



**ASUNAFO NORTH MUNICIPAL
ASSEMBLY**



**DRAFT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT
PLAN (2026-2029)**

UNDER THE THEME

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

***Prepared by:
Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
Date: August 2025***

FOREWORD

The Asunafo North Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029) was prepared in accordance with L.I. 2232 and aligned with the National Development Policy Framework.

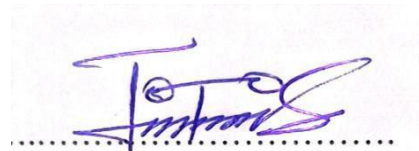
The Plan provides a strategic framework for addressing key development challenges, promoting inclusive economic growth, improving social service delivery, strengthening governance and institutional capacity, enhancing environmental sustainability, and improving the overall quality of life of residents.

The preparation of the Plan followed a participatory and consultative process involving a review of the 2022–2025 MTDP, data collection, and stakeholder engagement. Consultations were held with Assembly Members, decentralized and non-decentralized departments, traditional authorities, civil society organizations, private sector actors, and community members, ensuring broad-based participation, local ownership, and alignment with national development priorities.

The plan contains bottom-up development interventions and explores Public Private Partnerships for delivery of critical public services that will facilitate the creation of jobs in the Municipality to support the ‘Resetting-Ghana Agenda - Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability And Promoting Shared Prosperity’.

The plan responds adequately to regional and global development commitments of Ghana such as the AU Agenda 2063 and SDGs.

The Assembly calls on all stakeholders to support its effective implementation.



(HON. JOSEPH AKPARIBO)
MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
ASUNAFO NORTH MUNICIPAL

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The successful preparation of this Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) could not have been possible without the massive commitment and support of the Municipal Chief Executive Honorable Joseph Akparibo and Mohammed Alhassan Yakubu (outgone Municipal Coordinating Director), Mr. Benjamin Owusu Afriyie (current Municipal Coordinating Director. The MPCU is grateful to the Presiding Member, Hon. Asiedu Enock Hayford and the Honourable Assembly Members for their relentless efforts in pushing the preparation and adoption of the MTDP.

We also express our profound gratitude to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) for providing the needed capacity building and support for the preparation of this plan. The role of the Plan Preparation Team is highly acknowledged. We acknowledge particularly the contributions of Mr. Jacob Adade Ntiamoah (Regional Economic Planning Officer), Mr. Franklin Walier (out gone Municipal Planning Officer), Ms. Agnes Piayin Bananzi (current Municipal Planning Officer) and the staff of the Planning Unit (Mr. Emmanuel Quartey Jr., Madam Hamdella A. Alhassan, Mr. Shakron Lamini and Mr. Micheal Osei).

The efforts of Mr. Isaac Owusu Sekyere (Municipal Budget Analyst), Madam Maame Brago Agyemang (Municipal Physical Planning Officer) and Mr. Kwesi Agyenim Boateng (Municipal Statistical Officer). We also acknowledge the contributions of the Decentralised Departments and Units in the preparation of this document. We also duly appreciate the efforts of the Zonal/Urban Councils, Unit Committees, Traditional Authorities, opinion leaders, citizens and everybody who contributed in one way or the other in the preparation of this document, but whose names could not be mentioned due to space. We say a big thank you.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Asunafo North Municipal Assembly is one of six administrative districts in the Ahafo Region of Ghana, created from the former Brong Ahafo Region under Constitutional Instrument (C.I.) 114 of 2019. The Municipality attained municipal status in 2008 through Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1873, with Goaso as its capital. It covers a land area of approximately 1,411.97 square kilometres, representing about 27.2 percent of the Ahafo Regional land area, and shares boundaries with Asutifi North, Asutifi South, Dormaa Municipality, Asunafo South, and Bia and Juabeso Districts in the Western North Region. The Municipality has an estimated population of 161,198, with Goaso as the administrative capital and Mim as the most populous town.

The economy of the Municipality is predominantly agrarian, with agriculture serving as the main source of employment and income. Cocoa is the major cash crop, supported by the cultivation of plantain, cassava, maize, and cocoyam, which contribute to food security and local economic development.

In accordance with Sections 12 and 13 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly performs its statutory functions guided by the core values of participation, professionalism, transparency, accountability, client-focused service delivery, and the efficient use of resources. These principles underpin the formulation and implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the period 2026–2029.

The MTDP was prepared within the framework of the National Development Policy Framework (NDPF) and in line with the guidelines of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), as required under the National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (L.I. 2232). The Plan provides a strategic framework for addressing key development challenges, promoting inclusive economic growth, improving social service delivery, strengthening governance and institutional capacity, enhancing environmental sustainability, and improving the overall quality of life of residents.

The preparation of the Plan followed a participatory and consultative process involving a review of the 2022–2025 MTDP, data collection, and stakeholder engagement. Consultations were held with Assembly Members, decentralized and non-decentralized departments, traditional authorities, civil society organizations, private sector actors, and community members, ensuring broad-based participation, local ownership, and alignment with national development priorities.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Definition
AEAs	Agriculture Extension Agents
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANMA	Asunafo North Municipal Assembly
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
BNI	Bureau of National Investigation
CAAP	Composite Annual Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CHPS	Community-Based Health and Planning Services
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
EHU	Environmental Health Unit
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FBO	Farmer Based Organization
FM	Frequency Modulation
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFUND	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GIFMIS	Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GPS	Ghana Police Service
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GoG	Government of Ghana
HIV	Human Immune Virus
HTC	HIV Counselling and Testing
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	Internal Generated Fund
JHS	Junior High School
KG	Kindergarten
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit

LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LED	Local Economic Development
LGS	Local Government Service
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCD	Municipal Co-Coordinating Director
MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
MDE	Municipal Directorate of Education
MEOC	Municipal Education Oversight Committee
MLGDRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MPCU	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
MTDP	Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan
NACAP	National Anti-Corruption Action Plan
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	National Commission on Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NVTI	National Vocational Technical Institute
PFM	Public Financial Management
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-child Transmission
POA	Programme of Action
PPD	Physical Planning Department
PPP	Private Public Partnership
PWD	People with Disabilities
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
RIAP	Revenue Improvement Action Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHEP	School Health Extension Programme
SHS	Senior High School
SMEs	Small and Micro Enterprises
SPAM	School Performance Appraisal Meeting
TB	Tuberculosis

TVET	Technical Vocational Education Training
UDG	Urban Development Grant
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WC	Water Closet

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a brief background of the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly (ANMA), which partly serves as the foundation for developing the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan. It includes the vision and mission statements, functions, mandate and core values of the Assembly. Additionally, the organisational/institutional structure of the Assembly, along with a locational map, are also presented.

1.1 Vision of the Assembly

To be an effective and efficient service provider to meet the basic needs of the people in the Municipality.

1.2 Mission Statement of the Assembly

To improve the quality of life of its people through coordinating the activities of both governmental and non-governmental organizations and all stakeholders to ensure the overall development of the Municipality.

1.3 Functions of the Municipal Assembly

According to the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the core functions of the Assembly include:

- Exercising political and administrative authority in the district.
- Promoting local economic development.
- Providing guidance and supervising other administrative bodies.
- Executing deliberative, legislative, and executive functions.
- Formulating and implementing development plans and programs.
- Promoting and supporting productive and social development.
- Sponsoring education to address district-specific manpower needs.
- Developing infrastructure and providing municipal services.

- Managing the environment and human settlements.
- Maintaining security in collaboration with national agencies.
- Promoting justice and cultural preservation.
- Monitoring and evaluating development programs and projects.
- Supporting sub-district structures and stakeholders in development efforts.
- Collaborating with public and private entities in executing development initiatives.

1.4 Mandate of the Assembly

The Assembly derives its mandate from:

- **1992 Constitution of Ghana**
- **Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936)**
- Other sector-specific legislations and policies

These legal instruments empower the Assembly to ensure good governance, development planning, and effective service delivery within its jurisdiction.

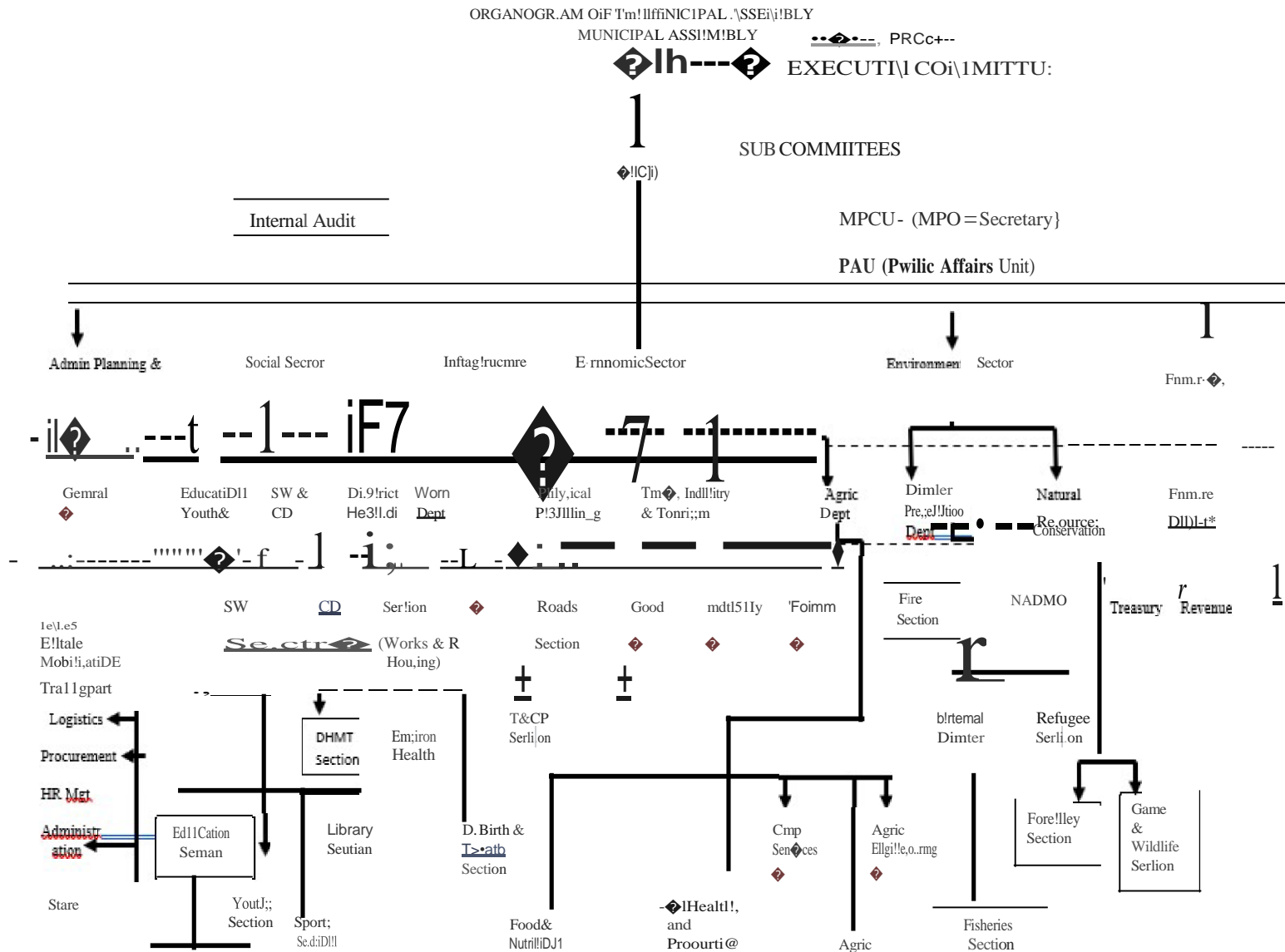
1.5 Core Values of the Municipal Assembly

The Assembly is guided by the following values in its operations: Accountability, Client-oriented, Creativity, Diligence, Discipline, Equity, Integrity, Innovativeness, Loyalty, Commitment, Anonymity, Impartiality, Permanence, Timeliness and Transparency.

1.6 Organizational Structure of the Assembly

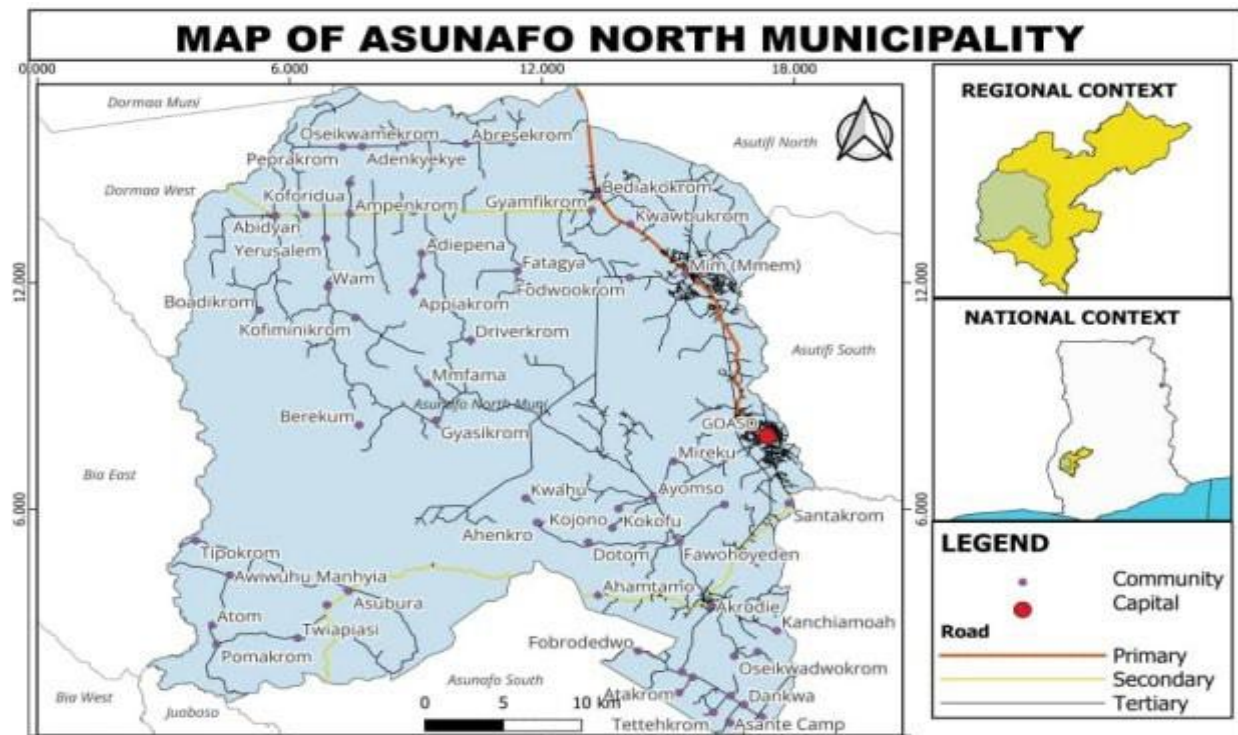
The Assembly operates through a structured system of departments and committees, including:

- General Assembly (headed by the Municipal Chief Executive)
- Executive Committee
- Sub-Committees (such as Development Planning, Finance, Social Services, etc.)
- Municipal Coordinating Director (administrative head)
- Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU)
- Decentralized Departments (e.g., Health, Education, Agriculture, Social Welfare, etc.)



1.7 Location of the Municipality

The Municipality is located in the south-western part of the Region. It lies between Latitudes 6° 48' N and Longitudes 20° 31' W. It covers a total land area of 1,411.97km². This represents 27.2% of the total land size of the region (5,193 km² /2,005 sq. miles). The Municipality shares boundaries with Asutifi North District to the North-East, Asutifi South District to the West, Dormaa Municipality to the North-West, Asunafo South District to the South-West), as well as Bia and Juaboso Districts to the West and South respectively (both in the Western North Region). The location of the Municipality gives it a great economic potential. Gosau, has become a nodal town performing both administrative and economic functions for the other five districts in the Region.



Source: PPD, 2025

Figure 1.2 Showing the Administrative Map of Asunafo North Municipal

1.8 Structure of the Development Plan Document

The 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan is structured into eight main chapters: Chapter One: General Introduction, which outlines the vision, mission, mandate, functions, core values, organizational structure, and locational map of Asunafo North Municipality; Chapter Two: Situational Analysis, which covers performance reviews, existing conditions, key issues, and needs

assessment; Chapter Three: Key Development Priorities, presenting the prioritization process and a list of development priorities; Chapter Four: Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes, detailing strategic responses and spatial integration; Chapter Five: Composite Development Programmes, which includes costing methods, financing, and SEA. Chapter Six: Annual Action Plans, providing yearly implementation schedules; Chapter Seven: Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement, outlining stakeholder analysis, monitoring, evaluation, and learning mechanisms; and Chapter Eight: Communication Strategy, which describes how the plan and its progress will be communicated to stakeholders.

CHAPTER TWO SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter contains an assessment of the performance of the Municipality along core and district-specific performance indicators for the just ended planning period (2022- 2025). It analyses the financial performance of the period under review and further discusses the existing conditions of the Municipality with regards to the natural and physical environment, political and administrative, social, economic and cultural status quo, it depicts the SWOT analysis of development issues and their implications on the livelihoods of citizens and concludes with the future development needs of the Municipality.

2.1 Performance Review

This section provides a summary of the performance of Asunafo North Municipality following the terminal review of implementation of the current Medium-Term Development Plan (2022-2025) of the Assembly. The summary is by status of implementation of programs, projects and activities of the 2022-2025 DMTDP, level of achievement of targets for core and district specific performance indicators and the financial performance for the period. A summary of the development issues and challenges from the implementation period concludes the section. Though the terminal year for the current DMTDP is 2025, the reporting period is 2022-2024.

2.1.1 Status of Implementation of Programs, Projects and Activities of the 2022-2025 District Medium-Term Development Plan

A total of the Seven Hundred and nineteen (719) programs, projects and activities were prioritized for implementation for the planned period of 2022-2025 under six development dimensions. 13.90 percent for Economic Development dimension, 40% social development dimension, 26.15% Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development dimension, 12.66% for governance, corruption and accountability and 5.98% for implementation, monitoring and evaluation development dimension. The details of the Annual Action Plan implementation, as well as the proportion of the MTDP (2022-2025) implemented, are shown in table below.

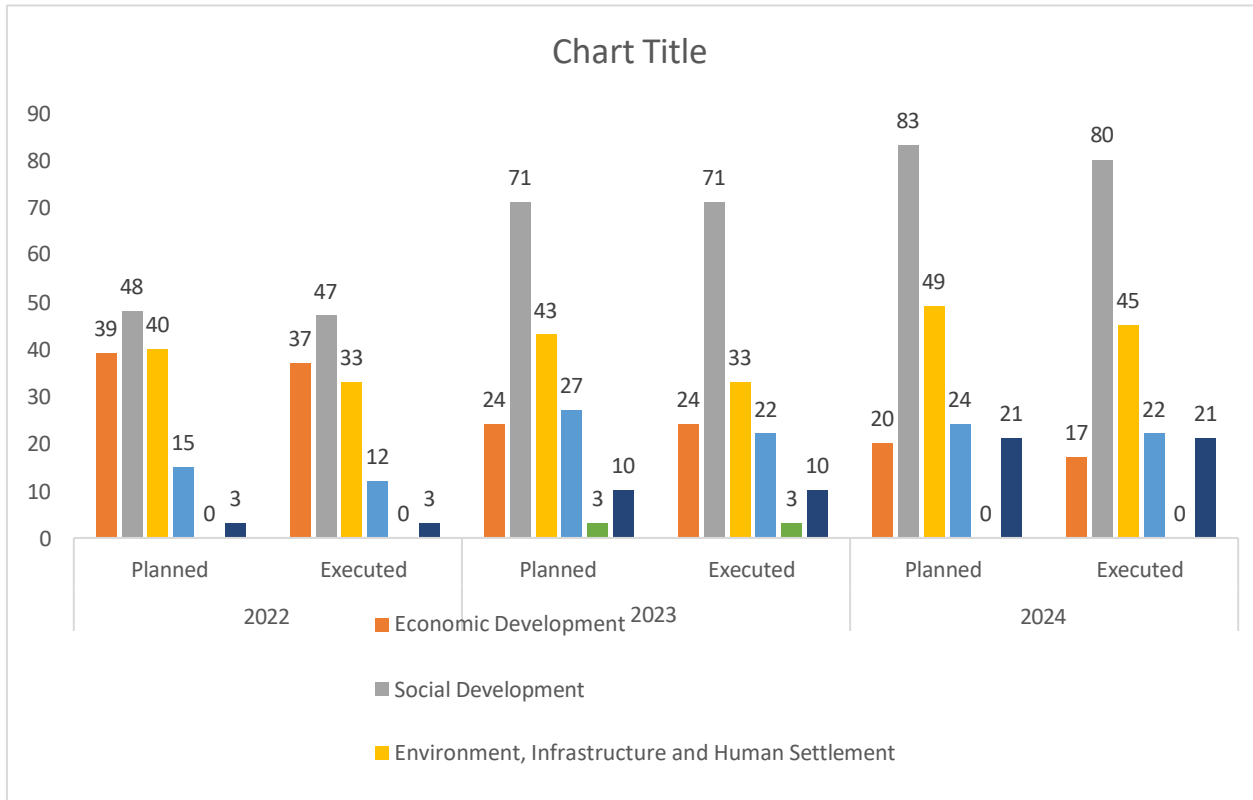
Table 1.2 Showing the Details of the Annual Action Plan Implementation

Indicators	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Target 2024	Actual 2024
1. Proportion of Annual Action Plans implemented	81.4%	91.0%	91.6%	100%	93.9%
Percentage completed	68.5%	76.5%	88.8%	100%	88.3%
b. Percentage of ongoing interventions	12.8%	14.5%	2.8%	0.0%	5.6%
c. Percentage of interventions abandoned	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
d. Percentage of interventions not implemented	18.6%	9.0%	8.4%	0.0%	6.1%
2. Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented	86.3%	22.75%	45.8%	75%	69.3%

Source: MPCU Sec-ANMA, Aug 2025

Out of a total number of Seven Hundred and nineteen (719) programs, projects and activities contained in the 2022-2025 DMTDP, Four Hundred and Ninety-Eight (498) were implemented, representing **69.3%**, of overall implementation of the 2022-2025 DMTDP at the end of December, 2024. This is a significant achievement in plan implementation as compared to 50.3% of the DMTDP achievement in the last planning period (2018-2021). With an average implementation of 21.60% per year, the Municipal Assembly projected to attain 86.4% (higher than its target of 80%) of implementing its 20218-2021 DMTDP by the end of 2021, holding all other things constant. Figure1 details the status of implementing the 2022-2025 DMTDP under the four development dimensions.

Figure 2.2 Showing the Implementation of AAP by Development Dimension 2022-2025



Source: MPCU, 2025

Table 2.2 Showing the Performance of Core-Specific and District Indicators (2022-2025)

Development Dimension	Indicator		Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement				Remarks
					Year 2022	Year 2023	Year 2024	Data (Average)	
Economic Development	Percentage of arable land under cultivation		48%	56%	56%	54.1%	77%	62%	
	Percentage increase in employment		10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No data
	Percentage change in IGF		22.86%	50%	35.96%	30.22%	29.24%	23.86	
	Percentage expenditure covered with warrant		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Social Development	Net enrolment ratio	Kindergarten	84.7	65	63.7101	48.2	58.2	56.7	
		Primary	97.9	71	69.2	73.4	73.4	72	
		JHS	87.3	72	71.1	70.5	71.2	70.9	
	Gender Parity Index	Kindergarten	0.95	1.0	0.95	1.0	0.98	0.97	
		Primary	0.94	1.0	0.92	1.0	0.95	0.96	
		JHS	1.1	0.96	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.92	
		SHS	0.82	0.98	0.94	0.95	0.96	0.95	
	Completion Rate	Kindergarten	99.8	100	99.8	100	99.9	99.9	
Primary		99.7	100	99.7	100	99.9	99.8		

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement				Remarks
				Year 2022	Year 2023	Year 2024	Data (Average)	
	JHS	99	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.2	
	SHS	99.9	99.5	99.9	99.5	100	99.8	
Pass Rate	JHS	83.5%	97%	93%	96.2%	N/A	94%	
	SHS	88.86%	90%	75.06%	93.89%	N/A	84.5%	
Proportion of health facilities that are functional	CHP Compound	93.3%	100%	93.3%	93.75%	93.75%	93.6%	
	Clinic	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	Health Centre	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	56.8%	T=91.7%	73.3%	75.9%	76.9%		
Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	i. District	42%	70%	52.0%	58.0%	60	56.6%	
	ii. Urban	27%	45%	30.9%	35.9%	37%	34.6	
	iii Rural	15%	25%	21.1%	22.1%	23%	22.1%	

Development Dimension	Indicator		Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement				Remarks
					Year 2022	Year 2023	Year 2024	Data (Average)	
	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	i. District	57.2%	63%	57.4	58.4%	59%	58.3%	
		ii. Urban	18.8%	51%	18.9%	19.4%	19.4%	19.3%	
		iii. Rural	38.4%	38%	38.5%	39.0%	39.6%	39.0%	
Social Development	Percentage of road network in good condition	District	61.6%	78.0%	59.44%	59.44%	57.07%	58.7%	
		Urban	29.5%	36.7%	39.44%	39.44%	32.56%	37.15%	
		Feeder	32.1%	41.3%	20.0%	20.0%	24.51%	21.5%	
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity	District	37.3%	60%	40.80%	40.8%	58.2%	46.6%	
		Urban	32.1%	32.1%	32.10%	32.1%	32.1%	32.1%	
		Rural	5.2%	27.9%	8.70%	8.7%	26.1%	16.5	
DISTRICT SPECIFIC INDICATORS									
Social Development		Proportion of case workers trained in child protection and family welfare	8		33	30	10	25	

Development Dimension	Indicator		Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement				Remarks
					Year 2022	Year 2023	Year 2024	Data (Average)	
		Number of child violence cases benefitting from social welfare/social services	185		1080	145	76	434	
		Percentage of building permit applications processed	100%	100%	100%	86%	100%	96	
		Percentage of processed building permits issued	92%	100%	94%	100%	92%	96	
		Doctor to Patient Ratio	1:16,150		1:12,157	1:2,413	1:2,413	1:5,661	
Emergency Planning and Response (including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)		Proportion of population who have tested positive for covid-19			16	7	5	10	
	Number of HIV/AIDS cases recorded	Female		95	234	213	203	217	

Development Dimension	Indicator		Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement				Remarks
					Year 2022	Year 2023	Year 2024	Data (Average)	
		Male		95	112	89	115	316	
		Totla		190	356	102	318	776	

Source: MPCU Sec-ANMA, Aug 2025

Based on Table 2.2, the Municipality’s performance between 2022 and 2025 reflects strong economic gains but uneven social and infrastructure outcomes . Agricultural productivity exceeded targets, with arable land under cultivation reaching 62%, while Internally Generated Funds rose sharply to 70%, driven by improved revenue mobilization. Education outcomes recorded consistently high completion rates and near gender parity, although declining net enrolment ratios indicate access challenges. Health facilities remained largely functional, supported by improved doctor- and nurse-to-patient ratios, despite rising HIV/AIDS cases. However, access to sanitation, roads, and electricity lagged behind targets, particularly in rural areas, highlighting persistent infrastructure and basic service delivery gaps.

2.2 Financial Performance

Table 3.2 Showing the Financial Performance of the Assembly

Source of funds	Total estimated cost of plan (A) 2022-2025	Total amount received (B) 2022-2025	Variance (C) (A – B)
GOG	23,137,307.58	26,600,595.86	-3,463,288.28
IGF	13,604,443.49	11,193,231.96	2,411,211.53
DACF	19,734,846.48	6,800,685.02	12,934,161.46
DACF-RFG	3,388,301.82	1,134,512.80	2,253,789.02
MAG	115,183.33	115,183.71	-0.38
UDG	51,304,738.87	23,288,122.61	28,016,616.26
UNICEF-ISS	120,000.00	75,000.00	45,000.00
WASH	200,000.00	189,326.00	10,674.00
TOTAL	111,604,821.57	69,396,658.00	42,208,163.60

Source: MPCU Sec-ANMA, Aug 2025

Table 3.2 shows that the Assembly experienced a **significant financing gap** over the 2022–2025 period, with total receipts of GHC69,396,658.00 against an estimated plan cost of GHC111,604,821.57, resulting in a shortfall of about GHC42.21million. Internally Generated Funds

(IGF) also underperformed relative to projections, suggesting revenue mobilization challenges. Overall, the heavy reliance on external transfers and underperformance of key funds limited full implementation of planned programmes and development interventions

EXISTING SITUATION

2.3 Physical Characteristics

2.3.1 Climatic Conditions

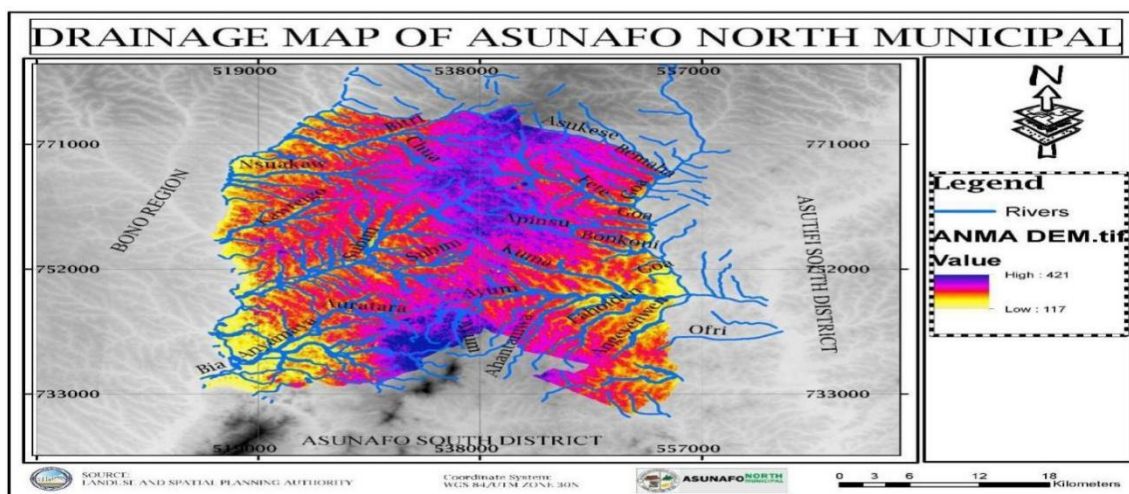
The Municipality lies within the semi-equatorial climatic zone which experiences double maxima rainfall pattern. The major season is from April to July, while the minor season is recorded between September and October. The mean annual rainfall is between 1,250mm-1,750mm (125cm-175cm). The mean monthly temperature recorded in the Municipality is 25.5° C, which supports the cultivation of crops. Increased rainfall variability may intensify flooding during major seasons .

2.3.2 Relief and Drainage

Asunafo North lies within the central part of the forest dissected plateau. Although it is generally low lying which supports agricultural activities, it rises gradually from 152m to 305m (500ft-1,000ft) above sea level. The topography is more rugged towards the North-Eastern (Mim) and South-Western (Abuom) areas which gives it a potential in tourism in the region.

The Municipality is fairly drained by several streams and rivers, notable among which are the Goa and the Ayum Rivers. Most of the rivers and streams take their sources from the North-Western portion of the Municipality, flowing South and North-westwards. The rivers and streams present great potential for surface water which can be harnessed for domestic consumption, agriculture and industrial uses.

Figure 3.2 Showing the Drainage Map of Asunafo North Municipal

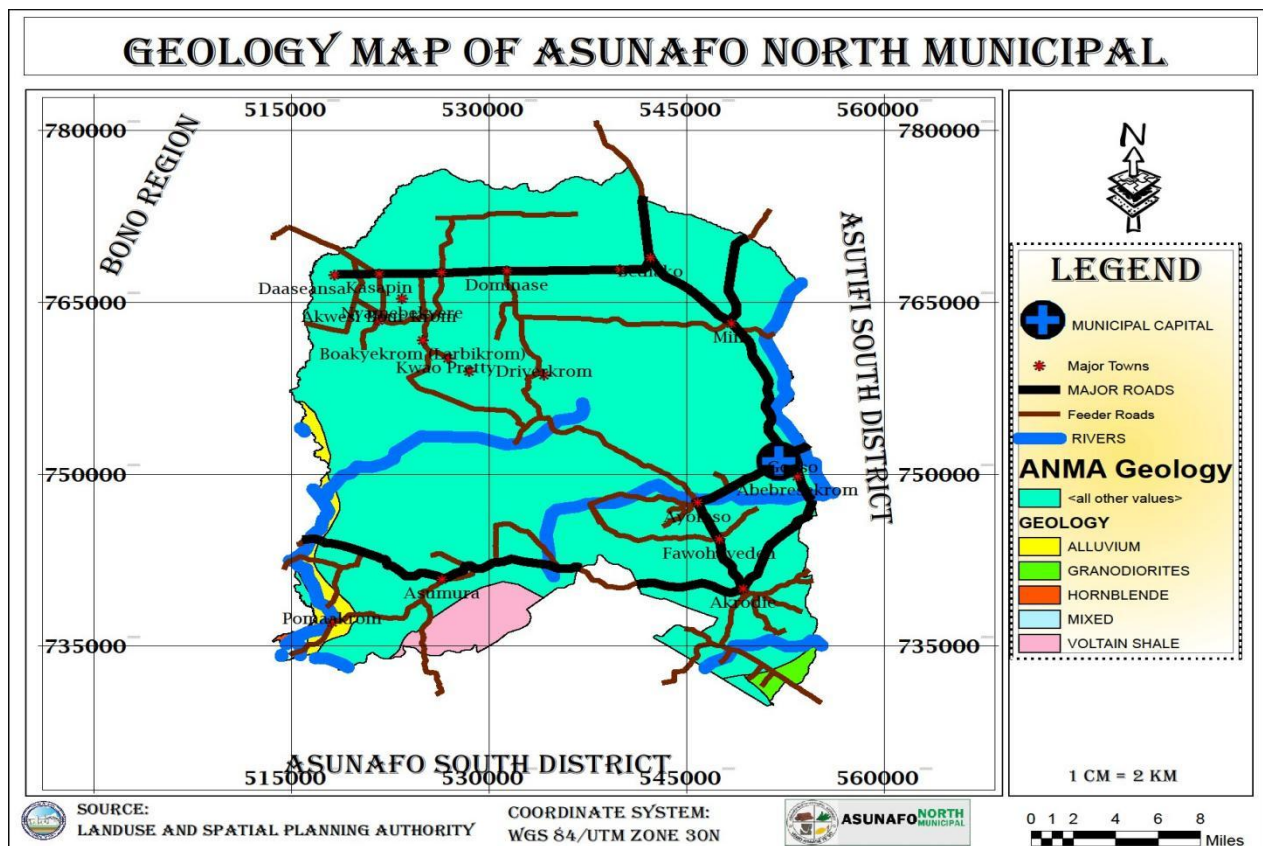


Source: PPD, 2025

2.3.3 Geology and Hydro-Geological Condition

Asunafo North is underlain by metamorphic rock, pre-Cambrian, and Tarkwaian formations which consist of quartzite, shale, mudstones, sandstones and conglomerate or pebbly beds. Although, there are areas of uniform lithology, inter-bedding of the different geological units is a common feature of the basin. Underground water potential is limited due to the Voltaian formation. The shales and mudstones of the Obusum bed are essentially impermeable with very low groundwater potential. However, shallow aquifers have developed over areas with good surface water hydrology. Even though the geology of the Municipality presents low ground water potential, some areas produce yields of up to 600 liters per minute and above. Low ground water may result to water insecurity that can affect domestic consumption, agriculture and industrial activities

Figure 4.2 Showing the Geology Map of Asunafo North Municipal

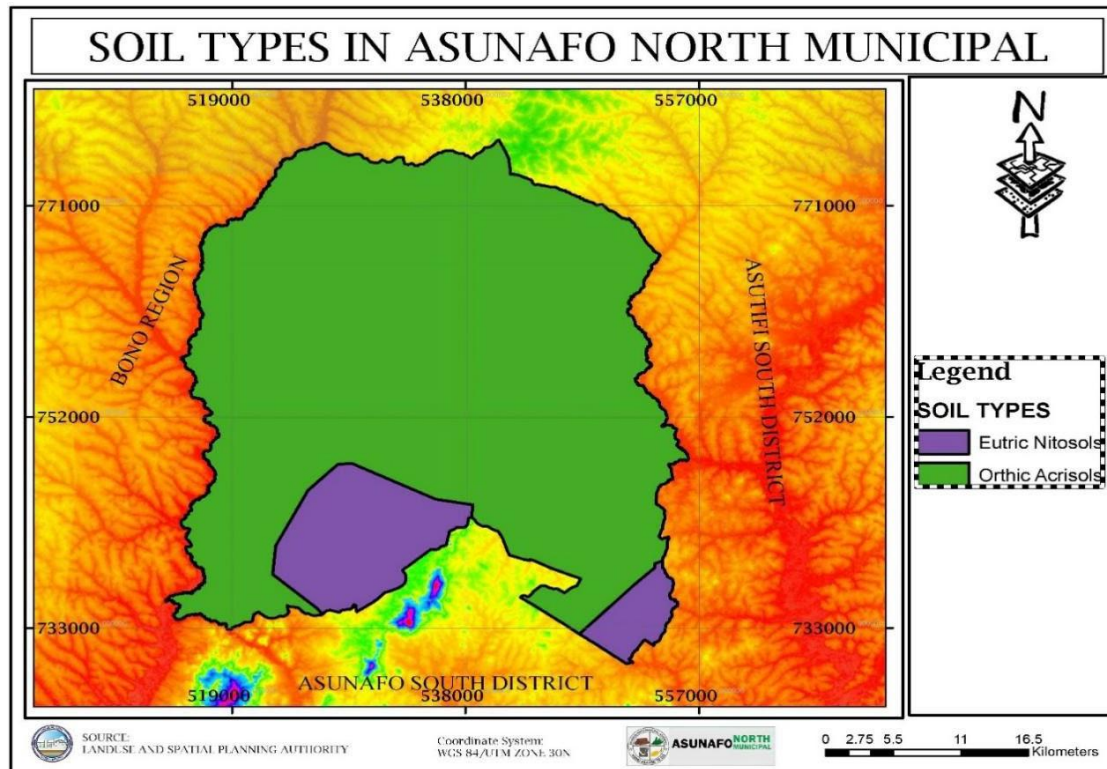


Source: PPD, 2025

2.3.4 Soil

The Municipality is characterized by soils developed from ochrosols and formed under forest conditions. The soils are largely alkaline in nature, rich in nutrients and have good water-retention properties due to their clayey nature. The soils support the cultivation of both cash and food crops such as cocoa, oil palm, plantain, cocoyam, cassava, maize, rice, and vegetables.

Figure 5.2 Showing Soil Types in Asunafo North Municipal



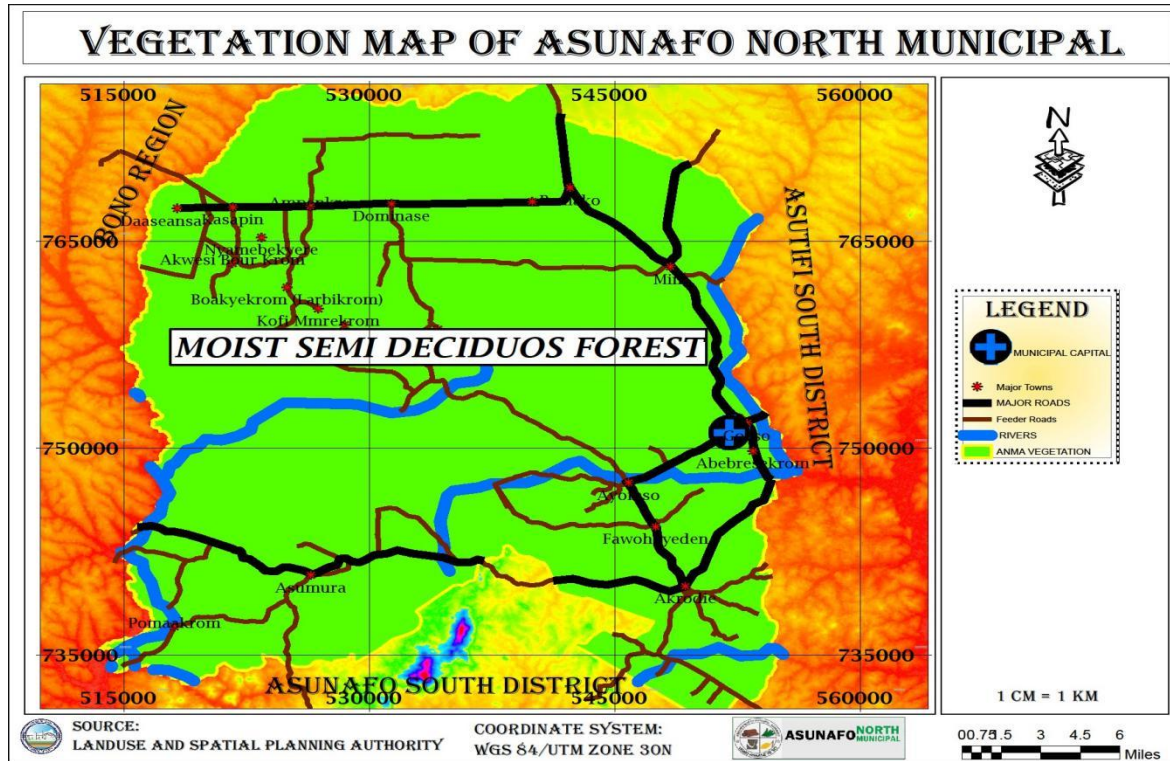
Source: PPD, 2025

2.3.5 Vegetation

Asunafo North lies within the semi-deciduous forest belt of Ghana. It is mainly characterized by tall trees with evergreen undergrowth and has an abundance of economic trees. The Municipality has five (5) main forest reserves covering about 577.85km² square kilometers maintained as thick forest area (Figure 4). The main challenges to the sustenance of the forest are agriculture (farming) through slash and burn, bushfires, building and uncontrolled illegal lumbering activities gradually destroying the vegetation and changing the ecology of the Municipality. Thus, the vegetation in the area is gradually changing into short tree forest and grassland. Most of the larger trees among which

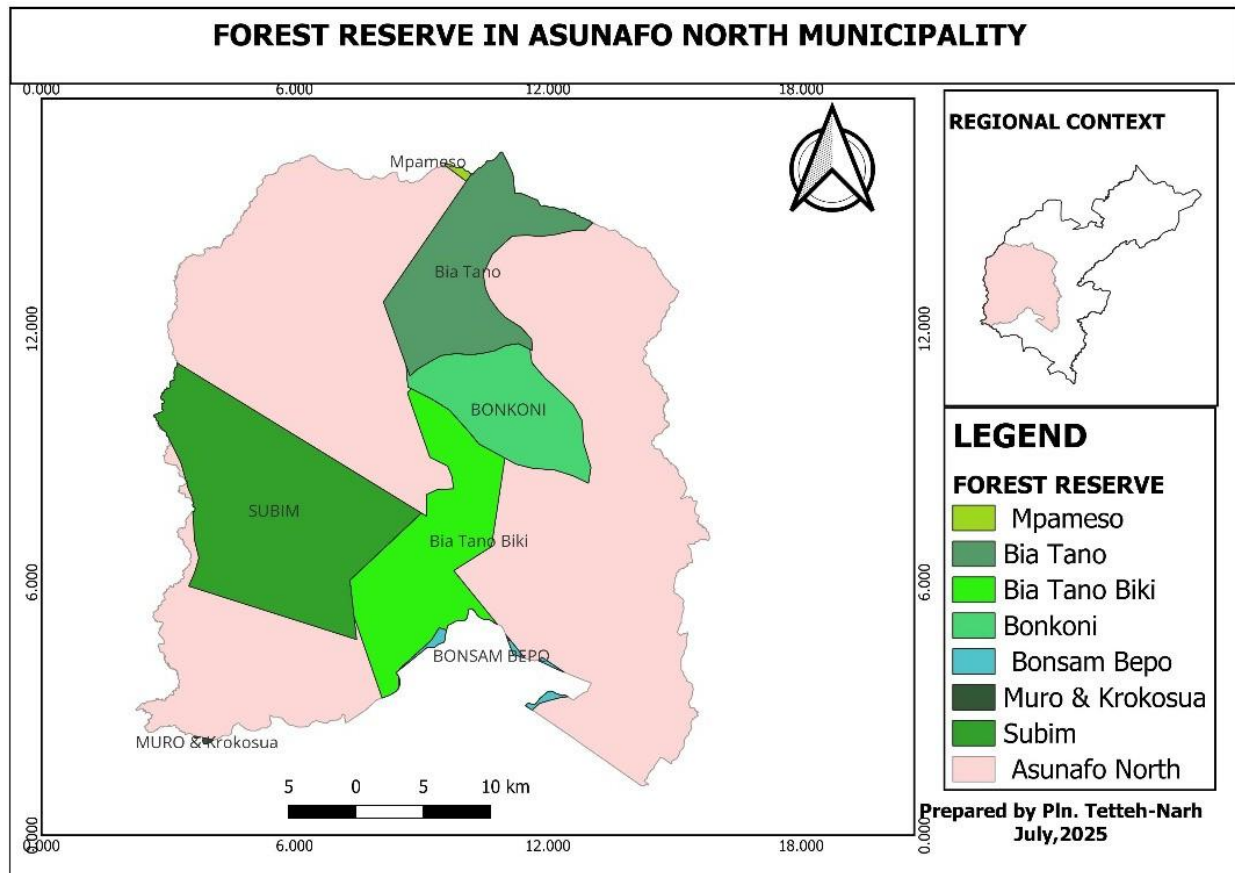
are *Antaris africana* (*kyenkyen*), *clorophora excels* (*Odum*), *ceiba pentandra* (*Onyina*), Dahoma, kusia, (wawa), *sapele*, *aprokuma* and *emire* are now few and scattered.

Figure 6.2 Showing the Vegetation Map of Asunafo North Municipal



Source: PPD, 2025

Figure 7.2 Showing the Forest Reserves in the Municipality



Source: PPD, 2025

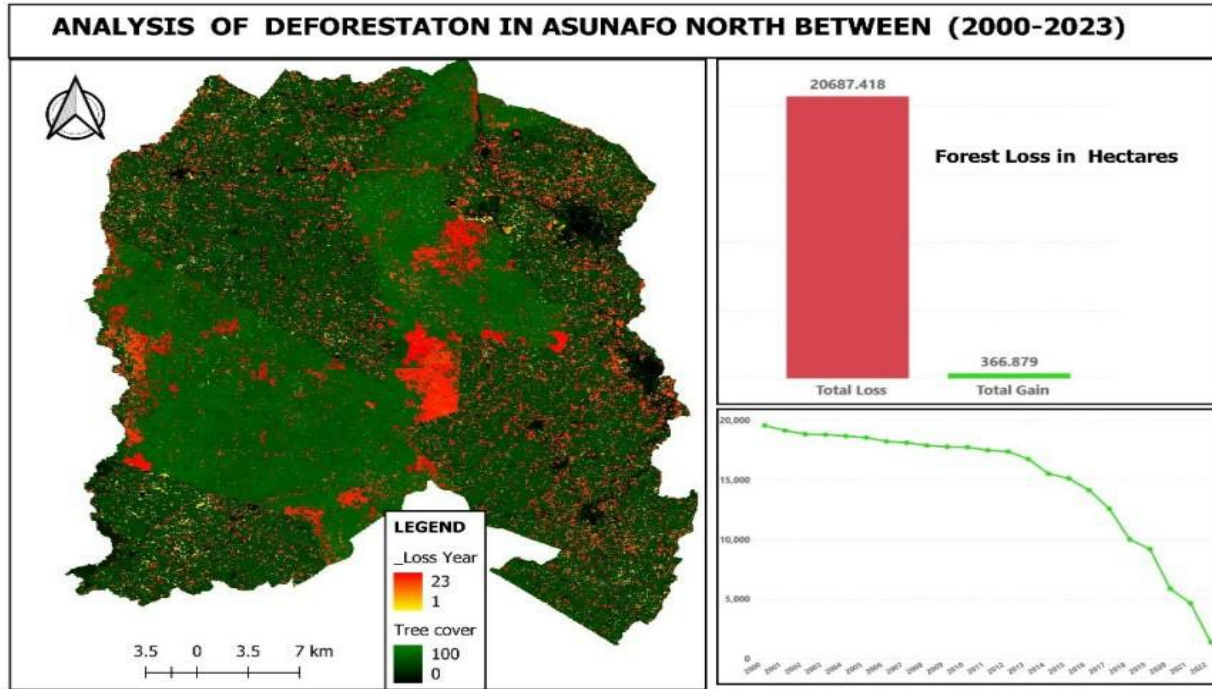
Deforestation in the Municipality

Asunafo North Municipality has undergone a substantial and deeply concerning decline in forest cover over the last two decades. Available data reveals that forest cover has decreased from 19,576.62 hectares in the year 2000 to just 1,398.55 hectares by 2022, representing a 92.86% loss in forest cover over a 22-year period.

