Annually and during mid-term reviews	MPO, Development Planning Sub-Committee	Number of CSOs engaged; Partnership agreements signed; Reports produced
Business Fora and Stakeholder Dialogues	To encourage private sector participation in local economic initiatives.	Private Sector and Business Associations	Business roundtables, newsletters, online updates	Annually	Business Advisory Centre (BAC), Municipal Finance Officer, Planning Unit	Number of fora held; Business participation level; Partnership commitments
Press Briefings and Media Engagements	To inform the public and enhance transparency and visibility of MTDP implementation.	Media Houses (Print, Radio, Online)	Press kits, interviews, social media posts	Quarterly	ISD, Municipal Information Officer, MPO	Number of publications; Frequency of media mentions; Audience reaches
Public Hearings	To present draft MTDPs, receive stakeholder input, and validate proposed interventions.	General Public, Assembly Members, Traditional leaders Development Partners	Open forums, presentations, questionnaires, feedback sessions	At major stages of plan preparation and review	MPO, ISD, Presiding Member	Number of hearings held; Level of public participation; Quality of inputs received
Information Centres	To provide continuous updates on MTDP activities and Assembly programmes.	General Public	Community information boards, public address systems, posters, flyers	Ongoing throughout the plan cycle	ISD, Assembly Members, MPO	Number of announcements made; Frequency of updates; Citizen feedback reports

APPENDIX 1

PLAN FOR ROADS & BUILDINGS INFRASTRUCTURE

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT	FUNDING SOURCE	PERIOD	LEADING AGENCY / RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COLLABORATORS	INPUT	BUDGET GH¢	MONITORING AND EVALUATION REMARKS
Clearing, Pushing and levelling of refuse dams	To improve Sanitation	Sanitation improved	DACF/IGF	Jan-Dec	Works Dept/DWE	MCD, MPO, MBA, MEHO	Funds and Technical support	100,000.00	MEHO, MWE, MPO
Dislodge public toilets/Clearing liquid waste	To improve Sanitation	Sanitation improved	DACF	Jan-Dec	Works Dept/DWE	MCD, MPO, MBA, MEHO	Funds and Technical support	40,000.00	MEHO, MWE MPO
Reshaping and maintenance of roads-drains etc. in the Municipality	To improve road network	road network improved	DDF/ DACF	Jan-Dec	Works Dept/DWE	MCD, MPO, MBA, MEHO	Funds and Technical support	100,000.00	MEHO, MWE MPO
Rehabilitation/ Renovation/maintenance works on Bungalows, offices, schools CHPS Compounds and Markets	To improve the status of the building	status of building improved	DACF	Jan-Dec	Works Dept/DWE	MCD, MPO, MBA, MEHO	Funds and Technical support	50,000.00	MEHO, MWE, MPO
Maintenance of drains	To improve the status of drains	status of drains improved	IGF/DACF	Jan-Dec	Works Dept/DWE/ NADMO	MCD, MPO, MBA, MEHO	Funds and	40,000.00	MEHO, MWE, MPO

							Technical support		
rehabilitation of Emergencies and disaster works	To improve the status of works	status of works improved	IGF/DACF	Jan-Dec	Works Dept/MTU	MCD, MPO, MBA, MEHO, MDE/MTO	Funds and Technical support	200,000.00	MEHO, MWE, MPO
Maintenance on offices/Bungalows furniture, fixtures, and fittings	To improve the status of the building	status of building improved	IGF/DACF	Jan-Dec	Works Dept/DWE/NADMO	MCD, MPO, MBA, MEHO	Funds and Technical support	80,000.00	MEHO, MWE, MPO
supply of building materials for rehabilitation of self-help projects	To improve the status of the building	status of building improved	IGF/DACF	Jan-Dec	Works Dept/DWE/NADMO	MCD, MPO, MBA, MEHO	Funds and Technical support	300,000.00	MEHO, MWE, MPO
rehabilitation of emergencies and disaster projects	To rectify unforeseen works	unforeseen works rectified	DDF/DACF	Jan-Dec	Works Dept/DWE/DDHS	MCD, MPO, MBA, MEHO	Funds and Technical support	200,000.00	MEHO, MWE, MPO
maintenance /replacement of Electrical ventilations and streetlights	improve security	security improved	DACF	Jan-Dec	Works Dept/DWE/DDHS	MCD, MPO, MBA, MEHO	Funds and Technical support	180,000.00	MEHO, MWE, MPO
MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE TOTAL								1,290,000.00	

