

BEREKUM EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



A REVISED DRAFT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2026-2029)

**Theme: Resetting-Ghana: Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability
and Promoting Shared Prosperity**

PREPARED BY:
MUNICIPAL PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT (MPCU)

OCTOBER, 2025

FOREWORD

The preparation of the 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the Berekum East Municipal Assembly marks yet another significant milestone in our collective effort to promote inclusive and sustainable development in our Municipality. Guided by the National Development Framework and the theme “**Resetting-Ghana: Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity**”, this Plan reflects our renewed commitment to building a resilient local economy, deepening good governance, and improving the quality of life of all residents.

Over the years, the Assembly has made notable progress in key sectors such as education, health, infrastructure, water and sanitation, and local economic development. However, challenges such as youth unemployment, environmental degradation, and weak institutional coordination continue to constraint our growth potential. The 2026-2029 MTDP therefore seeks to address these development gaps through well-defined strategies and programmes that harness our comparative advantages, foster innovation, and strengthen partnership with all stakeholders- government agencies, traditional authorities, private sector, civil society, and our communities.

The plan is not merely a policy document but a blueprint for action, one that emphasizes job creation, transparency in governance, and equitable distribution of opportunities. It aligns with the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF), and the National Agenda for resetting Ghana’s development path towards sustainable prosperity.

On behalf of the Berekum East Municipal Assembly, I wish to express sincere appreciation to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), development partners, and all stakeholders whose inputs and collaboration have made the preparation of this MTDP possible. Together, let us commit to implementing this plan with diligence and accountability, ensuring that the vision of a prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable Berekum East becomes a reality.



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Municipal Chief Executive
Berekum East Municipal Assembly
October, 2025.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAP	Annual Action Plan
AEA	Agriculture Extension Agents
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APR	Annual Progress Report
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BEMA	Berekum East Municipal Assembly
CBO	Community Based Organization
CHPS	Community Based Health Planning Service
CSO	Civil Service Organization
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DACF-RFG	District Assembly Common Fund-Response Factor Grant
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DP	Donor Partners
DSWCD	Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FM	Frequency Modulation
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSCSP	Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
IMO	Indigenous Micro-Organism
KG	Kindergarten
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
L.I	Legislative Instrument
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LED	Local Economic Development
LUSPA	Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority

M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MA	Municipal Assembly
MCD	Municipal Coordinating Director
MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
MEHO	Municipal Environmental Health Officer
MLGDRD	Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization and Rural Development
MMDA	Ministries, Metropolitan/Municipal, District, Agencies
MMTDP	Municipal Medium Term Development Plan
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MP	Member of Parliament
MPCU	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
MPO	Municipal Planning Officer
MTDPF	Medium Term Development Policy Framework
MTNDPF	Medium Term National Development Planning Framework
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NAR	Net Admission Rate
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
OHLGS	Office of the Head of Local Government Service
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PM	Presiding Member
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PoA	Program of Action
PROTOA	Progressive Transport Owners Association
PWD's	Persons with Disability
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
RPCU	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHS	Senior High School
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic, Time bound
SME	Small and Medium scale Enterprise
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
STME	Science Technology and Mathematics Education
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Berekum East Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026-2029 was prepared in accordance with the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act480) and the guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). The Plan aligns with the National Medium-Term Policy Framework with theme: “**Resetting-Ghana: Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity**”. It serves as a comprehensive roadmap to guide the Municipality’s development priorities and resource allocation over the four-year planning period.

The preparation process was participatory, inclusive, and evidence-based, ensuring alignment with both national priorities and local aspirations.

Prior to the commencement of the preparation of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP), a plan preparation team was constituted by the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) in consultation with the Municipal Coordinating Director to lead and coordinate the planning process.

They include;

Municipal Coordinating Director	-	Chairman
Municipal Planning Officer	-	Secretary
Municipal Budget Analyst	-	Member
Municipal Director, Health	-	Member
Municipal Director, Agric.	-	Member
Municipal Director, Education	-	Member
Head, SW & CD	-	Member
Municipal Physical Planning Officer-		Member
Municipal Officer, Statistical Department-		Member

The Plan preparation process began with a comprehensive review of the performance of the 2022-2025 MTDP, identifying achievements, gaps, and lessons learnt to inform the new plan.

The Plan presents an in-depth analysis of the existing conditions and diagnoses of the Municipality covering key sectors such as education, health, agriculture, water and sanitation, infrastructure, local economic development, social protection and governance.

The analyses informed the identification and prioritization of key development challenges and opportunities. Based on this, development goals, objectives, and strategies were formulated, harmonized with national and regional priorities, and subjected to sustainability appraisal to ensure coherence and sustainability.

The Plan further outlines priority programmes and projects, with indicative costs and implementation arrangements, designed to address identified development gaps.

A robust Monitoring and Evaluation Framework was developed to track progress, ensure accountability, and facilitate periodic reviews and reporting in line with NDPC requirements.

Finally, a system of communication has been designed based on which information will flow to all stakeholders and also for public awareness creation.

Cross-cutting issues including biodiversity, climate change, gender, digitalization, local economic development (LED), disability inclusion, migration, WASH, youth development among others, are integrated throughout the plan to promote equitable and sustainable development.

The total estimated cost of implementing the 2026-2029 MTDP is projected at approximately GHS 86,116,999.70, to be financed through multiple sources including the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), Government of Ghana budgetary allocations, Donor support, and Private Sector partnerships. The cost estimates are based on indicative prices and assumptions derived from ongoing projects, sectoral plans, and consultations with relevant departments.

Extensive stakeholder consultations were undertaken across the Municipality, including community and zonal meetings and two public hearings. The first public hearing was held to present and validate the development issues, goals, and objectives identified from stakeholder consultations. The second public hearing was conducted to present the draft MTDP for validation and endorsement by the general public and key stakeholders. The participation approach ensured inclusiveness, transparency, and ownership of the plan by all relevant stakeholders.

In summary, the Berekum East MTDP (2026-2029) provides a well-structured, participatory, and result-oriented framework to guide development efforts towards a prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Municipality, consistent with both national and local aspiration

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents the background information of the Berekum East Municipal Assembly. It outlines the vision, mission, mandate, functions of the Assembly as enshrined in the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), as well as the locational map of the Assembly.

In addition, the organogram of the Assembly is presented showing the organizational structure, functional relationships between different roles, Departments and levels of authority.

1.2 Background of Berekum East Municipal Assembly

The Berekum East Municipal Assembly was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2299 in 2017, making it one of the 261 and 12 District Assemblies in Ghana and the Bono Region of Ghana respectively. It was created in pursuance of deepening decentralization and good governance in Ghana.

The Berekum East Municipal Assembly is responsible for planning, implementation and management of development programmes and projects in the entire Municipality.

1.2.1 Mission and Vision Statement of the Municipal Assembly

Mission Statement

The Berekum East Municipal Assembly exist to *“improve upon the quality of life of the people in the Municipality through the effective co-ordination of resources and activities of all stakeholders for the effective delivery of service by well-motivated staff”*.

Vision Statement

The vision statement of Berekum Municipal Assembly is *“To become one of the most efficient socio-economic development service providers, which in partnership with stakeholders creates opportunities for human development in the Municipality”*.

1.2.2 Mandate of Berekum East Municipal Assembly

The Berekum East Municipal Assembly’s mandate is to improve the well-being of its citizens by ensuring access to and quality of basic socio-economic services, creating an environment for wealth creation, and empowering citizens to participate in local governance.

The Assembly aims to implement and sustain programs and projects that reduce poverty while ensuring equitable access to development resources, infrastructure, and opportunities in collaboration with relevant stakeholders.

1.2.3 Functions of the Berekum East Municipal Assembly

The Municipal Assembly was created as a pivot of the administrative and development decision making body in the Municipality and the basic unit of Local Government Administration. Per the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the Municipal Assembly exercises political and administrative authority in the Municipality, provide guidance, give direction to and supervise all other administrative authorities in the Municipality. Section 10 (3) of Act 936 prescribes the functions of the Assembly as follows;

Responsible for the overall development of the Municipality. The Municipal Assembly ensures the preparation and submission of Development Action Plans through the Bono Regional Coordinating Council (BRCC) to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and budgets to the Ministry of Finance for approval.

- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the Municipality.
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the Municipality and remove any obstacles to initiate development.
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide Municipal works and services.
- Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlement and the environment in the Municipality.
- Be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies.
- Ensure ready access to courts in the Municipality for the promotion of justice.

Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by this Act or any other enactment.

1.2.4 Organizational Structure of Berekum East Municipal Assembly

The Berekum East Municipal Assembly has a two-tiered organizational structure: a political structure and a technical/administrative structure. The political structure includes the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) and the Assembly Members, both elected and government appointees, forming the General Assembly.

The technical/administrative structure is led by the Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD) and comprises various Departments and Units, including Central Administration and other functional departments.

1.2.5 Composition of the Municipal Assembly

Municipal Chief Executive (MCE)

The Municipal Chief Executive is appointed by the President and approved by the General Assembly, and he is the head of the Assembly and the representative of the Central Government at the local level.

General Assembly:

It is composed of elected members representing the people, government appointees, the Member of Parliament (MP) representing the constituency, and the MCE. The number of elected Assembly Members who represent the various electoral areas are twenty-six 26 and the government appointees constitute eleven (11) members.

Table 1: Composition of the Municipal Assembly

Sex	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
Elected Assembly Members	23	60.5	3	7.9	26	68.4
Government Appointees	8	21.1	4	10.5	12	31.6
Total	31	81.6	7	18.4	38	100

Executive Committee

In accordance with Section 21(1) of the Local Governance Act, Act 936, the Municipal Assembly has in place an Executive Committee which spearheads the administrative and executive functions of the Assembly. The Executive Committee is made up of the Municipal Chief Executive

(Chairman), and Chairpersons of all Sub-Committees of the Assembly. It exercises executive and coordinating functions of the Assembly.

Statutory Sub-Committees of the Municipal Assembly

A sub-committee shall collate and deliberate on issues of its responsibility to assist the District Assembly in the deliberative, legislative and executive functions of the District Assembly

Sub-Committees of the Berekum Municipal Assembly are as follows:

- ✓ Development Planning Sub-Committee
- ✓ Social Services Sub-Committee
- ✓ Works Sub-committee
- ✓ Finance and Administration Sub-Committee
- ✓ Justice and Security Sub-Committee

Apart from the above statutory Committees, the Assembly has two Sub-Committees namely

- ✓ Agricultural Sub-Committee
- ✓ Environmental Sub-Committee

The Sub-Committees have the responsibility of deliberating on issues and submit their recommendations to the Executive Committee for onward submission to General Assembly.

Sub-Municipal Structures

The Legislative Instrument 1994 (L.I 1589), is the instrument that establishes sub-district structures (Urban, Zonal, and Town Councils Unit Committees) and their functions. These sub-structures serve as a link between the local people and the Assembly to actively participate in decision making that directly affect their development.

The Berekum East Municipal Assembly has one Urban Council and two zonal councils.

Table 2: Sub-District Structures in the Municipality

No.	Name of Zonal Council	Capital
1.	Berekum Urban Council	Berekum
2.	Senase Zonal Council	Senase
3.	Kutre Zonal Council	Kutre No.1
4.	Mpatasie Zonal Council	Mpatasie

Source: MPCU, BEMA, 2025

There are twenty-six (26) electoral Areas in the Municipality. This means there are the same number of unit committees who are under the four sub-district structures.

The Public Relations and Complaints Committee (PRCC)

This Committee acts as a bridge between the local government and the public, investigating complaints of misconduct, abuse of office, or administrative injustice while educating citizens on Assembly activities.

The committee typically consists of;

- The Presiding Member of the Assembly
- Five members elected by the Assembly
- Representatives from the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)
- Representatives from the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
- Representatives from the Information Services Department

Technical/Administrative Structure:

Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD)

The Municipal Coordinating Director is the head of the Technical/Administrative structure, reporting directly to the MCE and overseeing all departmental heads.

Central Administration

It is responsible for implementing government policies, managing financial and other resources, and liaising with other agencies and the MCE.

Departments and Units

The departments and units of the Assembly perform different functions and are coordinated to achieve organizational goals.

Figure 1: Organogram of the Berekum East Municipal Assembly

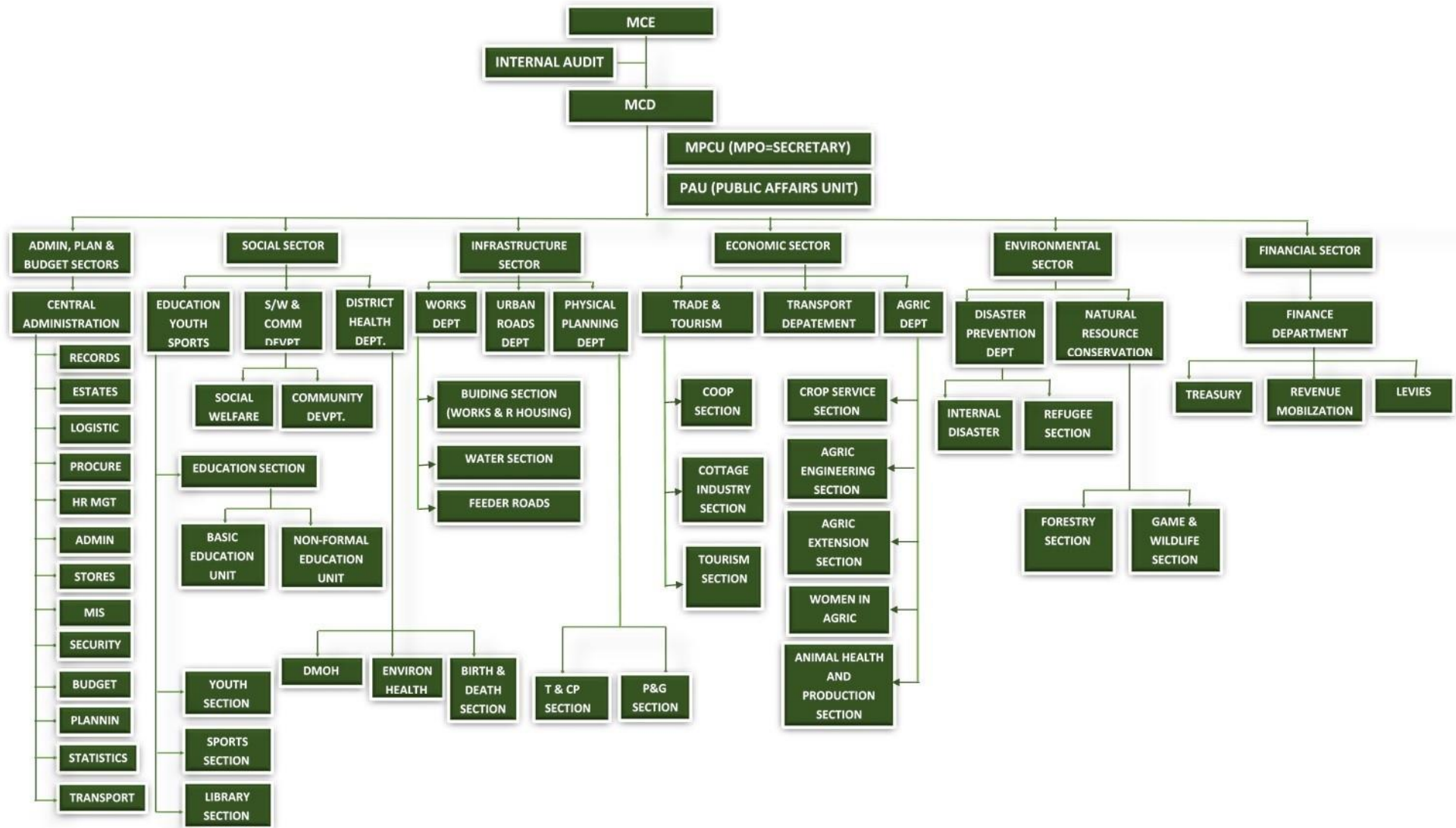


Figure 2: Berekum East in National Context

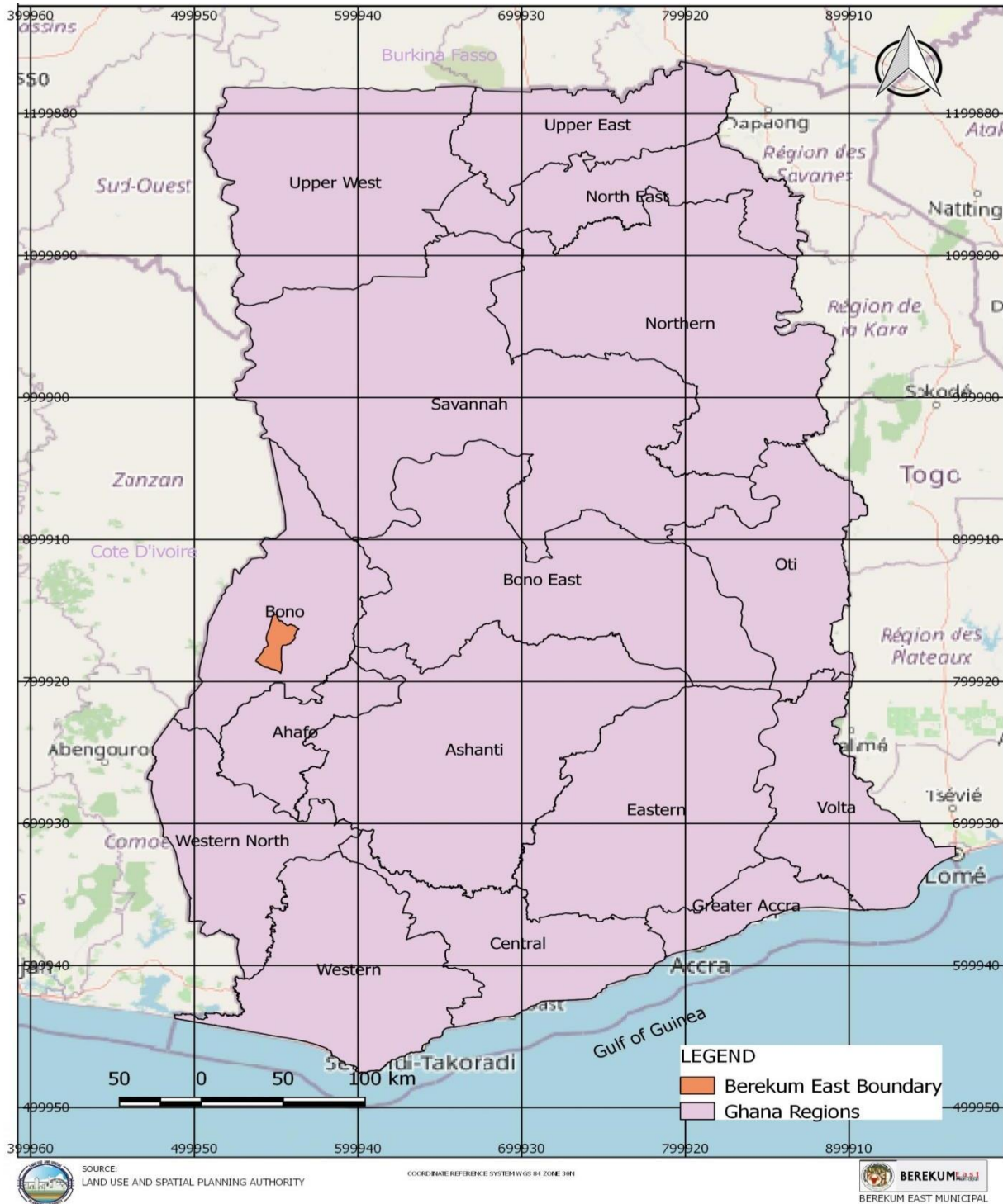
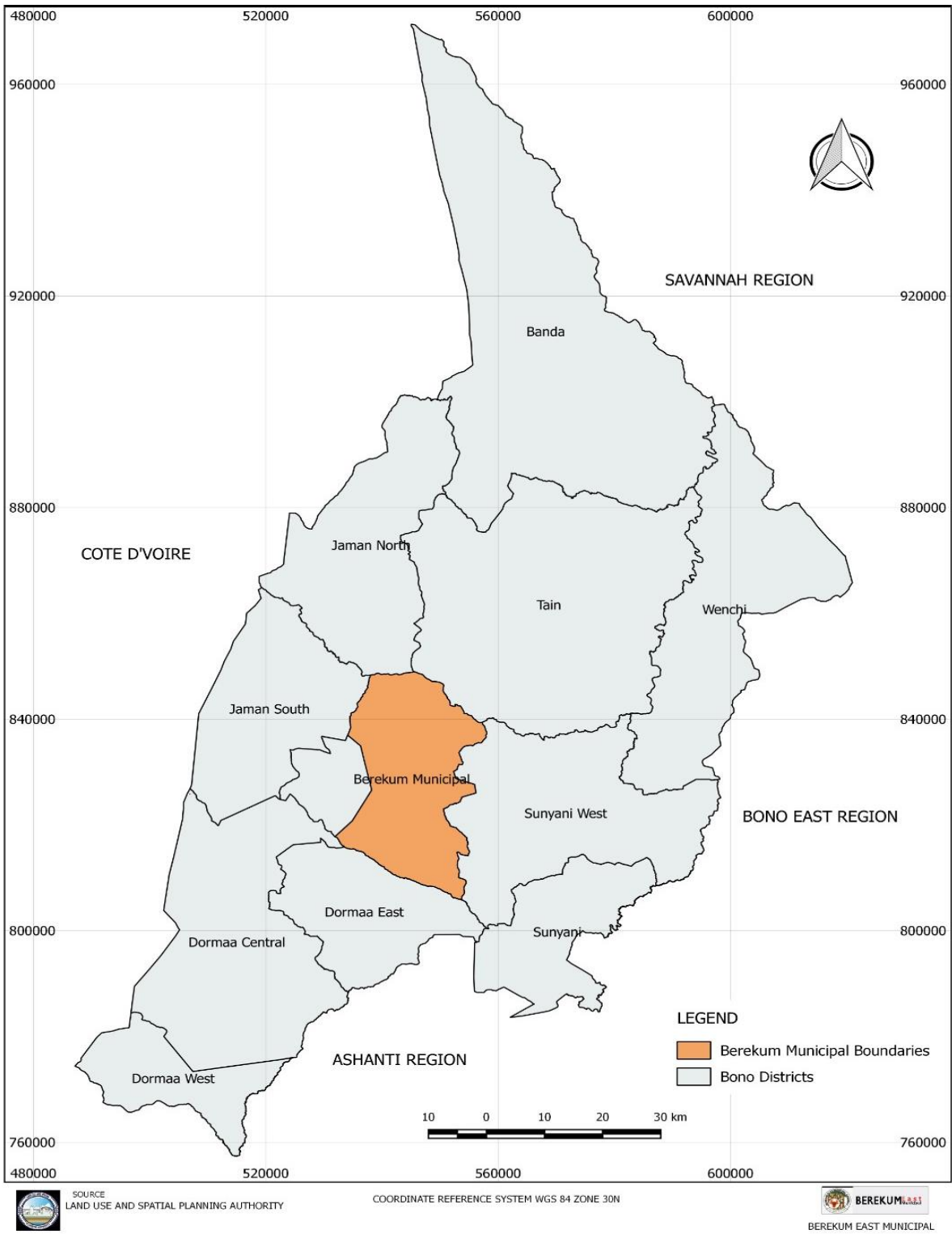


Figure 3: Berekum Municipal in the Regional Context



1.3 Structure of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP)

The structure provides the format and content of the plan and is organized in line with eight (8) chapters of the MMTDP as outlined in the guidelines for the preparation of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plans (MTDP) issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

Chapter One: General Introduction

This chapter presents the background information of the Berekum East Municipal Assembly. It outlines the vision, mission, mandate, functions of the Assembly subject to the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), and the locational map of the Assembly. Also, the structure of the Assembly is presented in this chapter showing the relationships between offices of the Assembly graphically represented by an organogram.

Chapter Two: Situational Analysis of Berekum East Municipality

This chapter provides a data-driven analysis of the existing conditions and diagnosis of the various sectors of the Municipality (economy, environment, social sector, governance, etc.) using maps and graphics while demonstrating the potential development implication the outcomes of the diagnosis may have on current and future development. The chapter further reviews the performance of the previous MTDP (2022-2025) including the analysis of financial performance over the same period, identification of key development issues and harmonization of both current and future needs of the Municipality.

Chapter Three: Key Development Priorities

In this chapter, key development issues identified in chapter two are prioritized based on an agreed criteria and prioritization tool. It shows how prioritization was done and by which prioritization tool and the reasons for selecting that tool.

Chapter Four: Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Chapter four entails the municipal development goals, objectives, and strategies aimed at addressing the identified prioritized issues in the previous chapter considering certain cross-cutting and emerging development themes. Also, it depicts the outcome of goal compatibility analysis

conducted using a goal compatibility matrix, and development proposals integrated with the Spatial Plans of the Municipality.

Chapter Five: Composite Development Programmes

This chapter details the specific development programmes and sub-programmes formulated based on the strategies outlined in chapter four that will be implemented to address the prioritized development issues. It shows a matrix of composite development programmes, their indicative cost, programme status, and the implementing institutions. The chapter shows a programme financing matrix and revenue generation measures for the programmes including a narrative on how additional financing will be secured to bridge the funding gap in instances where resource deficits are detected. Further, formulated programmes are subjected to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to assess the potential impact across various dimensions and identify opportunities to enhance their overall effectiveness and sustainability.

Chapter Six: Annual Action Plans

This chapter outlines the specific activities, timelines, and resources required for the implementation of the programmes and sub-programmes formulated in the previous chapter over the four-year period.

Chapter Seven: Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

This chapter establishes the framework for monitoring and evaluating the progress of the MTDP, including indicators and reporting mechanisms. It also shows a stakeholder analysis of all organizations and groups of people with interest, roles and responsibilities in the conduct of M&E.

Chapter Eight: Development Community Strategies

This chapter outlines how the Medium-Term Development Plan will be communicated to specific target audiences and communication messages for the dissemination of the Medium-Term Development Plan.

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF BEREKUM EAST MUNICIPALITY

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides results of analysis of the existing situation and condition in the Municipality. It further reviews the performance of the previous MTDP (2022-2025), including the analysis of financial performance over the same period, identification of key development issues and harmonization of both current and future needs of the Municipality.

2.2 Performance Review of the MMTDP (2022-2025)

The Berekum East Municipal Assembly prepared a four (4) year Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP) covering 2022-2025 to guide the Municipality's Development initiatives and to bring about holistic development to the people. The MMTDP was fashioned within the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF) - The Agenda for Jobs II; Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All" (2022-2025).

The purpose of the Performance Review is to ascertain the extent of implementation of the program, projects and strategies in the plan document (MMTDP 2022-2025).

The Performance Review of the 2018-2021 MMTDP looked at the six (6) development dimensions of the plan and critically examined the status of implementation of each of the projects and program that comes under each development dimensions.

The assessment was basically to determine how the Municipality fared under each of the following under listed development dimensions of the 2022-2025 MMTDP with emphasis being laid on *impact and outcome indicators* as shown in the table below.

1. Economic Development dimension
2. Social Development dimension
3. Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
5. Emergency Planning and Response, Including Covid 19 Recovery
6. Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

Table 3: Performance Review (2022-2025)

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium Term Target	Cumulative Achievements		Remarks
				Year (2024)	Data	
Economic Development	Number of new jobs created	1,650	3,000	2024	3,551	
	Percentage Change in IGF	16%	50%	2025	47%	The data is as at 1 st qtr of 2025
Social Development	Net enrolment ratio KG,					
	Male	65.3	100	2024	72.7	
	Female	67.3	100	2025	75.2	
	Primary			2024		
	Male	90.0	100		85.5	
	Female	85.5	100	2024	82.0	
	JHS			2024		
	Male	62.1	100		71.03	
	Female	66.8	100	2024	73.76	
	SHS			2024		
	Male	67.8	100		79.4	
	Female	70.0	100	2024	70.7	
	Gender Parity Index KG,	1.0	1.0	2024	0.9	
Primary	1.0	1.0	2024	0.9		
JHS,	0.95	1.0	2024	1.0		
SHS	0.62	1.0	2024	1.0		

	School Completion rate			2024		
	Primary					
	Male	98.3	100		99.8	
	Female	97.2	100		99.2	
	JHS			2024		
	Male	81.2	100		94.4	
	Female	77.9	100		89.2	
	SHS			2024		
	Male	85	100		90.6	
	Female	92	100	2024	95.5	
	School Pass rate			2024		
	JHS	89.21	100		94.87	
	SHS	92.52	100	2024	95.78	
	Proportion of functional health facility			2024		
	CHPS	90	100		90	
	Clinic	100	100		100	
	Health Center	100	100	2024	100	
	Hospital	100	100		100	
	Other private health	100	100		100	
	Number of births and deaths registered					
	Birth: Total	178	509	2024	615	
	Male	95	257	2024	290	
	Female	83	252	2024	325	
	Death: Total	71	135	2024	128	
	Male	39	76	2024	69	

	Female	32			59	
	Maternal mortality ratio	90.58		2024	97.18	
	Total malaria death expressed as a % of total malaria admission in health facility.	1%	0	2024	0	
	Children (below 5years)	0	0	2024	1	
	Women (15-49years)					
	Proportion of children 0-5 months whose height for age, weight for age, weight for height is less than 2 SD from the median of the reference population					
	Wasting	0	0		1.6	
	Underweight	2.6	0	2024	0	
	Stunting	5.91	0		0	
	Overweight	0	0		0	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	79%	100%	2024	84.1%	
	Percentage of road network in good condition	80%	100%	2024	85%	
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity			2024		
	District	80%	100		86%	
	Rural	65	100	2024	68%	
	Urban	78.3%	100	2024	78.8%	
	Number of communities affected by disaster					

	Bushfire	5	0	2024	3	
	Floods	5	0	2024	1	
	Wind/Rainstorm	4	0	2024	4	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Reported cases of crime					
	Theft	350	0	2024	302	
	Armed Robbery	8	0	2024	1	
	Murder	6	0	2024	2	
Emergency Planning and Response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)	Proportion of population who have tested positive for covid-19	0	0	2024	0	
Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation (ICME)	Percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented	95%	100%	2024	93.2%	

Under the Economic Dimension, the Municipality was able to create 3,551 new jobs at the end of the period, which exceeded the medium term target of 3000. However, the amount expected as Internally Generated Fund fell short by 3.5%.

The Social Dimension reports on the Net enrolments, Gender Parity Index, School Completion rate, School Pass rates among others of the Municipality.

There was an increase in the Net enrolment ratio from the KG to the SHS levels.

The Gender Parity rate of 1.0 was on the other hand not achieved. School Completion rate and Pass rate also saw a significant increase in 2024 even though the medium-term target of 100 percent could not be met.

The Municipality achieved successes in all the health related indicators in relation to the Medium-Term targets as reported in the 2024 reporting year.

In terms of road improvement, the Municipality in anticipated 100 percent improvement in road networks, communities with improved electricity and access to improved sanitation. Even though the general targets of 100 percent were not met in these sectors, the Municipality recorded a general improvement in 2024 as compared to 2021 baseline records.

Reported cases of crime in the Municipality reduced drastically in the reporting year of 2024. Even though the Municipality's target to reduce to 0 was not met

With regards to implementation of the Composite Annual Action Plan, The Municipality was able to implement only 93 percent of the planned activities in the Annual Action Plan for the year. The Municipality could not meet its target of implementing all it planned activities for the year. Various strategies and plans would be put in place to achieve the target in the coming years.

Factors Contributing to the Attainment of Outcomes

The progress made in implementing the 2022-2025 MTDP was driven by a combination of institutional, financial, social and policy-related factors. The following key factors contributed to the achievement of intended outcomes.

- Effective collaboration between the MPCU, decentralized departments, and sub-structures ensured harmonized planning and reporting
- Active leadership and commitment from the Municipal Chief Executive and Coordinating

Director provided strategic direction and accountability.

- Broad stakeholder involvement including traditional authorities, civil society groups, and private sector actors
- Support from Donor partners, for example Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme (GSCSP) by the World Bank supported programme financing and technical assistance.
- Effective monitoring and evaluation practices.

Factors That Worked Against Development Efforts

Despite the above notable achievements, several challenges hindered the full attainment of planned development outcomes. Some include:

- Delays and shortfalls in the release of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) and other central government transfers
- Inadequate Internally Generated Funds (IGF).
- Weak Private sector participation
- Inadequate logistics and infrastructure
- Limited human resource capacity, for example, Agric Extension Officers

Lessons Learnt for Future Development Planning

The review has yielded several lessons that will guide the formulation and execution of the 2026-2029 plan. Some include:

- Participating planning enhances ownership and sustainability
- Reliable and predictable funding is critical to project success
- Data-driven planning improves decision-making
- Effective coordination among departments boosts efficiency
- Capacity building enhances institutional performance
- Strong M&E systems promote accountability and learning

2.3 Financial Performance

Table 4: Financial performance for 2022-2025 MTDP of the Municipality

Source of Funds	Total Estimated Cost of Plan (A)	Total Amount Received (B)	Variance (C) = (A – B)
GOG	482,577.00	152,233.30	330,343.7
IGF	5,579,029.6	4,984,704.26	594,325.34
DACF	28,906,784.68	11,441,417.69	17,465,366.99
DACF-RFG	5,053,476.48	2,324,697.54	2,728,778.94
MPs CF	2,558,695.00	1,368,636.89	1,190,058.11
DPs	78,121,830	56,790,216.64	21,331,613.36
PWDs CF	1,363,218.39	407,792.91	955,425.48
MSHAP/HIV	20,000.00	6,916.17	13,083.83
TOTAL	122,085,611.15	77,476,615.40	44,608,995.75

With regards to improving revenue mobilization, the Municipal Assembly intensified efforts through digitization of revenue collection systems, revenue education and sensitization campaigns among taxpayers, broadening revenue base by registering new businesses, properties and other taxable entities, and deployment of revenue task forces to ensure compliance and accountability among collectors. These initiatives resulted in a moderate increase in IGF over the period.

However, challenges such as inadequate logistics and transport for revenue collection, low compliance levels among some taxpayers, and limited capacity of revenue staff in data management and enforcement hindered optimal revenue mobilization.

2.4 Analyses of Existing Conditions and Diagnoses

Berekum East Municipal Assembly is one of the Twelve (12) and Two Hundred and Sixty-One (261) MMDAs in Bono Region and Ghana respectively. It was created in pursuance of deepening decentralization and good governance in Ghana. It was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2299 of 2017. To facilitate bottom-up planning and decision-making process, the decentralization policy established the sub-Municipal structures. There are four (4) sub-district structures in the Municipality- Berekum, Senase, Mpatasie and Kutre.

2.4.1 Demographic Characteristics

Population

Berekum East Municipal's population in 2021 was 106,252, with more females, 56,089 (52.8%), than males, 50,163 (47.2%) with an annual growth rate of 2.5. The total urban population (85.9%) is far larger than the rural population (14.1) with the female urban population (45.7) more than the male urban population (40.1) The Municipality occupies a land size of 395.7 Km² with a population density of 268.5 persons per square kilometer. Over 70% of the total population live in five (5) urban settlements thus Berekum, Senase, Kato, Mpatasie and Kutre No.2 and out of 23 settlements in the Municipality. This is attributed to the fact that most of the facilities and services are in Berekum and these four (4) communities The table below the total population and their rural-urban spilt in the Municipality.

Table 5: Total Population of Berekum East Municipality

Locality type	Gender	No.	Percentage (%) of Total Population
Municipal wide	Male	50,163	47.2
Municipal wide	Female	56,089	52.8
	Total	106,252	100
Urban	Male	42,626	40.1
Urban	Female	48,607	45.7
	Total	91,233	85.9
Rural	Male	7,537	7.1
Rural	Female	7,482	7.0
	Total	15,019	14.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

Table 6: Age and Sex Distribution of the Population

Locality type	Gender	Age range (0-14)	% of Total Population	Age range (15-64)	% of Total Population	Age range (65+)	% of Total Population
Municipal wide	Male	17,184	16.2	31,142	29.3	1,837	1.7
Municipal wide	Female	16,900	15.9	36,153	34.0	3,036	2.9
	Total	34,084	32.1	67,295	63.3	4,873	4.6
Urban	Male	14,536	13.7	26,601	25.0	1,489	1.4
Urban	Female	14,446	13.6	31,579	29.7	2,582	2.4
	Total	28,982	27.3	58,180	54.7	4,071	3.8
Rural	Male	2,648	2.5	4,541	4.3	348	0.3
Rural	Female	2,454	2.3	4,574	4.3	454	0.4
	Total	5,102	4.8	9,115	8.6	802	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

In the Municipality, the dependent population (0-14) and (65+) constitute about 37% of the total population, with the economically active population (15-64) constituting about 63%.

The situation is not different in the urban and rural areas of the municipality as the dependent population are less than the economic population. This means more economic active persons are available to take care of those are inactive.

The reason for this could include differences in mortality, male migration for work or other socio-demographic factors.

Ethnic Diversity

The Municipality can be said to be homogeneous in character in terms of ethnic composition. As shown in the Table below, the ethnic composition is dominated by the Akan (89.9%) with Mole-Dagbani tribe from Northern Ghana being the next major ethnic group making up 5.1%. The Ewes and Ga-Adangbes combined constitute 1.4% with other tribes making up the remaining. All the ethnic groups live in harmony. There is harmonious coexistence among the various tribal groups. This is an example of a peaceful socio-cultural environment which is a recipe for growth, progress and development of the Municipality and the nation at large.

Table 7: Population of the Municipality by Major Ethnic Groupings

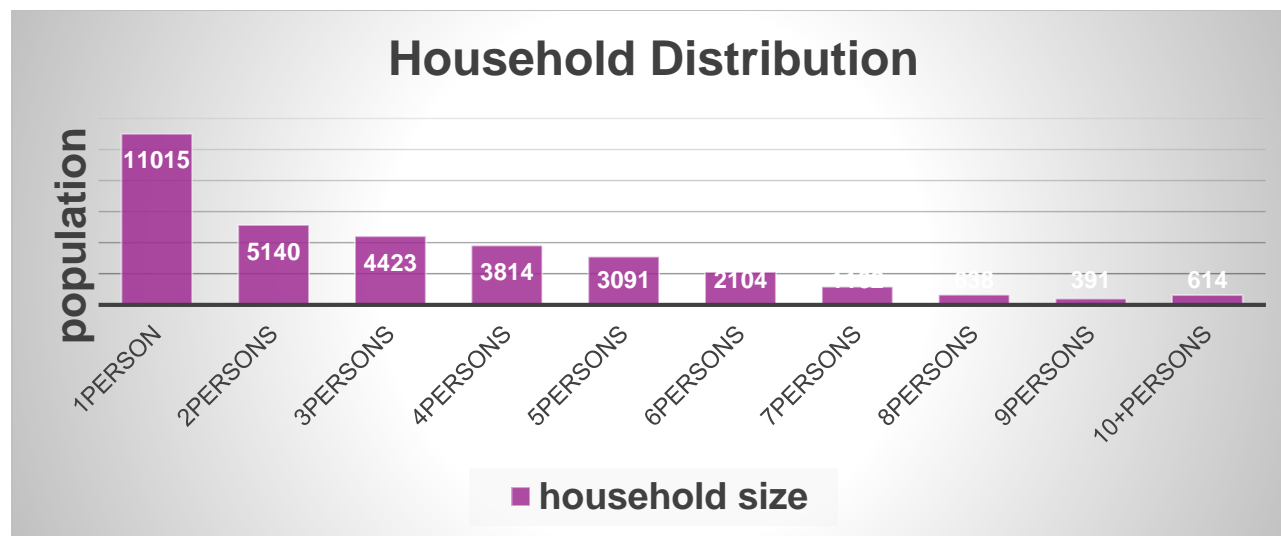
Major Ethnic Group	Population	Percentage
Akan (Bono, Ashanti, Fante, Akuapem, Akyem, Kwahu, Nzema)	95,495	89.9
Ga-Dangme (Ga, Adangbe (Krobo, Ada, Shai, Osudoku)	467	0.4
Ewe	1,010	1.0
Guan (Gonja, Anum, Larteh, Nkonya)	393	0.4
Gurma (Frafra, Kusasi, Bimoba)	403	0.4
Mole-Dagbani (Dagomba, Nanumba, Mamprusi, Mossi)	5,367	5.1
Grusi (Kasena, Sisala, Vagla)	1,312	1.2
Mande (Bissa, Wangara, Ligbi)	560	0.5
Others (Hausa, Zabarma, Fulani)	697	0.7
Total	105,704	99.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC) **NB:** Ethnic groups are only defined for Ghanaians

Household characteristics

The 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) indicates that there are approximately 25,656 households with an average 4.1 persons per household. This implies that while extended households exist, nuclear and smaller family structures are common.

Figure 4: Household Distribution of the Municipality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

Religious Composition of the Municipality

Table 8: Population by Religious Affiliation

Religion Affiliation	No.	% of Total Population
Christian	91902	86.5
Islam	7155	6.7
Traditional	106	0.1
Other Religion	2633	2.5
No Religion	4206	4.0
Total	106,002	99.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

The table above indicates that Christians constitute the overwhelming majority (86.5%) in Berekum East. This is followed by Islam which accounts for 6.7% of the population with the other religious groups with the exception of Islam and Christianity constituting 6.7%.

Development Implications of the Demographic Characteristics of the Municipality

The demographic characteristics of Berekum East Municipality have significant implications for its development trajectory. The Municipality has a youthful population, which presents both opportunities and challenges. A large youth base can be harnessed as source of labor and innovation to drive economic growth, particularly in agriculture, trade, and emerging small-scale industries. However, there need to be adequate skills training to harness the economic potential of the youth. Population growth and increasing urbanization also put pressure on social amenities such as schools, health facilities, housing, and sanitation services. This requires deliberate investments in infrastructure expansion and service delivery to meet growing demand. The existence of large number of economically active population provides a potential demographic dividend, but this can only be realized through strategic investments in human capital, particularly education, technical training, and healthcare.

Additionally, the municipality's dependency ratios indicate the economic burden placed on the employed population to support children and the aged. This has implications for household welfare and savings, influencing poverty levels and overall economic stability. Addressing these

demographic realities is therefore essential for Berekum East to design inclusive policies that balance population growth with sustainable socio-economic development.

2.4.2 Physical Characteristics

Location and Size

The Berekum East Municipality is located between latitudes 7°15' and 8°00' North and Longitudes 2°25' and 2°50' West. It shares boundaries with Sunyani West Municipality to the East, Dormaa-East to the South, West by Berekum West and North by Tain, with a total land surface area of 827km². The Municipal capital, Berekum, is about 37 km from Sunyani, the regional capital of the Bono Region. The Municipality in terms of trade is strategically located since it can transact business with all the four (4) other Assemblies it shares boundaries with. The location of the Municipality makes transportation of goods and services to and from the Municipality easy, encouraging inter-MMDAs trade. The location of the Municipality offers it the opportunity to interact or exchange goods and services with seven MMDAs in the Bono Region namely Sunyani and Dormaa Municipality, Dormaa East, Berekum West, Tain and Sunyani West Municipality and two Regions of Ghana namely Ashanti and Western Regions. The western frontier of the Region also makes it imperative for the people to interact and exchange goods and services with the neighboring Cote D'Ivoire.

Condition of the Physical and Natural Environment

Climate

The Municipality lies within the wet semi-equatorial climate zone marked by double rainfall maxima; June and October with a mean annual rainfall between 1,275 mm to 1,544mm.

The first rainy season is from April to July(maximum) and the second rainy season is from September to October (minimum) when the Municipality comes under the influence of the wet maritime air mass. The beginning of the rainy season is marked by heavy storms which sometimes cause the ripping of roofs and collapsing of buildings. There is a sharp dry season between the two rainy seasons, the main one coming between November and March when the tropical continental air mass in the country sweeps over the area. Relative humidity is generally high, ranging between 75% to 90% during the two rainy seasons and 70% to 80% during the rest of the year.

Vegetation and Forests Resources

The Municipality lies within the green belt. The over-bearing vegetation is moisture semi-deciduous. The typical vegetation is basically determined by rainfall and ground water supplies. The forest is rich in tropical hardwoods like Wawa, Esa, Kyenkyen, Ofram and Fununtum. In recent times this natural vegetation cover is fast depleting into secondary forest. This is due to excessive and indiscriminate felling of trees especially by illegal chain-saw operators. Improper farming practices such as shifting cultivation and uncontrolled bush fires also add impetus to the depletion of the forest.

These developments call for immediate measures to protect this sensitive ecological zone. There is however, large area of forest reserve refers to as Tain I Forest Reserve which covers Kotaa, Akorofro, Pepaase and Domeabra

This forest reserve covers a total land area of about 14% of the entire land surface area of the Municipality. As far as human settlements are concerned, these forest reserves are seen as a big asset for future generations. Nevertheless, bush fires and other illegal human activities are degrading the forests at an alarming proportion.

The forest also provides timber, which serves as a source of revenue and foreign exchange for both the Municipality and the Central Government. It serves as an employment source for some of the people who engage in logging. It also serves as a source of raw materials to feed local industries such as carving, carpentry, sawmilling and a host of others in and outside the Municipality. Farmers also depend on the forest for farming to produce food for human consumption. The forests in their entirety provide a major source of energy for cooking as the people get firewood and charcoal from the forest. Importantly, shrubs and trees found in the forest are also used for medicinal purposes.

Geology and Minerals

The area is primarily underlain by metamorphic rocks which have undergone significant changes due to heat and pressure. In Berekum, the geological formations include;

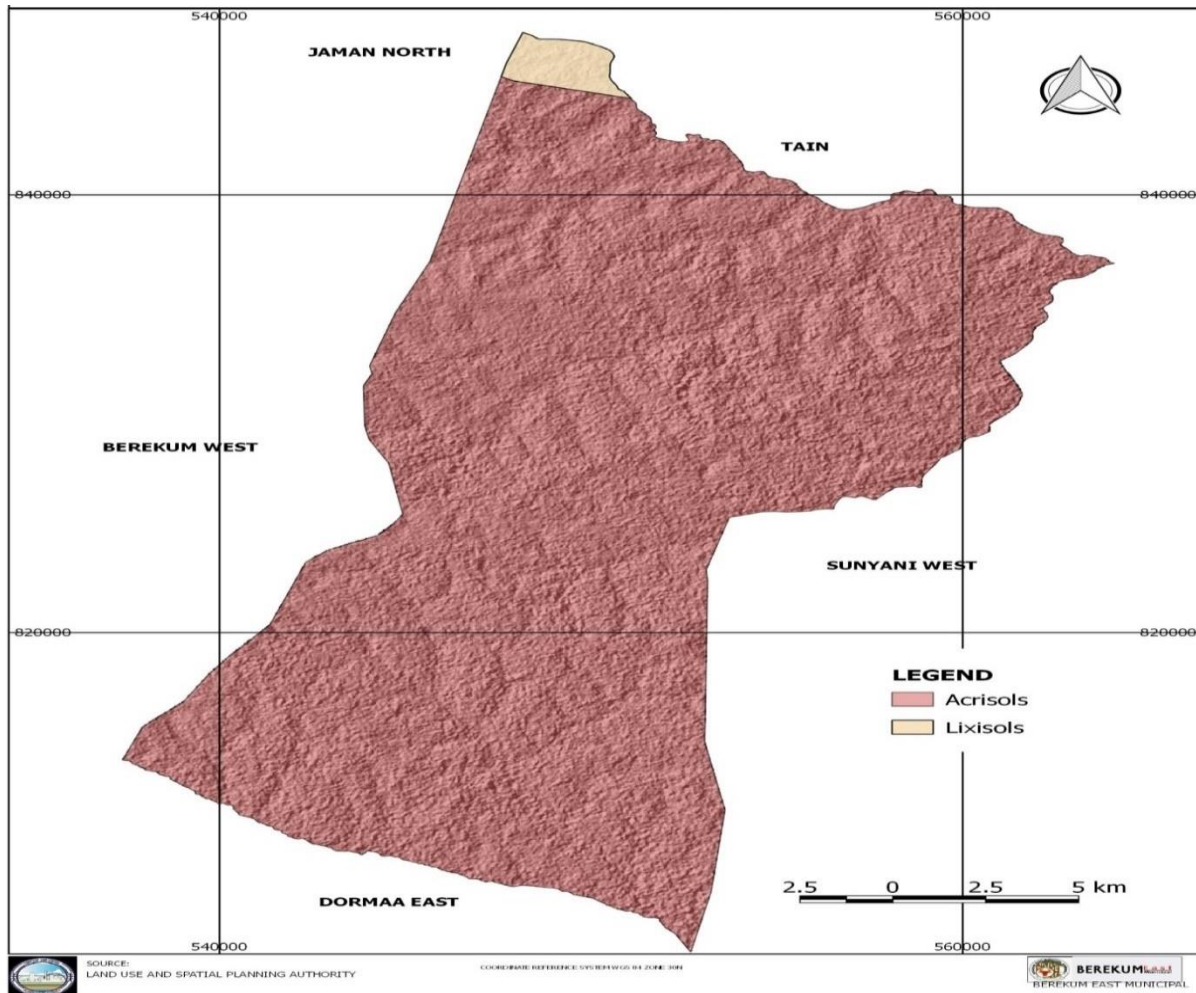
- Upper and Lower Birimian rocks: these formations are composed of phyllite and schist rocks
- Metamorphic rocks: the rocks have undergone thermodynamic changes, altering their

mineral composition and structure.

Soil

Soils in the municipality fall into the Acrisols and Lixisols as shown in figure 2.3, this group of soil is generally fertile and therefore supports the cultivation of cocoyam, maize, cassava, cocoa and plantain.

Figure 5: Berekum East Soil Type



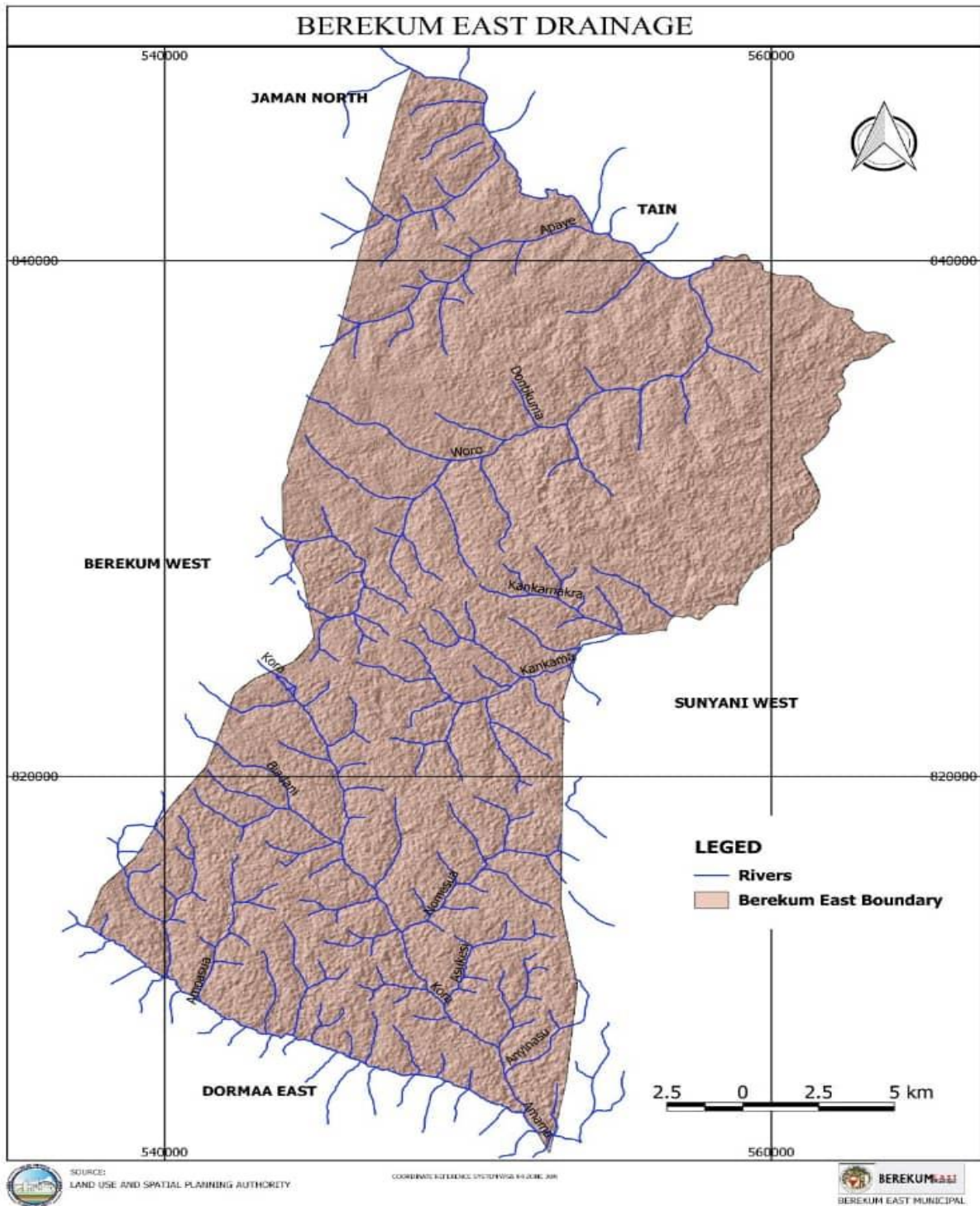
Relief and Drainage

The Municipality lies within the forest dissected plateau physiographic Region with average height of about 880feet above sea level. The lowest part is about 640 feet above sea level found along the river basins whilst the highest point is found within a chain of elevations the Northeast reaching a height of 1,620 feet above sea level. These elevations serve as watersheds of some rivers and some

streams. There are out-crops of some rocks found over Birimian rocks basement standing about 860 – 1,350feet above the broad plateau surface.

The Municipality has several rivers; namely Apaye, Wora, Donbkuma, Kankamakra, Kankama, Kora, Biadan, Namasua, Asukesi, Amamu, Anyinasu and Amoasua. As shown in the map, these rivers flow from the southern part to the northern end of the Municipality. The Municipality is well drained thus making it one of the best endowed with water resources. The drainage pattern is basically dendritic. The implication is that the Municipality is well drained and impacts positively on the soil fertility for agriculture.