The trend of forest depletion began as a slow decline, with marginal yearly reductions between 2000 and 2012. However, from 2013 onward, the rate of deforestation accelerated sharply. In 2013, forest cover stood at 16,765.88 hectares, but by 2018 it had dropped to 10,025.17 hectares, and then plummeted further to just 1,398.55 hectares in 2022. Notably, within the last three years of the period (2020–2022), the municipality lost over 4,486 hectares of forest, indicating an increasingly unsustainable trend. Over the 22-year period, the municipality lost a total of 20,687.42 hectares of

forest, while gaining only 366.88 hectares, signifying that regeneration and reforestation efforts have been negligible.

Figure 8.2 Showing the Analysis of Deforestation in Asunafo North Between 2000 - 2023



Source: PPD, 2025

2.3.6 Land Use Pattern

The Municipality has a total land mass of 1,411.97 km². The use to which land is put can be classified broadly into four (4) namely: Reserved Area (Forest), Arable Land, Habited Area and others (mixed use). Forest reserves constitute the highest percentage of 40.93% (577.85 km²) of the total land area. Arable land constitutes about 34.06% (518.84 km²) of the land area, habited area constitutes about 13.16% (185.75 km²) of the total land area whilst other unspecified uses make up the remaining 9.16% (129.53 km²).

The Municipality is home to a lot of economic trees that serve the wood industry with the hub in the Mim catchment. Though this presents a great economic potential, the challenge of illegal logging and an undeveloped wood industry has led to the quick depletion of the forest and low returns from the forest products (which are mostly exported unprocessed). A concerted effort is needed by the Assembly, other government institutions and the Traditional Authorities in order to

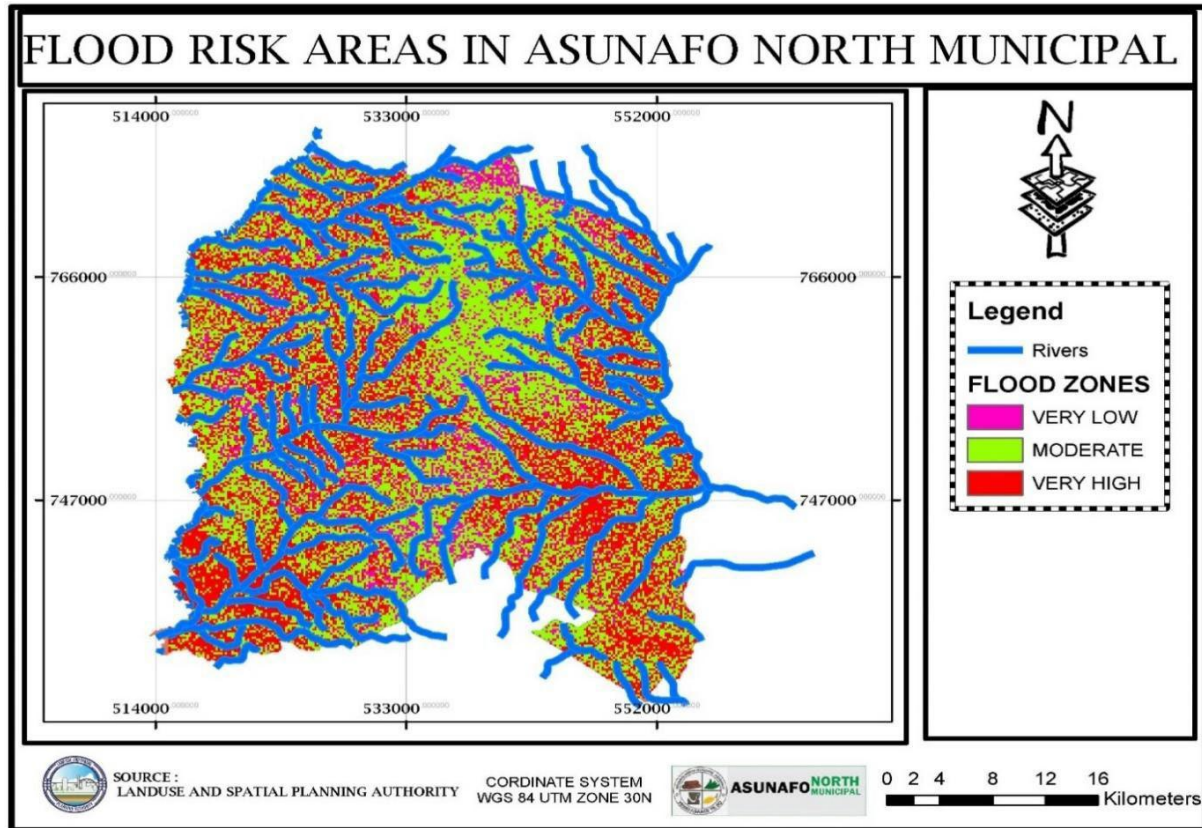
effectively regulate logging as well as add value to the forest products to boost local economic development.

The Municipality also abounds in fertile soil which supports favorably the production of both cash and food crops in large quantities. This has made the Municipality to be referred to as the food basket of the country. The major challenge however is the fact that most of the produce is not processed, and as a result high post-harvest losses are recorded for food crops. Strides have been made in the area of adding value to plantain through the establishment of a processing factory at Fawohoyeden under the One District One Factory initiative of the previous government. The factory is yet to kick-start operation.

2.3.7 Disaster and Response

Natural and man-made disasters are common developmental challenges of the Municipality. These disasters occur during the raining season and dry season respectively. The natural disasters are mainly flooding and rainstorms which trigger communicable diseases like cholera. Inefficient spatial planning, unauthorized and haphazard infrastructure development coupled with inadequate and inefficient drainage system and poor solid waste management, are the main causes of these natural disasters. The common man-made disasters in the Municipality are bushfires and domestic fires. The adverse impacts of these disasters on victims overwhelm the finances of the Assembly which result in far reaching consequences on the victims due to loss of property and livelihoods.

Figure 9.2 Showing Flood Risk Areas in Asunafo North Municipal



Source: PPD, 2025

2.3.8 Natural Resource Utilization

Asunafo North Municipality is bestowed with a number of natural resources which serve as good potential for development. These natural resources include vast fertile land, water bodies, forest products, mineral deposits such as clay, gold and others. The large deposits of clay at Goaso and its surrounding communities can be developed into ceramics, brick and tiles for the construction industry. There is vast land available for agricultural production and other investments such as estate development. The water bodies in the Municipality such as Goa, Ayum and Feter offer potential for irrigation for farming and surface small town piped schemes for potable water. There is also large stock of timber which serves the timber industry in the country. However, the forest is gradually being depleted due to uncontrolled and extensive exploitation.

2.3.9 Climate Change

The Municipality is exposed to environmental, economic and social risk due to climate change as a result of the trends in physical and environmental characteristics as indicated above. Flooding,

bushfire, bad agricultural practices and deforestation(lumbering) are recurrent issues in the municipality. The interaction of environmental degradation and climate variability increases long-term vulnerability. Climate change is not a future risk but a present development challenge for Asunafo North Municipality. The combination of rainfall variability, extensive deforestation, flood risk and agricultural dependence places the Municipality in a vulnerable position. Without deliberate adaptation and mitigation strategies, climate change could reverse development gains and deepen socio-economic inequalities.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

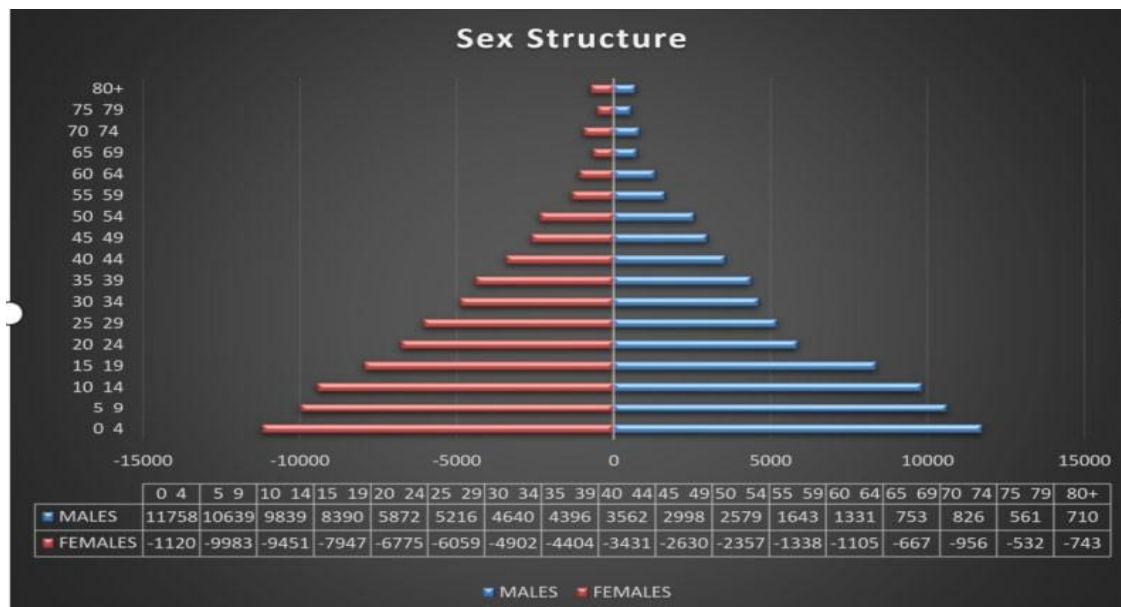
2.3.9 Population Characteristics

The Municipality has a population of 161,419 which is projected to reach 171,117 by 2029 at an annual growth rate of 1.5%. There are more males (50.4%) than females (49.6%) in the Municipality (MSS 2025). Development facilities needs to catch up with population growth to avoid overcrowding in schools and health facilities

2.3.10 Age Structure

The population of the Municipality is largely youthful in nature. This is evident by the broad-base of the population pyramid which narrows as the age progresses. The age group with the largest population is 0–4 years (22,960), while the 75–79 age group has the lowest (1,094). Children (0–14 years) constitutes 41.9% of the total population. The active population (15–64) constitutes 54.3% while the aged population (65+) constitutes 3.8% of the total population. This gives a dependency ratio of 1:1 (0.8). A high child population increases recurrent expenditure on education and health services

Figure 10.2 Showing the Population Pyramid



Source: PPD, 2025

2.3.11 Spatial Distribution of Population

The spatial distribution of the population is skewed in favor of urban population 79,383 (52.9%) against 47.1% rural population of the total population. Using the Ghana Statistical definition of an urban settlement as one with population of 5,000 and over, all 20 communities are urban settlements compared to 2021 the municipal had only six urban settlements, Also Goaso population has increased thereby over taking Mim that had the highest population in 2021. this can be attested to the fact that it holds the status of the regional capital and therefore attracting more people. The population density of the Municipality is 106.4Km².

Table 4.2 Showing the Top 20 Major Settlements in the Municipality

Community	Male	Female	Total	Rank
Goaso	14607	15665	30272	1
Mim	14591	14972	30144	2
Akrodie	3757	363	7396	3
Kasapin	3479	3451	6930	4
Ayomso	2705	2516	5221	5
Fawohoyeden	2418	2330	4748	6
Bediako	1506	1388	2894	7

Community	Male	Female	Total	Rank
Nyamebekyere Nkwanta	746	833	1579	8
Dominase	727	690	1417	9
Dechem	654	695	1349	10
Pomaakrom	650	614	1264	11
Asumura	652	599	1251	12
Saviour Church of Ghana	577	660	1237	13
Asuadei	579	552	1131	14
Nyame Bekyere	537	531	1068	15
Asukese	541	519	1060	16
Ampenkro	529	460	989	17
Asanteman Council	510	448	958	18
Aniyimaye	434	372	806	19
Awehoho Manhyia	386	372	758	20

Source: GSS, 2020

2.3.12 Origin, Ethnicity and Culture

The people in Asunafo North are traditionally part of the Ahafos, the land which connotes the “Asantehene’s hunting ground”. The name Ahafo originated from the general fertility of the land and abundance of the common necessities of life. People kept on saying “Eha ye fo”, meaning life is cheap here. This gave rise to the name Ahafo. This made people to migrate from Ashanti Ahanti and other regions to settle here. In view of the richness of the land, the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly has its motto as “Yewo Asaase Te So” which connotes; “we live on land with goodies/riches”.

The Municipality consists mainly of Akans and other minority tribes. The Akans (mainly Ahafos) constitute 79% of the people with 21% percent distributed among other ethnic groups such as the Mole-Dagbani, Gruma, Ewe and Ga-Adangbe. The dominant language spoken in the Municipality is the Asante Twi and can be spoken and understood by about 99% of the people. The indigenes (Ahafos) of the Municipality practice matrilineal system of inheritance. The main indigenous cultural practices performed in the Municipality are funerals, festivals and marriages. The festivals celebrated in the Municipality are Abetiase (Palm Wine) Festival and Akwasidae (Thanks Giving) Festivals. This facilitates participatory planning, effective implementation of development projects, and community ownership of interventions.

2.3.13 Religion

According to the 2010 population and housing census, Christians constitute the majority (75.7%) of the population, Muslims represents about 14.7% with Traditional Religion taking about 0.2% of the population, other religion is about 3.9% whilst people who do not practice any religion constitute about 5.3% of the population. This indicates the ability of the municipality to accommodate all kinds of people to work and live irrespective of their beliefs.

2.3.15 Traditional System

The Municipality has three Traditional Areas (oman/aman). These are Goaso, Mim and Akrodie Paramountcies. The *Omanhene* or Paramount Chief is the supreme overlord over his area of jurisdiction (traditional area) who account directly to the Asantehene. Ayomso and Fawohoyeden are Divisional Chiefs but does not serve under any of the paramountcy in the municipality hence accountable directly to the Asantehene. An effective collaboration between Assembly and traditional authority will enhance legitimacy, facilitates land access, promotes peace and strengthens development implementation

ECONOMY

2.3.15 Internally Generated Funds

The Assembly's Internally Generated Funds (IGF) performance over the period 2022–2025 reflects moderate progress that is not stable due to fluctuations. During the period under review, the Assembly recorded a cumulative estimated IGF of **GHC 13,604,443.49** and actualized **GHC 11,193,231.96**, representing **82.28%**. This performance enabled the Assembly to complete several ongoing projects and programmes, showing the importance of IGF in supporting local development initiatives.

The main revenue sources constituting the IGF include **Property Rates, Fees, Fines, Licenses, Lands, and Rent**.

In **2022**, the Assembly estimated **GHC 2,427,389.52** and mobilized **GHC 1,981,547.77**, representing **81.63%** of the target. Revenue from Lands exceeded expectations; however, Property Rates, Fees, Fines, Licenses, Rent, Stool Lands, and Investments fell short of their targets. Although performance was fairly satisfactory, there was clear room for improvement.

In **2023**, the Assembly projected **GHC 3,161,185.47** but mobilized **GHC 2,471,411.35**, representing **78.18%** performance a slight decline from 2022. Licenses performed strongly, but Property Rates, Fines, Rent, Fees, and Stool Lands underperformed.

In 2024 the performance improved significantly, the Assembly estimated **GHC 3,671,196.74** and mobilized **GHC 3,265,848.59**, representing **88.96%**, the highest performing year within the period. This improvement was attributed to coordinated efforts by management, revenue collectors, and the standing task force. Lands and Licenses were the best-performing revenue items. However, Stool Lands, Rent, Fines, and Fees still recorded weak performance, indicating the need for focused revenue enhancement strategies in those areas.

In **2025**, performance declined compared to 2024. out of an estimated amount of **GHC 4,344,671.76**, the Assembly mobilized **GHC 3,474,424.25**, representing **79.96%**. With the exception of Licenses and Fee, all the other revenue items performed poorly, not meeting its expected targets.

Generally the revenue fortunes of the Assembly need to improve to help bridge the developmental gaps identified, avoid delay of project and over reliance on external funding source .

2.3.16 Local Economic Development

The economy of the Municipality is largely agrarian (75%), followed by commerce (12%) service (8%) and industry (5%). though Agriculture is the backbone of the municipality it faced with low productivity, high post-harvest losses, limited value addition, and weak industrial linkages A mindshift towards value addition to farm produce, agro-processing, and private sector participation will lead to sustainable growth and improvement to livelihood

2.3.17 Agriculture

Agriculture is the major economic activity in terms of employment and income generation in the Municipality. About 63 percent of the active population is engaged in this sector. The total population engaged in Agriculture is estimated to be 50,146 as shown in Table 26 below.

The total arable land that can be cultivated in the Municipality is 518.84 km². This accounts for 34.1% of the total landmass of the Municipality. Forty-eight (48) percent of the total arable land is currently under cultivation in the Municipality.

Farming is carried out largely on subsistence and individual basis due to limited funds available to farmers. It is however done throughout the year especially for the cash crops.

The average farm size under cultivation is 12.5Ha for the major cash and food crops. Plantain has the highest average land size under cultivation of 3.0Ha while cocoyam has the lowest (1.5Ha).

Generally, farm holdings in the municipality are relatively small. Farmers hold land sizes of 1.1 hectares which is lower than the national average of 2.0 hectares for small-scale farmers. Asunafo North has an average of 1.1 hectares per small scale farmer. Production levels of major cash and food crops in the Municipality are detailed in table below.

Table 5.2 Showing the Major Crop Production

S/N	Crop	Metric Tons
1	Plantain	271,760
2	Cocoa	12,500
3	Cassava	161,204
4	Oil Palm	–
5	Maize	4,984
6	Rice	5,903

Source: Municipal Department of Agriculture and Cocoa Board, 2025

Agricultural extension services are delivered in the Municipality by the Municipal Department of Agriculture through its Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs). The current AEA to farmer ratio is estimated to be 1: 3,500, which is above the national ratio of 1: 1,500. This gives a very low coverage of extension services to farmers. This affects the rate of dissemination of new information and improved farming technologies and practices. This in turn affect yield per acre and ultimately income of farmers.

Post-harvest losses are high in the Municipality. This is because traditional storage/preservation methods (narrow cribs, barns, sheds, tree shades, sacks and store rooms) are widely used by farmers. The Assembly has considered the development of plantain, oil palm and rice as the major products to drive local economic development. There is an established processing factory for plantain at Fawohoyeden under the One District One Factory initiative by the previous government. It is however yet to commence production activities.

Animal Production is a key aspect of agriculture in the Municipality. This venture is done on both subsistence and commercial basis.

Table 6.2 Showing the Major Animal Production

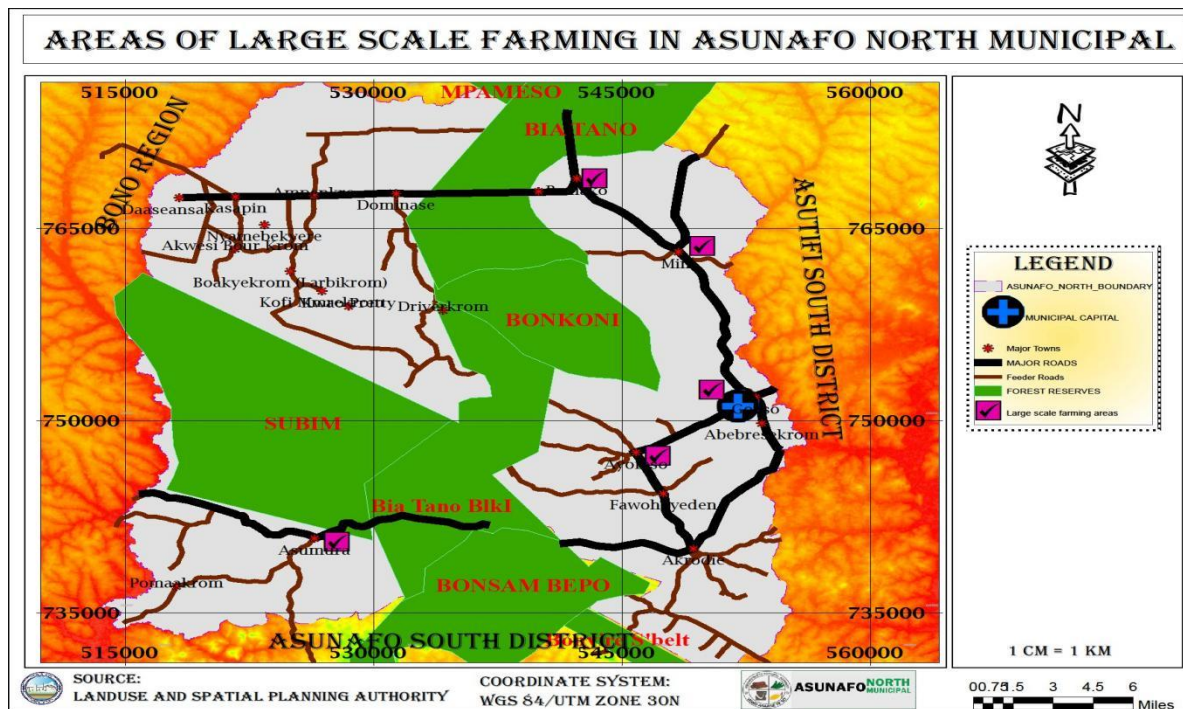
S/N	Crop	Number/Count
1	Poultry	271,428
2	Cattle	64,357
3	Goat	14,535
4	Pig	12,679
5	Sheep	8,999

Source: Municipal Department of Agriculture and Cocoa Board, 2025

The problems hindering agriculture in the Municipality include:

- Inadequate AEAs leading to limited access to extension services by farmers.
- Pests and diseases outbreaks affecting crops and livestock
- High cost of inputs compelling farmers to reduce farm holding size
- Improper application of agro-chemicals and other agricultural inputs
- Inadequate access to agricultural finance
- Poor nature of roads mostly in farming communities
- High incidence of post- harvest losses
- Declining soil fertility
- High cost of transportation and inadequate storage facilities compelling farmers to depend on middlemen.
- Dependency on rain fed agriculture
- Reliance on low yielding crop and animal varieties
- Low value addition to agricultural produce

Figure 11.2 Showing Areas of Large-Scale Farming in Asunafo North



Source: PPD, 2025

2.3.18 Trade and Commerce

Trading is part and parcel of daily activities of the people in the municipality and constitutes a major component of the municipal economy. Common items traded in our daily and weekly markets located at Goaso, Mim, Kasapin, Akrodie, Ayomso and Asumura are mainly food stuff (plantain, cassava, cocoyam, yam, rice, maize, fruits, oil palm fruits, palm oil and vegetables) and manufactured items like cooking utensils, clothing, bags, agro-chemicals, building materials, provisions etc. The Agricultural produce including cocoa and timber constitute the main products exported in their raw forms from the municipality whilst the imports are mostly processed/ manufactured goods.

The Assembly needs to take advantage of the government’s Feed Ghana policy and initiate other ways of processing its agricultural produce to add value to them. This will make the Assembly more competitive with its trading partners; create employment and wealth for its people.

Table 7.2 Showing the Market Centers

S/N	Name of Market	Marketing Day
1	Goaso Weekly Market	Wednesdays
2	Kasapin Weekly Market	Tuesdays
3	Mim Weekly Market	Fridays
4	Akrodie Weekly Market	Tuesdays
5	Ayomso Weekly Market	Thursdays
6	Asumura Weekly Market	Thursdays

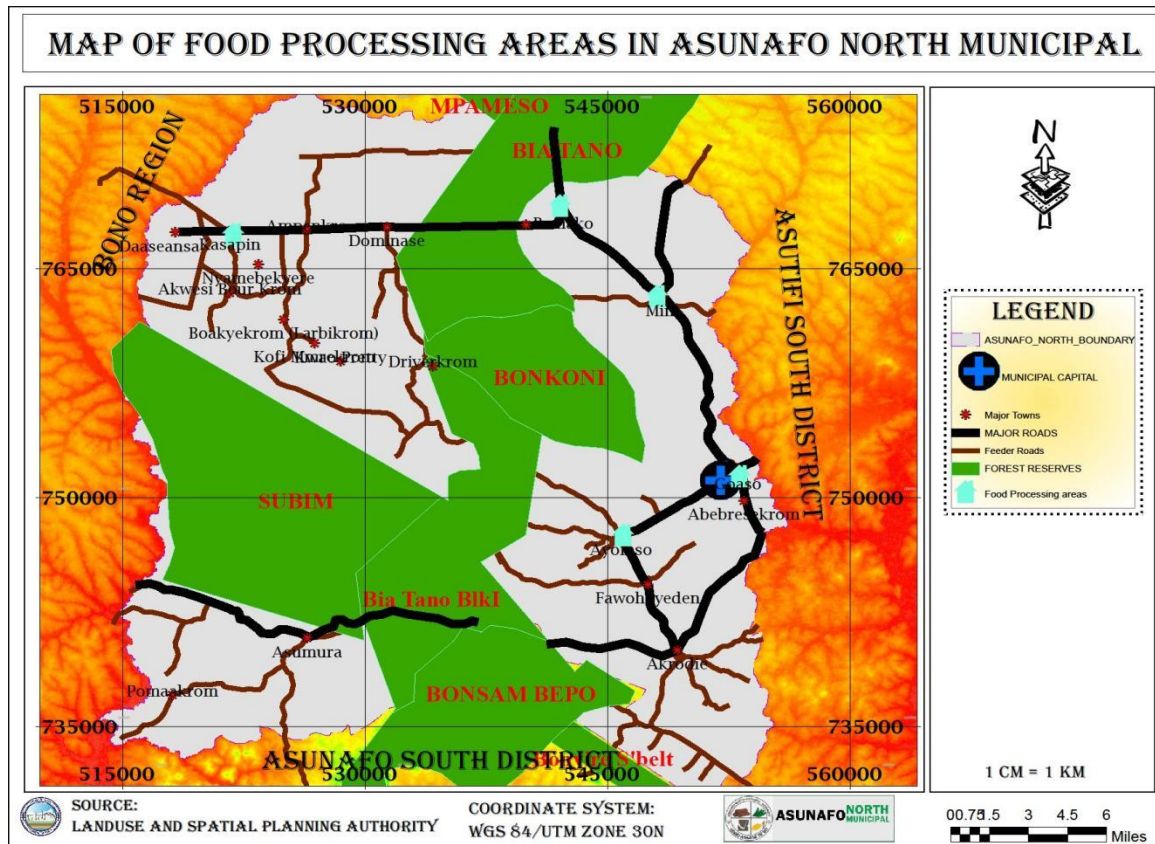
2.3.19 Service Sector

The service sector is dominated by activities hairdressing, banking, transportation, vulcanizing, welding, vehicle/motor repairs, food and water vending and hospitality services (hostels, guest houses, lodges, restaurants and chop bars).this sector absorb a large number of semi-skilled and unskilled workers, including youth and women. This sector reduces unemployment and supports household income generation.

2.3.20 Manufacturing and Processing Activities

Industrial activities in the area of manufacturing and processing are carried out on a small scale in the Municipality. Processing activities are mainly agricultural and forestry based as they derive their inputs from these major sectors. These activities include agro-processing (palm oil processing, cassava processing into gari and cassava dough, rice and forestry products (saw milling and wood processing). Manufacturing activities include fabrication, blacksmithing, soap making, dress making. This sector enhances value addition within the agricultural value chain, reduces post-harvest losses and creates rural employment opportunities.

Figure 12.2 Showing Map of Food Processing Areas in Asunafo North Municipal



Source: PPD, 2025

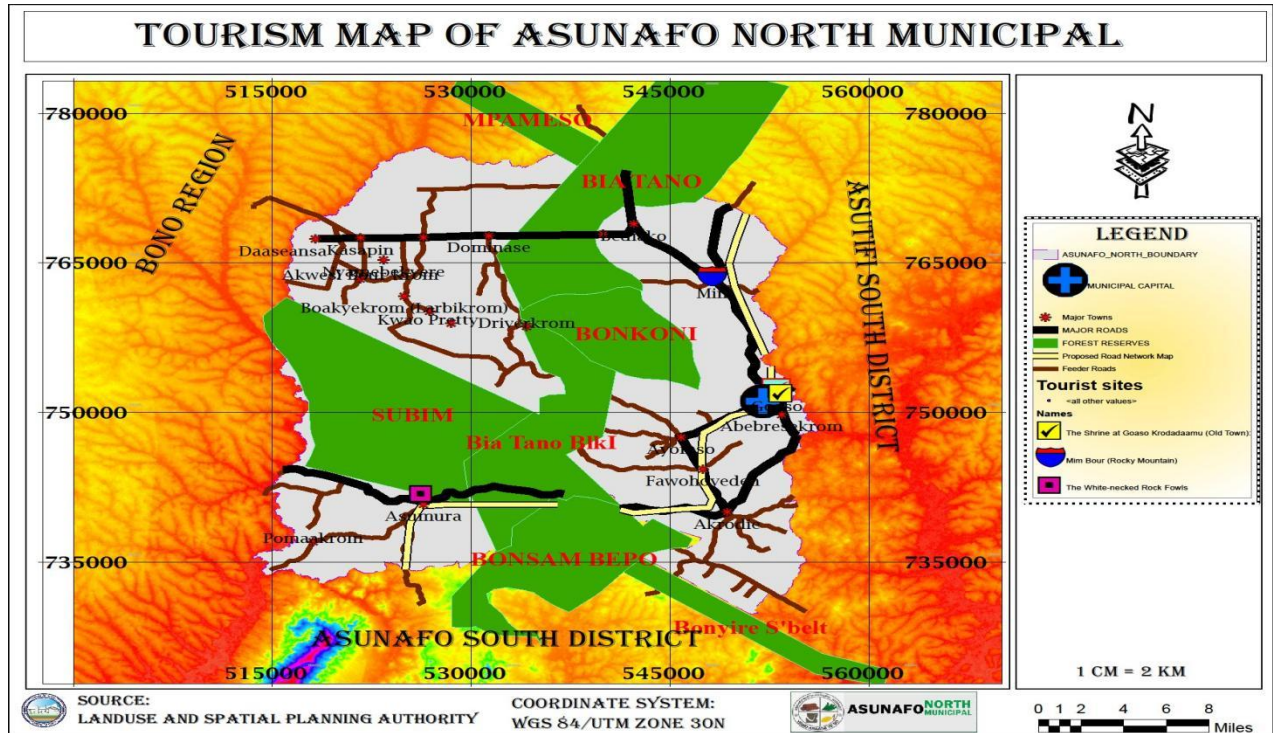
2.3.21 Tourism

The Municipality has few but attractive natural, aesthetic and historical sites which could be developed into tourist centers. Mim Bour (Rocky Mountain) is one of the mountains located at Mim. The Mim Bour is believed to have some spiritual history surrounding its existence and serves as a protective god to the people of Mim. The site has been partially developed but has greater potential to turn the Municipality into a tourism hub if the site is well developed.

The Shrine at Goaso Krodadaamu (Old Town): Goaso Krodadaamu (Old Town) which was cited on the banks of the Goa River near the current public cemetery according to oral tradition was where Goaso town was originally situated and hence the Shrine that protected the people was located there. However, when it became necessary for the town to be relocated to more uphill (the present cite) due to the impact of the Goa River, the Shrine was not relocated and has since being worshiped

from there. The confluence of Rivers Goa and Ayum at Goaso. Forest Reserves: The Municipality boasts of a total natural forest area of 577.853km² namely Subin, Ayum, Bia-Tano, Bonkoni and Bonsampepo. The serene forest environment makes it a delight to watch and appreciate the natural beauty of creation. Ecotourism could provide incentives for better management of Forest Reserves and provide income to the Assembly and the local communities.

Figure 13.2 Showing Tourism and Hospitality Map

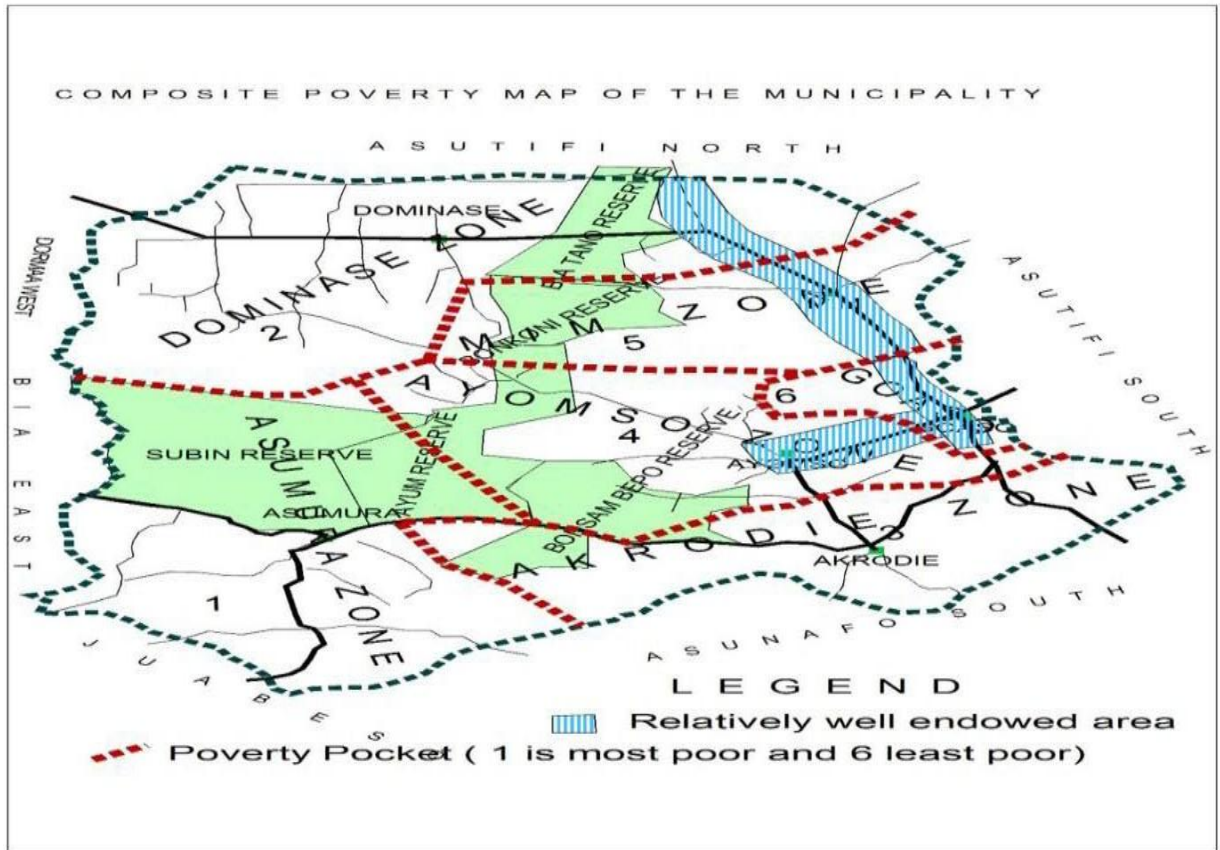


Source: PPD, 2025

2.3.22 Poverty Profiling

Poverty is a common feature in the Municipality and manifests in various forms and levels. Women, children, the aged and persons with disability who constitute majority of the vulnerable and excluded group are poorer as compared to men and those in the active age group. Using the scalogram method (availability and access to basic socio-economic infrastructure and services) poverty in the Municipality can be profiled into six zones. As showed in Figure 8, the poorest is the Asumura Zone, followed by Dominase Zone, Akrodie Zone, Ayomso Zone, Mim Zone and finally Goaso Zone. This reflects both structural and spatial inequality that may perpetuate deprivation if planning is not targetted at these areas.

Figure 14.8 Showing Poverty Map of the Municipality



Source: PPD, 2025

2.3.23 Employment

The economy of the Municipality is predominantly agrarian (75%), with agriculture employing approximately 63% of the active population. Commerce (12%), services (8%), and industry (5%). The one district one factory established in Fawohoyeden is completed but not operational. Trade and commerce remain a vital employment engine in the Municipality, but the sector is largely informal and low-value. Because trade is closely tied to agricultural production cycles, employment fluctuates during harvest seasons, affecting income stability. Strategic investment in agro-processing, infrastructure, and business development aligned with the Feed Ghana Policy can significantly expand employment, increase incomes, and drive sustainable local economic development.

Asunafo North Ahonidie, Nsupa, Asetenapa Dwumadie Initiative (ANANAD) Initiative

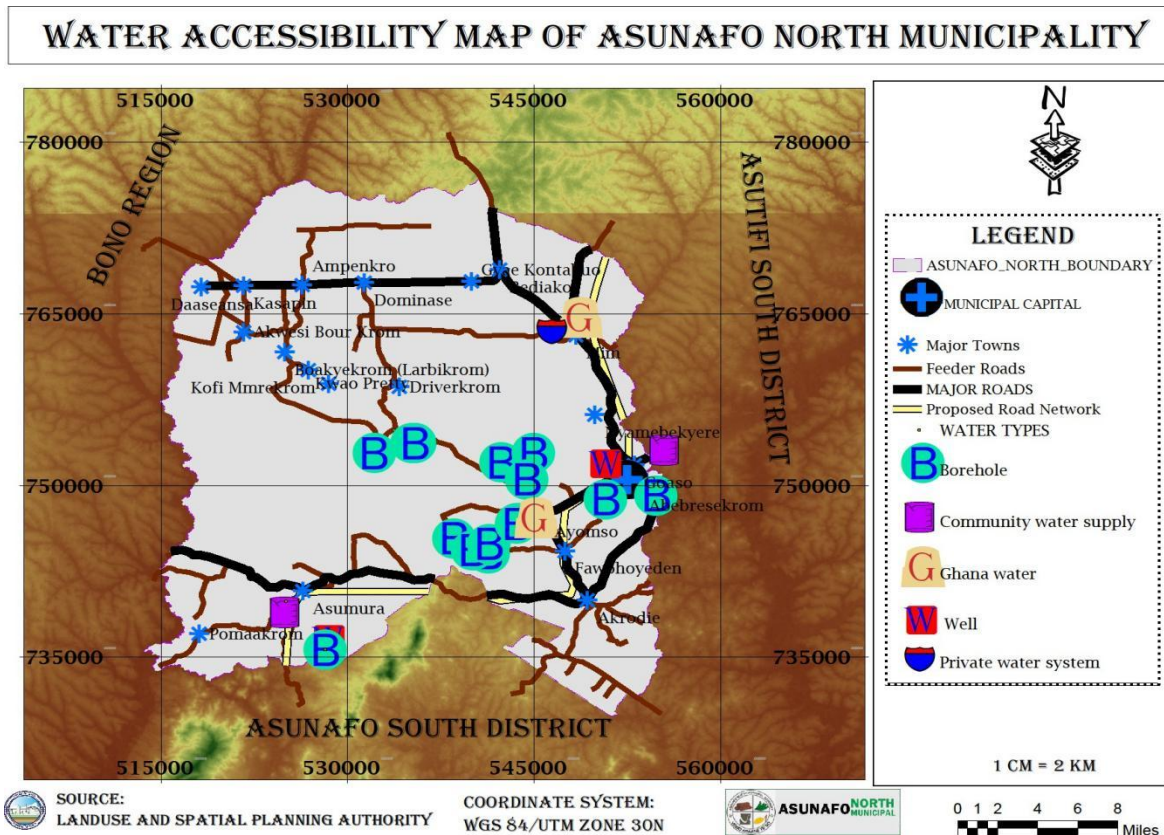
The Municipality has 7-year Wash master plan called ANANAD INITIATIVE. It was supported by IRC Ghana and has consequently attracted diverse development partners into the Municipality to support in water, sanitation and hygiene services in the Municipality. The Municipality is currently partnering with world vision Ghana for Drinking water sustainability fund primarily to ensure water sustainability which includes expansions, repair and maintenance of water systems. See Annex for partners and their area of interest.

2.3.23 Water Security

The Municipality has good water coverage of 66% (potentially safely managed 13 % and basic water services) 53%. The urban population with access to basic water service is 37.5% (potentially safely managed and basic) while the rural coverage is 35.4% (potentially safely managed and basic). About 32% of the people rely on relatively unhealthy sources of water like hand-dug wells and streams. As high as 18.2% of the population depend on surface water sources with 41.2% of rural population depending solely on surface water sources. The delivery of water service has increased drastically between 2022 - 2025. In terms of basic water access there has been an increase of 29% due to investment by the Assembly and development partners. Through these effort essential services are closer to households, schools, and health facilities. However, the safely managed services are at low levels of 13% hence required urgent attention through innovative financing, stronger maintenance structures and community led ownership.

Generally, the yield from underground water in the Municipality is very good though there are places with lower yields. Private sector participation in processing and supply of treated drinking water (sachet water) is high but limited to the urban areas. There is water stress amongst rural folks especially during the dry season as they heavily depend surface water sources. Depletion of the forest and poor farming practices along water bodies, have led to erosion and exposure of riverbanks causing evaporation of and pollution of surface water sources.

Figure 15.2 Showing Water Accessibility Map



Source: PPD, 2025

2.3.24 Sanitation, Hygiene and Waste Management

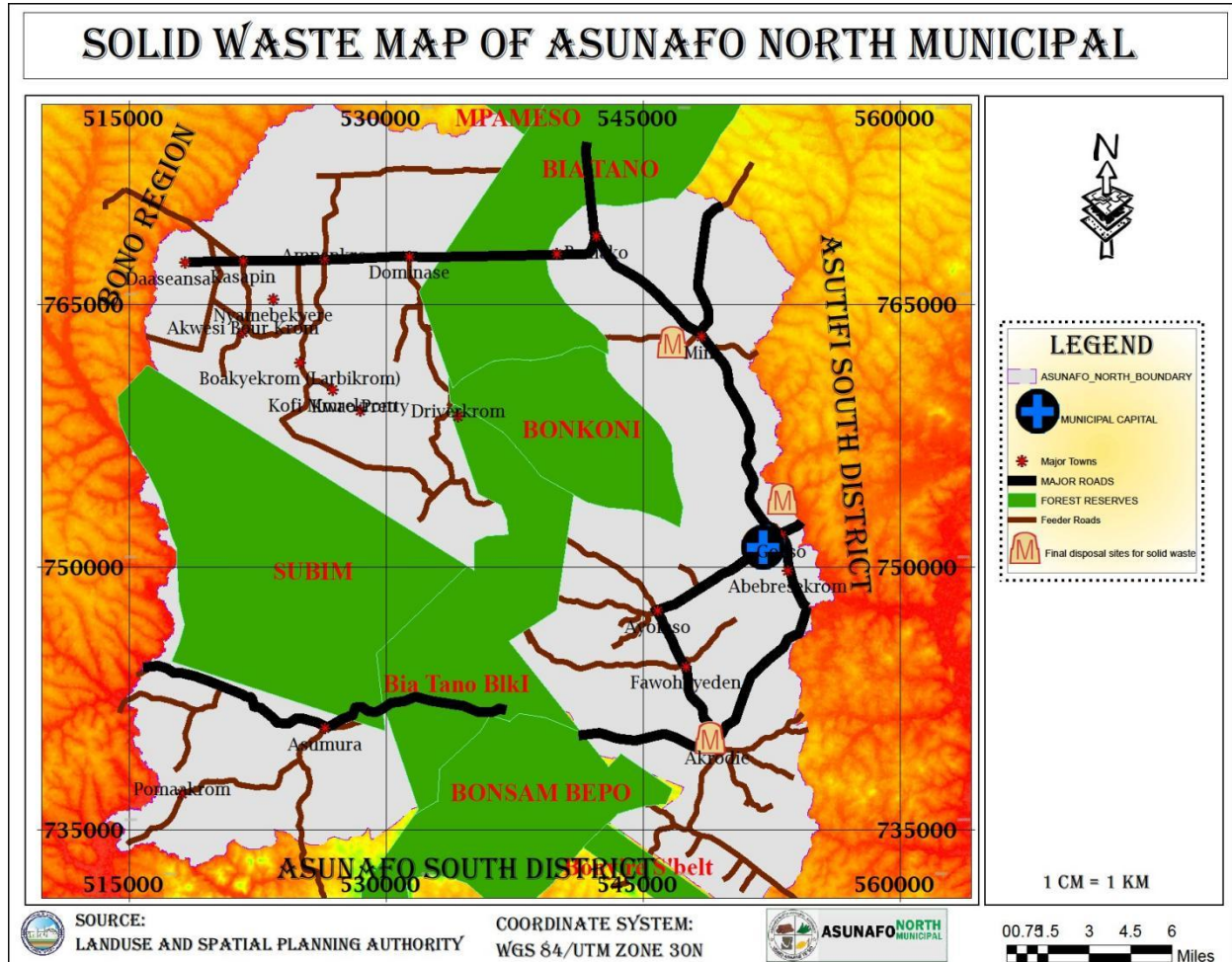
Access to basic sanitation services in 2025 stands at 45.2% for the Municipality, 28.4% for urban and 16.8.% for rural. A survey in 2022 suggests however that, there is very low access (12.5%) to basic sanitation services (with off-site treatment). 18.9% and 4.3% of the urban and rural populations respectively have access to basic sanitation services. Twenty-two percent (22%) of the total population have limited access (shared, improved) to sanitation services, while 14.4% use unimproved services. About 13% have access to potentially safely managed on-site treatment services while another 13% have access to potentially safely managed off-site treatment services. There is a high prevalence of open defecation (36.7%) in the Municipality (34.3% and 39.9% in urban and rural populations respectively). There is no single community that is open-defecation free. The major issues on community sanitation include; Inadequate household toilet facilities, poor enforcement of sanitation regulations and bye laws and poor attitude to sanitation.

Access to hygiene services and good hygiene practice is low (41% of household latrines have hand washing facilities) in the Municipality. There is also low access to basic solid waste management services (30%), with only 23.8% of solid waste collected and disposed. This has resulted mainly from inadequate designated disposal sites and containers, low public education and poor attitude to solid waste management in communities. The Municipality has one refuse truck and 20 6m³ communal refuse containers in good condition serving only Goaso and Mim.

Good sanitation and hygiene practices are low in schools and health care facilities. Access to basic sanitation services is 35% and 0% for public schools and health facilities respectively. 58% of schools and 32% of health facilities have no access to sanitation services, while 7% and 68% respectively have access to limited sanitation services. 68% of public schools have access to basic hand washing facilities, 3% have access to limited hygiene services while 29% of public schools do not have access to hand washing facilities. 40% of health care facilities have access to basic hygiene services, 52% have access to limited hygiene service, while 8% have no hygiene service.

Solid waste management is encouraging in schools than in health care facilities. 12% of health care facilities have access to basic solid waste management services, 80% have access to limited solid waste management service while 8% have no access to solid waste management service. The high prevalence of open defecation, inadequate institutional sanitation, and limited waste infrastructure directly affect public health, productivity, environmental sustainability, and economic growth.