PLAN FOR MAINTENANCE OF OFFICIAL VEHICLES

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT	FUNDING SOURCE	PERIOD	LEADING AGENCY RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COLLABORATORS	INPUT	BUDGET GH¢	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
Servicing and maintenance of Nissan Hardbody with registration no GN 8282-18	to keep vehicle in good condition	condition of vehicle improved	IGF/DAC F	Jan-Dec	Driver	MTO/MCD	Funds	10,000.00	DWE, DCD, driver DTO Chief
Servicing and maintenance of Nissan Patrol V6 with registration no GN -1779-19	to keep vehicle in good condition	condition of vehicle improved	IGF/DAC F	Jan-Dec	Driver	MTO/MCD	Funds	20,000.00	DWE, DCD, driver DTO, Chief
Servicing and maintenance of Toyota Hiace Mini Bus with registration no GE 3059-X	to keep vehicle in good condition	condition of vehicle improved	IGF/DAC F	Jan-Dec	Driver	MTO/MCD	Funds	10,000.00	DWE, DCD, driver DTO, Chief
Servicing and maintenance of toyota Hilux registration no GP 5937-25	to keep vehicle in good condition	condition of vehicle improved	IGF/DAC F	Jan-Dec	Driver	MTO/MCD	Funds	10,000.00	DWE, DCD, driver DTO, Chief

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT	FUNDING SOURCE	PERIOD	LEADING AGENCY RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COLLABORATORS	INPUT	BUDGET GH¢	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
Servicing and maintenance of Tipper truck registration no GN 1599-24	to keep vehicle in good condition	condition of vehicle improved	IGF/DAC F	Jan-Dec	Driver	MTO/MCD	Funds	10,000.00	DWE, DCD, driver DTO, Chief
Servicing and maintenance of Tipper truck registration no GN 1664-24	to keep vehicle in good condition	condition of vehicle improved	IGF/DAC F	Jan-Dec	Driver	MTO/MCD	Funds	10,000.00	DWE, DCD, driver DTO, Chief
Servicing and maintenance of Water truck registration no GN 1664-24	to keep vehicle in good condition	condition of vehicle improved	IGF/DAC F	Jan-Dec	Driver	MTO/MCD	Funds	10,000.00	DWE, DCD, driver DTO, Chief
Servicing and maintenance of Backhoe registration no GE 9499-24	to keep vehicle in good condition	condition of vehicle improved	IGF/DAC F	Jan-Dec	Driver	MTO/MCD	Funds	20,000.00	DWE, DCD, driver DTO, Chief
Servicing and maintenance of Nissan Navara	To improve Monitoring	effective monitoring improved	IGF/DAC F	Jan-Dec	Driver	MTO/MCD	Funds	10,000.00	DWE, DCD, driver DTO, Chief

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT	FUNDING SOURCE	PERIOD	LEADING AGENCY RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COLLABORATORS	INPUT	BUDGET GH¢	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
with registration no GN 4200-11									
Servicing and maintenance of Grader with registration no GN 2164-24	To improve revenue mobilization	Revenue Mobilization improved	IGF/DAC F	Jan-Dec	Driver	MTO/MCD	Funds	20,000.00	DWE, DCD, driver DTO, Chief
Vehicle tyre replacements	to keep vehicle in good condition/motion	condition of vehicle improved	IGF/DAC F	Jan-Dec	Driver	MTO/MCD	Funds	40,000.00	DWE, DCD, driver DTO, Chief
fuel and lubrication	to keep vehicle in good condition/motion	condition of vehicle improved	IGF/DAC F	Jan-Dec	Driver	MTO/MCD	Funds	450,000.00	DWE, DCD, driver DTO, Chief
MAINTENANCE OF OFFICIAL VEHICLES TOTAL								620,000.00	