Figure 6: Drainage system of Berekum East



Development Implications of the Physical Characteristics of the Municipality

The physical characteristics of Berekum East Municipality such as its location, landform, climate, vegetation, and natural resources play a crucial role in shaping its development prospects. The Municipality lies within a fertile forest zone, making it suitable for agriculture, particularly food crop and cash crop production. This creates opportunities for agro-processing and agribusiness, but also demands suitable land management practices to curb deforestation, soil erosion, and declining soil fertility.

The relatively favorable climate and rainfall patterns support all year-round farming, yet they also expose the area to challenges such as flooding in low-lying zones and climate variability, which can threaten livelihoods. The undulating topography influences settlement patterns, road construction, and accessibility to markets and services, affecting the cost and rate of infrastructure development.

Additionally, the availability of natural resources such as arable land and water bodies provide potential for irrigation, aquaculture, and eco-tourism, but mismanagement could lead to environmental degradation.

Thus, the municipality's physical characteristics present both opportunities for economic growth and challenges that call for integrated environmental management, resilient infrastructure planning, and climate-smart development strategies.

2.4.3 The Municipal Economy

The economy of Berekum East Municipal is primarily driven by agriculture, with a significant portion of the population engaged in farming. Major crops include cassava, plantain, maize among others. Beyond agriculture, commerce, services, and industry also contribute to the local economy.

Internally Generated Funds (IGF)

The IGF is the highest regular source of revenue in the Municipality and is very crucial to the overall development of the Municipality. The Assembly faces challenges in mobilization of funds due to the lack of reliable data, logistics, leakages etc.

Sources of Revenue to the Berekum East Municipal Assembly

The sources of revenue for the Berekum Municipality can be categorized into two. These include Internal and External sources. Internal revenues are the taxes and other non-taxes which are generated by the Assembly internally. These taxes and non-tax revenues are mobilized by certain revenue instruments which are instruments legally accepted as part of the income generating machinery.

The local revenue sources are the building permit, business operating permit and the property or land tax. Other taxes are the market stalls fees, market fees, licenses, court fines, lorry park tolls, fees for operating private schools and petroleum product dealers.

External revenue is accrued through governmental or private (non-governmental) transfer of money to the Assembly for development activities and projects.

The major sources of revenue to the Municipality are detailed under the two categories below.

Sources of Internally Generated Funds are as follows:

- Rents
- Lands
- Licenses
- Rates
- *Fees /Fines*

Table 9: IGF Performance (2022-2025)

REVENUE PERFORMANCE- IGF ONLY								
ITEM	2023		2024		2025			
	Budget (GHS)	Actual Dec (GHS)	Budget (GHS)	Actual Dec (GHS)	Budget (GHS)	Actual as at September (GHS)	% performance as at September $\frac{Actual}{Budget} \times 100$	% performance as per Items as at September $\frac{Item Actual}{Subtotal Actual} \times 100$
Property Rate	300,000.00	270,821.80	300,000.00	241,707.00	411,169	204,398	49.7%	15.7%
Basic Rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8000	2000.00	25%	0.15%
Fees	267,700.00	312,360.00	250,200.00	314,392.25	378,000	198,014	52.3%	15.20%
Fines	50,000.00	40,917.00	35,000.00	18,115	35,000	13,550.00	38.7%	1.04%
Licenses	490,295.86	588,410.00	550,500.00	421,115	603,000	414,311.72	68.7%	31.87%
Land	100,000.00	214,000.00	250,000.00	340,988	200,000	102,000.00	51.00%	7.84%
Rent	328,000.00	301,379.00	571,364.74	616,853	450,800	365,478.00	81%	28.1%
Investment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Sub-Total	1,535,995.86	1,727,887.80	1,957,064.74	1,953,170.25	2,085,969.00	1,299,751.72	62.3%	100.00%
Royalties	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Total	1,535,995.86	1,727,887.80	1,957,064.74	1,953,170.25	2,085,969.00	1,299,751.72	62.3%	100.00%

Agriculture

Agriculture forms an integral part of the Berekum East Municipal economy, with farming and trading being the major primary socio-economic activities. The Municipality is known for its production of various cash crops, including cassava, plantain, maize, cocoa and cashew; and others involved in animal husbandry. This implies that more resources and interventions are needed to support the agriculture sector to bring about economic development of the Municipality. This is because improvement in agriculture has the potential to increase the disposable income of the people which could lead to socio-economic transformation of the Municipality.

Farming Systems in the Municipality

The common system of farming is the slash and burn due to its location as a semi-deciduous forest zone. Two main systems of farming adopted in the Municipality are permanent cultivation (involving perennial crops such as cocoa, citrus, oil palm, sugar cane, plantain) and shifting cultivation/fallow farming (involving food crops such as maize, cassava, vegetables, plantain, cocoyam).

The food crops are either grown as a sole crop (mono crop) or mixed crops. There have been several best farming practices that are introduced to farmers to increase their yield and improve their living standards. These include row planting, application of poultry manure and chemical fertilizers and construction of narrow cribs for maize storage.

Table 10: Total outputs of Agricultural production (cash/staple crops)

Crop	Output (Metric Tons)			Cumulative
	Year 2022	Year 2023	Year 2024	Total
Rice(milled)	330	305	121	756
Maize	28,800	27,505	27,216	83,521
Sorghum	15,762	15,693	14,012	45,467
Cassava	169,275	163,936	160,210	493,421
Yam	33,667	32,516	31,013	97,196
Plantain	30,957	19,477.30	17,129	243,063
Cashew nut	50	41	35	126

Source: Department of Agric, BEMA.

Agriculture Extension Agent

The Municipality has four (4) Agricultural Extension Agents. According to the Department of Agriculture Report, one External Agent takes care of 9,000 farmers with a ratio of 1:9000.

Improving the farmer extension ratio is essential for enhancing agricultural productivity and food security.

Land Tenure System in Agriculture in the Municipality

The land tenure system in Berekum is largely influenced by traditional and customary practices with majority of land being owned by traditional authorities such as chiefs and families.

There is an informal land tenure system such as sharecropping or verbal agreements which provide little security for farmers, often leading to disputes and conflicts. According to the Municipal Directorate of Agriculture, about 63.6% of the farmers use family lands. The availability of land for agriculture purposes is limited and the process of acquiring land can be competitive.

Lack of security results in reduced productivity and the adoption of technology as farmers may be reluctant to invest in their land.

Arable Land under cultivation

Arable land refers to land that is suitable for cultivation and crop growth. It is typically characterized by soil quality, climate, topography and land use. Currently, 34% of the total arable land in Berekum is under cultivation. The estimated cultivated land area is 373.35 square metres while the uncultivated land area covers 117.15 square metres. Currently, 13,870 hectares of land is under cultivation for crops like maize, rice and vegetables.

Conversion of agricultural lands into urban land use

The rare of conversion of agricultural lands into urban land use is a significant concern. This issue can be attributed to rapid urban and peri-urban expansion as the population increases. According to a study conducted, the urban core expanded by 9.93% while peri-urban areas expanded by 24.87%. this expansion was at the expense of vegetative cover, including crop lands. Specifically, cropland declined from 19.74% to 14.45% of the total land area.

Storage of Agriculture Produce and Transportation/ Post Harvest Losses

In Berekum, farmers mostly use various methods to store agricultural produce depending on the type of crop, its perishability, and the available resources. Some of the methods used to store crops are bars and sheds; underground storage and warehouses. Currently the Municipality has one standard warehouse owned by the Municipal Assembly.

However, many small holder farmers lack access to proper storage facilities, leading to post harvest losses.

Moreover, poor roads and inadequate transportation hinder transportation of agriculture produce. There is an estimated 50% loss of crops harvested in Berekum annually.

Modern Processing Technology

The role technology plays in agribusiness development and food security is important, especially in Berekum where there are high post-harvest losses because of limited food preservation capacity and adequate storage facilities. Food and nutrition security is highly affected by these post-harvest losses. The agro processing industry in Berekum is characterized by micro/small scale industries involved in lower capital investment and rely on old traditional processing technologies. There are currently two agro-processing industries in Berekum namely;

- Cassava Processing Factory at Namasua
- Cassava processing factory at Kato

Climate Smart and Sustainable Farming

The economy of Berekum is climate sensitive as more than 80% of its agricultural production is rainfall dependent, with no irrigation system. The greater part of production is generated through rain-fed farming, meaning that agricultural production for food and export is highly dependent on climate conditions. Intense and extreme weather events such as floods, forest fires, more frequent torrential rains, prolonged droughts, continue to be experienced in Berekum without adequate preparation to adapt to these disasters.

Livestock and Poultry

The production of livestock and poultry play a significant role in the agriculture sector accounting for 14% of agriculture produce and serving as a major source of income for farmers. However, the sector faces challenges, including a significant meat deficit which leads to substantial imports.

Livestock farmers rely on rivers and wetlands for their livestock. However, access to water is a challenge during the dry season.

Quality and availability of feed sources can vary depending on factors like seasonal changes, crop yields and market prices.

The municipality has cattle (15,278), sheep (210) and poultry (53,934).

Table 11: Number of Livestock in the Municipality

No.	Species	Total Stock
1.	Sheep	510
2.	Cattle	15,278
3.	Poultry	53,934

Source: Department of Agric, BEMA

Cattle Ranching System

The municipality practices the traditional ranching system which is characterized by small-scale, family-owned farms with limited infrastructure and technology.

The Fulani herdsmen challenge is a complex issue that has been ongoing in Berekum. There is conflict between the Fulani and local farmers over grazing lands and water sources. This conflict often results in destruction of farmland and livestock causing significant economic losses for farmers.

Pest and disease surveillance and monitoring system for livestock and poultry

Correct identification of pests is crucial for effective management. This involves understanding the types of pests present, their population dynamics and the damage they cause.

The steps deployed for pest surveillance in the municipality includes:

- Identification of pest
- Determination of pest population
- Estimation of abundance of natural enemies

The Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate (PPRSD), under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, plays a central role in organizing, regulating, and implementing plant protection services. PPRSD collaborates with other stakeholders include EPA, CSIR, NADMO and the Municipal Assembly.

The Early Warning and Rapid Response System (EWRRS) framework has been developed to enhance communication, data sharing and preparedness against pest outbreaks

Access to Funding by Small-Holder Farmers

Smallholder farmers face significant challenges in accessing funding, which hampers their ability to invest in their farms, improve productivity, and ultimately increase their income. Despite promising approaches like value chain finance, fewer than 10% of smallholders have access to finance, primarily those in well-established value chains dedicated to higher-value cash crops.

Challenges Facing the Agriculture Sector

The sector is challenged by all but not limited to these issues outlined below;

- Bad road network
- Inadequate credit facilities
- Lack of servicing centers for agricultural machinery
- Lack of funds to implement innovative agricultural technologies
- Inadequate means of transport for Agric extension agents
- Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture
- Lack of storage facilities
- Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs)
- High cost of farm inputs

Local Economic Development (LED)

Local Economic Development is seen as an alternative development strategy, to fully harness the economic potential of the Municipality for job creation, improvement of livelihoods and faster poverty reduction. The Municipality has a LED strategy hinged on Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act) 936, National Decentralization Policy (2010) and National LED policy. Local Economic Development (LED) strategy in Berekum Municipal focuses on harnessing the area's agricultural potential and the numerous MSME's potential in promoting sustainable economic growth in the Municipality. The municipal economy is largely agrarian, with significant cultivation of crops like cassava, vegetables, plantain, as well as cash crops like cocoa, cashew, citrus and mangoes.

Economic Resources

The Municipality is endowed with a variety of potential economic resources which when properly harnessed can create much wealth for the people and improve their standard of living. The range of economic resources in the Municipality include; arable and viable agricultural land, plantation and cash crops, road networks linking the Municipality to the regional capital and other Municipalities, reliable supply of electricity and water, some industries made up of wood and agro processing, carpentry, hotels and restaurants and a pool of businesses like retail and wholesaling of goods, transportation and construction and business houses (banking, insurance and telecommunication).

Resource Potential for Local Economic Development (LED) in the Municipality

a. Arable Land

This Municipality is endowed with arable land. About 80 percent of the land is suitable for crop cultivation. Currently, about 34% of the arable land is under cultivation. Maize, cassava, vegetables, cocoyam and plantain are the main food crops cultivated. The soil and the rainfall regime also support different types of cash crops such as mangoes, cocoa, and cashew.

b. Forest Resources

The Municipality is endowed with forest resources, which include commercial timber of high economic value like Odum, Wawa, Kyenkyen, Mahogany and other lesser-known species. A considerable number of members of communities depend either directly or indirectly on the forest

for their livelihood. The activities of illegal timber operators especially chain saw operators are fast depleting the tree stock and degrading the forest. For instance, both the Tain I and Tain II Forest Reserves have excessively been degraded. The other forest resource in the Municipality which is of commercial value is teak.

Tourism

The tourism situation in Berekum East Municipality presents both potential and emerging opportunities. The area is endowed with a number of cultural and natural attractions, including the Mfensi Forest Groove, the Kwafie Festival, and the Berekum Cultural Centre, which is currently being revitalized into a modern facility to promote cultural heritage and events. On the hospitality side, there are decent hotels and guest houses situated in Berekum and surrounding towns. They include Akwaaba Lodge, Royal Unity Lodge (Ahenfie), Poma Regent Hotel, among others. The municipality has strong potential to expand eco-cultural and heritage tourism, attract domestic visitors, and contribute to the local economy.

Despite these assets, tourism development in the municipality remains underdeveloped, constrained by poor access roads, limited marketing, and inadequate facilities at tourist sites.

Employment

The primary employment source in Berekum is from agriculture and commerce, employing a significant portion of the workforce. However, most of the population experiences multi-dimensional poverty, with employment being a major contributing factor. The municipality has a Labor Department in the Assembly that addresses both public and private employment issues by aiming to improve job opportunities for the youth by offering career guidance, skills development, and job placement services. Currently, out of 67,295 economically active persons in the municipality, 35,109 are employed constituting 52.1%.

Economically Active population (Labor Force)

Table 12: Active Labor force of the Municipality

Locality type	Gender	Age range (15-64)	% of Total Population
Municipal wide	Male	31,142	29.3
Municipal wide	Female	36,153	34.0
	Total	67,295	63.3
Urban	Male	26,601	25.0
Urban	Female	31,579	29.7
	Total	58,180	54.7
Rural	Male	4,541	4.3
Rural	Female	4,574	4.3
	Total	9,115	8.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

The table above shows the data of the active labour force for Berekum Municipality per 2021 population and housing census as released by Ghana Statistical Service (GSS). It indicates that 63.3% of the total population of the Municipality constitute the labour force. This implies that the Municipality has a large labour force with 54.7% and 8.6% in the urban and rural areas respectively.

Table 13: Occupational distribution of the population in the Municipality

Occupation	Locality Type		NO.
	Urban	Rural	Total
Managers	12	384	372
Professionals	4302	308	4610
Technicians And Associate Professionals	386	23	409
Clerical Support Workers	582	35	617
Service And Sales Workers	9513	1055	10568
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry And Fishery Workers	5931	3099	9030
Craft And Related Trades Workers	5618	697	6315
Plant And Machine Operators, And Assemblers	1886	226	2112
Elementary Occupation Workers	954	83	1037
Other Occupations	26	1	27
TOTAL			35,109

Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

NB: Occupation is not defined for ages less than 5 and for people that are not employed.

The economy of the Municipality is predominantly informal. About 70 percent of the workforce is engaged in various forms of informal employment. These includes;

- Petty trading and market women
- Artisans (welders, carpenters, masons and mechanics)
- Smallholder farmers
- Mobile money agents and hawkers
- Tailors, hairdressers and caterers

About 30% of the workforce are employed in the formal sector which includes workers in the;

- Government and public institutions
- Financial institutions
- Registered companies and factories
- Healthcare and education sectors

Financial and Digital literacy among workers in the formal and informal sector

Financial literacy among informal sector workers remains relatively low although there has been gradual improvement due to interventions by:

- Ghana Enterprise Agency (GEA)
- Rural banks and credit union
- NGOs and community groups

Most informal workers have limited knowledge in

- Budgeting and records –keeping
- Business planning
- Credit management
- Insurance and investment

Youth in Agriculture Including Women and People with Disabilities (PWD's)

Overview of the Local Economy & Youth Unemployment

Agriculture is the dominant economic activity in Berekum East Municipal, engaging a majority of the labor force and acting as the primary source of livelihood for residents. Agriculture thus remains both a societal backbone and a key potential avenue for employment.

Despite this agricultural predominance, the Municipality faces persistent high youth unemployment. Historically, Berekum's unemployment among persons aged 15+ was higher than regional averages, suggesting local labor market constraints. Most agricultural production in the

municipality remains smallholder and subsistence-oriented, offering limited wage-based employment.

The municipality reflects the broader Ghanaian trend where agriculture employs many people but does not necessarily generate sufficient stable or quality jobs for youth, particularly as population and labor force participation grow.

Key Barriers to Youth Employment in Agriculture

- Limited Agricultural Skills & Training: few young people possess modern agricultural or agribusiness skills
- Dependence on Subsistence Farming: agriculture is primarily small-scale and subsistence oriented, with most farmers producing mainly for household consumption rather than for value-added markets.
- Limited Access to Capital & Inputs: youth in agriculture often have difficulty accessing credit, inputs and financing, due to lack of collateral and financial skills.
- Negative Perceptions of Agriculture: many youths perceive farming as undesirable, physically demanding, and low-return work, preferring formal or non-farm employment instead.
- Over reliance on rain-fed agriculture and climate vulnerability
- Inadequate extension and support services
- Post-harvest losses: the absence of adequate storage facilities and value-addition infrastructure means that much of the crop output is sold raw and at low prices, lowering income potential for young farmers.
- Inclusion Barriers for Women and PWDs: women in Agriculture often face barriers in accessing land, and finance. PWDs also face cultural stigma, restricted access to land and training, and inadequate institutional support.

Opportunities in Agriculture for Youth Employment

Despite the barriers to youth employment in agriculture mentioned above, agriculture still offers several promising opportunities for youth employment. Some of these include:

- a. **Value Chain Diversification:** this means expanding employment opportunities beyond primary farming into all the interconnected activities that bring an agricultural product from the farm to the final consumer. Instead of focusing only on crop production, diversification develops jobs in processing, packaging, storage, transport, marketing, digital services, and input supply.

Value chain diversification also supports inclusion of women in active processing and trading, and PWDs in packaging, bookkeeping, digital marketing and more.

For a municipality like Berekum, where agriculture is dominant, value chain development offers one of the most practical pathways to absorb unemployed youth. Specific diversification opportunities for youth in agriculture are

- i. *Agro-Processing and Value Addition:*

instead of selling raw cassava or plantain, youth can engage in processing cassava into gari, high quality flour, or starch, process maize into corn flour, poultry feed, and cashew into roasted nuts, cashew butter, and beverages.

- ii. *Aggregation and Storage Enterprises:*

Youth can form cooperatives to aggregate produce from smallholder farmers, operate warehouses, provide cold storage services, negotiate better prices. This can reduce post-harvest losses and improves bargaining power.

- iii. *Agribusiness Services:*

youth could provide services such as tractor hiring and mechanization services, soil testing services, drone spraying, and extension support.

- iv. *Transport and Distribution:*

youth could engage in rural transport services, produce distribution to urban markets, and market information services.

- b. **Technology and Innovation:** technology and innovation represent one of the most transformative opportunities for youth employment in agriculture in Berekum. By modernizing farming practices and expanding digital and mechanized services, the

municipality can create attractive jobs for educated youth, increase agricultural productivity, promote gender and disability inclusion, and reduce unemployment and rural migration. Key technology-based opportunities for youth in the municipality are:

- i. Mechanization and farm service Enterprises: - tractor hiring, irrigation pump rental, planters and harvesters.
- ii. Greenhouse and controlled environment agriculture: - enables year-round vegetable production, higher yields, reduced climate risk. Youth can manage greenhouse vegetable production, seedling production nurseries.
- iii. Agro-Processing Technology: - employment can be created in cassava processing machines and feed production machinery.
- iv. Climate-Smart Agriculture: - innovations in drought-resistant seeds, organic fertilizer production, and integrated pest management.

- c. **Market integration and Trade:** engaging youth in regional trade for example under African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and in value-added products could expand employment. The AfCFTA creates a single African market for goods and services, reducing tariffs and trade barriers across member states while creating inclusive opportunities for women and persons with disabilities (PWDs).

For Berekum Municipality, integrating youth into regional trade presents a powerful pathway for employment generation beyond local markets. Berekum is strategically positioned within the Bono agricultural zone and has strong agricultural base, youth labour availability, existing trading culture, and access to road networks connecting to regional markets. With proper coordination, the municipality can position itself as an agro-processing hub and a produce aggregation center.

Business/Private Sector Development

Private sector development in Berekum is focused on agriculture, commerce, and education, with efforts to improve infrastructure and create an enabling environment for businesses.

The economy of Berekum is predominantly agrarian, with many smallholder farmers. The municipality aims to increase investment in agriculture to boost productive capacity and value addition.

The municipality has a relatively active commercial sector, with a mix of businesses and a focus on trade. There is also a growing number of SME's, particularly in trade (clothing, building materials, household items, etc.), food processing, and services. Berekum hosts one of the largest markets in the Bono Region attracting buyers from neighboring districts and even the Ivory Coast. Some markets have been upgraded with modern facilities to meet current needs under the Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme (GSCSP).

Manufacturing Industries and their Capacity in the Municipality

Berekum is a home to several small to medium –scale manufacturing industries, mainly in Agro-processing, metal fabrication, furniture making, soap and cosmetics production and sachet water packaging. These industries collectively employment to approximately 1,200 – 1,500 people, broken down as follows;

1. Agro-processing and food production- over 400
2. Wood and metal industries- over 350
3. Water packaging and beverages- over 250
4. Cosmetics and soap production -100 and over
5. Block and construction materials - over 300

The workforce in the Municipal's manufacturing sector is a mix of skilled and unskilled labour. Approximately over 300-600 workers representing 35% in the sector are skilled workers whereas the remaining 900-1000 workers representing 65% are unskilled labor. The high percentage of unskilled workers reflects the informal and manual nature of production in most enterprises.

The major raw materials used by manufacturing industries in the municipality includes;

Table 14: Raw Materials Used by Manufacturing Industries

INDUSTRY	RAW MATERIALS USED	PRODUCTION
Agro-based industries	Cassava, maize, palm fruits, coconut, rice	Used in processing food, oil, starch and alcoholic drinks
Construction Material Producers	Sand, cement, quarry	Used for blocks, tiles and paving stones
Furniture and Carpentry Workshop	Timber (Wawa, Odum, Mahogany), Plywood etc.	Tables, chairs, wooden doors,
Metal Fabrication Workshop	Mild steel sheets, rods, pipes, aluminum, welding gas	
Water production	Treated borehole water, sachet rolls, plastic bottles, packaging materials	Sachet and Bottle water
Soap and cream production	Caustic soda, palm kernel oil, fragrance	Bar Soap

Source: Business Resource Centre (BRC)

Table 15: Quantity of Raw Materials Used Per Month by Industries in the Municipality

Industry Type	Raw Material	Estimated Monthly Usage
Cassava Processing	Cassava	100-150 tons
Palm oil extraction	Palm fruits	80-100 tons
Rice milling	Paddy rice	50-70 tons
Furniture making	Timber and plywood	150-200 logs
Block factories	Sand and cement	400 tons of sand and bags of cement
Metal fabrication	Steel rods/sheets	10-15 tons
Water production	Water and sachet film rolls	500,000-1,000,000 sachets/month
Soap and cream production	Oil, soda additives	5-8 tons of oil

Source: Business Resource Centre (BRC)

Business Registration in the Municipality

The Berekum Municipality has been a vital part of local economic development. The process of registering for a business in the municipality is guided by national policies from the Registrar General's Department and implemented at the level through the Berekum Municipal Assembly. While formal business registration helps promote accountability, tax compliance and access to business opportunities, many small and informal businesses still operate without going through the proper registration.

In the Municipality, the types of Business the center registers include;

1. Sole Proprietorship
2. Partnership
3. Company Limited by Shares
4. Company Limited by Guarantee

Most businesses in the Municipality, however, register as Sole proprietorship due to simplicity and lower costs

Process of Registering Business in the Municipality

The general steps involved in business registration in the Berekum Municipality are as follows

Step 1: Business Name Search and Reservation

Step 2: Submission of Required Documents

Step 3: Payment of Fees

Step 4: Certificate Issuance

Step 5: Local Business Operating Permit

Number of Business Having Access to Credit and Loans

Access to credit remains a significant challenge for many small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the municipality. Out of over 2000 active businesses in the municipality, only 30 percent have access to formal credit from banks or other credit unions. Most businesses operating in the informal sector in the municipality always finds it difficult to access credit facilities because they are unable to meet collateral requirements.

Number of Financial Institutions

The Municipal has a variety of financial institutions that serves both the private and public sector, they include;

- 6 Commercial banks
- 7 Rural banks
- 4 Microfinance Institutions
- 3 Credit Unions
- 1 savings and Loans Company
- Several informal lenders and Susu collectors

While there are promising developments in the private sector within Berekum Municipality, addressing the challenges of finance, market access, and skills development is crucial for sustainable growth. Local initiatives and government support will play a vital role in fostering a more vibrant business environment.

Development Implications of the Economic Condition of the Municipality

The economic condition of Berekum East Municipality is largely shaped by agriculture, commerce, and small-scale industries, which form the backbone of livelihoods. Agriculture remains the dominant sector, engaging a significant proportion of the population. This provides food security and income but also exposes the economy to risks of climate variability, post-harvest losses, and fluctuating market prices. Strengthening agro-processing, storage facilities, and market linkages is therefore vital for value addition and income stability.

The growing trading activities in Berekum, supported by its location as a commercial hub, enhance revenue generation and job opportunities. However, limited access to credit, poor road networks in some areas, and inadequate market infrastructure constrain business growth. Small-scale industries such as carpentry, metal works, and tailoring contribute to employment, yet they require modern technology and skills upgrading to remain competitive.

The municipality's economic condition thus presents both opportunities and challenges. While it has the potential to create jobs, expand local revenue, and reduce poverty, achieving this requires investments in infrastructure, financial services, entrepreneurship, and skills development. A diversified local economic will make Berekum East more resilient to external shocks and accelerate sustainable development.

2.4.4 Social Characteristics of the Municipality

Education

Education plays a major role in the development of every country's economy. The importance of education to the development of Berekum Municipality cannot be over emphasized. The Municipality over the last four years performed very well in the various sectors of education.

Early Childhood Education

In Berekum, ECE typically involves two (2) years of free and compulsory kindergarten education before continuation to primary school and other levels. There is one (1) public Early Childhood facility for working parents at the Thursday market which was recently built by the Berekum East Municipal Assembly.

Gender disparities in the SHS and Tertiary institutions

Gender parity has seen significant progress, but challenges still remain. Implementation of gender-inclusive educational strategies in senior high schools, guidance and counseling, co-curricular activities, teachers' teaching methods and scholarships are major strategies available for promoting gender inclusion.

Figure 7: : Educational Facilities in Berekum East Municipality

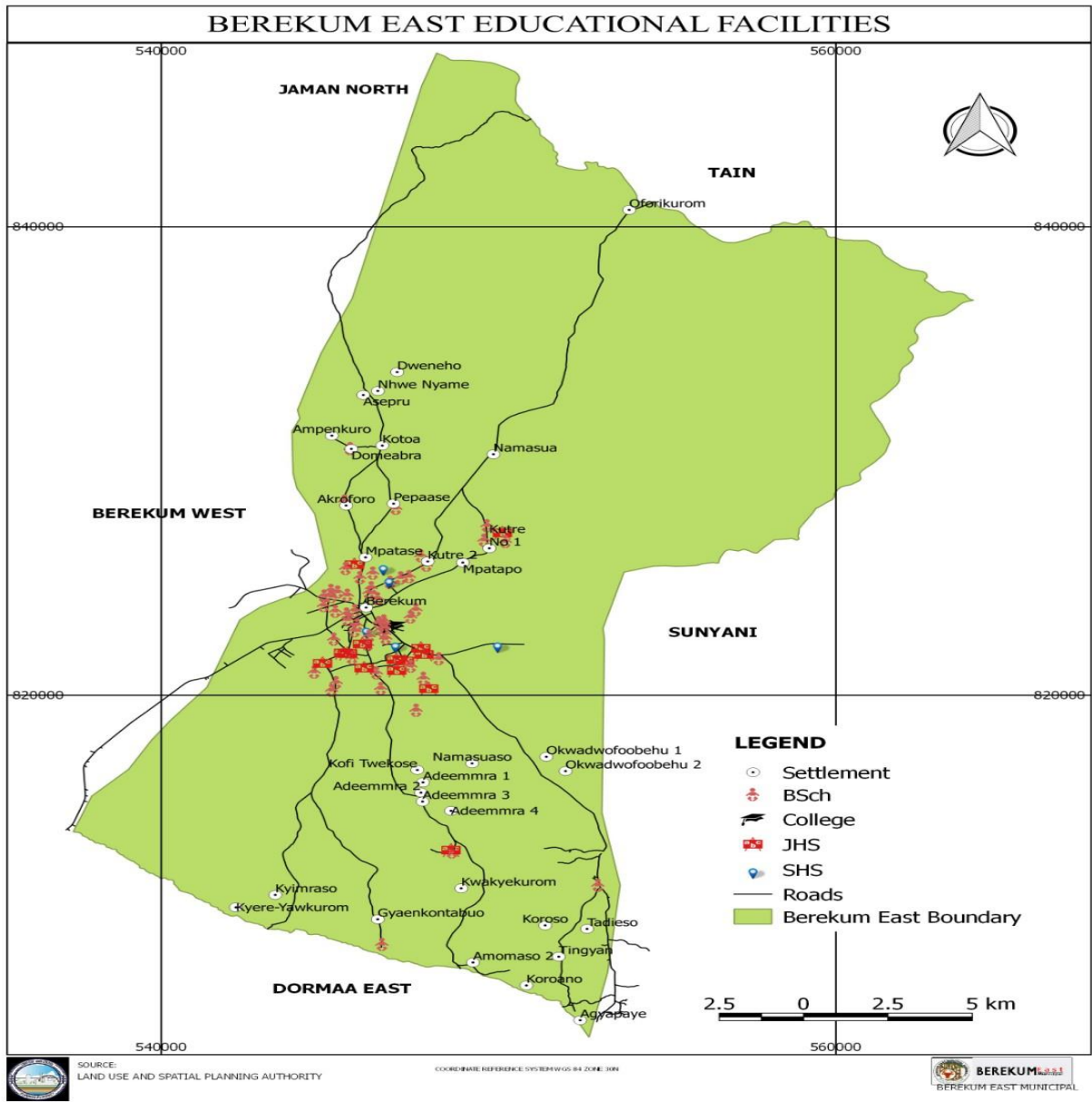
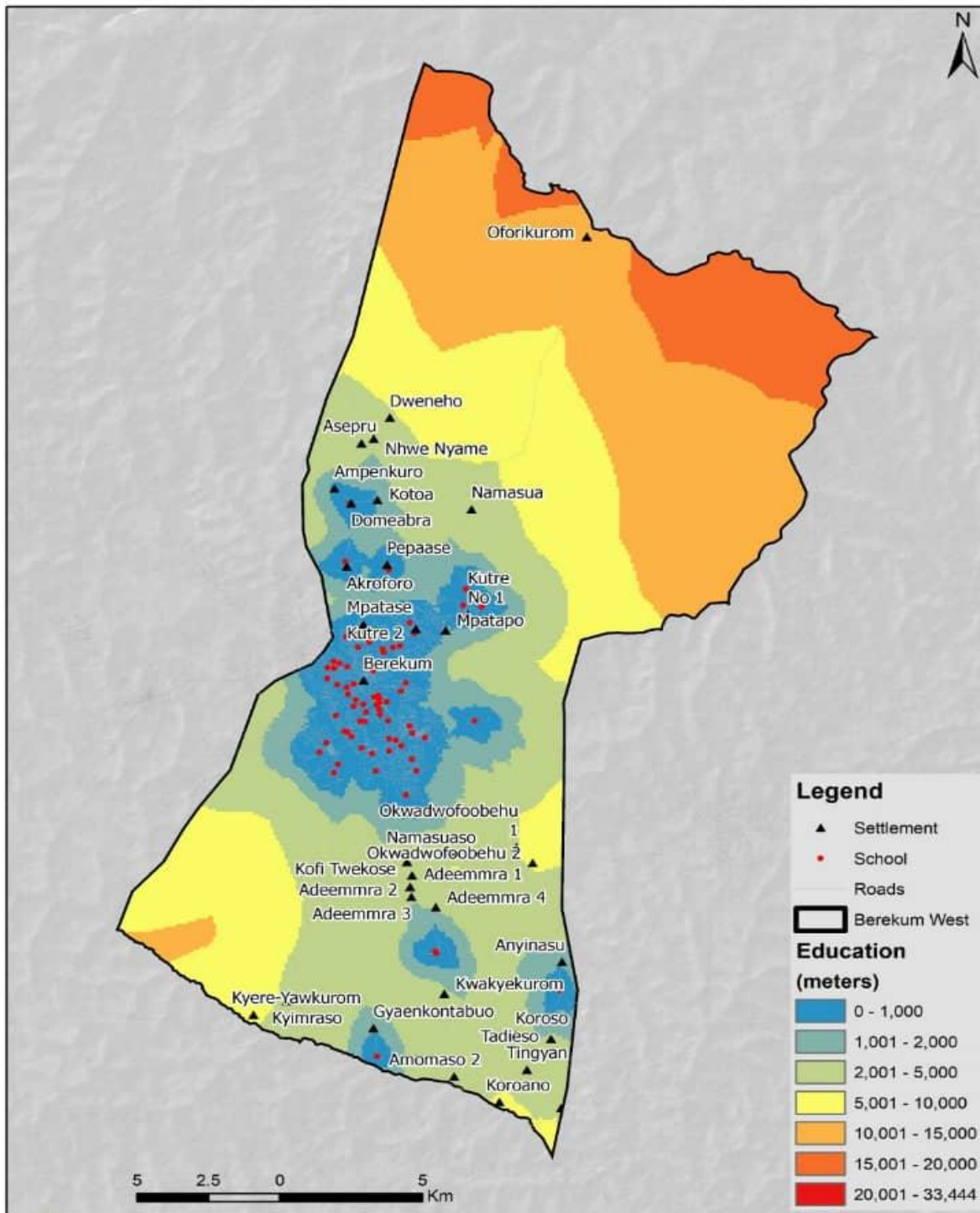


Figure 8: Accessibility to Educational Facilities

ACCESSIBILITY TO EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES



SOURCE:
LAND USE AND SPATIAL PLANNING AUTHORITY (LUSPA)



BEREKUM East
Municipal

Table 16: Enrolment at basic level (net enrolment)

Level	Boys	Girls	Total
Kg	1127	1169	2296
Primary	4377	4421	8798
J.H.S	2588	2777	5365
S.H.S	3139	3593	6732

The net enrolment figure in the Municipality shows that girls outnumber boys at all educational levels.

Urban and Rural disparities in education

Most public and private schools at all levels of education are located in Urban Berekum, while the rural areas suffer from inadequate infrastructure. Enrolment in villages like Akatim, Anyinasu, Gyaenkotabuo, Kyereyawkrom and Kotaa are low due to their catchment area. Bridging the gap requires deploying infrastructure equity programs, improving teacher incentives and strengthening rural learning supports.

STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) education and enrolment

There are currently no STEM school available in the Municipality. However, the Berekum Municipal Education Directorate has intensified efforts to promote STEM education through a range of targeted initiatives. These include STEM Clubs in Schools, STEM Competitions and Exhibitions, Teacher capacity building and Girls in STEM campaigns. To sustain and improve STEM education, schools should be equipped with STEM labs and ICT, promote partnership and enhance teacher training.

Teacher Absenteeism

The problem of teacher absenteeism in basic schools is exacerbated in rural areas as a result of inadequate teacher' accommodation. Teachers have to commute from Berekum, where they can access decent accommodation, to rural areas to teach. There need to be efforts in place to provide more teachers accommodation facilities at the rural areas.

Non-formal education

Non-Formal Education Division (NFED) in the Berekum Municipality focuses on improving literacy and providing vocational skills, particularly for marginalized groups like rural women. Classroom blocks have been constructed in Akatim and Akorofo to improve the learning environment. The NFED offers programs aimed at enhancing the lives of illiterates through functional literacy and income generating activities. Programs have shown to improve the lives of participants by providing them with the ability to read and write. However, they remain informal and under-resourced. Formalizing these efforts, strengthening funding and facilitator support and post program opportunities will enhance their impact and sustainability in the Municipality.

Access to Schools by PWDs

People with Disabilities have the right to education under Article 24 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). This can be accomplished by ensuring equal access to an inclusive education system at all levels. Inclusive Education in the Berekum Municipality exist but is not effective with various constraints such as infrastructure barriers, legal non-compliance, low enrollment and weak policy implementation. There are currently no special schools for disables and close to 80% of classroom blocks are not disability friendly.

Re-entry of dropouts (pregnant girls)

There is a national policy developed on the re-entry of pregnant girls and teenage mothers developed by the Ghana Education Service (GES). This policy recognizes the right of every child to basic education and seeks to promote universal access, retention and completion. This has been integrated into the district level and in the Berekum Municipality, an enabling environment is created for Pregnant girls to address their emotional and physical needs. Parents and other stakeholders of education could meet the girls and synthesize them on the need to continue their education after child delivery. There is also a follow-up to ensure they are back to school after delivery.

Use of electronic/digital learning platform

Electronic and digital learning platforms refer to online systems, tools, and applications used to deliver educational content, facilitate, teaching and learning, and promote digital literacy across various levels of education. It typically relies on digital tools and the internet to access educational

resources. In the Berekum Municipality, many SHS have received digital training through the *Digital Literacy for Teachers* initiative and CPD's. Schools like the Berekum SHS, Methodist SHS and Biadan SHS are adopting blended learning with students increasingly using platforms like iLearn and Google Classroom through newly introduced computer labs. However, Limited internet access in rural areas, cost of devices and data, inadequate teacher training on digital tools and electricity challenges serve as a challenge. The situation can be improved by training teachers on digital literacy and the use of e-learning platforms, provide ICT devices to students especially in low income and rural areas and expanding internet access to all schools.

Supervision and Monitoring of Schools

Supervision and monitoring aim to improve teaching and learning outcomes by ensuring schools adhere to educational standards and policies. The Municipal Education Directorate oversees supervision through its officers. School Improvement Support officers (SISOs) and other schedule officers takes responsibility for regular visits to schools in the Municipality. This is done to monitor teacher attendance and punctuality, lesson notes, teaching materials and classroom deliveries. It gives feedback and support to teachers and headquarters and ensures compliance with the curriculum and school management practices. However, there are challenges like inadequate logistics and transportation for SISOs and limited/regular inspection coverage in the rural areas. Strengthening of logistics support and capacity building will impact positively on supervision and monitoring of schools in the Municipality.

Level of adult literacy

Berekum demonstrates very high literacy among its adult population compared to broader benchmarks based on the 2021 population census data. Urban areas have higher literacy rates compared to rural areas, the Berekum Municipality is among the few districts in the region with relatively low rural illiteracy and significantly above national average. The high literacy in the Municipality has boosted competence and employability and has enabled adults to engage in skilled jobs, entrepreneurship, and formal business practices. It has also improved civic participation, promoted health and social benefits, enhanced gender empowerment and educational continuity. To sustain and ensure continuity there is the need to expand Non-Formal Education Programs, promote Community-Based Learning and use of Local Languages and ICT Tools.

Completion and Pass rates and Girl Child Education

School completion and pass rates of students from primary 6 level and JHS3 in the Berekum Municipality is high. Almost 98% of learners who enter Junior High Schools are able to complete BECE every year. The pass rate of learners stands between 98% and 99.8% for almost a period five years. There is also a 95.7 pass rate at the SHS level. The steady improvement highlights better JHS completion and readiness for subsequent education levels.

Female education within the municipality is gaining more emphasis and resources. Despite challenges like early pregnancy and academic performance, targeted programs are in place to supports girls' retention into SHS. Initiatives such as Girl-Child Sensitization Campaigns, School Feeding Program, Gender-Inclusive Strategies in SHS and Adolescent Reproductive Health Services to boost retention and performance.

Health

Family Planning Acceptor rate

Family Planning acceptor rate refers to the proportion of individuals or couples within the population who are using or have accepted a method of contraception. The rate achieved in 2024 was 70.2%. The high acceptor rate has reflected in the reduction of teenage and unplanned pregnancies, reduction in maternal mortality, improvement in child and maternal health outcomes, women and girl's empowerment and generally supporting economic development. However, there are minor drawbacks which includes hormonal contraception issues, unintended pregnancies and financial costs. Programs and strategies such as creation of awareness among adolescents, positive healthcare provider attitudes, cultural and religious influences, concerns and misconceptions on fertility should be implemented and sustained to achieve WHO targets in the upcoming years.

Proportion of Deliveries Attended by Trained Health Workers

This refers to the percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel such as doctors, nurses, midwives and who have received appropriate education and training. This is a key indicator in maternal and newborn health. The situation in the municipality is good based on 60.5% target achieved out of the 65% set in 2024. The importance of births attended by trained personnel includes Reduced Maternal and Neonatal mortality, Improved Access to Emergency Services, Better Management of Complications, Promotion of Safe Practices, Provision of Postnatal Care,

Enhanced Hygiene and infection Control, Education and Counseling. The implementation of projects, programs and strategies to enhance the above mentioned will aid achieve standard targets.

Prevalent Diseases in the Municipality

The top ten diseases prevalent in the municipality include Malaria, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin Diseases, Acute Urinary Tract Infections, Intestinal Worms, Ulcer, Pneumonia, Gynecological condition, Acute Eye Infections and all other Diseases.

Percentage of PNC Registrants seen within the first 48 hours after delivery

Postnatal Care (PNC) refers to the health care support given to mothers within the first six weeks after childbirth. The care focuses on monitoring the mother's recovery and promoting the health and development of the new born. The municipality performed excellently by achieving a 100% target and this is an indication that robust strategies and programs are in place to reduce neonatal morbidity and mortality, improve breastfeeding rates and outcome, better family planning practices and increased awareness of health issues and resources. The municipality is expected to sustain and achieve exceeded targets by focusing on a combination of hospital services, community health outreach and family-centered maternity care programs.

Proportion of Mothers who made at least Four (4) ANC visits

Antenatal Care visits are healthcare appointments for pregnant women aimed at ensuring a healthy pregnancy and birth. This involves regular check-ups with a healthcare professional, typically a midwife or a doctor to monitor the mother and baby's health. WHO recommends at least 8 visits during pregnancy but the turn out in the municipality for at least 4 visits is low leading to a satisfactory achieved target of 78%. However, studies in the municipality indicates factors such as financial constraint, transportation and fear of medical procedures to be the cause of low attendant rates which can result in a higher likelihood of complications during pregnancy and child birth, potentially leading to increased maternal and new born mortality. Programs should focus on community awareness, addressing financial barriers, training more healthcare workers and providing essential equipment to promote attendant rates.

Functional CHPS Zones

A CHPS (Community – based Health Planning and Services) zone in Ghana is a delineated geographical area within a sub district typically serving a population of 3000-4500 and often comprising up to three unit committees which aims to bring basic healthcare services closer to the community. There are 9 CHPS Compounds in 26 zones which contributes to enhanced access to primary health care, community engagement and ownership, reduction in health inequalities, support for maternal and child health. Despite the benefits, some CHPS compounds in Berekum face challenges such as inadequate facilities and lack of essential medical equipment's. Addressing existing challenges such as infrastructure deficits and resource limitations will further strengthen the impact of CHPS in the municipality.

Facility Birth and Deaths that were Medically Certified

Medically certified births and deaths in the Berekum Municipality refer to deaths occurring within health facilities that are officially documented by medical professionals. The Municipality excelled in this field and over achieved the set target. This certification is crucial for accurate mortality statistics, informing public health policies, guiding resource allocation and legal documentation.

Figure 9: Health Facilities in Berekum

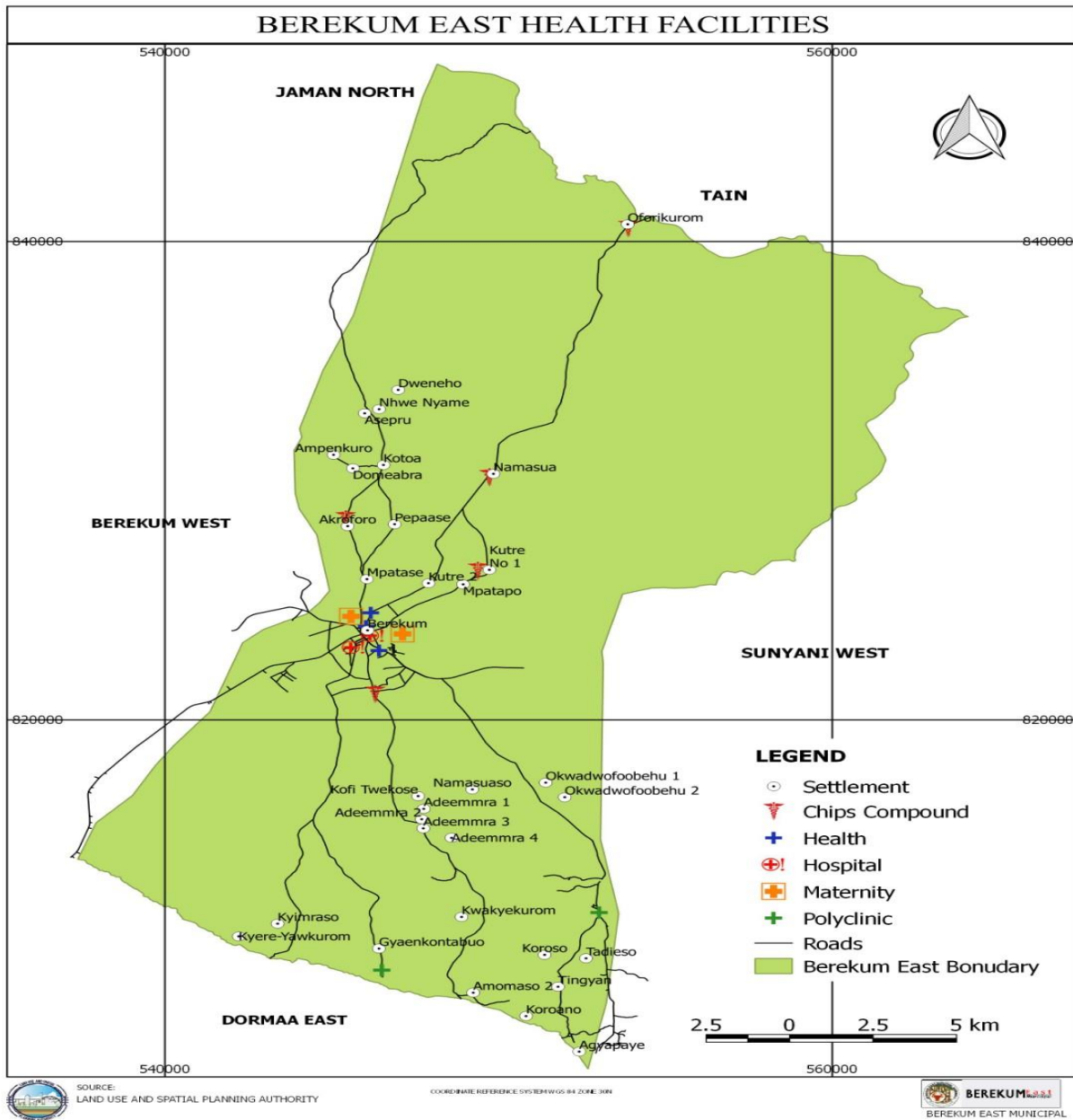


Figure 10: Accessibility to Health Facilities

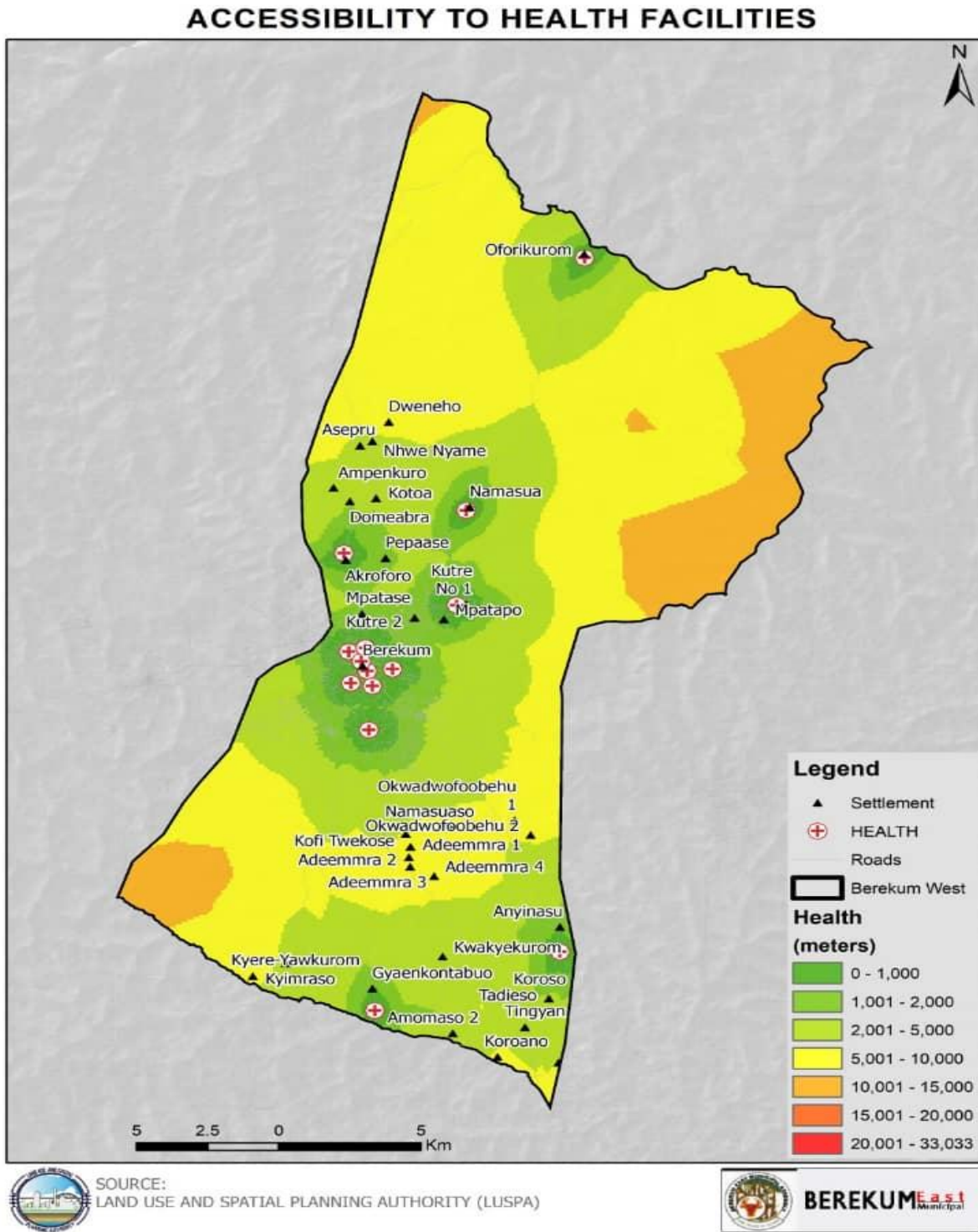


Table 17: Indicating the number of births and deaths recorded

Number of births registered	Male	Female	Total
	857	945	1,802
Number of deaths registered			
	249	185	432

Incidence Rate of Diabetes and Hypertension (Using the OPD as a Proxy)

Diabetes is a chronic condition that occurs when the body is unable to properly regulate glucose in the blood and Hypertension is also known as high blood pressure in which the force of the blood against the walls of the arteries is consistently too high. The incidence in the Municipality is 0.1 and 0.47 for Diabetes and hypertension respectively are very high putting into consideration the unsatisfactory target achieved. Risk factors and causes includes age, obesity, sedentary lifestyle and dietary habits. The high incidence rate can be addressed through community education, life style intervention and improved access to healthcare services.

Institutional All-Cause Mortality Rate

The institutional All-Cause Mortality Rate refers to the proportion of deaths from any cause occurring within a healthcare institution over a specific period. This measures overall mortality burden in the health facilities within the municipality. It includes every death occurring in any institutional facility from the Holy Family Hospital down to CHPS zones. A target of less than 18% was expected to be achieved but the recent performance of the municipality is 46.5%. This is unsatisfactory indicating high rate of death. Leading contributors includes Malaria, Anemia, stroke/cardiovascular events, infections and HIV/AIDS. The rate may indicate poor quality of care, severe patient conditions and inadequate staffing or resources. Effective treatment and care processes, good patient management and outcomes and health sensitization strategies are to be effected to achieve low rates.

Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) Coverage Rate

ART Coverage Rate is the proportion of people living with HIV(PLHIV) in a specific area who are currently receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART). It's a key indicator of access to HIV treatment and healthcare service delivery. It targets HIV positive individuals to suppress the virus, improve

quality of life and reduce transmission. Annual target set was 120% but the municipality was able to achieve a good rate at 80%. Efforts in the Berekum municipality includes; HIV testing services (HTS) - integrated into ANC (Antenatal Care), OPD (Outpatient Departments) and community outreach, Linkage to care and support groups for PLHIV and National HIV/AIDS programs support ART scale up. The municipality can still improve by achieving High coverage rates by getting effective HIV response, better community health outcomes and lower HIV risk transmission.

Access to Essential Health Services by the Population (Rural and Urban areas)

This refers to the ability of individuals and communities to obtain the healthcare they need at when they need it, where they need it and without financial hardship. Access to essential health services is generally available with varying degrees of accessibility in both urban and rural areas in the Berekum Municipality with percentage of 64 and 36 respectively. However, there are factors influencing access and this includes Infrastructure – better health facilities, transportation and utilities. Cost of health care services, transportation and other related expenses also become a deterrent for particularly low income individuals. Access disparities can be addressed by infrastructure development, targeted health programs and community engagements.