Figure 16.2 Showing Solid Waste Map of Asunafo North Municipal



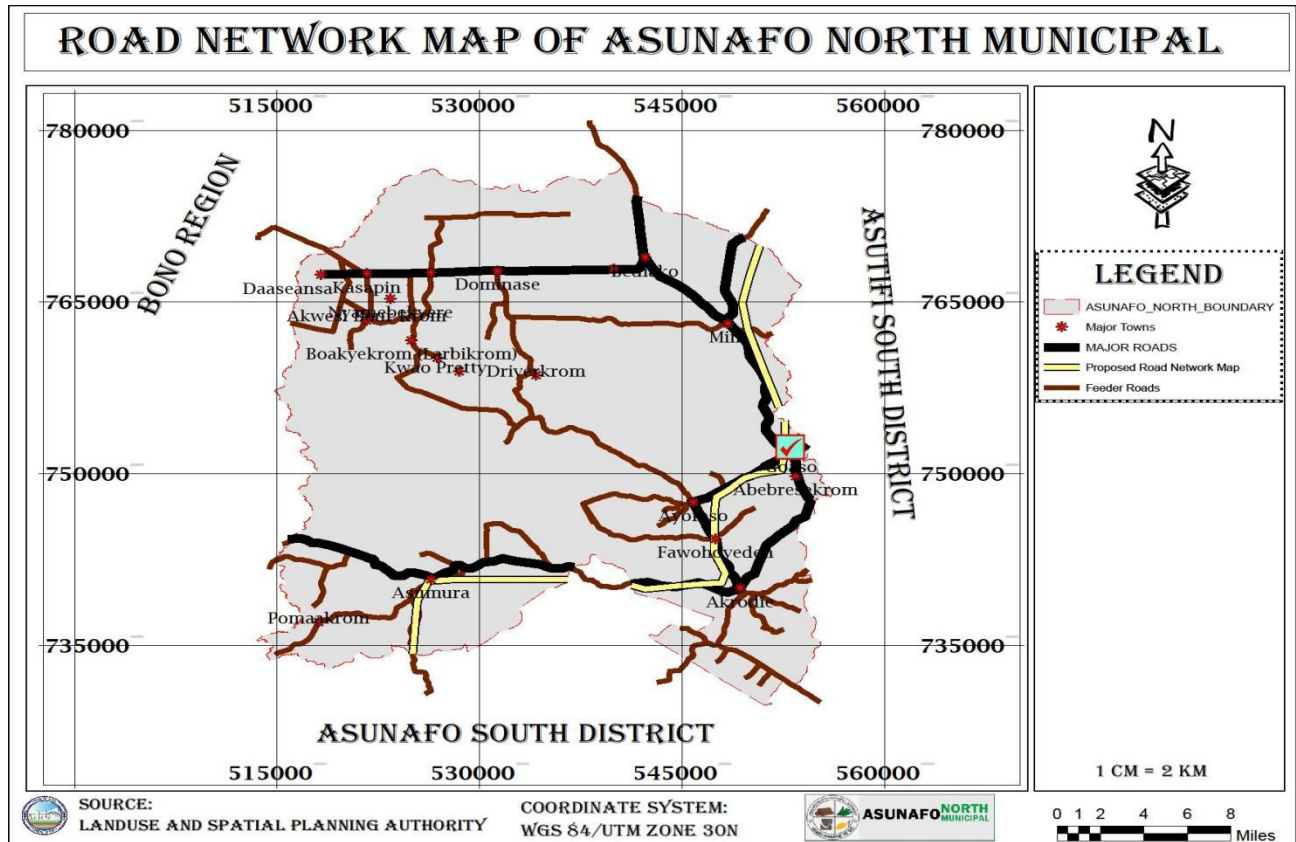
Source: PPD, 2025

2.3.25 Road Infrastructure

The principal mode of transportation in the Municipality is road. The Municipality's Road network consists of highways, urban and feeder roads managed respectively by Ghana Highways Authority, Department of Urban Roads and the Department of Feeder Roads. The Municipality has a total road length of 856 kilometers. The municipality has a total of 476km of urban roads out of which 119km is classified as good, 120km as fair whilst 229km is described as poor. 141km (28.42%) of the urban roads are paved whilst 335km (71.58%) is unpaved. The remaining 380kms form the feeder roads out of which 230km is classified as good, 90km as fair whilst 60km is described as poor. The highways include Goaso-Mim-Gambia No.1 road, Bediako-Kasapim Road, GoasoAkrodie-Asumura Pomaakrom road and Asumura-Tipokrom-Fosukrom road. This poor

road conditions denies citizens access to essential facilities thereby affecting livelihood and economic growth in the municipality.

Figure 17.2 Showing Road Network Map of Asunafo North Municipal



Source: PPD, 2025

2.4 Health Care

2.4.1 Health Infrastructure

The Municipality has a total of twenty-five (27) health facilities comprising two (2) hospitals, five (5) health centers, six (6) clinics, one (1) poly clinic and fifteen (15) CHPS Compounds. Out of the 27 health facilities, 21 are publicly owned whilst 6 are privately owned. The facilities are however unevenly distributed. This could lead to unequal access to quality health care. The table below provides the list of health facilities and ownership in the municipality.

Table 8.2 Showing the Health Facilities in the Asunafo North Municipality

S/N	Name of Facility	Location	Type of Facility
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1.	Goaso Municipal Hospital	Goaso	Hospital
2.	Ahmadiyyah Hospital	Mim	Hospital
3.	Mim Health Centre	Mim	Health Centre
4.	Ampenkro Rural Clinic	Ampenkro	Health Centre
5.	Akrodie Health Centre	Akrodie	Health Centre
6.	Asumura Rural Clinic	Asumura	Health Centre
7.	Ayomso Rural Clinic	Ayomso	Health Centre
8.	Fawohoyeden Clinic	Fawohoyeden	Health Centre
9.	Ayum Forest Industrial Clinic	Mim	Industrial Clinic
10.	Church of Pentecost Clinic	Kasapin	Health Centre
11.	Shabash Clinic	Goaso	Clinic
12.	Cross Care Hospital	Goaso	Hospital
13.	Life Savers Clinic	Mim	Clinic
14.	Gyasikrom CHPS Compound	Gyasikrom	CHPS Compound
15.	Bitre/KwadwoAddaikrom CHPS Compound	Bitre	CHPS Compound
16.	Dominase CHPS Compound	Dominase	CHPS Compound
17.	Wam CHPS Compound	Wam	CHPS Compound
18..	Kwakuduakrom CHPS Compound	Kwakuduakrom	CHPS Compound
19	Tweneboah CHPS Compound	Tweneboah	CHPS Compound
20.	Bediako CHPS Compound	Bediako	CHPS Compound
21.	Mensakrom CHPS Compound	Mensakrom	CHPS Compound
22.	Awewoho Menhyie CHPS Compound	Awewoho Menhyie	CHPS Compound
23.	Pomaakrom CHPS Compound	Pomaakrom	CHPS Compound
24.	Mim Polyclinic	Mim	Polyclinic
25	Agyei Mensah Maternity home	Goaso	Maternity Home
26.	Ahafoman community hospital	Goaso	Clinic
27.	Our Lady of Peptual	Mim	Clinic

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Goaso 2025

2.4.2 Common Communicable Diseases in the Municipality

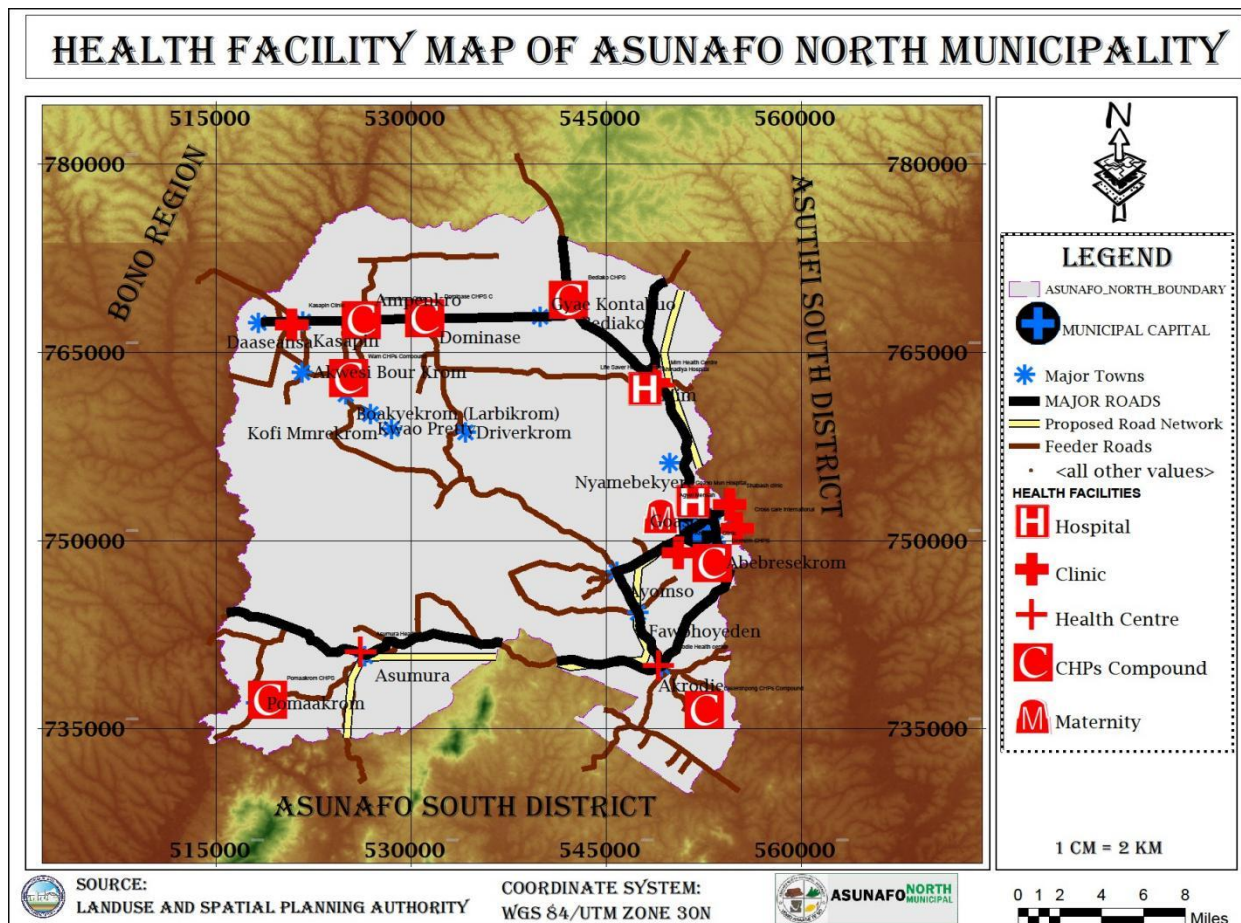
The highest cases of communicable diseases identified in the health institutions from 2022 to 2025 include typhoid fever, malaria, diarrhea diseases, yaws, tuberculosis, AFP and yellow fever. Diarrhea

diseases are fast becoming a serious health threat in the municipality hence efforts at stemming the spread of the disease must be stepped up.

2.4.3 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

The NHIS was introduced in 2003 under National Health Insurance Act, 2003 (ACT 650) to replace the Cash and Carry System” that required down payment of cash before one could access healthcare including emergency cases especially for the poor and the vulnerable.

Figure 18.2 Showing Health Facility Map of Asunafo North



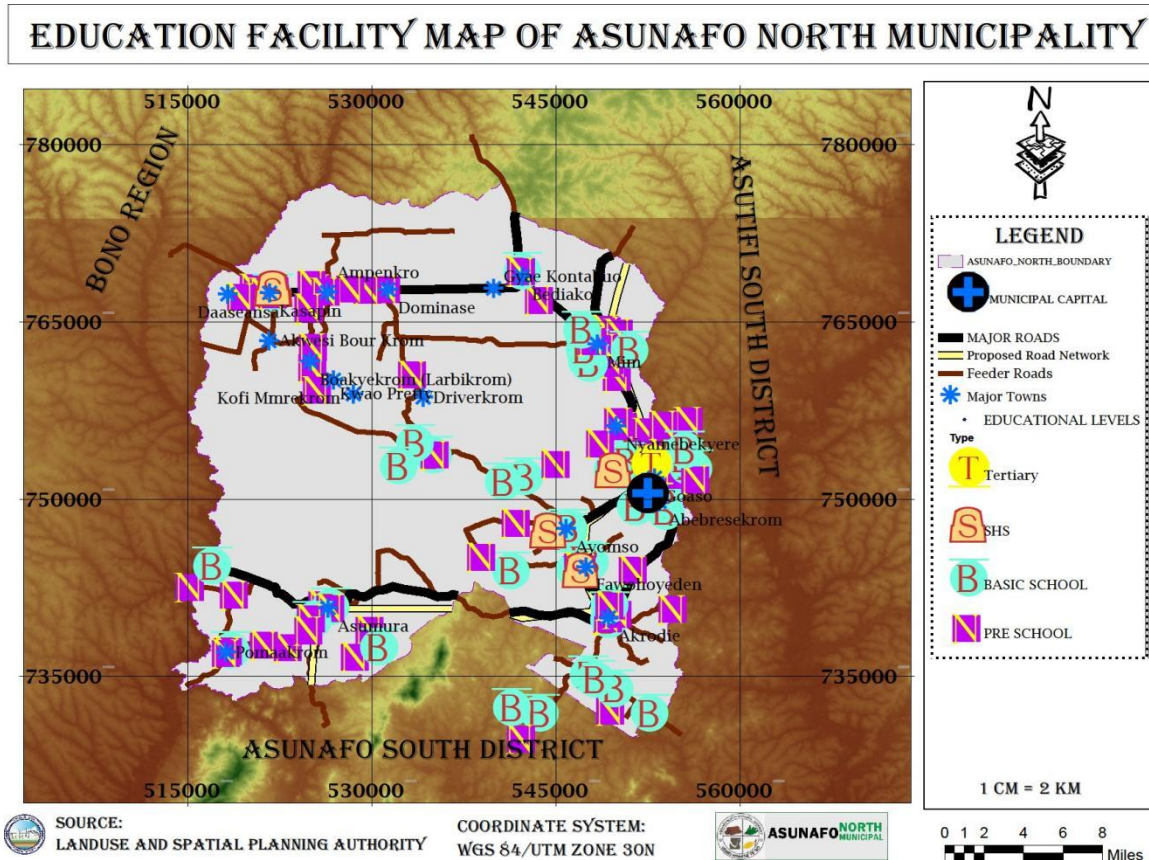
Source: PPD, 2025

2.4.4 Education

The Municipality has a total of one hundred and ninety-five (195) schools comprising two (2) SHS, two (1) TVET, thirty-four (34) JHS, (64) Primary and (90) Basic. Out of the 195 schools, 144 are publicly owned whilst 51 are privately owned. The Municipality has a total enrolment of 53,939. This presents a high level for human capital formation; a large educated population can lead to

economic growth, however, education might be limited to only basic level completion as the number of SHS and TVET are woefully inadequate.

Figure 19.2 Showing Education Facility Map of the Municipality



Source: PPD, 2025

2.4.5 Local Governance

In order for the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly to efficiently and effectively perform its political, legislative, executive and administrative functions as the local authority responsible for the overall development of the Municipality, it has the full complement of the local governance structure in place.

The highest decision body of the Assembly is the General Assembly which performs deliberative and legislative functions. It is made up of Forty-two (42) Assembly Members (29 elected and 13 appointees), the Municipal Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament who represent the

people. Its meetings are chaired by the Presiding Member. All heads of units, departments and other government institutions attend its meetings to give technical guidance but have no voting rights.

Executive Committee which is the cabinet of the General Assembly sees to the day-to-day administration of the Assembly and implements the decisions of the Assembly. It comprises of Chairpersons of its five statutory sub-committees (who are Assembly Members) and chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive. It deliberates on recommendations of the sub-committees and forwards accepted recommendations to the General Assembly for deliberation and approval. Heads of units and departments of the Assembly attend its meetings to give technical advice but have no voting rights. The Municipal Co-ordinating Director is Secretary to both the Executive Committee and General Assembly.

The five statutory Sub-committees of the Executive Committee are; Development Planning, Finance and Administration, Social Services, Works, and Justice and Security. The Agriculture Sub-committee exists as an ad hoc-committee of the Executive Committee. Selected heads of units and departments are Secretaries to these sub-committees.

The Municipal Assembly has five (5) Zonal Councils, one (1) Urban Council and twenty-nine (29) Electoral Areas as key sub-structures for effective participation in the decentralization processes. The five Zonal Councils are; Goaso, Akrodie, Ayomso, Dominase and Asumura with Mim as the only Urban Council. These are the basic units of governance at the local level and first point of engagement between citizens and the local authority.

The Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) is the technical wing of the Municipal Assembly. Apart from legislative functions, the MPCU performs all other functions delegated to it by the General Assembly as provided in Act 936 (2016). The main functions of the MPCU are sensitization on government and local policies, plan preparation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of all development programs and project activities in the Municipality. The meetings of the MPCU are convened and chaired by the Municipal Co-ordinating Director. The Municipal Planning Officer is Secretary to the MPCU, and also heads the MPCU Secretariat.

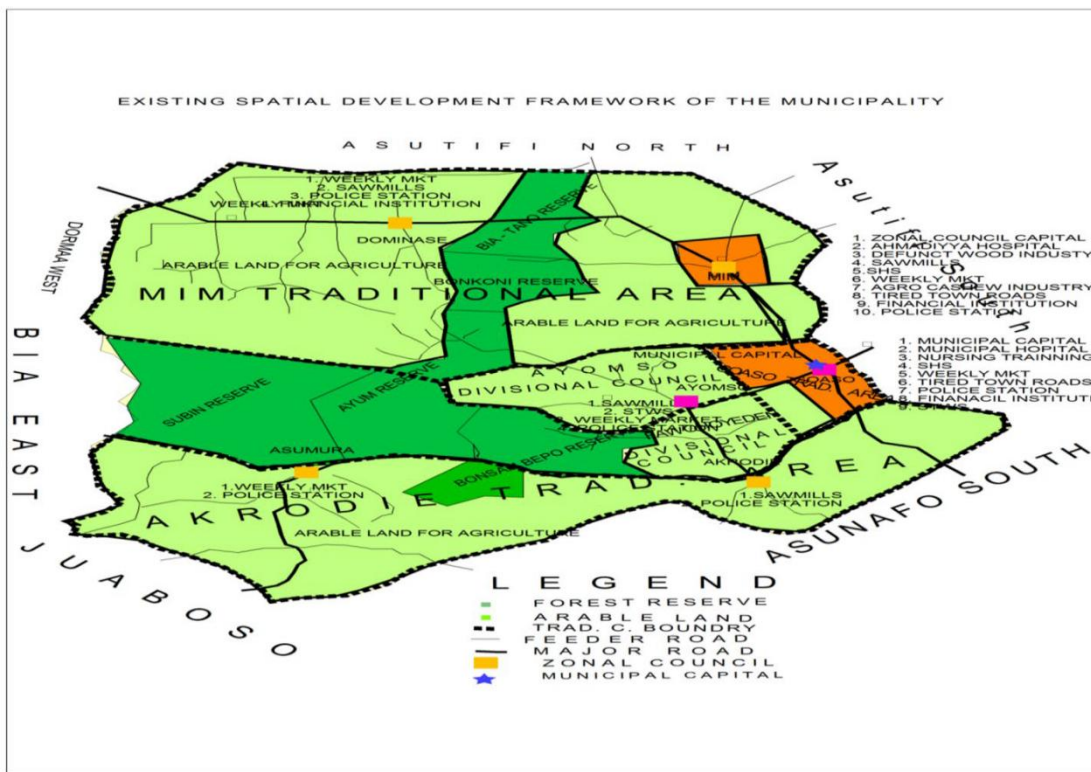
The main sources of revenue to the Municipal Assembly are central government transfers (GOG), Internally Generated Fund (IGF), District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), District

Assemblies' Common Fund Responsiveness Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFUND) and Donor funds (CIDA, UNICEF, IRC, World vision, safe water, CARE).

The major challenges of local governance in the Municipality include:

- Ineffective and non-functioning of some Zonal Councils
- Inadequate funds (central government and poor IGF)
- Inadequate staff accommodation
- Inadequate office accommodation
- Inadequate skilled personnel
- Inadequate logistics e.g., vehicle, computers, furniture etc.
- Apathy from citizens

Poverty Map of the Municipality



Source: PPD, 2025

2.4.6 Development Issues

The table below shows a list of development issues harmonised from needs assessment, community action plans, reports of development partners

Table 9.2 Showing Development Issues

Thematic Area	Development Issue
Economic Development	- Low internal revenue mobilization
	- Low agricultural productivity
	- High post-harvest losses
	- Low value addition in industry
	- Underdeveloped tourism and creative sectors
	- Poor performance of SME
	- Low internal revenue mobilization
Social Development	- Inadequate access to potable water
	- Poor sanitation and waste management
	- Low quality and inequitable education
	- Inadequate healthcare infrastructure and services
	- High youth unemployment and skills mismatch
	- Food and nutrition insecurity
	- Uncontrolled population growth
	- Persistent poverty and inequality
	- Limited child protection and development support
	- Weak support systems for the aged
	- Limited gender equality and women's participation
	- Poor youth development and engagement
Environmental, infrastructure and human development	- Poor road and transport infrastructure
	- Weak land administration and planning enforcement
	- Underdeveloped urban and rural areas
	- Depletion of natural resources and biodiversity
	- Poor water resources management
	- Environmental pollution and poor waste handling
	- Deforestation, desertification, and soil erosion

Thematic Area	Development Issue
Governance, corruption and accountability	- Dysfunctional decentralized departments and weak local governance
	- Poor fiscal management and revenue mobilization
	- Weak public accountability mechanisms
	- Inadequate institutional reform and poor records management
	- High perceived corruption and weak anti-corruption engagement
	- Weak law enforcement and access to justice
	- Lack of patriotism and civic responsibility
	- Inadequate security and public safety mechanisms
Emergency planning and disaster responses	Inadequate emergency infrastructure and response systems
	- Weak disaster relief management
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and evaluation	Weak implementation and coordination of development plans
	- Inadequate Monitoring & Evaluation capacity and data usage
	- Poor production and utilization of statistics
	- Weak knowledge management

Table 10.2 Showing the SWOT Analysis of the Municipality

Development issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
low revenue mobilization	Existing tax frameworks and legal mandates	Weak expenditure and budget controls leading to leakages	Implementation of mobile money and GIS-based property rate systems	Political interference and selective enforcement
	Presence of decentralized structures for revenue collection	Narrow tax base due to large informal sector	Public-private partnerships to improve logistics and infrastructure	Public mistrust due to poor accountability and service delivery
Low Agricultural productivity	Vast arable land and agro-ecological diversity	High cost of production inputs (seeds, fertilizers, energy)	Expanding regional and international markets (e.g., AfCFTA)	Climate change impacts (erratic rainfall, droughts, floods)
	Presence of agricultural extension services	Low adoption of modern technology and practices	Increased demand for food and nutrition security	Market fluctuations and price volatility
	Existence of farmer-based organizations (FBOs) and cooperatives	Poor access to credit and start-up capital	Private sector investment in agribusiness	Deforestation, Bushfires and environmental degradation
high post harvest losses	Existence of local knowledge in traditional preservation methods	Inadequate storage facilities and poor infrastructure	- Investment in agro-processing and value addition	Climate variability affecting harvest cycles and storage conditions

Development issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
		- Poor market linkages and price volatility discourage proper storage	- Potential for job creation in supply chain logistics and agri-processing	- Rising input costs reducing farmer incentives to invest in post-harvest practices
Underdeveloped tourism	Rich cultural heritage, festivals, and traditions	Limited marketing and branding of destinations	Potential to generate employment and foreign exchange	Competition from better-branded regional destinations
	Abundant natural and historical tourist attractions	- Weak institutional support and fragmented sector governance	- Growing global interest in cultural and eco-tourism	
		- Lack of investment in training and capacity-building for creatives	Opportunities for public-private partnerships and diaspora investment	
Inadequate access to potable water	Presence of rivers, lakes, and groundwater sources	Aging or poorly maintained water infrastructure	Investment in small-town and rural water systems	Pollution of water sources from mining, agriculture, and domestic waste
	Involvement of NGOs and development partners in water projects	- Limited coverage in rural and peri-urban areas	Donor and private sector interest in WASH initiatives	- Population growth increasing pressure on limited water resources

Development issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	Community willingness to contribute to water solutions	- Weak enforcement of water safety standards	- Integration of water access with health, education, and gender programs	Risk of waterborne diseases
		- Inadequate funding and logistical support for Water and Sanitation (WASH) programs	- Use of digital tools for water monitoring and payment systems	
		- Fragmented institutional responsibilities		
Poor Sanitation and Waste Management	Existing local knowledge on sanitation practices and	Inadequate waste collection infrastructure and coverage and	Introduction of sustainable waste recycling and composting programs	Public health risks including cholera, typhoid, and malaria outbreaks
	Growing community awareness of health impacts of poor sanitation	Poor enforcement of sanitation laws and weak institutional coordination	- Potential for job creation in waste recovery and sanitation services	- Environmental degradation and water pollution from unmanaged waste
		- Low public compliance and weak behavior change strategies	- Private sector participation in public-private partnerships (PPPs)	- Climate change effects (e.g., flooding exacerbating poor sanitation)

Development issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
		- Unregulated informal waste sector and indiscriminate dumping	- Integration of circular economy principles into local development plans	- Social resistance to changes in sanitation behavior or new technologies
Low quality and unequal education	Existence of national education policies and reforms (e.g., Free SHS)	Inadequate teaching and learning materials, especially in rural areas	Investment in ICT for education (e-learning, digital literacy)	Poverty and child labor affecting school attendance and performance
	- Strong community interest in education	- Poor infrastructure (e.g., classrooms, furniture, sanitation in schools)	- Partnerships with NGOs, CSOs, and private sector to improve access and quality	- Political interference in education management and teacher postings
	- Increasing enrolment at basic education level	- Inequitable distribution of qualified teachers	- Focus on inclusive education for marginalized groups	- Migration and insecurity disrupting learning in some regions
inadequate health care infrastructure and services	Existence of National health insurance	Uneven distribution of health facilities and professionals (rural-urban gap)	Public-private partnerships to expand health infrastructure	- Emerging and re-emerging diseases (e.g., COVID-19, cholera)
	Presence of basic healthcare infrastructure	- Poorly equipped health centers, especially in rural communities	- Donor and diaspora support for health sector development	- Brain drain of health professionals

Development issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
High youth unemployment and skills development mismatch	- Existence of technical and vocational education institutions (TVET)	Mismatch between education outcomes and labor market needs	Development of demand-driven TVET programs	Rising social unrest, crime, and migration due to joblessness
	- Government initiatives targeting youth employment (e.g., NEIP, YEA)	Limited access to quality skills training and apprenticeships	Promotion of youth entrepreneurship and innovation hubs	Brain drain of educated youth seeking opportunities abroad
Food and nutrition insecurity	Availability of diverse agro-ecological zones for food production	Low agricultural productivity and post-harvest losses	Promotion of climate-smart agriculture and home gardening	Climate change and erratic weather patterns affecting food supply
	- Existence of national food and nutrition policies and programs (e.g., School Feeding, LEAP)	- Limited access to nutritious and diverse foods, especially in rural and poor urban areas	- Strengthening school feeding programs with locally sourced, nutritious foods	- Rising food prices and economic shocks reducing household purchasing power
Uncontrolled population growth		Pressure on healthcare systems, making it difficult to provide adequate services.	: Implementing effective family planning and reproductive health programs can help manage population growth	It can leads to global implications, such as increased migration, conflict, and economic instability.

Development issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Persistent poverty and inequality	Motivate governments, organizations, and individuals to work towards change.	Limit access to essential resources like education, healthcare, and economic opportunities.	It drive innovation in areas like social entrepreneurship, technology, and policy design.	It can perpetuate across generations, making it challenging to break the cycle.
	Raise awareness and spark advocacy efforts, driving policy changes and resource allocation.	Structural barriers, such as discriminatory laws or practices, can perpetuate poverty and inequality.	International cooperation and agreements can facilitate knowledge sharing, resource mobilization, and collective action	lead to social unrest, conflict, and instability.
	It often develop resilience and resourcefulness, which can be leveraged for positive change.	Weak policy implementation or lack of effective governance can hinder efforts to address poverty and inequality	It can be integrated into broader sustainable development initiatives.	Undermine economic stability, reducing economic growth and increasing vulnerability to shocks
		Limited job opportunities and low economic growth can contribute to persistent poverty.	Collecting and analyzing data can inform evidence-based policies and interventions to address poverty and inequality.	Climate change can exacerbate poverty and inequality, particularly for vulnerable populations
Limited child protection and development support	Organizations like UNICEF and UNFPA are working to improve child protection and development	Limited funding and resources hinder effective	Technology and innovation can provide new opportunities for child protection and development,	Economic instability can limit resources available for

Development issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	in Ghana, providing a foundation for further work	child protection and development support.	such as digital platforms for reporting child abuse	child protection and development initiatives.
	The Ghanaian government has shown commitment to improving child protection and development, with initiatives like the Care Reform Roadmap	Structural barriers, such as inadequate social welfare systems, can prevent children from receiving necessary support	Collaboration among government agencies, NGOs, and private sector organizations can leverage resources and expertise to support child protection and development.	Harmful social and cultural norms, such as child marriage and female genital mutilation, can undermine child protection efforts
	Progress has been made in increasing access to quality education, with initiatives like free education programs	Limited coordination among government agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders can hinder effective child protection and development	Investing in child protection and development can have long-term benefits for Ghana's economic and social development.	Climate change can exacerbate existing challenges and create new vulnerabilities for children
Limited gender equality and women's participation	Organizations like the Network for Women's Rights in Ghana (NETRIGHT) and the Ghana CEO Network are working to promote gender equality and women's participation.	Women are underrepresented in leadership positions, with only 14.6% of parliamentarians and 3.6% of assembly members being women	Implementing policies like the Affirmative Action Bill can promote gender equality and increase women's participation	Societal resistance to change can hinder progress toward gender equality and women's participation.

Development issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	There's growing awareness about the importance of gender equality, with many Ghanaians supporting women's rights and equal opportunities	Weak policy implementation and lack of effective governance limit progress toward gender equality.	Collaboration between government agencies, NGOs, and private sector organizations can leverage resources and expertise to support women's empowerment.	Gender-based violence and harassment can undermine women's participation and empowerment
Poor youth development and engagement	Youthful population presents an opportunity for economic growth, innovation, and development.	Limited job opportunities and lack of economic empowerment hinder youth development and engagement	Implementing skills development programs can enhance youth employability and entrepreneurship.	High unemployment and poverty rates among youth can lead to social unrest, crime, and migration.
	Organizations like the National Youth Authority and the Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency (GYEEDA) are working to support youth development.	Insufficient skills development programs limit youth employability and entrepreneurship	Supporting youth-led initiatives can foster innovation, leadership, and community engagement	Inadequate funding and resources can limit the effectiveness of youth development initiatives.
Weak land administration and planning enforcement	Ghana has laws and regulations governing land administration and planning, providing a foundation for improvement	Weak institutional capacity, including limited resources and expertise, hinders effective land administration and planning	Implementing land reform initiatives can improve land administration and management.	Weak land administration and planning enforcement can lead to land disputes and conflicts, potentially resulting in social unrest.

Development issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	Institutions like the Lands Commission and physical planning department, Planning Department exist to oversee land administration and planning	Lengthy and bureaucratic processes can lead to delays and corruption in land administration.	Leveraging technology, such as geographic information systems (GIS) and land information systems, can enhance land administration efficiency and transparency.	Inadequate enforcement of planning regulations can result in unauthorized developments, compromising urban planning and development
	Increasing awareness about the importance of effective land administration and planning can drive reform efforts	Limited transparency and accountability in land administration and planning can lead to disputes and mistrust	Providing training and capacity-building programs for land administration officials can improve their knowledge and skills	Weak land administration and planning enforcement can create opportunities for corruption and rent-seeking behaviors
	Technology can enhance land administration and planning efficiency, transparency, and accountability	Weak enforcement of planning regulations and laws can result in unauthorized developments and land use conflicts	Engaging stakeholders, including local communities and traditional authorities, can foster collaboration and improve land administration	Inadequate land use planning and enforcement can lead to environmental degradation and loss of natural resources
Underdeveloped urban and rural areas	Many underdeveloped areas are rich in natural resources, such as land, water, and minerals, which can be leveraged for development	Underdeveloped areas often lack basic infrastructure, such as roads, electricity, and sanitation, hindering	Investing in infrastructure development can improve access to essential services and enhance economic opportunities	Rapid urbanization can exacerbate existing challenges in underdeveloped areas,

Development issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
		development and quality of life		including inadequate infrastructure and services
	Communities in underdeveloped areas often exhibit resilience and resourcefulness, which can be built upon for development initiatives	Residents may have limited access to essential services, including healthcare, education, and social services	Underdeveloped areas can attract economic investment, creating jobs and stimulating local economies	Underdeveloped areas may be vulnerable to environmental risks, such as natural disasters and climate change
Depletion of natural resources and biodiversity	Growing awareness about environmental issues and advocacy efforts can drive policy changes and conservation initiatives	Overexploitation of natural resources, such as overfishing, deforestation, and mining, can lead to depletion and degradation	Implementing sustainable management practices, such as sustainable forestry and fishing, can help conserve natural resources	Climate change can exacerbate environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity.
	Some conservation efforts and protected areas already exist, providing a foundation for further work	Weak regulation and enforcement can enable unsustainable practices and exploitation.	Developing ecotourism industries can generate revenue and promote conservation	Human-wildlife conflict can threaten biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.
Poor water resources management	Organizations like the Ghana Water Company Limited and the Community Water and Sanitation	Poor infrastructure hinders access to safe and reliable	Implementing sustainable water management practices can	Climate change can exacerbate water scarcity

Development issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	Agency are working to improve water resources management	water, particularly in rural areas.	conserve water resources and protect the environment	and variability, threatening water security.
	Commitment to improving water management, including implementing the National Drinking Water Quality Management Framework.	Weak regulation, inadequate maintenance, and lack of transparency contribute to water losses and inefficiencies	Leveraging technologies like solar-powered water systems and smart payment platforms can improve water management efficiency	Growing population demands can strain existing water resources and infrastructure.
	Local communities can play a crucial role in water resource conservation and management		Supporting community-led initiatives can foster local ownership and sustainability in water management	Inadequate funding can limit the effectiveness of water management initiatives and infrastructure development
Environmental pollution and poor waste handling	Technology and innovative solutions can enhance waste management efficiency and sustainability	Poor waste management infrastructure, including lack of proper disposal facilities, hinders effective waste handling	Implementing sustainable waste management practices, such as recycling and composting, can reduce waste and promote environmental sustainability.	Poor waste handling and environmental pollution can lead to environmental degradation, including water pollution and loss of biodiversity

Development issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	Local communities can play a crucial role in waste management and conservation.	Limited access to reliable data hinders effective planning and decision-making.	Collaborating with the private sector can leverage resources and expertise for waste management initiatives	Environmental pollution and poor waste handling can have economic impacts, including loss of productivity and increased healthcare costs
			Educating the public about the importance of proper waste handling and environmental conservation can drive behavioral change	Climate change can exacerbate environmental pollution and waste management challenges, particularly in vulnerable communities
Deforestation, desertification, and soil erosion	Ghana has initiatives like the Green Ghana Day, tree planting campaigns, and afforestation programs to restore degraded lands and promote sustainable forest management.	Ghana has one of the highest deforestation rates in Africa, with 18,000 hectares of natural forest lost in 2022, resulting in significant CO ₂ emissions	Implementing sustainable agriculture practices, such as agroforestry, can reduce deforestation and promote environmental sustainability.	Climate change exacerbates environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity, and soil erosion, with significant implications for sustainable livelihoods
	Local communities are being empowered to conserve forest resources through programs like	Inadequate enforcement of conservation laws and lack of capacity or political will	Developing eco-tourism industries can generate revenue and promote conservation of natural resources	Deforestation and habitat destruction lead to species

Development issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	the Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs).	to act decisively hinder efforts to combat deforestation		extinction and decline in overall biodiversity.
	Increasing awareness about environmental issues and advocacy efforts can drive policy changes and conservation initiatives	Agricultural expansion, particularly cocoa farming, and mining activities contribute to deforestation and environmental degradation	Prioritizing climate-resilient agriculture and improved water management can help farmers adapt to climate change	Deforestation increases soil erosion, reducing fertility and agricultural productivity.

2.5 Future Development Needs

Planning process is futuristic and aims at reducing uncertainties. As a result, various projections are made over the plan period to give an indication of what is expected in the future. This section therefore presents the projections of the Municipality's population and infrastructural needs. Similarly, projections have also been made revenue and expenditure.

Projected Enrolment in Public Schools

Table 11.2 Showing the Projected Enrolment in Public Schools

Level	Base Year	Projected Population			
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
KG	6,009	6099	6,191	6,283	6,378
Primary	18,642	18,922	19,205	19,494	19,786
JHS	8,831	8,963	9,098	9,234	9,373
SHS	5,084	5,160	5,238	5,316	5,396
Tech / Voc	1,421	1,442	1,464	1,486	1,508
Total	39,987	40,586	41,196	41,813	42,441

Projected Enrolment in Private Schools

Table 12.2 Showing the Projected Enrolment in Private Schools

Level	Base Year	Projected Population			
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
KG	2,845	2,888	2,931	2,975	3,020
Primary	6,422	6,518	6,616	6,715	6,816
JHS	1,894	1,922	1,951	1,981	2,010
SHS	3,042	3,088	3,134	3,181	3,229
Technical/Voc	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	14,203	14,416	14,632	14,852	15,075

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Projected Classrooms for Public & Private Schools

Table 13.2 Showing Projected Classrooms for Public & Private Schools

Public Schools						Private Schools					
Level	Base Year	Projected classrooms				Level	Base Year	Projected Classrooms			
		2025	2026	2027	2028			2029	2025	2026	2027
KG	125	244	248	251	255	KG	114	116	117	119	121
Primary	582	631	640	650	660	Primary	214	217	221	224	227
JHS	257	256	260	264	268	JHS	54	55	56	57	57
SHS	83	129	131	133	135	SHS	76	77	78	80	81
Tech / Voc	17	36	37	37	38	Tech / Voc	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,276	1,296	1,316	1,335	1,356	Total	458	465	472	480	486

NB: to get the number of classrooms, divide the enrollment at each level by the standard which is 25, 30, 35 & 40 respectively.

Projected furniture for schools

Table 14.2 Showing Projected Furniture for Schools

Mono Desk						Dual Desk					
Level	Base Year	Projected Furniture				Level	Base Year	Projected Furniture			
		2025	2026	2027	2028			2029	2025	2026	2027
JHS	10,904	11,068	11,234	11,403	11,573	Primary	17,802	18,069	18,340	18,615	18,894
SHS	3,230	3,278	3,328	3,377	3,428	Total	17,802	18,069	18,340	18,615	18,894
Total	14,134	14,346	14,652	14,780	15,001						

NB: The available desk which is the base year 2025 is multiplied by the rate 0.015 (1.5%) of which the answer will be added to the figure at the base year to get the figure at the following year 2026.

Projected furniture for KG

Table 15.2 Showing the Projected Furniture for KG

Hexagonal Tables						Chairs					
Level	Base Year	Projected Furniture				Level	Base Year	Projected Furniture			
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
KG	10	10	10	11	11	KG	80	80	80	88	88
Total	10	10	10	11	11	Total	80	80	80	88	88

2.4.6 Health Facility Projection

Standards population for health facilities are:

- Hospital 25,000 - 30,000 (max)
- Health Centre 5,000 – 10,000
- Rural Clinic 5,000 (maximum)
- CHPS Compound - 500 – 5000

Looking at the standards above, the current municipal projected population of 161,419 (2025) will require approximately the following projected health facilities:

Table 16.2 Showing the Population of the Municipality Currently Served by the Available Health Facilities

Type of Health Facility	No. of Available Health Facility	Maximum Population Served per Facility	Population for 2025	Approximate total Population Served as at 2025	Unserviced/ Over served Population as at 2025	Projected Population for 2029	Approximate Total Population Served as at 2029	Unserviced/ Over served Population as at 2029
Hospital	2	30,000	37005	-	-	96,213	-	-
Health Centre	5	40,000	43704	-	-	113,630	-	-
Rural Clinic	4	5,000	39005	-	-	104,131	-	-
Operational CHPS Compound	16	39,000	41705	-	-	108,433	-	-

Total	27	114,000	161419	-	-	171,117	-	-
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Source: EYS Dept-ANMA, 2025

From the above table, it can be observed that the 25 operational health facilities have the capacity to serve 175,000 people. The population of the Municipality in 2025 is only 161,419. Therefore, the health facilities could serve an additional population of 13,581 as of 2025. In this case, by the end of the plan implementation period of 2026-2029, if all 25 available health facilities remain functional, they would still have the capacity to serve an additional population of 3,883, based on the projected population for the Municipality (171,117) in 2029.

However, because health facilities are not evenly distributed in the Municipality, with most rural communities still having limited access to healthcare services, there will still be a need to construct new health facilities in rural communities within the next 4-year plan period. There will also be a need to upgrade some of the existing health facilities to enhance their capacity to deliver quality healthcare services to the people.

Projection for Potable Water

The various water facility technology options and standards are as follows:

Table : Water Facility Technology Options and Standards

Facility	Standard No. of People Served
Hand-Dug wells with hand pumps	150 people
Boreholes fitted with hand pumps	300 people
Small Town Piped System	2,000 to 50,000 population with the following categories I. = 2,000 – 5,000 II. = 5,001 – 15,000 III. = 15,001 – 30,000 IV. = 30,000 = 50,000
One stand pipe with one spout	300 people
One stand pipe with two spouts	600 people

Source: EYS Dept-ANMA, 2025

Table : Projection for Small Town Piped System/Scheme

No. of Communities with Population between 2,000 – 50,000	No. with access to Small Town Piped System/Scheme	No. of Communities that require Small Town Piped System/Scheme within 2026-2029
16	11	5

Source: MPCU-ANMA, 2025

Table : Projection for Boreholes

No. of Communities with Population between 151 – 1,999	No. with access to Boreholes	No. of Communities that require Boreholes
252	180	72

Source: MPCU-ANMA, 2025

Table: Projection for Hand-dug Wells

No. of Communities with Population up to 150 or less	No. with access to Hand-dug Wells	No. of Communities that require Hand-dug Wells
107	37	70

Source: MPCU-ANMA, 2025

Projection Toilet Facilities

Standard

The following standard or assumptions were made for the projections of the toilet facilities in the Municipality

- Each public toilet (WC/KVIP/Aqua Privy/ STL/Enviroloo) has 20 squat holes
- A squat hole for public toilet serves an average of 50 persons
- Each private toilet (WC/KVIP/VIP) has 1 squat hole
- A squat hole for private toilet serves an average of 10 persons
- Number of public toilets as at 2025 is 35
- Number of private toilets as at 2025 is 4,751

Table Projection for Toilet Facilities

Population in 2025	Population Served by Public Toilets in 2025				Population Served by Private Toilets in 2025				Estimated Municipal Population in 2025	Population without access to toilet facilities in 2025	No. of Toilet Facilities to be provided from 2026-2029	
	No. of Toilets	No. of squat Holes	Persons per squat Hole	Total No. Served	No. of Toilets	No. of squat Holes	Persons per squat Hole	Total No. Served			Public	Private
161,419	35	20	50	35,000	4,751	1	10	40,751	160,735	84,984	39,262	45,722

Notes:

- Population with access to toilet facilities in 2025 is 75,751 (35,000 + 40,751)
- Public toilets serve 46.2% of the people (35,000/75,751 x100)

- Private toilets serve 53.8% of the people ($40,751/75,751 \times 100$)
- By the end of 2029, the Municipal Assembly would have to provide public toilets to serve 39,262 ($46.2/100 \times 84,984$)
- By the end of 2029, private individuals would have to provide private toilets to serve 45,722 ($53.8/100 \times 84,984$)
- On the average, the Municipal Assembly would have to provide 10 public toilets annually if it is to provide all the 39 latrines to meet public demand for toilet facilities.
- On the average, private individuals would have to provide 1,333 private toilets annually if it is to provide all the 5,330 latrines to meet private demand for toilet facilities.
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CHAPTER THREE KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIZATION

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter catalogues development issues from the previous planning period, it also highlights key development priorities for the plan period 2026-2029. These issues are drawn from performance review and analysis of current situation of the municipality for 2026-2029 plan implementation period.

3.1 Harmonization of Community Needs with Identified Key Development Issues

The needs and aspirations identified during the community needs assessments were harmonized with the key development issues captured in the 2022–2025 MTDP of the Municipality. Using a systematic scoring approach, the analysis showed a strong alignment between community concerns and municipal development priorities. Key issues raised across communities included poor road infrastructure, inadequate access to potable water, sanitation deficits, low agricultural productivity, limited youth employment opportunities, insufficient Health infrastructure

3.2 Prioritization of Development Issues

To promote inclusiveness and enhance the credibility of the prioritization process, different tools were applied at both community and municipal levels. At the community level, pairwise ranking was used to enable residents to compare development concerns and determine which issues required immediate attention. This participatory approach provided a clear platform for communities to express their priorities based on their daily experiences. At the municipal level, the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) applied more technical tools, including the Prioritization Matrix and the Eisenhower Matrix, to evaluate development issues in terms of urgency, severity, and strategic importance to the Municipality.

Prior to each exercise, all issues were clearly explained to participants to prevent misunderstanding. Stakeholders were then supported to make informed decisions using their practical knowledge, technical input, and shared development aspirations. This ensured that the final prioritized issues reflect both community perspectives and professional planning considerations.

Table 17.2 List of Prioritized issues

Sector	Development Issues	Rank
Agriculture	Low agricultural production	23rd
	Low level animal husbandry	24th
	High post harvest losses	25th

Sector	Development Issues	Rank
	Food and nutrition insecurities	26th
Water & Sanitation	Inadequate access to potable water supply	11th
	Inadequate access and poor conditions of sanitation facilities	12th
	Poor water resource management	13th
Education	Low quality education	2nd
	Poor knowledge management and learning	3rd
Health	Inadequate health infrastructure and logistics	1st
Gender & Child Labor	Limited support for the aged	33rd
	Limited child right and disability protection	34th
	Limited gender promotion	35th
	Increasing poverty and inequality	36th
Roads	Poor network and nature of roads	14th
Environment	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	37th
	Unprotected mineral extraction	38th
	Limited environmental protection	39th
	Limited climate change adaptation policies	40th
	Poor drainage and flood control	41st
Electricity	Inadequate access to electricity grid	9th
Telecommunication	Poor telecommunication services	10th
Human Settlement and Infrastructure	Poor human settlement development and housing	27th
	Poor infrastructural management	28th
	Inadequate community centers and funeral grounds	29th
	Poor sports infrastructure development	30th
	Under developed construction industry	31st
Governance & Security	Inadequate security services	15th
	Limited coordination and implementation	16th
	Poor public accountability	17th
	Inadequate public institutional reform	18th
	Dysfunctional decentralized departments and sub municipality structures	19th
	Poor attitudinal change and patriotism	20th
	Uncontrolled population growth	21st
	Limited social protection	22nd
Economic	Low internal revenue mobilization	4th
	Low value addition	5th
	Low performance of SMEs	6th
	High unemployment rate	7th
	Poor youth development	8th
Tourism	Poor tourism and creative industry development	32nd

MPCU,2025

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents strategic priority areas, key issues, objectives, goals, and related strategies focusing on Economic Development, Social Development, Environment and Human Settlement, Governance and Institutional Development, and International Relations, the system explains strategic priority areas, key issues, objectives, goals, and related strategies. It also designates supporting national policies, development programmed to be implemented, and measurable projections for the purpose of ensuring efficient implementation and monitoring.

