

# **GOVERNMENT OF GHANA**

## **BIRIM CENTRAL MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**



### **MEDIUM -TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2026 - 2029**

### **RESETTING-GHANA: CREATING JOBS, ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROMOTING SHARED GROWTH**

**AUGUST 2025**

## Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES.....	v
LIST OF FIGURES.....	vii
FOREWORD .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
LIST OF ACRONYMS .....	ix
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	xi
CHAPTER ONE .....	1
1.0 General Introduction .....	1
1.1 Vision.....	3
1.2 Mission.....	3
1.3 Organizational structure.....	3
1.4 Processes in the Preparation of the Plan .....	5
1.5 Structure of the Plan.....	6
CHAPTER TWO .....	7
Situational Analysis .....	7
2.0 Introduction.....	7
2.1 Performance Review of Medium-Term Development Plan - 2022-2025.....	7
2.2 Demographic Characteristics .....	16
2.2.1 Population Size and Distribution .....	16
2.2.2 Age by sex structure.....	16
2.2.3 Population Pyramid of Birim Central Municipality.....	18
2.2.4 Dependency Ratio.....	18
2.2.5 Population Density.....	19
2.2.6 Households and Household Size.....	19
2.2.7 Housing .....	19
2.3 Physical characteristics .....	20
2.3.1 Location and size .....	20
2.3.2 Relief and Drainage .....	20
2.3.3 Climate.....	21
2.3.4 Vegetation .....	22
2.3.5 Natural Resources .....	23
2.3.6 Soil and suitability for agriculture .....	24
2.4 The Municipal Economy.....	25
2.4.1 Employment.....	25
2.4.2 Financial Institutions.....	25
2.4.3 Private sector business development .....	26
2.4.4 Local Economic Development.....	27
2.4.5 Agriculture .....	28
2.4.5.1 Types of Agricultural Activities in the Municipality.....	28
2.4.5.2 Production Level of Agriculture Products .....	29
2.4.5.3 Extension Services .....	31
2.4.5.4 Storage Facilities.....	31
2.5 Social Services .....	31
2.5.1 Education .....	31

2.5.2 School enrolment .....	32
2.5.3 School Participation Rate.....	32
2.5.4 Pupil /Teacher Ratio .....	33
2.5.5 Performance of Pupils/Students.....	33
2.7 Health.....	34
2.7.1 Health Facilities .....	34
2.7.2 Staffing Situation .....	35
2.7.3 Utilization of OPD Services.....	36
2.7.4 Top Ten OPD Cases.....	38
2.7.5 HIV/AIDS .....	38
2.7.6 Nutrition.....	39
2.7.7 Vitamin Supplementation .....	40
2.7.8 Deliveries .....	40
2.8 Water and Sanitation .....	41
2.8.1 Water.....	41
2.8.2 Sanitation .....	42
2.9 Vulnerability Analysis .....	44
2.9.1 Social and Child Protection .....	44
2.9.2 Gender.....	44
2.9.3 Child Protection .....	45
2.9.4 Persons Living with Disability.....	45
2.9.5 The Unemployed.....	46
2.9.6 Social Protection Interventions .....	46
2.9.7 Adolescent Sexual Health and Reproductive Issues .....	47
2.10 Environment.....	49
2.10.1 Climate Change.....	49
2.11 Infrastructure.....	51
2.11.1 Transportation .....	51
2.11.2 Energy .....	52
2.12 Information and Communication Technology (ICT).....	52
2.13 Governance .....	53
2.13.1 Structure of the Birim Central Municipal Assembly .....	53
2.13.2 Security .....	53
2.13.3 Traditional Setup.....	53
2.14 Disasters.....	54
2.15 Spatial Analysis .....	55
2.15.1 Location and Distribution of Services .....	55
2.15.2 Reasons for the inequalities .....	55
2.15.3 Implications for Future Interventions .....	56
2.16 Medium-Term Needs Assessment (Development Projections).....	59
2.16.1 Introduction.....	59
2.16.2 Population Projections .....	59
2.16.3 Health Needs.....	60
2.17 Educational Needs .....	61
2.17.1 Projected Public-School Enrolment.....	62
2.17.2 Demand for Classroom Blocks .....	62

2.17.3 Furniture Needs.....	63
2.17.4 Number of teachers required.....	64
Table 2.32 Projected number of teachers required for kindergarten .....	64
2.17.5 Water and institutional latrine need .....	65
2.17.6 Community Borehole needs.....	65
2.17.7 Housing Needs .....	65
2.18 Summary of Development Issues .....	66
2.19 SWOT Analysis of Development Issues.....	67
CHAPTER THREE .....	68
KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES .....	68
3.0 Introduction.....	68
3.1 List of Prioritized Development Issues.....	68
3.2 The Prioritization Process .....	69
CHAPTER FOUR.....	70
DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES .....	70
4.0 Introduction.....	70
4.1 Development Focus .....	70
4.2 Development Goal .....	70
4.3 Priority Areas of Development .....	71
CHAPTER FIVE .....	76
COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES .....	76
5.0 Introduction.....	76
5.1 Assumptions and Methodologies.....	77
5.2 The Programme of Action (PoA).....	77
5.3 Programme Financing Revenue Generation Measures.....	81
5.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) .....	84
CHAPTER SIX.....	85
ANNUAL ACTION PLANS.....	85
6.0 Introduction.....	85
6.1 Annual Action Plans .....	85
ANNUAL ACTION PLAN - 2027.....	106
ANNUAL ACTION PLAN - 2028.....	124
ANNUAL ACTION PLAN - 2029.....	142
CHAPTER SEVEN .....	160
MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS .....	160
7.0 Introduction.....	160
7.1 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Activities.....	160
7.3 Stakeholders Analysis.....	161
7.3 Monitoring Matrix .....	164
7.4 Evaluation Arrangement .....	177
7.5.1 Evaluations to be conducted .....	177
7.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Arrangement .....	179
CHAPTER EIGHT .....	183
COMMUNICATION STRATEGY .....	183
8.1 Introduction.....	183
8.2 Goals and Objectives of Communication Strategy for MTDP .....	183

8.3 Target Audience.....	184
8.4 Channels of Communication.....	185
ANNEX 1.....	188
Maintenance Plan (2026-2029).....	188
Annex 2.....	190
Bibliography .....	190
Annex 3.....	191
Public Hearing Reports .....	191
Annex 4.....	197
Table :2.39: Swot Analysis.....	197
Annex 4.....	202
Prioritization of Development Challenges.....	202
Annex 5.....	204
Goal Compatibility Analysis.....	204
Annex 6.....	206
Strategic Environmental Assessment.....	206