Mental Health Condition and Human Resources for Mental Health Delivery

Mental health condition is a term referring to a range of disorders and conditions that affects a person's thinking, mood or behavior that significantly impact daily life, relationships and overall well-being. Such conditions include, depression, anxiety, mood, psychotic, eating and personality disorders. In the Berekum Municipality there is a concerning trend of rising depression among pregnant women and girls. The municipality has 1 hospital, 1 health center, 7 rural clinics, 7 maternity homes, 1 private hospital, 3 private clinics, 6 CHPS compounds and 32 outreach posts. Mental health services are integrated into these facilities but there are significant human resource gaps notably the absence of psychiatrists and limited mental health staff. It poses key challenges of severe treatment gap, inadequate psychiatrists/psychologists, insufficient CPNs/CMHOs, supply and funding constraints and low detection rates. Strategic opportunities to improve the situation in the municipality includes advocacy, raise community awareness, use of tele psychiatry and formation of partnerships.

PWDs Access to Health Facilities (Disability Friendly Facilities)

PWDs stand for “Persons with Disabilities” and this refers to individuals who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments that hinder their full participation society. Efforts are being made to improve access to health services in the Berekum Municipality and among these are supporting PWDs with essential items e.g. mobility aids, communication tools and devices for daily task, promoting education and training for them and ensuring accessibility in public spaces like schools, markets and other workplaces. The municipal assembly also work with stakeholders to improve overall quality of life by promoting access to socio-economic services including healthcare.

Access to Medical Commodities in Rural Areas

Medical commodities encompass all the materials and good needed for providing healthcare services. It includes vaccines, medications, diagnostic tools, medical devices and supplies like bandages and gloves. Challenges associated with its access within the rural communities in the municipality are stock-outs, infrastructure and communication. This impacts on public health leading to increase in morbidity and mortality, strain on the healthcare system and financial and economic implications. The situation can be improved by infrastructure development, community involvement, increased funding, improved procurement and supply chain management.

Nutritional literacy in the Municipality

Nutritional literacy also known as food literacy is the ability to obtain, understand and apply knowledge about food and nutrition to make an informed decision about eating habits and overall health. Key aspects of nutritional literacy includes understanding the importance of nutrients, interpreting nutrition labels, making informed food choices and understanding the impact of food on health. Research findings published by *pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov* suggest that there is lower awareness among caregivers and children in the municipality and caregiver knowledge is directly linked to a child’s health. The low nutritional literacy contributes to poor child feeding, reduced dietary variety and high malnutrition. However, there are interventions such as standardize screening and referral processes, collaborative action between sector players, nutritional counseling which encompass child welfare clinic (CWC) counseling and behavior change

communication (BCC). This has significantly improved child nutrition and boosted literacy among caregivers.

Food security in households

Food security refers to a situation where all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and preferences for an active and healthy life. Data from ghanadistricts.com/mofa.gov.gh indicates predominantly subsistence agriculture in the municipality with over 57-70% of households depending on smallholder and rain-fed farming. Despite strong agricultural engagement in Berekum household food insecurity persist due to small farm sizes, low yields, poor infrastructure and income constraints. However, targeted improvements like climate smart farming, better storage, strengthen market and processing systems and enhanced extension and finance can significantly improve local food security and resilience.

Cost of healthy, diverse, quality and nutrient rich food

Affordable, healthy food helps promote proper growth, strong immune function and overall well-being in children and adults. High food costs can make it difficult for low-income families to access sufficient nutrients leading to deficiencies and health problems. Healthy diets in Ghana including the Berekum municipality have become significantly more expensive. According to data (*Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*) 63% of Ghanaians cannot afford a healthy diet, especially in rural and urban poor communities. There has been the rise of cheap, unhealthy foods and NCD risk in the municipality, the food environment favors ultra-processed, energy dense options because they are cheaper and more accessible than healthy foods. Action is needed in the municipality ranging from a budget –friendly nutrient dense food innovations alongside supportive policies and education initiatives to make healthy diet affordable and accessible.

Social and Child Protection

Social and child protection in Berekum involves various departments and organizations working to ensure the well-being of vulnerable individuals and families. The Department of Social Welfare

and Community Development plays a key role in integrating disadvantaged groups into society, collaborating with government and NGOs.

Support to Persons with Disability

The department over the years continued to provide support to vulnerable groups in the municipality. With the pursuit of operation *“leave no one behind”* the municipality is thriving to keep abreast with the total number of people with disability. The Department registered a total number of 605 people with disability at reporting year of 2024. Four hundred and four (404) of them has been assisted by the Assembly through the social welfare department to gain various forms of employment. The support was offered through the Disability Common Fund (DCF), the support includes the distribution of fridges, refrigerators, sewing machines and sacks of charcoal etc. All these were used as Start-up Packages. The remaining 201 of them are still unemployed but plans are far advanced to create employment opportunities for them.

Students with Special Needs

The Department continues to provide support to persons and students with special needs in the municipality. However, these students are faced with challenges of inadequate supply of teaching and learning materials. The Municipality has a total of 74 students with special needs comprising of 46 males and 28 females. None of these students have been provided with any form of Teaching and Learning materials and assistive devices to aid their studies as at the reporting year of 2024.

Table 18: People with Special Needs

DISABILITY TYPE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Hearing Impairment	7	4	11
Visual Impairment	6	4	10
Physical Impairment	6	6	12
Intellectual Disability	14	7	21
Speech/ Communication Disorder	10	2	12
Autism Spectrum	2	5	7
Other	1	-	1
TOTAL	46	28	78

Source: Dep’t of Social Welfare and Community Development

School Feeding Program

The school feeding programme is a Social Protection Programmes for School Children in the Municipality. In all over 40 schools are beneficiary of the programme with a total number of Eleven Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-nine (11,769) pupil comprising 5,242 boy child and 6,527 girl child are on the programme.

Social Protection and Poverty Reduction

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) was a pro-poor program introduced by the government. It provides cash transfer to beneficiaries particularly in households with venerable children, the elderly and persons with disability. Currently there are 500 beneficiaries in 36 communities in the municipality. Below are details of beneficiary households.

Table 19: Leap Beneficiaries

COMMUNITIES	NO. OF BENEFECIARIES	COMMUNITIES	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES
Ahenboronso	10	Nyamebekyere	16
Awerempe	25	Amangoase	20
Kyiribaa	7	Old Zongo	8
Nyametease	3	Sabon Zongo	16
Nyamennae	7	Brenyekwa	4
Kato	23	Oforikrom	7
Ayakorase	5	Sofokere	2
Dominase	3	Namesua	22
Bkm-Atonotia	10	Mpatapo	7
New Biadan	9	Mpatasie	27
Biadan	31	Kutre No.1	5
Anyinaso	23	Kutre No2	13
Kwakyerekrom	12	Pepaase	37
Akatim	14	Kotaa	18
Kyereyawkrom	18	Domeabra	9
Koraso-Station	3	Ampekro	3
Continental	12	Akroforo	28
Bkm-Newtown	7	Senase	36

From the data above, there has been an improvement in the various activities of the department over the last four years.

Water and Sanitation

Water

Access to potable water in the municipality is relatively high, with most communities benefiting from improved water supply systems. The municipality is served mainly through mechanized boreholes, hand-pump boreholes, and piped systems operated by the Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL). By recent municipal reports, approximately 97% of the population has access to potable water. However, spatial disparities in water access remain, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas where some residents still rely on hand-dug wells, streams, and other unimproved sources during the dry season. The municipality also faces operational challenges, including periodic breakdown of boreholes, low water pressure and irregular supply in some communities. Encroachment and agricultural activities around water catchment areas, especially near the Berekum Water Treatment Plant, threaten the long-term sustainability and quality of water supply.

Sanitation Situation

Sanitation is considered in planning cycles to be a necessary condition in the health of people after water. This sector needs much attention in the Municipality. The provision of sanitary facilities/services fall short of expected minimal standards.

Solid Waste Collection

The Municipal Assembly mostly operates the container system for refuse collection. Communities without containers operate approved disposal sites. The number of refuse containers in use presently is twenty (20) and these are all located in the Berekum Township namely: Ayakorase, Ahenbronoso, Kyiribaa, Amangoase to mention a few.

The Municipality has 11 solid waste dump sites in seven (7) communities namely; Kato, Biadan, Senase, Sofokyere, Mpatasie Mpatapo, Kutre 1

Liquid Waste Management

Public latrines ranging from WCs, KVIPs and Pit Latrines are fairly distributed in the Municipality whilst smaller communities use pit latrines and practice open defecation. A low percentage of the population use household latrines ranging from WCs to KVIPs. However, there is no proper disposal waste system for liquid waste in the Municipality.

Sanitation activities are vigorously being pursued in the Municipality Assembly. Liquid waste management in the Municipality continues to be an overwhelming task. Many households and institutions are without household and institutional toilets. There is therefore always high demand for public toilets, even in the urban centers.

Challenges facing the Sanitation Sector in the Municipality

The following are the challenges of sanitation in the Municipality

- Inadequate supply of skip refuse containers
- Lack of proper and engineered final solid and liquid waste disposal sites.
- Inadequate sanitary facilities
- High operational cost of sanitation management, especially maintenance and running cost of sanitation equipment.

Migration

Migration is a critical factor of population growth in the Municipality. The closeness of the Municipal to Sunyani has turned most of its communities into dormitory towns. Again, the availability of land for residential, commercial and agriculture purposes has resulted in attracting people to the Municipality.

Net migration in the Municipality is such that the rate of out-migration in rural communities is higher than that of urban communities because of the proximity of the Municipality to Sunyani. The rate of immigration into the urban towns is also higher than that of rural communities.

As a predominantly farming and commercial area, the Municipality is a net receiver of migrants. Annually, several people from other parts of the country migrate to the Municipality, especially Berekum Township.

Development Implications of the Social Characteristics of the Municipality

The social characteristics of Berekum East Municipality have direct implications for development across various sectors. In education, the youthful and growing school-age population has created a rising demand for schools, qualified teachers, ICT integration, and vocational training. Addressing these needs is essential to reduce unemployment and to prepare the youth with relevant skills for the job market.

In the health sector, population growth and increasing maternal and child health needs have placed pressure on existing facilities and personnel. The prevalence of preventable diseases and HIV/AIDS highlights the urgent need for improved healthcare delivery, better sanitation, and stronger preventive health programs.

Cultural values, festivals, and community networks continue to play an important role in strengthening social cohesion and civic participation. These assets can also be leveraged to promote local tourism. However, some traditional practices may hinder modernization if not managed carefully.

Youth and gender dynamics present both opportunities and challenges. The large youth population offers the potential for a demographic dividend through youth empowerment if properly empowered. However, issues such as gender disparities and teenage pregnancies call for gender responsive policies and reproductive health education.

Vulnerable groups including the aged, disabled, and unemployed require targeted social protection interventions such as safety nets, skills training, and inclusive policies to ensure no one is left behind in development efforts. Furthermore, migration and urbanization are reshaping settlement patterns, creating pressure on housing, water, sanitation, and employment. This situation calls for improved urban planning and the decentralization of socio-economic opportunities.

2.4.5 The Municipal Environment

Human settlement

Settlement Systems

Berekum Municipality has a settlement system characterized by a mix of urban, peri urban, and rural communities, with Berekum town as the municipal capital and main urban center. The Municipality exhibits a nodal settlement pattern, meaning smaller settlements are connected to and dependent on the central town of Berekum for services, commerce and administration.

Key Features of the Settlement System

Urban Core – Berekum Town:

Berekum town, the municipal capital, is the primary node of settlement, housing over 50% of the municipal population. Settlement here is dense and nucleated, with permanent housing structures, schools, hospitals, government offices, and commercial centers. Roads from Berekum radiate outward like spokes, linking to smaller communities- making it the service and economic hub.

Peri-Urban Settlements:

These settlements are located around Berekum. They are fast-growing transitional areas blending rural and urban characteristics. These areas are seeing rapid land development, increasing housing, and small-scale commercial activities due to urban sprawl and land demand from Berekum town. Settlement is semi-nucleated to linear, often following road corridors or farm boundaries as indicated in Table 2.1 below.

Rural Settlements

Includes numerous scattered villages and hamlets such as Namasua, Kutre No.1, Kutre No.2, Kyereyawkrom, Akatim, Kotaa, Akroforo etc. These settlements are generally involved in agriculture, particularly cocoa, cashew, food crops, and livestock. There is basic infrastructure, however, with limited access to water, electricity, and education. The populations are smaller and housing often consists of mud structures with thatched or metal roofs.

Table 20: Spatial Settlement Pattern

Zone Type	Spatial Pattern	Settlement Examples	Characteristics
Urban Core	Nucleated	Berekum	Dense, planned, high service, administrative functions
Peri-Urban	Linear/Semi-Nucleated	Kato, Senase, Biadan	Expanding residential zones, mix of urban and rural
Rural	Dispersed/Clustered	Kutre, Namasua, Akatim	Agricultural, limited services, scattered homesteads

Functional Hierarchy of Settlement

The functional hierarchy of settlement in Berekum East Municipality reflects a structured arrangement of communities based on their population size, service availability, economic role, and spatial influence. This hierarchy is commonly grouped into three to four levels, with Berekum town at the apex.

Table 21: Hierarchy of Settlement

Settlement Level	Settlement	Functions	Services Available
1st Order	Berekum	Administrative, commercial, Healthcare, Education	Hospital, SHS, banks, roads markets
2nd Order	Kato, Senase, Kutre No. 2 Mpatasie	Sub-centers for local trade and services	Clinics JHS/SHS, electricity, water
3rd Order	Biadan, Kutre No.1, Mpatapo, Namasua	Agricultural, low-density residential	Primary school, CHPS compound, boreholes
4th Order	Anyinasu, Akroforo, Kotaa, Pepaase, Kyereyawkrom, Nafaso, Akatim, Oforikrom, Kyimiraso, Adukrom	Subsistence farming, sparsely populated	None or informal structures

Table 22: Major Settlements and their Population

COMMUNITIES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Berekum	25,905	30,292	56,197
Kato	5,633	6,189	11,822
Senase	5,409	5,885	11,720
Mpatasie	2,867	3,161	6,028
Kutre No.2	2,628	2,838	5,466
Biadan	2,143	2,336	4,479
Mpatapo	1,278	1,319	2,597
Kutre No.1	1,086	1,093	2,179
Namasua	598	593	1,191
Kyere Yawkrom	465	391	856
Kotaa	402	382	784
Akroforo	340	364	704
Pepaase	298	273	571
Koroano N0.1	275	203	478
Anyinasu	224	199	423
Akatim	184	91	275

COMMUNITIES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Domeabra	127	138	265
Form Ghana Limited Administration Office	65	51	116
Oforikrom	52	49	101

Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

Scalogram Analysis

A Scalogram is a tool for ranking cities and municipalities in a region by their functional complexity based on the number and type of functions that are located within them. It has several benefits which includes:

- It categorizes settlements into levels of functional complexity.
- It determines the types and diversity of services and facilities.
- It indicates the sequence in which settlements tend to accumulate functions.
- It assists in deciding appropriate investment for settlements on a hierarchical basis.

Figure 11: Scalogram Analysis

SETTLEMENT & 2025 POPULATION		SERVICES																											
		Electricity	Pipe Borne	Borehole	Kg	Primary School	Jhs	Chps	River/Stream	Telecom	Market/ Lorry Park	Hotel/ Restaurant	Bank	Clinic	Shs	Maternity Home	Voc/Tech. School	Hospital	Teachers/Nursing Training	Police Station	Fire Station	Immigration Post	Post Office	Lpg Station	Fuel Station	Slaughter House	Total Number Of Functions	Percentage (%) Of Functions	Hierarchy Of Settlement
WEIGHT		5	6	5	3	4	4	3	1	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	5	6	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	2			
Berekum	62031	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	22	14.9	1st
Kato	13049	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X								X			X		12	8.1	2nd
Senase	12937	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X							X							12	8.1	2nd
Mpatasie	6654	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X														10	6.8	5th
Biadan	4944	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X											12	8.1	2nd
Akatim	304			X	X	X	X			X																	5	3.4	15th
Akroforo	777	X		X	X	X	X	X		X																	7	4.7	11th
Anyinasu	467	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X																	8	5.4	8th
Kutre No. 2	6033	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X																8	5.4	8th
Kyereyawkrom	945	X		X	X	X		X		X																	6	4.1	13th
Kotaa	865	X		X	X	X	X		X																		6	4.1	13th
Kutre No. 1	2405	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X																9	6.1	6th
Mpatapo	2867	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X																	8	5.4	8th
Namasua	1315	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X																9	6.1	6th
Pepase	630	X	X	X	X	X	X			X																	7	4.7	11th
Oforikrom	111	X		X				X		X																	4	2.7	16th

SETTLEMENT & 2025 POPULATION		SERVICES																								Total Number Of Functions	Percentage (%) Of Functions	Hierarchy Of Settlement	
		Electricity	Pipe Borne	Borehole	Kg	Primary School	Jhs	Chps	River/Stream	Telecom	Market/ Lorry Park	Hotel/ Restaurant	Bank	Clinic	Shs	Maternity Home	Voc/Tech. School	Hospital	Teachers/Nursing Training	Police Station	Fire Station	Immigration Post	Post Office	Lpg Station	Fuel Station				Slaughter House
Domeabra	293	X		X					X																	3	2.0	17th	
Total No. of settlement with services		16	11	17	15	15	14	9	6	16	7	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	148		
Centrality Index		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
Weighted Centrality Score		31.3	54.5	29.4	20.0	26.7	28.6	33.3	16.7	18.8	57.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	30.0	50.0	60.0	500.0	15.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	20.0			

Source: MPCU's Construct

According to the matrix, Urban Berekum is classified as a first-order settlement with 88% of the total facilities. It has access to all the listed facilities in its terrain. It has one missionary hospital and two private hospitals which serves higher health services to all other settlements that cannot access such services from their facility. The banks are also concentrated at the Central Business District (CBD) to ease business transactions. Again, it has a teacher/nursing training college.

Kato, Senase, and Biadan rank second with 48% of the total facilities after Berekum. From this, the difference between the first-order settlement and the second-order settlement is very vast. Also, the only Vocational/Technical school is situated in Biadan to produce the required technical skills.

Anyinasu, Kutre No. 2 and Mpatapo rank eighth on the matrix. These settlements have some common services. Notable among them include electricity, pipe-borne, borehole and elementary schools. However, Kutre No. 2 and Mpatapo lacks CHPS to cater for the health needs of their populace. Those services can however be accessed from nearby settlements.

Lastly, the lower order settlement is Domeabra. The settlement is also deprived of some basic facilities such as CHPS and pipe borne with available facilities totaling 12%.

Climate Change

Berekum East Municipal is in Ghana's Bono Region, centered around the town of Berekum. It falls within the semi-equatorial climate zone, featuring double-peak rainfall and a distinct dry season. Annual precipitation ranges from approximately 1,275 to 1,544mm. The main rainy seasons occur in May-June and September-October, while the dry season extends from December to March, with Harmattan-induced dust and cooler air. The dominant vegetation is semi-deciduous forest, with patches of wooded savannah. Decades of land use, including crop production, logging, and frequent bushfires, have degraded soil and reduced fertility.

Berekum East Municipality routinely experiences rising temperatures and increasingly erratic rainfall. These changes are straining farming systems, water sources, and community well-being.

Climate Change Impacts

Climate change has impacted Berekum East Municipality in many ways.

Agriculture dominates the local economy of the municipality with about 70% of the population depending on smallholder farming. With more frequent heat stress and water scarcity, crop yields are projected to decline. Farmers risk crop failure, increased vulnerability to pests and disease, and reduced productivity.

Heatwaves, droughts, and flooding are increasingly impacting health, especially for vulnerable groups, with risks from malaria, cholera, diarrheal diseases, and heat-related illnesses rising.

Environmental impacts include rising temperature, with average temperatures increasing steadily, resulting in hotter days and longer dry periods. This accelerates evaporation from rivers, streams, and soil, reducing water availability. Unpredictable rainfall patterns, soil degradation, deforestation and biodiversity loss are all climate change impacts in the municipality.

Climate change increases the frequency and severity of natural disasters like floods, droughts, and bushfires and this is evident in Berekum East Municipality.

Addressing climate change in Berekum East requires a multi-faceted approach involving community engagement, sustainable practices, and effective policy implementation to mitigate adverse effects and adapt to changing conditions.

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for the Municipality

The Environmental & Agroforestry Foundation (EAF) project launched in 2024 in Berekum covering Namasua and Oforikrom focuses on restoring degraded farmlands and riparian zones to support sustainable livelihoods and forest management.

The Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) in Berekum East tracks and manages bushfire incidents to mitigate loss of vegetation and associated environmental degradation.

There are also the climate change sensitization programmes organized by the Municipal Assembly in schools, towns, and for farmers to create awareness of the climate change phenomenon and its impacts on the environment, agriculture, health and other resources.

Further, projects in the Municipal Assembly have integrated flood and hazard mapping, and disaster risk reduction into local development plans.

Berekum East faces escalating climate pressures like reduced and erratic rainfall, rising temperature, degraded soil, and threats to livelihoods in predominantly rain-fed agriculture. However, significant resilience pathways exist. Through locally adapted agriculture, community-based resilience, support from government and NGOs, and ecosystem restoration, the municipal district has opportunities to build a more climate-resilient future.

Infrastructure

Transport Services

Public road transport services are provided by the Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU) of the Trades Union Congress (TUC), Progressive Transport Owners Association (PROTOA), and other splinter transportation groups. These Unions have branches scattered in major communities within the Municipality. Their services are provided with cargo trucks, mini-trucks, mini-buses and taxis. Due to the poor nature of some of the roads, road transport service

providers complain of high vehicle operation costs due to regular breakdown of their vehicles. Part of the high cost is transferred to the passengers in the form of high transport fares, especially on roads leading to remote areas like Kyereyawkrom, Anyinasu and other communities.

Road Network and Condition

The road network in the Berekum Municipality can be categorized as primary and secondary roads. The secondary roads include the Berekum-Sunyani Road, Berekum Dormaa road and Berekum Drobo road. The primary roads which are mostly untarred feed the secondary roads.

The Municipality has about 190km of trunk roads. The total length of feeder roads is 360.75km of which 185.90km is engineered, 71.80 is partially engineered whilst 103.05 is non-engineered. The condition of the road network in the Municipality is such that 70 per cent can be classified as fair whilst the remaining 30 per cent can be classified as good.

Under the District Road Improvement Programme (DRIP), 12.9km of urban roads within the Berekum Municipality were constructed in 2024, forming part of a larger 217km enhancement across Bono Region.

Telecommunication Coverage

In Berekum and its surrounding communities, MTN, Telecel, and AirtelTigo are the major telecom operators and they offer varying degrees of 2G, 3G, and 4G service. MTN generally has the widest footprint across the Municipality followed by Telecel. AirtelTigo also operate networks in the Municipality, though according to national-level data they typically offer 2G and 3G, and limited or patchy 4G capabilities. As of mid-2025, 5G is not available in Berekum. However, community reports suggest even many urban areas and rural areas still lack full 4G access.

Figure 12: Network coverage in Berekum East Municipal

Network Operator	Coverage in Berekum East	Remarks
MTN Ghana	Broad: 2G/3G/4G widely across municipal area	Widest coverage; reliable voice and data services
Telecel Ghana	Growing 4G in many areas	Still expanding, a solid alternative with cheaper data options
Airtel Tigo	Likely 2G/3G, limited 4G	Modest presence

Television and Radio Coverage in Berekum

Viewers generally rely on regional/national digital terrestrial TV with variable reception. Satellite or digital pay-tv solutions offer better access where terrestrial signals are weak. No local TV station is active in the Municipality yet. Berekum East benefits from several local FM stations that offer strong coverage within Berekum town and a decent range into surrounding areas. Further rural coverage may be spotty depending on terrain.

Energy

The principal institutions involved in electricity supply in the municipality are the Volta River Authority (VRA), and Northern Electricity Distribution Company (NEDCo). They work in collaboration with the Municipal Assembly to extend electricity to unserved communities. For the broader Berekum area in terms of household energy use, majority dwelling units use electricity from the national grid as their main source of lighting.

Despite grid access for lighting, a major portion of households still rely on wood and charcoal for cooking, highlighting gaps in transitioning to cleaner energy uses such as LPG and electricity.

Markets

Markets in Berekum East Municipality play a vital role in the local economy, livelihoods, and social life. The municipality hosts a range of both formal and informal markets serving urban, peri-urban, and rural populations. These markets serve as primary income sources for thousands of traders, especially women and youth. It also supports value chains in agriculture, retail trade, transport, and informal finance.

Table 23: Major Markets in Berekum Municipality

Market Name	Type	Main Commodities	Status
Berekum Central Market	Major	General Merchandise, food	Highly active
Berekum Thursday Market	Major	General Merchandise, fresh food, herbs, fish, tubers etc.	Moderately active
Berekum Rawlings Market	Satellite	General Merchandise, fresh food, herbs, fish, tubers etc.	Highly active
Senase Market	Rural	Farm produce, vegetables	Periodic
Paase Market	Satellite	General Merchandise, food	Informal

Development Implications of the Environment of the Municipality

The environment has significant implications for development. Human settlement especially the built environment is expanding rapidly, driven by population growth and rural-urban migration. While this creates opportunities for commerce and service delivery, it also leads to haphazard land use, pressure on housing, sanitation, and social amenities, as well as increased vulnerability to flooding and waste management challenges.

Climate change is intensifying these pressures through unpredictable rainfall, rising temperatures, and prolonged dry spells. These patterns disrupt agriculture, threaten food security and increase the risk of environmental degradation, making climate adaptation and resilience strategies essential.

Infrastructure development is both a driver and a constraint to growth. The transportation network enhances trade and mobility, yet some rural roads remain in poor condition, limiting access to markets and basic services. Communication infrastructure is expanding, improving information flow, but gaps in coverage still affect remote areas. Energy supply, particularly electricity, has improved, but inconsistent access and affordability issues hinder industrial growth and limit opportunities for value addition in agriculture and small-scale enterprises.

Overall, the state of the environment shapes the pace and inclusiveness of development. Effective land-use planning, climate-resilient strategies, improved transportation and energy systems, and expanded communication infrastructure are critical for sustainable and balanced growth.

2.4.6 Governance

Governance in Berekum East Municipality is formally anchored in Ghana's decentralized MMDA framework. It is moderately functional with a strong formal structure. Administrative roles such as the MCE and MP are operational, and planning/financial structures are in place. It reflects both the strengths of administrative decentralization and the persistent challenges of capacity, equity, and stakeholder coordination.

Peace and Security

The Municipality is relatively peaceful compared to some urban districts, but it experiences security challenges ranging from armed robbery, chieftaincy disputes, to theft, particularly in peri-

urban and rural areas. While general life remains orderly, the peace environment is fragile in certain pockets due to poor infrastructure, limited police visibility, and unresolved traditional disputes.

The current peace environment is characterized by positive peace indicators such as:

- Inactive ethnic or religious conflicts
- High inter-religious tolerance
- Strong traditional cultural norms which emphasize community unity.
- Periods of peaceful general elections

However, there are emerging risks to peace such as:

- Increased armed robbery – especially on Berekum-Sunyani highway and feeder roads
- Youth unemployment – rising frustration among urban youth due to limited jobs, leading to petty theft and fraudulent practices.

Table 24: Security Services Available in the Municipality

Security Agency	Presence in Berekum East	Notes
Ghana Police Service (GPS)	Municipal Police Headquarters	Located centrally, responsible for law enforcement, crime prevention, and investigation
	Divisional Police Command	Serves as a divisional command within the region
	Manned Police Posts/sub-stations	Located at Berekum, Senase, Mpatasie
Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS)	Two fire stations in Berekum	Handles fire outbreaks, rescue and some public safety functions
Ghana Immigration Service (GIS)	Mobile presence for document verification	Nor permanently stationed, usually supports border identity matters
National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)	Municipal Office	Handles local disaster prevention and risk assessment
Ghana Ambulance Service	One Ambulance unit under Municipal Health Directorate	Supports emergency health response; coordinates with police on accidents/crime scenes
Military (GAF)	No permanent military barracks	Deployed occasionally for election security or robbery response

Institutional Security Coordination

The Berekum Municipal Assembly has constituted a security council known as the Municipal Security Council (MUSEC) that is chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive. The council comprises representatives from:

- Ghana Police Service
- Ghana National Fire Service
- Ghana Health Service
- Ghana Education Service
- NADMO
- Traditional authorities and religious leaders

The Municipal Security Council (MUSEC) coordinates municipal-level responses to conflict, disasters, unrest, and elections. They meet quarterly or as needed for emergencies on rising security issues.

Among the key challenges facing the security service in Berekum Municipal are:

- Logistical shortfalls: limited patrol vehicles, radios, and staff for rural outreach
- Community distrust: slow response and perceived favoritism in resolving disputes

Justice and Legal System in the Municipality

The justice system in Berekum East Municipality functions within the framework of the national judicial structure with the aim of balancing formal judicial processes with traditional practices, ensuring that residents have access to various means of resolving disputes and seeking justice.

Table 25: Formal legal institutions in Berekum East Municipality

Institution	Status	Functions
Municipal Magistrate Court	Present in Berekum township	Handles minor civil, criminal, land, and family related cases
Circuit Court	Present in Berekum township	Handles serious cases, rape, large scale fraud
DOVVSU (police unit)	Limited presence via Ghana Police	Handles domestic violence, child abuse, and sexual offenses
Family/Child Protection Unit	Informally coordinated via Social Welfare	Under-resourced, lacks full support services

Informal Justice Systems

- *Traditional Authorities and Chiefs:* Chiefs and community elders mediate land disputes, family disagreements, marital issues, and minor assault cases. The traditional authorities are respected for cultural legitimacy, but decisions are not legally binding under formal law.
- *Religious Leaders:* Churches and mosques mediate in marital, debt, and behavioral issues. Their interventions are quicker and often preferred over lengthy court proceedings.
- *Unit Committees and Assembly Members:* occasionally intervene in neighborhood or property boundary disputes. their decisions often serve as pre-court settlement advice but lack enforcement authority.

Some of the key justice system challenges include:

- *Inadequate court infrastructure* – there is only one magistrate court in the entire municipality located in the Berekum township often leading to backlog of cases due to limited sittings and over-reliance on one judge.
- *Limited legal representation:* very few private lawyers practice in Berekum. Most residents cannot afford legal counsel and often go unrepresented. Legal Aid Commission lacks a permanent office or paralegal support team.

The justice system in Berekum East operates a hybrid legal framework, combining formal courts, traditional arbitration, and community mediation. However, gaps in infrastructure, legal representation, and victim support create barriers to fair, timely, and equal justice. To ensure a more inclusive and trusted legal environment, key reforms must address infrastructure deficits, access to legal aid, and integration of traditional systems with statutory standards.

Citizenry Participation

Citizenry participation refers to the extent and ways in which residents of the municipality engage with local governance, decision-making, and development processes. Participation is an essential

pillar of Ghana’s decentralization system, and Berekum East exhibits both encouraging signs of civic involvement and key challenges that limit broader, inclusive participation.

Table 26: Legal and Institutional Framework for Participation

Mechanism	Description
Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936)	Guarantees public participation in planning, budgeting, and decision-making at the municipal level
Medium Term Development Planning (MTDP)	Citizens are expected to participate in consultations, community needs assessments, and validation forums
Unit Committees	Grassroots-level governance bodies meant to facilitate community participation and feedback to the Assembly.
Assembly Member Interface	Each electoral area elects an Assembly Member to represent their views in the Municipal Assembly

Current forms of Citizen Participation in the municipality

Citizen participation is vital for local governance and development, especially in Ghana’s decentralized system. In Berekum East Municipality, forms of citizen participation reflect both formal and informal mechanisms practiced across Ghana, often shaped by local context. Some forms of citizen participation in Berekum East include:

- Community Forums and Public Hearings: - these are organized by the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) during the planning of development projects (e.g., MTDPs, Annual Action Plans). They are conducted in town halls or community centers across urban and rural zones such as Mpatasie, Berekum, Kutre, and Senase. This allows citizens to contribute to developments that affects them.
- Town Hall Meetings: these meetings are organized occasionally by the Municipal Assembly, sometimes with support from NGOs or the NCCE, and are used to explain development progress, budget allocations, and gather local concerns.
- Assembly Elections and Accountability: citizens elect Assembly Members every four years who serve as the main voice of the electorate in the deliberative structure.
- Civil Society and Traditional Authorities: traditional leaders, Queen Mothers, and youth

groups often mobilize residents for collective actions or issue advocacy (e.g. health campaigns, sanitation days). Civil Society organizations (CSO) such as church-based groups and cooperative unions also amplify community voices in service discussions. CSOs and NGOs are potential source in the provision of funds, materials, training and machinery for project execution.

Interactions with Traditional Authorities

Traditional Authorities remain highly respected and central to community life. Citizens interact with them through a blend of cultural channels, arbitration, and public events. In Berekum East Municipal, traditional authorities, especially, chiefs, queen mothers, and elders play a significant role in local governance, conflict resolution, cultural preservation, and community mobilization. The relationship between citizens and these authorities is deeply embedded in customary systems, and the mechanisms for their interaction are a mix of formal processes, informal practices, and cultural expectations.

Table 27: Key Mechanisms for Citizen-Traditional Authority Interactions

Mechanism	Actions
Community Consultations and Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citizens are invited to palace meetings on communal issues such as land allocation, dispute mediation, chieftaincy development decisions - Used to gather input, explain decisions, and mobilize support
Complaint and Dispute Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Petitions or verbal reports on disputes - Customary arbitrations are preferred over formal courts due to speed, affordability, and cultural sensitivity.
Festivals and Public Ceremonies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Serve as open forums for chiefs to speak about community discipline, youth behavior, sanitation, and land use
Community Development Mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chiefs rally community members for communal labour, collaboration with Assembly

Social Accountability

Social accountability in Berekum East refers to how citizens and civil society hold local government and service providers accountable for their actions, decisions, and use of public resources. It is a key component of good governance, transparency, and inclusive development, especially under Ghana’s decentralization policy.

In Berekum, social accountability is emerging but underdeveloped. While there are some functional mechanisms for citizen oversight, there is significant room for improvement in transparency, inclusion, feedback responsiveness, and information access. Strengthening civic education, local structures, and data accessibility will ensure that governance becomes more responsive, participatory and people centered.

Table 28: Institutional Framework for Social Accountability

Mechanism	Description
Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936)	Provides for citizen oversight of Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs)
Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921)	Requires transparency in budgeting and expenditure at local level
National Development Planning (Systems) Act,1994 (Act 480)	Mandates community participation in development planning evaluation.

Key Social Accountability Mechanisms in the Municipality

Public Hearing and Town Hall Meetings

- These meetings are usually held during preparation and review of Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDP), Composite Budgets, Fee-Fixing Resolutions etc. These meetings allow citizens to question and critique the Assembly’s priorities, projects, and expenditures. It is often facilitated by the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) with support from development partners.

Budget Transparency and Posting of Financial Information

- The Municipal Assembly posts some information on budget allocations, revenue mobilization, expenditure summaries and other relevant information for public consumption.

- Performance Contracting and Service Monitoring
- Some Municipal Assembly departments such as Education, Health, Sanitation are subjected to internal performance reviews. Community members informally monitor teacher absenteeism, quality of school feeding, cleanliness and service hours at health centers.

Role of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

- Local church-based organizations, youth groups, and NGOs sometimes mobilize citizens for community scorecards, civic education. They demand improved sanitation, water, or school infrastructure. CSO initiatives are instrumental in health sensitization and mobilization for immunization and girl-child education campaigns.

Challenges to Effective Social Accountability

- Low public awareness
- Weak functionality of Unit Committees
- Limited access to information
- Low civic capacity

Opportunities for Strengthening Social Accountability

- Strengthening unit committees
- Promote civic channels
- Digital feedback channels
- CSO-Government partnerships

Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation in the Municipality

As part of the decentralized governance system in Ghana, Berekum East Municipal Assembly (BEMA) plays a central role in implementing development interventions aligned with national priorities, particularly under the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). Effective implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation are crucial for ensuring that development outcomes are responsive to the needs of citizens.

Table 29: Key Actors in Implementation

Actor	Role
Municipal Assembly	Approves plans, budgets, and bylaws for implementation
Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU)	Coordinates implementation and technical oversight of development projects
Decentralized Departments	Implement sector-specific activities (e.g. Education, Health, Agric)
Assembly Members & Unit committees	Mobilize local participation and identify community priorities.
Traditional Authorities & CSOs	Support community mobilization and cultural alignment of projects

Mechanisms for Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

Implementation modalities in Berekum Municipality

These are structured approaches, mechanisms and processes used to translate development plans (MTDP) into actionable projects and services for local development.

The Municipal Assembly headed by the Municipal Chief Executive, the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU), the decentralized departments, and the Assembly Sub-committees, each performing their roles, are the institutional structures responsible for the implementation of development agenda with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the Municipality. Some of the sources of funds for implementation are District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), Donor Funds, Central Government transfers and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs). Funds disbursement and procurement are based on Ghana’s Public Financial Management Act, and Public Procurement Act.

Coordination Mechanism

Effective coordination ensures synergy, prevents duplication, and aligns local efforts with national goals. It is essential for the successful implementation of development plans for efficient service delivery, and alignment of efforts by multiple stakeholders.

The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) is the central coordinating body in Berekum East, responsible for coordinating planning, budget, implementation, and M&E of development activities. Other institutional structures that facilitates coordination in the Municipality are

Executive Committees and Sub-Committees of the Assembly, and the General Assembly, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. There is also inter-departmental coordination, traditional authorities and customary structures, and Civil Society Organization (CSO) and NGOs.

Challenges in Coordination

- Weak inter-sectoral collaboration
- Irregular MPCU meetings
- Limited community involvement
- Poor information flow
- Political interference

Opportunities to Strengthen Coordination

- Use of ICT tools
- Regular stakeholder dialogues
- Capacity building
- Involve traditional authorities more formally

Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Mechanisms in Berekum East Municipality

Monitoring and Evaluation are essential components of development planning and implementation. These mechanisms ensure that projects and programs align with the MTDP, achieve intended results, and promote accountability and learning.

The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) is the lead body responsible for coordinating all M&E activities, overseeing the preparation of M&E plans, tools, data collection, analysis, and reporting. The decentralized departments of the Assembly also monitor sector-specific projects and submit routine updates and sector performance indicators to the MPCU. The Municipal Development Planning Officer is the designated M&E focal person of the Assembly responsible for coordinating M&E data collection and ensuring compliance with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) reporting formats.

Key M&E Tools and Methods Used in the Municipality

Table 30: Key M&E Tools and Methods Used

Tool/Method	Purpose
Municipal M&E Plan	Guides to data collection, reporting, timelines, and responsibilities
Annual Progress Reports	Track progress on MTDP implementation, submitted NDPC
Performance Indicators Matrix	Measures input, output, outcome, and impact-level indicators
Field Monitoring Visits	Verify physical progress of projects (e.g., schools, roads, boreholes)
Mid-Term Evaluations	Assess relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of the MTDP

Key Challenges in M&E

- Inadequate M&E funding
- Limited capacity
- Delays in departmental reporting
- Weak community participation

Opportunities to Improve M&E

- Digitization
- Capacity building
- Strengthen citizen involvement
- M&E budget allocation
- Inter-departmental collaboration

2.4.7 Emergency Preparedness and Response in the Municipality

Emergency preparedness and response in Berekum East Municipal is a vital aspect of local governance, aiming to protect lives, property, and livelihoods from the effects of disasters and crisis. While there are existing structures and interventions in place, challenges remain in coordination, logistics, and community readiness.

Disaster Risk Areas in the Municipality

Table 31: Disaster prone areas in Berekum Municipality

NO.	AREA	DISASTER TYPE	CAUSATIVE AGENT	PROPOSED SOLUTION
1.	Senase	-Rainstorm -Domestic fire	Fewer Trees, Unapproved wiring, old wires, Overload of electrical gadgets and illegal connections	-Tree planting -Rewiring -Renovation of weak buildings
2.	Osofokyere	Floods	Buildings on water ways	-Construction of proper drainage, -Demolition of structures in water ways
3.	Berekum	-Domestic Fires -Rainstorm	Unapproved wiring, Over age wiring, Overload of electrical gadgets, illegal connections and weaker structures	-Use of approved and correct wires, -Rewiring, -Education, -Enforcement of strict punitive measures on illegal connections
4.	Kutire No. 2, Zabo Zongo	Floods/Windstorm	Lack of drainage	-Construction of proper drainage, -Demolition of structures in water ways
5.	Kotaa-Sentwi forests	Bush fires	Fulani's/Poachers from Seikwa/Jejeminaja	Inter district meeting involving Berekum East Municipal, Nsawkaw Dist. And Jaman South Municipal
6.	Kato-Minimini	Flood	Buildings on water ways	Construction of proper drainage
7	Kato - Anyinasu	Bush fire	Poaching, some farmers and chain saw operators	Public education, fire belt and punishments

The above data indicates that disaster types that various communities in Municipality usually suffer from are floods, rainstorms, windstorms, domestic fires and bushfires. Also, areas mostly affected by these disasters are the Berekum, Senase, Kato, Anyinasu, Osofokyere, Kutre. No.2, Zabo Zongo, Kotaa-Senkyi forests, and Kato-Minimini. Some communities are being hit by more than one disaster, for instance Berekum and Senase who are being hit by both rainstorms and domestic fire. It also gives information about the causes of some of these disasters which are mostly caused by human activities such as Building on water ways, Overload of electrical gadgets, illegal connections, overage wiring and Lack of drainage etc.

The proposed solutions to the challenges are plating of tress, Renovation of weak Buildings, Rewiring/Replace of old wires, Construction of proper drainages, Enforcement of strict and punitive measures on illegal connections and Intensification on Public education etc

Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in Berekum Municipality

Disaster risk management encompasses the policies, structures, and actions aimed at preventing or minimizing the impact of disasters on people, infrastructure, and the environment. The municipality faces multiple hazards, both natural and human induced which require coordinated and proactive risk management strategies.

Institutional Framework for Disaster Risk Management

Table 32: Institutional Framework for Disaster Risk Management

Actor	Role
National Disaster Management Committee (NADMO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Core institution responsible for DRM - Coordinates risk reduction, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery - Works with traditional leaders, Assembly members, decentralized departments, and security services
Municipal Disaster Management Committee (MUDMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A multi-stakeholder body under the Municipal Security Committee (MUSEC) to include NADMO, Fire Service, Environmental Health, Ghana Health Service, etc. - Plans and oversees Disaster Risk Management (DRM) activities.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Mitigation Strategies in Municipality

Disaster mitigation refers to all proactive steps taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risks to human life, infrastructure, livelihoods, and the environment from hazards. In Berekum Municipality, both structural and non-structural strategies are being pursued, though implementation gaps remain due to resource and capacity constraints.

Table 33: Disaster Risk Structural and Non-Structural Mitigation Measures

Structural Mitigation Measures	Non-Structural Mitigation Measures
<p><i>Drainage System Improvements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gradual construction and desilting of drains, especially in flood-prone areas - ongoing upgrading of culverts and stormwater channels to handle runoff during rainy seasons 	<p><i>Public Education and Awareness Creation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NADMO conducts regular sensitization on fire safety, bush fire prevention, flood preparedness and response, environmental sanitation, etc.
<p><i>Safe Housing and Building Practices:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforcement of building regulations through the Physical Planning and Works Department to - prevent construction in water ways or flood prone zones <p>promote the use of wind resistant materials and strong roofing in schools, markets, and homes</p>	<p><i>Land Use Planning and Zoning Enforcement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - efforts to restrict development in wetlands and flood-prone areas. - Site inspection and land use control by Physical Planning Department
<p><i>Reforestation and Tree Planting:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - afforestation campaigns in collaboration with schools, NGOs, and traditional authorities. - Helps reduce bushfires, land degradation, and windstorm intensity 	<p><i>Disaster Risk Reduction (DDR) Integration in Development Planning:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DRM is mainstreamed into the MTDP
<p><i>Hazard Mapping and Risk Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High risk zones identified including flood-prone areas, and markets with poor fire safety measures 	

Emergency Response Capacity of Berekum East Municipality

Emergency response capacity refers to the ability of the Berekum East Municipal Assembly and its institutions to rapidly and effectively respond to disaster events and reduce loss of life, property, and livelihoods. This capacity depends on institutional arrangements, human resources, logistics, funding, coordination, and community preparedness.

Institutions in Emergency Response

The National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) is the primary coordinating agency for emergency response. NADMO operates under the Municipal Assembly and collaborates with local and national actors.

Key functions of NADMO include:

- Rapid assessment of disaster impacts
- Coordination of relief distribution
- Public sensitization and community support
- Maintaining a disaster database and hazard map

Table 34: Supporting Agencies in Emergency Response

Agency	Function in Emergencies
Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS)	Responds to fire outbreaks, hazardous incidents
Ghana Police Service	Ensures law and order, manages crowd control during emergencies
Ghana Health Service	Provides emergency health services, manages disease outbreak
Environmental Health Unit	Assesses sanitation-related emergencies and public health hazards
Municipal Ambulance Service	Provides pre-hospital emergency care and evacuates casualties
Faith-Based Groups	Supports with volunteers, relief, and logistics
Traditional Authorities	Mobilize communities, offer shelter and social cohesion
Local FM Stations	Disseminate alerts and public emergency instructions

Key Challenges in Emergency Response

- Inadequate emergency funding
- Weak logistics and mobility
- Poor inter-agency coordination
- Lack of trained personnel
- Weak community preparedness

Development Implications of Governance in the Municipality

The municipality generally enjoys relative peace and security, which provides a stable environment for economic and social activities. However, isolated disputes over land and chieftaincy can sometimes disrupt community cohesion and affect development initiatives.

Popular participation in local governance is encouraged through community forums and Assembly meetings, yet engagement levels remain uneven, with limited involvement from marginalized groups such as women and youth. This is generally caused by selective participation, cultural and social norms, educational disadvantage, economic constraints, and many others. Strengthening inclusiveness would enhance the responsiveness and equity of development interventions.

Corruption and weak social accountability mechanisms continue to pose challenges. Perceptions of mismanagement of resources and delays in service delivery erode public trust. Expanding transparency initiatives and citizen monitoring would help improve confidence in governance.

In terms of institutional performance, the municipality faces constraints in effective implementation, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation. Limited logistics, inadequate data systems, and fragmented coordination among departments reduce the efficiency of development programs.

Summary of Development Issues identified based on the Situational Analysis of the Municipality

The situational analysis of Berekum East Municipal reveals a complex mix of opportunities and challenges that shape the Municipality's development trajectory. It faces interlinked development issues spanning demography, economy, social services, environment, and governance. Below is a detailed list of development issues in the Municipality based on the existing conditions.

1. High population growth and youthful structure creating pressure on jobs, education, and health services.
2. Increasing rural-urban migration, leading to depopulation of rural areas and congestion in urban centers.
3. Increasing unemployment rate due to youth bulge.

4. Fertile land resources under pressure from unsustainable farming practices and settlement expansion.
5. Poor road conditions limiting access to markets, schools, and health facilities.
6. Vulnerability to flooding.
7. Inadequate spatial planning leading to haphazard settlement.
8. Overdependence on agriculture with low levels of mechanization and value addition.
9. Post-harvest losses due to inadequate storage, processing, and modern market facilities.
10. Limited access to credit and financial services, especially for small businesses and farmers.
11. Limited access to land and other productive resources among youth for agricultural purposes
12. Weak local revenue mobilization base, constraining municipal development financing.
13. Underdeveloped modern technology and capacity of small-scale industries.
14. Inadequate educational infrastructure, affecting quality of learning.
15. Unemployment and underemployment among youth, fueling migration and social vices.
16. Seasonal unemployment linked to rain-fed farming.
17. Limited access to quality healthcare, especially in remote communities.
18. Insufficient social protection for vulnerable groups (aged, disabled, and unemployed).
19. Concentration of young women in low-paying petty trading and informal services
20. Low educational attainment among PWD youth.
21. Weak access to assistive technologies and adapted vocational training.
22. Land degradation due to deforestation.
23. Poor waste management and inadequate sanitation infrastructure increasing health risks.
24. Pollution and encroachment threatening water bodies.
25. Climate change impacts undermining agriculture and livelihoods.
26. Poor drainage and settlement patterns leading to increased vulnerability of settlement.
27. Limited citizen participation in local decision-making, especially by women and youth.
28. Weak collaboration between traditional authorities and the Municipal Assembly
29. Corruption and weak accountability mechanisms reducing public trust
30. Inadequate logistics and capacity gaps affecting implementation, coordination, and monitoring of development projects

31. Inadequate early warning systems for disaster
32. Limited emergency response infrastructure
33. Weak public awareness on disaster preparedness and resilience practices.
34. Slow response to emergencies due to poor coordination among agencies and inadequate funding.

2.5 Identifying Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) that Could Address the Key Municipal Development Issues in Berekum Municipality

Municipal Development Issues

Berekum East Municipality faces a range of interrelated development issues that affect its ability to achieve inclusive and sustainable growth. While the municipality has considerable potentials for development, existing development gaps continue to limit sustainable development. A critical analysis of these conditions reveal key development issues that must be addressed to unlock the full potential of the municipality and improve the quality of life of its people.

2.5.1 List of Key Development Issues in Berekum East Municipality

1. Unemployment and under employment among the youth including the disabled
2. Limited access to land and other productive resources among youth for agricultural purposes
3. Undeveloped Potential Tourist Sites
4. Threat to food Security
5. Low quality of education
6. Limited access to essential health care service
7. Prevalence of HIV/AIDS
8. Threat to public safety and security
9. Limited opportunities for vulnerable groups
10. High Incidence of water borne diseases
11. Vulnerability to flooding
12. High congestion in urban centers

13. Haphazard settlement
14. Poor access to communities
15. Biodiversity loss
16. Poor waste and sanitation management
17. Negative impact of climate variability and change
18. Low Revenue Mobilization
19. Weak local governance

2.5.2 Strength Weaknesses Opportunities Threat (SWOT) Analysis

The SWOT analysis is a key planning tool that helps identify the internal strengths and weaknesses, as well as the external opportunities and threats that influence the development within the municipality. For Berekum East Municipality, this approach is crucial in addressing pressing development challenges as listed earlier. By examining these factors, the Municipality can build on its strengths, minimize weaknesses, leverage opportunities, and mitigate threats to achieve sustainable and inclusive development.