PLAN FOR MAINTENANCE OF OFFICE EQUIPMENT

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT	FUNDING SOURCE	PERIOD	LEADING AGENCY / RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COLLABORATORS	INPUT	BUDGET GH¢	MONITORING AND EVALUATION REMARKS
Repair and maintain heavy Duty photocopier at central Administration	To improve productivity	productivity improved	DACF/IGF	Jan-Dec	Estate officer /MDCD	MCE/ MFO MCD/	Funds	1,000.00	MCD/MFO/MEO/MEO
Repair and maintain heavy Duty photocopier at accounts department	To improve productivity	productivity improved	DACF/IGF	Jan-Dec	Estate officer/MFO	MCE/ MFO MCD/	Funds	1,000.00	MCD/MFO/MEO/MEO
servicing and maintenance of all office printers	To improve productivity	productivity improved	DACF/IGF	Jan-Dec	Estate officer	MCE/ MFO MCD/	Funds	2,000.00	MCD/MFO/MEO/MEO

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT	FUNDING SOURCE	PERIOD	LEADING AGENCY / RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COLLABORATORS	INPUT	BUDGET GH¢	MONITORING AND EVALUATION REMARKS
servicing and maintenance of all general office equipment	To improve productivity	productivity improved	DACF/IGF	Jan-Dec	Estate officer	MCE/ MFO MCD/	Funds	1,000.00	MCD/MFO/MEO/MEO
servicing and maintenance of all air conditioners	To improve productivity	productivity improved	DACF/IGF	Jan-Dec	Estate officer	MCE/ MFO MCD/	Funds	1,000.00	MCD/MFO/MEO/MEO
Repair and maintain heavy Duty photocopier at Works Department	To improve productivity	productivity improved	DACF/IGF	Jan-Dec	Estate officer /MWE	MCE/ MFO MCD/	Funds	1,000.00	MCD/MFO/MEO/MEO
maintenance of machines and plant	To improve productivity	productivity improved	DACF/IGF	Jan-Dec	Estate officer / MWE /MTO	MCE/ MFO MCD/	Funds	20,000.00	MCD/MFO/MEO/MEO
OFFICE EQUIPMENT TOTAL								27,000.00	
SUMMARY OF 2025 O&M PLAN									

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT	FUNDING SOURCE	PERIOD	LEADING AGENCY / RESPONSIBLE PERSON	COLLABORATORS	INPUT	BUDGET GH¢	MONITORING AND EVALUATION REMARKS
ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION		BUDGET							
TOTAL ROADS AND BUILDINGS		1,290,000.00							
TOTAL OFFICE VEHICLES		620,000.00							
TOTAL OFFICE EQUIPMENT		27,000.00							
	GRAND TOTAL	1,937,000.00							

FINAL PUBLIC HEARING AND ADOPTION OF REPORT 2

Name of Municipality		Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly	
Region		Ashanti Region	
Venue		Presbyterian Church Auditorium - Juaso	
Date		Wednesday, P October. 2025	Time: 9:30
SIN Report Description		Activity Report	
SIN Report Description		Remarks	
a	Medium of Invitation	A total of 230 invitation letters were prepared and dispatched to stakeholders to formally invite them to participate in the programme.	Target achieved
b	Name of Special/interest Groups/individuals Invited	The participants names were recorded and attached	Target achieved

	Identifiable Representations at hearing	The meeting brought together a broad spectrum of stakeholders. including the Municipal Chief Executive, Presiding Member. elected Assembly Members, Unit Committee representatives, traditional leaders, religious figures. opinion leaders, youth and women group representatives. members of the MPCU and SPC, heads of decentralized departments, the media, civil society organizations (C SOS), political party representatives, and persons with disabilities (PWDs).	Target achieved
d	Total Number of persons	1 86 attended with 106 males and 80 females	Target achieved
e	Gender Ratio/Percentage	The gender percentage was 57% for males and 43% for females	Target achieved not

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g	Major Issues Raised	The purpose of the forum was to review and approve the draft Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2025-29 Participants discussed the key development priorities along with the minor projects, programmes, and activities planned to address those identified issues or needs. They were also taken through the proposed financial strategy, as well as the monitoring, evaluation, and communication arrangements for the plan's implementation. After a thorough discussion of all the issues, the members unanimously agreed to adopt the final draft of the MTDP.	
h	Main Controversies	None	