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 Performance review of 202-2025 municipal medium-term development plan .....	8
Table 2.2: Financial Performance of Birim Central Municipal Assembly (2022-2024) .....	14
Table 2.3 Population Size by Sex and Locality of Residence .....	16
Table 2.4 Population by Age and Sex.....	17
Table 2.5 Soil and Suitability for Agriculture .....	24
Table 2.6 Households by Agricultural Activities and Locality .....	28
Table 2.7 Main Crops Cultivated in the Municipality .....	30
Table 2.8: Schools and their Condition in the Municipality .....	32
Table 2.9 School Enrolment (Public & Private) .....	32
Table 2.10 School Participation Rate by Gender.....	33
Table 2.11 Number of Teachers in the Municipality .....	33
Table: 2.12 Performance of Pupils (in %) for Last 4 Years (2020/21-2023/24) .....	34
Table 2.13 Existing Health Facilities.....	35
Table :2.14 Staffing Situation.....	36
Table:2.15 Top OPD Cases.....	38
Table 2.16 Underweight Age Distribution.....	39
Table :2.17 Routine Vitamin A Supplementation.....	40
Table 2.18 Records on Deliveries in the Municipality .....	40
Tables 2.19a: Scalogram Analysis.....	57
Tables 2.19b: Scalogram Analysis.....	58
Table 2.20: Total Projected Population .....	59
Table 2.21: Projected Rural-Urban Population.....	59
Table 2.22: Health Facilities and Service Thresholds .....	60
Table 2.23: Hospital Needs.....	60
Table 2.24: Doctor/PA Needs.....	60
Table 2.25: CHPS Compound Needs.....	60
Table 2.26: Public/Community Health Nurse Needs.....	61
Table 2.27: Projected public-school enrolment .....	62
Table 2.28: Projected school block needs for kindergarten .....	62
Table 2.29: Projected school block needs for Primary School .....	63
Table 2:30 Projected School Block Needs for Junior High School.....	63
Table 2.31: Projected furniture needs for Schools.....	63
Table 2.33: Projected number of teachers required for Primary.....	64
Table 2:34 Projected number of teachers required for JHS.....	64
Table 2.35 Projected potable water needs for all basic schools.....	65
Table 2.36 Projected demand for institutional latrines for all basic schools .....	65
Table 2.37: Housing needs.....	66
Table 3.1: List of Prioritized Development Issues.....	68
Table 4:1 Municipal Goals, Objectives and Strategies Linked to MTNDF (2026-2029) .....	73
Table 5.1: Programme of Action .....	78
Table 5.2: Programme Financing.....	82
Table 6.1: Annual Action Plan – 2026.....	86
Table 6.2: Annual Action Plan – 2027.....	106
Table 6.3: Annual Action Plan – 2028.....	124

Table 6.4: Annual Action Plan – 2029.....	142
Table 7.1: Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Activities .....	160
Table 7.2: M & E Stakeholders and their Roles/Responsibilities.....	162
Table 7.3a Economic Development.....	164
Table 7.3b: Social Development.....	167
Table 7.3c: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements.....	173
Table 7.3d: Governance .....	175
Table 7.5: Knowledge Mapping Matrix.....	182
Table 7.6: Competency Matrix for Learning .....	182
Table 8.1: Summary of Core MTDP Messages for the Assembly’s audience / stakeholders: ...	185
Table 8.2: Dissemination Strategy for Birim Central Municipality .....	186

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1 Locational Map of Birim Central Municipality.....	2
Figure 1.2 Institutional and Administrative Framework.....	4
Figure 2.1: Revenue Performance.....	15
Figure 2.2 Age and sex structure of Birim central.....	18
Figure 2.3: Birim Central Municipality in the National Context.....	20
Figure. 2.4: Birim Central Municipality Drainage and Relief Maps .....	21
Figure 2.5: Birim Central Municipality Vegetation Map .....	23
Figure 2.6.: Birim Central Municipality Natural Resource Deposit.....	24
Figure 2.7a: Endogenous Market Flow Map of Birim Central Municipality .....	27
Figure 2.7b: Exogenous Market Flow Map of Birim Central Municipality .....	27
Figure 2.8: Locational Map of the Educational Facilities in the Municipality. ....	34
Figure 2.10a OPD Attendance .....	37
Figure 2.10b OPD Per Capita in the Municipality.....	37
Figure 2.11: Location of water facilities within the Municipality.....	41
Figure 2.12: Location of Sanitation Facilities in the Municipality .....	44
Figure 2.13: Location of Sanitation Facilities in the Municipality.....	52
Figure 4.1: Desired Future Map of Birim Central Municipality.....	72
Figure 5.1 Estimated % Receipts Per Funding Source .....	80
Figure 5.2 Percentage of funds allocated to programmes.....	80

## FOREWORD

Section 2 (1a) of the National Development Planning (system) 1994, ACT 480 and Section 83 (1a&b) of the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 enjoin a District Planning Authority to prepare District Development Plans and settlement structure plans in the manner prescribed by the National Development Planning Commission to ensure that the plans are prepared with full participation of the local community.

The current Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) - (2022-2025) of the Birim Central Municipal Assembly expires by end of December, 2025. The National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016 (L.I. 2232) requires that Development Plans are initiated and prepared and certified by the Commission based on the National Development Policy Framework and Guidelines.


For the Birim Central Municipal Assembly, the commitment to preparing this Plan was not merely to satisfy the legal requirements but rather in the pursuit of our avowed mission 'to provide services which focus on national and local priorities to improve on the quality of life of the citizens in an environmentally sustainable manner.'

The Assembly has thus formulated this ambitious plan, not only to provide the basic needs of the people and promote the safety and protection of the vulnerable, but to induce a rapid socio-economic transformation for wealth creation through a private sector led local economic development and in line with the President's 24-Hour Economy Policy.

To pull along the citizenry to appreciate the development direction of the Municipality and also own and champion the process, a grassroot participatory and consultative approach was used in preparing the plan. The Assembly therefore commits to the continuous engagement of its cherished citizens and stakeholders via a multi-media strategy as we implement our Development Plan.

We are not oblivious of the inadequacy and unpredictability of our traditional sources of funds for the implementation of the programmes in this plan. We are however confident that with the support of the Central Government, our Traditional Leaders and other development partners will spare us on to meeting the expectation of the people.

We wish to express our sincerest gratitude to our respected Traditional Leaders, Assembly members, Opinion Leaders, NGOs, Religious and Civil Society Organizations, and citizens in general for your enthusiastic support during the preparation of the plan. We call on all stakeholders both home and abroad to join hands with the Assembly to implement our Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029).



HON. SOLOMON BRAKO KUSI  
MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
BIRIM CENTRAL MUN. ASS.  
P. O. BOX 199  
AKIM - ODA

## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

AAP	-	Annual Action Plan
AEAs	-	Agricultural Extension Agents
BCMA	-	Birim Central Municipal Assembly
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BOP	-	Business Operation Permit
CSG	-	Capacity Support Grant
CBO	-	Community-Based Organisation
CHPS	-	Community-Based Health Planning and Services
CSO	-	Civil Society Organisation
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DPAT	-	District Performance Assessment Tool
DoA	-	Department of Agriculture
FBO	-	Farmer Based Organisation
GoG	-	Government of Ghana
GPRTU	-	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GSCSP	-	Ghana Secondary Cities Support Program
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
IGF	-	Internally Generated Fund
LEAP	-	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
LED	-	Local Economic Development
L. I.	-	Legislative Instrument
LPG	-	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MCE	-	Municipal Chief Executive
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEHU	-	Municipal Environmental Health Unit
MIS	-	Management Information System
MHA	-	Municipal Health Administration
MPCU	-	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit

MSEs	-	Micro and Small-Scale Enterprises
MTDP	-	Medium Term Development Plan
MTEF	-	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MUSEC	-	Municipal Security Committee
MWD-		Municipal Works Department
MWST	-	Municipal Water and Sanitation Team
NCCE	-	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
PLWHA	-	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PPP	-	Public-Private Partnership
PWDs	-	Persons with Disabilities
RCC	-	Regional Co-ordinating Council
RELC	-	Research Extension Liaison Committee
RIAP	-	Revenue Improvement Action Plan
MSDF	-	Municipal Spatial Development Framework
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SER	-	Social Enquiry Report
SNPA	-	Street Naming and Property Address
STIs	-	Sexually Transmitted Infections
STMIE	-	Science, Technology, Mathematics & Innovation Education
UDG	-	Urban Development Grant
POA	-	Plan of Action

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Background

This Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029) encapsulates the collective aspirations of the people of Birim Central for the next four (4) years. It has been prepared partly in fulfilment of legal requirements such as Section 83(1) of the Local Governance Act of 2016, Act 936 and through a participatory process as outlined by Section 2 (3) of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016, (LI 2232)

The Birim Central Municipality is one of the administrative districts in the Eastern Region. It was carved out of the former Birim South District in 2007 under Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1863. The municipality has seven (7) communities and three (3) Zonal Councils. The municipality falls under the Akyem Kotoku Traditional area.