Table 35: SWOT analysis of Key development issues in Berekum Municipality

DIMENSIONS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
ISSUES	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Unemployment and under employment among the youth including disables	1.Strong labour force for economic growth. . 2.Entrepreneurial drive among the youth especially persons with disability 3.Expansion of access to inclusive education and learning opportunities for the disabled.	1.Failure of education system to align with the labour market. 2. High rate of unemployment 3. Limited access for persons with disability 4.Lack of career guidance 5.Overdependence on the informal sector	1.Growth in the digital economy 2.Skill development programs, inclusive employment policies, and entrepreneurship support initiatives are expanding. 3.Global advocacy through rising international awareness of youth and disability employment challenges (e.g., UN Sustainable	1.Economic instability including Inflation, recession 2.Social exclusion and stigma, and perception barriers 3.Wide inequality gap 4.Structural and technical constraints

		6. Insufficient financial support	Development Goals) attracts investment and partnerships. 4. value chain diversification 5. Technology & Innovation	
Limited access to land and other productive resources among youth for agricultural purposes	1. Fertile agricultural land 2. youthful labour force 3. Existing agricultural experience	1. Customary land tenure barriers 2. lack of collateral for agricultural credit 3. limited mechanization	1. Government youth in Agriculture programmes 2. Agribusiness value chain expansion 3. regional trade opportunities 4. Public-Private partnerships	1. land litigation and boundary disputes 2. climate variability 3. Youth migration 4. High cost of inputs
Undeveloped Potential Tourist Sites	1. Natural and cultural uniqueness. 2. Vast untapped opportunities 1. Low environmental degradation 2. High potential for community involvement	1. Limited access roads, accommodations, and inadequate facilities discourage visitors. 2. Insufficient investment	1. Potential to attract investment by both government and private sector 2. Eco-tourism growth potential 3. Job creation & economic development 4. Digital partnership promotion on all media platform	1. Limited access to finance 2. widen the gap between SMEs and larger competitors. 3. Unfavourable policies and bureaucracy
Threat to food security	1. existence of fertile agricultural lands 2. presence of experienced smallholder farmers	1. overdependence on rain-fed agriculture 2. limited access to modern farming	1. expansion of irrigation schemes and climate-smart agriculture	1. Climate change and unpredictable rainfall patterns 2. rising cost of farm inputs

	with indigenous knowledge 3. Government policies and programmes promoting agriculture	technologies and irrigation facilities 3. Poor post-harvest management and storage facilities 4.inadequate access to credit and inputs for farmers	2. potential for agro-processing industries and value addition 3. availability of support from NGOs and development partners	3. population growth increasing pressure on food supply
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DIMENSION/THEMATIC ARE: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ISSUES	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Low quality of education	1.Availability of educational infrastructure 2. Government and community interest in education 3. Presence of basic literacy skills	1. Poor teaching methods and outdated curriculum 2. Overcrowded classrooms and high student–teacher ratios. 3. Poor supervision and monitoring of educational standards. 4.Limited focus on critical thinking, creativity, and practical skills.	1. Potential for curriculum reform to match global standards and job market needs 2. Investment in teacher training and professional development 3. Integration of digital learning tools and technology to improve quality 4. Partnerships with NGOs, private sector, and international organizations to support education.	1. High dropout rates due to lack of interest, poverty, and child labor. 2. Brain drain of qualified teachers seeking better opportunities abroad 3. Persistent inequalities between urban and rural schools 4. Risk of generational cycles of poverty if low-quality education continues
Limited access to essential health care service	1. Existence of dedicated health professionals willing to serve in challenging environments 2. Growing awareness among communities about	1. High cost of healthcare services. 2. Shortage of skilled health workers, especially in rural and underserved areas	1. Expansion of telemedicine and mobile health clinics to reach remote communities 2. Public-private partnerships to improve healthcare	1. Potential for community health worker training programs to bridge the gap in service delivery

	<p>the importance of healthcare</p> <p>3. Presence of government policies and international support aimed at improving healthcare delivery</p>	<p>3. Shortages of essential drugs and medical supplies.</p>	<p>financing and infrastructure</p> <p>3. Use of technology and digital platforms to improve patient records and healthcare delivery.</p> <p>4. Potential for community health worker training programs to bridge the gap in service delivery</p>	<p>2. Brain drain of skilled medical personnel to more developed areas or countries.</p> <p>3. Outbreaks of diseases and epidemics that overwhelm weak healthcare systems.</p>
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	<p>1. Established national strategy</p> <p>2. Progress on treatment scale-up</p> <p>3. Partner support and technical assistance from agencies</p> <p>4 Improved health information systems</p>	<p>1. Testing and diagnosis gaps, especially among men</p> <p>2. Geographical and demographic disparities</p> <p>3 Concentrated epidemics in key populations</p>	<p>1. Scale up differentiated testing and male-friendly services</p> <p>2. Expansion of preventive tools</p> <p>3. Use improved data systems to target hotspots</p> <p>4. Strengthen inclusion of key populations and reduce stigma</p>	<p>1. Persistent stigma, discrimination and legal barriers</p> <p>2. Donor fatigue and competing health priorities</p> <p>3. Data & implementation gaps at national level</p>
Threats to public safety and security	<p>1.Presence of community and watch group that fosters local safety</p> <p>2.Functional local governance and assemblies with authority to enact by laws on safety and sanitation</p> <p>3.Availability of social welfare offices that indirectly reduce safety risks through service delivery</p> <p>High level of communal solidarity where residents</p>	<p>1.Limited logistics and funding for security services at municipal and community level.</p> <p>2.Poor street lighting and inadequate urban planning creates hotspots for crime and accidents.</p> <p>3.Weak enforcements of building codes and sanitations by laws</p> <p>4.low public trust in institution, leading to</p>	<p>1.Improvement in National and donor programs that prioritize crime prevention, social protection and disasters risk reductions</p> <p>2.Adoption of technology CCTV, GIS mapping of hotspots and mobile reporting system to improve safety monitoring</p> <p>3.Expansion of public private partnership in urban renewal, safety</p>	<p>1.Rising crime rates and insecurity undermining community safety</p> <p>2.Spread of water borne diseases during floods or poor sanitation events which strain public health and weaken security</p> <p>3.Urbanization pressure leading to</p>

	often mobilize during crises (floods, diseases break or crime events)	underreporting of crimes and safety concerns	housing and waste managements 4.Education and youth empowerment initiatives that reduce vulnerability to crimes and improve social cohesion	informal settlements with poor safety infrastructure 4.Economic hardship (inflation, unemployment) driving higher theft, violence and social unrest
Low living conditions of the vulnerable	1.Existence of social welfare offices and community development departments that already target vulnerable populations 2. Strong presence of NGOs faith-based groups and community associations offering relief and basic support. 3.Availability of government safety nets such as (LEAP, NHIS subsidies that reduce hardships	1.Limited and unstable, income sources for vulnerable households trapping them in poverty 2. Inadequate housing, sanitation and water facilities in poor communities 3.Low literacy levels among vulnerable groups, restricting access to opportunities and information	1.Expansion of national poverty reduction and livelihood empowerments programs 2. Growing interest in sustainable housing microfinance, and skills training projects by private's investors and NGO 3.Potential for community-based cooperatives and enterprises to create jobs and improve resilience	1.Rising cost of inflation eroding incomes and worsening poverty 2.Climate change impacts (floods, droughts) that hit vulnerable households hardest 3.Risk of marginalization and exclusion of the vulnerable
Incidence of water borne diseases	1.Availability of local water sources (boreholes, community standpipes) that can be improved and expanded 2.Increasing public awareness of sanitation practices through national campaigns like clean Ghana 3.Existence of health facilities and CHPS compound	1.Poor waste management's leading to contamination of water sources 2.Limited access to safe drinking water in low income and rural areas 3.Weak enforcements to sanitation by laws and building regulations	1.Governments and donor funded WASH (water, sanitation and Hygiene) programs to expand clean water access 2.Growing potential for public private partnerships in waste managements, water treatments, and sanitation and sanitation facilities. 3.Community based initiatives	1.Rapid urbanization increase demand for safe water and sanitation beyond current capacity 2.Rising healthcare cost and pressure on local health facilities from frequent outbreaks

	capable of delivering preventive and curatives services		(household toilets, clean up campaigns that strengths local ownership	3.Risk cross border spread of diseases in areas with weak surveillance and control system
Vulnerability to flooding	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Existence of traditional knowledge and coping strategies in flood-prone communities 2. Increasing public awareness and media coverage on the dangers of flooding. 3. Availability of meteorological services and early warning systems 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor drainage systems and unplanned urban settlements. 2. Weak enforcement of building regulations and land-use planning 3. Poor waste management practices that block drainage channels. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoption of modern technology (GIS, satellite mapping, and AI) for flood prediction and monitoring 2. International support and funding for climate change adaptation projects. 3. Integration of flood resilience into urban planning and sustainable development projects. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate change increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall events. 2. Rapid urbanization leading to loss of wetlands and natural drainage areas 3. Population growth in flood-prone areas due to lack of alternative settlement lands.
High congestion in urban centers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.High concentration of businesses, services, and markets that attract economic activities. 2. Congested areas often indicate urban growth and vibrant commerce 3. Availability of social amenities (schools, hospitals, transport hubs) in close proximity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased air and noise pollution, negatively affecting health. 2. Strain on existing infrastructure (roads, drainage, public transport). 3. Difficulty in enforcing traffic regulations due to overcrowding. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Urban renewal and expansion projects to decongest city centers 2. Policy reforms on land use planning and zoning 3. Encouragement of remote working and digital services to reduce daily commute. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Escalating urban sprawl leading to further congestion if unmanaged 2. Rising fuel costs worsening the economic burden of commuting. 3. Health risks from prolonged exposure to pollution.
Haphazard settlement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourages strong community 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Poor infrastructure planning (roads, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Community-based initiatives can foster participation in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Risk of eviction or displacement

	<p>ties and informal social networks.</p> <p>2.Offers proximity to economic activities, markets, and urban centers.</p> <p>3.Reduces immediate housing pressure in rapidly urbanizing areas</p>	<p>drainage, water, sanitation).</p> <p>2.Increased vulnerability to disasters (flooding, fire outbreaks).</p> <p>3.Limited access to public services such as healthcare, schools, and waste management.</p>	<p>sustainable urban development.</p> <p>2. Opportunity for NGOs and government programs to improve service delivery and livelihoods.</p> <p>3.Potential to integrate informal economies into formal systems.</p>	<p>during urban redevelopment.</p> <p>2. Spread of communicable diseases due to poor sanitation and overcrowding.</p> <p>3.Environmental degradation (deforestation, pollution, encroachment on wetlands)</p>
Poor access to communities	<p>1.Presence of untapped resources in remote areas (agriculture, minerals, tourism).</p> <p>2.Communities often have strong social cohesion and resilience.</p> <p>3.Potential for local innovation and self-reliance in absence of external access.</p> <p>4.Opportunity for sustainable infrastructure planning when access is eventually developed.</p>	<p>1.Limited transportation and road networks make mobility difficult.</p> <p>2.Inadequate access to healthcare, education, and markets.</p> <p>3.Higher costs of delivering goods and services.</p> <p>4.Poor connectivity discourages investment and development.</p>	<p>1.Potential for government and NGO intervention to improve infrastructure.</p> <p>2.Introduction of digital solutions (mobile money, e-learning, telemedicine) to bypass physical access barriers.</p> <p>3.Tourism development once access is improved.</p> <p>4.Job creation through road construction, transport services, and related projects.</p>	<p>1.Communities risk being marginalized in national development.</p> <p>2.Vulnerability to poverty and food insecurity due to isolation.</p> <p>3.Youth migration to urban centers, leading to depopulation and aging rural populations.</p> <p>4.Natural disasters (floods, landslides) further worsening accessibility</p>
Biodiversity loss	<p>1. Existence of conservation laws, protected areas, and wildlife reserves.</p> <p>2.Increasing global awareness and advocacy for environmental protection.</p>	<p>1. Weak enforcement of environmental regulations and policies.</p> <p>2.Limited funding and resources for conservation programs.</p>	<p>1.Potential for eco-tourism and green economy development.</p> <p>2. International partnerships and funding for biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>1.Deforestation , mining, and rapid urbanization leading to habitat destruction.</p> <p>2.Climate change</p>

	<p>3. Availability of traditional knowledge on biodiversity preservation.</p> <p>4. Advancing technology for monitoring ecosystems and endangered species.</p>	<p>3. Encroachment of human activities into natural habitats.</p> <p>4. Poor integration of biodiversity concerns into development planning.</p>	<p>3. Growing research in biotechnology, climate adaptation, and ecosystem restoration.</p> <p>4. Education and awareness campaigns to promote sustainable practices.</p>	<p>increasing extinction risks and ecosystem disruptions.</p> <p>3. Illegal wildlife trade and poaching.</p> <p>4. Invasive species outcompeting native species.</p>
Poor waste and sanitation management	<p>1. Recognition of the problem creates opportunities for interventions.</p> <p>2. Existing traditional/community systems for waste handling that can be built upon.</p> <p>3. Availability of local labor willing to engage in waste collection and recycling if supported.</p> <p>4. Some existing policies and institutions focused on sanitation improvement.</p>	<p>1. Inadequate waste disposal infrastructure (bins, landfills, recycling plants).</p> <p>2. Weak enforcement of sanitation by-laws and regulations.</p> <p>3. Limited public awareness and education on proper waste management.</p> <p>4. Poor coordination between local authorities and private waste management companies.</p>	<p>1. Potential for private sector involvement in recycling, composting, and waste-to-energy projects.</p> <p>2. Access to international funding and donor support for sanitation improvement.</p> <p>3. Growing use of technology for smart waste management systems.</p> <p>4. Rising awareness campaigns by NGOs, schools, and community-based organizations.</p>	<p>1. Health risks such as cholera, malaria, and other sanitation-related diseases.</p> <p>2. Environmental pollution (air, land, and water contamination).</p> <p>3. Increasing urbanization leading to more waste generation and overstretched systems.</p> <p>4. Climate change impacts worsening flooding and waste spread.</p>
Negative impact of climate variability and change	<p>1. Growing global and national awareness about climate change leading to proactive adaptation and mitigation efforts.</p> <p>2. Opportunities for innovation in renewable energy, climate-smart</p>	<p>1. Heavy dependence on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, water resources, and fisheries.</p> <p>2. Limited financial and technical capacity for climate change</p>	<p>1. Access to international climate funds (e.g., Green Climate Fund, adaptation grants).</p> <p>2. Potential to diversify livelihoods and economies through climate-smart technologies.</p>	<p>1. Increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events (floods, droughts, storms).</p> <p>2. Threats to food security due to reduced</p>

	<p>agriculture, and green infrastructure.</p> <p>3.Availability of international support (funding, expertise, and technology) for climate adaptation and resilience projects.</p> <p>4.Increasing community-based initiatives and indigenous knowledge that support local adaptation strategies.</p>	<p>mitigation and adaptation at national and community levels.</p> <p>3.Poor infrastructure and weak institutional frameworks to handle climate-related shocks.</p> <p>4.Inadequate data, research, and early-warning systems for timely response.</p>	<p>3.Promotion of sustainable natural resource management practices.</p> <p>4.Strengthening regional and global cooperation in addressing climate-related challenges.</p>	<p>agricultural productivity.</p> <p>3.Rising health risks (malaria, cholera, heat stress) associated with climate variability.</p> <p>4.Loss of biodiversity and degradation of ecosystems.</p>
Low revenue mobilization	<p>1.Existence of Established local tax structure (Property rates, business operating permit)</p> <p>2.Availability of skilled finance and revenue Officers at the district or municipal level.</p> <p>3.Growing Urbanization provides an expanding base of taxable businesses and properties</p> <p>Presence of legal frameworks backing local Governance Act LI instruments)</p>	<p>1.Weak compliance and enforcement of tax payments by individual and businesses.</p> <p>2.Poor revenue databases and lack of up to date property valuation.</p> <p>3.Over dependence on central government transfers (DACF, GET Fund) instead of internally generated Funds (IGF)</p> <p>Limited Public trust and Willingness to pay due to perceived mismanagement of funds</p>	<p>1.Introduce digital system for tax collection and electronics payments</p> <p>2.Potential for partnerships with private firms in property mapping, Valuation, and billing</p> <p>3.National Policy emphasis on Fiscal decentralization of strengthen IGF. Expanding informal sector that can be formalized into the revenue net</p>	<p>1.Resistance from citizens and businesses to new or increased levies.</p> <p>2.Economic downturns reducing business activity and tax compliance</p> <p>3.Political interference in enforcements of revenue mobilization</p> <p>4.Risk of collection and leakages in revenue collection systems</p>
Weak local governance	<p>1.Decentralization framework already in place through Districts Assemblies</p>	<p>1.Poor coordination between departments and</p>	<p>1.Ongoing national reforms in decentralization and local governments strengthening</p>	<p>1.Political interference undermining professionalism</p>

	<p>and districts Committees</p> <p>2.Existence of trained technical staff (planners, engineer’s social welfare Officers)</p> <p>3.Opportunity for participatory governance through town hall meetings and community fora.</p> <p>Presence of development partners willing to supports capacity building.</p>	<p>overlapping mandates.</p> <p>2.Inadequate resources (financial, human, logistical) to implement local policies.</p> <p>3.Low citizen’s participation in decision making and weak accountability mechanisms.</p> <p>Limited autonomy due to dependence on central governments directives and funding</p>	<p>2.Growth of ICT tools (e governance digital reporting platforms) to enhance transparency</p> <p>3.Partnerships with NGOs and CSOs to improve accountability and services delivery</p> <p>Potential to harness youth and women groups in participatory governance structures.</p>	<p>in local administration</p> <p>2.Corruption and mismanagements reducing effectiveness of local authorities</p> <p>3.Public apathy towards local governance due to lack of visible results.</p> <p>4.Rising Social economic demands that outpace local governments capacity</p>
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2.6 Medium-Term Needs Assessment and Projections for the Municipality

The Medium-Term Needs Assessment (MTNA) identifies and analyzes both current and future needs/development gaps and priorities of communities and the municipality as a whole over a four-year period (2026-2029) through data collection analysis and stakeholder engagement. The exercise provides evidence for setting development goals, objectives and strategies to address development issues of the municipality, thereby forming the foundation for strategic planning and resource allocation.

2.6.1 Development Projections for 2026-2029

The essence of Planning is to solve the problems of a given target group by providing for their current as well as the future needs and aspirations. Knowledge relating to the current and future needs of the District is very vital for informed decision making regarding the kind of interventions

required by the Municipality for the period 2026-2029. The development of projections serves as a prelude to the formulation of objectives for Berekum East Municipal. It represents the overall scope within which the development of the municipality would take place.

Population Projections for the Planning Period 2026-2029

Population forecast depends on three vital demographic variables, namely: fertility, mortality and migration rates. The period of the projection was determined by the planning period, which is four years. Before the population projection was made, the following underlying assumptions were made;

- That the fertility, mortality and migration rates remain constant over the projection periods,
- That the growth rate of the municipality of 2.5% remains constant over the planning period.

Based on the above assumptions, the population of Berekum East was projected as shown in the table 2.28.

Table 36: Population Projections 2026-2029

Year	Total Population	Male	Female
Base year (2021)	106,252	50,163	56,089
2026	120,699	59,571	61,128
2027	123,595	60,990	62,605
2028	126,506	62,414	64,092
2029	129,422	63,838	65,584

Source: MPCU Population Projections, 2025

Table 37: Compressed Ages -Cohort of Pop. Projection for Berekum East Municipal, 2026-2029

Age-Cohort	2026	2027	2028	2029
0-14	38,744	39,674	40,609	41,545
15-64	76,403	78,236	80,078	81,924
65+	5,552	5,685	5,819	5,953
Total	120,699	123,595	126,506	129,422

Source: MPCU Population Projections, 2025

Table 38: The Municipality's Population Projections for Major Communities 2026-2029

COMMUNITIES	2026	2027	2028	2029
Berekum	63,970	65,505	67,048	68,594
Kato	13,398	13,719	14,042	14,366
Senase	13,277	13,596	13,916	14,236
Mpatasie	6,880	7,045	7,211	7,377
Kutre No.2	6,156	6,303	6,452	6,601
Biadan	5,069	5,191	5,313	5,436
Mpatapo	3,018	3,090	3,163	3,236
Kutre No.1	2,535	2,596	2,657	2,718
Namasua	1,328	1,360	1,392	1,424
Kyereyawkrom	966	989	1,012	1,035
Kotaa	966	991	1,014	1,036
Akroforo	844	865	886	906
Pepaase	604	617	633	647
Koroano N0.1	483	495	506	518
Anyinasu	482	494	506	517
Akatim	362	370	380	388
Domeabra	241	247	253	258
Oforikrom	120	123	127	129
TOTAL	120,699	123,595	126,506	129,422

Source: MPCU Population Projections, 2025

Table 39: Projected Labour force 2026-2029 for the Municipality

Year	Population	Labour Force
2021(baseline)	106,252	67,295
2026	120,699	76,402
2027	123,595	78,236
2028	126,506	80,078
2029	129,422	81,924

Source: MPCU Population Projections, 2025

Estimated Future Needs of the Municipality

As Berekum East population grows and urbanizes, the municipality will need targeted investments across services, infrastructure and institutional capacity to meet resident’s basic needs, sustain economic growth, and increase resilience to social shocks. The needs of future population have been estimated and harmonized with community solicited needs through various public fora and consultations.

The process for needs assessment and projections takes into consideration the Ghana Statistical Service(GSS) population projections (2026-2029) and the service standards of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA) of Ghana serving as a guide in the development projections across services in the municipality

Educational Needs

Education plays an essential role in the social, cultural, political and economic development of a district. Its product is the ability for people to read and write, and thus take initiative towards development in general. Due to its importance, the major aim of the country’s educational policy is to expand and consolidate facilities for education, so as to ensure increase in the intake of children in the school going-age in order to improve School Participatory Rate (SPR) in the municipality.

Projections of Classrooms for Pre-school, Primary, JHS: 2026-2029

On the basis of the standard age for Pre-school, Primary and JHS education which is 4-6 years, 7-12 years, 13-15 years respectively, the expected school population was estimated for the plan period 2026-2029.

By the national standard, pre-school shall have only two (2) classrooms, where one classroom shall contain a maximum of 45 pupils. The table below indicates the number of classrooms required, and whether there will be backlogs or surplus for the projected pre-school population.

Table 40: Development Projections of Classrooms for Pre-school

Year	2025(base)	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of Children	7,889	8,086	8,288	8,488	8,700
Number of Schools required	88	90	92	94	97

Year	2025(base)	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of classrooms required	176	180	184	189	193
Number of existing schools	44	44	44	44	44
Number of existing classrooms	75	75	75	75	75
Backlog of schools	44	46	48	50	53
Backlog of classrooms	101	105	109	114	118

Source: MPCU Population Projections, 2025

By national standards, primary school shall have six classrooms, where one classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils. The table below indicates the number of classrooms required, and whether there will be backlogs or surplus for the projected primary school going age of the population.

Table 41: Development Projections of Classrooms for Primary School

Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of Children	15,419	15,804	16,199	16,603	17,018
Number of Schools required	64	66	68	69	71
Number of classrooms required	385	395	405	415	425
Number of existing schools	44	44	44	44	44
Number of existing classrooms	256	256	256	256	256
Backlog of schools	20	22	24	25	27
Backlog of classrooms	129	139	149	159	169

Source: MPCU Population Projections, 2025

By national standards, Junior High School shall have three classrooms, where one classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils. The table below indicates the number of classrooms required, and whether there will be backlogs or surplus for the projected JHS school going age of the population.

Table 42: Development Projections of Classrooms for Junior High Schools (JHS)

Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of Children	7,334	7,517	7,705	7,898	8,095

Number of Schools required	61	63	64	66	67
Number of classrooms required	183	188	193	197	202
Number of existing schools	43	43	43	43	43
Number of existing classrooms	134	134	134	134	134
Backlog of schools	18	20	21	23	24
Backlog of classrooms	49	54	59	63	68

Source: MPCU Population Projections, 2025

Table 43: Projected Enrollment for Pre-school, Primary School and Junior High School (JHS)

Year	Enrolment								
	Pre-school			Primary			JHS		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2025	1,436	1,292	2,728	4,725	4,252	8,977	2,560	2,432	4,992
2026	1,500	1,330	2,830	4,857	4,309	9,166	2,606	2,505	5,111
2027	1,537	1,363	2,900	4,979	4,416	9,395	2,671	2,568	5,239
2028	1,574	1,396	2,970	5,103	4,526	9,629	2,738	2,632	5,370
2029	1,613	1,432	3,045	5,231	4,693	9,870	2,807	2,697	5,504

Source: MPCU Population Projections, 2025

The projected enrollment was arrived at by applying the growth rate of 2.5% annually to the current enrolled population of school-going age for pre-school, primary, and Junior High School (JHS).

Table 44: Pupil-Teacher Projections for Pre-school, Primary, and Junior High School (JHS)

YEAR	PRE-SCHOOL			
	2026	2027	2028	2029
No. of Pupils	2,830	2,900	2,970	3,045
No. of Teachers Required	113	116	119	122
No. of Existing Teachers	180	180	180	180
Standard Pupil-teacher Ratio	25:1	25:1	25:1	25:1

Estimated Pupil-teacher Ratio	<i>15:1</i>	<i>16:1</i>	<i>17:1</i>	<i>17:1</i>
Backlog/ (surplus)	<i>(67)</i>	<i>(64)</i>	<i>(61)</i>	<i>(58)</i>
	PRIMARY			
YEAR	2026	2027	2028	2029
No. of Pupils	<i>9,166</i>	<i>9,395</i>	<i>9,629</i>	<i>9,870</i>
No. of Teachers Required	<i>261</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>282</i>
No. of Existing Teachers	<i>382</i>	<i>382</i>	<i>382</i>	<i>382</i>
Standard Pupil-teacher Ratio	<i>35:1</i>	<i>35:1</i>	<i>35:1</i>	<i>35:1</i>
Estimated Pupil-teacher Ratio	<i>24:1</i>	<i>25:1</i>	<i>25:1</i>	<i>26:1</i>
Backlog/ (surplus)	<i>(121)</i>	<i>(114)</i>	<i>(107)</i>	<i>(100)</i>
	JHS			
YEAR	2026	2027	2028	2029
No. of Pupils	<i>5,111</i>	<i>5,239</i>	<i>5,370</i>	<i>5,504</i>
No. of Teachers Required	<i>204</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>220</i>
No. of Existing Teachers	<i>494</i>	<i>494</i>	<i>494</i>	<i>494</i>
Standard Pupil-teacher Ratio	<i>25:1</i>	<i>25:1</i>	<i>25:1</i>	<i>25:1</i>
Estimated Pupil-teacher Ratio				
Backlog/ (surplus)	<i>(290)</i>	<i>(285)</i>	<i>(280)</i>	<i>(274)</i>

Health Needs

Health is one of the basic inputs to human development. As indicated by the demographic projection, the population of the district will grow significantly within the plan period. This situation calls for an assessment of the demand for the health services and facilities.

To decentralize health delivery in the country, the Primary Health Care (PHC) Delivery System was introduced. This system lays emphasis on preventive, curative and rehabilitative measures as they are needed. The system is operationalized at three levels, by which health services are made available to the people, namely: levels A, B and C. **Table 2.37 indicate** the required population threshold to make each level functional.

Table 45: Population Threshold for Health Facilities

HEALTH FACILITY	POPULATION THRESHOLD
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LEVEL A- CHPS/Health Post- Rural Clinic	200-5,000
Level B- Health Centre	5,000-10,000
Level C- District Hospital	175,000

Source: Planning Standards by LUSPA

Estimated Health Needs of the Municipality (2026-2029)

Table 46: Projections for Health Facilities in the Municipality

Facility	Hospital				
	YEAR	2026	2027	2028	2029
Estimated Population		120,699	123,595	126,506	129,422
No. of existing		1	1	1	1
No. required		1	1	1	1
Backlog		-	-	-	-
Facility	Health Centers				
YEAR	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Estimated Population		120,699	123,595	126,506	129,422
No. of existing		4	4	4	4
No. required		12	12	12	13
Backlog		8	8	8	9
Facility	CHPS Zone/Clinic/Health Post				
YEAR	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Estimated Population		120,699	123,595	126,506	129,422
No. of existing		8	8	8	8
No. required		24	24	25	25
Backlog		16	16	17	17

Source: Annual Progress Report, BEMA, 2024

Table 47: Public Health Professionals Projections for 2026-2029

Year	2025(base)	2026	2027	2028	2029
Estimated Population	118,106	120,699	123,595	126,506	129,422
<u>Doctors</u>					
Number of doctors required	118	120	123	126	129
Number of existing	19	19	19	19	19
Backlog of doctors	99	101	104	107	110
<u>Nurses</u>					
Number of nurses required	118	120	123	126	129
Number of existing	252	252	252	252	252
Backlog/(surplus) of nurses	(134)	(132)	(129)	(126)	(123)
<u>Midwives</u>					
Estimated population of women in Fertility Age (WIFA)	34,241	35,097	35,974	36,873	37,794
Number of midwives required	195	200	205	210	215
Number of existing	217	217	217	217	217
Backlog/(surplus) of midwives	(22)	(17)	(12)	(7)	(2)

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2025, MPCU population Projections, 2025

Agricultural Needs

The expected levels of production and yield in the agricultural sector of major crops in the municipality were considered for the projected period. The projections were calculated based on the expected population growth and the current production levels as well the potential yields of the respective crops.

The following important assumptions were made in support of the projections:

- There will be favorable climatic conditions and rainfall will be well distributed in the preceding years;

- There will be improvement and expansion of the small scale irrigation scheme in the district for arable and animal farming;
- The current national growth rates for the selected crops will hold constant throughout the plan period;

Table 48: Projected Cropped Area (in Hectares) for Major Crops in the Municipality

Crop	2026	2027	2028	2029
Maize	16,079	16,481	16,893	17,315
Cassava	10,829	11,100	11,377	11,662
Cocoa	6,510	6,673	6,839	7,010
Cocoyam	5,865	6,011	6,162	6,316
Plantain	2,661	2,728	2,796	2,866

Source: MPCU Projections, 2025

Table 49: Projected Production Levels for Major Crops (in Metric tonnes) in the Municipality

Crop	2026	2027	2028	2029
Maize	28,618.3	29,333.8	30,067.1	30,818.8
Cassava	175,743.7	180,137.3	184,640.8	189,256
Plantain	24,256	24,862.4	25,484	26,121.1
Yam	39,895.8	40,893.2	41,915.5	42,963.4
Cocoa	194.8	199.7	204.7	209.8

Source: MPCU Projections, Agric. Dep't 2025

Table 50: Projected Production Levels for Livestock and Poultry (count) in the Municipality

Item	2026	2027	2028	2029
Poultry	53,934	58,345	63,756	70,274
Cattle	15,278	17,234	19,345	21,347
Sheep	510	620	740	850
Pig	9,884	11,005	12,756	13,654

Table 51: Projections for Extension Officers: 2026-2029 in the Municipality

YEAR	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Estimated farmer population	36,024	36,924	37,847	38,783	39,752
No. required	72	73	75	77	79
No. of existing	4	4	4	4	4
Backlog	68	69	71	73	75

Table 52: Key Essential Services in the Municipality and Future Projections 2026-2029

Year	2026	2027	2028	2029
<i>Water (boreholes)</i>				
Estimated population	120,699	123,595	126,506	129,422
Number required	402	411	421	431
No. of existing	78	78	78	78
Backlog	324	333	343	353

Financial Projections

Table 53: Financial Projections

REVENUE PERFORMANCE- ALL REVENUE SOURCES						
ITEM	2025		2026	2027	2028	2029
	Budget	Actual as at September	Projection	Projection	Projection	Projection
IGF	2,085,969.00	1,135,630.72	2,186,000.00	2,293,550.00	2,524,812.50	2,978,436.53
Compensation of Employee	12,807,142.33	9,358,741.62	12,807,142.33	12,807,142.33	12,807,142.33	12,807,142.33
Goods and Services Transfer	150,000.00	96,200.00	111,639.00	111,639.00	111,639.00	111,639.00
Assets Transfer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DACF-Assembly	22,503,790.78	7,345,658.90	46,001,545.61	46,001,545.61	46,001,545.61	46,001,545.61
DACF-MP	1,658,695.65	478,979.17	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
DACF-PWD	863,218.39	80,213.75	963,978.58	963,978.58	963,978.58	963,978.58

DACF-RFG	1,783,695.48	0.00	1,783,695.00	1,783,695.00	1,783,695.00	1,783,695.00
Secondary Cities	21,872,582.79	0.00	21,713,453.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	63,725,094.50	18,495,424.16	87,067,453.52	65,461,551.00	65,692,813.50	66,146,437.53

2.6.2 Community Needs and Development Aspirations

As part of the preparation process of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP), the MPCU with the Plan Preparation Team (PPT) are required to conduct community needs assessment in communities under all four (4) zonal councils in the Berekum East Municipality. The community needs assessment process seeks to identify the needs and aspirations of communities, prioritize needs, develop and prioritize strategies for improvement and create an action plan for top priority strategies. This process however involves the local people at every stage since we do not plan for them but we plan with them.

Community Needs Assessment Process

Communities face various challenges given their vulnerabilities, risk exposure, and adaptive capacity. To address such challenges, various measures exist to reduce risk exposure and vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity. Such measures are most sustainable if developed by communities themselves with the assistance and guidance of professional planners. A sense of ownership can be generated as a prerequisite for lasting impacts when communities fully engage and participate in the planning and implementation process. This underscores the importance of community action planning processes to enable communities to plan for their collective future.

Community Entry

This step sets the foundation for participatory planning and ensures that development activities are both relevant and sustainable. It was essential for stakeholder identification, mobilization, and participation, and for consensus building through dialogue, discussions to identify priority needs and strategies for action. The Plan Preparation Team (PPT) therefore conducted community entry into all the major communities in the Municipality and used that opportunity to identify and

mobilize all stakeholders involved. These stakeholders were the elected Assembly Members, the Unit Committee members, opinion leaders and concerned members of the various communities.



Some Kato community members and stakeholders present during community entry

Community Engagement

Community engagement emphasizes the importance of involving community members throughout the planning process. It transforms community members from passive beneficiaries to active partners and decision-makers which enhances inclusivity, foster local ownership, and ensures that community action plans are responsive to the real needs and aspirations of the people.



A Unit Committee Member from Kato Being engaged

Identifying development issues and needs

The PPT and stakeholders in the various communities collectively identified their problems and needs and also developed proposals to address identified challenges.

Participatory methods used in the community engagement were

- focus group discussions.
- key informant interviews.

Prioritizing Identified Needs

Communities often face many challenges but usually have limited resources to address them all at once. Therefore, prioritizing needs is essential for efficient resource allocation, and to provide a clear roadmap for action, helping to set realistic goals and strategies to address the most pressing issues.

The Plan Preparation Team facilitated in the prioritization of the identified needs of these communities using specific prioritization tools. These were the *pairwise ranking* and the *preference ranking* tools.

Sharing

A list of identified problems, needs and community-generated priorities of all engaged communities were then shared for validation of findings by all stakeholders involved. The essence of sharing these information is to ensure transparency, accountability, promote participation and ownership, consensus building and collective decision-making.



Group discussions facilitated by a member of the Plan Preparation Team



Key informants being interviewed by a member of the Plan Preparation Team



The PPT and Community members collectively prioritizing needs identified



A member of the PPT sharing outcomes of community engagement

Table 54: Community Needs and Aspirations

Sector	Identified Issue	Identified Need	Location
Economy	Poor market infrastructure	Construction/rehabilitation of markets	Sofokyere, Kato, Senase, Kyiribaa, Ahenbronoso, Kyiritwedie
	Poor connectivity	Reshaping of access routes to farms	Namasua, Pepaase, Akoroforo, Anyinasu.
	High loss of farm produce	Provision of storage facility	Anyinasu
	Untapped tourist potential	Development of Mangrove to tourist site	Kato
Social	Poor access to quality education	Construction/rehabilitation of classroom blocks	Sofokyere, Kato, Senase, Anyinasu
		Provision of furniture	Oforikrom, Sofokyere, Kato, Senase, Kutre No.2
	Poor access to basic and quality health care	Construction/upgrade of CHPS compound	Sofokyere, Namasua, Kato, Senase, Akatim, Pepaase, Kotaa, Kutre No.1, Akoroforo,
	Limited accommodation for teachers and health professionals	Provision of accommodation for teachers and health professionals	Ahenbronoso. Pepaase
	Poor access to potable water	Provision of boreholes	Sofokyere, Oforikrom, Kato, Anyinasu, Ayakorase, Atonotia, Kankama, Amangoase, Senase, Kyiribaa, Kutre Ahenbronoso, Kutre No.1, Kotaa, Ahenbronoso North, Awerempe Kyiritwedie
	Limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Expansion of social protection programs to reach a wide range of vulnerable groups	Municipal wide

Environment and human settlement	Poor connectivity	Construction/reshaping of inner/access community roads	Berekum, Senase, Kato, Anyinasu, Sofokyere, Kutre No.1 and 2, Mpatasie, Akoroforo
		Extension of electricity/ installation of transformer	Sofokyere, Namasua, Oforikrom, Kato
		Facilitation for improved telecommunication coverage	Kutre No.1 and 2, Namasua, Oforikrom
	Poor waste management and sanitation practices	Evacuation of waste/ Provision of refuse containers	Namasua, Kato, Ayakorase, Atonotia, Kankama, Amagoase, Senase, Kyiribaa, Kutre No.1 and 2, Awerempe
		Provision of toilet facilities/draining of existing toilet facilities	Sofokyere, Namasua, Kato, Anyinasu, Ayakorase, Atonotia, Kankama, Kyiribaa, Kutre Ahenbronoso, Pepsaase, Ahenbronoso North
	Poor drainage system	Construction of gutters/culverts/ bridges	Kato, Kyiritwedie, Awerempe, Akoroforo, Mpatasie, Kutre Ahenbronoso
	Poor security	Provision of streetlights	Sofokyere, Kato, Anyinasu, Ayakorase, Atonotia, Kankama, Amangoase, Senase, Kyiribaa, Kutre Ahenbronoso, Kutre No.1, Kotaa, Ahenbronoso North, Awerempe, Kyiritwedie
		Improve police visibility	Kyiritwedie, Ayakorase, Awerempe, Ahenbronoso north
Encroachment of farms	Control activities of cattle herdsmen on farms	Namasua, Oforikrom	
Governance	Weak sub-structures of the Assembly	Rehabilitation of zonal council offices	Senase, Berekum, Mpatasie, Kutre
	Weak collaboration with Assembly	Construction of durbar grounds	Mpatasie, Kutre No.1

2.6.3 Harmonization of Estimated Future Needs and Community Needs for the Berekum East Municipality (2026-2029)

Berekum East Municipality in preparing the MTDP (2026-2029) adopted the harmonized approach that integrates both community needs and estimated future needs. Community needs were identified through participatory consultations with residents, traditional authorities and all stakeholders, reflecting the people's felt priorities. On the other hand, estimated future needs were determined through technical assessments, population projections, and national planning standards, which highlight service requirements.

The harmonization process involved comparing the two set of needs, identifying overlaps, and addressing gaps. This ensures that the MTDP not only responds to the immediate aspirations of the people but also prepares adequately for projected demographics and socio-economic changes. Through stakeholder validation, the harmonized needs are translated into development issues, goals, and strategies, making the MTDP both technically sound and socially responsive to the development aspirations of Berekum East Municipality.

Identifying Overlaps and Gaps in the Harmonization Process

This was done by comparing the future estimated needs determined from technical assessment and standards, and community felt needs from consultations to check for overlaps and gaps.

- *Overlaps*: overlaps or shared needs are needs that appear in both set of needs after comparisons have been done. They become priority areas since they are both technically required and socially demanded.

- *Gaps*: these are needs that are unmatched in both sets of needs after comparisons. There are *community-only needs* which are requested by the people but not shown in projections, and *projection-only needs* which are flagged by projections but not demanded by the community.

The relevance of these gaps are analyzed by checking whether these gaps are feasible and aligned with municipal/national goals and also suitable to be integrated into the MTDP (2026-2029).

Table 55: Harmonised Development Needs for Berekum East Municipality (2026-2029) MTDP Period

Thematic Area	Harmonised Development Needs
Economic Development	Improve access to agricultural inputs (fertilizers, seeds, agrochemicals)
	Expand and strengthen agricultural extension services to support projected farm expansion
	Develop storage and warehousing facilities to reduce post-harvest losses
	Provision of enabling infrastructure (markets, industrial zones) to boost enterprise development
	Promote youth participation in agriculture through training, input support, and start-up packages
	Facilitate access to mechanization services (tractors, harvesters, processing equipment)
	Introduce and expand small-scale irrigation systems to reduce reliance on rainfall
	Integrate tourism into the municipal economy as a source of jobs and internally generated funds (IGF)
Social Development	Expand and rehabilitate classrooms to meet enrolment growth and reduce congestion
	Provide ICT laboratories and promote digital literacy at basic and secondary levels
	Ensure adequate supply of furniture and teaching and learning materials
	Improve school infrastructure (toilet and water facilities)
	Expand and equip health facilities to meet population growth and service coverage standards
	Improve maternal, neonatal, and child health services to reduce mortality
	Ensure reliable supply of essential medicines, consumables, and medical equipment.
	Strengthen disease prevention (especially HIV/AIDS) and health promotion campaigns

Thematic Area	Harmonised Development Needs
	Provide public toilets and promote and promote household toilet construction to eliminate open defecation
	Expand and improve waste collection systems, including provision of refuse bins and regular waste disposal services
	Construct and maintain engineered waste disposal site to handle growing waste volumes
	Improve drainage systems to enhance sanitation
	Strengthen hygiene education
	Strengthen urban planning and social infrastructure to cope with in-migration pressures in urban Berekum
	Create sustainable local employment opportunities in rural areas to reduce rural-urban migration
Environment and Human settlement	Provision of basic social and economic infrastructure (roads, water, electricity)
	Construct and maintain drainage systems and flood control infrastructure to enhance resilience
	Prepare, enforce, and regularly update spatial and land-use plans to guide orderly physical development
	Integrate climate change adaption measures and green spaces into settlement development
	Promote tree planting, afforestation and sustainable natural resource management to reduce deforestation and land degradation
	Promote climate-smart agricultural practices to increase resilience to farmers
	Promote community awareness, education on climate change adaptation and mitigation
	Mainstream climate change actions into Municipal Medium-Term Plan(MTDP) in line with national and global policy commitments

Thematic Area	Harmonised Development Needs
Governance and Institutional Development	Strengthen public education and sensitization on revenue payment, transparency, and accountability
	Expand and modernize revenue collection systems, including digital platforms
	Build capacity and motivation of revenue staff to enhance efficiency and reduce leakages
	Strengthen citizen participation and inclusiveness in local decision-making, planning, and monitoring
	Build capacity of staff to perform governance and oversight roles effectively
	Strengthen municipal sub-structures
	Enhance accountability and transparency mechanisms to reduce corruption and build trust

CHAPTER THREE

KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.1 Introduction

The Municipality after the diagnosis of existing conditions in the previous chapter revealed several important development issues that need to be addressed. However, the resources available to tackle these development issues are scarce, hence, the need to prioritize these problems in order that these limited resources would be used to satisfy more pressing needs.

In this chapter, key municipal development issues identified in chapter two are prioritized based on an agreed criteria and prioritization tool. It shows how prioritization was done and by which prioritization tool and the reasons for selecting that tool.

3.2 Key Development Priorities

3.2.1 Prioritization of Identified Key Municipal Development Issues

Several development issues were identified through community needs assessment, stakeholder consultations, sector reviews, and analysis of secondary data in the previous chapter.

To be able to obtain optimum benefits from resources to be utilized, the municipal development issues have been prioritized for interventions available for implementation based on the following set of criteria:

- Severity and Urgency of the problem and intended benefits (social, economic, environmental, etc.) of addressing it.
- Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency (increases in income and growth, job creation, attraction of investors, etc.)
- Significant potential impact of intervention on human needs
- Significant multiplier effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces
- Opportunities for addressing key cross-cutting development themes
- Alignment with national, regional, and international priorities

A prioritization matrix tool was used to rank these key development issues by assigning scales from 1-5 to each agreed criteria. The table below indicates the scale for scoring these issues.

Table 56: Scale for scoring key development issues

SCORE	DEFINITION
1	Very Low
2	Low
3	Moderate
4	High
5	Very High

From the table, issues that is scored the highest number are of the highest priority, and issues with the lowest score are of lower priority among the identified issues.

Why a prioritization matrix was used

The matrix helps focus the relatively scarce resources on the most critical and high impact issues first which ensures efficient use of funds, time and effort.

The matrix includes a criterion for alignment with national policy and global goals ensuring that the process of prioritization is both strategic and all inclusive.

The prioritization matrix used is widely recommended by both the NDPC and LUPSA for this purpose.

3.2.2 The Prioritization Process

How prioritization was done:

Step 1: Identification and compilation of development issues.

All key development issues that emerged from the situational analysis and community needs assessment are listed.

Step 2: Agreeing on Prioritization Criteria

The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) facilitated a stakeholder workshop involving Assembly Members, departmental heads, community representatives and discussed and agreed upon criteria that reflect the MTDP guidelines and the local context as stated earlier.

Step 3: Developing a Scoring System

To ensure that each development issue can be quantitatively compared, a five-point (1-5) scoring scale was adopted for each agreed upon criteria. Each score meaning is explained to ensure

consistency. Each score determines the magnitude of the development issue based on each criterion agreed upon. Table 3.1 above explains the scale for scoring the issues.

Step 4: Scoring Each Development Issue

A prioritization matrix was developed to rate each issue against all agreed criteria. Each criterion for each issue is discussed, ensuring consensus before scoring. For each issue, a score is assigned on a scale of 1-5 (on a priority level from Very Low to Very High) based on each agreed criterion.

Step 5: Sum and Rank the Scores

All scores are added across all criteria for each issue and ranked from the highest total to the lowest total.

Table 57: Prioritization Matrix for Prioritizing the Identified Key Development Issues of the Municipality

NO.	Criteria								Total score	Rank
	Development issue	Severity and Urgency	Economic Efficiency	Potential Impact	Spatial development	Opportunity for addressing cross-cutting issues	Alignment with National/International goals			
1	Unemployment and under employment among the youth including the disabled	4	5	5	3	4	5	26	4 th	
2	Limited access to land and other productive resources among the youth for agricultural purposes							25	5 th	
2	Undeveloped Potential Tourist Sites	2	4	3	4	2	2	17	19 th	
3	Threat to food Security	3	4	4	2	4	4	21	10 th	
4	Low quality of education	4	4	5	4	5	5	27	3 rd	
5	Limited access to essential health care service	5	4	5	4	5	4	27	2 nd	
6	Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	5	3	4	2	3	3	20	12 th	
7	Threat to public safety and security	4	3	4	2	4	3	20	13 th	
8	Limited opportunities for vulnerable groups	3	4	4	3	5	5	24	7 th	
9	High Incidence of water borne diseases	3	3	4	2	3	3	18	17 th	
10	Vulnerability to flooding	3	3	3	4	4	3	20	14 th	
11	High congestion in urban centers	4	3	3	4	3	3	20	11 th	

12	Haphazard settlement	3	2	3	4	3	3	18	18th
13	Poor access to communities	5	5	5	5	3	2	25	6th
14	Biodiversity loss	4	3	3	3	4	3	20	15th
15	Poor waste and sanitation management	5	5	5	4	5	5	29	1st
16	Negative impact of climate variability and change	4	3	4	3	5	4	23	8th
17	Low Revenue Mobilization	4	4	4	3	4	3	22	9th
18	Weak local governance	3	3	3	2	3	5	19	16th

The prioritization matrix revealed that the issues of poor waste and sanitation management, access to quality education and health care emerged as the most critical justifying that the Assembly should allocate more resources toward improving waste and sanitation management systems and access to quality education and healthcare.

Youth unemployment, roads, opportunities for the vulnerable, threat to food security are secondary but still high priority areas with specific strategies and budget lines.

Low revenue, weak local governance, and development of tourist site should be handled gradually, using partnerships and capacity-building rather than heavy capital investments.

Table 58: Ranked Issues in Order of Priority

NO.	ISSUE	RANK
1	Poor waste and sanitation management	1ST
2	Limited access to land and other productive resources among youth for agricultural purposes	2ND
3	Limited access to essential health care service	3RD
4	Low quality of education	4TH
5	Unemployment and under employment among the youth including the disabled in Agriculture and other sectors of the local economy	5TH
6	Poor access to communities and social services	6TH
7	Limited opportunities for vulnerable groups	7TH
8	Negative impact of climate variability and change	8TH
9	Low Revenue Mobilization	9TH
10	Threat to food Security	10TH
11	High congestion in urban centers	11TH
12	Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	12TH
13	Threat to public safety and security	13TH
14	Vulnerability to flooding	14TH
15	Biodiversity loss	15TH
16	Weak local governance	16TH
17	High Incidence of water borne diseases	17TH
18	Haphazard settlement	18TH
19	Undeveloped Potential Tourist Sites	19TH

CHAPTER FOUR DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the development goals, objectives, and strategies of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026-2029. It translates the prioritized key development issues identified in the previous chapter into a coherent strategic direction for the municipality. This chapter further provides a logical framework that links the existing development challenges to actionable objectives and strategies that will guide implementation within the plan period. By articulating clear goals, objectives, and strategies, the chapter provides a strategic foundation for addressing the key development issues of the municipality for the plan period 2026-2029.

Development goals consistent with the national goals contained in the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) will be set, devise specific, measurable, attainable, and realistic and time- bound (SMART) objectives to achieve stated development goals, and identify alternative strategies, evaluate each of them to determine which is the most appropriate for achieving the set goals and objectives.

Additionally, the desired future conditions for the planning horizon (2026-2029) would be determined taking into consideration the spatial implications of all development proposals by integrating the spatial plans of the municipality.

4.2 Formulation of Development Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

The formulation of development goals, objectives, and strategies was anchored on the outcomes of the situational analysis, which identified key development issues through data assessment, community consultations, and harmonization of community and future development needs.

All development goals, objectives, and strategies were formulated to address priority challenges identified in the previous chapters and reflects the long-term aspirations of the municipality in alignment with the MTNDPF 2026-2029 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Each objective was designed to be SMART- specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound, and for each development objective, corresponding strategies were developed to outline the approaches and interventions required to achieve intended results. Below is a matrix of formulated development goals, objectives, and strategies of the municipality.

The Berekum Municipal Assembly has formulated 18 development goals covering poverty reduction, economic growth, health, urban management, environment, governance, and youth empowerment. These goals were formulated based on the key development issues identified in the municipality. They are;

Goal 1: Reduce poverty and inequality among the youth including PWDs.

In Berekum, many households depend on informal trade and subsistence farming. Addressing inequality means targeting vulnerable youth, women, and persons with disabilities.

Goal 2: Harness economic potential of the municipality.

The municipality has strong agricultural trade (cocoa, food crops, livestock). Harnessing this requires value chain development and agro-processing.

Goal 3: Achieve food security through sustainable agriculture.

Agriculture is the backbone of Berekum. Irrigation, storage, and post-harvest management will boost food security.

Goal 4: Low capacity of SMEs

Most SMEs in Berekum are petty traders, artisans, and transport operators. They need training, credit, and access to markets.

Goal 5: Enhance overall wellbeing

Improving health services, sanitation, and recreational facilities in Berekum town will raise overall wellbeing.

Goal 6: Reduce HIV/AIDS morbidity and mortality

Awareness campaigns and healthcare access in rural and urban areas are vital to reduce HIV/AIDS infections among the youth.

Goal 7: Enhance living conditions of vulnerable groups

Street children, the elderly, and PWDs require targeted social interventions in Berekum.

Goal 8: Eliminate waterborne diseases

Unsafe water sources in peri-urban and rural areas still cause diseases; boreholes and WASH programs are needed.

Goal 9: Eliminate flood-related disasters

Seasonal flooding in Berekum township due to poor drainage is a recurring issue that must be addressed.

Goal 10: Enhance quality of life in urban centers

Urban growth in Berekum is leading to congestion and waste challenges; improved waste management and housing are needed.

Goal 11: Improve spatial development of urban settlements

Unplanned settlements are expanding. Stronger land-use planning will ensure orderly development.

Goal 12: Improve transport systems within communities

Feeder roads connecting farms to markets are often poor, limiting farmers' access to buyers.

Goal 13: Enhance the ecosystem

Farmlands, forest reserves, and water bodies around Berekum face pressure. Protection efforts are necessary.

Goal 14: Safeguard public health

Upgrading Berekum Holy Family Hospital and rural clinics will safeguard public health.

Goal 15: Improve climate change resilience

Farming communities are vulnerable to droughts and floods; early warning systems and irrigation can build resilience.

Goal 16: Improve and sustain revenue mobilization

Local revenue depends heavily on central transfers. Strengthening property rate and market toll collection is key.

Goal 17: Improve local government

Community participation through town hall meetings will build trust in local government.

Goal 18: Empower the youth through education

The Municipality has a large youth population. Vocational training, ICT, and entrepreneurship will prepare them for the future.

4.2.1 Goal compatibility

The relationship among all these formulated development goals was analyzed to determine whether they are mutually supportive, neutral, or conflicting. To ensure that no formulated goal contradicts or undermines another a goal compatibility matrix is used to check inconsistencies among these goals.

Overall the goal compatibility matrix was used to test and ensure that development goals formulated to help address development issues were compatible, synergistic, and coherent, thereby enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency in the use of resources to address identified municipal challenges for the plan period 2026-2029.

Table 59: Goal Compatibility Matrix

District Goals	District Goals																	
	<i>High (H)</i>						<i>Medium (M)</i>						<i>Low (L)</i>					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Reduce poverty and inequality among the youth including PWDs (1)		H	M	H	H	M	H	L	L	H	L	L	L	H	H	L	M	M
Harness economic potential of the municipality (2)			H	H	H	L	H	L	L	H	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	M
Achieve food security through the promotion of sustainable agriculture (3)				H	H	H	H	H	L	M	L	L	H	H	H	L	H	M
Low capacity of SMEs (4)					L	L	M	L	L	M	L	L	L	L	M	H	H	H
Enhance the overall wellbeing (5)						M	M	H	L	M	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	L
Reduce HIV/AIDS morbidity and mortality (6)							M	H	L	H	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	L
Enhance the living conditions of the vulnerable groups (children, aged, PWDs and orphans) (7)								M	L	M	L	L	L	M	L	L	M	H
Eliminate all forms of water borne diseases (8)									L	M	L	L	L	H	L	L	M	L
Enhance quality of life in urban centers (9)										M	H	M	L	M	L	L	M	M

- Urban management (Goals 9-12) is urgent due to flooding, congestion, and unplanned settlement.
- Environment and climate resilience (Goals 13&15) are essential for long-term stability.

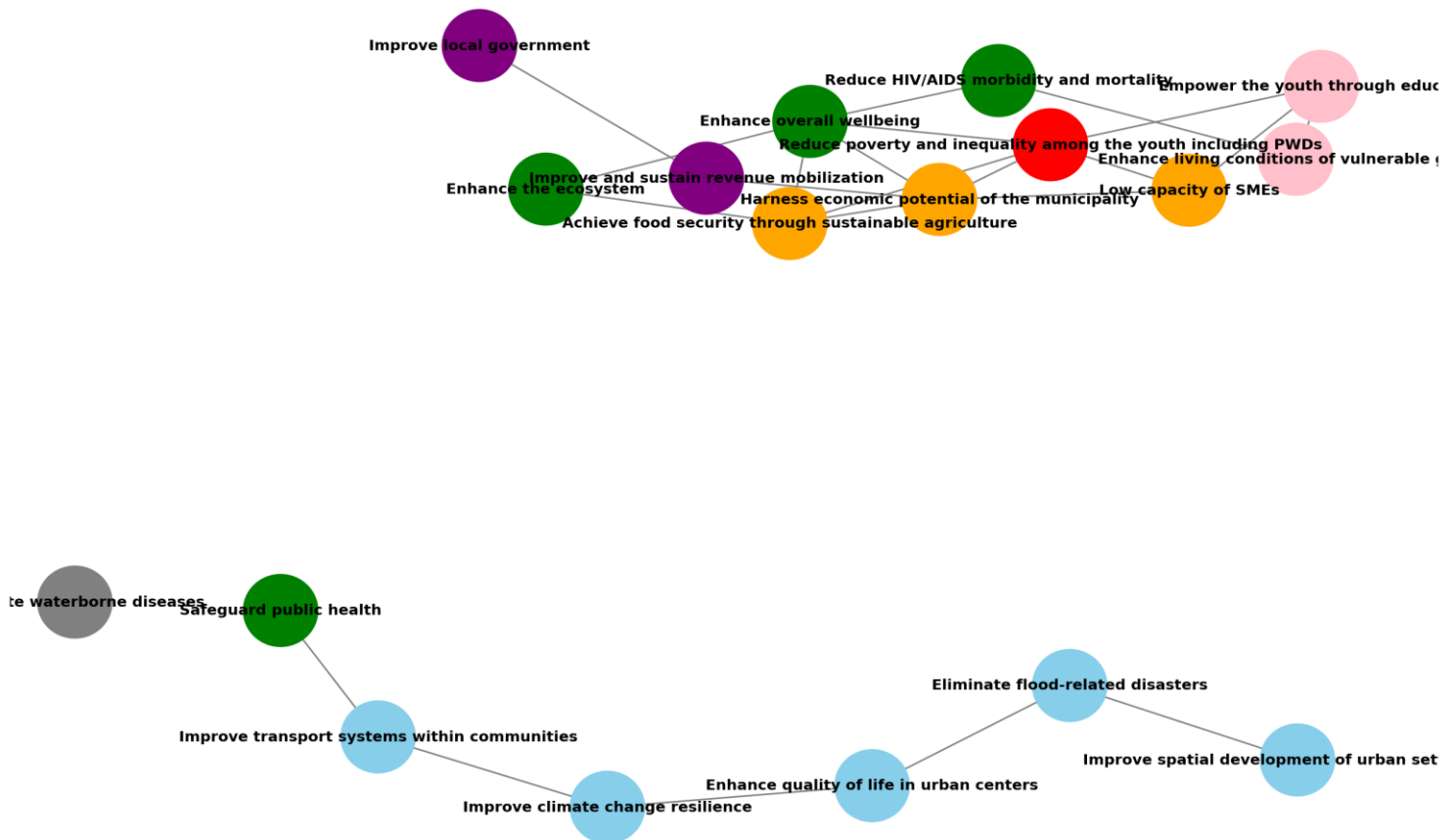
Enablers:

Governance and Finance (Goals 16-17) will sustain development through transparency, participation and stronger revenue mobilization.