	Proposal for Resolution of the Controversies	Not Applicable	
j	Unresolved questions or Queries	Not Applicable	
k	Level of Unresolved problems going to be resolved	Not Applicable	
	Comment on General Level of Participation	Hearing was successfully organized as it was used to discuss the draft of the medium development plan for the 2026-2()29 This made it possible for the submission of the Final Draft to RCC.	Target achieved



MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE



MUNICIPAL COORDINATING DIRECTOR



PRESIDING MEMBER



DEV. PLANNING OFFICER

Assembly Stakeholders/ Heads of Departments Present

S/N	Name	Designation	Department/Unit
1.	Maame Sarfoa Appiah	Municipal Chief Executive (MCE)	MCE
2.	Benjamin Owusu Afriyie	Municipal Co-ordinating Director (MCD)	MCD
3.	Mr Alexander Obeng	Municipal Budget Analyst	Budget
4.	Abu Mwine	Municipal Planning Officer	Planning
5.	Mr Kofi Adjei Sarpong	MIS	MIS
6.	Akosua Aboakye waa	Assistant Budget Analyst	Budget
7.	Joshua Appiah	Assistant Dev, planning	planning
8.	Mavis Abena Owusu	Dev,planning Officer	planning
9.	Samuel Obeng	Assistant Dev,planning	planning
10.	Sandra Obour	Dev, planning Officer	planning
11.	Mr Issah Kamal Dubur	Assistant Internal Auditor	Internal Auditor
12.	Mr Kwaku Adjei	Head	Environmental & Sanitation
13.	Mr Frederick Bosompem	Head, Physical Planning	Physical Planning
14.	Mrs Rosina Appiah Kubi	Municipal Procurement Officer	Procurement
15.	Mr Osei Antwi	MFO	Finance
16.	Enest Dabor	Budget Analyst	Budget
17.	Felix Appaih Kubi	ISD	ISD
18.	Mr Afriyie Isaac	NFED	NFED
19.	Mr Gashon Deffoe	NCCE	NCCE
20.	Seth Asare Kume	NADMO	NADMO
21.	Francis Arthur	Police Officer	Ghana Police
22.	Alfred Osei	Agric Director	Agric Department
23.	Isaac Nyarko Appiah	NHIA Officer	NHIA

S/N	Name	Designation	Department/Unit
24.	Philip Okyere	Assistant Registrar	Birth and Death Registry
25.	Isaac K. Agyen	Head	Social Welfare
26.	Mr Ruben Osei-Antwi	Health Director	Health
27.	John Koffie	Works	Works
28.	Jacob Kombian	Head	Stores
29.	Nana Agyekum	Head	Registry
30.	Mavis Abena Owusu	Assistant Planning Officer	Planning
31.	Lydia Addai	Head	HR
32.	Isaac Tweneboah	MIS	MIS

Assembly Members Present

S/N	Name	Elected/ Appointee	Designation/ Electoral Area
33.	Hon. Ransford Asante	Elected	Presiding Member (PM)
34.	Hon Ahmed Dauda	Elected	Bompata East
35.	Hon Ibahim Yahaya	Elected	Juaso Junction
36.	Hon Emmanuel Bekoe	Elected	Saabo
37.	Hon Kwaku Asante	Elected	Obogu East
38.	Hon Prince Adu	Elected	Atiemo Nkwanta
39.	Hon Sanny Tanko Mohammed	Elected	Komeso
40.	Hon Bismark Nana Ofori	Elected	Kyempo
41.	Hon Prince Henery Amoh	Elected	Muronaim
42.	Hon Ransford Asante	Elected	Morso Besease
43.	Hon Albert Tawfic Oppong	Elected	Breku
44.	Hon Edward Kwame Bosompem	Elected	Amantia
45.	Hon Augustine K. Sarpong	Elected	Banso West
46.	Hon Prince Kwadwo	Elected	Tokwai
47.	Hon Foster Gyampo	Elected	Banka
48.	Hon Beatrice Boahen	Elected	Bompata West
49.	Hon Oduro Albert	Elected	Dampong
50.	Hon Tei Marvelous	Elected	Kpone Praso
51.	Hon Alhassan Abdulai	Elected	Kokwado
52.	Hon Peter Kofi Azumah	Elected	Kurofa East
53.	Hon Hayford	Elected	Tokwai Asuboi
54.	Hon Elvis Frank Antwi	Elected	Obogu /Kroboline
55.	Hon Baba Fuseini	Elected	Ofoase West