4.2 The Goal Compatibility Matrix

Medium-Term Development Planning requires integrating sector objectives in a coordinated and coherent manner to achieve sustainable outcomes. Since development challenges are complex and interconnected, progress in one sector can affect others positively or negatively. To manage this, the Plan applies a Goal Compatibility Matrix to assess relationships among MTDP goals by identifying complementarities, alignment, and potential trade-offs. This promotes policy coherence, strengthens inter-sector collaboration, and supports effective sequencing of interventions during the plan period. The Goal Compatibility Matrix assesses how the MTDP's 17 goals relate to one another by rating each pair as high, medium, or low compatibility. High indicates strong synergy and mutual reinforcement, medium shows partial or indirect support, while low highlights weak links or potential trade-offs that must be managed. (See Annex 2 for Goal Compatibility Matrix table)

4.3 Key Goals in the Asunafo North Medium-Term Framework

This analysis is guided by seventeen (17) strategic goals, each stemming from the main development dimensions.

Goal Description

G1 Achieve household food security and increase agricultural productivity by raising average crop yields and livestock output by at least 30% and reducing food insecurity prevalence by 25% by 2029.

G2 Modernise livestock production by increasing the adoption of improved breeds, veterinary services, and modern husbandry practices among 70% of livestock farmers by 2029.

- G3 Attain universal access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation by ensuring at least 100% of households have access to potable water and 100% have access to improved sanitation facilities by 2029.
- G4 Ensure sustainable water resource management by protecting and rehabilitating at least 50% of critical water bodies and operationalising water governance systems in all sub-districts by 2029.
- G5 Improve the quality and relevance of education by increasing teacher competency and improving learner proficiency in literacy and numeracy by 20% across basic and secondary levels by 2029.
- G6 Improve access to quality healthcare by expanding functional health facilities and essential services to cover at least 85% of the population within a 10 km radius by 2029.
- G7 Promote social inclusion and equity by mainstreaming gender, disability, and social protection measures in 100% of sector programmes and increasing service access for vulnerable groups by 40% by 2028.
- G8 Improve transport connectivity by rehabilitating and maintaining at least a minimum of 10% of feeder and urban roads to good condition standards by 2029.
- G9 Ensure environmental sustainability and climate resilience by enforcing environmental regulations, improving drainage systems, and reducing climate-related disaster losses by 30% by 2029.
- G10 Expand reliable electricity access by increasing grid and off-grid electricity coverage to 90% of communities in the district and reducing power outages in priority areas by 40% by 2029.
- G11 Improve digital connectivity by achieving a minimum of 10% mobile network and broadband coverage annually, including underserved communities, by 2029.
- G12 Develop sustainable human settlements by enforcing spatial planning and building standards in all new developments by 2029.
- G13 Strengthen local construction capacity by certifying and supporting at least 500 local contractors and artisans, increasing their participation in public infrastructure projects by a minimum of 10% annually by 2029.
- G14 Strengthen governance and security by institutionalizing performance management, improving inter-agency coordination, and reducing reported security incidents by 20% by 2029.

G15 Manage population growth and enhance social protection by increasing access to family planning services and expanding social safety net coverage to 70% of eligible households by 2029.

G16 Build a resilient local economy by increasing Internally Generated Funds (IGF), supporting SMEs, and creating at least 500 direct and indirect jobs annually by 2029.

G17 Develop tourism and the creative economy by improving priority tourist sites and supporting creative enterprises to increase tourist visits and sector revenue by 10% upward growth by 2029.

Analysis of Goal Compatibility

The analysis shows very high goal compatibility for agricultural development, livestock development, water resources management, environmental sustainability, and climate resilience. Infrastructure development goals, such as road development, electricity development, and information and communication technology development, demonstrate medium to very high compatibility with other social and economic development goals. Goals with lower compatibility, including population management, specialized construction capacity, and creative industries, will require targeted interventions and alignment with compatible sectors to achieve better outcomes. By using the Goal Compatibility Matrix, the MTDP ensures that interventions across sectors are mutually reinforcing and aligned with the development needs of the Municipality

4.5 Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Table 4.2: Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programmes
Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development					
Low agricultural production; high post-harvest losses; food and nutrition insecurity	Achieve household food security and increase agricultural productivity by raising average crop yields and livestock output by at least 30% and reducing food insecurity prevalence by 25% by 2029.	Increase average crop yields and livestock productivity by 30% and reduce post-harvest losses by 20% by 2029, while improving household dietary diversity scores in at least 73% of farming households.	Modernize agriculture and ensure national food security through productivity enhancement, value addition, agro-industrial development, and reduction of post-harvest losses under the 24-Hour Economy framework.	Promote climate-smart agriculture; expand extension services; improve storage and agro-processing; youth training and mentorship programs; market facilitation, value chain support; business development services	Agricultural Modernisation and post-harvest Improvement Programme
Low level of animal husbandry	Modernize livestock production by increasing the adoption of improved breeds, veterinary services, and modern husbandry practices among 70% of livestock farmers by 2029	Improve access to improved breeds and veterinary services for 70% of livestock farmers and increase livestock value chain income by 25% by 2029	Promote livestock and poultry development to enhance protein security, reduce meat imports, and strengthen domestic value chains under agricultural transformation.	Strengthen veterinary services; support private breeders; promote youth participation in animal husbandry	Agricultural Modernisation and Post-Harvest Improvement Programme
Low IGF, low value addition, weak SMEs, unemployment, poor youth development	Build a resilient local economy by increasing Internally Generated Funds (IGF) by supporting SMEs, and creating at least 500 direct and indirect jobs annually by 2029.	Increase Internally Generated Funds (IGF) by supporting SMEs, and creating 500 direct and indirect jobs annually by 2029.	Build a resilient and inclusive economy by strengthening SMEs, promoting entrepreneurship, expanding the 24-Hour Economy, and creating sustainable jobs for youth and women.	Business support services; skills development	SME, Youth Skills & Entrepreneurship Programme
Poor tourism and creative industry development	Develop tourism and the creative economy by improving priority tourist sites and	Promote tourism sites and support creative industries to increase tourist	Develop tourism and the creative arts sector as strategic pillars for economic diversification, job	Marketing, infrastructure and skills	Tourism and Creativity Industry Development Programme

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programmes
	supporting creative enterprises to increase tourist visits and sector revenue by 10% upward growth by 2029	visits and creative-sector revenues by 10% upward growth by 2029	creation, and foreign exchange earnings.		
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Dimension					
Inadequate access to potable water; poor sanitation	Attain universal access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation by ensuring at least 100% of households have access to potable water and 100% have access to improved sanitation facilities by 2029.	Increase access to potable water from 58% (2024) to 95% and improve access to improved sanitation facilities for at least 90% of households by 2029.	Ensure universal access to safe water, improved sanitation, and hygiene services to improve public health and human development outcomes.	Expand and rehabilitate boreholes and pipe systems; promote household latrines, improve water and sanitation facilities in Schools and HCF	Environment, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Management
Poor water resource management	Ensure sustainable water resource management by protecting and rehabilitating at least 50% of critical water bodies and operationalizing water governance systems in all sub-districts by 2029	Protect and rehabilitate at least 50% of critical watersheds and strengthen water governance systems in all sub-districts by 2029	Promote sustainable natural resource management and climate-resilient water governance systems.	Watershed protection; data-driven water planning	Environment, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Management
Low quality education; poor knowledge management+	Improve the quality and relevance of education by increasing teacher competency and improving learner proficiency in literacy and numeracy by 20% across basic and secondary levels by 2029.	Enhance teacher quality by ensuring teachers receive in-service training and improve basic education learning outcomes by 20% by 2029	Strengthen human capital development by improving quality, equitable, and skills-oriented education aligned with national development and industrialization needs.	Teacher training; ICT integration	Inclusive and Quality Education Enhancement Programme

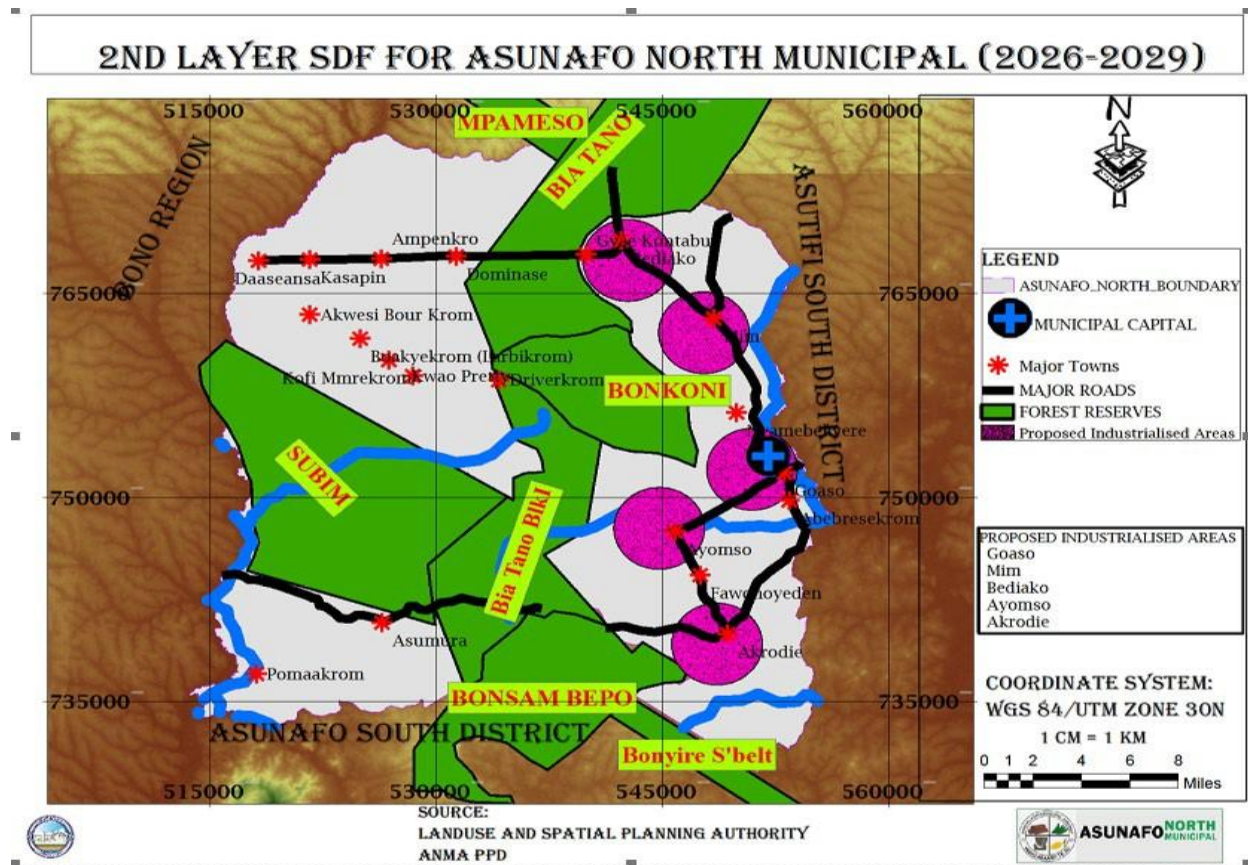
Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programmes
Inadequate health infrastructure and logistics	Improve access to quality healthcare by expanding functional health facilities and essential services to cover at least 85% of the population within a 10 km radius by 2029	Upgrade health facilities and improve logistics and staffing in all deprived HCFs, improve doctor/nurse to patient ratios to 213:1 by 2029	Improve access to quality and affordable healthcare services through infrastructure expansion, equipment modernization, and workforce strengthening.	Facility rehabilitation; supply chain strengthening	Health Improvement Programme
Limited gender promotion; child rights and disability protection; poverty and inequality	Promote social inclusion and equity by mainstreaming gender, disability, and social protection measures in 100% of sector programmes and increasing service access for vulnerable groups by 40% by 2028.	Strengthen gender mainstreaming and protect vulnerable groups by integrating gender-responsive budgeting in 100% of sector plans and expanding social protection coverage to 70% of identified vulnerable households by 2029	Promote social inclusion, gender equity, and expanded social protection to protect vulnerable populations and reduce poverty and inequality.	Mainstream gender; expand social protection	Gender Empowerment, LEAP Expansion, and Disability Support Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlement					
Poor road network and conditions	Improve transport connectivity by rehabilitating and maintaining at least a minimum of 10% of feeder and urban roads to good condition standards by 2029.	Upgrade and maintain at least a minimum of 10% per annum of feeder and urban roads to good condition standards by 2029	Expand and rehabilitate strategic transport infrastructure to support economic growth, trade, and rural–urban connectivity.	Routine and periodic maintenance	Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme
Weak planning enforcement; environmental degradation; poor drainage and flood control; limited climate adaptation	Ensure environmental sustainability and climate resilience by enforcing environmental regulations, improving drainage systems,	Enforce environmental regulations, improve urban drainage systems, and climate-proof infrastructure in all flood-prone communities, reducing flood-related damages by 30% by 2029	Strengthen environmental governance, climate resilience, and spatial planning enforcement to safeguard communities and infrastructure.	Strengthen enforcement; green infrastructure	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme.

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programmes
	and reducing climate-related disaster losses by 30% by 2029				
Inadequate access to electricity	Expand reliable electricity access by increasing grid and off-grid electricity coverage to 90% of communities in the district and reducing power outages in priority areas by 40% by 2029	Increase grid and off-grid electricity coverage from 58.2% to 75.6%, ensuring reliable power supply for 90% of communities by 2029	Ensure reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy access through grid expansion and renewable energy development.	Grid extension; solar deployment	Universal Electricity Access and Reliability Programme
Poor telecommunication services	Improve digital connectivity by achieving a minimum of 10% mobile network and broadband coverage annually, including underserved communities, by 2029	Expand network coverage and improve service quality to achieve a minimum of 10% mobile network and broadband coverage annually, across the municipality by 2029	Accelerate digital transformation and expand broadband connectivity to support economic competitiveness and inclusive development.	Partner with telcos; infrastructure sharing	Digital Connectivity and Quality Enhancement Programme
Poor human settlements, housing and infrastructure management	Develop sustainable human settlements by enforcing spatial planning and building standards in all new developments by 2029	Improve housing quality and infrastructure management by enforcing building standards in 100% of new developments by 2029	Promote sustainable urban development, affordable housing, and effective spatial planning systems.	Spatial planning; PPPs	Spatial Development Programme
Underdeveloped construction industry	Strengthen local construction capacity by certifying and supporting at least 500 local contractors and artisans, increasing their participation in public infrastructure projects by	Support local contractors and artisans by providing certified skills training to at least 500 youth and women and increasing local contract participation by a minimum of 10% annually by 2029.	Strengthen local construction and infrastructure delivery capacity to promote local participation, job creation, and industrial development.	Skills training; access to finance	Spatial Development Programme

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programmes
	a minimum of 10% annually by 2029.				
Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development					
Weak governance, accountability and security; dysfunctional decentralization	Strengthen governance and security by institutionalizing performance management, improving inter-agency coordination, and reducing reported security incidents by 20% by 2029	Improve inter-agency coordination and enhance accountability by institutionalising performance monitoring systems in all departments and publishing annual performance reports by 2029.	Deepen decentralization, strengthen public sector performance, enhance accountability, and improve security governance.	Institutional reform; performance management	Governance, Accountability and public safety program
Uncontrolled population growth; limited social protection	Manage population growth and enhance social protection by increasing access to family planning services and expanding social safety net coverage to 70% of eligible households by 2029.	Strengthen family planning services and expand social safety nets to increase contraceptive prevalence and safety net coverage by 25% among eligible populations by 2029.	Promote responsible population management and expand integrated social protection systems to enhance human development.	Public education; service expansion	Population Management and Social Protection Program

4.7 Spatial Analysis of Proposed Infrastructure Development (2026–2029): Alignment with The Sustainable Development Framework (SDF) 2023–2043

Asunafo North Municipal is undergoing significant transformation through strategically planned infrastructural projects from 2026 to 2029. These initiatives are guided by the district’s Sustainable Development Framework (2023–2043), focusing on agricultural modernization, improved health and education access, rural connectivity, environmental management, and regional development.



Source: PPD, 2025

The current infrastructure plan is the second level of this strategic framework, building on the guiding principles enunciated in the first SDF. This spatial evaluation analyses whether the proposed projects during 2026-2029 are aligned with the core objectives of the SDF using thematic mapping and spatial reasoning to quantify developmental coherence, equity, environmental harmony, and inter-sectoral integration.

Despite its natural endowments, the district faces challenges related to limited road access, uneven distribution of social services, and environmental pressures due to land-use change. The proposed infrastructure initiatives

aim to address these constraints by promoting inclusive development, strengthening inter-community linkages, and ensuring that growth is both sustainable and equitable. By examining the alignment of these interventions with the SDF, this analysis seeks to provide insights into the strengths, limitations, and future directions of development planning in Asunafo North.

Spatial Alignment With The Preferred SDF (2023–2043)

The Preferred SDF Option D is a polycentric development strategy that de-concentrates Goaso and promotes balanced development in the numerous centers like Mim, Pomaakrom, and Fawohoyeden. The approach aims to facilitate increased regional integration, quality of service delivery, and local economic resilience. The proposed infrastructures for 2026 to 2029 exhibit splendid alignment with the vision, particularly through decentralised investment frameworks, corridor-based connectivity, and consideration of environmental constraints.

The Second Layer SDF Map physically shows such alignment, marking the main roads linking main towns, planned industrial locations at strategic points, and protected forests untouched by encroachment. Such spatial planning is proof of a deliberate effort towards balancing development in northern, central, and southern regions, so that no area would bear an excessive burden or be neglected. The map shows a network of transport corridors between secondary growth centers, allowing for people, goods, and services mobility outside the limits of municipal capitals. Moreover, new school and health center location in unserved areas articulates a commitment to spatial equity. Forest reserve evasion in road alignment also reinforces adherence to sustainable land-use planning.

Together, these elements paint a comprehensive strategy that blends economic, social, and environmental elements into one development framework. Development of secondary nodes focuses not only on economic diversification but also on reducing vulnerability to shocks by diffusing the advantages of development to various nodes. This coordination means that the 2026–2029 MTDP is neither a collection of disjoint projects nor a random process but a rational step towards the realization of the SDF's long-term goals.

Infrastructure Themes And SDF Alignment

Agricultural Development And Rural Connectivity

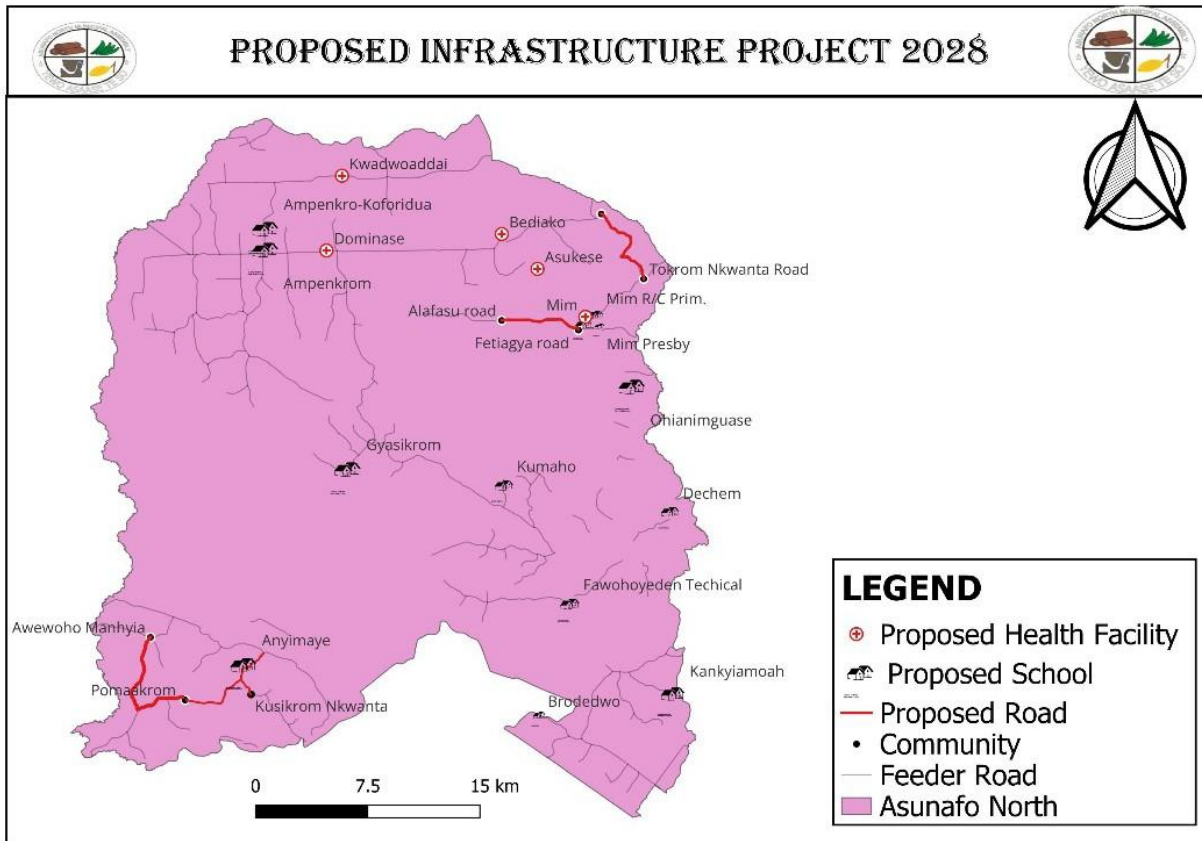
One of the mainstays of the SDF is the transformation of agriculture into a productive and resilient sector capable of inducing economic growth and improvement in livelihood. Consistent with this objective, the framework identifies three broad areas of farming activity: Daseansa, Kasapin, Kofi Mmrekrom, Larbikrom, and Ayomso, Fawohoyeden. All three areas are located near existing roads and adjacent to forest reserves, an indication of a deliberate attempt at ensuring ease of agricultural

development without compromising ecological integrity. Although the 2026–2029 infrastructure development plan does not include direct agricultural interventions such as irrigation or agro-processing facilities, it benefits the sector through targeted road development. The construction of the Pomaakrom–Anyimaye–Kusikrom Nkwanta Road and Mim–Tokrom Nkwanta Road will significantly improve access to these farming zones, easing the transportation of farm inputs, machinery, and produce to markets. Better road connectivity will reduce post-harvest losses, allow for mechanized farming, and improve productivity and incomes for smallholder farmers. Better roads will also promote market integration, allowing rural producers to compete more effectively in regional and national value chains.

Interestingly, the proposed road networks avoid encroaching on delineated forest reserves, demonstrating an evident respect for environmental boundaries and adherence to land-use zoning concepts. This spatial sensitivity confirms the SDF's orientation towards sustainable development and conservation of nature, where agricultural development is not achieved at the expense of natural ecosystems. The integration of transport infrastructure and agricultural zones manifests a futuristic approach that is cognizant of the intertwinement of mobility, productivity, and sustainability.

Education Infrastructure: Expanding Human Capital Access

Education is a fundamental driver of inclusive development, and the SDF places strong emphasis on expanding access to quality learning opportunities across the district. The proposed infrastructure for 2026 to 2029 includes the construction of new schools in Ampenkro-Koforidua, Dominate, Mim, Pomaakrom, Anyimaye, Brodedwo, and Kankyiamoah, reflecting a deliberate push to extend educational access beyond the municipal center. The distribution of these facilities follows a logical spatial pattern, with larger institutions such as Ahafoman Senior High/Technical School, Mim Senior High School, Akrodie Technical Institute and Fawohoyeden Technical Institute serving as educational anchors along the central corridor. These institutions attract students from surrounding areas and contribute to the development of a skilled workforce. Smaller primary and kindergarten facilities are positioned to serve rural communities, extending access to foundational education in villages such as Brodedwo, Dechem, Kumaho, and Ampenkro.



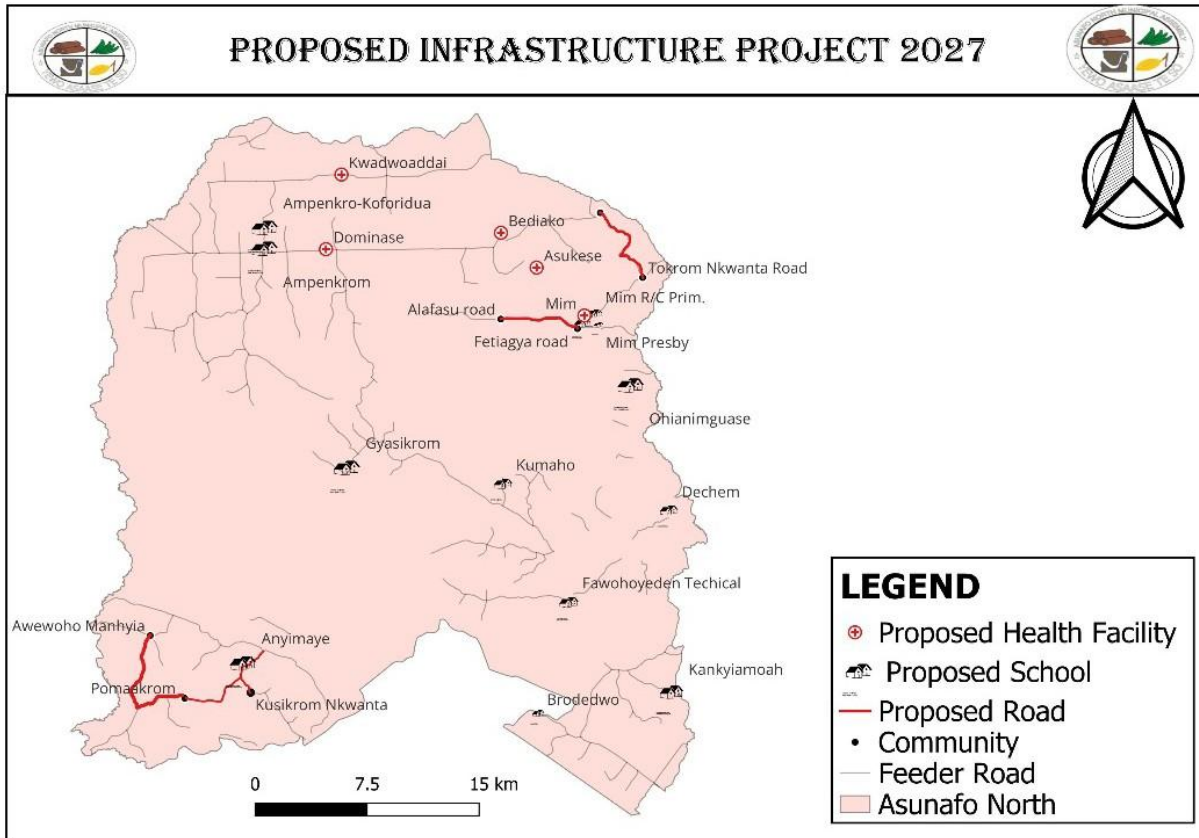
Source: PPD, 2025

This tiered approach ensures that children in remote areas have access to early learning, while adolescents can pursue secondary and technical education closer to home. The spread of schools across northern, central, and southern belts reflects the SDF’s aim to bridge disparities in human capital development and foster corridor-based service access. By strengthening secondary growth poles, the plan helps ease pressure on Goaso and promotes local economic resilience. However, while the overall distribution appears broadly equitable, some isolated communities still lack adequate educational infrastructure. Future planning should consider integrating community learning centres and mobile education units to reach the most remote populations and ensure that no child is left behind.

Health Infrastructure: Addressing Equity Gaps

Access to healthcare is another critical component of the SDF, with a particular focus on correcting historical inequities, especially in the northern and northeastern belts of the district. The proposed

health facilities for 2026 to 2029 include new centres in Dechem, Fianko, Nyamebekyere and Odumase/Kumaho Nkwanta.

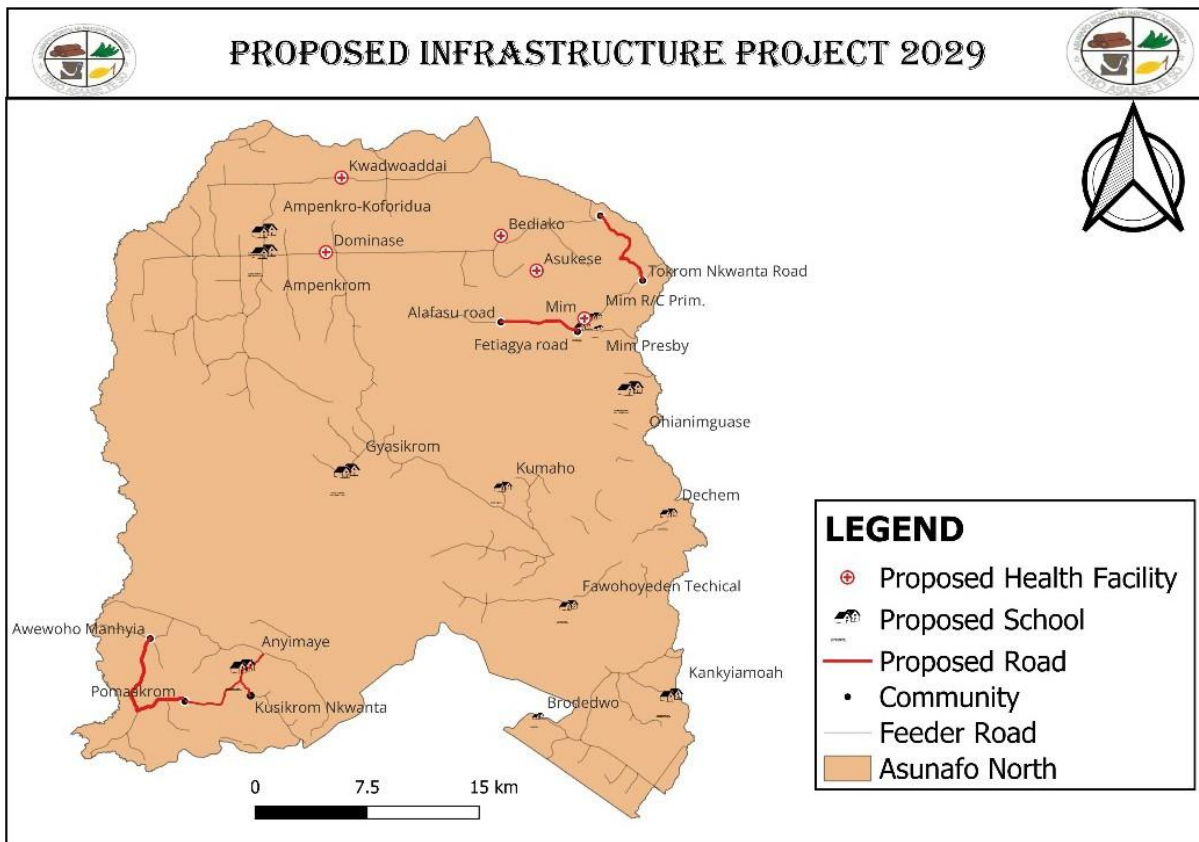


Source: PPD, 2025

This concentration reflects a strategic effort to improve service delivery in densely populated or historically underserved communities. The upgrade of Mim’s health centre positions it as a secondary hub, capable of providing urban-level care to a wider population. While this focus on the north addresses’ longstanding gaps in healthcare access, it also reveals a significant imbalance in the southern and western sections of the municipality, leaving their residents without basic medical services. This disparity could perpetuate poor health outcomes, limit life expectancy, and undermine the principle of equitable development embedded in the SDF. Without intervention, these communities risk becoming marginalized, both socially and economically. Addressing this gap should be a priority in future planning cycles, with the establishment of basic health posts in these areas supported by mobile clinics and medicine services until permanent facilities can be built. Only by ensuring that all residents have access to essential health care can the district truly achieve inclusive development.

Transport And Connectivity: Enabling Economic Integration

Transportation infrastructure forms the backbone of the SDF’s vision for connectivity and economic integration. The proposed road network for 2026 to 2029 consists of two major corridors: the Mim–Tokrom Nkwanta Road and the Pomaakrom–Anyimaye–Kusikrom Nkwanta Road. These routes are strategically designed to link key communities, improve access to services, and stimulate local economies.



Source: PPD, 2025

The Mim- Tokrom Nkwanta Road connects the municipal capital to towns east of the latter, such as Mim Presby and Tokrom Nkwanta, enhancing connectivity to health and education facilities along this route. To the south, the southern corridor connects Pomaakrom, Anyimaye, and Kusikrom Nkwanta, enhancing critical access to agro-zones for farm production and enhancing rural farmers' market integration. Notably, the two main road corridors avoid encroaching on mapped forest reserve areas, demonstrating a clear consideration for environmental boundaries and adherence to land-use zoning

principles. This sense of geography increases the SDF's commitment to sustainable development and biodiversity conservation. The timeline of infrastructure development between 2026 and 2029 is a phased and incremental approach. In 2026, the first phase focuses on the formation of groundwork road sections and early proposals for schools and health centres. In 2028, the intervention scale expands with more road extensions and strengthened interventions at the community level. In 2029, the scheme comes of age, with major corridors being finished and consolidation of service delivery points. The stepwise nature allows monitoring, adaptive management, and resource optimization. However, the absence of performance measurement or monitoring systems within current maps limits the ability to measure progress or update strategies on the basis of timely information. Planning for the future needs to incorporate GIS-based tracking systems to evaluate the effect of infrastructure, monitor the use of services, and respond to emerging needs.

Environmental Sustainability and Land Use Management

Environmental protection is central to the SDF, and the proposed infrastructure plans demonstrate remarkable consistency with these goals. The SDF map clearly delineates forest reserves such as Subin, Bia Tano, Bonsam Bepo, and Bonkoni as green and unimpacted by proposed road networks. This demonstrates a proactive approach towards the preservation of natural resources and maintaining ecological balance. Large farming blocks are also situated close to but not above forest cover, affirming moral land planning. Such segregation maintains deforestation at bay and guarantees development of agriculture is not at the expense of diversity. Proposed industrialized locations are Goaso, Mim, Bediako, Ayomso, and Akrodie, all selected on the basis of proximity to roads, existing settlements, and available land, not conflicting with farming or forested landscape. The siting of the Bonyire S'belt on the map also underscores the vision of the district to establish specialized zones for specific economic activities without compromising environmentally sensitive areas. Generally, the environmental protection incorporated in the infrastructure plan manifests a mature appreciation of sustainable development wherein economic growth is pursued within ecological limits.

Equity, Coverage, And Polycentric Growth

The SDF's second option promotes polycentric growth, reducing dependence on Goaso and sharing the fruits of growth at numerous centers. This model is supported by the 2026-2029 planned infrastructure that invests in secondary growth towns such as Mim, Pomaakrom, and Fawohoyeden, linking them

with improved road networks and social infrastructure. Educational initiatives build up a skilled human resource base, health interventions bridge service gaps, and road investments create agricultural markets. Forest reserves such as Subin, Bonsam Bepo, and Bonkoni remain preserved in their natural state, striking a balance between protection and expanding spaces of extensive agriculture. This all-encompassing strategy reflects the essence of the preferred SDF Option D: polycentric growth, balanced service distribution, corridor-based connections, and sustainable land use. In preventing Goaso concentration and spreading opportunities, Asunafo North is set for robust, equitable, and sustainable development.

Strategic Implications and Recommendation

While the proposed infrastructure plan shows satisfactory convergence with the SDF, there are several suggestions that will further enhance its effectiveness and sustainability over time. Firstly, the unbalanced healthcare access in the western and southern parts of the district needs to be addressed urgently. New health centres need to be prioritised at Dechem, Gyasikrom, and Pomaakrom to ensure balanced coverage of services. Second, feeder road networks need to be upgraded to connect inaccessible communities to trunk corridors, increase last-mile access, and reduce travel time. Third, institutionalized application of geographic information systems (GIS) needs to be established in order to construct a dynamic spatial dashboard for project implementation monitoring, service reach measurement, and environmental impact assessment. Fourth, community access needs to be mainstreamed within the planning process through consultations with stakeholders and participatory mapping to validate proposed locations and establish unsatisfied demand. Finally, the SDF must be reappraised and updated after 2026 to incorporate lessons from the 2026–2029 infrastructure projects and carry forward the strategic vision up to 2030.

The proposed infrastructure development for Asunafo North in 2026–2029 is a rationally conceived and spatially integrated plan that is broadly in conformity with the vision of the 2023–2043 SDF. The emphasis on road connectivity, education, and agriculture, coupled with protection of the environment, is a reflection of an integrated approach towards sustainable development. While the plans show good advancement in improving rural access and service delivery, there remain challenges in balanced investment in sectors and geographic areas. Through plugging these gaps and applying more adaptive and data-informed planning methods, Asunafo North will be able to achieve resilient, inclusive, and environmentally friendly development in the future

**CHAPTER FIVE
COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS**

5.0 Introduction

This section of the MTDP focuses on the MA's Programme of Action (PoA) for 2026-2029 with corresponding Development Programs and Indicative Financial Strategy for 2026-2029.

5.1 Development Programs

COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA) FOR THE MA FOR 2026-2029

No.	Development program	Time Frame				Cost (Ghc)				Program Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development													
1	Agricultural modernization and post-harvest Improvement programme						678,065	185,005		✓	✓	Dept. of Agric.	Fin Dept., CAD, CIDA
2	SME, Youth Skills & Entrepreneurship, Tourism and Creativity Industry Development Programme					34,400.00	4648973.82		6,397,167	✓	✓	CAD	BAC, NBSSI, Wks Dept, Market Women, Traditional Authorities, GPRTU, Zoom lion,

No.	Development program	Time Frame				Cost (Ghc)				Program Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
													EPA, Consultants, RCC
Social Development													
3	Gender Empowerment, LEAP Expansion, and Disability Support Programme	—————▶				194,000	904,033.89	174,700	956,215	✓	✓	DSWCD	CHRAJ, Community Opinion Leaders, CSO's, Legal Aid, UNICEF
4	Inclusive and Quality Education Enhancement Programme	—————▶				841,500	28,096,886	98,000	34,000	✓	✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept, Works Dept
5	Health Improvement Program	—————▶				498,000	11,908,409	30,000	180,000	✓	✓	GHS	CAD, NHIS, Works Dept.
6	Environment, Water, Sanitation and hygiene Management Program	—————▶					2,385,548	80,972		✓	✓	CAD	CWSA, NGOs EHU, Food vendors Zoomlion, MDH, MDE, Traditional authorities, communities

No.	Development program	Time Frame				Cost (Ghc)				Program Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
7	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme.	→						160,000.00	74,838.30	✓	✓	NADMO	CAD, Fin Dept, GNFS, NCCE, Forestry Division
Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement													
8	Spatial Development Program	→				74,000	447,756	86,000	413,571.44	✓	✓	PPD	CAD, SAT Team MSPC Members Traditional Authorities
9	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	→				10,338,800	6,417,225	15,907,990.49	66,198,969.67	✓	✓	CAD	MLGDRD, Wks Dept, Fin Dept, Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, Urban Roads, Highways EPA, Consultants, RCC, GPRTU, Plantain

No.	Development program	Time Frame				Cost (Ghc)				Program Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
													Market traders, Zoomlion,
10	Transport Infrastructure and safety improvement Program	→				156,000.00	662,200	145,000	37,500.00	✓	✓	CAD (Transport Dep't)	GHA, DRIP, RCC, DUR, EPA
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability													
11	Governance, Accountability and public safety program	→				181,000	5,431,360	1,800,420	2,588,471.36	✓	✓	CAD (Admi)	MOFA, Finance, Revenue, Estate Officer and Stores, Transport Unit, Procurement Unit, Fin. Dept., Assembly Members, Other Depts, MPCU Secretariat, Procurement, Other Depts, NGOs/CSOs, MLGDRD, IRC
SUB- TOTAL						12,317,700	61,580,456.71	18,668,087	76,880,732.77				
GRAND TOTAL						169,446,976.50							

5.2 Assumptions and Methodologies Used for Costing

The costing of the POA for the 2026 - 2029 is based on a set of assumption which includes national policy direct, trends of macro-economic resources available and realities of local implementations. These are the baseline conditions based on which these financial estimates were made to provide guidance for realistic programming.

It is assumed that there will be a stable macro-economy even with inflation projected at a single digit to low double digit.

The implementation of the POA will largely depend on inflows stationary source of funding, therefore DACF is assumed to be released timely, DACF-RFG, UDG and others will be accessible, IGF will increase pricing and costing is dependent on the standard cost provision of NDPC, MOF and relevant sectors/ ministries for projects example schools, health facilities, roads, markets etc. Market rates within the municipality was considered.

Activity based costing

The primary method used is activity-based costing, which is developed from objectives that are further developed into programs, and then into specific activities and projects. Cost was assigned to each unit through established cost standards and prevailing market price. The total is then derived from multiplying the total number of units by the unit cost. This ensured a detailed and accurate estimation of the resources needed for each estimate.

5.3 Program Financing

Table 18.5 Showing the Program Financing

No.	Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding					Total (B)	Gap (C)=(B-A)
			GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs		
1	Agricultural modernization and post-harvest Improvement programme	863,070	142,762.00	300,370.00	419,938.00	0		863,070.00	0
2	SME, Youth Skills & Entrepreneurship, Tourism and Creativity Industry Development Programme	11,080,540.82		1,200,000.00		0	9,880,540.82	11,080,540.82	0
3	Gender Empowerment, LEAP Expansion, and Disability Support Programme	2,228,949	107,800.00	480,000.00	563,574.92	0	1077574.08	2,228,949.00	0
4	Inclusive and Quality Education Enhancement Programme	29,070,386		3,517,088.84	8,951,498.52	0	16601798.64	29,070,386.00	0
5	Health Improvement Program	12,616,409		720,000.00	8,951,498.52	0	2,944,910.48	12,616,409.00	0

No.	Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding					Total (B)	Gap (C)=(B-A)
			GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs		
6	Environment, Water, Sanitation and hygiene Management Program	2,466,520		183,012.72	1,205,345.04	0	1,078,162.24	2,466,520.00	0
7	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme.	234,838.30		160,000.00		0	74,838.30	234,838.30	0
8	Spatial Development Program	1,021,327.44	46,176.00	160,000.00	240,000.00	0	575,151.44	1,021,327.44	0
9	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	98,862,985.16	61,580.00	4,180,548.64	17,902,997.20	0	76,717,859.32	98,862,985.16	0
10	Transport Infrastructure and safety improvement Program	1,000,700.00	19,247.00	220,000.00	650,000.00	0	111,453.00	1,000,700.00	0
11	Governance, Accountability and public safety program	10,001,251		2,511,251.08	4,475,749.32	0	3,014,250.60	10,001,251.00	0
	TOTALS	169,446,977.8	377,565.00	13,632,271.28	43,360,601.52		112076,538.9	169,446,976.72	

No.	Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding					Total (B)	Gap (C)=(B-A)
			GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs		

The total cost of Program is amounting to GHc**169,446,976.72**. with no deficit recorded as planned programs were executed according to plans. In order to expand POA and achieve it, the following recommendations will be carried: Engage development partners to solicit for co-funding,

Revenue Diversification Needed; Strengthening IGF through local taxation, business levies, and property rates is advised,

Prioritize Funding Areas: Allocate supplementary funds or seek donor partnerships for water/sanitation and health programmes, which directly impact public welfare.

Strengthen Development Partner Collaboration: Expand DPs' support beyond environmental sustainability to include education and transport infrastructure.

Introduce Performance-Based Budgeting: Link funding disbursement to measurable output indicators across departments for accountability.

Enhance Monitoring & Evaluation Capacity: Strengthen data collection and reporting under the "Production and Utilization of Statistics" and "Planning, Coordination, M&E" programmes.

5.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment of Formulated Programs

The Sustainable Environmental Assessment (SEA) Matrix presents a systematic analysis of how proposed development programmes and projects under the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) interact with key poverty, environmental, vulnerability, health, and institutional dimensions of development. The matrix assesses potential positive and negative impacts of planned activities to ensure that development interventions are inclusive, environmentally sound, and climate-resilient.

Generally, the SEA Matrix demonstrates that while the proposed MTDP programmes offer significant opportunities to improve livelihoods, infrastructure, health, and service delivery, they also present potential environmental and climate-related risks. The matrix therefore reinforces the need for integrated planning, where economic growth, environmental protection, social inclusion, and institutional strengthening are pursued simultaneously. See Annex

CHAPTER SIX ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the Municipal Assembly’s Annual Action Plans (AAPs) for 2026 to 2029 developed from the Programme of Action (PoA). The AAPs indicate the detail activities to be implemented under the Assembly’s programmes. The Annual Action Plan breaks down the District Composite Programme of Action into a realistic timeframe for implementation by the Departments and Agencies of the District Assembly, as well as by NGOs, the private sector, and local communities. Implementation entails translating the plan into concrete actions aimed at achieving the stated objectives. The following sections present the action plans for the years 2026, 2027, 2028, and 2029. Below is a table showing the AAPs from 2026 to 2029.