To achieve sustainable development, Berekum East Municipal Assembly must integrate economic empowerment, poverty reduction and youth development with strong investments in health, education, urban management, and environmental resilience, supported by good governance and financial sustainability.

Figure 13: Interconnected Goal Priorities

Berekum Municipal Assembly Goals - Interconnected Priorities (Colored)



4.2.2 Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Table 60: Development Goals, Objectives Strategies and Programmes

PRIORITIZED ISSUE	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
Unemployment and under employment among the youth including disables	Reduce poverty and inequality among the youth including PWDs	1.To increase employment opportunities for the youth (male and female including PWDs by 40% within three years	Promote job creation and decent work	<p><i>1.Expand youth employment through partnerships, skills training and entrepreneurship support.</i></p> <p><i>2.Build the capacity of existing SMEs</i></p> <p><i>3.Implement three-shift systems (24hour economy)</i></p> <p><i>4. Create enabling environment for industrialization</i></p>	<p>1. Youth Employment programme</p> <p>2. 24-hour economy programme</p>
Limited access to land and other productive resources among youth for agricultural purposes	Reduce unemployment levels among the youth and PWDs.	1.Enhance access to land and productive agricultural resources for 30% of the youth and PWDs by 2029	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	<i>1.Facilitate youth participation in agribusiness through capacity building, financial support, and improved access to resources.</i>	<p>1.Youth Agribusiness Capacity Improvement Programme</p> <p>2.Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management</p>

		2.Enhance efficiency, improve quality and increase market access by 10% by the end of 2029		<p><i>2. Improve access to arable land</i></p> <p><i>3.Facilitate access to affordable credit and grants for youth-led agribusiness ventures</i></p>	
Undeveloped Potential Tourist Sites	Harness the economic potential of the municipality	To develop and ensure functionality of two tourist sites by the end of 2029	Diversify and expand the tourism industry	<p><i>1.Encourage community initiatives in tourism development and partner chiefs to promote at the commercialization of identified tourist sites</i></p>	Tourism Development Programme
Threat to Food Security	Achieve food security through the promotion of sustainable agriculture	1.To increase agricultural productivity by 40% by 2029	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation	<p><i>1.Promote development of irrigation facilities</i></p> <p><i>2.Increase storage facilities</i></p> <p><i>3.Promote access to extension services</i></p> <p><i>4.regulate the use of agrochemicals in the food</i></p>	Sustainable Agric development Programme

				<p><i>production value chain</i></p> <p><i>5. facilitate the establishment and upgrading of food processing facilities through PPP</i></p> <p><i>6.Promote the adoption of climate smart agriculture</i></p> <p><i>7.Promote the production of poultry and fishery</i></p> <p><i>8.Adhere to the approved structure plan</i></p>	
PRIORITIZED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES
DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Low Quality of Education	Empower the youth through education	To improve the pass rate of students (boys and girls) including PWDs by 60% by 2029	Enhance equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels	<i>1.Enhance quality of teaching and learning environment at all levels</i>	Quality education enhancement programme
Limited Access to Essential Health Care Service	Enhance the overall wellbeing	1.To reduce incidence of mortality by 40% by 2029	Ensure equitable, affordable and	<i>1.Make primary healthcare universally accessible</i>	Health care improvement programme

		2.To reduce incidence of morbidity including mental health by 30% by 2029 3.To reduce incidence of disability by 10% by 2029	quality universal health coverage	<p><i>2.Increase awareness and sensitization on the dangers of substance abuse</i></p> <p><i>3.Strengthen maternal, new born care, child and adolescent services</i></p>	
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	Health care improvement programme	To reduce the incidence of HIVAIDs infection by 60% by 2029	Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	<p><i>1.Expand and intensify HIV counselling and Testing programmes</i></p> <p><i>2.Provide easy access to condoms and other preventive measures</i></p> <p><i>3.Sensitise the youth on STIs prevention</i></p>	HIV/AIDs Reduction Programme
Threat To Public Safety And Security				<i>1.Establish road furniture</i>	
Limited Opportunities for Vulnerable Groups	Enhance the living condition of the vulnerable groups (children, aged, PWDs and Orphans)	To improve the coverage of social protection among the vulnerable groups (children, aged, PWDs and Orphans) by 40% by 2029	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	<i>1.Strengthen and expand the coverage and implementation of social protection programmes to</i>	Social Protection Programme

Low Living Conditions Of The Vulnerable				<i>include all vulnerable people</i>	
Incidence Of Water Borne Diseases	Eliminate all forms of water borne diseases	To improve access to safe and reliable water in underserved areas by 50% within three years	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services	<i>1.Ensure routine maintenance of water infrastructure.</i> <i>2.Provision of disability friendly water supply system.</i> <i>3. Undertake sensitization on safe use of water</i>	Potable water supply Programme
PRIORITIZED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES
DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT					
Vulnerability To Flooding	Eliminate all forms of flood related disasters	To reduce incidence of flood related emergencies by 20% within three years.	Improve national resilience to hydrological threats	<i>Conduct flood risk assessments.</i> <i>Improve drainage systems in the municipality.</i>	Flood resistance improvement Programme
High Congestion In Urban Centers	Enhance quality of life in urban centers	To reduce pressure on Health and Educational facilities in the urban centers by 30% within four years. To reduce vehicular traffic in urban centers by 20 % by 2028.	Promote Sustainable Urban Development	<i>1.Provide basic social services in the rural areas.</i> <i>2.Improve existing social amenities in the urban centers to meet the growing demand.</i>	Urban Development Programme

				<i>3.Create economic opportunities in both rural and urban areas</i>	
Haphazard Settlement	Improve spatial development of urban settlements	To increase number of settlements with approve spatial plans by 50% by 2029	Promote sustainable spatial integrated development of human settlements	<i>1.Accelerate the preparation, revision implementation of spatial plans</i> <i>2.Intensify the use of GIS in land use planning at all levels.</i>	Human settlement Development programme
Poor Access To Communities	Improve transport motor ability to commute communities	To improve accessibility and mobility to communities in urban area by 40% by 2029	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<i>1. Expand and maintain road transport infrastructure</i>	Road Improvement Programme
Biodiversity Loss	Enhance the ecosystem	To improve forest cover by 30% by 2029	Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	<i>1.Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture particularly the indiscriminate use of agro- chemicals.</i> <i>2. Enforce legislation on</i>	Biodiversity Sustainability Programme

				<p><i>exploitation of forest resources</i></p> <p><i>3. Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism, in forest-fringe communities</i></p> <p><i>4. Promote afforestation</i></p> <p><i>5. Protection of water bodies</i></p> <p><i>6. Sensitization activities</i></p>	
Poor Waste And Sanitation Management	Safeguard public health	To eliminate all forms of diarrheal diseases by 30% by 2028	Reduce environmental pollution	<p><i>1.Intensify enforcement of regulations and standards on air, soil and noise pollution including open burning</i></p> <p><i>2.Ensure conformity to sustainable practices by companies</i></p> <p><i>3. Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste</i></p>	Waste Management Improvement Programme

				<i>4.Promote proper management of liquid and solid waste</i>	
Negative Impact Of Climate Variability And Change	Improve climate change resilience	1.To reduce the negative effect of climate change on agriculture productivity by 20% within the next four years 2.To reduce climate change related disasters by 30% by 3 years.	Enhance climate change resilience	<i>1.Adopt climate smart agriculture</i> <i>2.Sensitization Programme on the effect of climate change</i>	Climate change mitigation Programme
PRIORITIZED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES
DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT					
Low Revenue Mobilization	Improve and sustain revenue mobilization	To increase local revenue mobilization by 50% by 2029	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<i>1. Enhance revenue mobilization capacity of MMDAs</i>	Revenue Improvement Programme
Weak Local Governance	Improve local government	To improve functionality of all sub-structures and committees by 2029 To improve public awareness and trust in the local governance systems by organizing at least 8 town hall meetings by 2028	Deepen Political and administrative decentralization	<i>1.Strengthen sub-structures/ Committees of the Assembly</i> <i>2.Promote Citizen Participation</i> <i>3.Strengthen Accountability Mechanisms</i>	Local Governance Improvement Programme

				<i>4.Enhance Staff Capacity Building</i>	

4.3 Integration of Spatial Plans

The integration of spatial planning into the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) of the Berekum East Municipality is a statutory requirement under the National Development Planning System, 1994 (Act 480) and the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925). Act 480 mandates that development planning at all levels shall be comprehensive, coordinated, and consistent with both spatial and sectoral dimensions of development. In this regard, the Berekum East Municipal Assembly has ensured that the preparation of the 2026-2029 MTDP aligns with municipality's spatial development framework (SDF), structural plan, and local plans.

The integration process involved the harmonization of spatial development priorities with socio-economic goals and strategies to promote balanced and sustainable growth across all settlement. The spatial plan provided a physical framework within which the identified issues, goals and objectives of the MTDP were contextualized and geographically represented. Specifically, the spatial plans guided the selection and location of key development projects, and this ensured that growth corridors, urban expansion areas, and rural settlements were appropriately linked to social and economic infrastructure, and the physical transformation of the municipality.

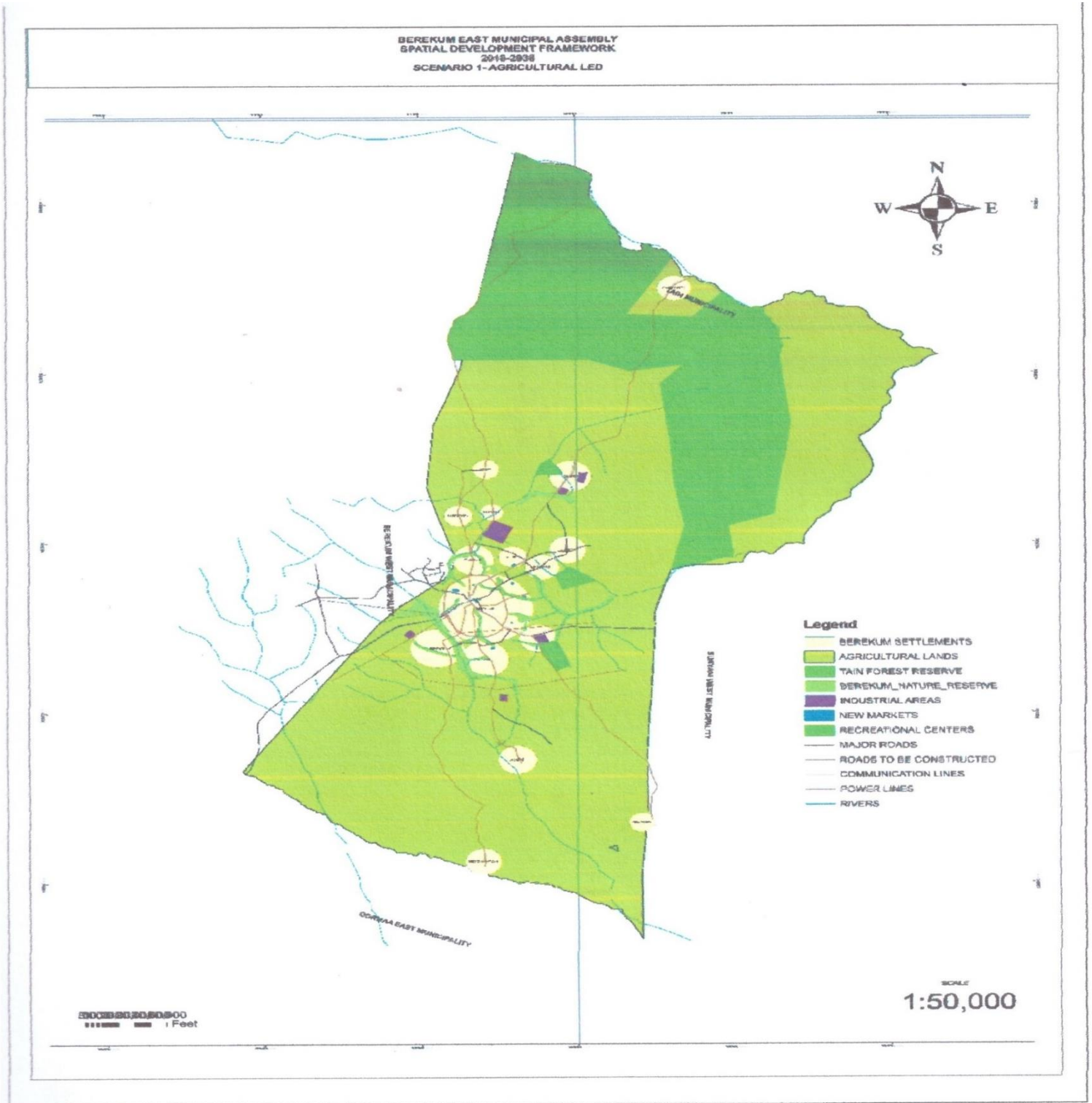
4.3.1 Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and Structure Plan of the Municipality

The Berekum East Municipal has prepared its 20-year Spatial Development Framework (SDF) from 2021 to 2041, and its 15-year Structure Plan (2021 to 2036).

The SDF serves as a strategic tool for guiding land use, infrastructure provision, and investment decisions within the municipality. It provides the spatial context for the implementation of the 2026-2029 MTDP and supports the realization of a well-structured, economically vibrant, and environmentally sustainable municipality in line with the national and regional spatial development goals.

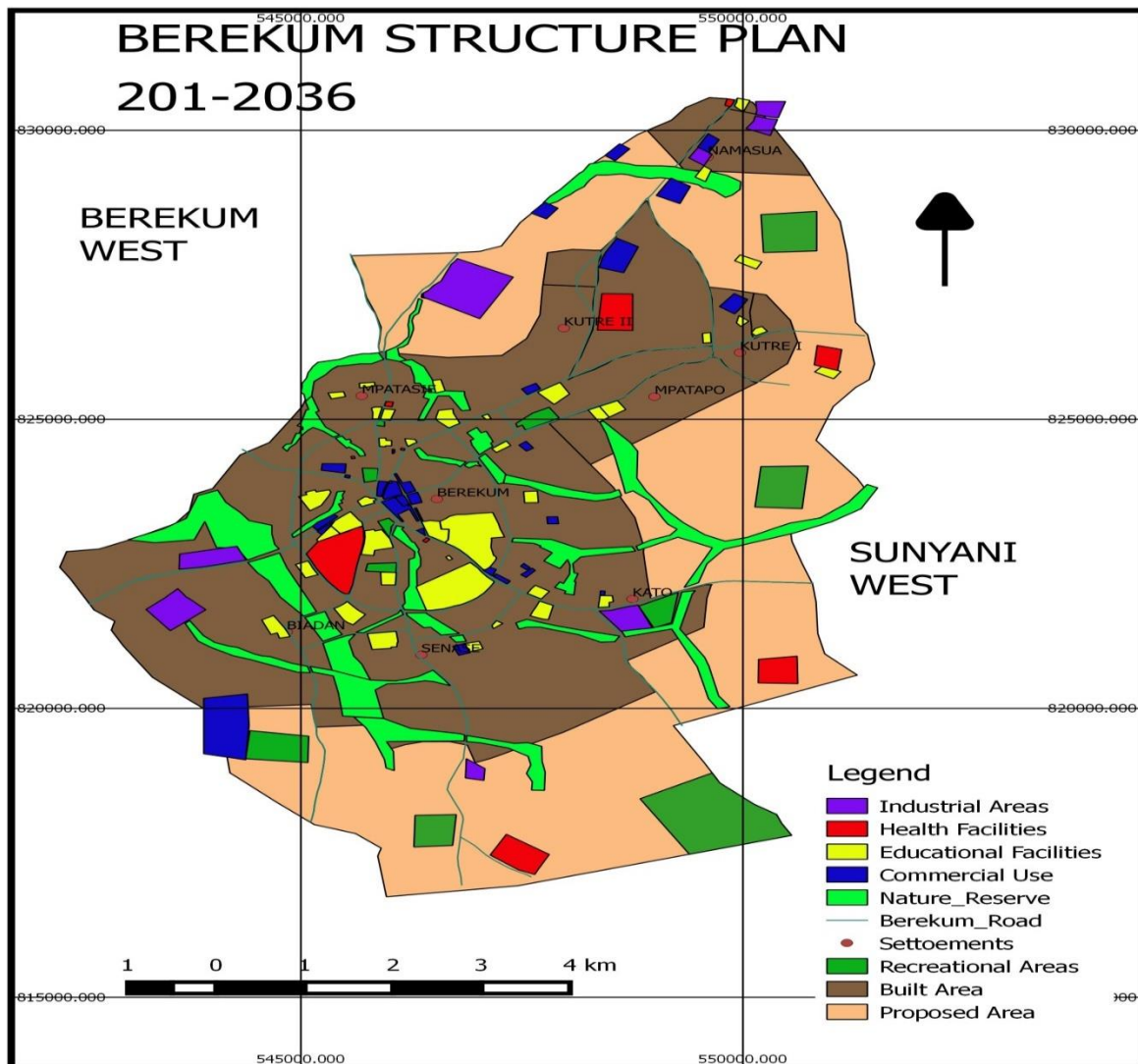
Also the Structure Plan of Berekum East Municipality, which is derived from the SDF translates the broad spatial strategies into a more detailed and implementable plan for the major urban centers and settlements. The Structure Plan focuses primarily on the Berekum township, which serves as the administrative and commercial capital of the municipality, while also covering selected surrounding settlements such as Kato that are experiencing rapid urban expansion. The Structure Plan ensures that development in the municipality is orderly, sustainable, and consistent with both local aspirations and national development objectives.

Figure 14: Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for Berekum East Municipal Area



Source: Author's construct, 2018.

Figure 15: Structure Plan for Berekum East Municipality



Source: Author’s Construct, 2021

Desired future state of Berekum East Municipality for the plan period 2026 to 2029

The desired future state of Berekum East Municipality envisions a well-organized, spatially balanced, and economically vibrant urban area that promotes sustainable development and improved quality of life across all sectors of the municipality. The future map of the Municipality anticipates the development of modern markets, industrial enclaves, and upgraded social infrastructure such as schools, health facilities, and sanitation systems across the municipality.

Figure 16: Proposed Location Health Facilities

PROPOSED CONTRUCTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES IN BEREKUM EAST MUNCIPALITY FOR 2026 TO 2029

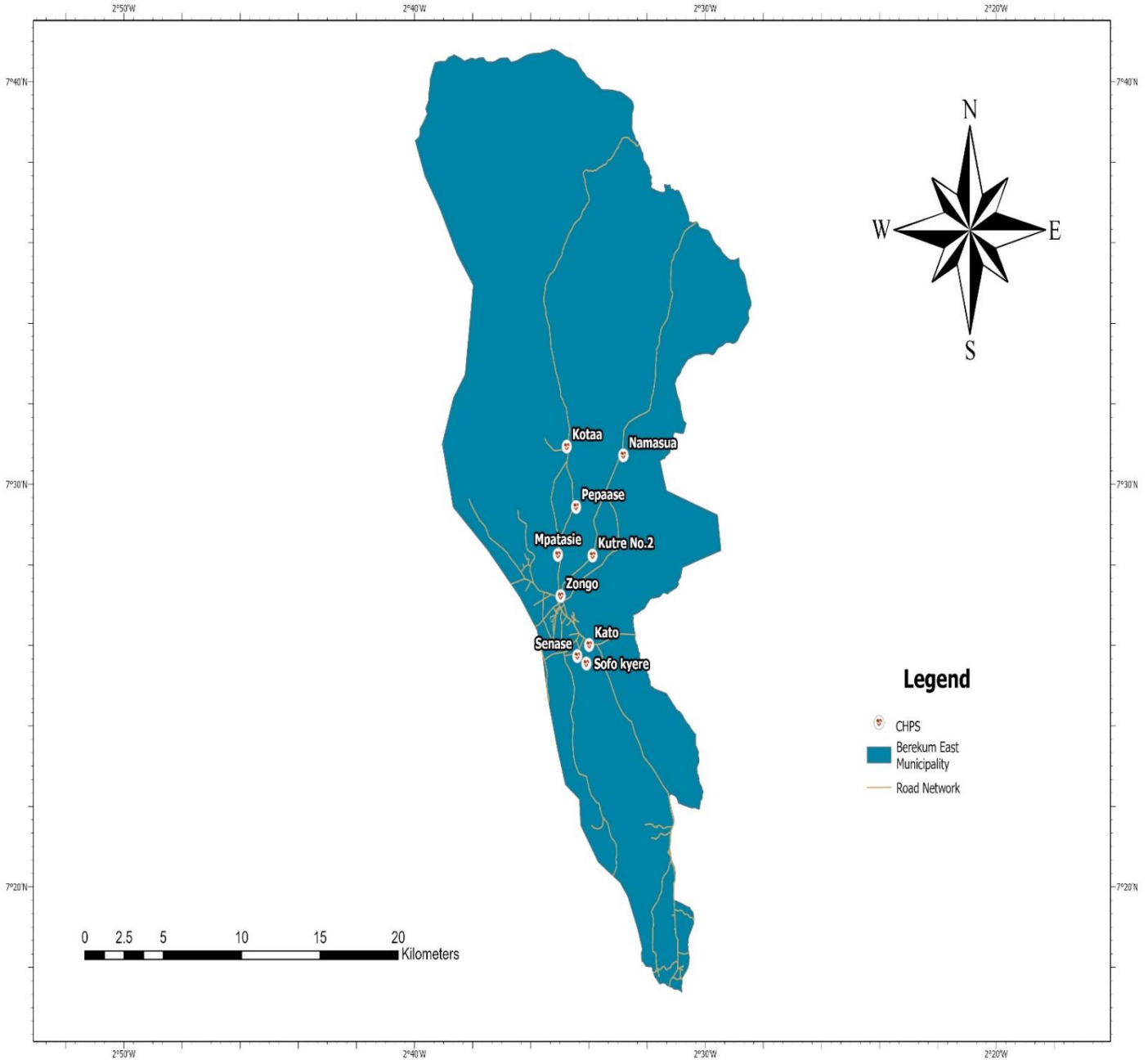


Figure 17: Proposed Location of Educational Facilities

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR BEREKUM EAST

FOR 2026 - 2029

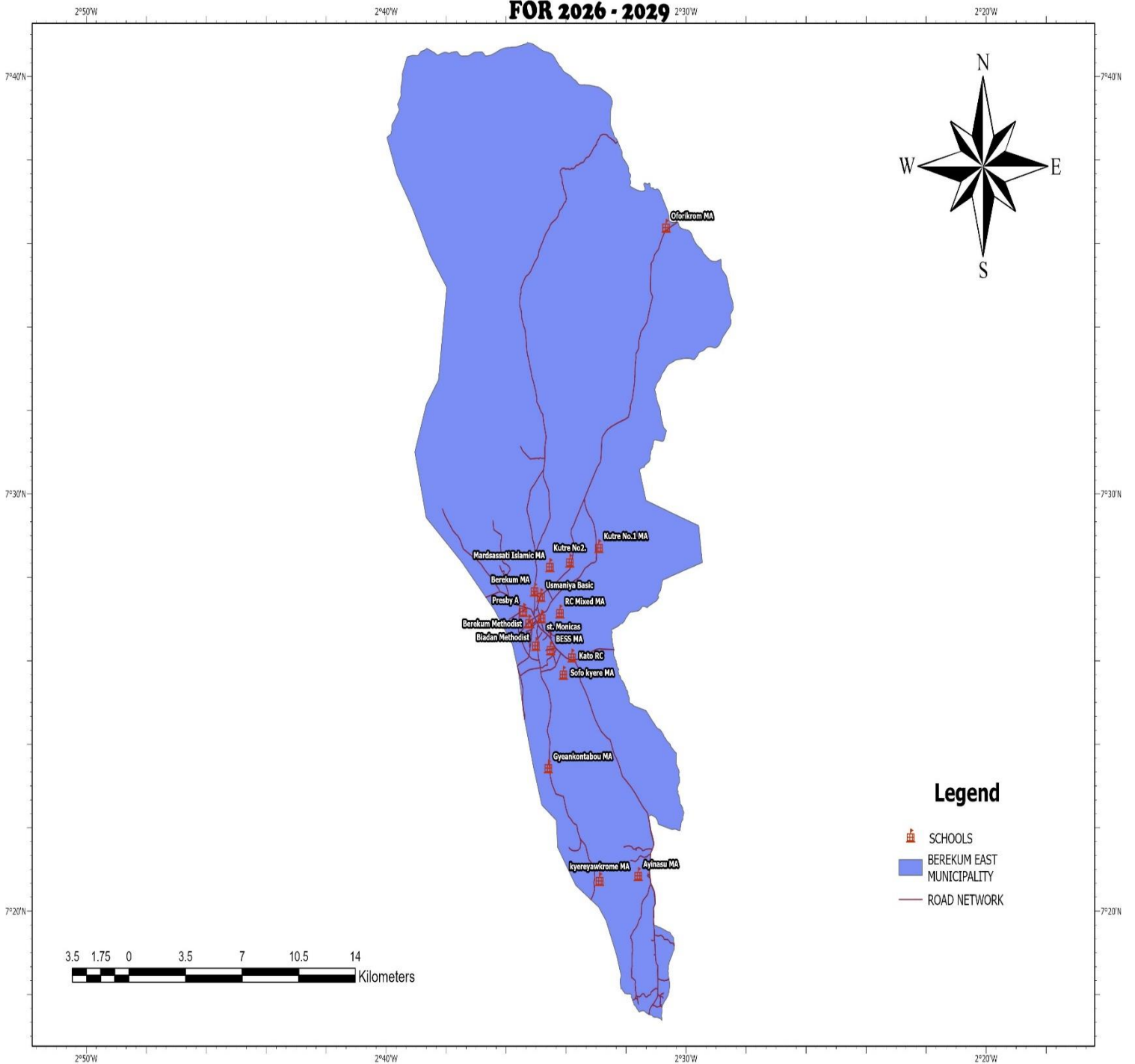


Figure 18: Proposed Location of Markets

PROPOSED LOCATION FOR CONSTRUCTION FOR MARKET FACILITES IN BEREKUM EAST MUNICIPALITY BETWEEN 2026 TO 2029

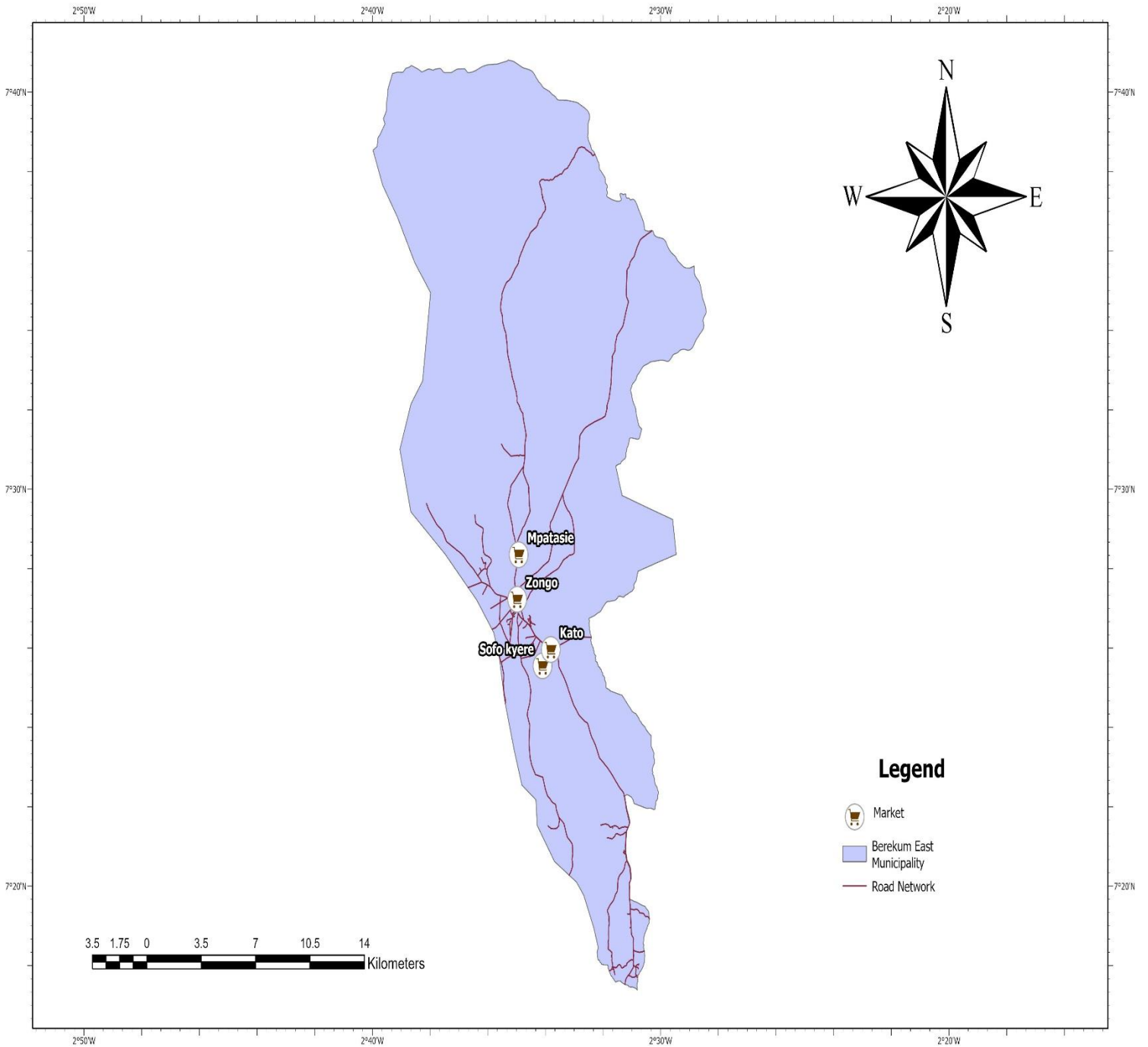


Figure 19: Proposed Location of Boreholes

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PROPOSED COMMUNITIES FOR BORHEOLES CONTRUCTION IN BEREKUM EAST FORM 2026 TO 2029

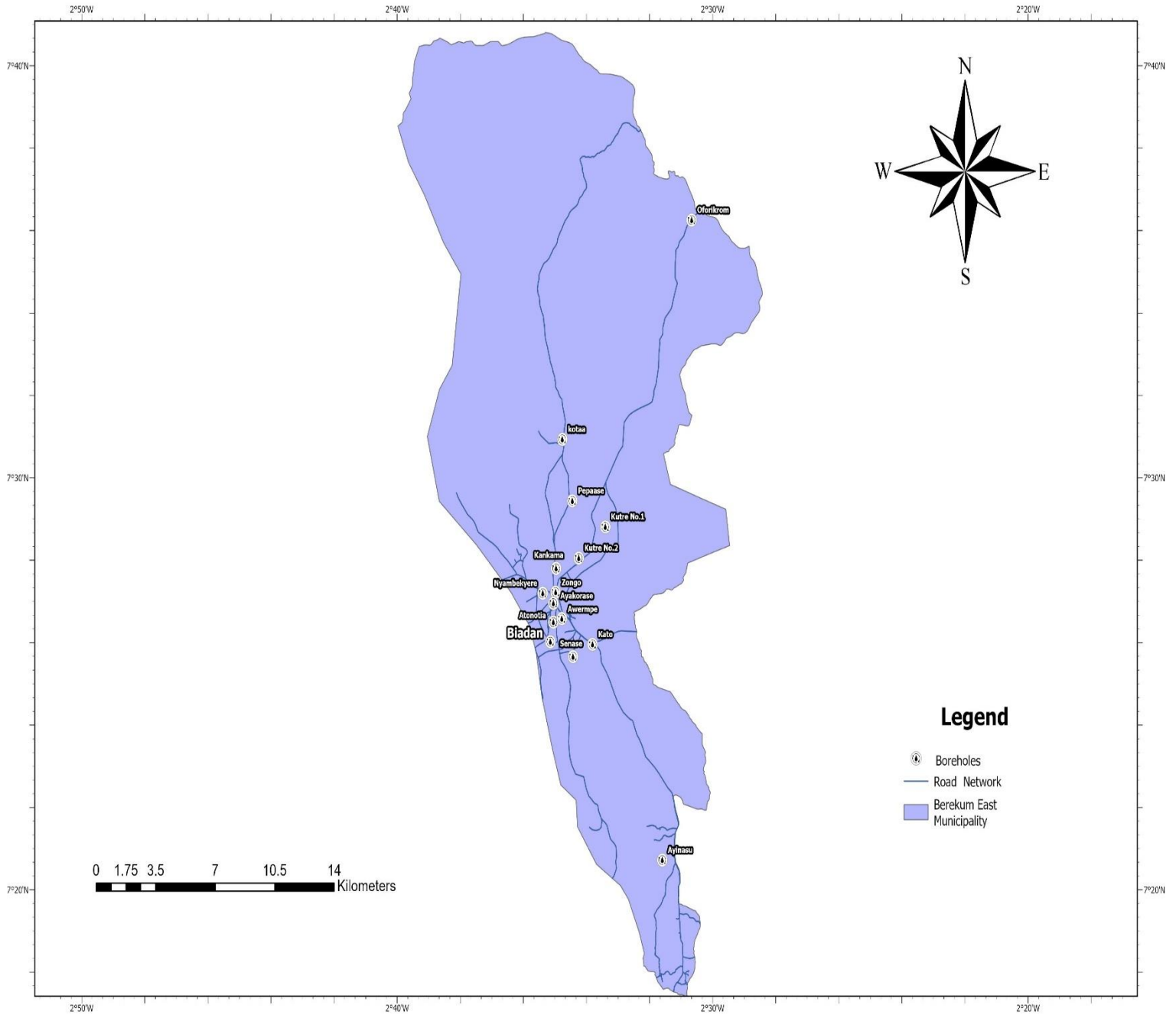
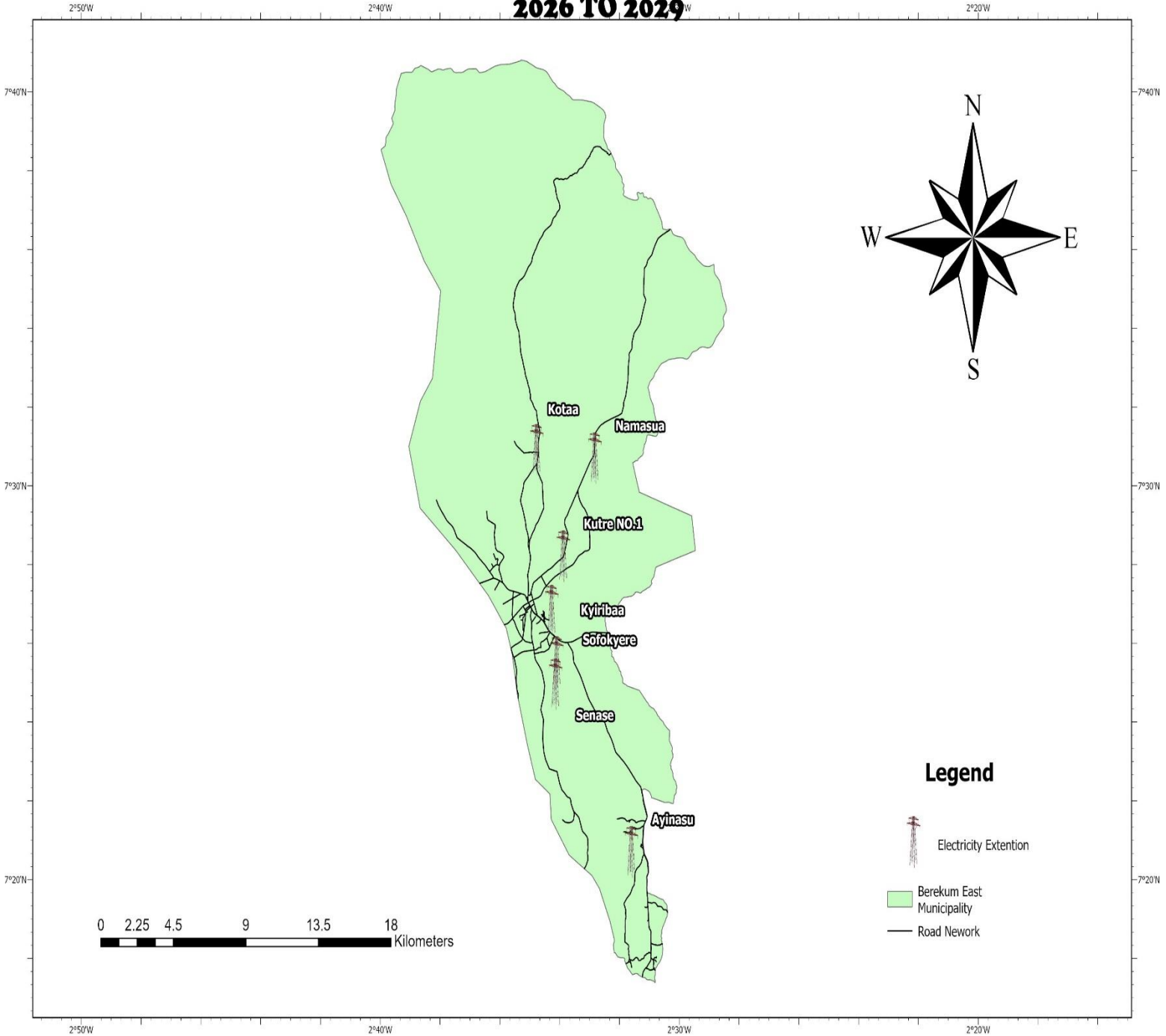


Figure 20: Proposed Electricity Extension

PROPOSED EXTENTION OF ELECTRICITY IN BEREKUM EAST MUNICIPALITY

2026 TO 2029



CHAPTER FIVE COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.1 Introduction

The formulation of composite development programmes marks a critical stage in the preparation of the Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026-2029.

In this chapter, all strategies formulated in the previous chapter are translated into implementable programmes with clearly defined costs, timeframes, responsible agencies, and expected outputs.

The chapter reveals how costs are assigned to the formulated programmes, assumptions for costing, and the methodologies used for costing these programmes.

Further, a program financing matrix and revenue generation measures are provided along with a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of all formulated programmes.

5.2 Development Programmes

All development programmes are development interventions of related projects and activities designed to achieve specific development objectives within the four-year planning period. Each programme provides a coherent framework for implementing strategies in key thematic areas such as economic development, social development, environment, infrastructure and human settlement, governance and institutional development.

5.3 Costing of the Plan

Implementation of any government program or strategy requires adequate resources and costs money. To implement programs and strategies effectively, responsible institutions must know the costs associated with their implementation. In addition, the government requires reliable cost information to estimate strategies' financial impact on budget and ensure efficient management of public funds. As part of the costing process are the assumptions and methodologies used for costing all new and on-going projects and programmes to be implemented by the Berekum East Municipal Assembly

5.3.1 Assumptions for Costing

Cost calculations were guided by certain keys assumptions derived from national and local projections such as stable macroeconomic environment, exchange rate stability, steady government transfers, moderate growth in IGF, sustained donor support, and incremental cost adjustments. These

assumptions provide baseline for financial planning, ensuring that the estimated costs are realistic and consistent with the overall resource envelope of the Assembly.

5.3.2 Methodologies for Costing

Methods of costing programs and projects are based on the level of detail, accuracy and their intended use. There are several methods or approaches used for costing government programs and strategies, each involving a different level of accuracy and details.

The following methodologies were applied in estimating the costs of the composite development programmes.

- Unit Cost Approach: It is based on detailed analysis of resources requirements (labor, materials, capital items etc.) and their cost to determine the estimated cost of project or program.
- Historical Cost Reference: Cost of new program or project is estimated based on historical cost and technical characteristics (e.g., number of participants and institution, geographic coverage, complexity of training) of similar programs.
- Expert Consultation: It is not a really calculated technique. The cost analysts in this case the MMDA interviewed several experts independently, reviewed results and combined them into a single estimate. Technical experts provided professional input to validate cost estimates based on current technical specifications.
- Analogy Costing: It is an estimate by analogy where estimated costs of projects or programs are based on actual costs of similar project by adjusting the differences between requirements. For example, if the previous project in an amount of GHC 50,000 involved the construction of 100m² building and the new project involves construction similar structure of 150m², the cost of the new project can be roughly estimated as $GHC\ 50,000/100 \times 150 = GHC75,000$, assuming linear relationship between project.

5.3.3 Programme of Action (POA)

The Programme of Action (POA) provides a roadmap for implementation of development interventions detailing information on what is to be done, by whom, when, and at what cost.

Table 61: Programme of Action (POA)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES											
Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
Youth Development Programme.	x	x	x	x	370,000.00	680,000.00		x		GEA	YEA
24-hour economy programme	x	x	x	x	5,845,947.62			X		C A	BAC
Youth Agribusiness Capacity Improvement Programme	x	x	x	x	400,000.00	200,000.00	100,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA
Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme	x	x	x	x	400,000.00	200,000.00	100,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA
Tourism Development Programme	x	x	x	x	240,000.00			X		MPCU	Central Admin
Sustainable Agriculture development Programme	x	x	x	x	35,000.00	158,500.00	1,000,000.0	X		DoA	Central Admin
SUB-TOTAL					14,490,947.62	1,238,500.00	1,200,000.00				
TOTAL							16,929,447.00				

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES											
Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
Quality education enhancement programme	x	x	x	x	17,260,072.6	54,500.00	1,709,158.58	X		GES	Central Admin
Health care improvement programme	x	x	x	x	9,559,117.36	18,000.00	201,430.00	X		GHS	Central Admin
HIV/AIDS Reduction Programme	x	x	x	x	179,036.00			X		GHS/ MAC	BEMA
Social Protection Programme	x	x	x	x	834,900.00	32,000.00		X		DSWC D	Central Admin
Potable water supply Programme	x	x	x	x	4,625,749.16			X		CA	Works/ WATSAN
SUB-TOTAL					32,458,875.1	104,500.00	1,910,588.58				
TOTAL					34,473,963.70						

ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT PROGRAMMES											
Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
Flood resistance improvement Programme	x	x	x	x	7,866,000.00			X		DoA/ NADMO	Central Admin
Urban Development Programme	x	x	x	x	10,171,235.0			X		UR	Central Admin
Human settlement Development programme	x	x	x	x	4,330,200.00			X		PPD	Central Admin

ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT PROGRAMMES											
Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
Road Improvement Programme	x	x	x	x	4,996,543.00			X		DUR	WORKS
Biodiversity Sustainability Programme	x	x	x	x	174,000.00			X		DoA	Central Admin
Waste Management Improvement Programme	x	x	x	x	7,836,550.00	300,000.0		X		MEHU	Central Admin
Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Programme	x	x	x	x	219,000.00			X		NADMO	
Climate change mitigation Programme	x	x	x	x	410,000.00			X		DoA	Central Admin
SUB-TOTAL					36,0003,528	300,000.00					
TOTAL							36,303,528.00				

GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES											
Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
Revenue Improvement Programme	x	x	x	x	165,000.00			X		CA	Central Admin
Local Governance Improvement Programme	x	x	x	x	4,003,010.42	890,561.00	1,951,490.0	X		CA	Central Admin

SUB-TOTAL	4,168,010.4	890,561.0	1,951,490.0				
TOTAL	7,010,061.42						

5.4 Programme Financing

Table 62: Programme Financing

Development		Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding								Programme Status	
Programme	Programme Cost (A)	GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF -RFG	UDG	DPs	AB FA	OTHERS	TOTAL (B)	GAB (A-B)
Youth Development Programme	1,050,000.00	370,000.00	680,000.00							1,050,000.00	-
24-hour Economy Programme	5,875,947.62			5,875,947.62						5,855,947.62	-
Youth Agribusiness Capacity Improvement Programme	1,400,00,00	800,000.00	400,000.00						200,000.00	1,400,000.00	-
Tourism Development Programme	240,000.00			240,000.00						240,000.00	-
Sustainable Agriculture Development Programme	1,193,000.00		158,500.00	35,000.00					1,000,000.00	1,193,000.00	-
Quality Education Enhancement Programme	18,319,966.9		54,500.00	17,260,02.6					1,709,158.58	18,319,966.9	-
Health care improvement programme	9,778,547.36		18,000.00	9,559,117.36					201,430.00	9,778,547.36	-
HIV/AIDS Reduction Programme	179,036.00			179,036.00						179,036.00	-
Social Protection Programme	876,900.00		32,000.00	834,900.00						876,900.00	-

Potable water supply Programme	4,625,749.16			4,625,749.16						4,625,749.16	-
Flood Resistance Improvement Programme	7,866,000.00			7,866,000.00						7,866,000.00	-
Urban Development Programme	10,171,235.00			10,171,235.0						10,171,235.0	-
Human settlement Development programme	4,330,200.00			4,330,200.00						4,330,200.00	-
Road Improvement Programme	4,996,543.00			4,996,543.00						4,996,543.00	-
Biodiversity Sustainability Programme	174,000.00			174,000.00						174,000.00	-
Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Programme	219,000.00			219,000.00						219,000.00	-
Waste Management Improvement Programme	8,136,550.00		300,000.0	7,836,550.00						8,136,550.00	-
Climate change mitigation Programme	410,000.00			410,000.00						410,000.00	-
Revenue Improvement Programme	165,000.00			165,000.00						165,000.00	-
Local Governance Improvement Programme	6,845,111.00		890,561.0	4,003,010.42					1,951,490.00	6,845,111.00	-

5.5 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

In order to ensure their long-term sustainability and alignment with strategic goals, all proposed programmes and projects identified in the previous chapters were subjected to SEA. The purpose of the SEA is to ensure that the environmental, social, economic impacts of the programmes and projects and their sustainability are integrated into the plan in order that development interventions contribute positively to environmental sustainability.

5.5.1 Sustainability Test of Programmes and Projects

A sustainability matrix tool was used to give a visual and quantitative measure of the extent to which a particular programme can provide sustainable growth and development.

For each criterion and indicator, a scale of 0-5 with appropriate color code is used to reflect the extent to which the activity supports, is neutral to, or works against the sustainability aim. The scale and color code are as follows:

Scale:	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects:	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
Colour:	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Table 63: Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: Construction of drains		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity 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) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Activity: Reforestation		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity 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) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Activity: Rehabilitate, reshape, spot improve and surface Urban roads in the Municipality		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity 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) 1 2 3 4 5 55
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Activity: Provide/Rehabilitate Boreholes /Small Town Water Systems		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity 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) 1 2 3 4 5 55
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Activity: Construction of Institutional Latrines with mechanized boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity 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) 1 2 3 4 55
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme : Sanitation improvement		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity 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) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		
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Activity: Provide Residential Accommodations/CHPS Compounds/Health Centres		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity 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) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Construction/Rehabilitation of Classroom Blocks		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity 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) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Activity: Electricity Extension		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity 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) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		
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Activity: Construction/Rehabilitation of Market facilities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity 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) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).		
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Type and quantity of local materials used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making processes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

	developed to educate the public	
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Regulation/Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

CHAPTER SIX ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the year-by-year implementation framework of the development programmes, projects, and activities identified in the previous chapters to ensure systematic and measurable progress toward achieving the municipality's development goals and objectives.

Further, the chapter provides the basis for resource allocation, monitoring, and evaluation, linking the annual budgets to the MTDP to promote efficiency, accountability, and results-oriented management.

Overall, the Annual Action Plans translates strategic intentions into actionable and time-bound interventions that address the key development priorities of the municipality.

6.2 Annual Action Plans

The Annual Plans indicates the activities/projects to be implemented within each year of the planning period 2026-2029, specifying their locations, implementing agencies, funding sources, indicative costs, and expected outcomes.

Parameters used in the selection of annual projects include:

- Projects which require immediate awareness creation through public education.
- Projects which satisfy the immediate needs of the people
- On-going projects in the district
- Projects whose costs could be accommodated within the year.