The projected municipal population stands at 79,400 in 2025. The male population accounts for 47.8% (37,955) while the female population constitutes 52.2% (41,445) of the total population, using a regional extrapolated growth rate of 1.0%. The municipality is predominantly urban, having 96.9% (76,938) of the population living in urban areas and 3.1% (2462) living in rural areas.

The Municipal Assembly is the highest political and administrative body in the municipality. The General Assembly is composed of 27 Assembly members, comprising 18 elected members and 9 government appointees, with the Presiding Member as the Chairperson. Of the total figure, 23 are males while 4 are females. The Municipal Chief Executive chairs the Executive Committee. Under the Executive Committee are the various Sub-Committees.

The Assembly has its vision as “a leading Municipal Assembly that empowers its citizens through excellent service delivery”, while its mission is “to provide services which focus on national and local priorities to improve the quality of life of the citizens in an environmentally sustainable manner”. The Assembly ascribes to such core values as excellence, teamwork, participation, integrity, innovation and respect.

The functions of the Assembly, as spelt out in Act 936, include the responsibility for the overall development of the municipality, formulating and executing plans, programmes and strategies for

the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the development of the municipality, promoting and supporting productive activity and social development in the municipality.

A participatory approach was used in the preparation of the Plan. In the first place, the members of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) were given orientation on the guidelines for the Plan Preparation after which ten of its members were officially constituted into the Plan Preparation Team (PPT). The PPT comprised;

1. Mr. Royal Antwi - Municipal Development Planning Officer.
2. Mr. Shadrack. K. Adu - Municipal Budget Analyst/Gender Desk Officer.
3. Mr. Prince Akore Boateng - Municipal Finance Officer
4. Mr. Frank Gyasi - Municipal head of Works.
5. Mr. Brain Cosam Diand - Municipal Physical Planning Officer.
6. Mr. Ernest Opore Otu - Mun. Social Welfare & Community Dev't Officer.
7. Mrs. Gloria Aggrey Kilson - Municipal Director of Education Office.
8. Mr. Isaac Mann - Municipal Director of Agriculture.
9. Mr. Bismark Sarkodie - Municipal Health Director
10. Mr. Ebenezer Atsu - Municipal Environmental Health Officer

To ensure a smooth and expeditious process, a 7-member task force comprising the Municipal Planning Officer, three Assistant Planning Officers, a Budget Officer, a NADMO Officer, and a Physical Planning Officer was formed.

The Assembly collaborated effectively with the Eastern Regional Co-ordinating Council, both decentralized and non-decentralized departments/institutions and public corporations in the Municipality, Wilson Foundation (CSO) and Local Business Associations (LBAs) such as Tailors and Dressmakers Association, Timber and Wood Workers Association and Hairdressers and Beauticians Association in the preparation of the plan. The collaboration was in the form of technical backstopping, departmental/sector planning, training, advocacy and data analysis/validation.

The preparation of the MTDP was carried out through the following process:

Performance review of the existing Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP)-2022-2025 and analysis of the existing situation/compilation of the municipal profile. The profile covered a wide range of sectors, including physical and natural environment and settlement systems, biodiversity, climate change and environment, disasters, population, gender, governance, municipal economy,

social services and Information and Communication Technology (ICT). A review of existing literature and a survey were conducted to obtain data, which were analysed to compile the profile. Public hearings were organised in all eighteen (18) electoral areas to validate the municipal profile and elicit community needs and aspirations. The community needs and aspirations were harmonized with identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from review of performance and profile). The development issues were prioritised using a two-step process; firstly, by scoring all the key development issues against six indicators, including Severity and diversity of the problem, Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, Significant linkage to meeting basic human needs and rights. Pairwise ranking was again used by scoring each key development issue against each other using the six indicators. The average scores for each issue were computed and ranked, with poor/inadequate road network and drainage system, inadequate access to quality health care, and 'inadequate access to quality education' being the first three. Development projections and formulation of development goals, objectives and strategies were carried out. A zonal council level public hearing was carried out at which data was validated, community needs prioritized and further inputs adopted. The Programme of Action (PoA) was formulated and phased out into annual action plans.

A major and final public hearing was then organised in the municipal capital, Akim Oda, to discuss and adopt the draft MTDP. The public hearings provided the platform for all relevant stakeholders to participate in the plan preparation process. Beyond the public hearings, stakeholders submitted inputs which were considered and integrated into the plan by the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU).

Finally, the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) aspect of the plan was prepared to guide the M&E of the implementation of the MTDP.

The programmes, sub-programmes and activities contained in the MTDP (2026-2029), as informed by the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF), cover five (4) broad areas, namely, (a) economic development, (b) social development, (c) environment and human settlements development and (d) governance and institutional development. Programmes under economic development include the financial management programme, local economic development programme and agriculture modernization and post-harvest management programme. Under social development, we have vulnerability, social and child protection

programme, health improvement programme, water, environmental health and sanitation programme, education improvement programme and youth and sports development programme. Under environment and human settlement development are climate change and environmental sustainability programme, transport infrastructure and safety management programme and spatial development programme. Lastly, programmes under governance and institutional development include governance, accountability and public safety improvement programme, sub-structure improvement programme, capacity building and productivity improvement programme and co-ordination, monitoring, evaluation and learning programme.

The development focus of the municipality is to empower its citizens through increased access to social services, including quality health care and education, safe water and sanitation, promoting local businesses, sustaining the environment and enhancing participation in decision-making processes. Its overall development goal is to improve the quality of life of the people in the Municipality by supporting growth and reducing poverty by 2029.

The priority areas of development of the Assembly for the medium-term (2026-2029) are;

- Creating employment opportunities and inducing wealth by establishing modern markets and trading centres in line with the 24-hour. economy policy
- Establishing the municipality as a prime tourism destination by facilitating the establishment of tourism and recreational centres
- Improving agricultural productivity and wealth creation through improved mechanization and value addition to agricultural produce
- Developing a robust road and drainage infrastructure to improve accessibility, address flooding and improve the aesthetic appeal of the communities
- Promoting clean and environmentally friendly communities by improving sanitation services and promoting tree planting and landscaping
- Improving social services, particularly education, health, water and sanitation.
- Promoting good governance.

Generally, activities planned for implementation in the plan will seek to;

- Enhance IGF mobilization
- Facilitate the growth of MSMEs
- Build and operationalize markets and industrial sites
- Boost productivity in selected crops and livestock

- Process and market agricultural commodities
- Provide support to vulnerable groups
- Build and renovate schools, health and other public facilities
- Provide mechanized boreholes and pipe-borne water
- Acquire and manage final solid waste disposal site
- Provide sanitation equipment, logistics and undertake cleaning of public places
- Protect the environment and forest resources
- Improve tree planting and landscaping
- Construct and maintain roads, drains, culverts and footbridges
- Prepare and implement spatial plans
- Train and equip staff
- Undertake general public education and engagement
- Maintain all public assets

The total cost of implementing programmes, projects and activities in the Assembly's MTDP (2026-2029) is GH¢196,818,717. The District Assemblies Common Fund is expected to contribute 63% of the funds, while 9% would be secured from local sources (IGF). GoG funding is expected to cover 17%. That leaves a funding gap of 11% which is expected to be sourced through direct Central Government funding as well as partnerships with the private sector. With some amount of uncertainty surrounding the Ghana Secondary Cities Support Program (GSCSP), a windfall would be created if it is sustained or other such programmes come on board.