6.1 Annual Action Plans

Table 19.2 Showing Composite Annual Action Plan for 2026

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: Create an enabling agribusiness environment and improve productivity														
Programme: Agricultural Modernization and post-harvest Improvement program														
Thematic Area/Development Dimension: Economic Development														
1	Train 6 female FBOs on climate smart agriculture, Good Agricultural Practices and Additional Livelihood by the end of December, 2026.	Goaso		*	*		24,000				✓	Dept. of Agric.	Fin Dept.	
2	Sensitization of farmers on Fall Army Worm in 6 urban/town councils by the end of December, 2026.	Municipal Wide		*			15,000				✓	Dept. of Agric.	Fin Dept, CAD, CIDA	

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
3	Organize 1 municipal RELC planning session by the end of December, 2026.	Municipal Wide		*				10,000				✓	Dept. of Agric.	Fin Dept, CAD, CIDA
4	Conduct Municipal Crop and weekly market survey by the end of December, 2026.	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		15,000				✓	Dept. of Agric.	Fin Dept, CAD, CIDA
5	Conduct home and farm visit (MDOs and AEAs) and Monitoring of Government Flagships Programs by MCE, MCD, MDA and MDOs by the end of December, 2026.	Goaso	*	*	*	*		101,004.65				✓	Dept. of Agric.	Fin Dept, CAD, CIDA
6	Conduct 6 Field Demonstrations and Field day by the end of December, 2026.	Municipal Wide		*		*		20,000				✓	Dept. of Agric.	Fin Dept, CAD, CIDA
Objective : Enhance business enabling environment and access to credit														
Programme: Trade, Industry and Tourism Development Program														
7	Organize entrepreneurship and marketing training, start your business training and internship	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	7,000.00			8,000		✓	BAC	Fin Dept,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
	training for skill craft persons, artisans, SMEs and graduate apprentices														
8	Conduct NVTI proficiency Test and provide start-up kits to graduate apprentices	Goaso	*	*	*	*		5,000			6,000.00		✓	BAC	CAD, Fin Dept, ,
9	Hold 2No. LED fora with local private sector community/businesses on strategies to promote business development and economic growth	Ayomso/Fawohoyeden and Asumura	*	*	*	*					24,285.71		✓	CAD	BAC , NBSSI
10	Provide training for apprentices towards NVTI and NABPTEX Certification	Goaso	*	*	*	*					21,000.00		✓	TSC	BAC,CAD
11	construction of 24-hour economy market at kasapin	Kasapin	*	*	*	*		4,619,473.82				✓		CAD	Wks Dept, Market Women,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
12	Complete Construction of 1No. 2-2storey 28-unit lockable stores, 1No. 40-unit lockable stores, 1No. Meat shop, 1No. Security post and 1No. Fire hydrant	Abotanso	*	*	*	*				785,589.32		✓	MA	Wks Dept, Market Women
13	Complete Construction of 1No. 28-unit lockable stores, 1No. Security post, 1No. Sanitary block , 2No. Skip containers and waste bins, 8No. 14-unit open Market Stalls, 1No. Creche ,1No. Mechanized borehole, water storage facility.	Abotanso	*	*	*	*				782,958.92		✓	MA	Wks Dept, Market Women
14	Complete Improvement of access road, market and , lighting Fencing, 1No. Mechanized borehole , water storage facility , Paving of market spaces	Abotanso	*	*	*	*				676,056.72		✓	MA	Wks Dept, Market Women, Traditional Authorities,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Thematic Area/Development Dimension: Social Development														
Objective: Strengthen and expand social protection schemes to reduce poverty														
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Program														
15	Refresher Training of Community Child Protection Committee Members on Child Rights and Responsibilities	Gyesewobre, Mfante, Kwaoprete, Kusikrom, Gyamfikrom, Chiefkrom and Atimponya	*	*		*	3,000		1,000	2,500		✓	DSWCD	Family Tribunal Court, GES, Ghana Police Service,
16	GNHR Leap Reassessment and Scale-up	44 Leap and GNHR Communities	*			*	2,000		1,000	3,500		✓	ESOKO	DSWCD, MA, CSO, Community

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
17	Community Sensitization/community entry within 10 selected communities (including courtesy call to Chiefs, usage of community information centres and Assembly members	Mensakrom Atimponya Gyaenkontabuo Chieftcamp Akrodie Manhyia Kobro Asanteman Council Nkrankrom Duase	*	*	*	*	3,000		1,000	3,000		✓	DSWCD	MA, CSO's, Ghana Police, GES, UNICEF
18	Sensitization of Schools Children on the rights and responsibilities of a child	Nkrankrom Goaso Kasapin Kobro	*	*	*	*	2,500		1,000	3,500		✓	DSWCD	MA, CHRAJ, Legal Aid, CSO's.DO VVSU, ANMCPC

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
19	Leap Beneficiaries Communities and Communication (LBCC)	44 Leap Communities	*	*	*	*	3,000		1,500	2,500		✓	DSWCD	MA, CSO's GES, Community Opinion Leaders
20	Sensitized student on Effect of Early Child Marriage & Teenage Pregnancy using CP Tool Kit in 5 selected communities. Driverkrom, Aworokese, Kwaoprete, Abebrese, Mmaafadwene	Driverkrom, Aworokese, Kwaoprete, Abebrese, Mmaafadwene	*	*	*	*	2,000	2,000	1,000			✓	DSWCD	MA, PWD's Zonal Representatives
21	Renew 2,948 Leap Beneficiaries NHIS cards	Goaso	*	*	*	*	2,000		2,000			✓	DSWCD	LEAP PFI, Ghana Police Service, CLICs/LEAP Focal Persons

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
22	Conduct training on child violence in 7 selected communities. Support 50 victims of child violence through counselling	Duase, Bediako, Ampenkro, Asumura, Akrodie Mim Ayomso	*	*	*	*	2,000	3,000	1,500			✓	DSWCD	MA, PWD's Zonal Reps, BAC
23	Conduct quarterly training on ISSOP for 8 staff and stakeholders	Goaso	*	*	*	*	1,500	1,000	2,000			✓	DSWCD	CHRAJ, Community Opinion Leaders, CSO's, Legal Aid
24	Mediate 100 child & family related issues.	Goaso	*	*	*	*	2,000		1,500			✓	DSWCD	NCCE, Community Opinion Leaders,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
	Organize Mass Education on the Children's Amendment Act (ACT 937)													CSO's, MA, NHIA
25	Monitor & Supervise 44 LEAP Communities and it's Pay-point Centres	44 Leap Communities	*	*	*	*	2,000	2,000	1,500			✓	DSWCD	NCCE, CSO's, MA, DOVVSU
26	Support and follow up on referred cases by GHS and DOVVSU	Goaso	*	*	*	*		4,000				✓	DSWCD	NCCE, CSO's, MA, DOVVSU
27	Organize 2No. Training sessions for MEOC members and other key stakeholders on child Labour related issues.	Goaso	*	*	*	*				5,000.00		✓	MA	DSWCD, Labour Dept, CHRAJ, Traditional

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
														Council, Muslim
28	Organize 1No training sessions for 71 Assembly Members/Unit Committee Members and heads of Department/ Unit on integrated planning, budgeting, monitoring and reporting of child labour activities	Goaso	*	*	*	*				29,415.00		✓	MA	DSWCD, Labour Dept, CHRAJ, Traditional Council, Muslim Mission,
29	Organize Annual and Mid-year review meeting of the 2025 Annual Action Plans and Budgets of Departments to include key child labour activities and indicators	Goaso	*	*	*	*				15,900.00		✓	MA	DSWCD, Labour Dept, CHRAJ, Traditional Council, Muslim Mission,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
30	Organize 1No. training session for women in cocoa production in the Municipal on financial literacy	Goaso	*	*	*	*				5,000.00		✓	MA	DSWCD, Labour Dept, CHRAJ,,
31	Organize 4No. Training sessions for Municipal Gender and Child Protection Committee on how to conduct case identification, case management, child rehabilitation and psychosocial support	Goaso	*	*	*	*				13,200.00		✓	MA	Dept, CHRAJ, Traditional Council, Muslim Mission,
32	Organize 6No. radio sensitization program,6No. community engagements on the children's Act, rights and responsibilities of children, especially children with disability and girls in 6 communities	(Gyesewobre, Kwakudua, Mensakrom, Dechem, Mim-King Fasial, Adenkyekye).	*	*	*	*				24,000.00		✓	MA	Traditional Council, Muslim Mission, , GES, GHS, DOVVSU

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
33	Organize 6No. Community engagements to Identify, rescue and link children found in child labour activities for the necessary support in 6 communities	(Twapease, Kumaho, Brodedwo, Nyamebikyere, Wam, Mim-Akwaboah).	*	*	*	*				24,000.00		✓	MA	Dept, CHRAJ, Traditional Council,
34	Form 6No. new CCPCs in 6 communities and train all members on child labour issues	(Aworakese, Bediako, Abebrese, Mmafaadwene, Manukrom, Kwahu).	*	*	*	*				24,000.00		✓	MA	DSWCD, Labour Dept, CHRAJ,
35	Organize 2No. radio discussions and 3No. Community dialogues on the importance of NHIS in 5 communities to identify and enroll children and indigents in communities onto NHIS to increase access to universal health coverage).	(Kwagyeikrom, Betoda, Jerusalem, Buakari, Oseikwamekrom	*	*	*	*				24,000.00		✓	MA	DSWCD, Labour Dept, CHRAJ, Traditional Council, Muslim Mission,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
36	Train 30No. health professionals in 6 communities for early identification, referrals and reporting of child labour cases and promotion of birth registration	(Goaso, Akrodie, Ayomso, Asumura, Mim, Dominase).	*	*	*	*				13,250.00		✓	MA	BRC, DSWCD, Labour Dept, CHRAJ, Traditional Council, Muslim
37	Train 70No. Traditional/religious leaders on child labour related issues.	Akrodie,Goaso,Mim	*	*	*	*				38,000.00		✓	MA	DSWCD, Labour Dept, CHRAJ,
Objective : Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels														
Programme: Education , Youth and Sports Development Program														
38	Renovation of 1NO. 3- unit classroom block	Fianko	*	*	*	*			650,000				CAD	GES, Works Dept.

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
39	Construction of 3NO. 3- unit classroom block	Asanteman primary, Abebrese JHS, Gyaeakontabuo primary	*	*	*	*		1,950,000				✓		CAD	GES, Works Dept.
40	Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with office, store & staff common room	Assemblies of god JHS(Goaso), Ayomso LA primary	*	*	*	*		650,000				✓		CAD	GES, Works Dept.
41	Re-roofing of 1NO. 2 unit classroom block	Mfante KG	*	*	*	*		447,789.53				✓		CAD	GES, Works Dept.
42	Completion of community-initiated programs.	Fawohoyeden, Saviour KG, Methodist Primary B, Ahenkro, Akwaduro, Gyasikrom, Kumaho,	*	*	*	*		500,000				✓		CAD	GES, Works Dept.

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
43	Construction of 1no. 6-unit classroom block with office, store & staff common room	Mpamase	*	*	*	*		1,250,000				✓		CAD	GES, Works Dept.
44	Complete construction of 5 No. 3-unit classroom block, staff common room, store, 4-seater aqua privy toilet and provision of furniture	Anyinmaye M/A primary school, Ampenkro-Koforidua, Ampenkro, Bediako, , Gyasikrom,	*	*	*	*		24,531.50				✓		GES	CAD, Works Dept
45	Complete construction of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with suspended ground floor slab	Mim SHS	*	*	*	*		250,617.78				✓		GES	CAD, Works dept
46	Construction of 1No. 3unit Classroom BLK	Dechem	*	*	*	*		420,000.00				✓		Works Dept	MA,Ayomso Zonal Council,GES

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
47	Organize capacity-building workshop for teachers in ICT, creative arts and core subjects	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	20,000					✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
48	Organize Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovative Education (STMIE) clinic and Best teacher and worker awards for deserving teachers/workers	Municipal Wide			*		50,000	25,000				✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
49	Conduct regular monitoring & supervision in all public basic schools	Municipal Wide				*	30,000	10,000	5,000			✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
50	Organize school, circuit and municipal level SPAM/durbar in all schools	Municipal Wide		*			8,000					✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
51	Conduct Mock Exams for JHS 3 Students	Municipal Wide	*				30,000					✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
52	Organize My First Day at school	Municipal Wide		*			20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000		✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
53	Organize orientation for newly trained teachers	Municipal Wide			*		10,000					✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
54	Organize (inter-school sports and athletic competition within and outside circuit and district and inter-school cultural competition within and outside circuit and district)	Municipal Wide				*	20,000					✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
Objective: Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)														
Programme : Health Improvement Program														
55	Construction of 1NO. CHPs	Fianko	*	*	*	*		1,000,000				✓	CAD	GHS, Works Dept
56	Upgrading of 3NO. CHPs to health center / clinic	Dominase, Bediako & Kwadwoaddai	*	*	*	*		120,000				✓	CAD	GHS, Works Dept

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
57	Construction of 1No. CHPS.	Kumaho	*	*	*	*		1,000,000				✓		CAD	GHS, Works Dept
58	Operationalization of 1No. CHPS.	Dotom	*	*	*	*		60,000				✓		CAD	GHS, Works Dept
59	Support the Municipal HIV/AIDS Committee Response Initiative	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	9000	16,000		3000		✓		CAD	GHS
60	Complete construction of Maternity ward at	Asumura	*	*	*	*		41,105.57				✓		CAD	GHS, Works Dept
61	Complete construction of 2 No. CHPS compound at	Awewoho Manhyia ,Dotom	*	*	*	*		9,844.01				✓		CAD	GHS, Works Dept
62	Complete infrastructural projects in the constituency by the Hon. MP	Constituency Wide	*	*	*	*		180,000.00				✓		CAD	GHS, Works Dept

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
63	Support the Municipal Health Directorate to organize Roll Back Malaria Programmes	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		21,500.47				✓	CAD	GHS
64	Organize Safe motherhood activities twice in the year	Four sub-Municipal	*	*	*	*	30,000					✓	GHS	CAD
65	Conduct TB Case detection and screening on daily basis	Six Sub-district	*	*	*	*	30,000					✓	GHS	CAD
66	Organise HIV/AIDS control and management in the district	Two Sub-district	*	*	*	*	36,000			20,000		✓	GHS	JSI, CAD
67	Conduct PMTCT/HTC monthly	Six Sub-district	*	*	*	*	10,000					✓	GHS	CAD
68	Organise community and radio education on NHIS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		5,000.00				✓	NHIA	CAD, Media
69	Visit to Communities, Schools & Institutions for Registration on NHIS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		1,500				✓	NHIA	CAD
Objective: Increase coverage of basic water services from 55% to 65% by 2029, Promote proper solid and liquid waste management to 74% by 2029														

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Programme: Water And Environmental Sanitation and Environmental Pollution															
70	Evacuation of 2No. refuse dump	Fawohoyeden, Mim Feteagya	*	*	*	*		200,000				✓		CAD (EHU)	MA,Zoo mlion,
71	Conduct Premises & institutional inspection	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		5,672				✓		CAD (EHU)	MA,Zoo mlion,
72	Solid waste management and supervision	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		43,251				✓		CAD (EHU)	MA,Zoo mlion,
73	Conduct Mass spraying of sanitary sites	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		251,000				✓		CAD (EHU)	MA,MDH , Food /water vendors
74	Organize environmental health programmes (air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution recreation of mash land etc.)	Major communities	*	*	*	*			12,000			✓		EHU	MA,Zoo mlion,
75	Facilitate organization of regular clean-up exercise	10 Selected communities	*	*	*	*		15,900				✓		EHU	CAD

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
76	Arrest and control of stray animals	Major communities	*	*	*	*		4,694				✓	EHU	CAD ,Assembly Members , Chiefs and Elders
77	Conduct Medical screening of food vendors	Major communities	*	*	*	*			6,743			✓	EHU	food vendors, opinion leaders
78	Organise Terminal school hygiene and sanitation education and formation of sanitation clubs in schools	Municipal wide	*		*	*		9,620				✓	EHU	Cordinators,NGOs
79	Procurement of sanitary tools and cleaning material	Goaso		*		*		29,000				✓		,Assembly Members ,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Thematic Area/ Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement														
Objective : Build local adaptive capacity and institutional readiness														
Programme : Climate Change and Environmental sustainability														
80	Organize Public education on rainstorms, flooding, and inspection of buildings on areas liable to flooding	Municipal Wide	*						23,717.28	4,225		✓	NADMO	CAD, Fin Dept, GNFS, NCCE, Forestry Division
81	Education on effects of emission of carbon monoxide from vehicles and other industrial machines	Municipal Wide		*					23,717.28	4,225		✓	NADMO	CAD, Fin Dept, GNFS, NCCE, Forestry Division
82	Organize Tree planting (Green Ghana Day) on public institutional lands and river banks	Municipal wide			*					4,225		✓		
													FSD	MA, NADMO,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
83	Education on bushfires and other harmattan related disasters as well as road and accidents.	Municipal Wide				*				4,225		✓		NCCE, CSOs
														◆ Forestry
														Com.
													NADMO	MA
Objective : Improve planning, compliance, and service delivery in urban and rural areas														
Programme: Spatial Development														
84	To produce 4 Planning Schemes	Goaso- Dechem Mim Nyamebekyere Akrodie Ayomso	*	*	*					33,400		✓	PPD	MSPC Members Traditional Authorities

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
85	Erect 15No. Sinages and update SNPAS database	Goaso and Mim	*	*	*	*				36,428.57		✓	PPD	CAD
86	Organize training in Digital Planning and Map Making	Goaso	*	*	*	*				50,000.00		✓	PPD	CAD
87	Update business inventory and register/database (referenced with Property Addressing -SNPAS)	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				13,964.29		✓	PPD	CAD, Fin. Dept.
88	Organize monthly Statutory Planning Committee meeting (Technical Subcommittee and Municipal Spatial Planning Committee)	Goaso	*	*	*	*		20,000	14,320			✓	M.A PPD	TSC/MSP C Members
89	Landscaping of Goaso Round About	Goaso	*	*	*	*		6,970.40				✓	PPD	CAD, Parks and Gardens

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
90	Conduct Street Naming Activities. (mount 50 new street poles and maintain old ones)	Goaso and Mim	*	*	*	*		37,500				✓	PPD	CAD, SAT Team MSPC Members Traditional Authorities
91	Organise Sensitization programs on planning related issues and landscaping	Dominase Ayomso Akrodie Bedabour/ Keyakrom	*	*	*	*	18,000					✓	PPD	CAD, FM Station, Traditional Council,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
														MSPC Member
92	Conduct Monthly site Inspections	Goaso, Mim, Asumura, Akrodie, Kasapin, Dechem, Ayomso, Bediako, Dotom	*	*	*	*			5,680			✓	PPD	EPA, GNFS, Budget, Planning, Traditional Authority
93	Pruning, Mowing and Nursing of seedlings	Municipal Assembly, MCE and MCD's residence	*	*	*	*		11,319				✓	PPD	Parks & Garden, forestry
Objective : Expand affordable housing options and improve slum conditions														
Programme: Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management														
94	Completion reconstruction of Goaso water system	Goaso	*	*	*	*			15,824,990.49			✓	CWSA	MA

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
95	Drilling and mechanization of 10No..boreholes	Asantekrom, bitre, gagakrom nyamebekyere, onwe nkrankrom, bertoda, gyamfikrom, manukrom, abotanse no. 2, office of the mun. Assembly, goaso gyedim, kumoso & lodgemu new site	*	*	*	*		1,497,789.53				✓		CAD	Fin Dept, Works Dept
96	Support Community initiated projects (Self Help Projects)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		70,558.59				✓		CAD	Fin Dept, Works Dept
97	Repairs and Maintenance of existing water facilities in the Municipality	Ayomso Nkrankrom, Agyawusukrom, Edwinase	*	*	*	*	40,000.00	350,000				✓		Works Dept	CAD

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
98	Maintenance of street lights in the Municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	200,000.00					✓	Works Dept	CAD
99	Extension of electricity.	Diassibey, Camp, Amankwakrom, Betiako, From Fetegya to Bonkoni, Alikrom Kwamepua, Amangoase, Kwasiaddai, Kookyeikrom, Daseansa, Akwaboahene.	*	*	*	*		45,000			✓		NEDCO	Works Dept, CAD
100	Complete extension and re-molding of administration block	Goaso	*	*	*	*		45,000.00				✓	Works Dept	CAD

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
101	Complete construction of 500M Storm Drain at Manhyaia, Pavement of Daily Market and Old Station, construction of fenced wall, construction of 2No. Passenger Sheds and construction of 1No. 10-Seater Water Closet Toilet Facility and Upgrading of 3.2Km Goaso Town Roads (Abotanso, Ahafoman SHS Road, NHIA-Petlinda Road, Pentecost Church-Salem Assembly Junction Road, SSNT-Omanhene Residence Junction Road, Assembly Office -MCE's Residence, Magistrate's Residence to-Nananom FM-MCD's Residence)	Goaso	*	*	*					16,256,081.70		✓	MA	Wks Dept, Fin Dept, Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, Urban Roads, Highways EPA, Consultants, RCC,
102	Supervise the construction, renovation/ rehabilitation of physical development projects	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00			✓	Works Dept	CAD. Fin Dept.

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
103	Organize quarterly site meetings with stakeholders	Municipal Assembly	*	*	*	*	1,500.00		2,000.00			✓	Works Dept	CAD. Fin Dept.
104	Collect data on Feeder roads	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			✓	Works Dept	CAD. Fin Dept., URD
105	Update and map-out basic services (roads, pedestrian walkways, streets, drainage, electricity/streetlights, solid waste/sanitation, water) in urban areas	Goaso and Mim	*		*	*				58,214.29		✓	PPD	CAD
106	Desilting of chocked drains along selected roads	Goaso/Mim	*	*	*	*		50,000				✓	DUR	CAD, Works Dept.
107	Grass cutting along selected roads	Goaso/Mim	*	*	*	*			14,000			✓	DUR	CAD, Works Dept.
108	Monthly services and maintenance of official vehicle	Goaso	*	*	*	*	22,000					✓	DUR	CAD

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
109	Grading and gravelling of selected deplorable roads in the Municipality	Bediako to Kasapin Fawohoyeden to Ahenkro, Ayomso to Kwahu, Kataban junction to Ogyam, Odumase to Brekum Asumura to Pomaakrom Ahantamo Ketewa junction to Ahantamo Ketewa, Fawohoyeden to Enso Nyameye, Odumase to Kumaho to Kyenkyenhene, Mfama to Badukrom, Mireku junction to Kwadonkor	*			*	1,510,000	570,000				✓	DUR	CAD

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
110	Construction of Bus Bays and road line marking on selected roads in the Municipality	Goaso, Akrodie, Ayomso	*	*	*	*	525,000				✓		DUR	CAD, dept. of Works
111	Construction of speed humps on selected roads in the Municipality	Goaso, Akrodie, Ayomso	*	*	*	*	220,000				✓		DUR	CAD, dept. of Works
112	Taking road inventory/monitoring of road networks	Goaso	*	*	*	*	2,400					✓	DUR	CAD
Objective : Enhance rural connectivity and road safety														
Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Improvement Program														
113	Organize quarterly Radio sensitization programmes on proper traffic regulation in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00					✓	CAD (Transport Dep't)	NRSA
114	Reshaping and grading of town roads	Goaso/Mim		*	*	*		50,000				✓	CAD (Transport Dep't)	GHA,DRI P,RCC, DUR, EPA

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
115	Enforcement of speed limits traffic controls and passenger education and awareness, decongestion and safety activities	Goaso/Mim	*	*		*		10,000				✓	CAD (Transport Dep't)	DUR,CAD
116	Maintenance and purchase of fuel and lubricants for official vehicles and Motor Bikes	Goaso		*	*	*	35,500	92,800.00				✓	CAD (Transport Dept)	Finance Dept, MWD, Agric. Dept
117	Insure 6 MA vehicles and 7 motorbikes	Goaso	*	*	*	*			30,000.00			✓	CAD (Transport Dept)	Transport Dept
Development Dimension : Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability														
118	Conduct monthly Audit on Payroll Management Reviews, Cash and Revenue Management, Asset Management, Transport Management	Goaso	*	*	*	*			4,250.00	1,200.00		✓	CAD (IAU)	MOFA, Finance, Revenue, Estate Officer and

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
	, Procurement /Stores Management)													Stores, Transport Unit, Procurement Unit
119	Renovation /furnishing of selected revenue offices & erection of Kiosk at revenue check points	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000					✓	Finance department	Central Administration, Works
Objective : Ensure adherence to accountability, audit, and procurement standards														
Programme: General Administration and Public Accountability Program														
120	Hold Sub-committee, Executive Committee ,Management Meetings, Assembly meetings and Audit committee meetings	Goaso	*	*	*	*			138,730.00			✓	CAD (Admi)	Fin. Dept., Assembly Members ,Other Depts

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
121	Hold 12 No. heads of departments meetings	Goaso	*	*	*	*			5,000.00			✓	CAD (Admi)	Other Departments
122	Hold 12 No MUSEC meetings, 4No. MEOC and health committee meetings	Goaso	*	*	*	*			31,680.00			✓	CAD(Admi)	Security Services (GPS, GNFS, BNI), TAs
123	Organize National Days Celebrations (Independence Day, Mayday, Farmers 'Day) etc	Municipal wide	*					111,960.00	17,000.00			✓	CAD(Admi)	Other relevant departments
124	Support religious festivities (X'mas, Easter, Eidlfitr, Eid Adha, etc.)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		105,560.00				✓	CAD	Religious Groups, Fin. Dept.
125	Organize 1 No. capacity building programmes for caterers and selected teachers of the beneficiaries schools of the Ghana	Goaso				*			8,250.00			✓	CAD(Admi)	GES, Fin. Dept. EHU

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
	School Feeding programme and renew health certificates for 42 caterers													
126	Build capacity of Zonal Councils and build capacity of Assembly members	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		60,000.00				✓	CAD(Admi)	Zonal/Urban Councils, Fin. Dept.
127	Service office utility bills (Electricity, water, Telecommunication and Postings)	Goaso	*	*	*	*			26,000.00			✓	CAD(Admi)	Fin. Dept
128	Hold 4 No. Audit Committee meetings	Goaso	*	*	*	*			20,000.00			✓	CAD(Audit Unit)	Fin. Dept.
129	Organize town hall meetings/forum and MCE visits to communities to promote Social Accountability/Public Education and Sensitization	Municipal Wide		*		*			20,000.00			✓	CAD(Admi)	Fin. Dept.

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
130	Organise Capacity Building Trainings on Local Government Protocols, strategies on Revenue Mobilization, report writing and minutes GHANEPS and project Management	Goaso	*		*	*		18,000	13,000			✓	HRD	CAD, Fin. Dept., EHU, Revenue Database, Procurement, Dept of Agric
131	Organize refresher training for all staff on Local Governance Act, PFM Act, Public Procurement Act, Public Private Partnership Act, Local Government Service Protocols,	Goaso	*	*	*	*				72,428.57		✓	CAD (HRD)	Fin. Dept.
132	Organize training for Revenue Technical Working Group/Team and Finance staff in modern revenue management, Application of Excel in Automating Bank Reconciliation,	Goaso	*	*	*	*				40,000.00		✓	CAD (HRD)	Fin. Dept., CAD

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
	Tax Applications, Pay slip for non-mechanized staff													
133	Conduct quarterly market reading (CONSUMER PRICE INDEX)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	5,000					✓	Statistics Department	Central Administration and GSS	
134	Update Business Register Monthly	Municipal wide		*	*	2,000					✓	Statistics department	Central Administration	
135	Collection and Dissemination of Administrative data	Municipal wide	*		*	3,000					✓	Statistics department	Central Administration and GSS	
Thematic Area/Development Dimension: Implementation, Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation														
Programme : Planning, Budgeting, Coordination and Procurement														

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
136	Coordinate implementation of 2025 CAAP and thematic plans (UDAP, WASH, NACAP, RIAP, LED Plan, GovID, PPS,MESSAP)	Goaso	*		*	*		20,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00		✓	CAD(Planning Unit)	Other Depts,NGOs/CSOs, IRC, MLGDRD, LGS, RCC
137	Hold 4 quarterly MPCU meetings, 3 Planning sessions	Goaso	*	*	*	*			7,000.00			✓	CAD(Planning Unit)	Other Depts, NGOs/CSOs, IRC, LGS
138	Conduct MPCU and Departmental Monitoring and evaluation	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	8,000	10,000	10,000			✓	MPCU	CAD, AGRIC DEPT
139	Monitor and Evaluate programmes and projects, Conduct safeguards, and Review implementation 2024 CAAP	Goaso	*	*		*		10,000.00	20,000.00	645,997.08		✓	CAD (Planning Unit)	Other Depts,NGOs/CSOs, MLGDRD, IRC

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
140	Organize quarterly Budget, and tender committee meetings	Goaso		*	*	*			20,000			✓	CAD(Budget)	Other Depts,NGOs/CSOs
141	Organize quarterly and Mid-Year review and performance review meetings	Goaso	*	*	*	*	10,000					✓	CAD(Planning Unit)	Other Depts,NGOs/CSOs
142	Organize training for MPCU members	Goaso	*	*	*	*				50,000.00		✓	CAD Planning Unit)	Other Depts,MPCU MEMBER SNGOs/CSOs, IRC, RCC
	in Urban Planning and Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, Environmental, Social and Project Impact Assessment and Safeguards													
143	Organize training for selected MPCU members and staff of Development Planning Unit on Development of Project Concept Notes, Project Appraisal and	Goaso	*	*	*	*				30,357.14		✓	CAD Planning Unit)	Other Depts,MPCU MEMBER SNGOs/C

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
	Proposal writing especially for Bankable Projects													SOs, IRC, RCC
144	Conduct Mid-Term Review of 2022-2025 MTDP	Goaso	*		*	*				60,714.28		✓	CAD (Planning Unit)	Other Depts,NG Os/CSOs, MLGDRD, IRC
145	Conduct Terminal Evaluation of 2022-2025 MTDP and Update Profile of the Municipality	Goaso	*							36,428.57		✓	CAD (Planning Unit)	Other Depts,NG Os/CSOs, MLGDRD, IRC
146	Support preparation of 2026-2029 DMTDP	Goaso		*	*	*				60,714.29		✓	CAD (Planning Unit)	Other Depts,NG Os/CSOs, MLGDRD, Zonal Councils

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
147	Repairs of office equipment	Goaso	*	*	*	*		20,000				✓	CAD (Procurement)	Other Depts.	
148	Procure 8No. Laptop computers, 12No. Desktop computers, 2No. Photocopier, 1No.GPS, 5No. Printer, 1No. Projector Screen, 2No File Cabinets, 15No. swivel chairs,1 Camera,2No. UPS,5 giant stable, 5 combiner,2No. internet Router, 2No. skip Containers	Goaso	*	*	*	*			129,000	185,535.70		✓	CAD (Procurement)	Other Depts.	
149	Procurement of 3,200 mono and dual desk for primary and JHS schools.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		1,011,200			✓		CAD (Procurement)	GES	
SUB- TOTAL								2,962,400.64	17,785,198.64	16,575,153	19,557,223.40				
GRAND TOTAL								56,879,975.09							

Table 20.6 Showing Composite Annal Action Plan 2027

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: Create an enabling agribusiness environment and improve productivity														
Programme: Agricultural Modernisation and post-harvest Improvement program														
Thematic Area/Development Dimension: Economic Development														
1	Train 6 female FBOs on climate smart agriculture, Good Agricultural Practices and Additional Livelihood by the end of December, 2026.	Goaso	*	*	*	*		36,000				✓	Dept . of Agric .	Fin Dept., CAD, CIDA
2	Sensitization of farmers on Fall Army Worm in 6 urban/town councils by the end of December, 2027.	Municipal Wide		*				15,750				✓	Dept . of Agric .	Fin Dept, CAD, CIDA

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
3	Organize 1 municipal RELC planning session by the end of December, 2027.	Municipal Wide		*				10,500				✓	Dept. of Agric.	Fin Dept, CAD, CIDA
4	Conduct Municipal Crop and weekly market survey by the end of December, 2027.	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		15,750				✓	Dept. of Agric.	Fin Dept, CAD, CIDA
5	Conduct home and farm visit (MDOs and AEAs) and Monitoring of Government Flagships Programs by MCE, MCD, MDA and MDOs by the end of December, 2027.	Goaso	*	*	*	*		106,054.88				✓	Dept. of Agric.	Fin Dept, CAD, CIDA
6	Conduct 6 Field Demonstrations and Field day by the end of December, 2027.	Asumura	*	*	*	*		21,000				✓	Dept. of Agric.	
Objective : Enhance business enabling environment and access to credit														
Programme: Trade, Industry and Tourism Development Program														

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
7	Organise entrepreneurship and marketing training, start your business training and internship training for skill craft persons, artisans, SMEs and graduate apprentices	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	7,400.00			9,000		✓	BAC	CAD, Fin Dept, NBSSI, GRATIS,
8	Conduct NVTI proficiency Test and provide start-up kits to graduate apprentices	Goaso	*	*	*	*		5,500		7,000.00		✓	BAC	CAD, Fin Dept, NBSSI, GRATIS,
9	Hold 2No. LED fora with local private sector community/businesses on strategies to promote business development and economic growth	Ayomso/Fawohoyeden and Asumura	*	*	*	*				40,000		✓	CAD	BAC, NBSSI
10	Provide training for apprentices towards NVTI and NABPTX Certification	Goaso	*	*	*	*				21,000.00		✓	TSC	BAC, CAD

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
12	Complete Construction of 1No. 28-unit lockable stores, 1No. Security post, 1No. Sanitary block , 2No. Skip containers and waste bins, 8No. 14-unit open Market Stalls, 1No. Creche ,1No. Mechanised borehole, water storage facility.	Abotanso	*	*	*	*				782,958.92		✓	MA	Wks Dept, Market Wome Traditional Authorities,
13	Complete Improvement of access road, market and , lighting Fencing, 1No. Mechanised borehole , water storage facility , Paving of market spaces	Abotanso	*	*	*	*				676,056.72		✓	MA	Wks Dept, Market Wome Traditional Authorities,
Thematic Area/Development Dimension: Social Development														
Objective: Strengthen and expand social protection schemes to reduce poverty														

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Program														
14	Refresher Training of Community Child Protection Committee Memembers on Child Rights and Responsibilities	Gyesewobre, Mfante, Kwaoprete, Kusikrom, Gyamfikrom, Chiefkrom and Atimponya	*	*	*	*	3,500		1,500	3,000		✓	DSW CD	Family Tribunal Court, GES, Ghana Police Service,
15	GNHR Leap Reassessment and Scale-up	44 Leap Communities and GNHR Communities	*	*	*	*	2,200		1,500	4,000		✓	ESO KO	DSWC D, MA, CSO, Community
16	Community Sensitization/community entry within 10 selected communities (including courtesy call to Chiefs, usage of community	Mensakrom Atimponya Gyaenkotabuo	*	*	*	*	3,300		1,200	3,400		✓	DSW CD	MA, CSO's, Ghana Police,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
	information centres and Assembly members	Chieftain Akrodie Manhyia Kobro Asanteman Council Nkrankrom Duase												GES, UNICEF
17	Sensitization of Schools Children on the rights and responsibilities of a child	Nkrankrom Goaso Kasapin Kobro	*	*	*	*	2,500		1,000	3,500		✓	DSW CD	MA, CHRAJ, Legal Aid, CSO's. DOVV SU, ANMC PC

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
18	Leap Beneficiaries Communities and Communication (LBCC)	44 Leap Communities	*	*	*	*	3,000		1,500	2,500		✓	DSW CD	MA, CSO's GES, Community Opinion Leaders
19	Sensitized student on Effect of Early Child Marriage & Teenage Pregnancy using CP Tool Kit in 5 selected communities. Driverkrom, Aworokese, Kwaoprete, Abebrese, Mmaafadwene	Driverkrom, Aworokese, Kwaoprete, Abebrese, Mmaafadwene	*	*	*	*	3,000	3,000	2,000			✓	DSW CD	MA, PWD's Zonal Representatives
20	Renew 2,948 Leap Beneficiaries NHIS cards	Goaso	*	*	*	*	3,000		3,000			✓	DSW CD	LEAP PFI, Ghana Police Service,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
														CLICs/ LEAP Focal Persons
21	Conduct training on child violence in 7 selected communities. Support 50 victims of child violence through counselling	Duase, Bediako, Ampenkro, Asumura, Akrodie Mim Ayomso	*	*	*	*	3,000	4,000	2,500			✓	DSW CD	MA, PWD's Zonal Reps, BAC
22	Conduct quarterly training on ISSOP for 8 staff and stakeholders	Goaso	*	*	*	*	2,000	2,000	2,500			✓	DSW CD	CHRAJ, Community Opinion Leaders,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
														CSO's, Legal Aid
23	Mediate 100 child & family related issues. Organize Mass Education on the Children's Amendment Act (ACT 937)	Goaso	*	*	*	*	3,000		2,500			✓	DSW CD	NCCE, Community Opinion Leaders, CSO's, MA,N HIA
24	Monitor & Supervise 44 LEAP Communities and it's Pay-point Centres	44 Leap Communities	*	*	*	*	2,500	2,500	1,500			✓	DSW CD	NCCE, CSO's, MA, DOVV SU
25	Organize quarterly meetings with ISS Stakeholders	Goaso	*	*	*	*		264,844.63				✓	DSW CD	NCCE, MA,CS

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
														O's,GF D
26	Support and follow up on referred cases by GHS and DOVVSU	Goaso	*	*	*	*		4,200				✓	DSW CD	NCCE, MA,CS O's,GF D
27	Organize 2No. Training sessions for MEOC members and other key stakeholders on child Labour related issues.	Goaso	*	*	*	*				6,000. 00		✓	MA	CAD, ICI, UNICE F, DSWC D, Labour Dept, CHRAJ, Traditi onal Counci l, M

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
28	Organize Annual and Mid-year review meeting of the 2025 Annual Action Plans and Budgets of Departments to include key child labour activities and indicators	Goaso	*	*	*	*				16,900.00		✓	MA	CAD, ICI, UNICEF, DSWC D, , Muslim Mission, COCOBOD-CHED, NCCE,
29	Ogranize 1No. training session for women in cocoa production in the Municipal on financial literacy	Goaso	*	*	*	*				6,000.00		✓	MA	CAD, ICI, UNICEF, BAC, BRC, DSWC D,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
														Labour Dept,
30	Organize 4No. Training sessions for Municipal Gender and Child Protection Committee on how to conduct case identification, case management, child rehabilitation and psychosocial support	Goaso	*	*	*	*				14,200.00		✓	MA	Traditional Council, Muslim Mission, DOVV SU
31	Organize 6No. radio sensitization program,6No. community engagements on the children's Act, rights and responsibilities of children, especially children with disability and girls in 6 communities	(Gyesewobre, Kwakudua, Mensakrom, Dechem, Mim-King Fasial, Adenkyekye).	*	*	*	*				26,000.00		✓	MA	, Labour Dept, CHRAJ, Traditional Co

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
32	Organize 6No. Community engagements to Identify, rescue and link children found in child labour activities for the necessary support in 6 communities	(Twapease, Kumaho, Brodedwo, Nyamebekyere, Wam, Mim-Akwaboah).	*	*	*	*				27,000.00		✓	MA	Traditional Council, Muslim Mission,
33	Form 6No. new CCPCs in 6 communities and train all members on child labour issues	(Aworakese, Bediako, Abebrese, Mmafaadwene, Manukrom, Kwahu).	*	*	*	*				24,000.00		✓	MA	CAD, ICI, UNICEF, DSWCD, Labour Dept, CHRAJ,
34	Organize 2No. radio discussions and 3No. Community dialogues on the importance of NHIS in 5 communities to identify and enroll children and	(Kwagyeikrom, Betoda, Jerusalem, Buakari, Oseikwamekrom	*	*	*	*				24,000.00		✓	MA	Traditional Council,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
	indigents in communities onto NHIS to increase access to universal health coverage).													Muslim Mission,
35	Train 30No. health professionals in 6 communities for early identification, referrals and reporting of child labour cases and promotion of birth registration	(Goaso, Akrodie, Ayomso, Asumura, Mim, Dominase).	*	*	*	*				13,250.00		✓	MA	, Labour Dept, CHRAJ, Traditional Council,
36	Train 70No. Traditional/religious leaders on child labour related issues.	Akrodie,Goaso,Mim	*	*	*	*				38,000.00		✓	MA	DSWCD, Labour Dept, CHRAJ, Traditional Council,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective : Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels															
Programme: Education , Youth and Sports Development Program															
37	Construction of 3NO. KG block	Nkrumahkrom, Edwinase and Adututu	*	*	*	*		1,950,000				✓		CAD	GES, Works Dept.
38	Construction of 2NO. 3-unit classroom block	Ahantamoh primary & Nyamebekyere primary	*	*	*	*		1,400,000				✓		CAD	GES, Works Dept.
39	reroofing of schools	Methodist M/A, R/C JHS, L/A Primary & M/A JHS at Mim.	*	*	*	*		460,000				✓		CAD	GES, Works Dept.
40	Construction of teacher's quarters	Kwakuduakrom, kwadwoadaikrom	*	*	*	*		900,500				✓		CAD	GES, Works Dept.

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating	
41	Completion of community-initiated programs.	Fawohoyeden, Saviour KG, Methodist Primary B, Ahenkro, Akwaduro, Gyasikrom, Kumaho	*	*	*	*		550,000				✓		CAD	GES, Works Dept.
42	Complete construction of 5 No. 3-unit classroom block, staff common room, store, 4-seater aqua privy toilet and provision of furniture	Anyinmaye M/A primary school, Ampenkro-Koforidua, Ampenkro, Bediako, , Gyasikrom,	*	*	*	*		25,531.50				✓	GES	CAD, Works Dept	
43	Complete construction of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with suspended ground floor slab	Mim SHS	*	*	*	*		270,617.78				✓	GES	CAD, Works dept	
44	Construction of 1No. 3unit Classroom BLK	Ayomso Methodist Primary school.	*	*	*	*		450,000.00				✓	Works Dept	MA, Ayomso Zonal	

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
													Council, GES	
45	Organize capacity-building workshop for teachers in ICT, creative arts and core subjects	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	20,000					✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
46	Organize Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovative Education (STMIE) clinic and Best teacher and worker awards for deserving teachers/workers	Municipal Wide			*		50,000	30,000				✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
47	Conduct regular monitoring & supervision in all public basic schools	Municipal Wide				*	30,000	12,000	5,000			✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
48	Organize school, circuit and municipal level SPAM/durbar in all schools	Municipal Wide		*			8,000					✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
49	Conduct Mock Exams for JHS 3 Students	Municipal Wide	*				30,000					✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
50	Organize My First Day at school	Municipal Wide		*			20,000	5,000	5,000	12,000		✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,	
51	Organize orientation for newly trained teachers	Municipal Wide			*		10,000					✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,	
52	Organize (inter-school sports and athletic competition within and outside circuit and district and inter-school cultural competition within and outside circuit and district)	Municipal Wide				*	20,000					✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,	
Objective: Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)															
Programme : Health Improvement Program															
53	Construction of Nurses Quarters	Bitre	*	*	*	*		903,934.77				✓		CAD	GHS, Works Dept
54	Upgrading of 3NO. CHPs to health center / clinic	Wam, Gyasikrom	*	*	*	*		130,000				✓		CAD	GHS, Works Dept

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
55	Construction of male & female ward	Ayomso health center	*	*	*	*		903,934.77				✓		CAD	GHS, Works Dept
56	Support the Municipal HIV/AIDS Committee Response Initiative	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	9000	17000		30000		✓		CAD	GHS
57	Complete construction of Maternity ward at	Asumura	*	*	*	*		41,105.57				✓		CAD	GHS, Works Dept
58	Complete construction of 2 No. CHPS compound at	Awewoho Manhyia ,Dotom	*	*	*	*		9,844.01				✓		CAD	GHS, Works Dept
59	Complete infrastructural projects in the constituency by the Hon. MP	Constituency Wide	*	*	*	*		1,900,000.00				✓		CAD	GHS, Works Dept
60	Support the Municipal Health Directorate to organize Roll Back Malaria Programmes	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		21,500.47				✓		CAD	GHS
61	Organize Safe motherhood activities twice in the year	Four sub-Municipal	*	*	*	*	30,000					✓		GHS	CAD

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
62	Conduct TB Case detection and screening on daily basis	Six Sub-district	*	*	*	*	30,000					✓	GHS	CAD
63	Organise HIV/AIDS control and management in the district	Two Sub-district	*	*	*	*	37,000			20,000		✓	GHS	JSI, CAD
64	Conduct PMTCT/HTC monthly	Six Sub-district	*	*	*	*	10,000					✓	GHS	CAD
65	Organise community and radio education on NHIS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		6,000.00				✓	NHIA	CAD, Media
66	Visit to Communities, Schools & Institutions for Registration on NHIS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		1,500				✓	NHIA	CAD
Objective: Increase coverage of basic water services from 55% to 65% by 2029, Promote proper solid and liquid waste management to 74% by 2029														
Programme: Water And Environmental Sanitation and Environmental Pollution														
67	Evacuation of refuse dump	Akrodie	*	*	*	*		210,000				✓	CAD (EHU)	MA,Zomlion,traditional authorities,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
														house holds, communities
68	Conduct Premises & institutional inspection	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		6,672				✓	CAD (EHU)	MA,Zomlion ,traditional authorities, house holds, communities
69	Solid waste management and supervision	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		45,251				✓	CAD (EHU)	Zoomlion, MDH, MDE,Traditional authorities

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
														s, communities
70	Conduct Mass spraying of sanitary sites	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		251,000				✓	CAD (EHU)	MA,MDH, Food /water vendors
71	Organize environmental health programmes (air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution recreation of mash land etc.)	Major communities	*	*	*	*			12,000			✓	EHU	MHU, EPA, Zoolion, PPD, traditional authorities, communities

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
72	Facilitate organization of regular clean-up exercise	10 Selected communities	*	*	*	*		17,900				✓	EHU	CAD
73	Arrest and control of stray animals	Major communities	*	*	*	*		5,694				✓		CAD
													EHU	,Assembly Members, Chiefs and Elders
74	Conduct Medical screening of food vendors	Major communities	*	*	*	*			7,743			✓	EHU	CAD, Lab Technician, food vendors, opinion

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
														leaders
75	Organise Terminal school hygiene and sanitation education and formation of sanitation clubs in schools	Municipal wide	*		*	*		9,620				✓	EHU	CAD, G ES ,GHS SHEP Cordin ators, NGOs
76	Procurement of sanitary tools and cleaning material	Goaso	*	*	*	*		30,000				✓		CAD, GHS,A ssembl y Memb ers, Chiefs and Elders Area

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
													Mechanics	
Thematic Area/ Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement														
Objective : Build local adaptive capacity and institutional readiness														
Programme : Climate Change and Environmental sustainability														
77	Organize Public education on rainstorms, flooding, and inspection of buildings on areas liable to flooding	Municipal Wide	*						4,425		✓	NAD MO	CAD, Fin Dept, GNFS, NCCE, Forestry Division	
78	Education on effects of emission of carbon monoxide from vehicles and other industrial machines	Municipal Wide		*				23,717.28	4,425		✓	NAD MO	CAD, Fin Dept, GNFS, NCCE, Forest	

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
														ry Division
79	Organize Tree planting (Green Ghana Day) on public institutional lands and river banks	Municipal wide			*			23,717.28	4,425		✓	FSD	MA, NADMO, NCCE, CSOs	
80	Education on bushfires and other harmattan related disasters as well as road and accidents.	Municipal Wide				*			4,425		✓	NADMO	◆ Forestry Com. MA	
Objective : Improve planning, compliance, and service delivery in urban and rural areas														
Programme: Spatial Development														

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
81	To produce 4 Planning Schemes	Goaso- Dechem	*	*	*							✓		CAD,
		Mim Nyamebekyere Akrodie Ayomso												PPD
82	Erect 15No. Sinages and update SNPAS database	Goaso and Mim	*	*	*	*				36,428.57		✓	PPD	CAD
83	Organize training in Digital Planning and Map Making	Goaso	*	*	*	*				50,000.00		✓	PPD	CAD
84	Update business inventory and register/database (referenced with Property Addressing -SNPAS)	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				13,964.29		✓	PPD	CAD, Fin. Dept.