2026 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Table 1: 2026 Annual Action Plan

	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase employment opportunities for the youth (male and female including PWDs by 40% within three years) PROGRAMME: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Development Programme. 													
NO.	PROJECTS	LOCATI ON	Time Frame (Year 2026)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Depart ment		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoi ng	Lead	Collaborati on	
1	Operationalize Cassava Processing Factory. (Enable Youth Factory)	Namasua	X	X	X	X	50,000.00	10,000.00		X		GEA	African Agro business consultant	
2	Monitor the Implementation of the Global Financial Support Program (GFSP)	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	30,000.00	10,000.00		X		GEA	MPCU	
3	Facilitate access to credit under the Nkosuo Loan Program	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	100,000.00		X		GEA	Kasseman Rural Bank, Nkranman Rural Bank	
4	Support Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises to register with DRC,FDA	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	10,000.00		X		GEA	-	
5	Implement the 2 nd Phase BIZBox Program	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	10,000.00		X		GEA	-	
6	Implement the Kaizen Project	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00	30,000.00		X		GEA	-	
	SUB-TOTAL						90,000.00	170,000.0						
	TOTAL						260,000.00							

Objectives: Enhance access to land and productive agricultural resources for 30% of the youth by 2029													
PROGRAMME: Youth Agribusiness Capacity Improvement Programme													
NO.	PROJECTS	Location	Time Frame (Year 2026)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
7	Start-ups focusing on innovative agricultural solution to support 200 youth	Berekum	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA
8	Conduct training needs on climate-smart agriculture, irrigation techniques, and post-harvest handling.	Berekum		x	x		20,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA
9	Support access to improved seeds, fertilizer, and farm inputs	Berekum	x		x		40,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA
SUB-TOTAL							100,000.00	50,000.0	25,000.0				
TOTAL							175,000.00						

Objectives: Enhance efficiency, improve quality and increase market access by 10% by the end of 2029													
PROGRAMME: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme													
NO.	PROJECTS	Location	Time Frame (Year 2026)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
10	Train (2) women processing groups on post-production activities	Berekum	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA
11	Facilitate agricultural officers' sensitizations and registrations of 30 farmer groups for feed Ghana Programme (FGP)	Berekum		x	x		20,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA

12	Construct community warehouse and aggregation centers	Berekum	x		x		40,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA
SUB-TOTAL							100,000.00	50,000.0	25,000.0				
TOTAL							175,000.00						

OBJECTIVES: To Increase employment opportunities for the youth (male and female including PWDs by 40% within three years)													
PROGRAMME : 24-hour Economy Programme													
13	Complete the Construction of 24 hour Model Market	Berekum			X	X	5,625,947.60			X		CA	WORKS
14	Sensitization Programme on the 24 hour Economy	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			X		MPCU	
SUB- TOTAL							5,645,947.60						
TOTAL							5, 645,947.60						

OBJECTIVES: To develop and ensure functionality of two tourist sites by the end of 2029													
PROGRAMME: Tourism Development Programme													
15	Undertake financial feasibility studies and develop identified tourist sites	Berekum	X	X	X	X	50,000.00		X			CA	GTA
16	Continue the Development of the Mfensi Sacred grove into a tourist site	Kato	X	X	X	X	100,000.00		X			CA	GTA
SUB-TOTAL							150,000.00						
TOTAL							150,000.00						

OBJECTIVES: To increase agricultural productivity by 40% by 2029													
PROGRAMME: Sustainable Agriculture Development Programme													
17	Establish Field Demonstration in communities on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)	Ayinasu Kutre 1 Namasua Senase/Biadan	x		x	X		3,000.00		X		DoA	CA

18	Carry-out Agricultural Productivity Survey (APS) in major and minor season	Municipal Wide		x		X		4,000.00		X		DoA	CA
19	Carryout 1,200 farm and home visits by Agric. Extension Officers	AEAs	X	x	x	X		13,400.00		X		DoA	CA
20	Carryout supervisory visit by Municipal Development Officers (MDOs)	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x		12,000.00		X		DoA	CA
21	Organize quarterly prophylactic treatment for livestock in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x		1,600.00		X		DoA	CA
22	Carry out Livestock census in all the communities.	Municipal Wide	x			x		5,000.00		X		DoA	CA
23	Carry out anti rabies campaign and vaccination to curb incidence of rabies cases	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x		3,000.00		X		DoA	CA
24	Conduct a two day training on food safety and nutrition for women in agriculture	Berekum	x	x	x	x	7,000.00	3,000.00		x		DoA	GDO
25	Educating farmers on Proper food preservation to prevent post-harvest loss	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x	5,000.00			x		DoA	-
26	Facilitate the implementation of Feed Ghana Programme	Berekum	x	x	x	x			1,000,000.0	x		DoA	-
	SUB-TOTAL						12,000.00	45,000.00	1,000,000.0				
	TOTAL						1,057,000.00						

DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES: To improve the pass rate of students (boys and girls) including PWDs by 60% by 2029														
PROGRAMME: Quality Education Enhancement Programme														
NO	PROJECTS	LOCATION	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration	
27	Complete the Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom with Office, Staff Common Room, Furniture, Toilet Facilities	KUTRE NO.2	X	X	X	X	600,000.00					X	GES	Works
28	Complete the Construction of 1 No. 2 unit classroom Block with office furniture, Store, staff Common Room.	Madrasati Islamic M/A	X	X	X	X	525,189.50					X	GES	Works
29	Complete the Construct 1 No. 3 unit classroom Block with Office, Staff common Room, Furniture, Toilet Facilities	Biadan Methodist JHS	X	X	X	X	600,000.00					X	GES	Works
30	Complete the Construction of 1 No. 2 unit classroom Block with office furniture, Store, staff Common Room.	Kato R/C Basic School	X	X	X	X	525,189.50					X	GES	Works
31	Supply of School Furniture for selected Schools.	Usumaniya Islamic Basic, Madrasati Islamic M/A Basic and JHS., Presby Basic School, Kutrie No.1 R/C Basic Senase R/C Basic St Monica's Methodist 'B' Mpatapo M/A	X	X	X	X	2,250,379.08				X		GES	CA

32	Renovation of 2 Unit Classroom for KG	Berekum St. Monica's 'B'	X	X	X	X	150,000.00			X		GES	CA
33	Renovation of 1 No. 3 unit classroom	Berekum Methodist 'A' and 'B'	X	X	X	X	150,000.00			X		GES	Works
34	Renovation of 3-unit classroom	BESS M/A Basic.	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			X		GES	Works
35	Construct 1 No.2 Unit classroom	Oforikrom	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			X		GES	Works
36	Undertake Guidance & Counselling, of Basic School Pupils	Municipal Wide		X		X	1,000.00			X		GES	CA
37	Monitor STEM Clinic activities in Schools	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		5000.00		X		GES	CA
38	Undertake inter Basic Schools Sports Festivals	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		2000.00		X		GES	CA
39	Education on Personal Hygiene and Safety and Awareness creation on Menstrual Hygiene Day Campaign	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
40	Distribution of treated Insecticide Nets (ITN'S)	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
41	Undertake Guidance and Counselling,	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
42	Undertake quarterly visitation exercise to inspect Girls club.	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
43	Organization of Activities for Girls in Science.	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
44	Sensitization of students on Substance Abuse	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
45	Organize Inter –Circuit Quiz Competition	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA

46	Stake holder Engagement and Monitoring of BECE	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
47	Upgrading of teaches and reactivation of Salaries	Municipal Wide		X	X			1,000.00		X		GES	CA
48	Undertake quarterly Basic School Monitoring	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
49	Construct 1No. 2 Unit KG Block with ancillary facilities	Berekum Presby 'A'	X	X	X	X	250,000.00			X		GES	CA
50	Construct 1No. 2 Unit KG Block with ancillary facilities	Berekum METHODIST 'B'	X	X	X	X	250,000.00			x		GES	CA
51	Support GES Training programmes (Capacity building for Head teacher, Cluster Based Inset for teachers.	Municipal Wide		X		X	10,000.00			X		GES	CA
52	Construct 1 No. 2 unit classroom with Office, Staff Common Room, Furniture, Toilet Facilities	Anyinasu M/A	X	X	X	X	100,000.00					GES	CA
53	Construct 1No. 3 Unit KG Block with ancillary facilities	Berekum R/C MIX	X	X	X	X	250,000.00			x		GES	CA
54	Construct of 1No. 3 Unit KG Block with ancillary facilities	Gyaenkonbuo KG	X	X	X	X	250,000.00			x		GES	CA
55	Support to the needy girl and boy's students at all levels.	Municipal Wide	X		X		10,000.00			X		GES	CA
56	Completion of 1No 3units Classroom block with ancillary facilities	Kyereyawkrom	X	X	X	X	62,267.00				x	CA	GES
57	Complete the Construction of 6 Unit Classroom Block and 12 Seater Toilet Facilities	Berekum Methodist C	X	X	X	X			600,000.00	X		CA	GES
58	Complete the Construction of 6 Unit Classroom Block and 12 Seater Toilet Facilities	St. Monica's Primary A	X	X	X	X			600,000.00	X		CA	GES
60	Complete the Construction of 6 Unit Classroom Block and 6 Unit Teachers' Quarters	Gyaenkotabuo Primary School	X	X	X	X			600,000.00	X		CA	GES

61	Complete the Construction of 6 Unit Classroom Block and 12 Seater Toilet Facilities	BESS MA School	X	X	X	X			600,000.00	X		CA	GES	
62	Complete the Construction of 6 Unit Classroom Block and 6 Unit Teachers' Quarters	Anyinasu Basic	X	X	X	X			600,000.00	X		CA	GES	
63	Complete the Construction of 6 Unit Classroom Block and 12 Seater Toilet Facilities	Berekum MA Primary School A	X	X	X	X			600,000.00	X		CA	GES	
64	Complete the Construction of 6 Unit Classroom Block and 12 Seater Toilet Facilities	Berekum MA Primary School B	X	X	X	X			600,000.00	X		CA	GES	
65	Complete the Construction of 6 Unit Classroom Block and 12 Seater Toilet Facilities	Kutre No.2 RC Basic School	X	X	X	X			600,000.00	X		CA	GES	
66	Distribution of Sanitary Pads to students and Communities	Selected Schools	X	X	X	X			30,000.00	x		CA	GES	
67	Construct 6 Unit Teachers quarters	Akatim Kyereyawkrom	X	X	X	X			1,000,000.00	X		CA	GES	
68	Complete the Construction of 6 seater institutional Toilet	BESS SHS	X	X	X	X			50,000.00	X		CA	GES	
69	Complete the Construction of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block	Akatim	X	X	X	X			5,304.76		X	CA	GES	
70	Completion of 1No 3 unit Classroom block	Berekum R/C Mixed	X	X	X	X			12,041.19		X	CA	GES	
71	Completion of 1No 3 unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities	Mpatasie	X	X	X	X			81,574.21		X	CA	GES	
72	Completion of 1No 3 unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities	Kyereyawkrom	X	X	X	X			142,266.33		X	CA	GES	
	SUB-TOTAL							6,194,024.58	17,000.00	1,409,158.73				
	TOTAL							7,620,183.31						

	OBJECTIVES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce incidence of mortality by 40% by 2029 To reduce incidence of morbidity including mental health by 30% by 2029 To reduce incidence of disability by 10% by 2029 PROGRAMME: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health care improvement programme 												
73	Organize Malaria prevention Campaigns	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		GHS	CA
74	Conduct TB active case search in high-risk communities	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			X		GHS	CA
75	Organize outreach wellness clinics to screen for hypertension and diabetes in the general population.	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		GHS	CA
76	Intensify Health education on psychological mental health	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		GHS	CA
77	Facilitate the acquisition and distribution of treated bed nets	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			X		GHS	CA

78	Construction of 1No. CHPS compound with delivery room, maternity room, store, nurses station, consulting room and supply of medical equipment, furniture.	Mpatasie	X	X	X	X	1,550,379.0			X		GHS	WORKS
79	Construction of 1No. CHPS compound with delivery room, maternity room, store, nurses station, consulting room and supply of medical equipment, furniture.	Kutre No. 1	X	X	X	X	1,550,379.0			X		GHS	WORKS
80	Supply of Medical Equipment to existing CHPs Compounds	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	500,000.00			X		GHS	MA
81	Sensitization of adolescent on sexual reproductive health	Selected Communities	X	X	X	X		9,000.00				NYA	GES
82	Complete the Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Namasua	X	X	X	X			201,430.00			MA	GHS
83	Construction of 1No. CHPS compound with delivery room, maternity room, store, nurses station, consulting room and supply of medical equipment, furniture.	Sofokyere	X	X	X	X	1,550,379.0			X		GHS	WORKS
84	Construction of 1No. CHPS compound with delivery room, maternity room, store, nurses station, consulting room and supply of medical equipment, furniture.	Kotaa/Domeabra	X	X	X	X	1,550,379.0			X		GHS	WORKS

85	Construction of 1No Child Weighing Center	Saabong Zone	X	X	X	X	50,000.00			X		GHS	WORKS
86	Construction 1No. Waste Disposal Pit	Berekum Thursday CHPS Clinic	X	X	X	X	60,000.00			X		GHS	WORKS
87	Construct 1 No CHPS Compound with Ancillary facilities	Saabong Zongo			X	X	150,000.00			X		GHS	WORKS
88	Supply of Sanitary Pads and Organization of Cervical Screening	Municipal Wide		X	X	X	100,000.00			X		GHS	CA
89	Construct 1No. Health Facility with delivery room, maternity room, store, nurses station, consulting room and supply of medical equipment, furniture	Senase	X	X	X	X			2,000,000.00		X	GHS	PM
SUB-TOTAL							6,879,368.36	9,000.00	201,430.00				
TOTAL							7,107,798.36						

OBJECTIVES:													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the incidence of HIVAIDs infection by 60% by 2029 													
PROGRAMME:													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS Reduction Programme 													
89	Organize HIV/AIDS prevention campaign	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			X		GHS	BEMA
90	Organize Quarterly Municipal AIDS Committee (MAC) meeting	Municipal	x	x	x	x	9,000.00			X		BEMA	GHS
91	Sensitization and distribution of Condoms (female and Males) in four (4) Communities	Selected Communities	X	X	X	X	6,000.00			X		MAC	GHS
92	World AIDS Day Celebration	Berekum	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			X		MAC	BEMA
93	Support to HIV/AIDS Programmes	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,518.00			X		MAC	CA
SUB-TOTAL							48,518.00						
TOTAL							48,518.00						

	OBJECTIVES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the coverage of social protection among the vulnerable groups (children, aged, PWDs and Orphans) by 40% by 2029. PROGRAMME: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Protection Programme 												
94	Assist in 8 non- maintenance and 4 custody cases in family tribunal	BEMA WIDE	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			X		DSWCD	CA
95	Assist in training the physically challenged through institutional training, hospital welfare services, HIV/AIDS and child labor among others	Selected beneficiaries	X	X	X	X	6,000.00	5,000.00		X		DSWCD	CA
96	Registration of new members onto PWD platform to benefit from DACF	Selected beneficiaries	X	X	X	X	2,500.00	2,000.00		X		DSWCD	CA
97	Monitor 52 members of PWDs to ensure effective management of items given	Selected beneficiaries	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	3,000.00		X		DSWCD	CA
98	Purchase and distribute items such as fridges, provisions store items, laptops, foot sewing machines, fufuo machines, printer, hair dressing equipment, chain saw machines to 38 PWD beneficiaries	Selected beneficiaries	X	X	X	X	194,800.00			X		DSWCD	CA

99	Supervise and approve new registration and renewal of NHIS cards for 2,0798 indigents	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		DSWCD	CA
100	Supervise payments for 540HHS of LEAP Beneficiaries and renew	36 selected community beneficiaries	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		DSWCD	Suma Rural Bank/NHI A
101	1,329 NHIS card												
102	Handle 20 gender based violence cases to be reported	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			X		DSWCD	POLIVE/D OVVSU
103	Organize 6 social and community mobility education at Ahenbronoso, Akroforo, Groto, Chris FM and Akwaaba FM	Selected Communities	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		DSWCD	Opinion Leaders
104	Ensured Child rights promotion and protection in areas of child maintenance, custody, DOVVSU, family reconciliation and supervision of Day Care Centers	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	2,000.00		X		DSWCD	DOVVSU/ FT & Proprietors

105	DSW handled 8 non-maintenance, 12 family welfare and 7 custody cases	Berekum	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	2,000.00		X		DSWCD	Clients
106	Periodically visiting residential homes	Berekum	x	x	x	x	3,000.00			X		DSWCD	
107	Monitored day care centers to ensure best practices	Berekum	X	X	X	X	6,000.00			X		DSWCD	Proprietors/ GES
108	Organize sensitization programmes for Stakeholders at the Berekum Thursday Market	Berekum	X		X		3,000.00			x		GDO/ DSWCD	M/A
109	Conduct a one day sensitization programme on Women and Child rights and Welfare	Berekum	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			x		GDO/ DSWCD	M/A
110	Organize Sensitization programmes on Gender Based Violence Mitigations in two selected communities	Berekum	x		x		2,000.00			x		GDO/ DSWCD	M/A
111	Conduct one day Menstrual Hygiene sensitization	Berekum		xx		x	3,000.00			x		GDO/DS WCD	M/A
SUB- TOTAL							278, 300.00	14,000.00					
TOTAL							292, 300.00						

	<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve access to safe and reliable water in underserved areas by 50% within three years <p>PROGRAMME:</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potable water supply Programme 												
112	Complete the Drilling and Mechanization of 1 No. Boreholes	Awrempe	X	X	X	X	100,000.0				X	CA	WORKS
113	Complete the Drilling and Mechanization of 1 No. Boreholes	Biadan	X	X	X	X	100,000.0				X	CA	WORKS
114	Complete the Drilling and Mechanization of 1 No. Boreholes	Anyinasu	X	X	X	X	100,000.0				X	CA	WORKS

115	Complete the Drilling and Mechanization of 1 No. Boreholes	Kato	X	X	X	X	100,000.0				X	CA	WORKS	
116	Complete the Drilling and Mechanization of 1 No. Boreholes	Nyamebekyer e	X	X	X	X	100,000.0				X	CA	WORKS	
117	Complete the Drilling and Mechanization of 1 No. Boreholes	Kutre No.1	X	X	X	X	100,000.0				X	CA	WORKS	
118	Complete the Drilling and Mechanization of 1No. Boreholes	Usumaniya Islamic Basic	X	X	X	X	100,000.0				X	CA	WORKS	
119	Complete the Drilling and Mechanization of 1No. Boreholes	Kutre No.1	X	X	X	X	100,000.0				X	CA	WORKS	
120	Complete the Drilling and Mechanization of 1 No. Boreholes	Kutre No.2	X	X	X	X	100,000.0				X	CA	WORKS	
121	Complete the Drilling and Mechanization of 1 No. Boreholes	Kyiriba School	X	X	X	X	100,000.0				X	CA	WORKS	
122	Rehabilitation of 75 No. Boreholes including water quality test of existing boreholes	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	1,250,379.08			X		CA	WORKS	
123	Drilling and Mechanization of Boreholes in selected Communities	Kotaa Ofirikorm Sofokyere Kyeretweie. Atonotia Kankama Senase Ayakoras Pepaase Anyinasu Village	X	X	X	X	1,000,00,000.0				X	CA	WORKS	
SUB-TOTAL							3,075,379.08							
TOTAL							3,075,379.08							

DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

	OBJECTIVES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce incidence of flood related emergencies by 20% within three years PROGRAMME: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood Resistance Improvement Programme 													
NO	PROJECTS	LOCATIO N	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboratio n	
124	Desilting of selected open U-drain in Berekum	Berekum	X	X	X	X	70,000.00				x	Urban Roads	Works Dept.	
125	Update of Municipal Drainage Master Plan	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			x		MPCU	M/A	
126	Create awareness on rainstorm related disasters	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			x		NADMO/G MA	M/A	
127	Construction of 1.3km Storm drain	Berekum	X	X	X	X	3,000,000.00			x		Urban Roads	Works Dept.	
128	Construction of U-drain	Kato	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			x		Urban Roads	Works Dept.	
129	Desilting of culverts and earth drain channels in Berekum East Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works Dept.	
130	Construction of U-drains at Kyiretwedie	Kyiretwedie	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works Dept.	
	SUB- TOTAL						3,933,000.00							
	TOTAL						3,933,000.00							

	OBJECTIVES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce pressure on Social Amenities in the urban centers by 30% within four years. To reduce vehicular traffic in urban centers by 20 % by 2028. PROGRAMME: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Development Programme 												
131	Complete the Construction of 2 Storey Conference Hall, 10 No Offices, 10 No. Lockable Stores (UDG 4)	Berekum	X	X	X	X			1,289,323.21		X	CA	WORKS

132	Complete the Construction of 2No. sheds, paving of market spaces, 3No. Speed Ramps, 1No. Fire Hydrant, 1No. Traffic Signal and Market and Street lighting with Pole mounted transformer.	Berekum Thursday Market	X	X	X	X			293,853.23		X	CA	WORKS
133	Complete the Surfacing of Berekum Thursday Market Road	Berekum	X	X	X	X			270,884.56		X	CA	WORKS
134	Complete the Rehabilitation of 8No. Shed, 2No. at Berekum Central Market, Construction of 4No. Shed, 1No. Storage facility at Berekum Thursday Market.	Berekum Thursday Market	X	X	X	X			963,714.26		X	CA	WORKS
135	Construction of 22-seater ultra-modern toilet facility with urinal bathroom, changing room and resting facility.	BEREKUM Main Station	X	X	X	X			500,000.00		X	MEHU	WORKS
136	Complete the Supply and Installation of 300No. Streetlights in Berekum	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X			3,303,305.0		x	WORK	CA
137	Complete the construction of 10 Seater water Carriage toilet Facility	Mpatapo Bidadan Kutre Mpatasie	X	X	X	X			740,000.00			BEMA	/MEHU/WO RKS
138	Complete the Paving of Walkway	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X			129,000.00		x	Works	-
139	Continue the Supply and Installation of 250 No. Streetlights in Berekum	Berekum	X	X	X	X			519,383.72	x		CA	-
140	Complete the Supply and Installation of 50 No. Streetlights and accessories at Senase zone	Berekum	X	X	X	X			432,800.00		X	Works	-
141	Completion and Installation of 3No. transformers electric Accessories at Berekum	Berekum	X	X	X	X			59,588.23		X	CA	-
142	Construction of 1no. Urinal at Central Market	Berekum Central Market		X	X	X			50,000.00		X	WORK	CA
143	Construction of 1no. Market at Saabon Zongo	Berekum		X	X	X			570,856.33		X	WORK	CA

144	Construction of 1no. 2Storey 60 Unit Lockable Stores	Berekum		X	X	X			5,920,000.00		X	WORK	CA
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	SUB- TOTAL									8,501,852.21				
	TOTAL									8,501,852.21				

	<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase number of settlements with approve spatial plans by 50% by 2029 <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human settlement Development programme 													
143	Prepare Local Plans for at least 4 communities	Selected communities	X	X	X	X	24,000.00				X		PPD	BEMA
144	Review of Existing local Plan	Berekum	X	X	X	X	18,000.00				X		PPD	CA
145	Acquisition of Orthophotos	Berekum	X	X	X	X	40,000.00				X		PPD	CA
146	Digitizing and detailing of parcels of Land to input into the DLrev to improve revenue mobilization	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				X		PPD	CA
147	Organize 4No. Spatial Planning Committee and Technical Sub-committee meetings	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,400.00				X		PPD	CA
148	Conduct regular inspection and enforce compliance with approval plans and permits	Berekum	X	X	X	X	52,000.00				X		PPD	CA
149	Prepare Local Plans for at least 4 communities	Berekum	X	X	X	X	24,000.00				X		PPD	CA
150	Review of Existing local Plan	Berekum	X	X	X	X	18,000.00				X		PPD	CA
151	Acquisition of Orth photos	Berekum	X	X	X	X	40,000.00				X		PPD	CA
152	Organize training workshops for staff, Assembly members, Chiefs, Opinion leaders and land owners on spatial planning and development control	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00				X		PPD	BEMA
153	Conduct community education on the importance of orderly development and land use management	Berekum	X	X	X	X	50,000.00				X		PPD	CA

154	Demarcate and registrations of public lands reservation areas to prevent encroachment	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		PPD	CA
155	Acquisition of land Banks for future development	Berekum	X	X	X	X	120,000.00			X		PPD	CA
156	Organize mid-year brainstorming workshop for all the stakeholders in the land use planning and land administration system	Berekum	X-	X	X	X	60,000.00			X		PPD	CA
157	Acquisition of Signage poles and Embossment of signage plates	Berekum	X	X	X	X	92,000.00			X		PPD	CA
158	Completion of Assembly Land Documentation						2,00,000.00					CA	PPD
SUB- TOTAL							2,608,400.00						
TOTAL							2,608,400.00						

<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve accessibility and mobility to communities in urban areas by 40% by 2029 <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road Improvement Programme 													
159	Pothole patching on selected local roads in Berekum Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works Dept.
160	Grass cutting along selected roads in Berekum East Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works Dept.
161	Fabrication and installation of metal gratings at selected locations in Berekum Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	7,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works Dept.
162	Road line markings and pedestrian crossing with road signs on selected roads in Berekum East Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works Dept.
163	Construction of 600m long, 0.9 U-drain on selected locations	Berekum			X		70,000.00			X		Urban	Works
164	Construction of 800m long, 0.6 U-drain in selected locations.	Berekum	X	X	X	X	60,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works

165	Construction of 900m long 1.2m Open storm drain with 6 foot bridges on selected location.	Selected Locations	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works	
166	Undertake Road Safety Education	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Road Safety Commission	
167	Installation of 2No. Traffic Lights	Berekum	X	X	X	X	50,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works	
168	Construction of 2 No. 1.2m diameter double cell pipe culvert.	Berekum	X	X	X	X	40,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works	
169	Construction of 2No. 2mx2m Box culvert	Berekum	X	X	X	X	80,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works	
170	Grading Reshaping and gravelling of Access Roads and Local Roads within the Municipality under DRIP project	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	1,000,000.00				X	Urban Roads	Woks	
171	Re-Shaping of Selected Roads (Municipal Wide)	Biadan Kyereyawkr om Sofokyere Anyinasu Ayakorase Kankama Amangoase Akatim Mpatasie Kotaa Kutre No.1 Kyertwedie	X	X	X	X	1,000,000.00				X	Urban Roads	WORKS	
172	Complete the grading of 7 Km area roads	Sofokyere Kyiriba	X	X	X	X	3,543.73				x	CA	WORKS	
SUB- TOTAL							2,553,543.7							
TOTAL							2,553,543.73							

OBJECTIVES:

- To improve forest cover by 30% by 2029

PROGRAMME:

- Biodiversity Sustainability Programme

173	Planting of trees in Selected Communities	Berekum		x	x	x	8,000.00			x		NADMO	MA
174	Purchase and distribution coconut, mango, cashew and Oil Palm seedling for Farmers	Berekum	x	x	x	x	50,000.00			x		DoA	CA
SUB- TOTAL							58,000.00						
TOTAL							58,000.00						

OBJECTIVES:

- To reduce the number of disasters and flood related emergencies by 20% within 3 years

PROGRAMME:

- Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Programme

175	Training of disaster volunteer groups in the various communities	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		NADMO	BEMA GNFS
176	Sensitize public on firefighting, protection and prevention	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		NADMO	CA
177	Support disaster victims with relief items	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		NADMO	CA
178	Organize seminars and durbar to celebrate international day for disaster reduction	Berekum	X	X	X	X	6,000.00			X		NADMO	CA
179	Train and re-train anti-bush fire volunteers	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		NADMO	CA
180	Public education on prevention of wildfire and domestic fire	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		NADMO	CA
181	Organize Public education Program on environmental Pollution	Berekum			x		8,000.00			x		NADMO/M EHU	CA/EPA/ GNFS
SUB- TOTAL							83,000.00						
TOTAL							83,000.00						

OBJECTIVES:

- To eliminate all forms of diarrheal diseases by 30% by 2028

PROGRAMME:

- Waste Management Improvement Programme

182	Evacuation of refuse dumps	Kutre No.1, Mpatesie, Kato, Senase, Biadan	X	X	X	X	400,000.00			X		MA	MEHU/MLG RD/IDA
183	Organize Public education, Environmental Health inspections National Events, Pauper burials etc.	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	20,000.00		X		MA	MEHU
184	Monitoring and supervision of environmental health and sanitation services and activities	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	10,000.00		X		MA	MEHU
185	Fumigation/vector control at sanitary sites and other public places in municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	418,600.00			X		MEHU	CA
186	Provision of sanitation improvement package services (SIP)	Berekum	X	X	X	X	523,250.00				X	MA	Zoomlion GH Ltd/MEHU
187	Environmental sanitation management (clearing lifting of refuse etc.)	Berekum	X	X	X	X	135,000.00			X		MA	MEHU

188	Liquid waste Management (desilting of public drains)	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00			X		MA	MEHU
189	Organize monthly clean-up exercise (procure sanitary tools/materials)	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	480,000.00			X		MA	MEHU/WORKS
190	Procurement of 4No. digital cameras, 2 No. motor bikes for Environmental Health Unit	Berekum	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	20,000.00		X		MEHU	WORKS
191	Facilitate the Dislodge, and renovate public toilets within the municipality	Antonotia Magazine	X	X	X	X	150,000.00			X		MEHU	CA
192	Procurement of 5 no. Skip solid waste containers	Berekum	x		x		30,000.00	50,000.00		X		MA	MEHU
193	Organize medical screening for food and drink venders	Berekum		x		x	40,000.00	50,000.00		X		MA	MEHU
194	Maintenance of final Waste disposal site	Abi	X	X	X	X	800,000.00				X	BEMA	Waste Landfill Company /MEHU
195	Organize training for Environmental Health Berekum Staff	Berekum	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			X		MA	MEHU/HR

196	Renting of final waste disposal Site	Berekum	X	X	X	X	300,000.00			X		MA/ZOOM LION	ZOOMLION
197	Undertake Radio sensitization Programme (Berekum East Sanitation Hour)	Berekum	X	X	X	X	50,000.00			X		MA	-
198	Procurement of 3No. Tricycles	Berekum	X	X	X	X	105,000.00			X		MEHU	CA
199	Construction of 1No. Animal Pond	Berekum	X	X	X	X	12,000.00			X		MEHU	CA
200	Preparation of Municipal Environmental Sanitation Strategic Action Plan	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			X		MEHU	CA
SUB- TOTAL							3, 576,850.00	150,000.00					
TOTAL							3,909,850.00						

OBJECTIVES:

- To reduce the negative effect of climate change on agriculture productivity by 20% within the next four years
- To reduce climate change related disasters by 30% by 3 years

PROGRAMME:

- Climate change mitigation Programme

201	Train staff on climate change and disaster risk reduction strategies	Berekum	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			X		NADMO	CA
202	Undertake multi-hazard risk assessment for projects	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		MPCU	CA
203	Undertake training on Climate resilience and adaptation strategies for stakeholders.	Berekum	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			X		MPCU	CA
204	Undertake sensitization program on climate change	Selected Schools	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			X		MPCU	-
205	Train farmers on the adaptation of climate smart agriculture	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00			X		DoA	-
SUB- TOTAL							170,000.00						
TOTAL							170,000.00						

DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

	OBJECTIVES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase local revenue mobilization by 50% by 2029 PROGRAMME: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue Improvement Programme 													
NO	PROJECTS	LOCATION	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration	
206	Training of Officers' in Revenue Mobilization Strategies	Berekum	X	X	X	X		7,000.00			X		CA	HRM
207	Training of Revenue Collectors in Fee Fixing	Berekum	X	X	X	X		6,000.00			X		HRM	OHLGS/ MBO
208	Training of Officers in proper Financial Management and procurement processes	Berekum	X	X	X	X		5,000.00			X		CA	HRM/PO
209	Implementation of night revenue Collection Programme	Berekum	X	X	X	X		10,000.00			X		CA	MBA/ MFO
210	Quarterly monitoring of Town/Area Council revenue collectors	Senase Berekum Mpatasie	X	X	X	X		5,000.00			X		CA	MBA
211	Buy an Hour air time on 2 radio stations per fortnight for public Education and sensitization programme	Berekum	X	X	X	X		5,000.00			X		CA	MBA/MFO
212	Training of Urban/ Zonal Council staff/Revenue collectors to effectively mobilize revenue	Berekum	X	X	X	X		3,000.00			x		CA	MBA/MFO
213	Review of all tenancy agreements and payment of rent advance for all market stores and stalls (Sheds) in the Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X		5,000.00			X		CA	MBA/MFO
214	Set Monthly revenue targets for commission/ non commission collectors and zonal councils	Berekum	X	X	X	X		1,000.00			X		CA	MBA/MFO
215	Prosecute all tax defaulters at the Berekum Magistrate Court	Berekum	X	X	X	X		10,000.00			X		CA	MBA/MFO

216	Create payment points and alert the general public about the point	Berekum	X	X	X	X		6,000.00		X		CA	MBA/MFO
217	Assign BNI Officers and MIA to frequently monitor GCRs issued to tax payers to compare with duplicates	Berekum	X	X	X	X		2,000.00				CA	MBA/MFO/ REVENUE HEAD
SUB- TOTAL								65,000.0					
TOTAL								65,000.00					

<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve functionality of all sub-structures and committees by 2029 To improve public awareness and trust in the local governance systems by organizing at least 8 town hall meetings by 2028 <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Governance Improvement Programme 													
218	Refresher Training in Performance Appraisal	Berekum	x		x			5,000.00		X		HR	Consultant
219	Training of officers in the Local Governance Act (Act 936) and protocols of the Service	Berekum	X			x		6,000.00		X		HR	BEMA
220	Training of Assembly Members in the Roles and Responsibilities of members of the sub-structures	Berekum	X		X	x		10,000.00		X		HR	Consultant
221	Training in Post Assessment Report Writing/ Data Collection	Berekum		x		X		8,000.00		X		HRD	BEMA
222	Validating of staff salaries	Berekum	X	X	X	X		4,000.00		X		HRD	BEMA
223	Submission of Validation reports	RCC	X	X	X	X		7,000.00		X		HRD	BEMA
224	Submission of Training Plans and Quarterly reports	RCC	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		HRD	BEMA
225	Submission of official inputs of staff	RCC	X	X	X	X		1,200.00		X		HRD	BEMA
226	Submission of updated Nominal Roll	Accra	x	x	x	x		1,300.00		x		HRD	BEMA
227	Training of Officers in effective Retirement Planning	Berekum		x	X			6,000.00		X		HRD	Consultant BEMA

229	Training of Secretaries in Microsoft Office	BEMA	X			X		2,500.00		X		HRD	CA
230	Training of Officers in Occupational Health and Safety Practices	BEMA		X				2,500.00		X		HRD	CA
231	Purchase of three Office Chairs	HR Office	X	X	X	X		2,500.00		X		HRD	P.O/CA
232	Purchase of a set of offices curtains	HR Offices	X	X	X	X		3,000.00		X		HRD	P.O/CA
233	Training of Officers in the laws regulating Building permits in Ghana	BEMA			x			1,500.00		X		HRD	CA
234	Procure fuel for office running and monitoring	Berekum	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		X		Agric	CA
235	Maintenance of official Vehicles/ motorbikes(including insurance and road worthy	Berekum	X	x	X	X		14,000.0		X		Agric	CA
236	Purchase stationary, logistics and payments of utility quarterly	Berekum	x	x	x	x		2,000.00		X		Agric	CA
237	Conduct Zonal and Municipal RELC meetings with stakeholders	Berekum	X		X			4,500.00		X		Agric	CA
238	MDA Monitoring and Supervision	Berekum	X	x	x	x		2,000.00		X		Agric	CA
239	Inspection of activities and projects in the zones	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		CA	-
240	Organize administrative and technical meetings	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		CA	-
241	Organize General Assembly and Sub-Committee Meetings	Berekum	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			X		CA	MFO
242	Organize 3No. Town Hall meetings	Berekum	X	X	X	X	40,000.00			X		CA	-
243	Support to security Operations	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			X		CA	-
244	Support to traditional authorities	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		CA	-
245	Undertake protocol services	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		CA	-
246	Pay Telecommunication Subscription and electricity charges	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			X		CA	MFO
247	Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation activities	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		CA	MPCU
248	Preparation of Composite Budget and Annual Action Plan	Berekum	X	X	X	X	50,000.0			X		CA	MPCU

249	Implementation of Street Naming and Property Addressing (Procure 1no. Drone)	Berekum	X	X	X	X	35,000.0			X		CA	PPD
250	Organize 4No MPCU and Budget Committee Meeting/ Training activities	Berekum	X	X	X	X	50,000.00			X		CA	MPCU/BUDGET
251	Procurement of office fittings and equipment	Berekum	X	X	X	X	70,000.00			X		CA	PO
252	Maintenance, insurance, running expenses of official vehicles and other equipment	Berekum	X	X	X	X	130,000.00			X		CA	WORKS
253	Procure 6No. Laptops, 2No. Printers (1black, 1Coloured) 1 No. Photocopier , 1 No. Desktop Computer, 1 No. Scanner, 4No. External Hard Drive , 10 No Extension board, 1No. Photocopier Machine	Berekum	X	X	X	X	250,000.00			X		CA	IT, PO,
254	Provision for audit committee meetings	Berekum	X	X	X	X	25,000.00			X		CA	IAU
255	Manpower development workshops and capacity building	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			X		CA	MPCU
256	Support Security Operation in the Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			X		CA	MFO
257	Renewal of Website Hosting and SSL	Berekum	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			X		CA	IT
258	Procurement of Value Books	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			X		CA	MFO
259	Website Upgrade and Maintenance	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			X		CA	IT
260	Purchase of Internet Data Bundle	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			X		CA	IT
261	Environmental and Social Safeguard	Berekum	X	X	X	X	25,000.00			X		CA	-
262	Organization of National Sanitation Day	Berekum	X	X	X	X	112,518.00			X		CA	MEHO
263	Provision for NALAG and Subscription	Berekum	X	X	X	X	72,012.00			X		CA	-

264	Complete the Construction of 1No. Police Station at Charge Office	Berekum	x	x		X			54,107.00	X		Works	CA
265	Complete the Construction of 1-bedroom semidetached staff quarters	Berekum	X	X	X			13,313.42		X		Works	CA
267	Complete the Construction of 3 Bedroom Staff Quarters for Police Commander, Berekum	Berekum	X	X	X			600,000.00		X		Works	CA
268	Complete Construction of 1No.Storey , 10unit Office Complex Block and External works	Berekum	X	X	X	X		203,695.00			X	Works	CA
269	Construction of 1No 4 unit one bedroom semi-detached nurses quarters	Berekum	X	X	X	X		1,000,000.00		X		Works	CA
270	Maintenance of existing government facilities	Berekum	X	X	X	X		310,000.00			x	Works	CA
271	Procurement of Tyres	Berekum	X	X	X	X		70,000.00			X	BEMA	-
272	Procure 1No. Engine for Nissan Pickup	Berekum	X	X	X	X		15,000.00			X	BEMA	-
273	Complete the Payment of 40No.Chairs and 20 No. tables procured for Assembly Staff	Berekum	X	X	X	X		7,000.00			X	BEMA	-
274	Complete the Supply of Calenders	Berekum	X	X	X	X		11,135.00			X	BEMA	-
275	Complete the Renovation of Circuit and Magistrate Court, and Judge Bungalow	Berekum	X	X	X	X		500,000.00			X	BEMA	-
276	Construction of 1 Bedroom 4unit staff Bungalow	Berekum	X	X	X	X		2,000,000.00		X		BEMA	-
277	Training of 80 WATSAN Committee	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		116,000.00		X		BEMA	-
278	Procurement of electrical materials and others for Assembly Officers	Berekum	X	X	X	X		16,888.00		X		BEMA	PO
279	Complete the Renovation of 6No. Bungalow for MBA, MFO, HEAD OF WORKS, MPO, MEHO and MUN. ROADS ENG.	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		519,383.72			X	BEMA	WORKS
280	Complete the renovation of MCD Residence	Berekum	X	X	X	X		120,000.00			X	BEMA	WORKS
281	Complete the renovation of MCE Office and residents	Berekum	X	X	X	X		300,000.00			X	BEMA	WORKS

282	Refurbishment and Furnishing of Municipal Assembly Hall	Municipal Assembly	X	X	X	X			550,000.00	X	X	BEMA	WORK
283	Meetings quarterly meetings with stakeholders	Berekum	X	X	X	X	50,000.00			X		CA	MPCU
284	Undertake monthly data collection on all projects	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			X		CA	MPCU
285	Organize monthly site meetings	Berekum	X	X	X	X	80,000.00			X		CA	MPCU
286	Prepare and submit quarterly progress reports	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			X		CA	MPCU
287	Construction of 1 no. External washroom for visitors at Residency	Berekum		X	X	X	50,000.00			X		CA	MPCU
	SUB- TOTAL						89,000.00	5,659,561.00	1,641,490.00				
	TOTAL						7,387,051.42						

2027 COMPOSITE ACTION PLAN

DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Table 2: 2027 Annual Action Plan

NO.	PROJECTS	LOCATION	Time Frame (Year 2027)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
			Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase employment opportunities for the youth (male and female including PWDs by 40% within three years) PROGRAMME: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Development Programme. 										
1	Continue the Operationalize Cassava Processing Factory. (Enable Youth Factory)	Namasua	X	X	X	X	25,000.00	10,000.00		X		GEA	African Agro business consultant
2	Monitor the Implementation of the Global Financial Support Program (GFSP)	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	10,000.00		X		GEA	MPCU
3	Facilitate access to credit under the Nkosuo Loan Program	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	80,000.00		X		GEA	Kasseman Rural Bank, Nkranman Rural Bank
4	Support Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises to register with DRC,FDA	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	10,000.00		X		GEA	-
5	Implement the 2 nd Phase BIZBox Program	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	10,000.00		X		GEA	-
6	Monitor the Operationalization of show room and Exhibition room	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	10,000.00		X		GEA	-
SUB-TOTAL							115,000.00	140,000.0					
TOTAL							255,000.00						
OBJECTIVES: To Increase employment opportunities for the youth (male and female including PWDs by 40% within three years)													
PROGRAMME : 24-hour Economy Programme													
8	Sensitization Programme on the 24 hour Economy	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			X		MPCU	
SUB- TOTAL							20,000.00						
TOTAL							20,000.00						

	OBJECTIVES: To develop and ensure functionality of two tourist sites by the end of 2029												
	PROGRAMME: Tourism Development Programme												
9	Undertake financial feasibility studies and develop identified tourist sites	Berekum	X	X	X	X	50,000.00		X			CA	GTA
	SUB-TOTAL						50,000.00						
	TOTAL						50,000.00						
	OBJECTIVES: To increase agricultural productivity by 40% by 2029												
	PROGRAMME: Sustainable Agriculture Development Programme												
10	Conduct Zonal and Municipal RELC meetings with stakeholder	Four AEAs Berekum	x		x		4,500.00		X			DoA	CA
11	Carry-out Agricultural Productivity Survey (APS) in major and minor season	Municipal Wide		x		X	4,000.00		X			DoA	CA
12	Carryout 1,200 farm and home visits by Agric Extension Officers	AEAs	X	x	x	X	13,400.00		X			DoA	CA
13	AEAs Established Field Demonstrations in communities on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)	Municipal Wide	X	x	x	X	3,000.00		X				
14	Carry-out MDAs Monitoring and Supervision	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		X			DoA	CA
15	Organize quarterly prophylactic treatment for livestock in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x	1,600.00		X			DoA	CA
16	Carry out Livestock census in all the communities.	Municipal Wide	x			x	5,000.00		X			DoA	CA
17	Carry out anti rabies campaign and vaccination to curb incidence of rabies cases	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x	3,000.00		X			DoA	CA
18	Organize quarterly prophylactic treatment for livestock	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x	7,000.00	3,000.00		x		DoA	GDO
	SUB-TOTAL						7,000.00	39,500.00					
	TOTAL						46,500.00						

Objectives: Enhance access to land and productive agricultural resources for 30% of the youth by 2029													
PROGRAMME: Youth Agribusiness Capacity Improvement Programme													
NO.	PROJECTS	Location	Time Frame (Year 2027)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
19	Conduct entrepreneurial and business management training (Financial literacy and bookkeeping etc.) including youth with disabilities	Berekum	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA
20	Conduct training needs on climate-smart agriculture, irrigation techniques, and post-harvest handling.	Berekum		x	x		20,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA
21	Support access to improved seeds, fertilizer, and farm inputs	Berekum	x		x		40,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA
SUB-TOTAL							100,000.00	50,000.0	25,000.0				
TOTAL							175,000.00						

Objectives: Enhance efficiency, improve quality and increase market access by 10% by the end of 2029													
PROGRAMME: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme													
NO.	PROJECTS	Location	Time Frame (Year 2027)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
22	Construct/Rehabilitate small dams and dugouts	Berekum	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA
23	Train farmers on water management techniques and dry-season vegetable production schemes	Berekum		x	x		20,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA

24	Construct community warehouse and aggregation centers	Berekum	x		x		40,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA
SUB-TOTAL							100,000.00	50,000.0	25,000.0				
TOTAL							175,000.00						

DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES: To improve the pass rate of students (boys and girls) including PWDs by 60% by 2029													
PROGRAMME: Quality Education Enhancement Programme													
NO	PROJECTS	LOCATION	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
25	Construct 1 No. 3 unit classroom with Office, Staff Common Room, Furniture, Toilet Facilities	Pepaase	X	X	X	X	600,000.00			X		GES	Works
26	Construct 1 No. 2 unit classroom Block with office furniture, Store, staff Common Room and Drilling and Mechanization of Boreholes	Berekum Presby. 'A'	X	X	X	X	525,189.50			X		GES	Works
27	Construct 1 No. 3 unit classroom Block with Office, Staff common Room, Furniture, Toilet Facilities	Kato Presby	X	X	X	X	600,000.00			X		GES	Works
28	Construct 1 No. 2 unit classroom Block with office furniture, Store, staff Common Room and Drilling and Mechanization of Boreholes at Kato RC Basic School	Sofokyere	X	X	X	X	525,189.50			X		GES	Works
29	Supply of School Furniture for selected Schools.	Anyinasu M/A, Kato R/C Presby Basic School, Oforikrom M/A.	X	X	X	X	2,250,379.08			X		GES	CA

30	Renovation of 1 No. 6 unit classroom	Berekum Methodist 'A'	X	X	X	X	150,000.00			X		GES	Works
32	Renovation of 1 No. 6 unit classroom	Berekum St. Monica's 'A'	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			X		GES	Works
33	Renovation of 1 No. 6 unit classroom	Adventist M/A	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			X		GES	Works
34	Renovation of 1No. 3-unit classroom	Adventist M/A	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			X		GES	Works
35	Renovation of 1No. 3-unit classroom	Berekum St. John's JHS	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			X		GES	Works
36	Renovation of 1No. 3-unit classroom	St. Augustine's JHS	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			X		GES	Works
37	Support GES Training programmes (Capacity building for Head teacher, Cluster Based Inset for teachers.	Municipal Wide		X		X	10,000.00			X		GES	CA
38	Construction of 1 No. 2 unit classroom with Office, Staff Common Room, Furniture, Toilet Facilities	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			X		GES	CA
39	Undertake Guidelines & Counselling of Basic School Pupils	Municipal Wide		X		X	1,000.00			X		GES	CA
40	MONITOR STEM Clinic activities in Schools	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		500.00		X		GES	CA
41	Undertake Inter Basic Schools Sports Festivals	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		2,000.00		X		GES	CA
42	Education on Personal Hygiene and Safety and Awareness creation on Menstrual Hygiene Day Campaign	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
43	Distribution of treated Insecticide Nets (ITN'S)	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
44	Undertake Guidance and Counselling,	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA

45	Undertake quarterly visitation exercise to inspect Girls club.	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
46	Organization of Activities for Girls in Science.	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
47	Sensitization of students on Substance Abuse	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
48	Organize Inter –Circuit Quiz Competition	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
49	Stake holder Engagement and Monitoring of BECE	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
50	Upgrading of teaches and reactivation of Salaries	Municipal Wide		X	X			1,000.00		X		GES	CA
51	Undertake quarterly Basic School Monitoring	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
52	Support to the needy girl and boy's students at all levels.	Municipal Wide	X		X		10,000.00			X		GES	CA
53	Distribution of Sanitary Pads to students and Communities	Selected Schools	X	X	X	X			30,000.00	x		CA	GES
54	Complete Construction of 6 Unit Teachers quarters	Akatim Kyereyawkrom	X	X	X	X			1,000,000.00	X		CA	GES
	SUB-TOTAL						5,533,024.58	12,500.00	130,000.00				
	TOTAL						5,675,542.58						

	OBJECTIVES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce incidence of mortality by 40% by 2029 To reduce incidence of morbidity including mental health by 30% by 2029 To reduce incidence of disability by 10% by 2029 PROGRAMME: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health care improvement programme 												
55	Organize Malaria prevention Campaigns	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		GHS	CA
56	Conduct TB active case search in high-risk communities	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			X		GHS	CA
57	Organize outreach wellness clinics to screen for hypertension and diabetes in the general population.	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		GHS	CA
58	Intensify Health education on psychological mental health	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		GHS	CA
59	Facilitate the acquisition and distribution of treated bed nets	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			X		GHS	CA
60	Supply of Medical Equipment to existing CHPs Compounds	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x	200,000.00			X		GHS	MA
61	Sensitization of adolescent on sexual reproductive health	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x		9,000.00				NYA	GES
62	Construction of 1No. CHPS compound with delivery room, maternity room, store, nurses station, consulting room and supply of medical equipment, furniture.	Kyiribaa	X	X	X	X	1,550,379.0			X		GHS	WORKS
63	Construction of 1No. CHPS compound with delivery room, maternity room, store, nurses station, consulting room and supply of medical equipment, furniture.	Kutrie No.2	X	X	X	X	1,550,379.0			X		GHS	WORKS
	SUB-TOTAL						3,360,379.0	9,000.00					
	TOTAL						3, 570, 809.00						
	OBJECTIVES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the incidence of HIVAIDs infection by 60% by 2029 PROGRAMME: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS Reduction Programme 												
64	Organize HIV/AIDS prevention campaign	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00			X		GHS	BEMA

65	Organize Quarterly Municipal AIDS Committee (MAC) meeting	Municipal	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			X		BEMA	GHS	
66	Sensitization and distribution of Condoms (female and Males) in four (4) Communities	Selected Communities	X	X	X	X	6,000.00			X		MAC	GHS	
67	World AIDS Day Celebration	Berekum	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			X		MAC	BEMA	
69	Support to HIV/AIDS Programmes	Berekum	X	X	X	X	25,518.00			X		MAC	CA	
SUB-TOTAL							48,518.00							
TOTAL							48,518.00							
<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the coverage of social protection among the vulnerable groups (children, aged, PWDs and Orphans) by 40% by 2029. <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Protection Programme 														
70	Assist in 8 non- maintenance and 4 custody cases in family tribunal	BEMA WIDE	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			X		DSWCD	CA	
71	Assist in training the physically challenged through institutional training, hospital welfare services,	Selected beneficiaries	x	x	x	x	6,000.00	5,000.00		X		DSWCD	CA	
HIV/AIDS and child labor among others														
72	Registration of new members onto PWD platform to benefit from DACF	Selected beneficiaries	x	x	x	X	2,500.00	2,000.00		X		DSWCD	CA	
73	Monitor 52 members of PWDs to ensure effective management of items given	Selected beneficiaries	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	3,000.00		X		DSWCD	CA	
74	Purchase and distribute items such as fridges, provisions store items, laptops, foot sewing machines, fufuo machines, printer, hair dressing equipment, chain saw machines to 38 PWD beneficiaries	Selected beneficiaries	x	x	x	x	194,800.00			X		DSWCD	CA	
75	Supervise and approve new registration and renewal of NHIS cards for 20,798 indigents	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			X		DSWCD	CA	

76	Supervise payments for 540HHS of LEAP Beneficiaries and renew 1,329 NHIS card	36 selected community beneficiaries	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			X		DSWCD	Suma Rural Bank/NHI A
77	Handle 20 gender based violence cases to be reported	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			X		DSWCD	POLIVE/DOVVSU
78	Organize 6 social and community mobility education at Ahenbronoso, Akroforo, Groto, Chris FM and Akwaaba FM	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			X		DSWCD	Opinion Leaders
79	Ensured Child rights promotion and protection in areas of child maintenance, custody, DOVVSU, family reconciliation and supervision of Day Care Centers	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	2,000.00		X		DSWCD	DOVVSU/ FT & Proprietors
80	DSW handled 8 non-maintenance, 12 family welfare and 7 custody cases	Berekum	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	2,000.00		X		DSWCD	Clients
81	Periodically visiting residential homes	Berekum	x	x	x	x	3,000.00			X		DSWCD	
82	Monitored day care centers to ensure best practices	Berekum	X	X	X	X	6,000.00			X		DSWCD	Proprietors/ GES
SUB- TOTAL							278, 300.00	14,000.00					
TOTAL							292, 300.00						

OBJECTIVES:

- To improve access to safe and reliable water in underserved areas by 50% within three years

PROGRAMME:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potable water supply Programme 												
83	Drilling and Mechanization of 1 No. Boreholes	Kotaa	X	X	X	X	100,000.0			X		CA	WORKS
84	Drilling and Mechanization of 1 No. Boreholes	Ofirikrom	X	X	X	X	100,000.0			X		CA	WORKS
85	Drilling and Mechanization of 1 No. Boreholes	Nyamebekyer e	X	X	X	X	100,000.0			X		CA	WORKS
86	Drilling and Mechanization of 1 No. Boreholes	Atonotia	X	X	X	X	100,000.0			X		CA	WORKS
87	Drilling and Mechanization of 1 No. Boreholes	Kankama	X	X	X	X	100,000.0			X		CA	WORKS

88	Drilling and Mechanization of 1 No. Boreholes	Senase	X	X	X	X	100,000.0			X		CA	WORKS	
89	Drilling and Mechanization of 1No. Boreholes	Ayakoras	X	X	X	X	100,000.0			X		CA	WORKS	
90	Drilling and Mechanization of 1No. Boreholes	Pepaase	X	X	X	X	100,000.0			X		CA	WORKS	
91	Drilling and Mechanization of 1 No. Boreholes	Anyinasu Village	X	X	X	X	100,000.0			X		CA	WORKS	
92	Drilling and Mechanization of 1 No. Boreholes	Kyiriba School	X	X	X	X	100,000.0			X		CA	WORKS	
93	Rehabilitation of 40 No. Boreholes including water quality test of existing boreholes	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	550,379.08			X		CA	WORKS	
	SUB-TOTAL						1, 550,379.08							
	TOTAL						1,550,379.08							

DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce incidence of flood related emergencies by 20% within three years <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood Resistance Improvement Programme 													
NO	PROJECTS	LOCATIO N	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboratio n
94	Desilting of selected open U-drain in Berekum	Berekum	X	X	X	X	70,000.00			x		Urban Roads	Works Dept.
95	Create awareness on rainstorm related disasters	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			x		NADMO/G MA	M/A
96	Desilting of culverts and earth drain channels in Berekum East Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works Dept.
96	Construction of U-drains at Kyiretwedie	Kyiretwede	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works Dept.
SUB- TOTAL							3,933,000.00						
TOTAL							3,933,000.00						
<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce pressure on Social Amenities in the urban centers by 30% within four years. To reduce vehicular traffic in urban centers by 20 % by 2028. <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Development Programme 													
97	Supply and Installation of 1,000 No. Streetlights in Berekum	Berekum	X	X	X	X			519,383.72	x		CA	-
98	Paving of Walkway	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X			20,000.00	x		CA	-
99	Construction Of 50 No. Lockable Stores	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X			150,000.00				
SUB- TOTAL									719,383.72				
TOTAL							869,383.72						

	<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase number of settlements with approve spatial plans by 50% by 2029 <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human settlement Development programme 												
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00	Prepare Local Plans for at least 4 communities	Selected communities	X	X	X	X	24,000.00			X		PPD	BEMA
101	Review of Existing local Plan	Berekum	X	X	X	X	18,000.00			X		PPD	CA
103	Acquisition of Orthophotos	Berekum	X	X	X	X	40,000.00			X		PPD	CA
104	Digitizing and detailing of parcels of Land to input into the DLrev to improve revenue mobilization	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		PPD	CA
105	Organize 4No. Spatial Planning Committee and Technical Sub-committee meetings	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,400.00			X		PPD	CA
106	Conduct regular inspection and enforce compliance with approval plans and permits	Berekum	X	X	X	X	52,000.00			X		PPD	CA
107	Prepare Local Plans for at least 4 communities	Berekum	X	X	X	X	24,000.00			X		PPD	CA
108	Review of Existing local Plan	Berekum	X	X	X	X	18,000.00			X		PPD	CA
109	Acquisition of Orth photos	Berekum	X	X	X	X	40,000.00			X		PPD	CA
110	Organize training workshops for staff, Assembly members , Chiefs, Opinion leaders and land owners on spatial planning and development control	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			X		PPD	BEMA
111	Conduct community education on the importance of orderly development and land use management	Berekum	X	X	X	X	50,000.00			X		PPD	CA
112	Demarcate and registrations of public lands reservation areas to prevent encroachment	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		PPD	CA
113	Acquisition of land Banks for future development	Berekum	X	X	X	X	120,000.00			X		PPD	CA
114	Organize mid-year brainstorming workshop for all the stakeholders in the land use planning and land administration system	Berekum	X	X	X	X	60,000.00			X		PPD	CA

115	Acquisition of Signage poles and Embossment of signage plates	Berekum	X	X	X	X	92,000.00			X		PPD	CA
SUB- TOTAL							608,400.00						
TOTAL							608,400.00						
<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve accessibility and mobility to communities in urban areas by 40% by 2029 <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road Improvement Programme 													
16	Pothole patching on selected local roads in Berekum Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works Dept.
117	Grass cutting along selected roads in Berekum East Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works Dept.
118	Fabrication and installation of metal gratings at selected locations in Berekum Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	7,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works Dept.
119	Road line markings and pedestrian crossing with road signs on selected roads in Berekum East Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works Dept.
120	Construction of Access Roads and rehabilitation of Feeder Roads within the Municipality under DRIP project	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	1,000,000.00				X	Urban Roads	Woks
121	Re-Shaping of Selected Roads	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	100,000.0				X	CA	WORKS
SUB- TOTAL							1,160,000.00						
TOTAL							1,160,000.00						
<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve forest cover by 30% by 2029 <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Sustainability Programme 													
122	Planting of tress in Selected Communities	Berekum		x	x	x	8,000.00			x		NADMO	MA

123	Purchase and distribution coconut, mango, cashew and Oil Palm seedling for Farmers	Berekum	x	x	x	x	50,000.00				x		DoA	CA
SUB- TOTAL							58,000.00							
TOTAL							58,000.00							
<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the number of disasters and flood related emergencies by 20% within 3 years <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Programme 														
124	Training of disaster volunteer groups in the various communities	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				X		NADMO	BEMA GNFS
125	Sensitize public on firefighting, protection and prevention	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				X		NADMO	CA
126	Support disaster victims with relief items	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				X		NADMO	CA
127	Organize seminars and durbar to celebrate international day for disaster reduction	Berekum	X	X	X	X	6,000.00				X		NADMO	CA
128	Train and re-train anti-bush fire volunteers	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				X		NADMO	CA
129	Public education on prevention of wildfire and domestic fire	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				X		NADMO	CA
130	Provision for Emergency Planning and response	Berekum	X			X	9,000.00				X		NADMO	CA
131	Organize Public education Program on environmental Pollution	Berekum			x		8,000.00				x		NADMO/M EHU	CA/EPA/ GNFS
SUB- TOTAL							83,000.00							
TOTAL							83,000.00							
<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To eliminate all forms of diarrheal diseases by 30% by 2028 <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Management Improvement Programme 														