The successful implementation of this MTDP is expected to transform the municipality and improve the general well-being of the citizens. Some expected outcomes are improved accessibility (roads), an increased number of jobs created along the agricultural value chain and MSEs' development, increased participation in local governance, improved security and public safety, increased access to education, quality health care, potable water and safe sanitation.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.0 General Introduction**

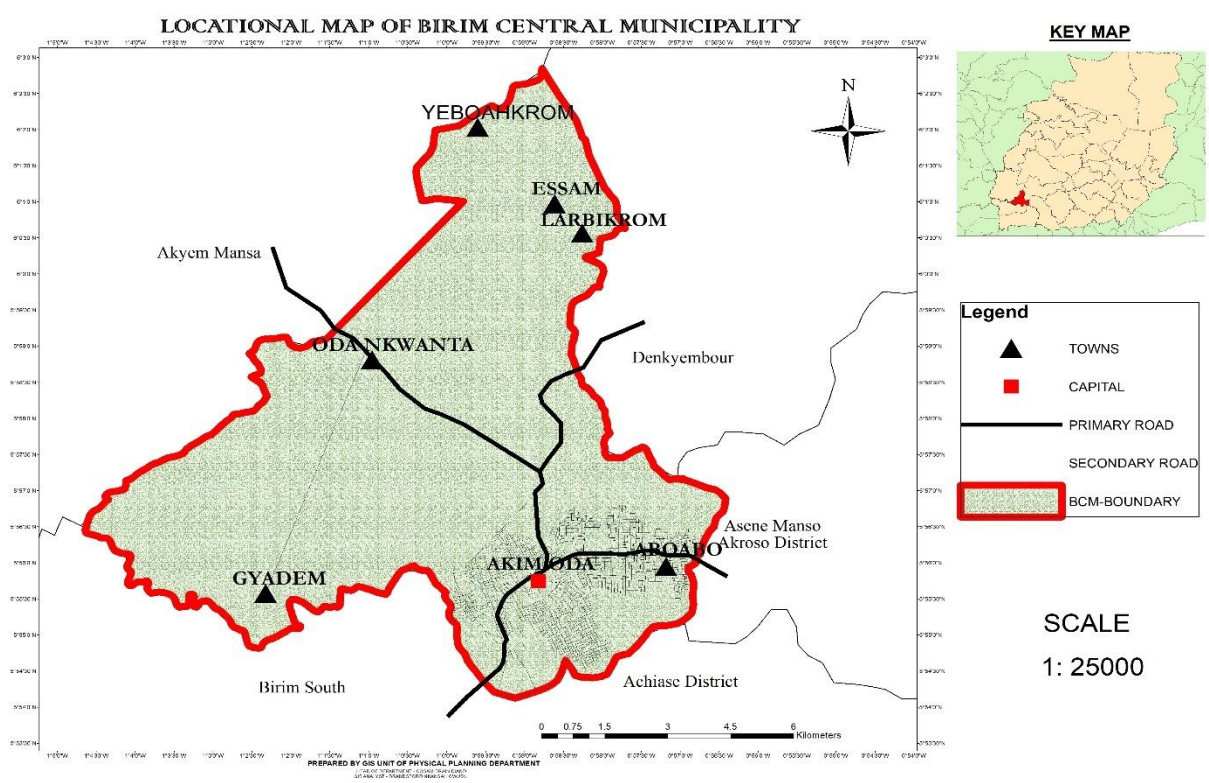
This Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029) encapsulates the collective aspirations of the people of Birim Central for the next four (4) years. It has been prepared under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) - 2026-2029, which is the national planning policy document. Like all other Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies, the Birim Municipal Assembly is enjoined by Section 83. (1) of the Local Governance Act of 2016, Act 936, to ‘initiate and prepare district development plans and settlement structure plans in the manner prescribed by the Commission’. A very participatory procedure is further outlined by Section 2 (3) of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016, (LI 2232) for the preparation of the Plan.

The Birim Central Municipality is one of the thirty-three (33) administrative districts in the Eastern Region. It was carved out of the former Birim South District in 2007 under Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1863. It covers an estimated area of about 158.099 sq. km. The municipality shares boundaries with Akyemansa District to the North, Birim South District to the West and Denkyembour and Asene-Manso Akroso Districts to the East. There are 7 communities in the municipality, with Akim Oda being the capital. The municipality falls under the Akyem Kotoku Traditional Area.

The Municipality continues to face several critical development challenges that hinder sustainable growth and service delivery. These include high vulnerability to climate change and environmental hazards, low access to safe and adequate water, and persistent youth unemployment. Planning and budgeting processes remain weak, with limited citizen participation and inadequate security and safety mechanisms. Additionally, civic education levels are low, spatial planning is poorly enforced, and social protection coverage remains limited. Agricultural productivity continues to decline due to high post-harvest losses, while the road and drainage networks remain inadequate. Access to quality healthcare and education services is also limited. Furthermore, low internally generated revenue (IGF) constrains the effective implementation of development initiatives. Environmental health services and overall service delivery systems are insufficient, thereby reducing the efficiency and responsiveness of the Assembly to community needs.

Despite the numerous developmental challenges confronting the Municipality, there remain substantial opportunities that can be leveraged to promote sustainable growth and improved living standards. Its strategic location provides access to vibrant local and regional markets, creating potential for expanded trade and investment. The area’s favourable climatic conditions, fertile land, and existing agricultural institutions offer significant opportunities for agribusiness, value addition, and agro-processing. Government flagship programmes, donor funding initiatives, and public-private partnerships further enhance the potential for infrastructure development, particularly in roads, water, and sanitation. Additionally, the presence of active civic and faith-based organizations, a functional Business Resource Centre (BRC), and decentralized departments provides strong institutional platforms to support social protection, youth employment, and entrepreneurship. With digital governance tools, performance-based grants, and partnerships with national and international agencies, the Assembly is well-positioned to leverage these opportunities for inclusive and sustainable development.