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
85	Organize monthly Statutory Planning Committee meeting (Technical Subcommittee and Municipal Spatial Planning Committee)	Goaso	*	*	*	*		20,000	14,320			✓	M.A PPD	TSC/MSPC Members
86	Landscaping of Goaso Round About	Goaso	*	*	*	*		6,970.40				✓	PPD	CAD, Parks and Gardens
87	Conduct Street Naming Activities. (mount 50 new street poles and maintain old ones)	Goaso and Mim	*	*	*	*		37,500				✓	PPD	CAD, SAT Team MSPC Members

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
														Traditional Authorities
88	Organise Sensitization programs on planning related issues and landscaping	Dominas Ayomso Akrodie Bedabour/ Keyakrom	*	*	*	*	18,000					✓	PPD	CAD, FM Station, Traditional Council, MSPC Members

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
89	Conduct Monthly site Inspections	Goaso, Mim, Asumura, Akrodie, K asapin, Dechem, Ayomso, Bediako, Dotom	*	*	*	*			5,680				✓	PPD	EPA, GNFS, Budget, Planning, Traditional Authority
90	Pruning, Mowing and Nursing of seedlings	Municipal Assembly, MCE and MCD's residence	*	*	*	*		12,319					✓	PPD	Parks & Garden, forestry
Objective : Expand affordable housing options and improve slum conditions															
Programme: Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management															
91	Drilling and mechanization of boreholes	Tawiakrom, Amangoase,	*	*	*	*		120,000				✓		CAD	Fin Dept,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
		Feteso, Nfantekrom, Pagakrom, Asuogya, Gyaeakontabuo bourho, Agya koofiefrom												Works Dept
92	Support Community initiated projects (Self Help Projects)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		72,558.59				✓	CAD	Fin Dept, Works Dept
93	Repairs and Maintenance of existing water facilities in the Municipality	Ayomso Nkrankrom, Agyawusukrom, Edwinase	*	*	*	*	40,000.00	360,000				✓	Works Dept	CAD
94	Maintenance of street lights in the Municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	200,000.00					✓	Works Dept	CAD

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
95	Extension of electricity	to Ahenkro, Kyeameasua, Agyawusukrom, Amoakrom, Ahantamo Ketewa and Kwadwo Wono.	*	*	*	*		50,000				✓		NED CO	Works Dept , CAD
96	Complete extension and re-molding of administration block	Goaso	*	*	*	*		47,000.00				✓	Works Dept	CAD	
97	Complete construction of 500M Storm Drain at Manhyia, Pavement of Daily Market and Old Station, construction of fenced wall, construction of 2No. Passenger Sheds and construction of 1No. 10-Seater Water Closet Toilet Facility and Upgrading of 3.2Km Goaso Town Roads (Abotanso, Ahafoman SHS Road, NHIA-Petlinda Road, Pentecost Church-Salem Assembly Junction Road, SSNT-Omanhene Residence	Goaso	*	*	*	*				16,256,081.70		✓	MA	Wks Dept, Fin Dept, Traditional	

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
	Junction Road, Assembly Office - MCE's Residence, Magistrate's Residence to-Nananom FM-MCD's Residenc													
98	Supervise the construction, renovation/ rehabilitation of physical development projects	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00			✓	Works Dept	CAD. Fin Dept.
99	Organize quarterly site meetings with stakeholders	Municipal Assembly	*	*	*	*	1,500.00		2,000.00			✓	Works Dept	CAD. Fin Dept.
100	Collect data on Feeder roads	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,000.00			✓	Works Dept	CAD. Fin Dept., URD

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
101	Update and map-out basic services (roads, pedestrian walkways, streets, drainage, electricity/streetlights, solid waste/sanitation, water) in urban areas	Goaso and Mim	*	*	*	*				58,214.29		✓	PPD	CAD
102	Desilting of chocked drains along selected roads	Goaso/Mim	*	*	*	*		50,000				✓	DUR	CAD, Works Dept.
103	Grass cutting along selected roads	Goaso/Mim	*	*	*	*			14,000			✓	DUR	CAD, Works Dept.
104	Monthly services and maintenance of official vehicle	Goaso	*	*	*	*	22,000					✓	DUR	CAD
105	Grading and gravelling of selected deplorable roads in the Municipality	Grading of SSNIT, Abrodanho, Bishop, Petlinda, Low-cost, Onwi-nkwanta, burnt bricks, Gyidim, Atta mills road,	*	*	*	*	1,510,000	570,000				✓	DUR	CAD

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
106	Construction of Bus Bays and road line marking on selected roads in the Municipality	Goaso, Akrodie, Ayomso	*	*	*	*	525,000					✓		DUR	CAD, dept. of Works
107	Construction of speed humps on selected roads in the Municipality	Goaso, Akrodie, Ayomso	*	*	*	*	220,000					✓		DUR	CAD, dept. of Works
108	Taking road inventory/monitoring of road networks	Goaso	*	*	*	*	2,400						✓	DUR	CAD
Objective : Enhance rural connectivity and road safety															
Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Improvement Program															
109	Organize quarterly Radio sensitization programmes on proper traffic regulation in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,000.00						✓	CAD (Transport Dep't)	NRSA

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
110	Reshaping and grading of town roads	Gyaeakontabuo Nkwanta to Gyaakontabuo, Atimponya Nkwanta to Atimponya, Bediako to Feteso	*	*	*	*		52,000				✓	CAD (Transport Dep't)	GHA, DRIP, RC, DUR, EPA
111	Enforcement of speed limits traffic controls and passenger education and awareness, decongestion and safety activities	Goaso/Mim	*	*	*	*		12,000				✓	CAD (Transport Dep't)	DUR, CAD
112	Maintenance and purchase of fuel and lubricants for official vehicles and Motor Bikes	Goaso	*	*	*	*	35,500	94,800.00				✓	CAD (Transport Dept)	Finance Dept, MWD, Agric. Dept

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
113	Insure 6 MA vehicles and 7 motorbikes	Goaso	*	*	*	*			30,000.00			✓	CAD (Transport Dept)	Transport Dept
Thematic Area/Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability														
Focus Area: Local Governance and Decentralization														
114	Conduct monthly Audit on Payroll Management Reviews, Cash and Revenue Management, Asset Management, Transport Management, Procurement /Stores Management)	Goaso	*	*	*	*			4,250.00	1,400.00		✓	CAD (IAU)	MOFA, Finance, Revenue, Estate Officer
115	Renovation /furnishing of selected revenue offices & erection of Kiosk at revenue check points	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	22,000					✓	Finance department	Central Administration

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
														n,
Objective : Ensure adherence to accountability, audit, and procurement standards														
Programme: General Administration and Public Accountability Program														
116	Hold Sub-committee, Executive Committee ,Management Meetings, Assembly meetings and Audit committee meetings	Goaso	*	*	*	*			140,730.00			✓	CAD (Ad mi)	Fin. Dept., Assembly Members, Other Depts
117	Hold 12 No. heads of departments meetings	Goaso	*	*	*	*			6,000.00			✓	CAD (Ad mi)	Other Departments
118	Hold 12 No MUSEC meetings, 4No. MEOC and health committee meetings	Goaso	*	*	*	*			32,680.00			✓	CAD(Adm i)	Security Services

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
														(GPS, GNFS, BNI), TAs
119	Organize National Days Celebrations (Independence Day, Mayday, Farmers 'Day) etc	Municipal wide	*	*		*		111,96 0.00	17,00 0.00			✓	CAD(Adm i)	Other relevant departments
120	Support religious festivities (X'mas, Easter, Eidlfitr, Eid Adha, etc.)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		105,56 0.00				✓	CAD	Religious Groups, Fin. Dept.
121	Organize 1 No. capacity building programmes for caterers and selected teachers of the beneficiaries schools of the Ghana School Feeding programme and renew health certificates for 42 caterers	Goaso				*			9,25 0.00			✓	CAD(Adm i)	GES, Fin. Dept. EHU

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
122	Build capacity of Zonal Councils and build capacity of Assembly members	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		62,000.00				✓	CAD(Adm i)	Zonal/Urban Councils, Fin. Dept.
123	Service office utility bills (Electricity, water, Telecommunication and Postings)	Goaso	*	*	*	*			28,000.00			✓	CAD(Adm i)	Fin. Dept
124	Hold 4 No. Audit Committee meetings	Goaso	*	*	*	*			22,000.00			✓	CAD(Audit Unit)	Fin. Dept.
125	Organize town hall meetings/forum and MCE visits to communities to promote Social Accountability/Public Education and Sensitization	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			22,000.00			✓	CAD(Adm i)	Fin. Dept.
126	Organise Capacity Building Trainings on Local Government Protocols, strategies on Revenue Mobilization,	Goaso	*	*	*	*		20,000	15,000			✓	HRD	CAD, Fin. Dept., EHU,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
	report writing and minutes GHANEPS and project Management													Revenue Database, Procurement, Dept of Agric
127	Organize refresher training for all staff on Local Governance Act, PFM Act, Public Procurement Act, Public Private Partnership Act, Local Government Service Protocols,	Goaso	*	*	*	*				72,428.57		✓	CAD (HRD)	Fin. Dept.
128	Organize training for Revenue Technical Working Group/Team and Finance staff in modern revenue management, Application of Excel in Automating Bank Reconciliation, Tax Applications, Pay slip for non-mechanized staff	Goaso	*	*	*	*				40,000.00		✓	CAD (HRD)	Fin. Dept., CAD

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
129	Conduct quarterly market reading (CONSUMER PRICE INDEX)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	6,000					✓	Statistics Department	Central Administration and GSS
130	Update Business Register Monthly	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	3,000					✓	Statistics department	Central Administration
131	Collection and Dissemination of Administrative data	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	4,000					✓	Statistics department	Central Administration and GSS
Thematic Area/Development Dimension: Implementation, Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation														
Focus Area: Planning, Budgeting, Coordination and Procurement														

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
132	Coordinate implementation of 2027 CAAP and thematic plans (UDAP, WASH, NACAP, RIAP, LED Plan, GovID, PPS,MESSAP)	Goaso	*	*	*	*		20,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00		✓	CAD(Planning Unit)	Other Depts, NGOs/CSOs, IRC, MLGDRD, LGS, RCC
133	Hold 4 quarterly MPCU meetings, 3 Planning sessions	Goaso	*	*	*	*			40,000.00			✓	CAD(Planning Unit)	Other Depts, NGOs/CSOs, IRC, LGS
134	Conduct MPCU and Departmental Monitoring and evaluation	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	10,000	20,000	20,000			✓	MPCU	CAD, AGRIC DEPT
135	Monitor and Evaluate programmes and projects, Conduct safeguards,	Goaso	*	*	*	*		10,000.00	20,000.00	645,997.08		✓	CAD (Plan	Other Depts, NGOs/

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
	and Review implementation 2027 CAAP												ning Unit)	CSOs, MLGDRD, IRC
136	Organize quarterly Budget, and tender committee meetings	Goaso	*	*	*	*			22,000			✓	CAD(Budget)	Other Depts, NGOs/CSOs
137	Organize quarterly and Mid-Year review and performance review meetings	Goaso	*	*	*	*	12,000					✓	CAD(Planning Unit)	Other Depts, NGOs/CSOs
138	Organize training for MPCU members	Goaso	*	*	*	*				50,000.00		✓	CAD Planning Unit)	Other Depts, MPCU MEMBERSNGOs/CSOs,
	in Urban Planning and Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, Environmental, Social and Project Impact Assessment and Safeguards													

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating
													IRC, RCC	
140	Procure 8No. Laptop computers, 12No. Desktop computers, 2No. Photocopier, 1No.GPS, 5No. Printer, 1No. Projector Screen, 2No File Cabinets, 15No. Swivel chairs,1 Camera,2No. UPS,5 giant stable, 5 combiner,2No. Internet Router, 2No. skip Containers	Goaso	*	*	*	*			129,000	185,535.70		✓	CAD (Procurement)	Other Depts.
141	Procurement of 3,200 mono and dual desk for primary and JHS schools.	Municipal wide		*		*		1,011,200			✓		CAD (Procurement)	GES
SUB TOTAL								2,958,000	13,896,173	622,607.56	18,590,119.12			
GRAND TOTAL						36,066,899.90								

Table 21.6 Showing Composite Annual Action Plan - 2028

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collabora ting
Objective: Create an enabling agribusiness environment and improve productivity														
Programme: Agricultural Modernization and post-harvest Improvement program														
Thematic Area/Development Dimension: Economic Development														
1	Train 15 female FBOs on climate smart agriculture, Good Agricultural Practices and Additional Livelihood by the end of December, 2028.	Goaso	*	*	*	*		44,000				✓	Dept. of Agric.	Fin Dept., CAD, CIDA
2	Sensitization of farmers on Fall Army Worm in 6 urban/town councils by the end of December, 2028.	Municipal Wide		*				19,000				✓	Dept. of Agric.	Fin Dept, CAD, CIDA
3	Organize 1 municipal RELC planning session by the end of December, 2028.	Municipal Wide		*				14,000				✓	Dept. of Agric.	Fin Dept, CAD, CIDA
4	Conduct Municipal Crop and weekly market survey by the end of December, 2028.	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		19,000				✓	Dept. of Agric.	Fin Dept, CAD, CIDA
5	Conduct home and farm visit (MDOs and AEAs) and Monitoring of Government Flagships Programs by MCE, MCD, MDA and MDOs by the end of December, 2028.	Goaso	*	*	*	*		103,004 .65				✓	Dept. of Agric.	Fin Dept, CAD, CIDA

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collabora ting
6	Conduct 8 Field Demonstrations and Field day by the end of December, 2028.	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		26,000				✓	Dept. of Agric.	Fin Dept, CAD, CIDA
Objective : Enhance business enabling environment and access to credit														
Programme: Trade, Industry and Tourism Development Program														
7	Organise entrepreneurship and marketing training,start your business training and internship training for skill craft persons, artisans, SMEs and graduate apprentices	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	9,000.00			10,000		✓	BAC	CAD, Fin Dept, NBSSI, GRATIS,
8	Conduct NVTI proficiency Test and provide start-up kits to graduate apprentices	Goaso	*	*	*	*		9,000		10,000.00		✓	BAC	CAD, Fin Dept, NBSSI, GRATIS,
9	Hold 2No. LED fora with local private sector community/businesses on strategies to promote business development and economic growth	Akrodie, kwadwoaddai		*	*	*				24,285.71		✓	CAD	BAC , NBSSI
10	Provide training for apprentices towards NVTI and NABPTEX Certification	Goaso	*	*	*	*				21,000.00		✓	TSC	BAC,CAD
12	Complete Construction of 1No. 28-unit lockable stores, 1No. Security post, 1No. Sanitary block , 2No. Skip containers and waste bins, 8No. 14-unit open Market Stalls, 1No. Creche ,1No. Mechanized borehole, water storage facility.	Abotanso	*	*	*	*				782,958.92		✓	MA	Wks Dept, Market Women, Traditinal Authorities, GPRTU, Zoomlion,
13	Complete Improvement of access road, market and , lighting Fencing, 1No. Mechanised borehole , water storage facility , Paving of market spaces	Abotanso	*	*	*	*				676,056.72		✓	MA	Wks Dept, Market Women, Traditinal

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
														Authorities,
Thematic Area/Development Dimension: Social Development														
Objective: Strengthen and expand social protection schemes to reduce poverty														
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Program														
14	Refresher Training of Community Child Protection Committee Members on Child Rights and Responsibilities	Gyesewobre, Mfante, Kwaoprete, Kusikrom, Gyamfikrom, Chiefkrom and Atimponya	*	*	*	*	7,000		5,000	4,500		✓	DSWCD	Family Tribunal Court, GES, Ghana Police Service,
15	GNHR Leap Reassessment and Scale-up	44 Leap Communities and GNHR Communities	*	*	*	*	24,000		3,000	5,500		✓	ESOKO	DSWCD, MA, CSO, Community Opinion Leaders Ghana Police, GES.

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collabora ting
16	Community Sensitization/community entry within 10 selected communities (including courtesy call to Chiefs, usage of community information centres and Assembly members	Mensakrom Atimponya Gyaenkontabuo Chiefcamp Akrodie Manhyia Kobro Asanteman Council Nkrankrom Duase	*	*	*		5,000		2,000	5,000		✓	DSWC D	MA, CSO's, Ghana Police, GES, UNICEF
17	Sensitization of Schools Children on the rights and responsibilities of a child	Nkrankrom Goaso Kasapin Kobro	*	*		*	4,500		3,000	6,500		✓	DSWC D	MA, CHRAJ, Legal Aid, CSO's. DOVVSU , ANMCPC
18	Leap Beneficiaries Communities and Communication (LBCC)	44 Leap Communities	*		*	*	5,000		7,500	6,500		✓	DSWC D	MA, CSO's GES, Communit

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
19	Sensitized student on Effect of Early Child Marriage & Teenage Pregnancy using CP Tool Kit in 5 selected communities. Driverkrom, Aworokese, Kwaoprete, Abebrese, Mmaafadwene	Driverkrom, Aworokese, Kwaoprete, Abebrese, Mmaafadwene	*	*	*	*	4,000	6,000	3,000			✓	DSWCD	MA, PWD's Zonal Representatives
20	Renew 2,948 Leap Beneficiaries NHIS cards	Goaso	*	*	*	*	5,000		45,000			✓	DSWCD	LEAP PFI, Ghana Police Service, CLICs/LEAP Focal Persons
21	Conduct training on child violence in 7 selected communities. Support 50 victims of child violence through counselling	Duase, Bediako, Ampenkro, Asumura, Akrodie Mim Ayomso	*	*	*	*	6,000	4,500	2,500			✓	DSWCD	MA, PWD's Zonal Reps, BAC
22	Conduct quarterly training on ISSOP for 8 staff and stakeholders	Goaso	*	*	*	*	3,500	4,000	5,000			✓	DSWCD	CHRAJ, Community Opinion Leaders, CSO's, Legal Aid

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collabora ting
23	Mediate 100 child & family related issues. Organize Mass Education on the Children's Amendment Act (ACT 937)	Goaso	*	*	*	*	6,000		3,500			✓	DSWC D	NCCE, Community Opinion Leaders, CSO's, MA, NHI A
24	Monitor & Supervise 44 LEAP Communities and it's Pay-point Centres	44 Leap Communities	*	*	*	*	5,000	3,500	1,500			✓	DSWC D	NCCE, CSO's, MA, DOVVSU
25	Organize quarterly meetings with ISS Stakeholders	Goaso	*	*	*	*		254,844.63				✓	DSWC D	NCCE, MA, CSO's, GFD
26	Support and follow up on referred cases by GHS and DOVVSU	Goaso	*	*	*	*				7,000		✓	DSWC D	NCCE, MA, CSO's, GFD
27	Organize 2No. Training sessions for MEOC members and other key stakeholders on child Labour related issues.	Goaso	*	*	*	*				5,000.00		✓	MA	CAD, ICI, UNICEF, DSWCD, Labour Dept, CHRAJ, Traditional Council,
28	Organize Annual and Mid-year review meeting of the 2028 nnuual Action Plans and Budgets o Departments to include key child labour activities and indicators	Goaso	*	*	*	*				17,900.00		✓	MA	CAD, ICI, UNICEF, DSWCD, Labour Dept, CHRAJ, Traditional Council,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collabora ting
														Muslim Mission,
29	Ogranize 1No. training session for women in cocoa production in the Municipal on financial literacy	Goaso	*	*	*	*				9,000.00		✓	MA	CAD, ICI, UNICEF, BAC, BRC, DSWCD, Labour Dept,
30	Organize 4No. Training sessions for Municipal Gender and Child Protection Committee on how to conduct case identification, case management, child rehabilitation and psychosocial support	Goaso	*	*	*	*				16,200.00		✓	MA	CAD, ICI, UNICEF, DSWCD, Labour Dept, CHRAJ, Traditiona l Council,
31	Organize 6No. radio sensitization program,6No. community engagements on the children's Act, rights and responsibilities of children, especially children with disability and girls in 6 communities	(Gyesewobre, Kwakudua, Mensakrom, Dechem, Mim-King Fasial, Adenkyekye).	*	*	*	*				27,000.00		✓	MA	, Labour Dept, CHRAJ, Traditiona l Council,
32	Organize 6No. Community engagements to Identify, rescue and link children found in child labour activities for the necessary support in 6 communities	(Twapease, Kumaho, Brodedwo, Nyamebekyere, Wam, Mim-Akwaboah).	*	*	*	*				26,000.00		✓	MA	DSWCD, Labour Dept, CHRAJ, Traditiona l Council, Muslim M
33	Form 6No. new CCPCs in 6 communities and train all members on child labour issues	(Aworakese, Bediako, Abebrese, Mmafaadwene,	*	*	*	*				24,000.00		✓	MA	DSWCD, Labour Dept,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
		Manukrom, Kwahu).													
34	Organize 2No. radio discussions and 3No. Community dialogues on the importance of NHIS in 5 communities to identify and enroll children and indigents in communities onto NHIS to increase access to universal health coverage).	(Kwagyeikrom, Betoda, Jerusalem, Buakari, Oseikwamekrom	*	*	*	*				25,000.00		✓	MA	CAD, ICI, UNICEF, DSWCD, Labour Dept, CHRAJ, ,	
35	Train 30No. health professionals in 6 communities for early identification, referrals and reporting of child labour cases and promotion of birth registration	(Goaso, Akrodie, Ayomso, Asumura, Mim, Dominase).	*	*	*	*				13,250.00		✓	MA	Traditional Council, Muslim Mission,	
36	Train 70No. Traditional/religious leaders on child labour related issues.	Akrodie,Goaso,Mim	*	*	*	*				38,000.00		✓	MA	, Labour Dept, CHRAJ, Traditional Council, Muslim Mission,	
Objective : Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels															
Programme: Education , Youth and Sports Development Program															
37	Construction of 3NO. KG block	Boakyeasua M/A basic school , Tweapease Presby and Mireku.	*	*	*	*				1,950,000		✓		CAD	GES, Works Dept.
38	Construction of 2NO. 6-unit classroom block	at Nyankomago and Abebrese	*	*	*	*				2,300,000		✓		CAD	GES, Works Dept.
39	Renovation of	Dechem, Goaso Assemblies, SDA, Roman, Methodist,	*	*	*	*				450,000		✓		CAD	GES, Works Dept.

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collabora ting
		Presby and Anglican												
40	Construction of teacher's quarters	Kumaho and Akwaduro	*	*	*	*		900,000			✓		CAD	GES, Works Dept.
41	Completion of community-initiated programs.	Fawohoyeden, Saviour KG, Methodist Primary B, Ahenkro, Akwaduro, Gyasikrom, Kumaho	*	*	*	*		500,000			✓		CAD	GES, Works Dept.
42	Complete construction of 5 No. 3-unit classroom block, staff common room, store, 4-seater aqua privy toilet and provision of furniture	Anyinmaye M/A primary school, Ampenkro-Koforidua, Ampenkro, Bediako, , Gyasikrom,	*	*	*	*		24,531.50				✓	GES	CAD, Works Dept
43	Complete construction of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with suspended ground floor slap	Mim SHS	*	*	*	*		250,617.78				✓	GES	CAD, Works dept
44	Construction of 1No. 3unit Classroom BLK	Dechem	*	*	*	*		420,000.00				✓	Works Dept	MA, Ayomso Zonal Council, GES
45	Organize capacity-building workshop for teachers in ICT, creative arts and core subjects	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	20,000					✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collabora ting
46	Organize Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovative Education (STMIE) clinic and Best teacher and worker awards for deserving teachers/workers	Municipal Wide			*		54,000	29,000				✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
47	Conduct regular monitoring & supervision in all public basic schools	Municipal Wide				*	34,000	14,000	7,000			✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
48	Organize school, circuit and municipal level SPAM/durbar in all schools	Municipal Wide		*			9,500					✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
49	Conduct Mock Exams for JHS 3 Students	Municipal Wide	*				42,000					✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
50	Organize My First Day at school	Municipal Wide		*			25,000	10,000	7,000	12,000		✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
51	Organize orientation for newly trained teachers	Municipal Wide			*		14,000					✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
52	Organize (inter-school sports and athletic competition within and outside circuit and district and inter-school cultural competition within and outside circuit and district)	Municipal Wide				*	24,000					✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
Objective: Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)														
Programme : Health Improvement Program														
53	Construction of 2No. Nurses Quarters	Asuadai and Nyamebekyere	*	*	*	*		1,913,934.77				✓	CAD	GHS, Works Dept
54	Upgrading of	Upgrading of Akrodie health center to hospital	*	*	*	*		135,000				✓	CAD	GHS, Works Dept
55	Construction of 2NO. male & female ward	kasapin, Ampenkro	*	*	*	*		913,934.77				✓	CAD	GHS, Works Dept

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collabora ting
56	Support the Municipal HIV/AIDS Committee Response Initiative	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	9000	21,000		37,000		✓	CAD	GHS
57	Complete construction of Maternity ward at	Asumura	*	*	*	*		41,105.57				✓	CAD	GHS, Works Dept
58	Complete construction of 2 No. CHPS compound at	Awewoho Manhyia ,Dotom	*	*	*	*		9,844.01				✓	CAD	GHS, Works Dept
59	Complete infrastructural projects in the constituency by the Hon. MP	Constituency Wide	*	*	*	*		180,000.00				✓	CAD	GHS, Works Dept
60	Support the Municipal Health Directorate to organize Roll Back Malaria Programmes	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		21,500.47				✓	CAD	GHS
61	Organize Safe motherhood activities twice in the year	Four sub-Municipal	*	*	*	*	40,000					✓	GHS	CAD
62	Conduct TB Case detection and screening on daily basis	Six Sub-district	*	*	*	*	40,000					✓	GHS	CAD
63	Organise HIV/AIDS control and NTDs management in the district	Two Sub-district	*	*	*	*	38,000			20,000		✓	GHS	JSI, CAD
64	Conduct PMTCT/HTC monthly	Six Sub-district	*	*	*	*	15,000					✓	GHS	CAD
65	Organise community and radio education on NHIS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		8,000.00				✓	NHIA	CAD, Media
66	Visit to Communities, Schools & Institutions for Registration on NHIS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		2,500				✓	NHIA	CAD
Objective: Increase coverage of basic water services from 55% to 65% by 2029, Promote proper solid and liquid waste management to 74% by 2029														
Programme: Water And Environmental Sanitation and Environmental Pollution														

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collabora ting	
67	Evacuation of refuse dump	Asuadai	*	*	*	*		230,000				✓		CAD (EHU)	MA,Zoom lion,
68	Conduct Premises & institutional inspection	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		7,672				✓		CAD (EHU)	MA,Zoom lion,
69	Solid waste management and supervision	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		45,251				✓		CAD (EHU)	Zoomlion,
70	Conduct Mass spraying of sanitary sites	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		271,000				✓		CAD (EHU)	MA,MDH , Food /water vendors
71	Organize environmental health programmes (air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution recreation of mash land etc.)	Major communities	*	*	*	*			13,000			✓		EHU	MHU,EP A,Zoomlion,PPD,
72	Facilitate organization of regular clean-up exercise	10 Selected communities	*	*	*	*		17,900				✓		EHU	CAD
73	Arrest and control of stray animals	Major communities	*	*	*	*		6,694				✓		EHU	Chiefs and Elders
74	Conduct Medical screening of food vendors	Major communities	*	*	*	*			8,743			✓		EHU	, food vendors, opinion leaders
75	Organise Terminal school hygiene and sanitation education and formation of sanitation clubs in schools	Municipal wide	*		*	*		10,620				✓		EHU	,GHS SHEP Coordinators,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collabora ting
76	Procurement of sanitary tools and cleaning material	Goaso	*	*	*	*		31,000				✓	EHU	Chiefs and Elders Area Mechanic s
Thematic Area/ Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement														
Objective : Build local adaptive capacity and institutional readiness														
Programme : Climate Change and Environmental sustainability														
77	Organize Public education on rainstorms, flooding, and inspection of buildings on areas liable to flooding	Municipal Wide	*					23,717.28	4,825		✓	NAD MO	CAD, Fin Dept, GNFS, NCCE, Forestry Division	
78	Education on effects of emission of carbon monoxide from vehicles and other industrial machines	Municipal Wide		*					4,825		✓	NAD MO	CAD, Fin Dept, GNFS, NCCE, Forestry Division	
79	Organize Tree planting (Green Ghana Day)on public institutional lands and river banks	Municipal wide			*				4,825		✓	FSD	MA, NADMO, NCCE, CSOs	

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collabora ting
80	Education on bushfires and other harmattan related disasters as well as road and accidents.	Municipal Wide				*			23,717.23	4,825		✓	NAD MO	Forestry Com. MA
Objective : Improve planning, compliance, and service delivery in urban and rural areas														
Programme: Spatial Development														
81	To produce 4 Planning Schemes	Goaso- Dechem Mim Nyamebekyere	*	*	*			34,400				✓	PPD	CAD, MSPC Members
		Akrodie Ayomso												Traditiona l Authorities
82	Erect 15No. Sinages and update SNPAS database	Goaso and Mim	*	*	*	*				39,428.57		✓	PPD	CAD
83	Organize training in Digital Planning and Map Making	Goaso	*	*	*	*				55,000.00		✓	PPD	CAD
84	Update business inventory and register/database (referenced with Property Addressing -SNPAS)	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				13,964.29		✓	PPD	CAD, Fin. Dept.
85	Organize monthly Statutory Planning Committee meeting (Technical Subcommittee and Municipal Spatial Planning Committee)	Goaso	*	*	*	*		23,000	15,320			✓	M.A	
													PPD	TSC/MSP C Members

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collabora ting
86	Landscaping of Goaso Round About	Goaso	*	*	*	*		7,970.40				✓	PPD	CAD, Parks and Gardens
87	Conduct Street Naming Activities. (mount 50 new street poles and maintain old ones)	Goaso and Mim	*	*	*	*		38,500				✓	PPD	CAD, SAT Team, MSPC Members, Traditional Authorities
88	Organise Sensitization programs on planning related issues and landscaping	Dominas Ayomso Akrodie Bedabour/ Keyakrom	*	*	*	*	19,000					✓	PPD	FM Station, Traditional Council,
89	Conduct Monthly site Inspections	Goaso, Mim, Asumura, Akrodie, Kasapin, Dechem, Ayomso, Bediako, Dotom		*	*	*			7,680			✓	PPD	EPA, GNFS, Budget, Planning, Traditional Authority
90	Pruning, Mowing and Nursing of seedlings	Municipal Assembly, MCE and MCD's residence	*	*	*	*		15,319				✓	PPD	Parks & Garden, forestry

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collabora ting	
Objective : Expand affordable housing options and improve slum conditions															
Programme: Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management															
91	Drilling and mechanization of boreholes	Kwame Asante, Bampokrom, Nkrankese, Koowusukrom, Kookyei.	*	*	*	*		120,000				✓		CAD	Fin Dept, Works Dept
92	Support Community initiated projects (Self Help Projects)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		72,558.59					✓	CAD	Fin Dept, Works Dept
93	Repairs and Maintenance of existing water facilities in the Municipality	Ayomso Nkrankrom, Agyawusukrom, Edwinase	*	*	*	*	43,000.00	370,000					✓	Works Dept	CAD
94	Maintenance of street lights in the Municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	210,000.00						✓	Works Dept	CAD
95	Extension of electricity	Kokofu, Nkrankrom, Kwadwo Onno, Kwadonkor, Mireku, Agyemang krom, Mireku No2, Poultry, Apan, Kwapa & Abenase.	*	*	*	*		55,000				✓		NEDC O	Works Dept , CAD
96	Complete extension and re-molding of administration block	Goaso	*	*	*	*		47,000.00					✓	Works Dept	CAD

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collabora ting
97	Complete construction of 500M Storm Drain at Manhyia, Pavement of Daily Market and Old Station, construction of fenced wall, construction of 2No. Passenger Sheds and construction of 1No. 10-Seater Water Closet Toilet Facility and Upgrading of 3.2Km Goaso Town Roads (Abotanso, Ahafoman SHS Road, NHIA-Petlinda Road, Pentecost Church-Salem Assembly Junction Road, SSNT-Omanhene Residence Junction Road, Assembly Office -MCE's Residence, Magistrate's Residence to-Nananom FM-MCD's Residence)	Goaso	*	*	*	*				17,256,081.70		✓	MA	MLGDR D, Wks Dept, Fin Dept, Traditiona l Authorities, Assembly Members, Urban Roads, ,
98	Supervise the construction, renovation/ rehabilitation of physical development projects	Municipal wide	*	*		*	3,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00			✓	Works Dept	CAD. Fin Dept.
99	Organize quarterly site meetings with stakeholders	Municipal Assembly	*	*	*	*	2,500.00		4,000.00			✓	Works Dept	CAD. Fin Dept.
100	Collect data on Feeder roads	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00			✓	Works Dept	CAD. Fin Dept., URD
101	Update and map-out basic services (roads, pedestrian walkways, streets, drainage, electricity/streetlights, solid waste/sanitation, water) in urban areas	Goaso and Mim	*	*	*	*				58,214.29		✓	PPD	CAD
102	Desilting of chocked drains along selected roads	Goaso/Mim	*	*	*	*		50,000				✓	DUR	CAD, Works Dept.
103	Grass cutting along selected roads	Goaso/Mim	*	*	*	*			15,000			✓	DUR	CAD, Works Dept.

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collabora ting
104	Monthly services and maintenance of official vehicle	Goaso	*	*	*	*	23,000					✓	DUR	CAD
105	Grading and gravelling of selected deplorable roads in the Municipality	Mfante to Pomaakrom, Mfante to Mnaukrom.	*	*	*	*	1,610,000	590,000				✓	DUR	CAD
106	Construction of Bus Bays and road line marking on selected roads in the Municipality	Goaso, Akrodie, Ayomso	*	*	*	*	545,000				✓		DUR	CAD, dept. of Works
107	Construction of speed humps on selected roads in the Municipality	Goaso, Akrodie, Ayomso	*	*	*	*	240,000				✓		DUR	CAD, dept. of Works
108	Taking road inventory/monitoring of road networks	Goaso	*			*	3,400					✓	DUR	CAD
Objective : Enhance rural connectivity and road safety														
Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Improvement Program														
109	Organize quarterly Radio sensitization programmes on proper traffic regulation in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	4,000.00					✓	CAD (Transport Dep't)	NRSA
110	Reshaping and grading of town roads	Goaso/Mim	*	*	*	*		70,000				✓	CAD (Transport Dep't)	GHA,DRI P,RCC, DUR, EPA
111	Enforcement of speed limits traffic controls and passenger education and awareness, decongestion and safety activities	Goaso/Mim	*	*	*	*		13,000				✓	CAD (Transport Dep't)	DUR,CAD

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collabora ting
112	Maintenance and purchase of fuel and lubricants for official vehicles and Motor Bikes	Goaso	*	*	*	*	38,500	94,800.00				✓	CAD (Transport Dept)	Finance Dept, MWD, Agric. Dept
113	Insure 6 MA vehicles and 7 motorbikes	Goaso	*	*	*	*			35,000.00			✓	CAD (Transport Dept)	Transport Dept
Thematic Area/Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability														
Objective : Ensure adherence to accountability, audit, and procurement standards														
Programme: General Administration and Public Accountability Program														
114	Conduct monthly Audit on Payroll Management Reviews, Cash and Revenue Management, Asset Management, Transport Management , Procurement /Stores Management)	Goaso	*	*	*	*			6,250.00	2,200.00		✓	CAD (IAU)	MOFA, Finance, Revenue, Estate Officer and Unit
115	Renovation /furnishing of selected revenue offices & erection of Kiosk at revenue check points	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	27,000					✓	Finance department	Central Administration, Works
116	Hold Sub-committee, Executive Committee ,Management Meetings, Assembly meetings and Audit committee meetings	Goaso	*	*	*	*			158,730.00			✓	CAD (Admi)	Fin. Dept., Assembly Members, Other Depts
117	Hold 12 No. heads of departments meetings	Goaso	*	*	*	*			7,000.00			✓	CAD (Admi)	Other Departments

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collabora ting
118	Hold 12 No MUSEC meetings, 4No. MEOC and health committee meetings	Goaso	*	*	*	*			3368 0.00			✓	CAD(Admi)	Security Services (GPS, GNFS, BNI), TAs
119	Organize National Days Celebrations (Independence Day, Mayday, Farmers 'Day) etc	Municipal wide	*	*		*		113,960 .00	19,00 0.00			✓	CAD(Admi)	Other relevant departments
120	Support religious festivities (X'mas, Easter, Eidlfitr, Eid Adha, etc.)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		105,560 .00				✓	CAD	Religious Groups, Fin. Dept.
121	Organize 1 No. capacity building programmes for caterers and selected teachers of the beneficiaries schools of the Ghana School Feeding programme and renew health certificates for 42 caterers	Goaso				*			8,550 .00			✓	CAD(Admi)	GES, Fin. Dept. EHU
122	Build capacity of Zonal Councils and build capacity of Assembly members	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		60,400. 00				✓	CAD(Admi)	Zonal/Urb an Councils, Fin. Dept.
123	Service office utility bills (Electricity, water, Telecommunication and Postings)	Goaso	*	*	*	*			29,00 0.00			✓	CAD(Admi)	Fin. Dept
124	Hold 4 No. Audit Committee meetings	Goaso	*	*	*	*			24,00 0.00			✓	CAD(Audit Unit)	Fin. Dept.
125	Organize town hall meetings/forum and MCE visits to communities to promote Social Accountability/Public Education and Sensitization	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			24,00 0.00			✓	CAD(Admi)	Fin. Dept.

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collabora ting
126	Organise Capacity Building Trainings on Local Government Protocols, strategies on Revenue Mobilization, report writing and minutes GHANEPS and project Management	Goaso	*	*	*	*		19,000	15,000			✓	HRD	CAD, Fin. Dept., EHU, Revenue Database, Procurement, Dept of Agric
127	Organize refresher training for all staff on Local Governance Act, PFM Act, Public Procurement Act, Public Private Partnership Act, Local Government Service Protocols,	Goaso	*	*	*	*				73,428.57		✓	CAD (HRD)	Fin. Dept.
128	Organize training for Revenue Technical Working Group/Team and Finance staff in modern revenue management, Application of Excel in Automating Bank Reconciliation, Tax Applications, Pay slip for non-mechanized staff	Goaso	*	*	*	*				44,000.00		✓	CAD (HRD)	Fin. Dept., CAD
129	Conduct quarterly market reading (CONSUMER PRICE INDEX)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	8,000					✓	Statistics Department	Central Administration and GSS
130	Update Business Register Monthly	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,000					✓	Statistics department	Central Administration
131	Collection and Dissemination of Administrative data	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	6,000					✓	Statistics department	Central Administration and GSS
Thematic Area/Development Dimension: Implementation, Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation														

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collabora ting
Focus Area: Planning, Budgeting, Coordination and Procurement														
132	Coordinate implementation of 2028 CAAP and thematic plans (UDAP, WASH, NACAP, RIAP, LED Plan, GovID, PPS,MESSAP)	Goaso	*	*	*	*		24,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00		✓	CAD(Planni ng Unit)	Other Depts,NG Os/CSOs, IRC, MLGDR D, LGS, RCC
133	Hold 4 quarterly MPCU meetings, 3 Planning sessions	Goaso	*	*	*	*			15,000.00			✓	CAD(Planni ng Unit)	Other Depts, NGOs/CS Os, IRC, LGS
134	Conduct MPCU and Departmental Monitoring and evaluation	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	8,000	15,000	10,000			✓	MPCU	CAD, AGRIC DEPT
135	Monitor and Evaluate programmes and projects, Conduct safeguards, and Review implementation 2028 CAAP	Goaso	*	*	*	*		10,000.00	20,000.00	645,997.08		✓	CAD (Planni ng Unit)	Other Depts,NG Os/CSOs, MLGDR D, IRC
136	Organize quarterly Budget, and tender committee meetings	Goaso	*	*	*	*			30,000			✓	CAD(Budget)	Other Depts,NG Os/CSOs
137	Organize quarterly and Mid-Year review and performance review meetings	Goaso	*	*	*	*	14,000					✓	CAD(Planni ng Unit)	Other Depts,NG Os/CSOs

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collabora ting
138	Organize training for MPCU members in Urban Planning and Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, Environmental, Social and Project Impact Assessment and Safeguards	Goaso	*	*	*	*				50,000.00		✓	CAD Planni ng Unit)	Other Depts,MP CU MEMBE RSNGOs/ CSOs, IRC, RCC
142	Procure 8No. Laptop computers, 12No. Desktop computers, 2No. Photocopier, 1No.GPS, 5No. Printer, 1No. Projector Screen, 2No File Cabinets, 15No. swivel chairs,1 Camera,2No. UPS,5 giant stable, 5 combiner,2No. internet Router, 2No. skip Containers	Goaso	*	*	*	*			139,000	185,535.70		✓	CAD (Procu rement)	Other Depts.
143	Procurement of 3,200 mono and dual desk for primary and JHS schools.	Municipal wide		*	*			1,200,200				✓	CAD (Procu rement)	GES
SUB- TOTAL							3260900	14,321,623	718157.51	19568589.83				
GRAND TOTAL							37,869,270.56							

Table 22.6 Showing Composite Annual Action Plan 2029

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: Create an enabling agribusiness environment and improve productivity															
Programme: Agricultural Modernisation and post-harvest Improvement program															
Thematic Area/Development Dimension: Economic Development															
1	Train 12 female FBOs on climate smart agriculture, Good Agricultural Practices and Additional Livelihood by the end of December, 2029.	Goaso		*	*	*		45,000					✓	Dept. of Agric.	Fin Dept., CAD, CIDA
2	Sensitization of farmers on Fall Army Worm in 6 urban/town councils by the end of December, 2029.	Municipal Wide		*				21,000					✓	Dept. of Agric.	Fin Dept, CAD, CIDA
3	Organize 1 municipal RELC planning session by the end of December, 2029.	Municipal Wide		*				16,000					✓	Dept. of Agric.	Fin Dept, CAD, CIDA
4	Conduct Municipal Crop and weekly market survey by the end of December, 2029.	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		20,000					✓	Dept. of Agric.	Fin Dept, CAD, CIDA
5	Conduct home and farm visit (MDOs and AEAs) and Monitoring of Government Flagships Programs by	Goaso	*	*	*	*		106,004.65					✓	Dept. of Agric.	Fin Dept, CAD, CIDA

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
	MCE, MCD, MDA and MDOs by the end of December, 2029.													
6	Conduct 6 Field Demonstrations and Field day by the end of December, 2029.			*			40,000							
Objective : Enhance business enabling environment and access to credit														
Programme: Trade, Industry and Tourism Development Program														
7	Organise entrepreneurship and marketing training, start your business training and internship training for skill craft persons, artisans, SMEs and graduate apprentices	Municipal Wide	*		*	*	11,000.00			13,000		✓	BAC	CAD, Fin Dept, NBSSI, GRATIS,
8	Conduct NVTI proficiency Test and provide start-up kits to graduate apprentices	Goaso	*	*	*	*		10,000		11,000.00		✓	BAC	CAD, Fin Dept, NBSSI, GRATIS,
9	Hold 2No. LED fora with local private sector community/businesses on strategies to promote business development and economic growth	Bediako, Mim	*		*					28,285.71		✓	CAD	BAC , NBSSI
10	Provide training for apprentices towards NVTI and NABPTEX Certification	Goaso	*	*	*	*				216,000.00		✓	TSC	BAC, CAD
12	Complete Construction of 1No. 28-unit lockable stores, 1No. Security post, 1No. Sanitary block , 2No. Skip containers and waste bins, 8No. 14-unit open Market Stalls, 1No. Creche ,1No.	Abotanso	*	*	*	*				792,958.92		✓	MA	Wks Dept, Market Women, Traditinal

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
	Mechanised borehole, water storage facility.													Authorities,
13	Complete Improvement of access road, market and , lighting Fencing, 1No. Mechanised borehole , water storage facility , Paving of market spaces	Abotanso	*	*	*	*				696,056.72 (UDG)		✓	MA	Wks Dept, Market Women, orities,
Thematic Area/Development Dimension: Social Development														
Objective: Strengthen and expand social protection schemes to reduce poverty														
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Program														
14	Refresher Training of Community Child Protection Committee Members on Child Rights and Responsibilities	Gyesewobre,Mfantse,Kwaoprete, Kusikrom,Gyamfikrom, Chiefkrom and Atimponya	*				8,000		5,000	6,500		✓	DSWCD	Family Tribunal Court, GES, Ghana Police Service,
15	GNHR Leap Reassessment and Scale-up	44 Leap Communities and GNHR Communities	*	*	*	*	6,000		5,000	7,500		✓	ESOKO	DSWCD, MA, CSO, Community Opinion

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
16	Community Sensitization/community entry within 10 selected communities (including courtesy call to Chiefs, usage of community information centres and Assembly members)	Mensakrom Atimponya Gyaenkotabuo Chiefcamp Akrodie Manhyia Kobro Asanteman Council Nkrankrom Duase	*	*	*	*	5,000		3,000		6,000		✓	DSWCD	MA, CSO's, Ghana Police, GES, UNICEF
17	Sensitization of Schools Children on the rights and responsibilities of a child	Nkrankrom Goaso Kasapin Kobro	*	*	*	*	4,500		4,000		5,500		✓	DSWCD	MA, CHRAJ, Legal Aid, CSO's. DOVVSU , ANMCPC
18	Leap Beneficiaries Communities and Communication (LBCC)	44 Leap Communities	*	*	*	*	6,000		13,500		26,500		✓	DSWCD	MA, CSO's GES, Community Opinion Leaders

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
19	Sensitized student on Effect of Early Child Marriage & Teenage Pregnancy using CP Tool Kit in 5 selected communities. Driverkrom, Aworokese, Kwaoprete, Abebrese, Mmaafadwene	Driverkrom, Aworokese, Kwaoprete, Abebrese, Mmaafadwene	*	*	*	*	5,000	5,000	4,000			✓	DSWCD	MA, PWD's Zonal Representatives
20	Renew 2,948 Leap Beneficiaries NHIS cards	Goaso	*	*	*	*	6,000		6,000			✓	DSWCD	LEAP PFI, Ghana Police Service,
21	Conduct training on child violence in 7 selected communities. Support 50 victims of child violence through counselling	Duase, Bediako, Ampenkro, Asumura, Akrodie Mim Ayomso	*	*	*	*	7,000	8,000	4,500			✓	DSWCD	MA, PWD's Zonal Reps, BAC
22	Conduct quarterly training on ISSOP for 8 staff and stakeholders	Goaso	*	*	*	*	4,500	4,000	5,000			✓	DSWCD	CHRAJ, Community Opinion

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
23	Mediate 100 child & family related issues. Organize Mass Education on the Children's Amendment Act (ACT 937)	Goaso	*	*	*	*	5,000		3,500			✓	DSWCD	NCCE, Community Opinion Leaders, CSO's, MA, NHI A
24	Monitor & Supervise 44 LEAP Communities and it's Pay-point Centres	44 Leap Communities	*	*	*	*	6,000	5,000	4,500			✓	DSWCD	NCCE, CSO's, MA, DOVVSU
25	Organize quarterly meetings with ISS Stakeholders	Goaso	*	*	*	*		274,844.63				✓	DSWCD	NCCE, MA, CSO's, GFD
26	Support and follow up on referred cases by GHS and DOVVSU	Goaso		*	*			50,000				✓	DSWCD	NCCE, MA, CSO's, GFD
27	Organize 2No. Training sessions for MEOC members and other key stakeholders on child Labour related issues.	Goaso	*		*					8,000.00		✓	MA	CAD, ICI, UNICEF, DSWCD, Labour Dept, CHRAJ, Traditional Council,
28	Organize Annual and Mid-year review meeting of the 2025 Annual Action Plans and Budgets of Departments to	Goaso	*	*	*	*				18,900.00		✓	MA	CAD, ICI, UNICEF, DSWCD, Labour Dept,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
	include key child labour activities and indicators													CHRAJ, Traditional Council, Muslim Mission,
29	Organize 1No. training session for women in cocoa production in the Municipal on financial literacy	Goaso	*	*	*	*				8,000.00		✓	MA	C, BAC, BRC, DSWCD, Labour Dept,
30	Organize 4No. Training sessions for Municipal Gender and Child Protection Committee on how to conduct case identification, case management, child rehabilitation and psychosocial support	Goaso	*	*	*	*				16,200.00		✓	MA	CAD, ICI, UNICEF, DSWCD, Labour Dept, CHRAJ,
31	Organize 6No. radio sensitization program, 6No. community engagements on the children's Act, rights and responsibilities of children, especially children with disability and girls in 6 communities	(Gyesewobre, Kwakudua, Mensakrom, Dechem, Mim-King Fasial, Adenkyekye).	*	*	*	*				27,000.00		✓	MA	CAD, ICI, UNICEF, DSWCD, Labour Dept, CHRAJ, T,
32	Organize 6No. Community engagements to Identify, rescue and link children found in child labour activities for the necessary support in 6 communities	(Twapease, Kumaho, Brodedwo, Nyamebkyere, Wam, Mim-Akwaboah).		*	*	*				30,000.00		✓	MA	CAD, ICI, UNICEF, DSWCD, Labour Dept, CHRAJ,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
														Traditional Council,
33	Form 6No. new CCPCs in 6 communities and train all members on child labour issues	(Aworakese, Bediako, Abebrese, Mmafaadwene, Manukrom, Kwahu).	*	*	*	*				30,000.00		✓	MA	CAD, ICI, UNICEF, DSWCD, Labour Dept, CHRAJ, ,
34	Organize 2No. radio discussions and 3No. Community dialogues on the importance of NHIS in 5 communities to identify and enroll children and indigents in communities onto NHIS to increase access to universal health coverage).	(Kwagyeikrom, Betoda, Jerusalem, Buakari, Oseikwamekrom	*	*	*	*				30,000.00		✓	MA	CAD, ICI, UNICEF, DSWCD, Labour Dept, CHRAJ,
35	Train 30No. health professionals in 6 communities for early identification, referrals and reporting of child labour cases and promotion of birth registration	(Goaso, Akrodie, Ayomso, Asumura, Mim, Dominase).	*	*	*	*				17,250.00		✓	MA	CAD, ICI, UNICEF, BAC, BRC, DSWCD, Labour Dept, CHRAJ, , GES, GHS, DOVVSU ,
36	Train 70No. Traditional/religious leaders on child labour related issues.	Akrodie,Goaso,Mim	*	*	*	*				40,000.00		✓	MA	, DSWCD, Labour

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
														Dept, CHRAJ, Traditional Council, Muslim Mission, COCOBOD-CHED,
Objective : Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels														
Programme: Education , Youth and Sports Development Program														
37	Construction of 3NO. KG block	Kankyiamoah,Ahenkro & Essienimpong	*	*	*	*		2,950,000			✓		CAD	GES, Works Dept.
38	Construction of 2NO. 6-unit classroom block with toilet facility	Construction of 6-unit classroom block at Akwaduro primary school, Ayomso Methodist A.	*	*	*	*		2,300,000			✓		CAD	GES, Works Dept.
39	Construction of an ICT lab at	Akrodie	*	*	*	*		450,000			✓		CAD	GES, Works Dept.
40	Construction of teacher's quarters	Kenkyehene, Awewoho-Manhyia	*	*	*	*		1,900,000			✓		CAD	GES, Works Dept.