132	Evacuation of refuse dumps	Kutre No.1, Mpatesie, Kato,	X	X	X	X	400,000.00				X		MA	MEHU/MLG RD/IDA
133	Organize Public education, Environmental Health inspections National Events, Pauper burials , Enforcement of Sanitation By-laws	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	20,000.00			X		MA	MEHU
134	Monitoring and supervision of environmental health and sanitation services and activities	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	10,000.00			X		MA	MEHU
135	Fumigation/vector control at sanitary sites and other public places in municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	418,600.00				X		MEHU	CA
136	Provision of sanitation improvement package services (SIP)	Berekum	X	X	X	X	523,250.00				X		MA	Zoomlion GH Ltd/MEHU
137	Environmental sanitation management (clearing lifting of refuse etc.)	Berekum	X	X	X	X	135,000.00				X		MA	MEHU
138	Maintenance /desilting of public drains	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00				X		MA	MEHU
139	Organize monthly clean-up exercise (procure sanitary tools/ materials)	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	480,000.00				X		MA	MEHU/WORKS
140	Facilitate the Dislodge, and renovate public toilets within the municipality	Antonotia Magazine	X	X	X	X	150,000.00				X		MEHU	CA
141	Organize medical screening for food and drink venders	Berekum		x		x	40,000.00	50,000.00			X		MA	MEHU
142	Maintenance of final Waste disposal site	Abi	X	X	X	X	800,000.00				X		BEMA	Waste Landfill Company /MEHU
143	Organize training for Environmental Health Berekum Staff	Berekum	X	X	X	X	8,000.00				X		MA	MEHU/HR
144	Undertake Radio sensitization Programme (Berekum East Sanitation Hour)	Berekum	X	X	X	X	50,000.00				X		MA	-
145	Support for the construction of House-hold Toilets.	Berekum	X	X	X	X	100, 000.00				X		MA	-

	SUB- TOTAL							2,399,850.00	70,000.00				
	TOTAL							2,469,850.00					
	<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the negative effect of climate change on agriculture productivity by 20% within the next four years To reduce climate change related disasters by 30% by 3 years <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change mitigation Programme 												
146	Train staff on climate change and disaster risk reduction strategies	Berekum	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			X		NADMO	CA
147	Undertake multi-hazard risk assessment for projects	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		MPCU	CA
148	Undertake training on Climate resilience and adaptation strategies for stakeholders.	Berekum	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			X		MPCU	CA
149	Undertake sensitization program on climate change	Selected Schools	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			X		MPCU	-
	SUB- TOTAL							115,000.00					
	TOTAL							115,000.00					

DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

NO	PROJECTS	LOCATION	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
OBJECTIVES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase local revenue mobilization by 50% by 2029 													
PROGRAMME: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue Improvement Programme 													
150	Training of Revenue officer's in Revenue Mobilization Strategies	Berekum	X	X	X	X		7,000.00		X		CA	HRM
151	Training of Revenue Collectors in Fee Fixing	Berekum	X	X	X	X		6,000.00		X		HR	OHLGS/BU DGET
152	Training of Officers in proper Financial Management and procurement processes	Berekum	X	X	X	X		5,000.00		X		CA	HRM / PO
153	Implementation of night revenue Collection Programme	Berekum	X	X	X	X		10,000.00		X		CA	WORKS
154	Quarterly monitoring of Town/Area Council revenue collectors	Senase Berekum Mpatasie	X	X	X	X		5,000.00		X		CA	MBA
155	Buy an Hour air time on 2 radio stations per fortnight for public Education and sensitization programme	Berekum	X	X	X	X		5,000.00		X		CA	MBA/MFO
156	Training of Urban/ Zonal Council staff/Revenue collectors to effectively mobilize revenue	Berekum	X	X	X	X		3,000.00		x		CA	MBA/MFO
157	Review of all tenancy agreements and payment of rent advance for all market stores and stalls (Sheds) in the Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X		5,000.00		X		CA	MBA/MFO
158	Set Monthly revenue targets for commission/ non commission collectors and zonal councils	Berekum	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		CA	MBA/MFO
159	Prosecute all tax defaulters at the Berekum Magistrate Court	Berekum	X	X	X	X		10,000.00		X		CA	MBA/MFO

160	Create payment points and alert the general public about the point	Berekum	X	X	X	X		6,000.00		X		CA	MBA/MFO
161	Assign BNI Officers and MIA to frequently monitor GCRs issued to tax payers to compare with duplicates	Berekum	X	X	X	X		2,000.00				CA	MBA/MFO/ REVENUE HEAD
SUB- TOTAL								65,000.00					
TOTAL								65,000.00					
<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve functionality of all sub-structures and committees by 2029 To improve public awareness and trust in the local governance systems by organizing at least 8 town hall meetings by 2028 <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Governance Improvement Programme 													
162	Refresher Training in Performance Appraisal	Berekum	x		x			5,000.00		X		HR	Consultant
163	Training of officers in the Local Governance Act (Act 936) and protocols of the Service	Berekum	X			x		6,000.00		X		HR	BEMA
164	Training of Assembly Members in the Roles and Responsibilities of members of the sub-structures	Berekum	X		X	x		10,000.00		X		HR	Consultant
165	Training in Post Assessment Report Writing/ Data Collection	Berekum		x		X		8,000.00		X		HRD	BEMA
166	Validating of staff salaries	Berekum	X	X	X	X		4,000.00		X		HRD	BEMA
167	Submission of Validation reports	RCC	X	X	X	X		7,000.00		X		HRD	BEMA
168	Submission of Training Plans and Quarterly reports	RCC	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		HRD	BEMA
169	Submission of official inputs of staff	RCC	X	X	X	X		1,200.00		X		HRD	BEMA
170	Submission of updated Nominal Roll	Accra	x	x	x	x		1,300.00		x		HRD	BEMA
171	Training of Officers in effective Retirement Planning	Berekum		x	X			6,000.00		X		HR	Consultant BEMA
172	Procure fuel for office running and monitoring	Berekum	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		X		Agric	CA

173	Maintenance of official Vehicles/ motorbikes(including insurance and road worthy	Berekum	X	x	X	X		14,000.0		X		Agric	CA
174	Purchase stationary, logistics and payments of utility quarterly	Berekum	x	x	x	x		2,000.00		X		Agric	CA
175	Conduct Zonal and Municipal RELC meetings with stakeholders	Berekum	X		X			4,500.00		X		Agric	CA
176	MDA Monitoring and Supervision	Berekum	X	x	x	x		2,000.00		X		Agric	CA
177	Inspection of activities and projects in the zones	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		CA	-
178	Organize administrative and technical meetings	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		CA	-
179	Organize General Assembly and Sub-Committee Meetings	Berekum	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			X		CA	MFO
180	Organize 3No. Town Hall meetings	Berekum	X	X	X	X	40,000.00			X		CA	-
181	Support to security Operations	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			X		CA	-
182	Support to traditional authorities	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		CA	-
183	Undertake protocol services	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		CA	-
184	Pay Telecommunication Subscription and electricity charges	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			X		CA	MFO
185	Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation activities	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		CA	MPCU
186	Preparation of Composite Budget and Annual Action Plan	Berekum	X	X	X	X	50,000.0			X		CA	MPCU
187	Implementation of Street Naming and Property Addressing (Procure 1no. Drone)	Berekum	X	X	X	X	35,000.0			X		CA	PPD
188	Organize 4No MPCU and Budget Committee Meeting/ Training activities	Berekum	X	X	X	X	50,000.00			X		CA	MPCU/BUD GET
189	Maintenance, insurance, running expenses of official vehicles and other equipment	Berekum	X	X	X	X	130,000.00			X		CA	WORKS
190	Procure 5No. Laptops, 2No. Printers (1black, 1Coloured) 1 No. Photocopier , 1 No. Desktop Computer, 1 No.	Berekum	X	X	X	X	250,000.00			X		CA	IT, PO, MFO

191	Provision for audit committee meetings	Berekum	X	X	X	X	25,000.00			X		CA	IAU	
192	Manpower development workshops and capacity building	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			X		CA	MPCU	
193	Support Security Operation in the Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			X		CA	MFO	
194	Renewal of Website Hosting and SSL	Berekum	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			X		CA	IT	
195	Procurement of Value Books	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			X		CA	MFO	
196	Website Upgrade and Maintenance	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			X		CA	IT	
197	Purchase of Internet Data Bundle	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			X		CA	IT	
198	Environmental and Social Safeguard	Berekum	X	X	X	X	25,000.00			X		CA	-	
199	Organization of National Sanitation Day	Berekum	X	X	X	X	112,518.00			X		CA	MEHO	
200	Provision for NALAG and Subscription	Berekum	X	X	X	X	72,012.00			X		CA	-	
201	Construction of 1No 4 unit one bedroom semi-detached nurses quarters	Berekum	X	X	X	X	700,000.00			X		Works	CA	
202	Training of 80 WATSAN Committee	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X			116,000.00			BEMA	-	
	SUB- TOTAL						861,950.42	104,000.00	116,000.00					
	TOTAL						2, 348,950.42							

2028 COMPOSITE ACTION PLAN

DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Table 3: 2028 Annual Action Plan

	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase employment opportunities for the youth (male and female including PWDs by 40% within three years) PROGRAMME: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Development Programme. 												
NO.	PROJECTS	LOCATION	Time Frame (Year 2028)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
1	Continue the Operationalize Cassava Processing Factory. (Enable Youth Factory)	Namasua	X	X	X	X	50,000.00	10,000.00		X		GEA	African Agro business consultant
2	Facilitate access to credit under the Nkosuo Loan Program	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	100,000.00		X		GEA	Kassemman Rural Bank, Nkranman Rural Bank
3	Undertake the implementation of BRC farm project	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	100,000.00	30,000.00		X		GEA	-
SUB-TOTAL							175,000.00	140,000.0					
TOTAL							315,000.00						
OBJECTIVES: To Increase employment opportunities for the youth (male and female including PWDs by 40% within three years)													
PROGRAMME : 24-hour Economy Programme													
4	Monitor the operationalization of the of 24 hour Model Market	Berekum			X	X	10,000.00			X		CA	WORKS
SUB- TOTAL							10,000.00						
TOTAL							10,000.00						
OBJECTIVES: To develop and ensure functionality of two tourist sites by the end of 2029													
PROGRAMME: Tourism Development Programme													
5	Undertake financial feasibility studies and develop identified tourist sites	Berekum	X	X	X	X	50,000.00			X		CA	GTA

	SUB-TOTAL						50,000.00							
	TOTAL						50,000.00							
	OBJECTIVES: To increase agricultural productivity by 40% by 2029													
	PROGRAMME: Sustainable Agriculture Development Programme													
6	Conduct Zonal and Municipal RELC meetings with stakeholder	Four AEAs Berekum	x		x			4,500.00			X		DoA	CA
7	Carry-out Agricultural Productivity Survey (APS) in major and minor season	Municipal Wide		x		X		4,000.00			X		DoA	CA
8	Carryout 1,200 farm and home visits by Agric Extension Officers	AEAs	X	x	x	X		13,400.00			X		DoA	CA
9	AEAs Established Field Demonstrations in communities on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)	Municipal Wide	X			X		3,000.00			X			
10	Carry-out MDAs Monitoring and Supervision	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x		2,000.00			X		DoA	CA
11	Organize quarterly prophylactic treatment for livestock in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x		1,600.00			X		DoA	CA
12	Carry out Livestock census in all the communities.	Municipal Wide	x			x		5,000.00			X		DoA	CA
13	Carry out anti rabies campaign and vaccination to curb incidence of rabies cases	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x		3,000.00			X		DoA	CA
14	Organize quarterly prophylactic treatment for livestock	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x	7,000.00	3,000.00			x		DoA	GDO
	SUB-TOTAL						7, 000.00	35,000.00						
	TOTAL						45,000.00							

	Objectives: Enhance access to land and productive agricultural resources for 30% of the youth by 2029											
	PROGRAMME: Youth Agribusiness Capacity Improvement Programme											

NO.	PROJECTS	Location	Time Frame (Year 2026)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration

15	Start-ups focusing on innovative agricultural solution to support 200 youth	Berekum	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA
16	Conduct training needs on climate-smart agriculture, irrigation techniques, and post-harvest handling.	Berekum		x	x		20,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA
17	Organize trade fair and exhibitions	Berekum	x		x		40,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA
SUB-TOTAL							100,000.00	50,000.0	25,000.0				
TOTAL							175,000.00						

Objectives: Enhance efficiency, improve quality and increase market access by 10% by the end of 2029													
PROGRAMME: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme													
NO.	PROJECTS	Location	Time Frame (Year 2026)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
18	Organize demonstrations on modern crop and livestock technologies	Berekum	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA
19	Sensitize farmers on cassava, maize cashew and poultry value chain development.	Berekum		x	x		20,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA
20	Construct community warehouse and aggregation centers	Berekum	x		x		40,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA
SUB-TOTAL							100,000.00	50,000.0	25,000.0				
TOTAL							175,000.00						

DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES: To improve the pass rate of students (boys and girls) including PWDs by 60% by 2029														
PROGRAMME: Quality Education Enhancement Programme														
NO	PROJECTS	LOCATION	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration	
21	Construct 1 No. 6 unit classroom with Office, Staff Common Room, Furniture, Toilet Facilities	Berekum Y.B. Demo 'A'	X	X	X	X	600,000.00				X		GES	Works
22	Construct 1 No. 6 unit classroom Block with office furniture, Store, staff Common.	Berekum Y.B. Demo 'C'	X	X	X	X	525,189.50				X		GES	Works
23	Construct 1 No. 2 unit classroom Block with Office, Staff common Room, Furniture, Toilet Facilities	Kutre No. 1 R/C	X	X	X	X	600,000.00				X		GES	Works
24	Construct 1 No. 6 unit classroom Block with office furniture, Store, staff Common Room and Drilling and Mechanization of Boreholes at Kato RC Basic School	Mpatasie M/A	X	X	X	X	525,189.50				X		GES	Works
25	Supply of School Furniture for selected Schools.	Selected Schools	X	X	X	X	2,250,379.08				X		GES	CA
26	Renovation of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom for KG	Berekum Y.B. Demon. 'B'	X	X	X	X	150,000.00				X		GES	CA
27	Renovation of 1 No. 6 unit classroom	Biadan R/C	X	X	X	X	150,000.00				X		GES	Works
28	Renovation of 1 No. 6 unit classroom	Kato R/C	X	X	X	X	100,000.00							
29	Renovation of 1 No. 6 unit classroom	Kato M/A Presby	X	X	X	X	100,000.00							
30	Renovation of 1No. 3-unit classroom	Biadan Methodist 'B'	X	X	X	X	100,000.00				X		GES	Works
31	Support GES Training programmes (Capacity building for Head teacher, Cluster Based Inset for teachers.	Municipal Wide		X		X	10,000.00				X		GES	CA

32	Support to the needy girl and boy's students at all levels.	Municipal Wide	X		X		10,000.00			X		GES	CA
33	Distribution of Sanitary Pads to students and Communities	Selected Schools	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			x		CA	GES
34	Undertake Guidance & Counselling, of Basic School Pupils	Municipal Wide		X		X	1,000.00			X		GES	CA
35	Monitor STEM Clinic activities in Schools	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		500.00		X		GES	CA
36	Undertake inter Basic Schools Sports Festivals	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		2000.00		X		GES	CA
37	Education on Personal Hygiene and Safety and Awareness creation on Menstrual Hygiene Day Campaign	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
38	Distribution of treated Insecticide Nets (ITN'S)	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
39	Undertake Guidance and Counselling,	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
40	Undertake quarterly visitation exercise to inspect Girls club.	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
41	Organization of Activities for Girls in Science.	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
42	Sensitization of students on Substance Abuse	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
43	Organize Inter –Circuit Quiz Competition	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA

44	Stake holder Engagement and Monitoring of BECE	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
45	Upgrading of teaches and reactivation of Salaries	Municipal Wide		X	X			1,000.00		X		GES	CA
46	Undertake quarterly Basic School Monitoring	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA

SUB-TOTAL							5,141,758.8	12,500.00						
TOTAL							5,154, 258 .58							

OBJECTIVES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce incidence of mortality by 40% by 2029 To reduce incidence of morbidity including mental health by 30% by 2029 To reduce incidence of disability by 10% by 2029 PROGRAMME: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health care improvement programme 													
47	Organize Malaria prevention Campaigns	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		GHS	CA
48	Conduct TB active case search in high-risk communities	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			X		GHS	CA
49	Organize outreach wellness clinics to screen for hypertension and diabetes in the general population.	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		GHS	CA
50	Intensify Health education on psychological mental health	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		GHS	CA
51	Facilitate the acquisition and distribution of treated bed nets	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			X		GHS	CA
52	Supply of Medical Equipment to existing CHPs Compounds	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x	500,000.00			X		GHS	MA
53	Sensitization of adolescent on sexual reproductive health	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x		9,000.00		X		NYA	GES
53	Construction of 1No. CHPS compound with delivery room, maternity room, store, nurses station, consulting room and supply of medical equipment, furniture.	Nyametase	x	x	x	x	200,000.00			X		GHS	CA

54	Construction of 1No. CHPS compound with delivery room, maternity room, store, nurses station, consulting room and supply of medical equipment, furniture.	Saabong Zongo	x	x	x	x	200,000.00			X		GHS	CA
SUB-TOTAL							560,379.0	9,000.00					
TOTAL							579, 809.00						
<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the incidence of HIVAIDs infection by 60% by 2029 <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS Reduction Programme 													
55	Organize HIV/AIDS prevention campaign	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00			X		GHS	BEMA
56	Organize Quarterly Municipal AIDS Committee (MAC) meeting	Municipal	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			X		BEMA	GHS
57	Sensitization and distribution of Condoms (female and Males) in four (4) Communities	Selected Communities	X	X	X	X	6,000.00			X		MAC	GHS
58	World AIDS Day Celebration	Berekum	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			X		MAC	BEMA
59	Support to HIV/AIDS Programmes	Berekum	X	X	X	X	25,518.00			X		MAC	CA
SUB-TOTAL							55,518.00						
TOTAL							55, 518.00						
<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the coverage of social protection among the vulnerable groups (children, aged, PWDs and Orphans) by 40% by 2029. <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Protection Programme 													
60	Assist in 8 non- maintenance and 4 custody cases in family tribunal	BEMA WIDE	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			X		DSWCD	CA
61	Assist in training the physically challenged through institutional training, hospital welfare services, HIV/AIDS and child labor among others	Selected beneficiaries	x	x	x	x	6,000.00	5,000.00		X		DSWCD	CA
62	Registration of new members onto PWD platform to benefit from DACF	Selected beneficiaries	x	x	x	X	2,500.00	2,000.00		X		DSWCD	CA

63	Monitor 52 members of PWDs to ensure effective management of items given	Selected beneficiaries	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	3,000.00			X		DSWCD	CA
64	Purchase and distribute items such as fridges, provisions store items, laptops, foot sewing machines, fufuo machines, printer, hair dressing equipment, chain saw machines to 38 PWD beneficiaries	Selected beneficiaries	x	x	x	x	194,800.00				X		DSWCD	CA
65	Supervise and approve new registration and renewal of NHIS cards for 20,798 indigents	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00				X		DSWCD	CA
66	Supervise payments for 540HHS of LEAP Beneficiaries and renew 1,329 NHIS card	36 selected community beneficiaries	x	x	x	x	10,000.00				X		DSWCD	Suma Rural Bank/NHI A
67	Handle 20 gender based violence cases to be reported	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	4,000.00				X		DSWCD	POLIVE/D OVVSU
68	Organize 6 social and community mobility education at Ahenbronoso, Akroforo, Groto, Chris FM and Akwaaba FM	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x	10,000.00				X		DSWCD	Opinion Leaders

69	Ensured Child rights promotion and protection in areas of child maintenance, custody, DOVVSU, family reconciliation and supervision of Day Care Centers	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	2,000.00		X		DSWCD	DOVVSU/ FT & Proprietors
70	DSW handled 8 non-maintenance, 12 family welfare and 7 custody cases	Berekum	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	2,000.00		X		DSWCD	Clients
71	Periodically visiting residential homes	Berekum	x	x	x	x	3,000.00			X		DSWCD	
72	Monitored day care centers to ensure best practices	Berekum	X	X	X	X	6,000.00			X		DSWCD	Proprietors/ GES
SUB- TOTAL							278,300.00	14,000.00					
TOTAL							292, 300.00						

OBJECTIVES:

- To improve access to safe and reliable water in underserved areas by 50% within three years

PROGRAMME:

- Potable water supply Programme

73	Drilling and Mechanization of Boreholes	Selected Locations	X	X	X	X	800,000.0			X		CA	WORKS
74	Rehabilitation of 20 No. Boreholes including water quality test of existing boreholes	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	550,379.08			X		CA	WORKS
SUB-TOTAL							1, 550,379.08						
TOTAL							1,350,379.08						

DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce incidence of flood related emergencies by 20% within three years <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood Resistance Improvement Programme 													
NO	PROJECTS	LOCATION	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration

75	Desilting of selected open U-drain in Berekum	Berekum	X	X	X	X	70,000.00				x	Urban Roads	Works Dept.
76	Create awareness on rainstorm related disasters	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	8,000.00				x	NADMO/GMA	M/A

77	Desilting of culverts and earth drain channels in Berekum East Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	15,000.00				X	Urban Roads	Works Dept.
SUB- TOTAL							93,000.00						
TOTAL							93,000.00						

<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce pressure on Social Amenities in the urban centers by 30% within four years. To reduce vehicular traffic in urban centers by 20 % by 2029. <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Development Programme 													
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78	Supply and Installation of 1500 No. Streetlights in Berekum	Berekum	X	X	X	X			200,000.00	X		CA	-
79	Maintenance of 50 NO. Streetlights	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X			100,000.00	X			
SUB- TOTAL									300,000.00				
TOTAL							300,000.00						

<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase number of settlements with approve spatial plans by 50% by 2029 <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human settlement Development programme 													
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80	Prepare Local Plans for at least 4 communities	Selected communities	X	X	X	X	24,000.00				X	PPD	BEMA
81	Review of Existing local Plan	Berekum	X	X	X	X	18,000.00				X	PPD	CA
82	Acquisition of Orthophotos	Berekum	X	X	X	X	40,000.00				X	PPD	CA
83	Digitizing and detailing of parcels of Land to input into the DLrev to improve revenue mobilization	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				X	PPD	CA

84	Organize 4No. Spatial Planning Committee and Technical Subcommittee meetings	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,400.00			X		PPD	CA
85	Conduct regular inspection and enforce compliance with approval plans and permits	Berekum	X	X	X	X	52,000.00			X		PPD	CA
86	Prepare Local Plans for at least 4 communities	Berekum	X	X	X	X	24,000.00			X		PPD	CA
87	Review of Existing local Plan	Berekum	X	X	X	X	18,000.00			X		PPD	CA
88	Acquisition of Orth photos	Berekum	X	X	X	X	40,000.00			X		PPD	CA
89	Organize training workshops for staff, Assembly members , Chiefs, Opinion leaders and land owners on spatial planning and development control	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			X		PPD	BEMA
90	Conduct community education on the importance of orderly development and land use management	Berekum	X	X	X	X	50,000.00			X		PPD	CA
91	Demarcate and registrations of public lands reservation areas to prevent encroachment	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		PPD	CA
92	Acquisition of land Banks for future development	Berekum	X	X	X	X	120,000.00			X		PPD	CA
93	Organize mid-year brainstorming workshop for all the stakeholders in the land use planning and land administration system	Berekum	X	X	X	X	60,000.00			X		PPD	CA
94	Acquisition of Signage poles and Embossment of signage plates	Berekum	X	X	X	X	92,000.00			X		PPD	CA
SUB- TOTAL							608,400.00						
TOTAL							608,400.00						
<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve accessibility and mobility to communities in urban areas by 40% by 2029 <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road Improvement Programme 													
95	Pothole patching on selected local roads in Berekum Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works Dept.

96	Grass cutting along selected roads in Berekum East Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works Dept.	
97	Fabrication and installation of metal gratings at selected locations in Berekum Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	7,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works Dept.	
98	Road line markings and pedestrian crossing with road signs on selected roads in Berekum East Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works Dept.	
99	Construction of 600m long, 0.9 U-drain on selected locations	Berekum			X		70,000.00			X		Urban	Works	
100	Construction of 900m long 1.2m Open storm drain with 6 foot bridges on selected location.	Selected Locations	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works	
101	Construction of 2 No. 1.2m diameter double cell pipe culvert.	Berekum	X	X	X	X	40,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works	
102	Construction of 2No. 2mx2m Box culvert	Berekum	X	X	X	X	80,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works	
103	Construction of Access Roads and rehabilitation of Feeder Roads within the Municipality under DRIP project	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	1,000,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Woks	
104	Re-Shaping of Selected	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	1,000,000.00			X		CA	WORKS	
SUB- TOTAL							1,410,000.00							
TOTAL							1,410,000.00							
<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve forest cover by 30% by 2029 <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Sustainability Programme 														
105	Planting of tress in Selected Communities	Berekum		x	x	x	8,000.00			x		NADMO	MA	

106	Purchase and distribution coconut, mango, cashew and Oil Palm seedling for Farmers	Berekum	x	x	x	x	50,000.00			x		DoA	CA
SUB- TOTAL							58,000.00						
TOTAL							58,000.00						
<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the number of disasters and flood related emergencies by 20% within 3 years <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Programme 													
107	Training of disaster volunteer groups in the various communities	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		NADMO	BEMA GNFS
108	Sensitize public on firefighting, protection and prevention	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		NADMO	CA
109	Support disaster victims with relief items	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		NADMO	CA
110	Organize seminars and durbar to celebrate international day for disaster reduction	Berekum	X	X	X	X	6,000.00			X		NADMO	CA
111	Train and re-train anti-bush fire volunteers	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		NADMO	CA
112	Public education on prevention of wildfire and domestic fire	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		NADMO	CA
113	Provision for Emergency Planning and response	Berekum	X			X	9,000.00			X		NADMO	CA
114	Organize Public education Program on environmental Pollution	Berekum			x		8,000.00			x		NADMO/M EHU	CA/EPA/ GNFS
SUB- TOTAL							63,000.00						
TOTAL							63,000.00						
<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To eliminate all forms of diarrheal diseases by 30% by 2028 <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Management Improvement Programme 													

115	Organize Public education, Environmental Health inspections National Events, Pauper burials etc.	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	20,000.00		X		MA	MEHU
116	Monitoring and supervision of environmental health and sanitation services and activities	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	10,000.00		X		MA	MEHU
117	Fumigation/vector control at sanitary sites and other public places in municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	218,600.00			X		MEHU	CA
118	Provision of sanitation improvement package services (SIP)	Berekum	X	X	X	X	523,250.00				X	MA	Zoomlion GH Ltd/MEHU
119	Environmental sanitation management (clearing lifting of refuse etc.)	Berekum	X	X	X	X	135,000.00			X		MA	MEHU
120	Maintenance /desilting of public drains	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00			X		MA	MEHU
121	Organize monthly clean-up exercise (procure sanitary tools/materials)	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	480,000.00			X		MA	MEHU/WORKS
122	Facilitate the Dislodge, and renovate public toilets within the municipality	Antonotia Magazine	X	X	X	X	150,000.00			X		MEHU	CA
123	Organize medical screening for food and drink vendors	Berekum		x		x	40,000.00	50,000.00		X		MA	MEHU
124	Maintenance of final Waste disposal site	Abi	X	X	X	X	700,000.00				X	BEMA	Waste Landfill Company /MEHU
125	Organize training for Environmental Health Berekum Staff	Berekum	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			X		MA	MEHU/HR
126	Undertake Radio sensitization Programme (Berekum East Sanitation Hour)	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			X		MA	-
	SUB- TOTAL						2,394,850	170,000.00					
	TOTAL						2,544,850.00						

	<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the negative effect of climate change on agriculture productivity by 20% within the next four years To reduce climate change related disasters by 30% by 3 years <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change mitigation Programme 												
127	Train staff on climate change and disaster risk reduction strategies	Berekum	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			X		NADMO	CA
128	Undertake multi-hazard risk assessment for projects	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		MPCU	CA
129	Undertake training on Climate resilience and adaptation strategies for stakeholders.	Berekum	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			X		MPCU	CA
130	Undertake sensitization program on climate change	Selected Schools	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			X		MPCU	-
	SUB- TOTAL						120,000.00						
	TOTAL						120,000.00						

DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase local revenue mobilization by 50% by 2029 													
PROGRAMME: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue Improvement Programme 													
NO	PROJECTS	LOCATION	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
131	Training of Revenue officer's in Revenue Mobilization Strategies	Berekum	X	X	X	X		7,000.00		X		CA	HRM
132	Training of Revenue Collectors in Fee Fixing	Berekum	X	X	X	X		6,000.00		X		HR	OHLGS/BU DGET
133	Training of Officers in proper Financial Management and procurement processes	Berekum	X	X	X	X		5,000.00		X		CA	HRM / PO
134	Implementation of night revenue Collection Programme	Berekum	X	X	X	X		10,000.00		X		CA	WORKS
135	Quarterly monitoring of Town/Area Council revenue collectors	Senase Berekum Mpatasie	X	X	X	X		5,000.00		X		CA	MBA
136	Buy an Hour air time on 2 radio stations per fortnight for public Education and sensitization programme	Berekum	X	X	X	X		5,000.00		X		CA	MBA/MFO
137	Training of Urban/ Zonal Council staff/Revenue collectors to effectively mobilize revenue	Berekum	X	X	X	X		3,000.00		x		CA	MBA/MFO
138	Review of all tenancy agreements and payment of rent advance for all market stores and stalls (Sheds) in the Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X		5,000.00		X		CA	MBA/MFO
139	Set Monthly revenue targets for commission/ non commission collectors and zonal councils	Berekum	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		CA	MBA/MFO
140	Prosecute all tax defaulters at the Berekum Magistrate Court	Berekum	X	X	X	X		10,000.00		X		CA	MBA/MFO

141	Create payment points and alert the general public about the point	Berekum	X	X	X	X		6,000.00		X		CA	MBA/MFO
142	Assign BNI Officers and MIA to frequently monitor GCRs issued to tax payers to compare with duplicates	Berekum	X	X	X	X		2,000.00		X		CA	MBA/MFO/ REVENUE HEAD
SUB- TOTAL								65,000.0					
TOTAL								65,000.00					
<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve functionality of all sub-structures and committees by 2029 To improve public awareness and trust in the local governance systems by organizing at least 8 town hall meetings by 2028 <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Governance Improvement Programme 													
143	Refresher Training in Performance Appraisal	Berekum	x		x			5,000.00		X		HR	Consultant
144	Training of officers in the Local Governance Act (Act 936) and protocols of the Service	Berekum	X			x		6,000.00		X		HR	BEMA
145	Training of Assembly Members in the Roles and Responsibilities of members of the sub-structures	Berekum	X		X	x		10,000.00		X		HR	Consultant
146	Training in Post Assessment Report Writing/ Data Collection	Berekum		x		X		8,000.00		X		HRD	BEMA
147	Validating of staff salaries	Berekum	X	X	X	X		4,000.00		X		HRD	BEMA
148	Submission of Validation reports	RCC	X	X	X	X		7,000.00		X		HRD	BEMA
149	Submission of Training Plans and Quarterly reports	RCC	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		HRD	BEMA
150	Submission of official inputs of staff	RCC	X	X	X	X		1,200.00		X		HRD	BEMA
151	Submission of updated Nominal Roll	Accra	x	x	x	x		1,300.00		x		HRD	BEMA
152	Training of Officers in effective Retirement Planning	Berekum		x	X			6,000.00		X		HR	Consultant BEMA

153	Procure fuel for office running and monitoring	Berekum	x	x	x	x		5,000.00			X		Agric	CA
154	Maintenance of official Vehicles/ motorbikes(including insurance and road worthy	Berekum	X	x	X	X		14,000.0			X		Agric	CA
155	Purchase stationary, logistics and payments of utility quarterly	Berekum	x	x	x	x		2,000.00			X		Agric	CA
156	Conduct Zonal and Municipal RELC meetings with stakeholders	Berekum	X		X			4,500.00			X		Agric	CA
157	MDA Monitoring and Supervision	Berekum	X	x	x	x		2,000.00			X		Agric	CA
158	Inspection of activities and projects in the zones	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				X		CA	-
159	Organize administrative and technical meetings	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				X		CA	-
160	Organize General Assembly and Sub-Committee Meetings	Berekum	X	X	X	X	100,000.00				X		CA	MFO
161	Organize 3No. Town Hall meetings	Berekum	X	X	X	X	40,000.00				X		CA	-
162	Support to security Operations	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,000.00				X		CA	-
163	Support to traditional authorities	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				X		CA	-
164	Undertake protocol services	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				X		CA	-

165	Pay Telecommunication Subscription and electricity charges	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00				X		CA	MFO
166	Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation activities	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				X		CA	MPCU
167	Preparation of Composite Budget and Annual Action Plan	Berekum	X	X	X	X	50,000.0				X		CA	MPCU
168	Implementation of Street Naming and Property Addressing (Procure 1no. Drone)	Berekum	X	X	X	X	35,000.0				X		CA	PPD
169	Organize 4No MPCU and Budget Committee Meeting/ Training activities	Berekum	X	X	X	X	50,000.00				X		CA	MPCU/BUDGET
170	Procurement of office fittings and equipment	Berekum	X	X	X	X	70,000.00				X		CA	PO
171	Maintenance, insurance, running expenses of official vehicles and other equipment	Berekum	X	X	X	X	130,000.00				X		CA	WORKS

172	Provision for audit committee meetings	Berekum	X	X	X	X	25,000.00			X		CA	IAU	
173	Manpower development workshops and capacity building	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			X		CA	MPCU	
174	Support Security Operation in the Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			X		CA	MFO	
175	Renewal of Website Hosting and SSL	Berekum	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			X		CA	IT	
176	Procurement of Value Books	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			X		CA	MFO	
177	Website Upgrade and Maintenance	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			X		CA	IT	
178	Purchase of Internet Data Bundle	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			X		CA	IT	
179	Environmental and Social Safeguard	Berekum	X	X	X	X	25,000.00			X		CA	-	
180	Organization of National Sanitation Day	Berekum	X	X	X	X	101,518.00			X		CA	MEHO	
181	Maintenance of existing government facilities	Berekum	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			X		Works	CA	
	SUB- TOTAL						961,518.00	77,000.00						
	TOTAL						1,038,518.00							

2029 COMPOSITE ACTION PLAN

DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Table 4: 2029 Annual Action Plan

Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase employment opportunities for the youth (male and female including PWDs by 40% within three years) PROGRAMME: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Development Programme. 													
N O.	PROJECTS	LOCATION	Time Frame (Year 2029)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
1.	Continue the Operationalize Cassava Processing Factory. (Enable Youth Factory)	Namasua	X	X	X	X	50,000.00	10,000.00		X		GEA	African Agro business consultant
2.	Facilitate access to credit under the Nkosuo Loan Program	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	100,000.00		X		GEA	Kasseman Rural Bank, Nkranman Rural Bank
3	Continue the implementation of BRC farm project	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00	20,000.00		X		GEA	-
SUB-TOTAL							115,000.00	130,000.00					
TOTAL							245,000.00						
OBJECTIVES: To Increase employment opportunities for the youth (male and female including PWDs by 40% within three years)													
PROGRAMME : 24-hour Economy Programme													
4	Monitor the Operationalization of the of 24 hour Model Market	Berekum			X	X	20,000.00			X		CA	WORKS
SUB- TOTAL							20,000.00						
TOTAL							20,000.00						
OBJECTIVES: To develop and ensure functionality of two tourist sites by the end of 2029													
PROGRAMME: Tourism Development Programme													

5	Undertake feasibility studies and develop identified tourist sites	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00		X			CA	GTA
SUB-TOTAL							30,000.00						

TOTAL							30,000.00						
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OBJECTIVES: To increase agricultural productivity by 40% by 2029

PROGRAMME: Sustainable Agriculture Development Programme

6	Conduct Zonal and Municipal RELC meetings with stakeholder	Four AEAs Berekum	x		x			4,500.00		X		DoA	CA
7	Carry-out Agricultural Productivity Survey (APS) in major and minor season	Municipal Wide		x		X		4,000.00		X		DoA	CA
8	Carryout 1,200 farm and home visits by Agric Extension Officers	AEAs	X	x	x	X		13,400.00		X		DoA	CA
9	AEAs Established Field Demonstrations in communities on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)	Municipal Wide	X	x	x	X		3,000.00		X		DoA	CA
10	Carry-out MDAs Monitoring and Supervision	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x		2,000.00		X		DoA	CA
11	Organize quarterly prophylactic treatment for livestock in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x		1,600.00		X		DoA	CA
12	Carry out Livestock census in all the communities.	Municipal Wide	x			x		5,000.00		X		DoA	CA
13	Carry out anti rabies campaign and vaccination to curb incidence of rabies cases	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x		3,000.00		X		DoA	CA
14	Organize quarterly prophylactic treatment for livestock	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x	7,000.00	3,000.00		x		DoA	GDO
SUB-TOTAL							7,000.00	39,000.00					
TOTAL							46,000.00						

Objectives: Enhance access to land and productive agricultural resources for 30% of the youth by 2029													
PROGRAMME: Youth Agribusiness Capacity Improvement Programme													
NO.	PROJECTS	Location	Time Frame (Year 2026)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
15	Start-ups focusing on innovative agricultural solution to support 200 youth	Berekum	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA
16	Conduct training needs on climate-smart agriculture, irrigation techniques, and post-harvest handling.	Berekum		x	x		20,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA
17	Support access to improved seeds, fertilizer, and farm inputs	Berekum	x		x		40,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA
SUB-TOTAL							100,000.00	50,000.0	25,000.0				
TOTAL							175,000.00						

Objectives: Enhance efficiency, improve quality and increase market access by 10% by the end of 2029													
PROGRAMME: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme													
NO.	PROJECTS	Location	Time Frame (Year 2026)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
18	Train (2) women processing groups on post-production activities	Berekum	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA
19	Facilitate agricultural officers' sensitizations and registrations of 30 farmer groups for feed Ghana Programme (FGP)	Berekum		x	x		20,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA

20	Construct community warehouse and aggregation centers	Berekum	x		x		40,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	X		Agric. Dep't	CA
SUB-TOTAL							100,000.00	50,000.0	25,000.0				
TOTAL							175,000.00						

DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES: To improve the pass rate of students (boys and girls) including PWDs by 60% by 2029													
PROGRAMME: Quality Education Enhancement Programme													
NO	PROJECTS	LOCATION	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
21	Construct 1 No. 2 unit classroom with Office, Staff Common Room, Furniture, Toilet Facilities	Usmaniya M/A	X	X	X	X	600,000.00			X		GES	Works
22	Construct 1 No. 2 unit classroom Block with office furniture, Store, staff Common Room and Drilling and Mechanization of Boreholes	Gyaenkantabo	X	X	X	X	525,189.50			X		GES	Works
23	Construct 1 No. 3 unit classroom Block with Office, Staff common Room, Furniture, Toilet Facilities	Biadan Meth. JHS	X	X	X	X	600,000.00			X		GES	Works
24	Renovation of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom for KG	Akatim	X	X	X	X	150,000.00			X		GES	CA
25	Renovation of 1 No. 6 unit classroom	Kotaa	X	X	X	X	150,000.00			X		GES	Works
26	Renovation of 1 No. 6 unit classroom	Berekum SDA	X	X	X	X	100,000.00					GES	CA
27	Renovation of 1 No. 6 unit classroom	Namasua	X	X	X	X	100,000.00					GES	CA
28	Renovation of 1No. 3-unit classroom	Biadan Meth 'A'	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			X		GES	Works

29	Support GES Training programmes (Capacity building for Head teacher, Cluster Based Inset for teachers.	Municipal Wide		X		X	10,000.00			X		GES	CA
30	Undertake Guidance & Counselling, of Basic School Pupils	Municipal Wide		X		X	1,000.00			X		GES	CA
31	Monitor STEM Clinic activities in Schools	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		500.00		X		GES	CA
32	Undertake inter Basic Schools Sports Festivals	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		2000.00		X		GES	CA
33	Education on Personal Hygiene and Safety and Awareness creation on Menstrual Hygiene Day Campaign	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
34	Distribution of treated Insecticide Nets (ITN'S)	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
35	Undertake Guidance and Counselling,	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
36	Undertake quarterly visitation exercise to inspect Girls club.	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
37	Organization of Activities for Girls in Science.	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
38	Sensitization of students on Substance Abuse	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
39	Organize Inter –Circuit Quiz Competition	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA
40	Stake holder Engagement and Monitoring of BECE	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA

41	Upgrading of teaches and reactivation of Salaries	Municipal Wide		X	X			1,000.00		X		GES	CA	
42	Undertake quarterly Basic School Monitoring	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		GES	CA	
43	Support to the needy girl and boy's students at all levels.	Municipal Wide	X		X		10,000.00			X		GES	CA	
44	Distribution of Sanitary Pads to students and Communities	Selected Schools	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			x		CA	GES	
SUB-TOTAL							5,533,024.58	12,500.00						
TOTAL							5, 545, 524.58							

<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce incidence of mortality by 40% by 2029 To reduce incidence of morbidity including mental health by 30% by 2029 To reduce incidence of disability by 10% by 2029 <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health care improvement programme 													
45	Organize Malaria prevention Campaigns	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		GHS	CA
46	Conduct TB active case search in high-risk communities	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			X		GHS	CA
47	Organize outreach wellness clinics to screen for hypertension and diabetes in the general population.	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		GHS	CA
48	Intensify Health education on psychological mental health	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		GHS	CA
49	Facilitate the acquisition and distribution of treated bed nets	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			X		GHS	CA
50	Supply of Medical Equipment to existing CHPs Compounds	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x	500,000.00			X		GHS	MA
51	Sensitization of adolescent on sexual reproductive health	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x	9,000.00					NYA	GES
52	Construction of 1No. CHPS compound with delivery room, maternity room, store, nurses station, consulting room and supply of medical equipment, furniture.	Akatim	X	X	X	X	1,550,379.0			X		GHS	WORKS

53	Construction of 1No. CHPS compound with delivery room, maternity room, store, nurses station, consulting room and supply of medical equipment, furniture.	Akorforo	X	X	X	X	1,550,379.0			X		GHS	WORKS
SUB-TOTAL							2,119,379.00						
TOTAL							2,119,379.00						
OBJECTIVES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the incidence of HIVAIDS infection by 60% by 2029 PROGRAMME: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS Reduction Programme 													
54	Organize HIV/AIDS prevention campaign	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00			X		GHS	BEMA
55	Organize Quarterly Municipal AIDS Committee (MAC) meeting	Municipal	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			X		BEMA	GHS
56	Sensitization and distribution of Condoms (female and Males) in four (4) Communities	Selected Communities	X	X	X	X	6,000.00			X		MAC	GHS
57	World AIDS Day Celebration	Berekum	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			X		MAC	BEMA
56	Support to HIV/AIDS Programmes	Berekum	X	X	X	X	25,518.00			X		MAC	CA
SUB-TOTAL							48,518.0						
TOTAL							48,518.00						
OBJECTIVES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the coverage of social protection among the vulnerable groups (children, aged, PWDs and Orphans) by 40% by 2029. PROGRAMME: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Protection Programme 													
57	Assist in 8 non- maintenance and 4 custody cases in family tribunal	BEMA WIDE	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			X		DSWCD	CA
58	Assist in training the physically challenged through institutional training, hospital welfare services, HIV/AIDS and child labor among others	Selected beneficiaries	x	x	x	x	6,000.00	5,000.00		X		DSWCD	CA
59	Registration of new members onto PWD platform to benefit from DACF	Selected beneficiaries	x	x	x	X	2,500.00	2,000.00		X		DSWCD	CA

60	Monitor 52 members of PWDs to ensure effective management of items given	Selected beneficiaries	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	3,000.00			X		DSWCD	CA
61	Purchase and distribute items such as fridges, provisions store items, laptops, foot sewing machines, fufuo machines, printer, hair dressing equipment, chain saw machines to 38 PWD beneficiaries	Selected beneficiaries	x	x	x	x	194,800.00				X		DSWCD	CA
62	Supervise and approve new registration and renewal of NHIS cards for 20,798 indigents	Municipal Wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00				X		DSWCD	CA
63	Supervise payments for 540HHS of LEAP Beneficiaries and renew 1,329 NHIS card	36 selected community beneficiaries	x	x	x	x	10,000.00				X		DSWCD	Suma Rural Bank/NHI A
64	Handle 20 gender based violence cases to be reported	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	4,000.00				X		DSWCD	POLIVE/D OVVSU
65	Organize 6 social and community mobility education at Ahenbronoso, Akroforo, Groto, Chris FM and Akwaaba FM	Selected Communities	x	x	x	x	10,000.00				X		DSWCD	Opinion Leaders
66	Ensured Child rights promotion and protection in areas of child maintenance, custody, DOVVSU, family reconciliation and supervision of Day Care Centers	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	2,000.00			X		DSWCD	DOVVSU/ FT & Proprietors

67	DSW handled 8 non-maintenance, 12 family welfare and 7 custody cases	Berekum	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	2,000.00			X		DSWCD	Clients
68	Periodically visiting residential homes	Berekum	x	x	x	x	3,000.00				X		DSWCD	
69	Monitored day care centers to ensure best practices	Berekum	X	X	X	X	6,000.00				X		DSWCD	Proprietors/ GES
SUB- TOTAL							278,300.00	14,000.00						
TOTAL							292, 300.00							

<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve access to safe and reliable water in underserved areas by 50% within three years <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potable water supply Programme 														
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70	Drilling and Mechanization of 5 No. Boreholes	Selected Location	X	X	X	X	50,000.0			X		CA	WORKS
71	Rehabilitation of 20 No. Boreholes including water quality test of existing boreholes	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	120,345.08			X		CA	WORKS
SUB-TOTAL							170,379.08						
TOTAL							170,379.08						

DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce incidence of flood related emergencies by 20% within three years <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood Resistance Improvement Programme 													
NO	PROJECTS	LOCATION	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration
72	Desilting of selected open U-drain in Berekum	Berekum	X	X	X	X	70,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works Dept.
73	Create awareness on rainstorm related disasters	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			x		NADMO/GMA	M/A
74	Construction of U-drain	Kato	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			x		Urban Roads	Works Dept.
75	Desilting of culverts and earth drain channels in Berekum East Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works Dept.
SUB- TOTAL							123,000.00						
TOTAL							123,000.00						
<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce pressure on Social Amenities in the urban centers by 30% within four years. To reduce vehicular traffic in urban centers by 20 % by 2028. <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Development Programme 													

76	Supply and Installation of 100 No. Streetlights in Berekum	Berekum	X	X	X	X			500,000.00	x		CA	-
SUB- TOTAL													
TOTAL									500,000.00				
<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase number of settlements with approve spatial plans by 50% by 2029 <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human settlement Development programme 													
77	Prepare Local Plans for at least 4 communities	Selected communities	X	X	X	X	24,000.00			X		PPD	BEMA
78	Review of Existing local Plan	Berekum	X	X	X	X	18,000.00			X		PPD	CA
79	Acquisition of Orthophotos	Berekum	X	X	X	X	40,000.00			X		PPD	CA
80	Digitizing and detailing of parcels of Land to input into the DLrev to improve revenue mobilization	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		PPD	CA
81	Organize 4No. Spatial Planning Committee and Technical Sub-committee meetings	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,400.00			X		PPD	CA
82	Conduct regular inspection and enforce compliance with approval plans and permits	Berekum	X	X	X	X	52,000.00			X		PPD	CA
83	Prepare Local Plans for at least 4 communities	Berekum	X	X	X	X	24,000.00			X		PPD	CA
84	Review of Existing local Plan	Berekum	X	X	X	X	18,000.00			X		PPD	CA
85	Acquisition of Orth photos	Berekum	X	X	X	X	40,000.00			X		PPD	CA
86	Organize training workshops for staff, Assembly members , Chiefs, Opinion leaders and land owners on spatial planning and development control	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			X		PPD	BEMA
87	Conduct community education on the importance of orderly development and land use management	Berekum	X	X	X	X	50,000.00			X		PPD	CA
88	Demarcate and registrations of public lands reservation areas to prevent encroachment	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		PPD	CA

89	Acquisition of land Banks for future development	Berekum	X	X	X	X	120,000.00			X		PPD	CA
90	Organize mid-year brainstorming workshop for all the stakeholders in the land use planning and land administration system	Berekum	X	X	X	X	60,000.00			X		PPD	CA
91	Acquisition of Signage poles and Embossment of signage plates	Berekum	X	X	X	X	92,000.00			X		PPD	CA
SUB- TOTAL							608,400.00						
TOTAL							608,400.00						

OBJECTIVES:

- To improve accessibility and mobility to communities in urban areas by 40% by 2029

PROGRAMME:

- Road Improvement Programme

92	Pothole patching on selected local roads in Berekum Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works Dept.
	Grass cutting along selected roads in Berekum East Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works Dept.
	Fabrication and installation of metal gratings at selected locations in Berekum Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	7,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works Dept.
93	Road line markings and pedestrian crossing with road signs on selected roads in Berekum East Municipality	Berekum	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			X		Urban Roads	Works Dept.
94	Re-Shaping of Selected	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	1,000,000.0			x		CA	WORKS
SUB- TOTAL							1,033,000.00						

TOTAL							1,033,000.00						
<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve forest cover by 30% by 2029 <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Sustainability Programme 													

95	Planting of tress in Selected Communities	Berekum		x	x	x	8,000.00			x		NADMO	MA
96	Purchase and distribution coconut, mango, cashew and Oil Palm seedling for Farmers	Berekum	x	x	x	x	50,000.00			x		DoA	CA
SUB- TOTAL							58,000.00						
TOTAL							58,000.00						
<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the number of disasters and flood related emergencies by 20% within 3 years <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Programme 													
97	Training of disaster volunteer groups in the various communities	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		NADMO	BEMA GNFS
98	Sensitize public on firefighting, protection and prevention	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		NADMO	CA
99	Support disaster victims with relief items	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		NADMO	CA
100	Organize seminars and durbar to celebrate international day for disaster reduction	Berekum	X	X	X	X	6,000.00			X		NADMO	CA
101	Train and re-train anti-bush fire volunteers	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		NADMO	CA
102	Public education on prevention of wildfire and domestic fire	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		NADMO	CA
103	Provision for Emergency Planning and response	Berekum	X			X	9,000.00			X		NADMO	CA
104	Organize Public education Program on environmental Pollution	Berekum			x		8,000.00			x		NADMO/M EHU	CA/EPA/ GNFS
SUB- TOTAL							73,000.00						
TOTAL							73,000.00						

	<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To eliminate all forms of diarrheal diseases by 30% by 2028 <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Management Improvement Programme 												
105	Organize Public education, Environmental Health inspections National Events, Pauper burials etc.	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	20,000.00		X		MA	MEHU
106	Monitoring and supervision of environmental health and sanitation services and	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	10,000.00		X		MA	MEHU
107	Fumigation/vector control at sanitary sites and other public places in	Berekum	X	X	X	X	418,600.00			X		MEHU	CA
108	Provision of sanitation improvement package services (SIP)	Berekum	X	X	X	X	523,250.00			X		MA	Zoomlion GHLtd/MEHU
109	Environmental sanitation management (clearing lifting of refuse etc.)	Berekum	X	X	X	X	135,000.00			X		MA	MEHU
110	Maintenance /desilting of public drains	Municipal wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00			X		MA	MEHU
111	Organize monthly clean-up exercise (procure sanitary tools/ materials)	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	480,000.00			X		MA	MEHU/WORKS
112	Facilitate the Dislodge, and renovate public toilets within the municipality	Antonotia Magazine	X	X	X	X	150,000.00			X		MEHU	CA
113	Organize medical screening for food and drink vendors	Berekum		x		x	40,000.00	50,000.00		X		MA	MEHU
114	Undertake Radio sensitization Programme (Berekum East Sanitation Hour)	Berekum	X	X	X	X	50,000.00			X		MA	-
	SUB-TOTAL						1,906,850	80,000.00					
	TOTAL						1,986,850.00						

	OBJECTIVES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the negative effect of climate change on agriculture productivity by 20% within the next four years To reduce climate change related disasters by 30% by 3 years PROGRAMME: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change mitigation Programme 												
115	Train staff on climate change and disaster risk reduction strategies	Berekum	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			X		NADMO	CA
116	Undertake multi-hazard risk assessment for projects	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		MPCU	CA
117	Undertake training on Climate resilience and adaptation strategies for	Berekum	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			X		MPCU	CA
118	Undertake sensitization program on climate change	Selected Schools	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			X		MPCU	-
		SUB-TOTAL					120,000.00						
		TOTAL					120,000.00						

DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

	OBJECTIVES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase local revenue mobilization by 50% by 2029 PROGRAMME: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue Improvement Programme 													
NO	PROJECTS	LOCATION	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaboration	
119	Training of Revenue officer's in Revenue Mobilization Strategies	Berekum	X	X	X	X		7,000.00			X		CA	HRM
120	Training of Revenue Collectors in Fee	Berekum	X	X	X	X		6,000.00			X		HR	OHLGS/BU DGET

121	Training of Officers in proper Financial Management and	Berekum	X	X	X	X		5,000.00		X		CA	HRM / PO	
122	Implementation of night revenue Collection	Berekum	X	X	X	X		10,000.00		X		CA	WORKS	
123	Quarterly monitoring of Town/Area Council revenue collectors	Senase Berekum Mpatasie	X	X	X	X		5,000.00		X		CA	MBA	
124	Buy an Hour air time on 2 radio stations per fortnight for public Education and sensitization programme	Berekum	X	X	X	X		5,000.00		X		CA	MBA/MFO	
125	Training of Urban/ Zonal Council staff/Revenue collectors to effectively	Berekum	X	X	X	X		3,000.00		x		CA	MBA/MFO	
126	Review of all tenancy agreements and payment of rent advance for all market stores and stalls (Sheds) in the	Berekum	X	X	X	X		5,000.00		X		CA	MBA/MFO	
127	Set Monthly revenue targets for commission/ non commission collectors and zonal councils	Berekum	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		CA	MBA/MFO	
128	Prosecute all tax defaulters at the Berekum Magistrate	Berekum	X	X	X	X		10,000.00		X		CA	MBA/MFO	
129	Create payment points and alert the general public about the	Berekum	X	X	X	X		6,000.00		X		CA	MBA/MFO	
130	Assign BNI Officers and MIA to frequently monitor GCRs issued to tax payers to	Berekum	X	X	X	X		2,000.00		X		CA	MBA/MFO/ REVENUE HEAD	
SUB-								65,000.0						
TOTAL								65,000.00						
<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve functionality of all sub-structures and committees by 2029 To improve public awareness and trust in the local governance systems by organizing at least 8 town hall meetings by 2028 <p>PROGRAMME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Governance Improvement Programme 														

131	Refresher Training in Performance Appraisal	Berekum	x		x			5,000.00		X		HR	Consultant
132	Training of officers in the Local Governance Act (Act 936) and protocols of the Service	Berekum	X			x		6,000.00		X		HR	BEMA
133	Training of Assembly Members in the Roles and Responsibilities of members of the sub-	Berekum	X		X	x		10,000.00		X		HR	Consultant
134	Training in Post Assessment Report Writing/ Data Collection	Berekum		x		X		8,000.00		X		HRD	BEMA
136	Validating of staff salaries	Berekum	X	X	X	X		4,000.00		X		HRD	BEMA
137	Submission of Validation	RCC	X	X	X	X		7,000.00		X		HRD	BEMA
138	Submission of Training Plans and Quarterly reports	RCC	X	X	X	X		1,000.00		X		HRD	BEMA
140	Submission of official inputs of staff	RCC	X	X	X	X		1,200.00		X		HRD	BEMA
141	Submission of updated Nominal Roll	Accra	x	x	x	x		1,300.00		x		HRD	BEMA
142	Training of Officers in effective Retirement Planning	Berekum		x	X			6,000.00		X		HR	Consultant BEMA
143	Procure fuel for office running and monitoring	Berekum	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		X		Agric	CA
144	Maintenance of official Vehicles/ motorbikes(including	Berekum	X	x	X	X		14,000.0		X		Agric	CA
145	Purchase stationary, logistics and	Berekum	x	x	x	x		2,000.00		X		Agric	CA
146	Conduct Zonal and Municipal RELC meetings with	Berekum	X		X			4,500.00		X		Agric	CA
147	MDA Monitoring and Supervision	Berekum	X	x	x	x		2,000.00		X		Agric	CA
148	Inspection of activities and projects in the	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		CA	-
149	Organize administrative and technical meetings	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		CA	-

150	Organize General Assembly and	Berekum	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			X		CA	MFO
151	Organize 3No. Town Hall meetings	Berekum	X	X	X	X	40,000.00			X		CA	-
152	Support to security Operations	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			X		CA	-
153	Support to traditional authorities	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		CA	-
154	Undertake protocol services	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		CA	-
155	Pay Telecommunication Subscription and electricity charges	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			X		CA	MFO
156	Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation activities	Berekum	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			X		CA	MPCU
157	Preparation of Composite Budget	Berekum	X	X	X	X	50,000.0			X		CA	MPCU
158	Organize 4No MPCU and Budget Committee Meeting/ Training	Berekum	X	X	X	X	50,000.00			X		CA	MPCU/BUDGET
159	Procurement of office fittings and equipment	Berekum	X	X	X	X	70,000.00			X		CA	PO
160	Maintenance, insurance, running expenses of official vehicles	Berekum	X	X	X	X	130,000.00			X		CA	WORKS
161	Provision for audit committee meetings	Berekum	X	X	X	X	25,000.00			X		CA	IAU
162	Manpower development workshops and capacity	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			X		CA	MPCU
163	Support Security Operation in the	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			X		CA	MFO

164	Renewal of Website Hosting and	Berekum	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			X		CA	IT
165	Procurement of Value Books	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			X		CA	MFO
166	Website Upgrade and Maintenance	Berekum	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			X		CA	IT
167	Purchase of Internet Data	Berekum	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			X		CA	IT
168	Environmental and Social Safeguard	Berekum	X	X	X	X	25,000.00			X		CA	-
169	Organization of National Sanitation	Berekum	X	X	X	X	100,518.00			X		CA	MEHO

170	Provision for NALAG and Subscription	Berekum	X	X	X	X	72,012.00			X		CA	-
		SUB-TOTAL					1,079,542.00	77,000.00					
		TOTAL					1,156,542.00						

CHAPTER SEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the processes employed in tracking the implementation of the projects in the Medium Term Development Plan. The purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is to provide a flexible guide to the steps to be used to measure progress toward achieving MTDP goal and objectives in a well-structured manner. It will provide a clear picture on how specific objectives, outputs and outcomes would be tracked, evaluated and reported.