**Figure 1.1 Locational Map of Birim Central Municipality**



*Source: Birim Central Municipal Spatial Development Framework (2021-2040)*

### **1.1 Vision**

A leading Municipal Assembly that empowers its citizens through excellent service delivery

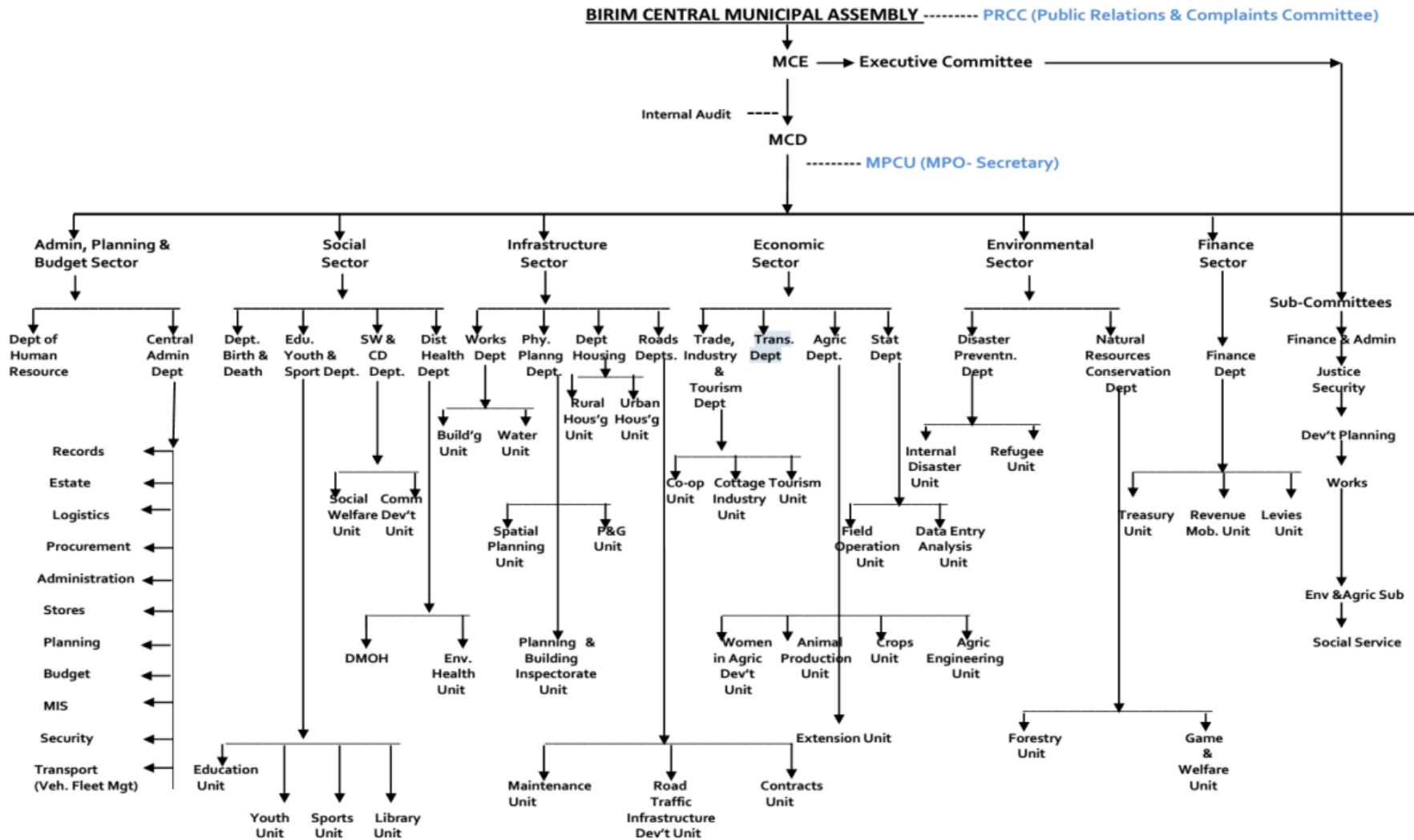
### **1.2 Mission**

To provide services which focus on national and local priorities to improve on the quality of life of the citizens in an environmentally sustainable manner. The Assembly ascribes to such core values as excellence, teamwork, participation, integrity, innovation and respect.

### **1.3 Organizational structure**

The Municipal Assembly is the highest governing body in the municipality, responsible for both political and administrative matters. The General Assembly is composed of 27 Assembly members, comprising 18 elected members and 9 government appointees, with the Presiding Member as the Chairperson. Of the total figure, 23 are males while 4 are females. The Municipal Chief Executive chairs the Executive Committee. Under the Executive Committee are the various Sub-Committees. The figure below shows the administrative work of the Assembly.

Figure 1.2 Institutional and Administrative Framework



The functions of the Assembly as spelt out in Act 936 include being responsible for the overall development of the municipality, formulating and executing plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the municipality and promoting and supporting productive activity and social development in the municipality and remove any obstacles to initiative and development.

The Assembly collaborated effectively with the Eastern Regional Co-ordinating Council, both decentralized and non-decentralized departments/institutions and public corporations in the Municipality, Wilson Foundation (a CSO) and Local Business Associations (LBAs) such as Tailors and Dressmakers Association, Timber and Wood Workers Association and Hairdressers and Beauticians Association in the preparation of the plan. The collaboration was in the form of technical backstopping, departmental/sector planning, training, advocacy and data analysis/validation.

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

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

- Members of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) were officially constituted into the Plan Preparation Team after they were given orientation on the guidelines for the Plan Preparation. To facilitate the process, an 8-member task force comprising the Municipal Planning Officer, three Assistant Planning Officers, a Budget Analyst, a Principal Personnel Officer, a NADMO Officer and a Physical Planning Officer was formed.
- A performance review of the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2022-2025) was conducted to ascertain progress made, factors that militated against a smooth implementation, with a view to learning relevant lessons to guide the preparation of the current Plan. This was facilitated by a review of the Annual Progress Reports of the Assembly and reports from various departments, agencies and organizations, as well as records from field visits.
- Generally, the team collected both primary and secondary data through community meetings, review of departmental reports, focus group discussions, and field surveys. Apart from meetings of the MPCU to review the process, the team met with individual departments,

agencies, NGOs, and groups for data collection and validation, as well as technical guidance. A needs assessment was conducted in all 7 communities to identify and prioritize their needs with Assembly members as the main organizers. Departments of Agriculture, Education, Health, Social Welfare and Community Development, Physical Planning, Urban Roads, as well as the Electricity and Water Companies of Ghana, were met separately for their data and inputs.

- The municipal profile or current situation was also updated, and together with results of the performance review and data from the community needs assessment, and various departments and agencies, the key development issues and priorities of the municipality were outlined, analyzed, and interventions proposed in line with prioritized community needs.
- Various levels of public hearings were conducted at the sub-district level in the functional Zonal Council, namely Akim Oda, to validate the draft Plan. The General Assembly also reviewed the draft Plan on the 15<sup>th</sup> of August 2025.

### **1.5 Structure of the Plan**

‘To provide services which focus on national and local priorities to improve the quality of life of the citizens in an environmentally sustainable manner’, this plan constitutes a charge on the Assembly to drive citizens into a period of environmental stability, not ignoring economic and social protection. The Plan has 8 main chapters.

Chapter one gives a brief overview of the municipality, outlining its vision, mission, mandate and organizational structure. Chapter two reviews implementation of the previous MTDP (2022-2025), as well as the current situation of the municipality and identifies challenges and potentials for the next planning cycle. Chapter three of the Plan outlines the identified challenges and development gaps as development priorities of the municipality. Chapter four is also devoted to the assessment of developmental goals, objectives and strategies aimed at addressing the identified prioritized developmental issues. Chapter five further outlines the composite development programmes formulated in line with the development agenda for the period, as well as the programme financing. Chapter six is a compilation of all the development interventions on a yearly basis, known as the Annual Action Plans. Chapter seven provides guidelines for Monitoring & Evaluation and Communication, respectively, while Chapter eight highlights development communication strategies.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **Situational Analysis**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

Chapter two presents the Assembly's performance in the implementation of its development programmes under the various development dimensional areas from 2022 to 2025. This chapter is dedicated to two key sections. The first is the performance review of the previous MTDP (2022-2025), which includes an analysis of the Assembly's financial performance over the same period. The purpose of the review is to identify implementation gaps and challenges and to provide guidance in the preparation of the new Plan.

The second part of the chapter provides a narrative of the Municipality's existing situation, an assessment of the development needs, as well as a list of identified development issues.