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
41	Completion of community-initiated programs.	Fawohoyeden, Saviour KG, Methodist Primary B, Ahenkro, Akwaduro, Gyasikrom, Kumaho	*	*	*	*		600,000				✓		CAD	GES, Works Dept.
42	Complete construction of 5 No. 3-unit classroom block, staff common room, store, 4-seater aqua privy toilet and provision of furniture	Anyinmaye M/A primary school, Ampenkro-Koforidua, Ampenkro, Bediako, , Gyasikrom,	*	*	*	*		27,531.50				✓	GES	CAD, Works Dept	
43	Complete construction of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with suspended ground floor slab	Mim SHS	*	*	*	*		280,617.78				✓	GES	CAD, Works dept	
44	Construction of 1No. 3unit Classroom BLK	Dechem	*	*	*	*		440,000.00				✓	Works Dept	MA, Ayomso Zonal Council, GES	
45	Organize capacity-building workshop for teachers in ICT, creative arts and core subjects	Municipal Wide	*		*		30,000					✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,	
46	Organize Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovative Education (STMIE) clinic and Best teacher and worker awards for deserving teachers/workers	Municipal Wide			*		60,000	35,000				✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,	

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
47	Conduct regular monitoring & supervision in all public basic schools	Municipal Wide				*	40,000	20,000	9,000			✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,	
48	Organize school, circuit and municipal level SPAM/durbar in all schools	Municipal Wide		*			13,000					✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,	
49	Conduct Mock Exams for JHS 3 Students	Municipal Wide	*				50,000		50,000			✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,	
50	Organize My First Day at school	Municipal Wide		*			20,000	9,000	5,000	10,000		✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,	
51	Organize orientation for newly trained teachers	Municipal Wide			*		10,000					✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,	
52	Organize (inter-school sports and athletic competition within and outside circuit and district and inter-school cultural competition within and outside circuit and district)	Municipal Wide				*	20,000					✓	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,	
Objective: Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)															
Programme : Health Improvement Program															
53	Construction of Nurses Quarters	Dominase	*	*	*	*		903,934.77				✓		CAD	GHS, Works Dept
54	Upgrading of 2NO health center to polyclinic	Asumura, Ayomso	*	*	*	*		170,000						CAD	GHS, Works Dept

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
55	Construction of 4NO. male & female ward	Peterkrom,kwakudua, Fianko, kumaho	*	*	*	*		903,934.77				✓		CAD	GHS, Works Dept
56	Support the Municipal HIV/AIDS Committee Response Initiative	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	9000	16000		30000		✓		CAD	GHS
57	Complete construction of Maternity ward at	Asumura	*	*	*	*		42,105.57				✓		CAD	GHS, Works Dept
58	Complete construction of 2 No. CHPS compound at	Awewoho Manhyia ,Dotom	*	*	*	*		9,844.01				✓		CAD	GHS, Works Dept
59	Complete infrastructural projects in the constituency by the Hon. MP	Constituency Wide	*	*	*	*		190,000.00				✓		CAD	GHS, Works Dept
60	Support the Municipal Health Directorate to organize Roll Back Malaria Programmes	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		25,500.47				✓		CAD	GHS
61	Organize Safe motherhood activities twice in the year	Four sub-Municipal	*	*	*	*	40,000					✓		GHS	CAD
62	Conduct TB Case detection and screening on daily basis	Six Sub-district	*	*	*	*	30,000					✓		GHS	CAD
63	Organise HIV/AIDS control and management in the district	Two Sub-district	*	*	*	*	36,000		20,000	20,000		✓		GHS	JSI, CAD
64	Conduct PMTCT/HTC monthly	Six Sub-district	*	*	*	*	10,000					✓		GHS	CAD

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
65	Organise community and radio education on NHIS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		5,000.00				✓	NHIA	CAD, Media
66	Visit to Communities, Schools & Institutions for Registration on NHIS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		5,500	10,000			✓	NHIA	CAD
Objective: Increase coverage of basic water services from 55% to 65% by 2029, Promote proper solid and liquid waste management to 74% by 2029														
Programme: Water And Environmental Sanitation and Environmental Pollution														
67	Evacuation of refuse dump	Mim Ahenbrono	*					240,000				✓	CAD (EHU)	MA, Zoomlion, traditional authorities, households, communities
68	Conduct Premises & institutional inspection	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		7,672				✓	CAD (EHU)	MA, Zoomlion, traditional authorities, households, communities
69	Solid waste management and supervision	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		44,251				✓	CAD (EHU)	Zoomlion, MDH, MDE, Tr

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
70	Conduct Mass spraying of sanitary sites	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		271,000				✓	CAD (EHU)	MA,MDH, Food /water vendors
71	Organize environmental health programmes (air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution recreation of mash land etc.)	Major communities	*	*	*	*			12,000			✓	EHU	MHU,EP A,Zoomlion,PPD,
72	Facilitate organization of regular clean-up exercise	10 Selected communities	*	*	*	*		17,900				✓	EHU	CAD
73	Arrest and control of stray animals	Major communities	*	*	*	*		7,694				✓	EHU	CAD, Assembly
74	Conduct Medical screening of food vendors	Major communities	*	*	*	*			8,743			✓	EHU	, Lab Technician, food vendors, opinion leaders
75	Organise Terminal school hygiene and sanitation education and formation of sanitation clubs in schools	Municipal wide	*		*	*		9,620				✓	EHU	CAD,GES, GHS SHEP
76	Procurement of sanitary tools and cleaning material	Goaso	*	*		*		32,000				✓		CAD, GHS, Assembly Members,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost			Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
													Mechanics	
Thematic Area/ Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement														
Objective : Build local adaptive capacity and institutional readiness														
Programme : Climate Change and Environmental sustainability														
77	Organize Public education on rainstorms, flooding, and inspection of buildings on areas liable to flooding	Municipal Wide	*							5,235		✓	NADMO	CAD, Fin Dept, GNFS, NCCE, Forestry Division
78	Education on effects of emission of carbon monoxide from vehicles and other industrial machines	Municipal Wide		*					23,717.23	5,235		✓	NADMO	CAD, Fin Dept, GNFS, NCCE, Forestry Division
79	Organize Tree planting (Green Ghana Day) on public institutional lands and river banks	Municipal wide			*					5,235		✓	FSD	MA, NADMO, NCCE, CSOs

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
80	Education on bushfires and other harmattan related disasters as well as road and accidents.	Municipal Wide				*			23,717.28	5,235		✓	NADMO	♦Forestry Com. MA
Objective : Improve planning, compliance, and service delivery in urban and rural areas														
Programme: Spatial Development														
81	To produce 4 Planning Schemes	Goaso- Dechem Mim Nyamebkyere Akrodie Ayomso	*	*	*			33,400				✓	PPD	CAD, MSPC Members Traditiona l Authoritie s
82	Erect 15No. Sinages and update SNPAS database	Goaso and Mim	*	*	*	*				37,428.57		✓	PPD	CAD
83	Organize training in Digital Planning and Map Making	Goaso	*		*	*				52,000.00		✓	PPD	CAD
84	Update business inventory and register/database (referenced with Property Addressing -SNPAS)	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				14,964.29		✓	PPD	CAD, Fin. Dept.

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
85	Organize monthly Statutory Planning Committee meeting (Technical Subcommittee and Municipal Spatial Planning Committee)	Goaso	*	*	*	*		20,000	14,320			✓	M.A PPD	TSC/MSP C Members
86	Landscaping of Goaso Round About	Goaso	*	*	*	*		6,970. 40				✓	PPD	CAD, Parks and Gardens
87	Conduct Street Naming Activities. (mount 50 new street poles and maintain old ones)	Goaso and Mim	*	*	*	*		37,500				✓	PPD	CAD,SAT Team MSPC Members Traditiona l Authoritie s

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
88	Organise Sensitization programs on planning related issues and landscaping	Dominas Ayomso Akrodie Bedabour/ Keyakrom	*		*	*	19,000						✓	PPD	CAD, FM Station, Traditional Council, MSPC Members
89	Conduct Monthly site Inspections	Goaso, Mim, Asumura,Akrodie, Kasapin, Dechem,Ayomso, Bediako,Dotom	*	*	*	*			8,680				✓	PPD	EPA, GNFS, Budget, Planning, Traditional Authority
90	Pruning, Mowing and Nursing of seedlings	Municipal Assembly,MCE and MCD's residence	*	*	*	*		11,319					✓	PPD	Parks & Garden, forestry
Objective : Expand affordable housing options and improve slum conditions															
Programme: Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management															
91	Drilling and mechanization of boreholes	Adaa, Yaw Appiah Nkwanta, Kwaagyei Nkwanta,	*	*	*	*		150,000					✓	CAD	Fin Dept, Works Dept

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
		Nkrankrom & Oboada.												
92	Support Community initiated projects (Self Help Projects)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		80,558.59				✓	CAD	Fin Dept, Works Dept
93	Repairs and Maintenance of existing water facilities in the Municipality	Ayomso Nkrankrom, Agyawusukrom, Edwinase	*	*	*	*	40,000.00	450,000				✓	Works Dept	CAD
94	Maintenance of street lights in the Municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	280,000.00					✓	Works Dept	CAD
95	Extension of electricity	Kwamepua, Amangoase, Kwasiaddai, Kookyeikrom, Daseansa, Akwaboahene. Adiepena to Kwartengkrom nkwanata, Nyambekyere, Kankyiamoah, Kwadwomiakrom & Nyankyera	*	*	*	*		60,000				✓	NEDCO	Works Dept, CAD
96	Complete extension and re-molding of administration block	Goaso	*	*	*	*		45,000.00				✓	Works Dept	CAD

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
97	Complete construction of 500M Storm Drain at Manhyia, Pavement of Daily Market and Old Station, construction of fenced wall, construction of 2No. Passenger Sheds and construction of 1No. 10-Seater Water Closet Toilet Facility and Upgrading of 3.2Km Goaso Town Roads (Abotanso, Ahafoman SHS Road, NHIA-Petlinda Road, Pentecost Church-Salem Assembly Junction Road, SSNT-Omanhene Residence Junction Road, Assembly Office -MCE's Residence, Magistrate's Residence to-Nananom FM-MCD's Residence)	Goaso	*	*	*	*				16,256,081.70		✓	MA	MLGDR D, Wks Dept, Fin Dept, Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, Urban Roads, Highways EPA,
98	Supervise the construction, renovation/rehabilitation of physical development projects	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00			✓	Works Dept	CAD. Fin Dept.
99	Organize quarterly site meetings with stakeholders	Municipal Assembly	*	*	*	*	1,500.00		2,000.00			✓	Works Dept	CAD. Fin Dept.
100	Collect data on Feeder roads	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00			✓	Works Dept	CAD. Fin Dept., URD

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
101	Update and map-out basic services (roads, pedestrian walkways, streets, drainage, electricity/streetlights, solid waste/sanitation, water) in urban areas	Goaso and Mim	*	*	*	*				58,214.29		✓	PPD	CAD
102	Desilting of choked drains along selected roads	Goaso/Mim	*	*	*	*		50,000				✓	DUR	CAD, Works Dept.
103	Grass cutting along selected roads	Goaso/Mim	*	*	*	*			14,000			✓	DUR	CAD, Works Dept.
104	Monthly services and maintenance of official vehicle	Goaso	*	*	*	*	22,000					✓	DUR	CAD
105	Grading and gravelling of selected deplorable roads in the Municipality	From Fetegya NO.2 to Bonkuni, Fetegya NO.3 to Alafasu, Tokromu to Abogya Nkwanta, Asumura to Pomaakrom, Pomaakrom to Awewoho Manhyia Kusikrom Nkwanta to Asumura,	*	*	*	*	1,510,000	570,000				✓	DUR	CAD
106	Construction of Bus Bays and road line marking on selected roads in the Municipality	Goaso, Akrodie, Ayomso	*	*	*	*	525,000					✓	DUR	CAD, dept. of Works

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
107	Construction of speed humps on selected roads in the Municipality	Goaso, Akrodie, Ayomso	*	*	*	*	220,000					✓	DUR	CAD
108	Taking road inventory/monitoring of road networks	Goaso	*	*	*	*	2,400					✓	DUR	CAD
Objective : Enhance rural connectivity and road safety														
Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Improvement Program														
109	Organize quarterly Radio sensitization programmes on proper traffic regulation in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00					✓	CAD (Transport Dep't)	NRSA
110	Reshaping and grading of town roads	Goaso/Mim	*	*	*	*		70,000				✓	CAD (Transport Dep't)	GHA,DRI P,RCC, DUR, EPA
111	Enforcement of speed limits traffic controls and passenger education and awareness, decongestion and safety activities	Goaso/Mim	*	*	*	*		10,000				✓	CAD (Transport Dep't)	DUR,CAD
112	Maintenance and purchase of fuel and lubricants for official vehicles and Motor Bikes	Goaso	*	*	*	*	35,500	92,800.00				✓	CAD (Transport Dept)	Finance Dept, MWD, Agric. Dept
113	Insure 6 MA vehicles and 7 motorbikes	Goaso	*	*	*	*			50,000.00			✓	CAD (Transport)	Transport Dept

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
													ort Dept)		
Thematic Area/Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability															
Objective : Ensure adherence to accountability, audit, and procurement standards															
Programme: General Administration and Public Accountability Program															
114	Conduct monthly Audit on Payroll Management Reviews, Cash and Revenue Management, Asset Management, Transport Management , Procurement /Stores Management)	Goaso	*	*	*	*			4,250.00		1,200.00		√	CAD (IAU)	MOFA, Finance, Revenue, Estate Officer and Stores, Transport Unit, Procurement Unit
115	Renovation /furnishing of selected revenue offices & erection of Kiosk at revenue check points	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000						√	Finance department	Central Administration, Works
Objective : Ensure adherence to accountability, audit, and procurement standards															
Programme: General Administration and Public Accountability Program															
116	Hold Sub-committee, Executive Committee ,Management Meetings,	Goaso	*	*	*	*			138,730.00				√	CAD (Admi)	Fin. Dept., Assembly Members,

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
	Assembly meetings and Audit committee meetings													Other Depts
117	Hold 12 No. heads of departments meetings	Goaso	*	*	*	*			5,000.00			✓	CAD (Admi)	Other Departments
118	Hold 12 No MUSEC meetings, 4No. MEOC and health committee meetings	Goaso	*	*	*	*			33,680.00			✓	CAD(Admi)	Security Services (GPS, GNFS, BNI), TAs
119	Organize National Days Celebrations (Independence Day, Mayday, Farmers 'Day) etc	Municipal wide	*	*		*		111,960.00	19,000.00			✓	CAD(Admi)	Other relevant departments
120	Support religious festivities (X'mas, Easter, Eidlfitr, Eid Adha, etc.)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		105,560.00				✓	CAD	Religious Groups, Fin. Dept.
121	Organize 1 No. capacity building programmes for caterers and selected teachers of the beneficiaries schools of the Ghana School Feeding programme and renew health certificates for 42 caterers	Goaso				*			8,550.00			✓	CAD(Admi)	GES, Fin. Dept. EHU
122	Build capacity of Zonal Councils and build capacity of Assembly members	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		70,000.00				✓	CAD(Admi)	Zonal/Urban Councils, Fin. Dept.

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
123	Service office utility bills (Electricity, water, Telecommunication and Postings)	Goaso	*	*	*	*			30,000.00			✓	CAD(Admi)	Fin. Dept
124	Hold 4 No. Audit Committee meetings	Goaso	*	*	*	*			40,000.00			✓	CAD(Audit Unit)	Fin. Dept.
125	Organize town hall meetings/forum and MCE visits to communities to promote Social Accountability/Public Education and Sensitization	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			25,000.00			✓	CAD(Admi)	Fin. Dept.
126	Organise Capacity Building Trainings on Local Government Protocols, strategies on Revenue Mobilization, report writing and minutes GHANEPS and project Management	Goaso	*	*	*	*		18,000	13,000			✓	HRD	CAD, Fin. Dept., EHU, Revenue Database, Procurement, Dept of Agric
127	Organize refresher training for all staff on Local Governance Act, PFM Act, Public Procurement Act, Public Private Partnership Act, Local Government Service Protocols,	Goaso	*	*	*	*				72,428.57		✓	CAD(HRD)	Fin. Dept.
128	Organize training for Revenue Technical Working Group/Team and Finance staff in modern revenue management, Application of Excel in Automating Bank Reconciliation, Tax	Goaso	*	*	*	*				40,000.00		✓	CAD(HRD)	Fin. Dept., CAD

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
	Applications, Pay slip for non-mechanized staff														
129	Conduct quarterly market reading (CONSUMER PRICE INDEX)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	2,000					✓	Statistics Department	Central Administration and GSS	
130	Update Business Register Monthly	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	2,000					✓	Statistics department	Central Administration	
131	Collection and Dissemination of Administrative data	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	3,000					✓	Statistics department	Central Administration and GSS	
Thematic Area/Development Dimension: Implementation, Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation															
Focus Area: Planning, Budgeting, Coordination and Procurement															
132	Coordinate implementation of 2029 CAAP and thematic plans (UDAP, WASH, NACAP, RIAP, LED Plan, GovID, PPS,MESSAP)	Goaso	*	*	*	*		20,000.00	40,000.00		20,000.00		✓	CAD(Planning Unit)	Other Depts,NGOs/CSOs, IRC, MLGDRD, LGS, RCC
133	Hold 4 quarterly MPCU meetings, 3 Planning sessions	Goaso	*	*	*	*			15,000.00				✓	CAD(Planning Unit)	Other Depts, NGOs/CS

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
														Os, IRC, LGS
134	Conduct MPCU and Departmental Monitoring and evaluation	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	13,000	15,000	20,000			✓	MPCU	CAD, AGRIC DEPT
135	Monitor and Evaluate programmes and projects, Conduct safeguards, and Review implementation 2029 CAAP	Goaso	*	*	*	*		12,000.00	20,000.00		645,997.08	✓	CAD (Planning Unit)	Other Depts,NG Os/CSOs, MLGDR D, IRC
136	Organize quarterly Budget, and tender committee meetings	Goaso	*	*	*	*			40,000			✓	CAD(Budget)	Other Depts,NG Os/CSOs
137	Organize quarterly and Mid-Year review and performance review meetings	Goaso	*	*	*	*	10,000					✓	CAD(Planning Unit)	Other Depts,NG Os/CSOs
138	Organize training for MPCU members in Urban Planning and Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, Environmental, Social and Project Impact Assessment and Safeguards	Goaso	*	*	*	*					50,000.00	✓	CAD Planning Unit)	Other Depts,MP CU MEMBERS, RSNGOs/CSOs, IRC, RCC
142	Procure 8No. Laptop computers, 12No. Desktop computers, 2No. Photocopier, 1No. GPS, 5No. Printer, 1No. Projector Screen, 2No File Cabinets, 15No. swivel chairs, 1 Camera, 2No. UPS, 5	Goaso	*	*					129,000		185,535.70	✓	CAD (Procurement)	Other Depts.

No.	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
	giant stable, 5 combiner, 2No. internet Router, 2No. skip Containers													
143	Procurement of 3,200 mono and dual desk for primary and JHS schools.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		1,311,200		1,000,000	✓		CAD (Procurement)	GES
SUB- TOTAL						3,136,400	15,807,223	781,907.51	19,147,900.12					
GRAND TOTAL						38,873,430.85								

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.0 Introduction

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) serve as fundamental pillars in the successful implementation of the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). This chapter presents a comprehensive framework for assessing the implementation of development policies, programmes, and projects outlined in the plan.

The purpose of M&E is fourfold:

- To measure performance by systematically collecting data on inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes, and impacts of development interventions.
- To promote accountability and transparency by ensuring the responsible use of resources and reporting results to stakeholders.
- To facilitate learning by identifying what works, what does not, and why, to enhance decision-making and planning in future periods.
- To promote evidence-based policy making by providing a sound basis for reviews, evaluations, and re-strategizing.

This M&E framework is informed by key provisions in the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480), the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921), and aligned with the NDPC’s 2026–2029 Planning Guidelines. It integrates the findings and projections of the Composite Annual Action Plans (CAAP), sector-specific development strategies, and national indicators.

Ultimately, the goal of this chapter is to define the institutional arrangements, tools, indicators, processes, and resources needed for continuous performance tracking, timely adjustments, and accountability to citizens and development partners.

7.1 Stakeholder Analysis

Effective implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework depends on the active participation and collaboration of a wide range of stakeholders at various levels. These stakeholders contribute in diverse ways: policy direction, data generation, implementation, community engagement, technical support, and feedback mechanisms. This section identifies key stakeholders involved in the M&E process of the 2026–2029 MTDP and outlines their specific roles and responsibilities.

7.1.1 Stakeholder Categories and Their Roles

Table 23.7 Showing Stakeholder Categories and Their Roles

Stakeholder	Role/Responsibility in M&E
Municipal Assembly (MA)	Provides overall leadership and coordination for the implementation and tracking of the MTDP. Ensures that departments are compliant with reporting requirements and M&E standards.
Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU)	Acts as the technical coordinating body for M&E. Leads data collection, monitoring, analysis, and reporting. Prepares quarterly and annual progress reports for submission to the RCC, Ministry and NDPC.
Sector Departments (e.g., GHS, GES, Agric, Works, Social Welfare, EHU)	Implement sector-specific programmes and projects. Generate relevant data and provide timely progress updates to the MPCU. Participate in reviews and field monitoring activities.
Zonal/Urban Councils	Support community-level data collection, validate development progress, and mobilise local participation in PM&E activities.
Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and NGOs	Collaborate in programme delivery and monitoring. Provide community-level insights, facilitate beneficiary assessments, and support participatory monitoring tools like scorecards and social audits.
Traditional Authorities and Opinion Leaders	Offer legitimacy and support in accessing communities for data collection and community feedback. Help resolve conflicts and promote transparency.

Stakeholder	Role/Responsibility in M&E
Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) & Statistical Department	Guide data standards, statistical tools, and methodologies. Offer training to strengthen local data collection and analysis capacity.
Development Partners (e.g., UNICEF, GIZ, UNDP)	Offer technical and financial support to strengthen the M&E system. Facilitate knowledge sharing, innovation, and learning. Support evaluations and impact assessments.
Citizens/Community Members	Serve as beneficiaries and primary informants for PM&E. Provide feedback through public fora, scorecards, and grievance mechanisms. Participate in project assessments and satisfaction surveys.

Source: MTDP Plan Preparation Team, 2025

7.1.2 Coordination Strategy

To ensure effective collaboration, the MPCU will establish a coordination schedule that includes:

- Quarterly stakeholder review meetings.
- Inter-departmental data harmonisation forums.
- Regular updates to development partners and RCC on progress and challenges.
- Integration of community-based feedback into performance reviews.

A stakeholder engagement plan will be embedded within the overall monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to guide the frequency of interaction, feedback loops, and joint monitoring initiatives.

7.2 Monitoring Matrix

Monitoring is the continuous process of collecting and analysing information to track the implementation of programmes and projects in the MTDP. The purpose of the monitoring matrix is to assess whether planned interventions are being executed as intended and to provide timely information.

7.2.2 Monitoring Matrix

Economic Development Dimension

Table 24.7 Showing Economic Development Dimension

Goal: Achieve household food security and increase agricultural productivity by raising average crop yields and livestock output by at least 30% and reducing food insecurity prevalence by 25% by 2029										
Objective: Increase average crop yields and livestock productivity by 30% and reduce post-harvest losses by 20% by 2029, while improving household dietary diversity scores in at least 73% of farming households										
Programme: Agricultural Modernisation and Post-Harvest Improvement Programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				26	27	28	29			
Number of FBO's training on Climate Smart Agriculture, Good Agricultural Practices and Additional Livelihoods	Training of FBOs on Climate Smart Agriculture, Good Agricultural Practices and Additional Livelihoods	Output	6	6	6	6	6	Sex, Community	Annually	Dept of Agric, CAD

Number of sensitizations of farmers on Fall Army worm in the various urban/town councils	Number of municipal-level farmer sensitisation programmes conducted on Fall Army Worm prevention and control	Output	6	6	6	6	6	6	By sex/Council	Annually	Dept of Agric, CAD
Goal: Modernise livestock production by increasing the adoption of improved breeds, veterinary services, and modern husbandry practices among 70% of livestock farmers by 2029											
Objective: Improve access to improved breeds and veterinary services for 70% of livestock farmers and increase livestock value chain income by 25% by 2029											
Programme: Livestock Breed Improvement and Veterinary Outreach Programme											
Number of field demonstrations and field days conducting	Number of organised field demonstrations and extension field days on improved livestock husbandry practices	Output	6	6	6	6	6	6	Livestock type, Sex	Annually	Dept of Agric, CAD

Goal: Attain universal access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation by ensuring at least 100% of households have access to potable water and 100% have access to improved sanitation facilities by 2029										
Objective: Increase access to potable water from 58% (2024) to 95% and improve access to improved sanitation facilities for at least 90% of households by 2029										
Programme: Environment, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Management										
Number of boreholes drilled within communities in the Municipality	Number of new functional boreholes drilled and commissioned	Output	345	10	10	10	10	By Community	Annual	CAD, Dept of Finance, Works Dept, DPs
Goal: Ensure sustainable water resource management by protecting at least 50% of critical water bodies by 2029										
Objective: Protect and rehabilitate 50% of critical watersheds and operationalise water governance systems in all sub-districts										
Programme: Sustainable Water Resource Management										
Percentage of critical water bodies protected or rehabilitated and proportion of sub-districts with operational water governance systems by 2029	Proportion of identified water bodies protected/rehabilitated and sub-districts with operational	Outcome	20%		10%		10%	Council	Biennial	Works Dept, EPA, CAD

	water management committees										
Goal: Improve quality and relevance of education											
Objective: Improve teacher competency and learner proficiency by 20% by 2029											
Programme: Inclusive and Quality Education Enhancement Programme											
Percentage improvement in teacher competency and learner proficiency	Percentage increase in standardized assessment scores and teacher competency assessments	Outcome	0%		5%		5%	Sex, level	School	Biennial	Education Dept, CAD
Goal: Improve access to quality healthcare											
Objective: Expand health service coverage to at least 85% of population within 10 km radius											
Programme: Health Improvement Programme											
Percentage of population within 10 km of a functional health facility	Proportion of population with physical access	Outcome						By Community		Biennial	Health Directorate, CAD

	to functional health services										
Goal: Promote social inclusion and equity											
Objective: Mainstream gender and expand social protection coverage											
Programme: Gender Empowerment, LEAP Expansion and Disability Support											
Percentage of sector programmes mainstreaming gender and vulnerable groups	Proportion of programmes integrating gender, disability and social protection measures	Outcome	0%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Sector	Annual	DSWCD, Gender Desk, CAD	
Goal: Develop tourism and the creative economy by improving priority tourist sites and supporting creative enterprises to increase tourist visits and sector revenue by 10% upward growth by 2029											
Objective: Promote tourism sites and support creative industries to increase tourist visits and creative-sector revenues by 10% upward growth by 2029											
Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management											
Percentage of feeder and urban roads rehabilitated and maintained to good	Proportion of road network improved to good condition	Outcome	35%	10%	10%	10%	10%	By Community	Biennial	Works Dept, DUR, CAD	

condition standards by 2029											
Goal: Ensure environmental sustainability and climate resilience by enforcing environmental regulations, improving drainage systems, and reducing climate-related disaster losses by 30% by 2029											
Objective: Enforce environmental regulations, improve urban drainage systems, and climate-proof infrastructure in all flood-prone communities, reducing flood-related damages by 30% by 2029											
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability											
Percentage reduction in climate-related disaster losses and proportion of environmental regulations effectively enforced by 2029	Reduction in flood and climate disaster damages	Impact	0%	5%	5%	5%	5%	By Community	Annual	NADMO, EPA, EHU, CAD	
Goal: Expand reliable electricity access by increasing grid and off-grid electricity coverage to 90% of communities in the district and reducing power outages in priority areas by 40% by 2029											
Objective: Increase grid and off-grid electricity coverage from 58.2% to 75.6%, ensuring reliable power supply for 90% of communities by 2029											
Programme: Universal Electricity Access and Reliability											
Percentage of communities with reliable grid or off-grid electricity access and percentage	Proportion of communities with grid or off-grid electricity	Outcome	58.2%		8.7		8.7	By Community	Annual	NEDCo, CAD	

reduction in power outages by 2029										
Goal: Improve digital connectivity by achieving a minimum of 10% mobile network and broadband coverage annually, including underserved communities, by 2029										
Objective: Expand network coverage and improve service quality to achieve a minimum of 10% mobile network and broadband coverage annually, across the municipality by 2029										
Programme: Digital Connectivity and Quality Enhancement										
Annual percentage increase in mobile network and broadband coverage, including underserved communities, by 2029	Year-on-year expansion of digital network coverage	Outcome	0%		10%		10%	By Community	Biennial	GIFEC, CAD
Goal: Improve housing quality and infrastructure management by enforcing building standards in 100% of new developments by 2029										
Objective: Develop sustainable human settlements by enforcing spatial planning and building standards in all new developments by 2029										
Programme: Spatial Development and Local Construction Capacity										
Percentage of new developments complying with approved spatial planning and building standards by 2029	Compliance with approved spatial planning and building regulations	Outcome	0%	10%	10%	10%	10%	By Community	Annually	PPD, Works Dept, CAD

Goal: Strengthen local construction capacity by certifying and supporting at least 500 local contractors and artisans, increasing their participation in public infrastructure projects by a minimum of 10% annually by 2029.										
Objectives: Support local contractors and artisans by providing certified skills training to at least 500 youth and women and increasing local contract participation by a minimum of 10% annually by 2029.										
Programme: Spatial Development and Local Construction Capacity										
Number of certified local contractors and artisans and the annual percentage increase in their participation in public infrastructure projects by 2029	Contractors/artisans trained and certified	Output	0%	10	10	10	10	By Community	Annually	PPD, Works Dept, CAD
Goal: Strengthen governance and security by institutionalising performance management, improving inter-agency coordination, and reducing reported security incidents by 20% by 2029										
Objective: Improve inter-agency coordination and enhance accountability by institutionalising performance monitoring systems in all departments and publishing annual performance reports by 2029.										
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety										
Percentage reduction in reported security incidents and proportion of institutions implementing performance management	Reduction in recorded security incidents	Outcome	0%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%	By community	Annually	GPS, Immigration Service, GNFS, CAD

and inter-agency coordination mechanisms by 2029												
Goal: Manage population growth and enhance social protection by increasing access to family planning services and expanding social safety net coverage to 70% of eligible households by 2029.												
Objective: Strengthen family planning services and expand social safety nets to increase contraceptive prevalence and safety net coverage by 25% among eligible populations by 2029												
Programme: Population Management and Social Protection												
Percentage of eligible households covered by family planning services and social safety nets by 2029	Proportion of households accessing family planning and LEAP	Outcome	0%	5%	5%	5%	5%	By Community	Annually	DSWCD, GHS, CAD		
Goal: Build a resilient local economy by increasing Internally Generated Funds (IGF) by supporting SMEs, and creating at least 500 direct and indirect jobs annually by 2029.												
Objective: Increase Internally Generated Funds (IGF) by supporting SMEs and creating 500 direct and indirect jobs annually by 2029.												
Programme: SME, Youth Skills and Entrepreneurship												
Annual growth in Internally Generated Funds (IGF), number of SMEs supported, and	Annual IGF growth rate and jobs generated	Impact	0%	>5%	>5%	>5%	>5%	Sex, Youth Groups	Annually	Budget Unit, BAC		

number of direct and indirect jobs created by 2029											
Goal: Develop tourism and the creative economy by improving priority tourist sites and supporting creative enterprises to increase tourist visits and sector revenue by 10% upward growth by 2029											
Objective: Promote tourism sites and support creative industries to increase tourist visits and creative-sector revenues by 10% upward growth by 2029											
Programme: Tourism and Creative Industry Development											
Percentage increase in tourist visits and tourism/creative sector revenue by 2029	Growth in tourist numbers and creative economy revenue	Outcome	0%		5%		5%	Sub-Structures	Biennial	Tourism Dept, BAC, Zonal/Urban Councils, CAD	

7.2.3 Link to Annual Action Plans

The indicators in the monitoring matrix directly correspond to activities outlined in the Composite Annual Action Plans (CAAP), ensuring vertical integration from medium-term goals down to yearly implementation milestones. This ensures consistent tracking across development dimensions such as Economic, Health, Education, Agriculture, WASH, Local Governance, and Social Protection.

7.2.4 Use of Digital Tools

The Assembly will leverage Excel-based templates and the Ministry’s digital reporting systems (e.g., District Development Data Platform (DDDP), GIFMIS) to collect, store, and process monitoring data. Where feasible, geo-tagged photos and GIS mapping will be used to verify physical project implementation.

7.3 Evaluation

Evaluation is a systematic, objective assessment of the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability of development interventions. While monitoring focuses on real-time tracking, **evaluation** takes a broader look at the outcomes and long-term effects of implemented programs and projects. It provides valuable insights that inform decision-making, policy reforms, and resource reallocation for the 2026–2029 MTDP, evaluations will be conducted at key milestones to ensure that interventions remain aligned with development objectives, community needs, and national priorities.

7.3.1 Types of Evaluation to be Conducted

Table 25.7 Showing Types of Evaluation to be Conducted

Type of Evaluation	Timeframe	Purpose
Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE)	2027	To assess progress toward planned outcomes and identify implementation bottlenecks, enabling mid-course corrections.
Terminal Evaluation (TE)	2029	To determine the extent to which goals and objectives were achieved, assess the impact and sustainability of results, and draw lessons for the next planning cycle.

Source: MTDP Plan Preparation Team, 2025

Both evaluations will cover thematic areas under the seven development dimensions: Economic Development, Social Development, Environment & Infrastructure, Governance, Spatial Development, Institutional Development, and Implementation Coordination.

7.3.2 Evaluation Criteria

Evaluations conducted under the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) will adhere to internationally recognized criteria established by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) and aligned with the standards of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). These evaluations will focus on five key dimensions to ensure a comprehensive assessment of development interventions.

Relevance will be assessed by determining whether programs and projects are aligned with the needs, priorities, and aspirations of the target communities as well as national and local policy frameworks.

Effectiveness will examine the extent to which the set objectives and outcomes have been achieved, thereby reflecting the success or limitations of implementation strategies.

Efficiency will focus on the optimal use of available resources such as time, financial inputs, and human capital, to achieve the desired results without waste or unnecessary delays.

Impact will consider the broader and long-term effects of the interventions, including any unintended consequences, both positive and negative, on beneficiaries and local systems. **Sustainability** will evaluate the likelihood that the benefits of the interventions will continue beyond the plan’s implementation period, particularly in terms of institutional ownership, community participation, and continued resource support. Together, these criteria provide a rigorous and structured basis for learning, accountability, and policy improvement.

7.3.3 Methodology and Tools

Evaluations under the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) will utilize a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods to ensure a comprehensive and balanced assessment of program and project outcomes.

Quantitative methods such as household surveys will be conducted to collect numerical data on key indicators, providing measurable insights into the reach and effectiveness of interventions. These will be complemented by

qualitative approaches, including structured interviews with beneficiaries, stakeholders, and service providers to capture in-depth perspectives and contextual understanding of program performance.

Focus group discussions will also be organized to engage diverse community groups, such as women, youth, and persons with disabilities, in dialogue that reveals nuanced feedback, perceptions, and suggestions for improvement.

Additionally, reviews of administrative and monitoring data will be conducted to validate progress against targets and ensure internal consistency in reporting. Field verification and direct observation will be used to physically inspect projects and assess the quality and status of infrastructure or service delivery on the ground. Where appropriate, cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analyses will be applied to determine the economic efficiency of interventions relative to outcomes achieved.

To strengthen objectivity and ensure technical rigor, particularly in the case of the terminal evaluation, the Assembly may engage external evaluators or independent consultants, thereby ensuring impartiality, credibility, and the application of specialized expertise in the evaluation process.

7.3.4 Reporting and Use of Findings

Evaluation results will be compiled into formal reports, which will be:

- Presented at stakeholder forums and town hall meetings
- Shared with the RCC, Ministry, and NDPC
- Used to inform the formulation of the next DMTDP (2030–2033)
- Uploaded to the District Development Data Platform (online reporting system)

Recommendations from evaluations will feed directly into annual reviews and revisions of development strategies and budgets.

7.4 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) is a process through which community members, stakeholders, and beneficiaries are actively engaged in tracking the performance of development projects and programmes that directly affect their lives. PM&E strengthens ownership, transparency, and accountability, while also improving the relevance and responsiveness of interventions.

PM&E recognizes the unique perspectives and knowledge of local populations and integrates their feedback into planning, implementation, and evaluation. This approach is essential for ensuring that "no one is left behind," particularly marginalized groups including women, youth, persons with disabilities (PWDs), and the poor.

7.4.1 Objectives of PM&E

The primary objectives of PM&E in the implementation of the 2026–2029 MTDP are to:

- Deepen citizen participation in local governance and development.
- Ensure that development interventions are responsive to local needs.
- Empower community members to demand accountability and provide feedback.
- Promote transparency in the use of public resources and service delivery.
- Enhance learning through mutual dialogue among stakeholders.

7.4.2 PM&E Tools to be Used

The Assembly, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, will apply a variety of PM&E tools as recommended by the NDPC. These include:

Table 26.7 Showing PM & E Tools to be Used

Tool	Purpose
Community Scorecards (CSC)	To assess the quality and responsiveness of service delivery (e.g., health, education, water, sanitation).
Citizen Report Cards (CRC)	To collect feedback from service users on satisfaction levels, bottlenecks, and suggestions for improvement.
Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)	To trace the flow and use of funds, and detect inefficiencies or leakages in project implementation.
Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	To collect in-depth qualitative insights from specific groups such as women, youth, and PWDs.
Beneficiary Satisfaction Assessments/Surveys	To evaluate the impact of specific projects from the perspective of direct beneficiaries.

Tool	Purpose
Community Monitoring Committees	To engage trained community members in continuous on-the-ground monitoring of projects.

Source: MTDP Plan Preparation Team, 2025

7.4.3 Implementation Approach

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) activities will be fully integrated into the Assembly’s regular monitoring schedule to ensure that community perspectives and grassroots insights are systematically captured and utilized to improve development outcomes. The implementation of PM&E will follow a series of structured steps aimed at fostering ownership, accountability, and responsiveness.

Firstly, capacity building sessions will be organized to equip selected community members, representatives of civil society organizations, Assembly Members, and Unit Committee members with the knowledge and skills necessary to effectively apply PM&E tools such as community scorecards and citizen report cards.

Next, tool adaptation will be undertaken to ensure these tools are context-specific and relevant to the unique characteristics, service delivery systems, and development priorities of local communities. Subsequently, a community-driven data collection process will be initiated, where trained residents will collaborate to gather information, assess services, and score performance through participatory exercises.

The findings from these assessments will then undergo validation, during which service providers, community leaders, and Assembly officials will convene in feedback sessions to discuss results, identify gaps, and resolve discrepancies.

Finally, the validated insights will guide action planning, whereby local stakeholders will collaboratively develop practical, targeted strategies to address weaknesses, leverage successes, and improve overall project delivery and service performance. Through this inclusive approach, PM&E will contribute not only to enhanced accountability but also to more effective and citizen-centered development planning.

7.4.4 Roles and Responsibilities

Table 27.7 Showing Roles and Responsibilities

Actor	Role
MPCU and Planning Unit	Facilitate, coordinate, and document PM&E processes.
Community Members	Participate actively in scoring, reporting, and proposing solutions.
CSOs and NGOs	Provide facilitation support and technical guidance.
Traditional Authorities and Opinion Leaders	Support the mobilisation and validation of community findings.

Source: MTDP Plan Preparation Team, 2025

7.4.5 Documentation and Integration

Findings from PM&E will be:

- Documented in quarterly and annual progress reports.
- Shared through town hall meetings, community radio, and notice boards.
- Integrated into subsequent planning and budgeting cycles for learning and improvement.

7.5 Knowledge Management and Learning

Knowledge Management and Learning (KML) refers to the deliberate and systematic process of capturing, sharing, applying, and storing knowledge generated from the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of development interventions. In the context of the 2026–2029 MTDP, KML is a strategic function that enables continuous learning, institutional memory, and adaptive planning.

Rather than treating knowledge products as static reports, this approach ensures that lessons learned are reflected in real-time decision-making and support innovation and performance improvement across sectors.

7.5.1 Objectives of Knowledge Management and Learning

The key objectives of integrating KML into the MTDP M&E framework are to:

- Create institutional mechanisms for documenting and disseminating experiences.
- Improve the quality of planning and service delivery through learning from past and ongoing interventions.
- Prevent knowledge loss due to staff turnover or leadership transitions.
- Support a culture of data-driven and evidence-based decision-making.
- Foster collaboration, coordination, and capacity development.

7.5.2 Core Knowledge Management Activities

To effectively operationalize knowledge management and learning within the framework of the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), the Assembly will implement a series of strategic actions aimed at capturing, storing, sharing, and applying knowledge derived from all stages of project and programme implementation. The first step involves knowledge capture, which entails the systematic collection and compilation of relevant information, including data sets, success stories, implementation challenges, lessons learned, and insights from community feedback, evaluations, and participatory monitoring exercises. This rich body of knowledge will then be organized through knowledge storage by establishing and maintaining an up-to-date repository that includes both digital and physical formats. This repository will house essential documents such as plans, progress reports, meeting minutes, presentations, datasets, and geospatial maps, and will be managed and made accessible through the Planning Unit.

Next, the Assembly will actively engage in knowledge sharing and dissemination by hosting stakeholder review meetings, learning forums, and informal knowledge-exchange events such as “brown bag” discussions. Evaluation summaries and best practices will be published in accessible formats—newsletters, noticeboards, infographics, and social media platforms, to ensure broad stakeholder reach and engagement. Data-sharing sessions will be held regularly with sector departments and partner organizations to promote coordination and collective learning.

Finally, the most critical component is the application of knowledge, where insights gained from prior implementation cycles are used to inform decision-making and improve future programming. This includes reprogramming activities to better align with emerging needs, resolving bottlenecks that may hinder project delivery, and scaling up successful innovations or approaches that have demonstrated measurable impact. Through these interconnected processes, the Assembly will foster a culture of evidence-based planning, adaptive

management, and continuous learning to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of local development initiatives.

7.5.3 Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Table 28.7 Showing Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Need	Knowledge Source	Target Users	Storage Format	Frequency
Quarterly Project Updates	Departmental Reports	MPCU, MCE, RCC	Hard copy & digital folders	Quarterly
Lessons from PM&E	Community Scorecards, CRCs	Planning Unit, Departments, NGOs	Reports, Presentations	Annually
Best Practices	Sector departments, Development Partners	Assembly Members, Department Heads	Manual, Videos, Policy Briefs	On-going
Budget and Financial Performance Data	Finance Department, Budget Unit	MCD, Budget Committee	Spreadsheets, Dashboards	Monthly/Quarterly

Source: MTDP Plan Preparation Team, 2025

7.5.4 Enablers for Effective Knowledge Management

To ensure the successful implementation and sustainability of the knowledge management and learning system, the Assembly will put in place targeted institutional and logistical support mechanisms.

First, a dedicated focal person will be assigned within the Planning Unit to oversee all knowledge management activities. This individual will be responsible for coordinating the collection, organization, analysis, and dissemination of knowledge products, as well as ensuring that lessons learned are systematically integrated into planning and decision-making processes.

In addition, the Assembly will provide specialized training for staff in key areas such as documentation techniques, data analysis, digital archiving, and the use of knowledge management tools and platforms. This will enhance internal capacity and foster a culture of learning and institutional memory.

To support the digital transformation of knowledge systems, the Assembly will equip the Planning Unit with essential ICT infrastructure, including computers, printers, scanners, internet connectivity, and secure digital storage devices.

This will facilitate the efficient processing, storage, and retrieval of data and reports. Moreover, recognizing the importance of collaboration, the Assembly will actively partner with national and regional bodies such as the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Regional Coordinating Council (RCC), and Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), as well as NGOs, development partners, and academic institutions, to promote research, knowledge exchange, and co-learning.

These partnerships will enable access to technical expertise, enhance data quality, and foster innovation in planning and evaluation practices. Together, these measures will create a robust and dynamic knowledge ecosystem that supports continuous improvement in development delivery.

7.5.5 Institutionalizing a Learning Culture

Finally, the Assembly will foster a **learning culture** by:

- Rewarding innovation and adaptive use of M&E findings.
- Embedding reflective practice in all major review and evaluation processes.
- Ensuring learning outcomes are integrated into subsequent MTDPs and Annual Action Plans.

7.6 Institutional Arrangements and Capacity Building

A well-functioning Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system relies heavily on strong institutional arrangements and the availability of skilled human resources. This section outlines the key structures, roles, and capacity development strategies required to operationalize and sustain the M&E framework of the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP).