S/N	Name	Elected/ Appointee	Designation/ Electoral Area
56.	Hon Samuel Kyeremanteng Brobbey	Elected	Adansi
57.	Hon Patrick Karikari Antwi	Elected	Atwedie
58.	Hon Kyei Felix	Elected	Muramura
59.	Hon Brako Charles Sarpong	Elected	Ofoase East
60.	Hon Bridget Sikinya Koi	Elected	Koikrom
61.	Hon Stephen Danso	Elected	Obogu West
62.	Hon Rosina Boateng	Elected	Juaso
63.	Hon Kwame Agudegbe	Elected	Yawbronya
64.	Hon Prince Adjei Adomako	Elected	Obogu Salaam
65.	Hon Michael Koomson	Elected	Asankare
66.	Hon Ibrahim Anyass	Elected	Adomfe
67.	Hon Micheal Kyei	Elected	Banso East
68.	Hon Huudu Moro	Elected	Takyikrom/Subinso
69.	Hon Acheampomaa Gyan	Elected	Morso Ahenbrunum
70.	Hon Doris Appiah	Elected	Wenkyi
71.	Hon Samuel Ashalley	Elected	Yawbarimakrom
72.	Hon Sulley Haruna	Elected	Bankame
73.	Hon Nana Kwame Baafi	Elected	Dwendwenase Old Town
74.	Hon Sadia Alimatu	Elected	Pra River
75.	Hon Daniel Ntiamoah	Elected	Dadieso
76.	Joseph Appiah Boateng	Appointee	Wenchi
77.	Hon Richard Ansah	Appointee	Tokwai Odumasi
78.	Hon Rev Emmanuel Osafo	Appointee	Juaso
79.	Hon Nana Eric Wiredu Takyi	Appointee	Asuboa
80.	Hon Dacosta Aboagye	Appointee	Kokobeng
81.	Hon Williams Obuobi	Appointee	Obogu
82.	Hon Kwasi Larbi	Appointee	Amanfrom
83.	Hon Salifu B. Adams	Appointee	Obogu
84.	Hon Williams Lawer	Appointee	Mamponteng
85.	Hon Amoah Gerald	Appointee	Komeso
86.	Hon Collins Adu-Gyamfi	Appointee	Dadieso
87.	Hon Owusu Boahen Mills	Appointee	Juaso Debiaso
88.	Hon Ernest Appau	Appointee	Atwedie
89.	Hon Shadrack Owusu Afriyie	Appointee	Ofoase
90.	Hon John L. Anku	Appointee	Pra River
91.	Hon Juliana Animah	Appointee	Juaso
92.	Hon Enoch Adusei Aning	Appointee	Bompata

S/N	Name	Elected/ Appointee	Designation/ Electoral Area
93.	Hon Emmanuel Asante Agyeman	Appointee	Nkwanta
94.	Hon Nana Yaa Ntidwuma	Appointee	Kurofa
95.	Hon Yaw Opoku	Appointee	Tokwai
96.	Hon Osei Kwame	Appointee	Tokwai Asuboi

Other Stakeholders Present

S/N	Name	Designation	Community
1.	Hon. Joseph Appiah Boateng	F&A Chairman	Obogu
2.	Gladys Serwaa	Seamstress	Juaso
3.	Gideo Osei	Youth leader	Juaso
4.	Jenifer Addei	Hairdresser	Obogu
5.	Gabriel Ampofo	Unit committee member	Asankare
6.	Cynthia Koranteng	Hairdresser	Asankare
7.	Aholi Cecelia	Chief market woman	Juaso
8.	Frank Lamtey	Radio Presenter	juaso
9.	Opoku Stephen	Trader	Obogu
10.	Kwaku Asante	Unit committee member	Banso
11.	Ofori Yeboah	Pastor CAC	Juaso
12.	Francisca Owusu Agyemang	Youth member	Bompata
13.	Nana Owusu Achaa	Chief Oman hene	Asankare
14.	Armeyaw Danso	Trader	Wenkyi
15.	Roland Ayitey	Tradder	Banso
16.	Awudu Osman	Tailer	Dwendwenase
17.	Joyce Ansomah	Seanstress	Damong