#### **2.1 Performance Review of Medium-Term Development Plan - 2022-2025**

A performance review of the implementation of the Assembly's Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) - 2022 to 2025 was carried out, and the result was presented using outcome and impact indicators in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1 Performance review of 202-2025 municipal medium-term development plan**

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	<b>Agricultural Services and Management</b>					
	Percentage change in yield of selected crops, livestock & fish					
	Maize (non PFJ and PFJ yields) (mt)	3	2.25	2024	3 (0.00)	Above target
	Rice (paddy) (non PFJ and PFJ yields) (mt)	2.9	2.13	2024	3.8 (31%)	Above target
	Cassava (mt)	26.8	1.13	2024	24.2 (-9.7%)	Below base line
	Plantain (mt)	15.8	1.3	2024	16.4 (3.8%)	Above target
	Yam	18.6	1.38	2024	18.4 (-1.1%)	Above target
	Cocoyam	17.6	1.25	2024	12 (-32%)	Below base line
	Percentage change of arable land under cultivation					
	Change in the number of new industries established					
	Agriculture	4585		2024	1,845 (-59.76%)	Below base line
	Industry	26		2024	7(-73.08%)	Below base line
	Service	53		2024	3 (-94.34%)	Below base line
	Percentage change in the number of new jobs created					
Agriculture	14,589	36,499	2024	8,713 (-40.3%)	Below target(very poor performance)	
Industry	14	44	2024	58 (44%)	Above target	
Service	38	102	2024	184 (146%)	Above target	
Number of MSEs linked to Business Support Services	80	90	2024	45 (-43.8%)	Below target(very poor performance)	
Percentage change in IGF	1,665,278.97 (2.52%)	2,997,502.15 (80%)	2024	3,666,032.32 (120.15%)	Exceeded target(very good performance)	
Social Development	<b>Education, Youth &amp; Sports &amp; Library Services</b>					
	Change in Net Enrolment Ratio					
	Kindergarten	91.9%	93%	2024	90%	Below target
	Primary	78.8%	81%	2024	76%	Below target

	JHS	73.9%	80%	2024	7 5%	Below target
	Change in Gender Parity Index					
	Kindergarten	0.93	1.05	2024	1.0	Below target
	Primary	0.99	1.02	2024	1.0	Below target
	JHS	0.93	0.93	2024	1.0	Above target
	SHS	0.90	1.10	2024	0.99	Below target
	Change in Completion rate					
	Primary	78.1%	78.1%	2024	98.1%	Above target
	JHS	72.3%	80.2%	2024	80.2%	Within target
	SHS	77.0%	80.1%	2024	80.3%	Above target
	Pass rate					
	JHS	65.2%	75.4%	2024	65.5%	Below target
	SHS	52.1%	70.5%	2024	58.7%	Below target
	<b>Public Health Services &amp; Management</b>					
	Proportion of functional health facilities					
	CHPS Compound	6 (100%)	8	2024	8(100%)	Functional
	Health Centre	2(100)	3	2024	4(100%)	Functional
	Hospital	4(100)	0	2024	4(100%)	Functional
	No. Of Health Facilities upgraded/constructed					
	i. Health Centre Constructed		2	2024	2	Up to target
	Change in prevalence of malnutrition (institutional)					
	Wasting	0.3	0	2024	0.2%	Above target
	Underweight	0.29	0	2024	2.6%	Above target
	Stunting	0.14	0	2024	2.9%	Above target
	Overweight	0.08	0	2024	0.0	
	Change in maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	192.9/100,000 live births	0/100,000 live births	2024	110.53	Above target
	Change in malaria case fatality (Institutional)					
	District total	T: 10, M: 6, F: 4	T: 0 M:0, F:0	2024	T: 1 M: 1, F:0	Above target
	Change in proportion of population with valid NHIS card					
	Total	T: 46,988	T: 76,302	2024	T: 66,530	Above target

			(100%)		(42%)	
	Change in Number of births and deaths registered					
	Birth (sex)	T: 4,555 M: 2,435 F: 2,120	1,500	2024	T: 4,063 M: 2,076 F: 1,987	Above target
	Death (sex, age group)	T: 231 M: 130 F: 101	0	2024	T: 247 M: 128 F: 119	Above Base line
<b>Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management</b>						
	Change in percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources					
	District	58.3%	64.5%	2024	59% (1.2%)	Below target
	Urban	45.5%	75.3%	2024	50% (9.9%)	Below target
	Rural	71.1%	52.3%	2024	72% (1.3%)	Above target
<b>Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management</b>						
	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services					
	District	54.2%	70%	2024	59% (8.9%)	Below target
	Urban	83%	55%	2024	87% (4.8%)	Above target
	Rural	35%	92%	2024	42% (20%)	
<b>Social Welfare and Community Services</b>						
	Change in recorded cases of child abuse					
	Child trafficking,	1/0	0	2024	1 (0.00)	
	Child labour,	2/39	0	2024	1 (-50%)	Below base line
	Sexual abuse,	37/39	0	2024	12 (-67.6%)	Below base line
	Emotional abuse	10/0	0	2024	29 (190%)	Above base line
	Neglect.	5/3	0	2024	8 (60%)	Above base line
	Early marriage	4/0	0	2024	0 (0.00)	Below base line
	Female genital mutilation	-	-	2024	-	
	Family-child separation	25/0	0	2024	2 (-92%)	Below base line
	Proportion of case workers trained in child protection and family welfare	3(4)	3(4)	2024	3(4)	Within target

	Proportion of child violence cases who benefited from social welfare/social services	0(23,439)	28(23,439)	2024	28 (23,439)	Target achieved
	Percentage of children reached by social work/social services	25(0.11%)	30(0.13)	2024	32(0.14%)	Above target
	Percentage of people reached with child protection and SGBV information	0	32(0.04%)	2024	243(0.32%)	Above target
	Percentage of LEAP household members on NHIS	1,289(1.69%)	1,959(2.57%)	2024	2,284(2.99)	Above target
	Proportion of households with adolescent girls that benefitted from LEAP	429(76,302)	429(76,302)	2024	429(76,302)	Target achieved
	Proportion of referrals received and treated by GHS	5(76,302)	20(76,302)	2024	9(76,302)	Below target
	Proportion of referred cases that received adequate follow-up	5(76,302)	10(76,302)	2024	10(76,302)	Within target
	Proportion of girls reached by prevention and care services	61(38,693)	10(38,693)	2024	21(38,693)	Above target
	Proportion of CP/SGBV cases referred to other services and followed up	3(76,302)	4(76,302)	2024	2(76,302)	Below target
	Number of NGOs, including RHCs, trained	3	2	2024	0	No trainings were organized
	Proportion of children placed in foster care and received proper attention.	1(23,439)	2(23,439)	2024	2(23,439)	Two children in foster care adopted now
<b>Urban Roads and Transport Services</b>						
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Percentage Change in road network in good condition					
	Total	68%	95%	2024	74.5% (9.6%)	Below target
	Urban	60%	75%	2024	71.5% (19.2%)	Below target
	Feeder	8%	20%	2024	11% (37.5%)	Below target
	Percentage Change in communities with access to electricity					
	District	97%	100%	2024	100% (3.1%)	Within target
	Rural	98%	100%	2024	100% (2.1%)	Within target
	Urban	96%	100%	2024	100% (4.2%)	Within target
	Percentage Change in number of communities affected by disaster					
	Bushfire	1	0	2024	4 (300%)	Above base line
Floods	5/35	0	2024	12 (-65.5%)	Above base line	