7.6.1 Institutional Arrangements

The M&E system will be coordinated through established statutory bodies at the Municipal level, in line with the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and NDPC guidelines.

a) Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU)

The MPCU serves as the technical coordinating body for all planning, budgeting, monitoring, and evaluation activities. Its responsibilities include:

- Leading the preparation of Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports (QPR/APR).
- Coordinating departmental reports and aligning them with MTDP objectives.
- Facilitating joint monitoring visits and evaluation exercises.
- Reporting to the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC), the Ministry and the NDPC.

b) Development Planning Unit

Operating under the MPCU, the Development Planning Unit (DPU) will:

- Collect and analyses data on programme implementation.
- Maintain the M&E database and indicator matrix.
- Support Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E).
- Facilitate learning and reporting processes.

c) Sector Departments

Each department (e.g., Health, Education, Agriculture, Works, Social Welfare) will:

- Appoint a Monitoring Focal Person.
- Submit quarterly progress reports using standard formats.
- Participate in joint monitoring and evaluations.

d) Budget and Finance Units

These units will:

- Track budget execution and expenditure on planned interventions
- Collaborate with M&E teams for cost-effectiveness analysis
- Support performance-based budgeting and financial reporting

e) Sub-structures (Zonal, Urban, Area Councils)

Sub-structures will:

- Collect community-level monitoring data.
- Organize community validation and feedback meetings.
- Facilitate the use of PM&E tools such as scorecards.

f) Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) & NDPC

- RCC will provide backstopping and quality assurance
- The Ministry will provide backstopping and technical guidance.
- NDPC will offer technical guidance, templates, and oversight

7.6.2 Capacity Building

Effective M&E requires personnel with the appropriate skills, knowledge, and tools. The Assembly will pursue the following measures to strengthen M&E capacity:

a) Training and Workshops

- Organize periodic training for MPCU members, department heads, and sub-structure staff on:
 - M&E frameworks and indicators
 - Data collection and analysis
 - Use of digital tools (e.g., Excel, GIS, Kobo Collect)
 - Participatory M&E methodologies
 - Report writing and results-based management

b) Technical Assistance

- Request technical support from RCC, NDPC, GSS, and development partners
- Engage consultants for complex evaluations (e.g., terminal evaluation)

c) ICT and Logistics Support

- Procure and maintain equipment: laptops, GPS devices, internet routers, printers, and software

- Establish a digital archiving system for M&E documents
- Set up backup and recovery mechanisms for safeguarding M&E data

d) Peer Learning and Exchange

- Participate in regional and national knowledge-sharing platforms
- Facilitate learning visits to best-performing Assemblies
- Document and share success stories and innovations internally

e) Performance Monitoring of Staff

- Integrate M&E tasks into performance appraisal systems
- Recognize and incentivize departments or staff who demonstrate M&E leadership

7.6.3 Sustainability Measures

To ensure continuity and effectiveness:

- A portion of the Assembly’s budget will be earmarked annually for M&E activities
- Capacity-building plans will be reviewed and updated each year
- Partnerships with NGOs, CSOs, and academic institutions will be strengthened to complement internal capacity

7.7 Resource Allocation for Monitoring and Evaluation

Adequate and sustainable financing is a critical requirement for the effective implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system under the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). Without consistent resource allocation, even the most well-designed M&E frameworks may fail to generate the insights and accountability mechanisms needed to ensure development results.

This section outlines the strategies for financing M&E activities, identifies funding sources, and highlights key cost components based on both statutory requirements and the Composite Annual Action Plans (CAAP).

7.7.1 Budgeting for M&E Activities

The Municipal Assembly will ensure that M&E is explicitly budgeted for as a line item within both the Composite Budget and Annual Action Plans. This will include allocations for:

- Routine data collection and field monitoring
- Participatory M&E exercises (e.g., community scorecards, public expenditure tracking)
- Capacity building and training for staff and stakeholders
- Evaluation studies (Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluations)
- Knowledge management and dissemination
- Procurement of M&E equipment (e.g., laptops, GPS, storage units, printers)
- Reporting and communication (e.g., printing of progress reports, radio sensitizations)

Each year, the Planning Unit, in collaboration with the Budget Unit, will prepare an M&E Budget Framework aligned with planned activities. Quarterly reviews will be conducted to assess funding adequacy and utilization.

7.7.2 Sources of Funding

Funding for M&E activities will be mobilized from both internal and external sources, including:

Table 29.7 Showing Sources of Funding

Source	Purpose
District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF)	Core source of funding for routine M&E, evaluations, and capacity building.
Internally Generated Funds (IGF)	To co-finance small-scale PM&E and training initiatives.
Development Partner Support	UNICEF, GSCSP, GIZ, UNDP, IRC, and other partners may support technical assistance, capacity building, and digital systems.
Performance-Based Grants (e.g., UDG, DACG-RFG)	Funds allocated through these systems will be monitored under performance indicators; part of these funds may be reinvested into M&E to meet compliance and reporting obligations.
Government of Ghana (GoG) Transfers	Disbursed through MMDAs to support national M&E priorities and systems.

Source	Purpose
Special Projects and NGOs	External projects may support thematic or sector-specific evaluations and participatory processes.

Source: MTDP Plan Preparation Team, 2025

7.7.3 Budget Items (From CAAP)

Based on the CAAP (2026–2029), the following budget items are examples of planned M&E-related expenditures:

Table 30.7 Showing Budget Items from CAAP

Activity	Amount (GHS)	Funding Source
Monitoring of government flagship programs	404,018.60	DACF
Monitoring of Supervise LEAP Communities	22,000.00	GOG
Conduct regular monitoring & supervision in all public basic schools	180,000.00	GOG
Conduct MPCU and Departmental monitoring and evaluation	112,000.00	DACF, IGF
Monitoring and evaluate programmes and projects, conduct safeguards and review implementations of CAAPs	2,703,988.32	DACF, IGF
Conduct Quarterly MPCU meetings	200,000.00	DACF, IGF
Procurement of laptops, printers, projectors, GPS, file cabinets, etc.	1,258,142.80	DACF, UDG

Source: MTDP Plan Preparation Team, 2025

7.7.4 Financial Accountability

All funds allocated to M&E activities will be accounted for using the standard financial management systems in line with the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921). Financial reports will be integrated into quarterly and annual performance reviews.

The Planning and Budget Units will collaborate to track budget execution and ensure value for money through joint reviews, field verification, and reporting to oversight bodies, including the Audit Committee and NDPC.

7.7.5 Sustainability Measures

To sustain the M&E system:

- A minimum percentage (10%) of the Composite Budget will be earmarked for M&E activities annually.
- Where possible, cost-sharing arrangements with development partners will be negotiated.

- The Assembly will continue to build internal capacity to reduce long-term dependence on external consultants.

CHAPTER EIGHT

DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.0 Introduction

Effective communication is crucial for successful development planning, implementation, monitoring, and accountability. In a decentralized and participatory governance context, timely and accessible information fosters trust, transparency, and stakeholder engagement. For the Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029), the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly's communication strategy aims to raise awareness, mobilize support, and encourage ownership and participation across all phases of the development cycle. The strategy promotes two-way communication, allowing stakeholders to provide feedback and influence decisions, thereby enhancing the plan's visibility, inclusiveness, and overall effectiveness.

In essence, this chapter aims to guide how the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly will:

- Disseminate key messages and content of the MTDP to all relevant audiences.
- Engage and mobilize stakeholders in the implementation of programmes and projects.
- Share progress updates, M&E findings, and results with the public.
- Promote transparency and accountability in the use of public resources.
- Establish responsive feedback mechanisms to enhance learning, adaptation, and continuous improvement.

By institutionalizing a robust communication framework, the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly reaffirms its commitment to participatory governance and inclusive development in line with national development frameworks and global best practices.

8.1 Objectives of the Communication Strategy

The communication strategy serves as a vital instrument for guiding how information is shared, understood, and acted upon by stakeholders throughout the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029). The strategy is designed to facilitate the meaningful participation of all relevant actors, ensure openness in governance, and build mutual trust across sectors. The main objectives of the communication strategy are to:

Promote Awareness and Ownership of the MTDP

To ensure that all stakeholders, including government institutions, civil society organizations, private sector actors, traditional authorities, and community members are adequately informed about the goals, priorities, and interventions outlined in the MTDP. This awareness fosters a sense of ownership and shared responsibility, increasing the likelihood of cooperation and local-level action in support of the plan's implementation.

Ensure Transparency and Accountability in Plan Implementation and Resource Utilization

To provide clear, timely, and consistent information on the allocation and use of resources, implementation progress, and decision-making processes. This objective reinforces good governance by holding duty bearers accountable and empowering citizens to monitor and evaluate the performance of public institutions.

Disseminate Key Results and Findings from Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Participatory Processes

To ensure that lessons learned, successes, challenges, and emerging issues identified through M&E and participatory mechanisms are communicated widely. This promotes adaptive management, informs future planning, and highlights the impact of development interventions on communities.

Foster Community Feedback, Dialogue, and Trust in Local Governance

To establish two-way communication channels that allow citizens to voice their opinions, express concerns, and contribute ideas. This feedback loop builds trust between the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly and the public, ensures that development planning remains responsive to community needs, and enhances the legitimacy of local governance structures.

Enhance Coordination Between Departments, Development Partners, and Citizens

To improve internal and external collaboration by facilitating information sharing and joint planning among various departments, development partners, and citizens. Effective coordination reduces duplication, promotes synergy, and enhances the overall efficiency and impact of development efforts.

The communication strategy is designed to ensure that the MTDP is not only visible and well-understood, but also fully supported by those it seeks to serve. It underscores the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly's commitment to participatory development, accountability, and inclusive governance.

8.2 Target Audiences

The success of the communication strategy hinges on tailoring messages and dissemination methods to the unique needs, roles, and levels of influence of various stakeholder groups. Each group requires specific types of

information to play its part effectively in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). The strategy thus identifies and targets the following key stakeholders:

Table 31.8 Showing the Target Audience

Stakeholder Group	Information Needs
Asunafo North Municipal Assembly Members & Sub-structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key objectives and thematic areas of the MTDP - Development priorities specific to electoral areas - Status of implementation and challenges - Budget allocations and expenditure tracking - Roles and responsibilities in community sensitization and mobilization
Citizens / Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planned development interventions and expected benefits - Project implementation timelines and service delivery schedules - Channels for feedback and grievance redress - Updates on progress and outcomes of local initiatives - Opportunities for community participation and accountability platforms
Sector Departments & Units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specific roles and deliverables in plan implementation - Timelines for activity execution - Performance indicators and reporting formats - Mechanisms for inter-departmental coordination - Periodic updates on overall MTDP performance
Development Partners & NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic alignment of their programmes with MTDP priorities - Coordination frameworks and partnership platforms - Progress reports and project evaluations - Opportunities for resource pooling and co-financing - Evidence of impact and value for money

Media (Print, Radio, TV, Online)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear summaries of the MTDP and its implementation milestones - Human interest stories and success narratives - Voices and perspectives of community members - Findings from M&E processes and assessments - Press releases, briefings, and information kits to support accurate and timely reporting
NDPC, RCC, and Ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Periodic progress and performance reports - Financial accountability and utilization of transfers - Compliance with national development planning frameworks and reporting standards - Results of monitoring and evaluation, including outcome and impact evaluations

8.3 Key Communication Messages

Effective communication is anchored in the clarity, consistency, and relevance of key messages. These messages must resonate with diverse audiences and inspire engagement, trust, and participation. The communication messages developed for the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) aim to reinforce the core principles of inclusivity, transparency, accountability, and collective action. The Asunafo North Municipal Assembly will develop and disseminate strategic messages that do the following:

Emphasize the Inclusive and Evidence-Based Nature of the MTDP

Messages will highlight the participatory processes used in plan formulation, demonstrating that the MTDP reflects the needs, aspirations, and inputs of a broad range of stakeholders. This fosters a sense of ownership and legitimacy around the plan.

Clarify the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly’s Goals, Implementation Roles, and Expected Community Contributions

Clear communication will outline what the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly seeks to achieve, who is responsible for what, and how citizens and other stakeholders can support or participate in implementation. This ensures a shared understanding of responsibilities and promotes coordinated efforts.

Showcase Results, Best Practices, and Success Stories

Positive stories of impact and change will be shared to build momentum, recognize efforts, and reinforce the effectiveness of local governance. These stories will serve as evidence of progress and tools for motivating further involvement.

Disclose Financial Commitments and Promote Public Accountability

Messages will include transparent reporting on resource allocations, spending, and outcomes, ensuring that the public is informed on how funds are being used and the results being achieved.

These messages will be adapted into local languages, simplified formats, and culturally appropriate expressions where necessary to ensure accessibility across literacy levels and community groups.

By consistently communicating these messages across various platforms, such as community meetings, radio programs, infographics, posters, social media, and town hall reports. The Asunafo North Municipal Assembly aims to build an informed, involved, and supportive public that is committed to the success of the MTDP.

8.4 Communication Channels and Tools

To ensure that information about the Medium-Term Development Plan reaches all stakeholders regardless of location, literacy level, or access to technology, the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly will adopt a multi-channel communication approach. This strategy integrates traditional, digital, and interpersonal communication methods to guarantee wide coverage, encourage dialogue, and ensure accessibility. The chosen channels and tools are aligned with the characteristics of target audiences, local contexts, and available resources.

Below is a summary of the communication channels and their respective purposes:

Table 32.8 Showing Communication Channels and Tools

Channel/Tool	Purpose/Use
Town Hall Meetings	Used to provide regular updates on plan implementation, budgets, and progress. Also serves as a forum for dialogue, receiving community feedback, addressing concerns, and enhancing transparency.
Asunafo North Municipal Assembly Notice Boards	Public notice boards located at the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly premises and decentralized offices will display project timelines, budgets, procurement notices, and important updates for public viewing.

Community Radio	Enables the broadcast of development messages in local languages, especially to rural and hard-to-reach communities. Content will include interviews, jingles, live discussions, and call-in programs to facilitate community engagement.
WhatsApp Platforms	Used for real-time sharing of updates, reports, and announcements among internal stakeholders such as Asunafo North Municipal Assembly Members, department heads, sub-structures, and technical teams.
Asunafo North Municipal Assembly Website	A centralized digital repository for MTDP-related documents, including the full plan, Annual Progress Reports (APRs), procurement plans, budgets, and M&E reports. It will serve researchers, partners, and digitally literate citizens.
Community Durbar / Market Announcements	During local durbars or peak market days, announcements using megaphones and brief public speeches will be made to sensitize the population about specific projects, mobilization efforts, or ongoing implementation activities.
Printed Flyers / Posters / Banners	Designed in simplified language and visuals to explain plan components, publicize upcoming events, and showcase local development projects. These materials will be distributed or posted in high-traffic areas such as markets, schools, health centres, and bus terminals.
Participatory M&E Reports and Scorecard Presentations	Tools such as community scorecards and beneficiary assessments will be used to present feedback directly from citizens to service providers and Asunafo North Municipal Assembly officials. This encourages responsiveness and fosters social accountability.

Source: MTDP Plan Preparation Team, 2025

This integrated communication framework ensures that stakeholders receive relevant, timely, and accessible information through their preferred or most accessible channels. By using both low-tech and digital solutions, the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly aims to bridge information gaps, promote inclusiveness, and support the active participation of all community segments in the implementation of the MTDP.

8.5 Communication of Monitoring and Evaluation Results

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is essential for tracking progress, identifying implementation challenges, learning from experiences, and ensuring accountability. However, its value is fully realised only when results are effectively communicated to stakeholders in ways that are understandable, accessible, and actionable.

The Asunafo North Municipal Assembly will adopt a participatory and inclusive approach to the dissemination of M&E findings from Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports, Participatory M&E (PM&E) exercises, and formal evaluations. These results will be used not only to inform planning adjustments but also to build trust, promote transparency, and encourage collaborative problem-solving. Key mechanisms and tools to be employed include:

Stakeholder Dissemination Meetings

Regular forums will be organised at the municipal and sub-district levels to present findings from M&E activities. These meetings will bring together Asunafo North Municipal Assembly Members, community representatives, sector departments, development partners, traditional leaders, and CSOs to discuss results, identify gaps, and recommend corrective actions.

Infographics and Simplified Factsheets

Complex data and performance indicators will be translated into easy-to-understand visual formats such as charts, maps, scorecards, and summary briefs. These will be distributed at community centres, schools, markets, and health facilities to ensure broad access and comprehension.

Presentations at Zonal Council and Asunafo North Municipal Assembly Meetings

Key M&E findings will be presented during scheduled Zonal Council meetings and General Asunafo North Municipal Assembly sessions. This will allow local leaders and Asunafo North Municipal Assembly Members to raise questions, provide input, and advocate for constituency-specific responses.

Documentation of Lessons Learned in Knowledge-Sharing Formats

Insights from implementation and evaluation exercises will be captured and shared in forms such as:

- Policy briefs for decision-makers and partners
- Short video documentaries or testimonial clips for community sharing
- Case studies showcasing innovations or best practices

These materials will also contribute to institutional memory and future planning cycles.

- Translation into Local Languages for Broader Dissemination

Recognising the diversity of language and literacy levels within the municipality, key findings will be translated into local languages and broadcast through:

- Community radio discussions and bulletins
- Announcements during durbars, church/mosque gatherings, and market days
- Dialogue sessions with community-based organisations and opinion leaders

By applying these communication methods, the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly ensures that M&E results do not remain as technical documents but become actionable information for community members, service providers, policymakers, and development partners. This feedback loop will enhance learning, strengthen performance management, and deepen citizen trust in the planning and governance processes.

8.6 Two-Way Communication Platforms

Effective communication is not solely about information dissemination—it also involves actively listening to stakeholders and responding to their concerns, suggestions, and feedback. To promote inclusivity, transparency, and continuous improvement in service delivery and development planning, the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly will establish and maintain robust two-way communication mechanisms.

These platforms will ensure that citizens and other stakeholders are not only informed but are also empowered to participate in decision-making processes, express grievances, and contribute to shaping interventions that affect their lives.

The Asunafo North Municipal Assembly will operationalize the following feedback and engagement mechanisms:

Suggestion Boxes at Asunafo North Municipal Assembly Offices and Zonal Councils

Clearly labelled suggestion boxes will be placed at strategic locations including the Municipal Asunafo North Municipal Assembly offices and Zonal Councils. These will allow citizens to anonymously submit ideas, complaints, or observations on local development issues and service delivery. Regular reviews of submissions will be conducted, and issues categorized for follow-up action.

Hotline or Dedicated Phone Number for Complaints and Suggestions

A designated and publicized mobile number has been made available at the Client Service for residents to report concerns or provide suggestions via phone calls or SMS. This will be particularly beneficial for citizens in remote areas who may not have internet access but wish to provide real-time input.

Online Feedback Form

The Asunafo North Municipal Assembly’s website or affiliated digital platforms will feature a simple and accessible feedback form to capture views from digitally literate citizens, youth groups, civil society organizations, and professionals. This tool will allow for categorized reporting on service satisfaction, project implementation issues, and recommendations.

Community Interface Meetings

Scheduled community meetings will serve as interactive sessions where the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly reports back to communities on actions taken in response to feedback received. These forums will help “close the feedback loop” by demonstrating how citizen input has influenced planning, budget reallocations, or service delivery adjustments. Interface meetings will also serve as an avenue to build trust and mutual accountability between citizens and duty bearers.

All grievances, suggestions, and inputs gathered through these platforms will be:

- Systematically documented in a feedback log or grievance register;
- Analyzed for trends, systemic issues, and priority areas needing policy or operational intervention;
- Addressed and responded to in a timely and transparent manner as part of the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly’s performance improvement system.

This institutionalization of responsive communication will not only enhance service delivery and citizen satisfaction but also contribute to improved governance, stronger community engagement, and better development outcomes.

8.7 Monitoring the Communication Strategy

To ensure that the communication strategy remains relevant, inclusive, and effective throughout the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029), the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly will institutionalize a system for regular monitoring, evaluation, and learning. This will enable timely

identification of communication gaps, audience reach limitations, and opportunities for strengthening engagement and information dissemination.

Key performance indicators will be used to assess whether communication objectives are being achieved, including the extent to which stakeholders are informed, involved, and satisfied with the communication channels and messages.

Indicators for monitoring the effectiveness of the communication strategy include:

Number of public communication events held

This includes town hall meetings, community forums, media briefings, and dissemination workshops conducted at municipal and sub-district levels. It reflects the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly's commitment to face-to-face engagement and information sharing.

Number of citizens reached through radio, posters, and digital platforms

Estimates of audience reach through mass media (community radio), printed materials (flyers, posters), and digital tools (WhatsApp groups, websites) will be tracked to gauge coverage and inclusiveness.

Percentage of M&E reports disseminated publicly

This measures the extent to which monitoring and evaluation findings are shared with stakeholders in accessible formats and through appropriate channels, contributing to transparency and learning.

Number of grievances received and resolved

Captures the volume of feedback and complaints submitted via two-way communication platforms and the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly's responsiveness in addressing these issues within a defined timeframe.

Stakeholder satisfaction with access to information

Feedback will be gathered periodically through perception surveys, community scorecards, and stakeholder interviews to assess the quality, timeliness, and relevance of communication efforts.

Review and Learning Mechanism:

Periodic Reviews:

The Planning Unit, in collaboration with the Information Services Department, Client Service Unit and relevant partners, will conduct semi-annual or annual reviews of the communication strategy. These reviews will assess performance against the indicators, highlight successes, and identify areas for improvement.

Adaptation of Communication Approaches:

Based on monitoring results and stakeholder feedback, the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly will adjust communication tools, messaging, language use, and outreach approaches to ensure no segment of the population is excluded especially marginalized groups such as women, persons with disabilities, and rural dwellers.

Integration into M&E Framework:

The monitoring of the communication strategy will be integrated into the broader Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the MTDP. This will ensure consistency, accountability, and learning across all implementation areas.

Through these mechanisms, the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly reaffirms its commitment to inclusive, transparent, and results-oriented communication as a cornerstone of effective local governance and development planning.

ANNEX 1

MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Table 33 Showing the Maintenance Program of the Municipality

Type of Infrastructure/Assets	Type of Maintenance	Schedule of Maintenance	Estimated cost of Maintenance	Location	Responsibility
Renovation of Residential and office Accommodation	Fixing of cracks, repainting, plastering, reroofing, tiling etc.	Annually	250,000.00	Goaso	MA
Maintenance of street lights	Change of complete lamps, repair spoilt lights, change chokes, replacing broken poles etc.	Quarterly	120,160.00	Goaso,Mim,Akrodie,Kas sapin, Bediako,Ayomso and fawohoyeden	MA
Rehabilitation of dilapidated MA basic school	Laying of blocks, plastering, painting, roofing,	Annually	400,000.00	Municipal Wide	MA

	fixing of frames, provision of furniture				
Reshaping of 60 km feeder roads	Cut and filling, grading etc.	Annually	350,000.00	Municipal Wide	MA
Maintenance of General equipment	Replacement of parts, oiling etc.	Quarterly	30,000.00	Goaso	MA
Maintenance and repairs of official vehicles	Re-aligning, lubricating, adjusting, replacing bad tires etc.	Quarterly	150,000.00	Goaso	MA
Total			1,300,160.00		

Annex 2: Compatibility Matrix

4.4 Goal Compatibility Matrix

Table 34.1 Showing Goal Compatibility Matrix

Goal	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	G8	G9	G10	G11	G12	G13	G14	G15	G16	G17
G1		High	High	High	Low	Medium	Low	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
G2	High		High	High	Low	Medium	Low	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
G3	High	High		High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
G4	High	High	High		Low	Medium	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
G5	Medium	Medium	Low	Low		Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low
G6	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium		Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
G7	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium		Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low
G8	High	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low		High	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
G9	High	High	High	High	Low	Medium	Low	High		Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
G10	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium		Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
G11	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium		Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low
G12	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low		Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low
G13	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		Low	Low	Low	Low
G14	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low		Medium	Medium	Medium
G15	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium		Low	Medium
G16	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low		Low

G17	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	
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Annex 2: SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESMENT (SEA)

Table 35 Showing the Sustainable Environmental Assessment

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability /Climate Change issues					Institutional			
	Access to water	Access to land	Access to timber	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTP (Medicinal plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Flood	Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic	Principles Human Rights	Access to information
Environmental component																		
Activities																		
Agricultural improvement activities and programs	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	White	Green	Green	Green	Green
Construction of market infrastructure	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	White	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Construction of Educational facilities	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Health promotion programs and activities	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green
Construction of water facilities	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	White	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	White	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Sanitation improvement activities and programs	Green	Red	White	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green

Support for the vulnerable and excluded (PWDs, women and children)		Green	Yellow		Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Extension of Electricity	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	White	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Construction of roads and drains	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green
Preparation of land use plans	Green	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Revenue mobilization improvement	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green
Maintenance of law and order/ security	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Promotion of community participation, ownership and accountability in the development process	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green

Compound Matrix Record Sheet

Table 36 Showing Compound Matrix Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Agricultural improvement activities and programs		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Clearing of land for Agricultural activities will make the vegetation covers bare there by affecting rain fall pattern and people's access to water	1
Access to Land	Improvement in Agricultural activities will put more pressure on land usage leading to competition	1
Access to Forestry resources	Cutting down of trees during the clearing stage of the land will affect the forest resources.	2
Protection of Wildlife	Loss of habitat for some fauna and flora species and biodiversity reduction due to vegetation clearing of the farming site	1

Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	Cutting down of trees during the clearing stage of the land will affect the use of non-timber product negatively	2
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Chemicals used in farming would pollute water bodies and hence affecting its quality	2
Sanitation	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Air Quality	Burning of the land would affect the quality of air	2
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Clearing the land for Agricultural activities would lead to the cutting down/ clearing of Medicinal plants	2
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	There is the possibility of drought since the cutting down of trees when clearing the land could affect rainfall pattern	2
Bushfires	Burning of the land for Agricultural purposes may lead to the outbreak of bushfire.	2

Floods	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Land Degradation	Soil erosion and loss of species due to Agricultural activities	1
Crises/Conflicts	There is a neutral balance between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Epidemics	Reduce the possibility of epidemics since quality food stuff would be produced for consumption	4
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Transparency, fairness, and accountable process would be applied	5
Human Rights	The rights of individuals and communities would be respected and promoted	4
Access to information	Information would be readily available to all stakeholders and interest groups	4

Compound Matrix Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of market infrastructure		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Cutting down of trees would affect rainfall pattern which may cause rivers to dry up and limit the poor's access to water.	2
Access to Land	Construction of market will put pressure on the use of land leading to competition	1
Access to Forestry resources	It affects forest resources such as reserved forest since wood would be needed for the construction and roofing of the market structure	2
Protection of Wildlife	It has effect on wildlife since wood would be needed from the forest for the construction of the market stores	1
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Non-timber products would be preserved and put to best use	4
HEALTH		

Water Quality	The nearby rivers and water bodies could be polluted by waste products from both constructional activities and market activities.	2
Sanitation	Waste product emanating from the market would mess the environment and affect improvement in sanitation	2
Air Quality	Construction would generate waste into the atmosphere and causes air pollution	2
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Cutting down of timber for construction of the market structure may lead to loss of medicinal plants	2
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Cutting down of trees for the construction would affect rainfall pattern and lead to drought.	2
Bushfires	Not relevant	0
Floods	Waste generated during the construction would be carried away by rains to chock nearby gutters which may lead to flooding when there is a heavy rain	2

Land Degradation	Soil erosion and loss of species due to market construction	1
Crises/Conflicts	Not relevant	0
Epidemics	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Building would be constructed based on merit	4
Human Rights	The rights of workers would be respected	5
Access to information	Information would be available to stakeholders	4

Compound Matrix Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of Educational facilities		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Waste generated during the construction would be carried into water bodies to pollute rivers and rendering it un pure for use	2
Access to Land	The construction would increase competition for land and therefore affecting access to land by the poor	2
Access to Forestry resources	Forest resources such as reserved forest would be affected since wood would be needed for the construction and roofing of the classroom blocks	2
Protection of Wildlife	Loss of habitat for some fauna and flora species and biodiversity reduction due to vegetation clearing of the construction site	1
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	Non-timber products would be preserved and put to best use	4

HEALTH		
Water Quality	Waste generated during the construction could be carried during rains to pollute rivers and water bodies	2
Sanitation	Waste product emanating from the construction would mess the environment and affect sanitation improvement	2
Air Quality	Construction would generate waste into the atmosphere and causes air pollution	2
NTPP (Medicinal Plants)	Cutting down of timber for construction of the classroom blocks may lead to loss of medicinal plants	2
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Cutting down of trees for the construction would affect rainfall pattern and lead to drought.	2
Bushfires	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Floods	Waste generated during the construction would be	

	carried away by rains to chock nearby gutters which may lead to flooding when there is a heavy rain	2
Land Degradation	Possibility of land degradation due to removal of soil cover.	1
Crises/Conflicts	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Epidemics	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Transparency, fairness, and accountable process would be applied	4
Human Rights	The rights of individuals and communities would be respected and promoted	4
Access to information	Information would be readily available to all stakeholders and interest groups	4

Compound Matrix Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Health promotion programs and activities		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Waste generated during the construction would be carried into water bodies to pollute rivers and rendering it un pure for use	2
Access to Land	Portion of the already scarce land would be used for the project	2
Access to Forestry resources	Protected areas such as reserved forest could be affected since trees would be cut for the construction especially at the roofing stage	2
Protection of Wildlife	Loss of habitat for some fauna and flora species and biodiversity reduction due to vegetation clearing of the construction site	1
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Non-timber products would be preserved and put to best use	4
HEALTH		

Water Quality	Health promotion activities would capture water treatment and preservation before use	4
Sanitation	Measures would be put in place to manage waste that is being generated	4
Air Quality	There would be proper disposal of waste products to improve the quality of air generated into the atmosphere	4
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Plants for medicinal purposes would be preserved and put to best use	4
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Bushfires	People would be sensitized on the dangers of bush fire	4
Floods	Communities would be sensitized on floods and it related impact on the wellbeing of people	4
Land Degradation	The constructional activities could expose the land to soil erosion	2

Crises/Conflicts	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Epidemics	Reduce the possibility of epidemics since better health facilities and proper medication would be provided	4
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Transparency, fairness, and accountable process would be applied	4
Human Rights	The rights of individuals and communities would be respected and promoted	5
Access to information	Information would be readily available to all stakeholders and interest groups	4

Description of Activity: Construction of water facilities		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Improve access to potable water and reduce pressure on the existing water facilities	5
Access to Land	Portion of the already scarce land would be used for the project	2
Access to Forestry resources	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Protection of Wildlife	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Not relevant	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Improved access to potable water	5
Sanitation	Measures would be put in place to manage the flow of excess water emanating from the operation of the facilities	4
Air Quality	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Plants for medicinal purposes would be destroyed due to clearing of the construction site	2
VULNERABILITY		

Drought	The possibility of drought would be less since enough water facilities would be provided	3
Bushfires	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Floods	Not relevant	0
Land Degradation	Measures would be taken to avoid land degradation	4
Crises/Conflicts	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Epidemics	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Transparency, fairness, and accountable process would be applied	4
Human Rights	The rights of individuals and communities would be respected and promoted	5
Access to information	Information would be readily available to all stakeholders and interest groups	4

Description of Activity: Sanitation improvement activities and programs		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Improved sanitation would make water bodies clean and safe for use	4
Access to Land	Portion of the already scarce land would be used for the project	2
Access to Forestry resources	Not relevant	0
Protection of Wildlife	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Improved sanitation would enhance quality of water	4
Sanitation	Promotes proper waste disposal methods	5
Air Quality	Improved sanitation will promote quality air	4
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	The possibility of drought would be less since enough water facilities would be provided	3
VULNERABILITY		

Drought	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Bushfires	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Floods	Sanitation would be improved to reduce the possibility of floods occurrence as measures would be taken to prevent disposal of refuse along water ways	4
Land Degradation	Measures would be taken to avoid land degradation	4
Crises/Conflicts	Wider consultation would be done to avoid conflicts and crises with stakeholders in the provision of sanitation facilities	4
Epidemics	Provision of toilet facilities would reduce open defecation and prevent the outbreak of diseases	5
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Transparency, fairness, and accountable process would be applied	4
Human Rights	The rights of individuals and communities would be respected and promoted	5
Access to information	Information would be readily available to all stakeholders and interest groups	4

Description of Activity: Support for the vulnerable and excluded (PWDs, women and children)		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Not relevant	0
Access to Land	Items and support services provided to the vulnerable and excluded group would improve their access and chances of securing land	4
Access to Forestry resources	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Protection of Wildlife	Not relevant	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Support to the vulnerable and excluded would improve their chances of accessing potable water	4
Sanitation	The vulnerable would be provided with disability friendly sanitary facilities and items such as toilet row, dustbins etc.. to keep their sanitation clean	5

Air Quality	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Not relevant	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Bushfires	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Floods	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Land Degradation	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Crises/Conflicts	Items would be distributed fairly to prevent the occurrence of crises and conflicts	4
Epidemics	The vulnerable and excluded would be supported with items that would protect them from any form of disaster or epidemics	5
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Transparency, fairness, and accountable process would be applied	5

Human Rights	The rights of individuals and communities would be respected and promoted	5
Access to information	Information would be readily available to all stakeholders and interest groups	5

Description of Activity: Extension of Electricity		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Extension of electricity would expand water coverage and improve people's access to potable water	5
Access to Land	Portions of farm lands would be lost due to the electricity expansion	1
Access to Forestry resources	It has effect on protected areas such as reserved forest since poles would be needed for the provision of electricity	1
Protection of Wildlife	Loss of habitat for some fauna and flora species and biodiversity reduction due vegetation clearing of the affected site	2
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Non timber products would be preserved	4
HEALTH		

Water Quality	Extension of electricity would pave way for the construction of small town water systems which requires electricity to function	4
Sanitation	Waste products emanating from the provision of electricity would mess the environment and affect improvement in sanitation	2
Air Quality	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Some medicinal plants would be destroyed in the course of clearing the site for the electricity expansion	2
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Cutting down of trees would affect rainfall pattern leading to drought	2
Bushfires	Tendency of fire outbreak as a result of faulty installation or improper handling of the facility by new users	2
Floods	Not relevant	0
Land Degradation	Soil erosion and loss of species due to land clearing	2
Crises/Conflicts	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3

Epidemics	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	The electricity extension would be done based on merit	4
Human Rights	The rights of workers would be respected	5
Access to information	Information would be available to stakeholders	5

Description of Activity: Construction of roads and drains		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Access to Land	Portions of farm lands would have destroyed as a result of the constructional activities	2
Access to Forestry resources	Forest resources such as reserved forest would be destroyed to pave way for the road construction	2
Protection of Wildlife	Loss of habitat for some fauna and flora species and biodiversity reduction due to vegetation clearing of the construction site	1
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Non-timber products would be preserved and put to best use	4

HEALTH		
Water Quality	Dust and other chemicals emitted during the road construction may pollute water bodies rendering them unhealthy for use	2
Sanitation	Waste product emanating from the construction would mess the environment and affect sanitation improvement	2
Air Quality	Reduction of air quality due to emission of dust particles during construction	2
NTPF (Medicinal Plants)	There is the possibility of destroying medicinal plant during the construction process	2
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Clearing of trees and other species would affect rainfall pattern which may lead to drought	1
Bushfires	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Floods	There would be free flow of raining water into water bodies to reduce the occurrence of floods	5
Land Degradation	Decline in the overall quality of soil due to the road construction	1
Crises/Conflicts	Stakeholders whose lands are affected by the construction would be duly compensated to avoid any crises and conflicts	4

Epidemics	Potential risk of road and on site accidents as a result of stationary vehicles on the roads and the dust generated during the construction	5
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Transparency, fairness, and accountable process would be applied	4
Human Rights	The rights of individuals and communities would be respected and promoted	5
Access to information	Information would be readily available to all stakeholders and interest groups	4

Description of Activity: Preparation of land use plans		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Land use plans would help to identify accessible water areas	4
Access to Land	Improved people's access to land	5
Access to Forestry resources	Forest resources would be affected since portion of reserved forest would be cleared to pave way for demarcation and zoning of the land	1
Protection of Wildlife	Wildlife areas would be preserved	5

Use of Non Timber Forest Products	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Water bodies would be pressured and put to best use	4
Sanitation	Areas earmarked for sanitation purposes would be preserved and use only for such purposes	4
Air Quality	Not relevant	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
VULNERABILITY	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Drought	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Bushfires	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Floods	As much as possible proper measures would be put in place to prevent flooding	5
Land Degradation	Possibility of land degradation due to removal of soil cover.	2

Crises/Conflicts	Land use plans would put to an end all forms of conflicts and crises which may arise as a result of the acquisition and use of land	4
Epidemics	Risk of epidemics would be reduced	4
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Transparency, fairness, and accountable process would be applied	5
Human Rights	The rights of individuals and communities would be respected and promoted	4
Access to information	Information would be readily available to all stakeholders and interest groups	4

Description of Activity: Revenue mobilization improvement		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Improvement in revenue generation would help to provide more water facilities to improve the poor's access to water	5
Access to Land	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Access to Forestry resources	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Protection of Wildlife	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3

Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Non timber products would be preserved and put to best use	4
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Improve the provision of quality water facilities	5
Sanitation	Adequate resources would be available to improve sanitation	4
Air Quality	Resources would be made available to avoid air pollution	4
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
VULNERABILITY	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Drought	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Bushfires	stakeholders would be sensitized on the occurrence of bushfires and it related impact on the wellbeing of the populace	4
Floods	There would be Available resources to put measures in place to prevent the occurrence of floods	5
Land Degradation	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3

Crises/Conflicts	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Epidemics	There would be enough resources to deal with any outbreak disease	4
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Transparency, fairness, and accountable process would be applied	5
Human Rights	The rights of individuals and communities would be respected and promoted	4
Access to information	Information would be readily available to all stakeholders and interest groups	4

Description of Activity: Maintenance of law and order/ security		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Improved the poor's access to potable water	5
Access to Land	There would be no discrimination in an attempt to access land or any property by the citizenly	4
Access to Forestry resources	Forest reserves would be preserved and put to best use	4

Protection of Wildlife	Wildlife and other animals would best be protected	5
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Non timber products would be preserved and put to best use	4
HEALTH		
Water Quality	As much as possible potable water would be made available for use at all times	5
Sanitation	Stakeholders would appreciate the need to keep their sanitation clean	4
Air Quality	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Medicinal plants would be preserved and put to best use	4
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Bushfires	Occurrences of bushfires would be reduced	4
Floods	Refuse would not be disposed into water ways to allow the free flow of raining water to avoid the occurrence of flooding	5
Land Degradation	Measures would be taken to avoid the possibility of land degradation in carrying out human activities	4
Crises/Conflicts	The occurrence of conflict would be reduced	4

Epidemics	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Transparency, fairness, and accountable process would be applied	4
Human Rights	The rights of individuals and communities would be respected and promoted	5
Access to information	Information would be readily available to all stakeholders and interest groups	4

Compound Matrix Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Promotion of community participation, ownership and accountability in the development process		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Community members would participate the development process and hence improve their access to water facilities	4
Access to Land	Community members would be allowed to own and participate in the development process and hence improve their access to land.	4
Access to Forestry resources	Community members would appreciate the need to preserve forest resources	4
Protection of Wildlife	Wildlife and other animals would best be protected	5
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Non timber products would be preserved and put to best use	4
HEALTH		
Water Quality	There would be access to potable water at all times	4
Sanitation	Stakeholders would appreciate the need to keep their sanitation clean	4
Air Quality	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Medicinal plants would be preserved and put to best use	4

VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Education would be done to prevent people from engaging in activities that would affect water bodies	4
Bushfires	Occurrences of bushfires would be reduced	4
Floods	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Land Degradation	Measures would be taken to avoid the possibility of land degradation in carrying out human activities	4
Crises/Conflicts	The occurrence of conflict would be reduced	4
Epidemics	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Transparency, ownership, fairness, and accountable process would be applied	5
Human Rights	The rights of individuals and communities would be respected and promoted	5
Access to information	Information would be readily available to all stakeholders and interest groups	5

SUSTAINABILITY TESTS

Development in whatever form must be sustainable. Sustainability has to do with maintaining a positive balance between social, economic and environmental goals. The DMTDP and the programs and projects to be implemented have been subjected to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) procedure. Projects have

been assessed based on their effects on natural resources, social and cultural conditions, the economy and institutional issues. The final outcome of the SEA for 2014 has been fully analyzed in the table below.

Table 37 Showing the Sustainability Matrix Scale

Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effect	Not Relevant	Works strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Color	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Source: NDPC, 2017

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Table 38 Showing the Sustainability Test

Activity: Agricultural improvement activities and programs		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 12345
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 12345
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12 345
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)12 34 5

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)123 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)12 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)123 45
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)123 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly for women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)1234 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)123 45
Access to land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2345
Access: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2345
Access: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12 3 45

Sanitation: Activity should improve access to sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12 3 45
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 23 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 234 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)123 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)123 4 5
Local investment of capital: development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labor	Description of investment strategy	(0)123 45
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)1234 5
Human Rights		(0)123 45
Access to information		(0)123 45
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with		(0)1234 5

environmental/industry standards and guidelines

LIST OF WASH DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

S/N	NAME OF NGO	ORIGIN (local/foreign)	YEAR OF ENTRY	AREA OF OPERATION/ PROGRAM	PLACE OF OFFICE
1	Safe water network	Foreign	2023	They supply and manage water in Urban and Peri-Urban communities	Accra
2	World Vision Ghana	Foreign	2023	They supply water I Peri-Urban and Rural Communities as well as rehabilitation and disinfection of Boreholes	Kenyasi
3	Project Maji	Foreign	2025	They supply and manage water in Peri -Urban and Rural Communities	Accra
4	SAHA Global	Foreign	2023	Provision of water in non-motorable communities They supply and manage water in hard to reach communities (Last Mile Communities).	Tamale
5	Aquaya Institute	Local	2023	Support in Water Quality Analysis	Kumasi
6	Netcentric Campaigns	Foreign		Advocacy and empowerment in areas of Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH Activities)	Goaso
7	International Cocoa Initiative	Foreign		Child Protection(Child Abuse, Child labour, Child Rights), Persons Living with Disability	Accra/Goaso
8	Fairtrade Africa	Foreign		Child Protection(Child Abuse, Child labour, Child Rights), Persons Living with Disability	kumasi

9	Agro-Eco	Foreign		Child Protection(Child Abuse, Child labour, Child Rights), Persons Living with Disability	kumasi
10	Child Right International	Local		Child Protection(Child Abuse, Child labour, Child Rights), Persons Living with Disability	Accra
11	Tony's Chocology	Foreign		Child Protection(Child Abuse, Child labour, Child Rights), cocoa buying	Accra
13	Proforest	Foreign		Child Protection(Child Abuse, Child labour, Child Rights), Persons Living with Disability	Accra
14	Tim Africa Aid Ghana	Local		Health, Water and Sanitation	Tepa
15	Tropenbos Ghana	Foreign		Climate change activities	Accra

REPORT ON PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROGRESS OF PREPARATION OF THE 2026-2029 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP) AT AYOMSO, MIM AND AKRODIE

Name of District: Asunafo North Municipal Assembly

Region: Ahafo

Name of Zonal Council: Ayomso, Mim and Akrodie

Venue: Assembly Hall

Date: 11th to 13th August, 2025

a. Medium of Invitations: Invitation letters, local radio stations and community information centres

b. Names of special/interest groups & individuals invited:

- All Hon. Assembly Members
- Chairpersons and Secretaries of five Zonal Councils and one Urban Council
- Unit Committee Members
- Heads of Decentralised Department, non-decentralised departments and other government institutions
- Traditional leaders
- Religious leaders (Christian and Muslim)
- Leaders of market and other business groups
- Leaders of Association of Persons with Disability

- Representatives of Political Parties
- Representatives of Youth Groups
- Leaders of Driver Unions (GPRTU and Protoa)
- NGOs
- Leaders of CSOs
- Leaders of CBOs
- Leaders of FBOs
- Leaders of Youth Groups
- Leaders of Cocoa Corperative

c. Identifiable Representations at hearing:

- Assembly Members
- Zonal/Urban Councils
- Unit Committees
- Decentralised Department, non-decentralised departments and other government institutions
- Traditional Authorities
- Religious groups
- Business groups
- Association of Persons with Disability
- Political Parties
- Youth Groups
- Driver Unions
- NGOs
- CSOs
- CBOs
- FBOs
- Youth Groups

d. Total Number of Persons at hearing

S/N	Zonal Council	Venue	Date	No. of Persons/ Participants	Gender Ratio	
					Male	Female
1	Mim Zonal Council	Municipal Assembly Hall	11/08/2025	88	61	27
2.	Ayomso Zonal Council	Presby church	12/08/2025	55	35	20
3.	Akrodie Zonal Council	Durbar grounds	13/08/2025	51	29	22

e. Language(s) used at hearing: English and Twi

f. Major Issues at Public Hearing (in order of importance):

S/N	ISSUES	RESPONSES
1	Some farm are not measured by the department of agriculture national, regional or municipal program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The calculation of farms are done randomly of which the results are estimated generally . They also work with farmers that are registered with them.
2	Low involvement of citizens in the development process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public sensitization on development policies, plans, programmes and projects has been prioritised in the communication strategy Assembly has also prioritized effective engagement of the citizenry in the development process
3	the government has neglected the farmers who are into other crops like tomatoes, pepper farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government prioritizes the growing of cash crops such as cocoa, cereals, plantain and others as it helps the government to generate enough revenue. He also urged the farmers to participate in the feed Ghana program since it covers all farming type Farmers advised to form groups which will help them get benefit when the need arises.

4	Government projects been implemented in the big towns at the expense of the smaller communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects come with requirements and conditions an example with the UDG program at Goaso which demands the project to be implemented at Urban towns w
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g. Main controversies and major areas of complaints: No controversy

h. Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints: None

i. Unresolved questions or queries: None

j. At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why: N/A

k. A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:

The level of participation at the public hearing was satisfactory





**REPORT ON PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROGRESS OF PREPARATION OF THE 2026-2029
MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP) AT AYOMSO, MIM AND AKRODIE**

Name of District: Asunafo North Municipal Assembly

Region: Ahafo

Name of Zonal Council: Goaso, Dominase and Asumura

Venue: Assembly Hall

Date: 26th- to 28th March, 2025

l. Medium of Invitations: Invitation letters, local radio stations and community information centres

m. Names of special/interest groups & individuals invited:

- All Hon. Assembly Members
- Chairpersons and Secretaries of five Zonal Councils and one Urban Council
- Unit Committee Members
- Heads of Decentralised Department, non-decentralised departments and other government institutions
- Traditional leaders
- Religious leaders (Christian and Muslim)
- Leaders of market and other business groups
- Leaders of Association of Persons with Disability
- Representatives of Political Parties

- Representatives of Youth Groups
- Leaders of Driver Unions (GPRTU and Protoa)
- NGOs
- Leaders of CSOs
- Leaders of CBOs
- Leaders of FBOs
- Leaders of Youth Groups
- Leaders of Cocoa Corperative

n. Identifiable Representations at hearing:

- Assembly Members
- Zonal/Urban Councils
- Unit Committees
- Decentralised Department, non-decentralised departments and other government institutions
- Traditional Authorities
- Religious groups
- Business groups
- Association of Persons with Disability
- Political Parties
- Youth Groups
- Driver Unions
- NGOs
- CSOs
- CBOs
- FBOs
- Youth Groups

o. Total Number of Persons at hearing

S/N	Zonal Council	Venue	Date	No. of Persons/ Participants	Gender Ratio	
					Male	Female
1	Goaso Zonal Council	Municipal Assembly Hall	26/03/2025	108	81	27
2.	Dominase Zonal Council	Presby church	27/03/2025	75	48	27
3.	Asumura Zonal Council	Durbar grounds	28/03/2025	44	25	19

p. Language(s) used at hearing: English and Twi

q. Major Issues at Public Hearing (in order of importance):

S/N	ISSUES	RESPONSES
1	Non-implemented and noncompleted projects and programmes in 2022-2025 MTDP especially Goaso Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was as a result of inadequacy and delay in actual flow of funds vis-à-vis projections. Uncompleted projects and programmes from the past MTDP which have being captured in the current MTDP will be given priority during implementation. Non-impleted projects and programmes have been prioritised in the current MTDP for implementation
2	Inadequate provision of basic amenities eg streetlight, bins etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streetlighting has been prioririesd in the plans
3	Low involvement of citizens in the development process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public sensitization on development policies, plans, programmes and projects has been prioririesd in the communication strategy
4	Poorly developed tourist infrastructure of natural sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As prioritised for boosting local economic development, the Assembly will follow through with engaging investors to help harness and develop the natural tourist potentials in the Municipality

r. Main controversies and major areas of complaints: No controversy

s. Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints: None

t. Unresolved questions or queries: None

u. At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why: N/A

v. A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:

The level of participation at the public hearing was satisfactory



AACCENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name: JOSEPH AKPARISO
MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Signature: 

Name: BENJAMIN OGWU AFRILE
MUNICIPAL COORDINATING DIRECTOR

Signature: 

Name: HON. ASIEM ENOCK HAYFORD
PRESIDING MEMBER

Signature: 

Name: AGNES PIAYIN BANANZI
MUNICIPAL PLANNING OFFICER

Signature: 