S/N	Name	Designation	Community
18.	Derick Mensah	Youth Leader	Juaso
19.	Owusu Elija	Tradder	Asankare
20.	Kwaku Boadu	Driver	Obogu
21.	Gyamfi Richmond	Youth Member	Bankame
22.	Acheampong Juliet	Seamstress	Bankame
23.	John Asare	Trader	Bankame
24.	Adams Seidu	Imam	Juaso
25.	Owusu Bembah Richmond	Trader	Juaso
26.	Portia Nsiah	Trader	Bompata
27.	Selena Boakyei	Trader	Bompata
28.	Kojo Owusu Ansah	Trader	Ofoase
29.	Shaibu Rashid	Trader	Ofoase
30.	Linda opare	Trader	Ofoase
31.	Mavis Oparebia	Trader	Banka
32.	Ebenzah Effah	Trader	Banka
33.	Pastor Owusu Ansah	Banso Assembly of God	Banka
34.	Christopher Boamah	Unit committee Member	Banka
35.	Paul Asante	Youth leader	Asankare
36.	Ofori Yeboah	Pastor	Obogu
37.	Akua Owusuaa	Market	Obogu
38.	Nana Appiah Nuamah	Chief	Bompata
39.	Omono Asamoah	Pastor	Juaso
40.	AKwesi Kwakye	Unit Committee Members	Morso

APPENDIX 2

PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of Municipal		Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly	
Region		Ashanti Region	
Name of Town /Area Council(s)		Juaso, Obogu, Bompata, Morso, Nnadieso, Kumeso, Ofoase, Banka, Bansa, Asankare, Dwendwenase	
Venue		Parish Hall Juaso	
Date		Friday, 18 th July, 2025	Time: 10:00am
SIN	Report Description	Activity Report	Remarks
A	Medium of Invitation	Invitation letters were used to invite participants. In total, 280 letters were printed and dispatched to the identified stakeholders.	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 Heads of department, Municipal Chief Executive, Member of Parliament, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Religious Groups, Women Groups, Zonal Council Members, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Authorities, Political Parties, PWDs, Market Women. Youth Groups, Media, MPCU Members, SPC Members, DDCC Members and Community Members.	Target achieved
D	Total Number of Persons	276 persons attended with 168 males and 108 females.	Target achieved
E	Gender Ratio Percentage	The gender percentage was 39.1% for females and 60.9% for males	Target achieved


F	Language Used at Hearing	Asante (Twi) was used as the medium of presentation and discussions.	Target achieved
G	Major Issues Discussed	The meeting aimed to inform participants about the preparation of the new Medium-Term Development Plan (2026—2029). Participants were briefed that community engagement sessions would be held across the eleven (11) Area Councils as part of the community needs assessment process. They were encouraged to prioritize their development needs and identify the most pressing issues within their communities. Stakeholders were also advised to prepare themselves for active participation in the planning process.	Target achieved
H	Main Controversies	None	
	Proposal for Resolution of the Controversies	None	
J	Unresolved Questions or Queries	None	
K	Level of Unresolved problems going to be resolved	None	
L	Comment on General Level of Participation	The public hearing was successfully organized with the full participation of all Assembly Members and other invited stakeholders. Out of the 280 invitation letters sent out, 276 participants registered and attended the programme, indicating a strong turnout and above-average stakeholder participation.	Target achieved



MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE



MUNICIPAL COORDINATING DIRECTOR




PRESIDING MEMBER
OFFICER

DEVELOPMENT

PLANNING

**ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR PARTICIPANTS FOR THE PUBLIC FORUM
MEETING HELD ON THURSDAY, 1st OCTOBER 2025 AT THE PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH AUDITORIUM –JUASO**

ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

NAME	DESIGNATION	ELECTORAL AREA
Hon Maame Sarfoa	Municipal Chief Executive	
Ranford Asante	Presiding Member	Morso
Hon Ahmed Dauda	Assembly Member	Bompata East
Hon Ibrahim Yahaya	Assembly Member	Juaso Junction
Hon Emmanuel Bekoe	Assembly Member	Saabo
Hon Kwaku Asante	Assembly Member	Obogu East
Hon Prince Adu	Assembly Member	Atiemo Nkwanta
Hon Enoch Yeboah-Osei	Assembly Member	Komeso
Hon Bismark Nana Ofori	Assembly Member	Kyempo
Hon Prince Henry Amoh	Assembly Member	Muronaim
Hon Albert Tawfic Oppong	Assembly Member	Breku
Hon Edward Kwame Bosompim	Assembly Member	Amantia
Hon Augustine K. Sarpong	Assembly Member	Banso West
Hon Prince Kwadwo	Assembly Member	Tokwai
Hon Foster Gyampo	Assembly Member	Banka
Hon Beatrice Boahen	Assembly Member	Bompata West
Hon Oduro Albert	Assembly Member	Dampong
Hon Tei Marvelous	Assembly Member	Kpone Praso
Hon Alhassan ABDULAI	Assembly Member	Kokwado
Hon Peter Kofi Azuma	Assembly Member	Kurofa East
Hon Hayford Laryea	Assembly Member	Tokwai Asuboi
Hon Frank Elvis Antwi	Assembly Member	Obogu /Krobo line

NAME	DESIGNATION	ELECTORAL AREA
Hon Baba Fuseini	Assembly Member	Ofoase West
Hon Samuel Kyeremanteng Brobbey	Assembly Member	Adansi
Hon Patrick Kakari Antwi	Assembly Member	Atwedie
Hon Kyei Felix	Assembly Member	Muramura
Hon Brako Charles Sarpong	Assembly Member	Ofoase East
Hon Sara Koi	Assembly Member	Koikrom
Hon Stephen Danso	Assembly Member	Obogu West
Hon Rosina Boateng	Assembly Member	Juaso
Hon Kwame Agudegbe	Assembly Member	Yawbronya
Hon Malik Musah	Assembly Member	Obogu Salaam
Hon Michael Koomson	Assembly Member	Asankare
Hon Ibrahim Anyass	Assembly Member	Adomfe
Hon Micheal Kyei	Assembly Member	Banso East
Hon Huudu Moro	Assembly Member	Takyikrom/Subinso
Hon Acheampomaa Gyan	Assembly Member	Morso Ahenbrunum
Hon Asare Ntiamoah Alex	Assembly Member	Wenkyi
Hon Samuel Ashalley	Assembly Member	Yawbarimakrom
Hon Sulley Haruna	Assembly Member	Bankame
Hon Nana Kwame Baafi	Assembly Member	Dwendwenase Old Town
Hon Benedicta Acheampong	Assembly Member	Pra River
Hon Ntimoah Daniel	Assembly Member	Dadieso
Joseph Appiah Boateng	Assembly Member	Wenchi
Hon Richard Ansah	Assembly Member	Tokwai Odumasi
Hon Rev Emmanuel Osafo	Assembly Member	Juaso
Hon Nana Eric Wiredu Takyi	Assembly Member	Asuboa

NAME	DESIGNATION	ELECTORAL AREA
Hon Williams Obuobi	Assembly Member	Obogu
Hon Kwasi Larbi	Assembly Member	Amanfrom
Hon Salifu B. Adams	Assembly Member	Obogu
Hon Williams Lawer	Assembly Member	Mamponteng
Hon Amoah Gerald	Assembly Member	Komeso
Hon Daniel Ntiamoah	Assembly Member	Dadieso
Hon Owusu Boahen Mills	Assembly Member	Juaso Debiaso
Hon Ernest Appau	Assembly Member	Atwedie
Hon Shadrack Owusu Afriyie	Assembly Member	Ofoase
Hon John L. Anku	Assembly Member	Pra River
Hon Juliana Animah	Assembly Member	Juaso
Hon Enoch Adusei Aning	Assembly Member	Bompata
Hon Emmanuel Asante Agyeman	Assembly Member	Nkwanta
Hon Nana Yaa Ntidwuma	Assembly Member	Kurofa
Hon Prince Kwadwo	Assembly Member	Tokwai
Hon Hayford Laryea	Assembly Member	Tokwai Asuboi