	Wind/Rain Storm	6/0	0	2024	4 (400%)	Below base line
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Percentage reduction in crime cases					
	Rape	10	0	2024	3 (-70%)	Below base line
	Armed robbery	9	0	2024	3 (-77.8%)	Below base line
	Defilement	2	0	2024	7 (250%)	
	Murder	-	0	2024	2 (200%)	Above target
	Drug trafficking	2	0	2024	0 (-100%)	
	Peddling	8	0	2024	0 (-100%)	
	Drug abuse	5	0	2024	1 (-80%)	Below base line
Domestic violence	5	0	2024	2 (-60%)	Below base line	
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation					
	Change in percentage of annual action plan implemented	71.6%	100	2024	75	Below target
	Percentage of MTDP (2022-2025) implemented	83%	66.7	2024	51.7%	Below target

As indicated in Table 2.1, under Economic Development, the Agricultural sector of the Assembly created 8,713 jobs in 2024 which was the highest. In the industrial and service sector however, the Assembly created 58 and 184 respectively as against the targets of 44 and 102 jobs over the same period. Similarly, the Assembly made significant strides as Maize, Rice, and Plantain production respectively marking a great progress over the last three years exceeding the 2021 baseline, indicating effective interventions in those areas. However, Cassava Yam and Cocoyam production were consistently below the baseline. This underperformance is attributable to climate change conditions, input shortages, and pest/disease infestations. Linking of MSE to Business Support Services was not encouraging at all over the years under review as shown in the table above.

Under Social Development, the municipal educational sector fell below its KG net enrolment rate target of 93% by achieving 90% as at the end of 2024. The sector however, achieved 76% and 75% for primary and JHS, respectively, as compared to targets of 81% and 80% over the same period. Net Enrolment Ratio is dropping across all levels, especially for Primary and JHS that shows regression despite ambitious target set. The decline in enrollment has been attributed to socio-economic factors like children involvement in farming, gambling, drug abuse, teenage pregnancy and parents migrating to other places due to the nature of their works in the municipality.

There is a steady progress towards gender parity across all educational levels. This aligns with SDG goals 4 and 5 on gender equality in education.

Completion rate figures were impressive over the stated period, especially in the basic education, and this supports the achievement of universal basic education targets.

The health facilities available in the municipality includes: Hospitals, health centres and CHPS. The above listed health facilities are all functional with major maintenance required on few of them. The absence of a clinic and a polyclinic was not considered a challenge since the available facilities are able to serve the population of the municipality. The 2022-2025 Medium-Term period targeted no extra Hospital because other private hospitals are serving the District, also the population of Oda does not require for additional hospital. Instead, routine maintenance on the existing government hospital and provision of adequate health professionals and logistics in these facilities will improve the health status of the people.

With malaria case fatality, only one case was recorded over the (2022-2025 MTDP) period. The sector attributed its improvement to the availability of health facilities and the proactive responses by health professionals within these facilities.

Further, water coverage increased from 58.3% in 2021 to 59% in 2024. This is against the target of 65%. Sanitation coverage also increased from 54.2% in 2021 to 59% in 2024 as against the target of 70% over the same period. With the urban sanitation coverage, it has increased from 83% in 2021 to 87% in 2024. In addition, the rural sanitation saw an improvement in coverage from 35% in 2021 to 42% over the period under review.

The Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement dimension area, a total length of 131.5km of roads in the municipality, was realized. Out of this, 94km in good condition is in the urban areas, while 4km is in the rural areas, making the district's total of 98km in good condition across the municipality. The introduction of the DRIP programme will further improve the feeder roads rehabilitation especially in the rural communities across the municipality.

The Assembly increased its internally generated revenue (IGF) by 120% as against the target of 80% over the period under the Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability.

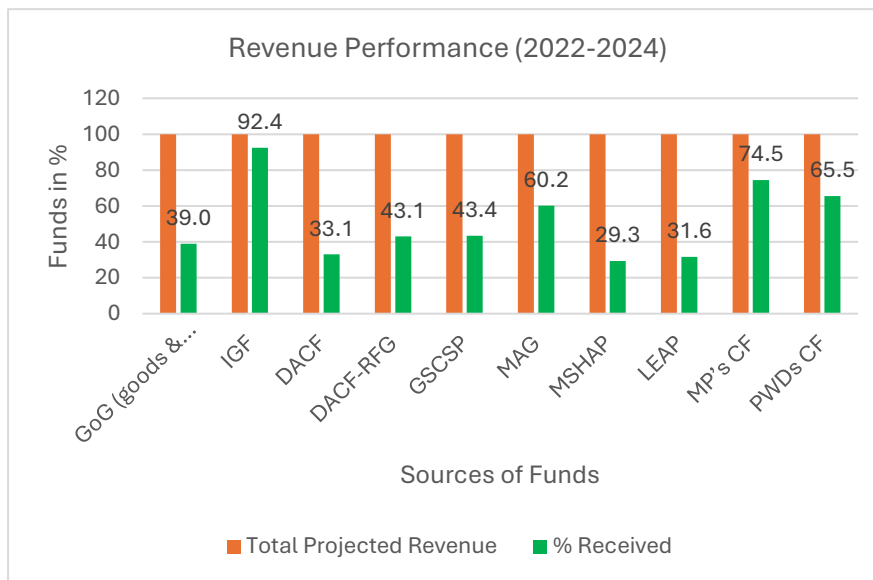
**Table 2.2: Financial Performance of Birim Central Municipal Assembly (2022-2024)**

Source of Funds		Total Estimated Cost of Plan (GH¢)	Total Amount Received (GH¢)	Variance (GH¢)
GoG	Compensation	19,645,609.13	18,130,048.13	1,515,561.00
	Goods & Services	26,860,923.70	10,471,261.57	16,389,662.13
IGF		8,165,567.20	7,544,039.07	621,528.13
DACF		12,430,110.13	4,110,080.43	8,320,029.70
DACF-RFG		3,633,984.00	1,564,969.80	2,069,014.20
GSCSP		72,288,784.13	31,405,857.05	40,882,927.08
MAG		273,098.63	164,365.26	108,733.37
MSHAP		100,400.00	29,463.74	70,936.26
LEAP		555,536.24	175,368.00	380,168.24
MP's CF		2,012,625.29	1,500,000.00	512,625.29
PWDs CF		598,667.79	392,000.00	206,667.79
Total		146,565,306.24	75,487,453.05	71,077,853.19

*Source: Budget Unit, BCMA, June 2025*

The Assembly’s performance, as presented in Table 2.2, shows that 51.5% of the total estimated figure was realized as of the end of 2024. Each of the funds received from all the sources also fell below the target. Under GSCSP, an amount of GH¢31,405,857.05 was realized as against the estimated figure of GH¢72,288,784.13, which represents 43.4% of its performance, and it was the highest as depicted in the table above, followed by Compensation amounting to GH¢18,130,048.13 as against an estimated figure of GH¢19,645,609.13, representing 92% of its performance. Goods and Services follow, an amount of GH¢10,471,261.57 was realized as against an estimated figure of GH¢26,860,923.70, representing 38.98%. Under IGF, an amount of GH¢7,544,039.07 was realized as against an estimated figure of GH¢8,165,567.20 representing 92.38%, we were able to attain this higher percentage due to the strict adherence to the approved Revenue Improvement Action plan (RIAP) for the period under review, With respect to DACF, an amount of GH¢4,110,080.43 was realized as against an estimated figure of GH¢12,430,110.13 representing 33.07%, Under DACF-RFG an amount of GH¢1,564,969.80 was realized as against an amount of GH¢3,633,984.00 representing 43.07%.