Further, the M&E Plan would include components such as stakeholder analysis, Monitoring Matrix, Evaluation, Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation as well as knowledge Management and Learning.

Overall, this chapter serves as a guide for ensuring that the implementation of the MTDP is systematically monitored, effectively evaluated, and continuously improved to achieve sustainable and inclusive development within the Berekum East Municipality

7.2 Stakeholder Analysis

The initial activity carried out by the Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU) was the identification and classification of all organizations and groups of people involved in issues and strategies linked with development and poverty reduction in the various activities that would lead to sustained capacity building, dissemination and demand for M & E results.

Below is the outcome of the Stakeholders Analysis conducted during the M & E plan preparation period.

Table 64: Stakeholder Analysis

NO.	STAKEHOLDERS	NEEDS	RESPONSIBILITIES
1.	Traditional Authorities and Opinion Leaders	Information on Flow of funds utilization, Involvement in decision making process, transparency and accountability	Information Dissemination, Advocacy, Local Mobilization of Funds, Monitoring of Project Implementation, and release of land for Development projects

NO.	STAKEHOLDERS	NEEDS	RESPONSIBILITIES
2.	NGOs/FBOs/CBOs	Information on funds flow and utilization, Involvement, Capacity Building in plan Preparation, Monitoring and Evaluation Process	Project funding, Capacity Building, Advocacy and Monitoring and Evaluation of Project Implementation
3.	Youth Association	Involvement, Capacity Building, and Motivation	Membership Mobilization information dissemination Advocacy and Local Mobilization of funds
4.	Member of Parliament	Involvement and Capacity Building	Briefing of Constituents, Monitoring and Evaluation, Advocacy and Funding of Project
5	Assembly and Zonal Council Members	Involvement, Capacity Building, and Motivation, Logistical Support	Community Mobilization, Fund-raising, Advocacy, Monitoring and Evaluation information dissemination data collection
6	Trade Association	Capacity Building, Involvement, Accountability	Assist in Revenue Mobilization, dissemination of information
7	Regional Coordinating Council	Logistical Support, Transparency and Accountability	Policy Formulation, Monitoring and Evaluation Motivation
8	Development Partners	Transparency and Accountability	Policy Formulation Provision of funds and Logistics and development Co-ordination

NO.	STAKEHOLDERS	NEEDS	RESPONSIBILITIES
9	Decentralized departments	Logistical Support, Motivation	Capacity Building Submission of Report Policy Formulation
10	Media	Involvement, Capacity Building	Information dissemination
11	Ministries, Departments and Agencies	Reports	Policy Formulation Financial and Logistical Support, Capacity Building and Motivation

7.3 Monitoring Matrix

The monitoring matrix serves as a key tool for tracking and assessing progress in the implementation of development programmes and projects within the municipality. It provides a structured framework that links the development objectives, expected outputs, indicators, targets, data sources, and responsible institutions for each intervention outlined in the plan.

Each component of the matrix such as the indicator, baseline data, annual targets, and means of verification facilitates effective tracking of results to enhance transparency and accountability, ensuring that the implementation of the action plans contributes meaningfully to local and national development objectives.

Table 65: Monitoring Matrix

Goal: Reduce Poverty and Inequality among the Youth, Including PWDs											
Objective: To increase employment opportunities for the youth, including PWDs, by 40% within three years											
Programme: Youth Employment Programme											
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Target					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029				
Number of new industries established: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Industry • Services 	count of new establishments within the district for purposes of producing goods and services. The scope covers all sectors of the economy	Output						By Sector	Annually	Revenue dept.	
			6	9	1	13	15	Agriculture			
			6	8	9	11	13	Industry			
			8	10	12	15	18	Services			
Number of new jobs created: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Industry • Services 	Count of formal sector jobs created per annum with aggregation at sectoral level	Outcome						By Sector	Annually	Revenue dept.	
			1459	1500	1580	1600	1700	Industries (i.e. manufacturing, construction)			
			1139	1200	1258	1300	1450	Services (i.e. Healthcare, finance)			
			2500	2800	3000	3250	3400	Agriculture			
Employment rate among youth including women and PWDS	The percentage of employed persons in relation to the comparable total population	Outcome	40%	50%	60%	65%	70%	Youth, Women, and PWDs	Annually	Statistics Dep't, BAC	
Number of youths including women, and PWDs enrolled in agricultural programmes	The count of youth, women, and PWDs enrolled in agriculture programmes and interventions	output	100	200	400	800	1000	Youth, Women, and PWDs	Annually	BAC, AGric Dep't, Gender desk Officer	
Total number of extension officers	Count the number of agriculture extension officers to farmers and represent in percentage	Input						By Sex	Annually	MoFA	
			8	10	13	15	16	Males			

within the municipality			1	3	5	6	7	Females		

Goal: Harness the Economic potential of the Municipality

Objective: To develop and ensure functionality of two tourist sites by the end of 2029

Programme: Tourism Development Programme

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of new tourist sites established	Count of total tourist sites developed per annum with aggregation by types	Output					By Types		Annually	MPCU
			0	3	4	4	5	Cultural sites		
			0	3	5	6	6	Natural sites		
			0	3	5	6	7	Recreational Sites		
Proportion of jobs created by tourism industry	Proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs created by the Tourism industry in Berekum	Outcome					By Sex		Annually	Statistical Dept.
			0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	1.5%	Males		
			0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.9%	Females		

Goal: Achieve food security through the promotion of sustainable agriculture

Objective: To increase Agricultural Productivity by 40% by 2029

Programme: Sustainable Agric development Programme

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Total output of Agricultural production - food crops (Mt) Yam, maize, cassava	Total quantity of selected crops, livestock and poultry produced in the district in a given year	Output					Food Crops		Annually	Municipal MoFA Director
			31,013mt	31,200mt	33,500mt	35,000mt	35,450mt	Yam		
			27,371mt	28,358mt	28,850mt	29,520mt	30,123mt	Maize		
			160,210mt	165,520mt	170,230mt	180,250mt	185,350mt	Cassava		
<i>-Selected cash crops (Mt) Oil palm, citrus, cashew</i>		Output					Cash Crops		Annually	Municipal MoFA Director
			300tons	350tons	380tons	400tons	450tons	Oil Palm		
			450ton	500tons	550tons	600tons	700tons	Citrus		
<i>-Livestock and poultry (count) sheep, goat, poultry, cattle, pig</i>		Output					Livestock / Poultry		Annually	Municipal MoFA Director
			1510	1600	1650	1700	1758	Sheep		
			308	280	260	255	200	Goat		
	53,934		60,000	70,000	85,000	90,000	Poultry			
	5,278		6000	6500	7000	7800	Cattle			
Average productivity of selected crops (mt/ha)	Output per hectare of selected	Output					Staple Crops		Annually	
			89mt/h	92mt/h	95mt/h	99mt/h	100.8mt/h	Rice		

	crops (mt/ha)		37,650.64mt/h	37,800mt/h	38,150mt/h	39,050mtt/h	40,150.64mtt/h	Plantain		Municipal MoFA Director
			25,342.5mt/h	25,842mt/h	26,340mt/h	27,302mt/h	28,842.5mt/h	Maize		
			161,321mt/h	168,321mt/h	170,221mt/h	171,521mt/h	181,821.80mt/h	Cassava		
			10,564mt/h	11,664.mt/h	12,424mt/h	13,064mt/h	13,564.55mt/h	Yam		

Goal: Enhance the living condition of the vulnerable groups (Children, aged, PWDs and Orphans)

Objective: To improve the coverage of social protection among vulnerable groups by 40% by 2029

Programme: Social Protection Programme

Indicators	Indicators Definition	Indicators type	Baseline 2025	Indicators				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of LEAP beneficiaries	The number of vulnerable individuals who have reliable access to essential services	Outcome	70	100	150	200	225	Males	Annually	Social Welfare and Community Development
			430	500	550	600	750	Females		
Number of PWDs registered	The number of vulnerable individuals who are registered under the PWD policy	Output	129	150	180	200	250	Males		
			201	300	320	450	600	Females		
Number of LEAP household members on NHIS	Total number of LEAP beneficiaries on the NHIS support	Outcome	500	600	700	800	975	Total	Annually	Social Welfare and Community Development
Proportion of PWDs supported	The proportion of vulnerable individuals who have been supported out of the PWDs' share of the	Outcome	20	25	30	35	501	Males	Annually	Social Welfare and Community Development
			18	30	50	55	150	Females		

	assembly common fund									
Number of Community Care Programmes	Total number of community day care programme in the municipality	Output	6	8	10	13	15	Total	Quarterly	Social Welfare and Community Development
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	Percentage of the population living below the national poverty line which, typically set by the government based on cost of basic needs etc.	Outcome						Total	Annually	GSS
			12.6%	10%	8%	6%	4.7%			

Goal: Empower the Youth through Education

Objective: To improve the pass rate of students (boys & girls), including PWDs, by 60% by 2029

Programme: Quality education enhancement programme

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Proportion of Disability-friendly Facilities	The Proportion of educational facilities that are easily accessible to PWDs children	Output	25%	30%	35%	38%	42%	JHS	Annually	Municipal GES
			35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	SHS		
			30%	33%	35%	40%	50%	Primary		
Total Number of teachers in the municipal by GES	Measure the number of teachers in specific education levels who have received at least the minimum	Input					By category		Annually	Municipal GES
			188	200	210	220	222	Pre-primary		
			391	400	415	420	430	Primary		

	organized teacher training, typically defined as formal training that leads to a recognized teaching qualification.		498	500	508	515	520	JHS		
			376	385	390	400	410	SHS		
Ratio of trained and untrained teachers in the municipal by GES	Count of proportion of trained and untrained teachers in the municipal	Input						By Levels	Annually	Municipal GES
			95%	96%	97%	98%	100%	Urban		
			98%	99%	100%	100%	100%	Trained		
			2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	Untrained		
			5%	4%	3%	2%	0%	Rural		
			90%	93%	95%	97%	98%	Trained		
			10%	7%	5%	3%	2%	Untrained		
Gender Parity Index	Count of the total number of girls at a particular level as a ratio of the total number of boys at those same levels	Outcome						By category	Annually	Municipal GES
			1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	Pre-primary		
			1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Primary		
			1.02	1.01	1.0	1.0	1.0	JHS		
			1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	SHS		
Pupil-teacher ratio	The pupil-teacher ratio is the number of pupils enrolled in a school divided by the number of school teachers in rural and urban communities.	Input						Urban	Annually	Municipal GES
			23:1	20:1	15:1	15:1	12:1	Pre-primary		
			30:1	28:1	25:1	23:1	23:1	Primary		
			30:1	28:1	25:1	23:1	18:1	JHS		
			22:1	22:1	22:1	22:1	22:1	SHS		
								Rural		

			35:1	28:1	25:1	25:1	23:1	Pre-primary		
			33:1	32:1	30:1	28:1	23:1	Primary		
			30:1	28:1	25:1	23:1	23:1	JHS		
			35:1	32:1	30:1	28:1	22:1	SHS		
Completion rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-primary • Primary • JHS • SHS 	The number of pupils/students (boys & girls) enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education (primary 6, JHS 3), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the grade of that level of education	Output						Urban	Annually	Municipal GES
			80.35%	90%	95%	99%	100%	Pre-primary		
			95.2%	93%	95%	99%	100%	Primary		
			89.2%	90%	95%	99%	100%	JHS		
			90.8%	92%	95%	99%	100%	SHS		
								Rural		
			70.35%	80%	85%	90%	100%	Pre-primary		
			80.50%	83%	87%	90%	100%	Primary		
			65.2%	70%	75%	79%	85%	JHS		
			20.8%	25%	45%	50%	60%	SHS		
Pass rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BECE • WASSCE 	Count of final exams takers (boys & girls) who passed a particular exam over a total count of final takers in that same exam expressed as a percentage.	Outcome						By Category	Annually	Municipal GES
								BECE		
			99..21%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Male		
			89.5	99.9%	100%	100%	100%	Female		
								WASSCE		

			98.9%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Male		
			97.4%	99.9%	100%	100%	100%	Female		
Net enrolment ratio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-primary • Primary • JHS • SHS 	The proportion of children of a particular level of education (KG/Primary/JHS) that are enrolled in that level of education expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.	Outcome						By Category	Annually	Municipal GES
			9.9%	12%	14%	16%	16.8%	Pre-primary		
			37.9%	38.2%	39%	40%	42%	Primary		
			23.1%	25%	26.2%	27%	28%	JJHS		
			29.0%	31%	33%	34%	35%	SHS		
Enrolment level	The ratio of children enrolled in school per their sex and location	Outcome	85%	90%	95%	98%	100%	Urban	Annually	Municipal GES
			45%	48%	51%	52%	53%	Male		
			40%	42%	44%	46%	47%	Female		
			30%	35%	40%	50%	60%	Rural		
			58%	57%	56%	55%	53%	Male		
			42%	43%	44%	45%	47%	Female		
Number of new educational facilities constructed	Count of new public schools and other education-enhancing facilities constructed within the year	Output						By Category	Annually	Municipal GES
			Urban							
			2	8	10	12	15	Pre-primary		
			2	8	10	12	13	Primary		
			3	8	5	10	12	JHS		
			1	2	2	3	5	SHS		
			Rural							
			3	8	10	12	15	Pre-primary		
			3	6	7	5	15	Primary		

			1	5	3	6	5	JHS		
			0	0	0	0	1	SHS		
Proportion of schools with access to electricity; Internet and computers for pedagogical purposes, adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities.	Count of the percentage of schools with access to basic amenities including Internet and computers for pedagogical purposes, adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities.	Output						By Category	Annually	Municipal GES
			23%	30%	35%	40%	50%	Pre-primary		
			48%	50%	52%	58%	60%	Primary		
			85%	87%	88%	90%	91%	JHS		
			90%	91%	92%	94%	95%	SHS		

Goal: Enhance the overall wellbeing										
Objective: Reduce incidence of mortality by 40%, reduce incidence of morbidity including mental health by 30% and reduce incidence of disability by 10% by 2029										
Programme: Health care improvement programme										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of new health facilities constructed	Count of new hospitals, polyclinic, clinic, health center or CHPS constructed	Outcome						By Category	Annually	Municipal GHS Directorate & Assembly works Engineers
			0	1	1	1	2	Hospitals		
			0	1	2	3	5	Clinic		
			0	1	1	3	4	Health Center		
			1	5	8	10	12	CHPs		
		Output						By Category		

Proportion of health facilities that are functional	Measures the number of health facilities that are registered and in operation for purposes of providing health care services to the general public expressed as a percentage of completed health facilities		50%	80%	85%	91%	100%	Hospitals	Annually	Municipal GHS Directorate
			80%	85%	89%	95%	100%	Clinic		
			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Health Center		
			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	CHPs		
Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	The population with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of total district population	Outcome						By category	Quarterly	Municipal NHIS
			85%	95%	98%	99%	100%	Indigents		
			85%	85%	88%	92%	97%	Informal		
			78%	98%	98%	95%	98%	Aged		
			90	91%	92%	93%	95%	Under 18 years		
			80%	85%	90%	95%	100%	Pregnant women		
Doctor to population ratio	Measure the number of registered doctors available per population	Input	1:6300	1:6000	1:5300	1:20,870	1:1000	Total	Annually	Municipal GHS Directorate
Nurse-to-population ratio	Number of registered nurses available per the population	Input	1:512	1:500	1:450	1:400	1:387	Total	Annually	Municipal GHS Directorate
The ratio of midwives to women in the fertility age population ratio	Number of qualified midwives to attend pregnancy cases within a particular year	Input	1:1027	1:800	1:700	1:600	1:500	Total	Annually	Municipal GHS Directorate
	Count of births and deaths registered by	Output	615	625	630	635	700	Total Birth		

Number of births and deaths registered	the vital registration system in the district in a particular year.		290	300	299	305	325	Male	Quarterly	Birth and Death Unit Municipal GHS Directorate
			325	325	331	330	375	Female		
			128	120	115	110	100	Total Death		
			69	68	70	65	60	Male		
			59	52	45	45	40	Female		
Maternal mortality ratio (iMMR)	Ratio of institutional Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births in the district	Outcome	13.8	10%	7%	5%:	4%	Institutional	Quarterly	Birth and Death Unit & GHS
Number of children placed in alternative family-based care	Number of children placed in alternative family-based care expressed as a total inmate of received	Output	20	30	50	70	100	Total	Annually	Social Welfare
			15	20	30	40	60	Male		
			5	10	20	30	40	Female		
Percentage of children with disability accessing the disability fund	Percentage of children with disabilities accessing the fund expressed as a percentage of the PWD population	Outcome	80%	83%	85%	88%	90%	Total	Quarterly	SWCD
			80%	85%	86%	88%	93%	Male		
			80%	86%	88%	90%	95%	Female		
Malaria case fatality (Institutional) for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under five (5) Women b/n 15-19 years 	Total malaria deaths expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in health facilities	Outcome	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0	District	Quarterly	Municipal GHS Directorate
			0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0	Under Five		
			0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0	Women b/n 15-49		
Prevalence of Malnutrition:	Proportion of children 0-59	Output						By Category	Quarterly	Municipal GHS Directorate

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wasting • Underweight • Stunting • Overweight 	months (institutional) whose height-for-age, weight-for-age, weight-for-height is less than two standard deviations (2SD) from the median of the reference population/ group		1.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	0	Wasting		
			0	0	0	1.0	0.4	Underweight		
			0.1	0	0	0	0	Stunting		
			1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	Overweight		
Infant Mortality Ratio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male • Female 	Number of deaths of children under five years registered in health facilities.	Outcome	25	20	10	5	2	Male	Quarterly	Municipal GHS Directorate
			30	20	15	10	5	Female		
Proportion of children immunized (Penta 3) %	Count of total children born within the stipulated time frame to the number being immunized by GHS.	Outcome						By Sex	Quarterly	Municipal GHS Directorate
			80	85	86	88	90	Male		
			95	98	98	99	99.5	Female		
Family Planning acceptor rate	Proportion of males/females who voluntarily accept any of the family planning methods	Output						By Sex	Quarterly	Municipal GHS Directorate
			0.50%	2%	4%	6%	7%	Male		
			9.10%	11.8%	10.2%	12.8 %	16.7%	Female		

Goal: Enhance the security situation in the municipality by 70% by 2029

Objective: To increase the number of community taskforces and police visibility by 70% by 2029

Programme: Safety and security programme

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
								By Type	Quarterly	

Reported cases of crime	Count of reported cases of major crimes, including rape, armed robbery, defilement, and murder, recorded by the Ghana Police in a given year	Output							Ghana Police Service	
			3	1	2	1	2	Rape		
			1	0	0	0	1	Armed Robbery		
			2	1	1	1	1	Defilement		
			5	12	1	1	1	Murder		
			302	250	200	150	100	Theft		
Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population,	Count of victims of human trafficking recorded in the municipal by sex							Quarterly		
			380	400	350	300	200			Assault
										By Sex
			3	3	3	2	0	Male		
			5	4	3	2	1	Female		

Goal: Health care improvement programme

Objective: To decrease the incidence of HIV/AIDS infection by 60% by 2029

Programme: HIV/AIDS reduction programme

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Indicators				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Total Number of people living with HIV/AIDS for 15 years older and Children below 15years	Count of people infected with HIV virus at a disaggregation by gender	Output						By Sector	Quarterly	GHS
			2,816	2,116	1,414	716	200	Total		
			730	635	424	215	60	Males		
			1,950	1,375	919	466	130	Females		
			136	106	71	35	10	Children (0-14 years)		

Goal: Eliminate all forms of waterborne diseases

Objective: To improve access to safe and reliable water in underserved areas by 50% within three years										
Programme: Potable water supply Programme										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Indicators				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water services	Share of the municipal population with access to basic drinking water services expressed as a percentage of total municipal population	Outcome	88.5%	95%	96%	97%	98%	Municipal	Annually	Water Works engineer, Ghana Water
			82.5%	83%	86%	88%	95.9%	Urban		
			73.4%	80%	80.5%	88.5%	90%	Rural		
Number of boreholes	Count of the total number of boreholes drilled and to be drilled in a particular year period	Output	27	35	40	42	45	Municipal	Annually	Water Works engineer, Ghana Water
			7	10	10	10	12	Urban		
			20	25	30	32	33	Rural		
Number of boreholes maintained/repair	Count of the total number of boreholes maintained/repair in a particular year period	Output	10	20	25	30	10	Municipal	Annually	Water Works engineer, Ghana Water
			2	5	5	8	8	Urban		
			8	15	20	7	5	Rural		
Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Percentage of water bodies in a country with ambient water quality that do not harm ecosystem function.							By type	Annually	Water Works engineer, Ghana Water
			50%	70%	80%	90%	100%	Rivers		
			80%	90%	90%	90%	100%	Lakes		
			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Groundwater		

Goal: Enhance the ecosystem

Objective: To improve forest cover by 30% by 2029

Programme: Biodiversity Sustainability Programme

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Indicators				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Proportion of forest loss due to deforestation, farming, pollution, climate change and sand winning	Count of biodiversity loss metrics in the municipality within a particular time span	Output	70%	60%	50%	40%	30%	Total	Annually	Forestry Commission
Number of trees planted during the year	Number of trees distributed to for afforestation purposes	Output	30,000	35,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	Total	Annually	Forestry Commission
Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	Percentage of the forest degraded by the total forest area in the municipal	Output	22%	20%	18%	15%	10%	Total	Annually	Forestry Commission
Number of species with improved conservation status due to targeted interventions	Count of number of species with improved conservation status due to the Berekum Forest Recovery Project	Outcome						By types	Annually	Forestry Commission
			5	6	8	10	15	Fauna		
			15	20	30	50	66	Flora		
			1	2	2	3	5	Water bodies		
Number of community engagements and participation in biodiversity conservation organized	Number of stakeholders and local communities actively involved in and contributing to biodiversity conservation efforts	Output						By Sex	Annually	Forestry Commission
			150	200	300	500	1000	Male		
			300	500	180	600	1500	Female		
Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Percentage of forest land in the municipality	Outcome	4%	4%	5%	8%	10%	Total	Annually	Forestry commission

Goal: Improve the transport motor ability to commute to communities

Objective: To improve accessibility and mobility to communities in urban areas by 40% by 2029

Programme: Road Improvement Programme

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Indicators				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Total length of roads network in the Municipal area in kilometers	Measure the extent of the road network within the municipality	Output	173km	175	177	179	181	Total Road Network	Annually	Municipal Road Engineer
			64km	65	66	67	68	Urban Road		
			109km	110	111	112	113	Feeder Road		
Percentage of road network in good condition by total km of un/tarred roads, paved and unpaved roads	Proportion of the total road network that is in good condition, suitable for safe and efficient travel.	Output	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	Total Road Network	Annually	Municipal Roads Engineer
			35%	36%	38%	39%	40%	Urban Road		
			60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	Feeder Road		
Percentage of communities covered with electricity in Berekum	The percentage of communities in the municipality connected to the national grid divided by total number of communities in the municipality expressed as a percentage	Output	86%	88%	89%	90%	92%	Municipal	Annually	NEDCO
			79%	80%	82%	85%	90%	Urban		
			69%	72%	75%	80%	85%	Rural		

Goal: Safeguard Public Health

Objective: To eliminate all forms of diarrhea by 30% by 2028										
Programme: Waste Management Improvement Programme										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Indicators				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services such as flush toilets to sewer or pit latrines, VIP latrines etc.	Share of population with access to basic sanitation services, including ventilated improved pit latrines, flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, composting toilets, etc., expressed as a percentage of the total Municipal population	Output	84.1%	88%	90%	91%	95%	Municipal	Annually	MEHA
			80%	85%	88%	89%	92%	Urban		
			71.2%	75%	78%	80%	85%	Rural		
Proportion of households with toilet facilities	Percentage of households with toilet facilities per total number of households in the municipality	Outcome	29,930	31,203	33,580	36,560	38,201	Total Population	Annually	MEHA
			10.2%	11%	13.8%	15.5%	18.9%	Ratio		
Number of functional public toilet facilities	Count of publicly accessible toilet facilities that are open for use, working order, and meet minimum standards for hygiene and safety at the time of assessment	Output	36	33	25	20	15	Total	Annually	MEHA
Percentage of urban solid waste that is consistently collected and	Measure the performance of core municipal solid waste	Outcome	80%	83%	88%	90%	95%	Total	Annually	MEHA

properly disposed of, in relation to the total amount of urban solid waste produced.	(MSW) management chain									
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Goal: Improve spatial development of urban settlements

Objective: To increase the number of settlements with approved spatial plans by 50% by 2029

Programme: Human Settlement Development Programme

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Indicators				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of community layout schemes prepared	Count of the total number of community layouts prepared within the time years	Output	3	3	2	3	3	Total number	Annually	Physical Planning Department
Number of community members engaged in the planning and implementation process	Count of individuals from the community who participate in decision-making processes, meetings, public hearings, or other human settlement development programmes	Input	95	103	115	125	135	Total	Quarter	Physical Planning Department
			65	70	75	80	85	Male		
			30	35	40	45	50	Female		

Goal: Eliminate all forms of flood-related disasters										
Objective: To reduce the incidence of flood-related emergencies by 20% within three years										
Programme: Flood Resistance Improvement Programme										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Indicators				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Total number of flood-risk reduction measures	Count of specific actions, interventions, or controls implemented to identify, mitigate or eliminate food safety risks	Output	0	1	2	2	3	Total Number	Annually	MoFA
Percentage of functioning drainage system	Percentage of drainage infrastructure that is operational and effectively managing wastewater and stormwater, preventing flood	Outcome	50%	55%	60%	70%	75%	Fully functioning	Annually	Works Department
Occurrence of flooding or waterlogging issues in the municipality	Tracks instances of excessive water accumulation in urban areas, posing risks to infrastructure, public health, and safety.	Outcome	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	Frequency	Annually	Works Department

Goal: Improve climate change resilience

Objective: 1. To reduce the negative effect of climate change on agriculture productivity by 20% within the next four years
2. To reduce climate change related disasters by 30% by 3 years.

Programme: Climate Change Mitigation Programme

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Indicators				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of communities affected by the disaster	Count of the number of communities that have experienced adverse effects from disasters like loss of life, displacement of people etc.	Outcome	5	4	3	2	1	Municipal	Annually	NADMO
			4	4	3	2	1	Urban		
			1	0	0	0	0	Rural		
Number of infrastructure damages or degradation due to climate change	The count of infrastructure assets or systems that have been damaged or destroyed due to climate-related events or stressors	Output	3	2	1	0	0	Total number	Annually	NADMO
Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Total ratio of population with reliance on clean fuels like lpg, stoves etc.	Outcome	48%	50%	55%	60%	65%	Municipal	Annually	GSS
			35%	45%	48%	50%	60%	Urban		
			3%	5%	7%	10%	15%	Rural		

Goal: Improve and sustain revenue mobilization

Objective: To increase local revenue mobilization by 50% by 2029

Programme: Revenue Improvement Programme

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Indicators				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage change in IGF	The difference of the current and previous years IGF expressed as a percentage of the previous year's IGF	Output	88%	90%	92%	95%	97%	Total	Quarterly	Assembly revenue department
Number of revenue mobilization staff	Total count of personnel or employees responsible for revenue mobilization efforts	Input	26	18	17	15	12	Total	Annually	Assembly revenue department
			18	11	12	12	9	Male		
			8	7	5	3	3	Female		

Goal: Improve local government

Objective: 1. To improve functionality of all sub-structures and committees by 2029
2. To improve public awareness and trust in the local governance systems by organizing at least 8 town hall meetings by 2028

Programme: Local Governance Improvement Programme

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Indicators				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of MPCU meeting conducted	Total number of MPCU organized within the years	Input	4	4	4	4	4	Total	Quarterly	Development Planning
Number of community town hall meetings conducted	Total number of town hall meetings organized within the years	Input	3	3	4	4	4	Total		

7.4 Evaluation

Evaluation is conducted to ascertain if intervention has achieved its original objectives and assess the overall changes caused by the intervention. Mid-term and final evaluations of the Municipal Medium-Term Plan (MMTDP) will be conducted by the MPCU. Mid-term is intended to help rectify and improve the project or programme, while the final evaluation will be conducted at the end of the plan implementation in order to provide insights on effectiveness and provides an opportunity to use the best practices for subsequent MMTDP.

In conducting evaluation, assessment will be made mid –way to ascertain whether the objectives in the MMTDP are met and finally after 2029 to check whether the MTDP was able to live up to expectation.

Types of Evaluation to be Conducted during the Implementation of the MTDP 2026-2029

During the implementation of the Berekum East Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026-2029, a range of evaluations will be undertaken to ensure that programmes and projects remain relevant, efficient, effective, and aligned with national and municipal development objectives. These evaluations will be conducted at different stages of the plan cycle and will provide evidence to support decision-making, accountability, and learning. These may include:

- i. *Implementation Evaluation:* will be conducted periodically throughout the implementation of the plan. It will focus on how programmes and projects are being implemented, examining issues such as adherence to implementation schedules, use of resources, compliance with approved procedures, and effectiveness of institutional arrangements. This evaluation will help identify bottlenecks, implementation challenges, and best practices, enabling timely corrective actions to enhance delivery.
- ii. *Mid-Term Evaluation:* will be undertaken around the middle of the MTDP period, typically at the end of 2027 or early 2028. It will assess progress made towards achieving planned outputs and outcomes, determine whether assumptions remain valid, and review the continued relevance of interventions in light of emerging issues.
- iii. *Outcome and Impact Evaluation:* will focus on assessing the changes brought about by the implementation of the MTDP in the lives of the people of Berekum East. These evaluations will examine the extent to which interventions have contributed to improvements in socio-

economic conditions, service delivery, environmental sustainability, and local economic development.

- iv. *Summative (End-of-Plan) Evaluation:* will be conducted at the end of the MTDP period. This evaluation will provide an overall assessment of the performance of the Plan, measuring the extent to which goals, objectives, outputs, and outcomes were achieved. It will also assess efficiency, sustainability, and value for money, and generate lessons to inform the preparation of subsequent Medium-Term Development Plans.

7.5 Participatory M&E (PM&E)

Participatory M&E refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. In this regard, all stakeholders will be involved in the selection of indicators, data collection and analysis, implementation of the findings and dissemination of the results. MPCU in collaboration with NGOs and CBOs will together come up with indicators that community members can monitor on a regular basis.

The results of the M&E will be demonstrated to communities by the is Municipal Chief Executive, Presiding Members and Member of Parliament as part of accountability and transparency.

All projects being implemented will be subjected to participatory monitoring and evaluation within the four years. It will be conducted in collaboration with RCC, Consultants, Municipal Works Engineer, Planning Unit and Municipal Budget Officer, Stakeholders and Beneficiaries.

In undertaking the PM&E, the Assembly will employ the use of Participatory Rural Appraisal techniques and tools which includes mapping and transects walks. These tools are mainly qualitative and flexible techniques which allows for visualization (look and see) listening and interviewing.

Beneficiary feedback mechanisms will be used to capture the perspectives of service users on specific interventions. Tools such as structured interviews, questionnaires, and community scorecards will be applied to assess satisfaction levels, service quality, and perceived impacts of interventions.

7.6 Knowledge Management and Learning

The knowledge management and learning frameworks provide a structured approach of the Berekum East Municipal Assembly to systematically capture, organize, store, share and leverage collective knowledge and information assets to improve the performance and foster continuous learning. It integrates people, processes and technology to facilitate the flow of both documented and experiential knowledge, ultimately enhancing decision-making, innovation, and strategic alignment.

Furthermore, it is a structured system that outlines the goals, priorities and actionable steps for managing knowledge and fostering learning. It provides a common understanding of how knowledge will be managed and integrated into the strategy of the Assembly.

Sustainability, Accountability, and Lessons Learned in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

To ensure sustainability in monitoring and evaluation, the Assembly will align new M&E initiatives with the existing Municipal M&E framework and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) monitoring guidelines.

Secondly, mechanisms for data collection and interoperability will be established. This will involve developing digital databases that link existing data collection systems with new tools to improve information flow between departments, thereby enhancing transparency and accountability.

Data collection tools such as Open Data Kit (ODK) which is a flexible tool for collecting structured data via mobile devices, supporting multimedia inputs (photos, audio, GPS coordinates) will be employed. Data management and storage platforms such as the District Development Data Platform (DDDP), communication and dissemination platform (websites, social media platforms), and data analysis tools (Microsoft Excel and SPSS) are all relevant digital tools that will help improve accuracy, accessibility, and timeliness of M&E data.

Further, capacity-building programmes will be rolled out to ensure that M&E officers and stakeholders are adequately trained in the use of new tools and technologies to promote institutional learning and continuity, reducing the risk of system fragmentation or duplication.

By linking monitoring results directly to decision-making, the Assembly reinforces a feedback loop that promotes adaptive management and long-term sustainability.

To ensure effective learning and continuous improvement, the Assembly will establish a structured system for documenting successes, challenges and lessons learnt throughout the implementation of programmes. Key strategies include:

- Establishment of a Knowledge Management and Learning Framework
- Use of standardized monitoring and reporting templates
- Regular review and reflection meetings
- Field monitoring and documentation
- Use of digital tools and databases
- Institutional Memory and knowledge sharing – establish a digital archive within the Planning Unit to store all M&E data, reports, and lessons learned documents.

CHAPTER EIGHT

DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines how the Municipal Assembly will effectively communicate its development goals, programmes, and results to stakeholders throughout the plan period. The strategy focuses on ensuring that information flows seamlessly between the Assembly, communities, government agencies, development partners, and other key actors.

8.2 Formulation of Communication Strategy

Awareness Creation on the Role of Stakeholders

Following the adoption of the MMTDP, there will be a Municipal Stakeholders forum where the Plan will be presented to all the stakeholders. A workshop will ensue to dialogue on the role of individual stakeholders and the important areas that is necessary for collaborations. The dynamics of Public-Private-Partnerships would also be discussed and an appeal made to the private sector players on their need to participate by taking advantage of the enabling environment that the plan promises. It is also the hope of the Assembly that regular workshops will be organized to re-emphasize the specific roles of all stakeholders, especially those of the public sector and Development Partners. Sustaining these periodic dialogues will enhance the assessment of responsibilities performed. Periodic public fora as part of Social accountability measures would be taken to create transparency and accountability to the citizens on service delivery based on the program and projects implementations in the plan (2021-2025)

Promoting Dialogue and Feedback Mechanism

The MPCU will take it upon itself to perform a lot of stakeholder consultations with the prime motive of obtaining feedbacks with regards to areas of duty and specialty. All stakeholders will also be encouraged to push forward various difficulties they may be encountered in the performance of their duties. Through these areas of success will also be noted and strengthened. The MPCU will also conduct regular field visits to interact with the beneficiaries and people at The grassroots so as to obtain relevant information that will further help shape the implementation process.

Again, it is the hope of the Assembly to empower the Zonal councils such that they are better equipped and staffed to conduct monitoring visits and submit quarterly reports to the Assembly. This will also help promote dialogue and end the feedback mechanism. Another feedback mechanism being the annual progress reports will play a vital role in reporting on. The yearly Annual Plans and the yearly budget allocations, such that some uncompleted and abandoned projects and programs can be pushed forward toward realization.

Public Awareness and Expectations Management

Through the collaborative efforts of the Zonal Councils, Unit Committees and the Traditional Authorities, focused community discussions will be held at the local level to create community awareness and involvement on the various projects and programs that will be rolled out. The sub-structures of the chieftaincy system in the Municipality will also be harnessed to maximize the spread of information on the development activities in the various traditional localities and the expectations that are required of the people. In areas possible, communal labor would be employed to take charge of certain community responsibilities.

In relation to managing the expectations of the public, it is hoped that the Assembly and the Information Service Department will liaise with the various CBOs and Civil Society Groups to clarify issues and resolve misconception. The expectations of the public will also be forwarded as feedbacks to the Assembly, where the issues will be deliberated upon.

Again, public fora through the Social Accountability concepts would be adopted whereby the Assembly would subject itself to the general public to question, comment and criticize on issues bothering their minds in terms of development and governance issues. This can be translated into Matrix below;

Dissemination of the MTDP and Annual Progress Reports

Copies of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP) after approval by the Assembly and endorsed by the NDPC, will be made available for all the sub-structures of the Assembly. Decentralized depts. would also be given portions of the plan that deals with the implementation arrangements and phasing out of the plans in the Annual Action plans.

The plan will also be made available to the MPCU, the RPCU and the NDPC and other relevant agencies, since it will form a marketing tool for the Assembly, the whole plan would be put on the

website of the Mampong Municipal Assembly as the Municipal Marketing strategy for Development partners, Investors to buy into the plan implementation.

The MPCU will also assess and report on the performance of the Municipality in relation to the Plan Implementation through a quarterly composite progress Report on the Implementation of the Annual Action Plans. Yearly performance on the implementation would be harmonized through the preparation of the Annual Progress Reports and made available to the RPCU and the Monitoring and Evaluation Division of the NDPC.

Table 66: Dissemination and Communication Strategy Matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeline	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional Authorities, Zonal council members	Community durbar, drama role model, announcement	Quarterly	MCD, MPO, MBA, Chairman of Dev. Planning sub-committee
Meeting with Political leadership	To get them to appreciate and buy in the DMTDP	MCE, Presiding member, MPs, Party chairpersons,	Meetings with audio- visuals. Power- point presentation	15 th to 30 th January	MPCU
	To update them on the status of implementation	chairpersons of sub-committee	Roundtable discussion and PowerPoint presentation	October to December	
Meeting with Development Partners	To update them on the existence of DMTDP To get them buy in the MTDP especially priority areas of the Municipality	Country Directors Executive Directors	Roundtable discussion and power point presentation	Annually	MPCU
Meeting with Local International NGOs	Market the existence of the Plan Solicit for funding arrangement	Country Directors Executive Directors	Roundtable discussion and power point presentation	Roundtable discussion and power point	MPCU

		Project/ Programe officers		presentat ion	
Meeting with traders and business community	Make them appreciate the existence of Government Policies and programs to support businesses/investment	Market queens Business executives Transport operators	Roundtable discussion and power point presentation	Annually	MPCU
Meeting with religious leaders	To update them on the existence of DMTDP To get them buy in the MTDP especially priority areas of the Municipality	Imams Pastors	Roundtable discussion and power point presentation	Annually	MPCU

Conclusions

At the National level, the development focus has been an Agenda for Change and Prosperity for Ghana to reach and be recognized as middle income earning country. Viewing this development focus in the light of the Sustainable Development Goals [SDGs], it is clear that the issues of concern are human centered rather than economic centered.

Hence this development document with all its components simply seeks to reduce poverty, create wealth and sustain the Local economy for the socio-economic development of the Municipality. In view of the effort put in place to prepare the Medium-Term Plan (2022-2025), the success of its implementation to a large extent depends on the inflow’s funds both internally and externally. Effort would therefore be made to attract the needed funds for the program and projects implementation.

It is the cherished hope of the Berekum East Municipal Assembly that, the M&E Plan, when fully implemented will help to improve the quality of life of the people and also realized the goals and objectives of the Assembly in reducing poverty and creation of wealth for Sustainable Local Economic Development (LED).

ANNEX 1: BIBLIOGRAGHY

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9. National Development Planning (System) Regulations 2016, L.I. 2232

ANNEX 2: Knowledge and Mapping Matrix and Competency Mapping Matrix for Learning

Table 67: Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Administration	Akaditi Ayambire, Amoako Adams	Training, Manuals of Local Governance	Time management
Development Planning	Gideon Awuah, Chester Asante, Gloria Sinim, Emmanuel Yeboah	Trainings	SWOT Analysis Projections
Budgeting and Financial Management	Felix Mensah, Sie John	Training, Manuals of Local Governance	Financial planning and analysis
Project Management	Gideon Awuah, Samuel Adu-Boateng	Trainings	Risk management Analytical skills
Community Engagement and Participation	Gideon Awuah, Chester Asante, Gloria Sinim, Emmanuel Yeboah	Training, Manuals of Local Governance	Virtual public meetings
Health, Education and Social Services	Gideon Awuah, Chester Asante, Gloria Sinim, Emmanuel Yeboah	Trainings	Telehealth, Gamification, Project Based learning, case management
Environmental Management and Sustainability	Oppong Andrews	Training, Manuals of Local Governance	Environmental assessment, sustainability planning , carbon footprint analysis
Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	Opoku Acheampong,	Trainings	Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, emergency Preparedness Planning , Geographic Information System, Remote Sensing
Information and Communication Technology	Daniels Boateng,	Training, Manuals of Local Governance	Programming languages, Web Development, data Visualisation, Video Conferencing , Network Architecture
Monitoring and Evaluation	Theresah Sinim	Trainings	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Table 68: Competency Mapping Matrix

Competency	Training	Evaluation Criteria	Objectives
Organization and Management	Performance Management Workshop	Peer feedback	Understand organizational structure and design
Leadership and decision making	1.Executive leadership training 2.risk management and decision making workshop	Peer feedback	Develop strategic leadership skills
Communication (Oral written and electronic)	Effective communication workshop	Peer feedback	Enhance communication skills
Developing and Managing Targets	Understanding and goal setting Workshop	Peer feedback	Enhance knowledge, skills and confidence to develop and manage effective targets
Organizational Development	Organizational Development workshop	Peer feedback	Improve organisational development skills
Job knowledge and technical skills	Job knowledge training program	Peer feedback	Improve skills to build, apply and share necessary expertise and technology
Supporting and Cooperating	Skills training programme in team building	Peer feedback	Improve skills to work effectively with teams. Clients and staff
Maximizing and maintaining productivity	Workshop in ability to inspire and motivate others	Peer feedback	Enhance skills in motivating and inspiring others
Ability to develop self-staff and other stakeholders	Workshop to build the ability to coach and mentor staff and another stakeholders	Peer feedback	Improve the ability to coach and mentor staff

ANNEX 3: GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Activities	The collection of tasks to be carried out in order to achieve a task
Assumption	Positively-stated external factors which are important for the success of the intervention, are probable (not certain/unlikely) to happen, and are beyond its control.
Baseline Data	Information collected before the implementation of a programme or project, serving as a reference point for measuring progress and performance
Capacity Building	The process of strengthening the skills, competencies, and abilities of individuals, institutions, and communities to achieve development goals effectively.
Composite Budget	A harmonized financial plan that integrates all departmental and decentralized agency budget within a Municipal Assembly for effective coordination and accountability.
Core Indicators	Standardized performance indicators developed to facilitate monitoring, evaluation, and reporting across all MMDAs
Decentralization	The process of transferring authority, responsibility, and resources from central government to local government units to enhance participatory governance and local development
Development Goal	A broad, long-term desired outcome that reflects the overall purpose of development efforts within the municipality
Development Objectives	Specific, measurable targets that guide actions toward achieving broader development goal
Development Programmes	Coordinated sets of projects and activities designed to achieve specific objectives and outcomes within a given period
Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP)	A four-year strategic plan prepared by each MMDA to guide local development efforts in line with national priorities and NDPC guidelines
Gender Mainstreaming	The systematic integration of gender perspectives and considerations into all stages of policy, programme, and project planning, implementation, and evaluation
Indicators	Quantitative or qualitative measures used to assess progress toward achieving objectives, goals, or targets
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	The continuous process of tracking progress (monitoring) and assessing the effectiveness and impact (evaluation) of programmes and projects to inform decision-making
Participatory Planning	A planning approach that actively involves local communities, civil society organizations, private sector actors, and other stakeholders in identifying needs, setting priorities, and defining solutions.

Performance Indicators	Variables that provide evidence of progress or achievement in implementing activities or achieving results
Programme of Action (PoA)	A detailed component of the MTDP that outlines specific activities, timelines, implementing agencies, estimated costs, and expected outcomes
Resilience	The capacity of individuals, communities, and systems to withstand, adapt to, and recover from shocks such as natural disasters, economic crises, or pandemics
Stakeholders	Individuals, groups, organizations, or institutions that have interest in, or are affected by the implementation of a policy, programme, or project
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	A systematic process for evaluating the environmental effects of proposed policies, plans, or programmes to ensure sustainability and minimize negative impacts
Vulnerability	The degree to which individual, households, or systems are likely to experience harm due to exposure to hazards or adverse conditions

ANNEX 4: PUBLIC HEARING REPORTS

PUBLIC HEARING REPORTS ON PREPARATION OF THE MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP), 2026-2029

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Municipal Assembly conducted two public hearings as part of the participatory process for developing the Municipal MTDP. These hearings were organized to ensure that citizen's views, local development priorities, and stakeholder concerns were adequately captured and reflected in the final plan. The sessions served as platforms for transparency, inclusiveness, and feedback at different stages of the Plan preparation.

2.0 FIRST PUBLIC HEARING

2.1 Purpose

The first public hearing was held to present findings from the situational analysis and development issues identification stages of the MTDP process. The purpose was to validate the issues emerging from stakeholder consultations, data analysis, and performance review of the 2022-2025 MTDP.

2.2 Date, Venue, and Attendance

- Date: 29th July, 2025
- Venue: Berekum East Municipal Assembly Hall
- Time: 10:00a.m. – 2:00 p.m

Participants Included:

- Municipal Chief Executive (MCE)
- Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD)
- Heads of Departments
- Traditional Authorities
- Assembly Members
- Unit Committee Members
- Non-Governmental Organizations

- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
- Market Queens
- PWD's
- Religious Leaders

A total of 110 participants attended

2.3 Proceedings

The meeting was opened with a prayer and welcome address by the Municipal Coordinating Director, followed by an opening statement by the Municipal Chief Executive, who emphasized the importance of public participation in the planning process.

The Municipal Planning Officer made a presentation on:

- Review of the 2022-2025 MTDP performance
- Key issues identified from sectoral analysis (education, health, agriculture, infrastructure etc.)
- Emerging development gaps and constraints
- Priority areas for consideration in the next MTDP cycle

2.4 Key Issues Raised by Participants

Issue/Concern	Comment/Recommendation	Response/Action
Poor road conditions	Upgrade roads	Captured under Infrastructure development programme
Poor waste management	Enhance waste management and sanitation	Included in WASH programme
Youth unemployment	Strengthen skills training and job creation initiatives	Incorporated under Local Economic Development Programme
Inadequate health facilities	Expand CHPS compounds and provide logistics	Added to Health Improvement Programme
Inadequate classroom Infrastructure	Construct additional classrooms and expand existing schools	Included in Education Development Programme

2.5 Outcomes

The first public hearing successfully validated the development issues and ensured that the Assembly's planning process reflected grassroots priorities.

Recommendations were documented for integration into the formulation of development goals, objectives, and strategies.

3.0 SECOND PUBLIC HEARING

3.1 Purpose

The second public hearing was held to present and validate the draft 2026-2029 MTDP. The session allowed participants to review the proposed goals, strategies, and programmes before the final plan submission to NDPC.

3.2 Date, Venue, and Attendance

- Date: 17th October, 2025
- Venue: Berekum East Municipal Assembly Hall
- Time: 10:00a.m. – 2:30 p.m

Participants Included:

- Municipal Chief Executive (MCE)
- Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD)
- Heads of Departments
- Traditional Authorities
- Assembly Members
- Unit Committee Members
- Non-Governmental Organizations

- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
- Market Queens
- PWD's
- Religious Leaders
- Media

A total of 125 participants attended

3.3 Proceedings

The session commenced with a prayer and welcome address by the Municipal Coordinating Director. The MCE gave her opening remarks by reiterating the importance of citizen ownership of the MTDP.

The Municipal Planning Officer presented the highlights of the draft MTDP including

- Development focus and thematic goals
- Strategic objectives and expected outcomes

- Priority programmes and projects for implementation
- Costing framework and funding sources
- Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements

Participants were invited to review and comment on the plan’s content and priorities

3.4 Key Issues Raised by Participants

Issue/Concern	Comment/Recommendation	Response/Action
Poor road networks in Mpatasie and Mpatapo	Prioritize these in 2026 projects	Captured under Infrastructure development programme
Waste disposal sites	Develop proper waste management systems	Included in sanitation strategy
Youth entrepreneurship	Establish municipal entrepreneurship support scheme	Captured under LED and employment Programme
Access to potable water	Expand borehole and water system coverage	Incorporated into WASH programme
Need for accountability mechanisms	Regular town hall meetings for transparency	Included in Governance and accountability strategy

3.5 Outcomes

The second public hearing endorsed the draft MTDP (2026-2029) as a true reflection of the people’s aspirations. Stakeholders commended the Assembly for participatory planning and urged continuous citizen engagement during implementation and monitoring.

4.0 GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

- High level of community and stakeholder participation in both hearings
- Strong collaboration among Assembly departments
- Clear articulation of community priorities
- Constructive feedback that will strengthen the final MTDP document

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The public hearings were successfully organized and achieved their intended objectives. Participants' inputs have been documented and incorporated into the final version of the MTDP.

Key Recommendations

1. Sustain participatory approaches in all phases of the plan implementation.
2. Strengthen local accountability and feedback mechanism.
3. Regularly update stakeholders on implementation progress through public fora.

ACCENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

Municipal Chief Executive: Hon. Fatimatu Abubakari



Municipal Co-ord. Director: Ayambire Akaditi



Presiding Member: Hon. Prince Adade



Chairman, Development Planning Sub-Committee: Hon. Joseph Baffour Awuah



Mun. Planning Officer: Gideon Awuah