HEADS OF DEPARTMENT/ASSEMBLY STAFF

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	DEPARTMENT/UNIT
1	Benjamin Owusu Afriyie	Municipal Co-ordinating Director	
2	Abu Mwine	MPO	Planning
3	Mr Ernest Darbo	Municipal Budget Analyst	Budget
4	Mr Kofi Adjei Sarpong	MIS	MIS
5	Sule Passor	Head	Internal Auditor
6	Richard Kwaku Adjei	Head	Environmental & Sanitation
7	Mr Frederick Bosompem	Head, Physical Planning	Physical Planning
8	Mrs Rosina Appiah Kubi	Municipal Procurement Officer	Procurement
9	Mr Daniel Antwi	MFO	Finance
10	Francis Tweneboah Koduah	Assistant Budget Officer	Budget
11	Felix Appaih Kubi	ISD	ISD

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	DEPARTMENT/UNIT
12	Mr Afriyie Isaac	NFED	NFED
13	Mr Gashon Deffoe	NCCE	NCCE
14	Isaac Obeng	NADMO	NADMO
16	Alfred Osei	Agric Director	Agric Department
18	Dorothy Boakye	NHIA Officer	NHIA
19	Philip Okyere	Assistant Registrar	Birth and Death Registry
20	Isaac K. Agyen	Head	Social Welfare
21	Priscilla K. Prempeh	Social Welfare Officer	Social Welfare
22	Mr Ruben Osei-Antwi	Health Director	Health
23	John Koffie	Works	Works
24	Jacob Kombian	Head	Stores
26	Nana Agyekum	Head	Registry
27	Mavis Abena Owusu	Development Planning Officer	Planning
28	Sandra Obour	Development Planning Officer	Planning
29	Appiah Joshua	Assistant Development Planning	Planning
	Samuel Obeng	Assistant Development Planning	
29	Lydia Addai	Head	HR
30	Okyere Mavis	Manager	CWSA

Other Stakeholders Present

S/N	Name	Designation	Community
1.	Hon. Emmanuel Amoako	F&A Chairman	Obogu
2.	Gladys Serwaa	Seamstress	Juaso
3.	Gideo Osei	Youth leader	Juaso
4.	Jenifer Addei	Hair dresser	Obogu
5.	Gabriel Ampofo	Unit committee member	Asankare
6.	Cynthia Koranteng	Hair dresser	Asankare
7.	Aholi Cecelia	market woman	Juaso
8.	Frank Lamtey	Radio Presenter	juaso
9.	Opoku Stephen	Trader	Obogu
10.	Kwaku Asante	Unit committee member	Banso
11.	Ofori Yeboah	Pastor CAC	Juaso
12.	Francisca Owusu Agyemang	Youth member	Bompata

S/N	Name	Designation	Community
13.	Nana Owusu Achaa	Chief Oman hene	Asankare
14.	Armeyaw Danso	Trader	Wenkyi
15.	Roland Ayitey	Trader	Banso
16.	Awudu Osman	Tailer	Dwendwenase
17.	Joyce Ansomah	Seanstress	Dampong
18.	Derick Mensah	Youth Leader	Juaso
19.	Owusu Elija	Tradder	Asankare
20.	Kwaku Boadu	Driver	Obogu
21.	Gyamfi Richmond	Youth Member	Bankame
22.	Acheampong Juliet	Seamstress	Bankame
23.	John Asare	Tradder	Bankame
24.	Adams Seidu	Imam	Juaso
25.	Owusu Bembah Richmond	Trader	Juaso
26.	Nana Asiedu Ofosu	Omanhene	Kroffa
27.	Portia Nsiah	Trader	Bompata
28.	Selena Boakyei	Trader	Bompata
29.	Tweneboah k, Donkor	Trader	Bompat
30.	Ochere Oduro Boamah	Trader	Ofoase
31.	Kojo Owusu Ansah	Trader	Ofoase
32.	Shaibu Rashid	Trader	Ofoase
33.	Linda opare	Trader	Ofoase
34.	Pastor Owusu Ansah	Banso Assemblies of God	Banka
35.	Christopher Boamah	Unit committee Member	Banka
36.	Paul Asante	Youth leader	Asankare
37.	Ofori Yeboah	Pastor	Obogu

S/N	Name	Designation	Community
38.	Akua Owusuaa	Market Woman	Obogu
39.	Nana Appiah Nuamah	Chief	Bompata
40.	Omono Asamoah	Pastor	Juaso
41.	AKweisi Kwakye	Unit Committee Members	Morso