**Figure 2.1: Revenue Performance**



**Source: MPCU, BCMA, June 2025**

Regarding the MP’s Common Fund, an amount of GH¢1,500,000.00 was realized as against an estimated figure of GH¢2,012,625.29, representing 74.53% and the least was MSHAP, which realized an amount of GH¢29,463.74 as against an estimated amount of 100,400.00, representing 29.4%. Apart from the Assembly’s IGF collection that the Assembly has control over, the

Assembly does not have direct control over the Central Government and Other inflows from developing partners, which contributed to the low total performance of the Assembly for the period under review.

This impacted negatively on the developmental agenda of the municipality, as some planned programmes could not be implemented as expected. Mechanisms must therefore be instituted to fill financial gaps to facilitate the attainment of development goals and objectives in the next planning period.

## 2.2 Demographic Characteristics

### 2.2.1 Population Size and Distribution

The total municipal population stood at 76,302 in 2021, according to the PHC 2021. At a growth rate of 1, the Municipal population is projected to increase to 79,400 by the end of 2025.

The municipality is predominantly urban, having 76,938 representing 96.9% of the population and 2,462 representing 3.1% living in rural areas.

The figures show that the majority of the population lives in the urban communities, which means that a lot of resources must be shifted towards improving socio-economic facilities in the urban area to cater to the increasing urban population. Also, support must be directed at upgrading facilities and expanding economic opportunities in rural communities to minimize the migration of people to the urban centres.

**Table 2.3 Population Size by Sex and Locality of Residence**

Population Size	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male	36,474		35,243		1,231	
Female	39,828		38,693		1,135	
Total	79,400		76,938		2,462	
Sex ratio						

*Source: Computed by MPCU, BCMA, May 2025*

### 2.2.2 Age by sex structure

According to the PHC 2021, the male population accounts for 47.8% (37,955), and the female population constitutes 52.2% (41,445) of the total population of the municipality. The population

structure depicts that the sex ratio of the population is 1.09:1. This means that for every 109 females, there are about 100 males. Table 2.4 below summarizes the population distribution by age groups.

**Table 2.4 Population by Age and Sex**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
0-4	4218	4068
5-9.	4431	4163
10-14.	4274	4127
15-19	4866	5234
20-24	3747	4432
25-29	2912	3736
30-34	2677	3210
35-39	2512	2804
40-44	2007	2005
45-49	1579	1800
50-54	1367	1589
55-59	1066	1247
60-64	878	1005
65-69	554	722
70-74	416	481
75-79	208	322
80-84	128	221
85-89	63	137
90-94	23	70
95-99	18	32
100+	11	40

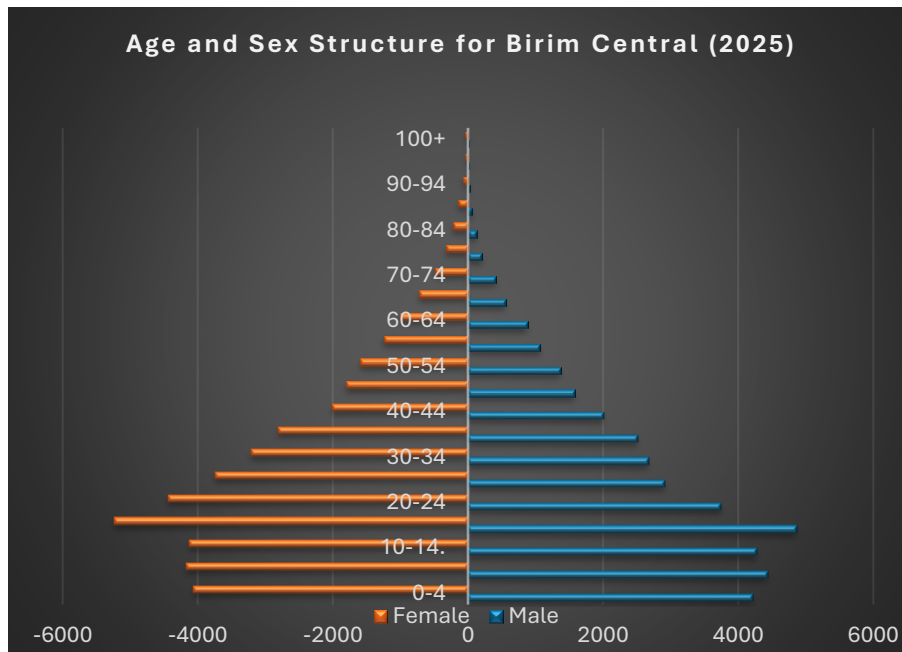
*Source, PHC 2021*

### 2.2.3 Population Pyramid of Birim Central Municipality

Population pyramids are often viewed as an effective way to graphically depict the age and sex structure of a population. The highest proportion of both male and female populations falls between the ages (15-19) years and (20-24) years. The data above indicates a youthful population, as the majority of the population falls within the ages (15-69), which is the age at which people are likely involved in economic activities. *This implies that the municipality prioritizes interventions targeted at improving the livelihood of children and the youth without neglecting the older population.*

Figure 2.2 shows the graphical presentation of the sex and age structure of the population as per the 2021 PHC.

**Figure 2.2 Age and sex structure of Birim central**



*Source, PHC 2021*

### 2.2.4 Dependency Ratio

The economically active population (labor force) is within the 15-64 age group and forms 61.3% of the population of the municipality. The dependency ratio, which is the number of economically active persons catering for economically inactive persons who are within 0-14 and above 65 years or more in the municipality, is 56.7 per cent (PHC, 2021). *As the aged population increases, there is a need for social intervention policies, including LEAP, Free NHIS, and Home-Based Care, geared towards the improvement in the lives of the aged.*

### **2.2.5 Population Density**

The municipality has a population density of 483 persons per square kilometre, which indicates that the municipality has registered an increase in population density over the years, rising from 142 persons per square kilometre in 1984 to the current figure. This gives the impression that the municipality is dense, but in fact, the bulk of the population is concentrated in the urban centre, where more facilities and services are located. *This has increased pressure on the available natural resources and social services in urban areas. This implies that developmental programmes, projects, and services have to be evenly distributed in the municipality to ensure that rural dwellers are encouraged to remain in the rural areas.*

### **2.2.6 Households and Household Size**

There are 26,673 households in the municipality according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census. The average household size in the municipality is 3. The urban and rural localities have the same figure as the municipal average. The housing pattern in the municipality is mostly detached, semi-detached and traditional compound houses.

### **2.2.7 Housing**

According to the PHC 2021, there are 24,139 housing units in the municipality. Housing in the municipality reflects a mixture of urban and rural settlement patterns. In the urban areas, dwellings are predominantly made up of single-story (detached), one-story (detached), and single building semi (detached), while the rural communities largely comprise semi-detached houses. In terms of ownership, a significant number of households (46%) of the municipality's population live in rented houses, which is prevalent in the municipal capital, followed by the number of households that reside in owner-occupied dwellings, that is 32%. About 17% households live in family houses or relative houses without paying rent. About 5% the households live in houses owned by the government, real estate developers, or other private agencies with varying tenancy agreements. Housing conditions across are mixed as 15,977(66.2%) of the structures in the municipality are conventional structures (concrete houses), while the remaining 8,162(33.8%) of the housing structures are wooden structures, metal buildings, or kiosks.

*The population and housing nature of the municipality shows a rapid growth and expansion in the municipal capital. This is likely to put pressure on the housing sector in the municipal capital,*

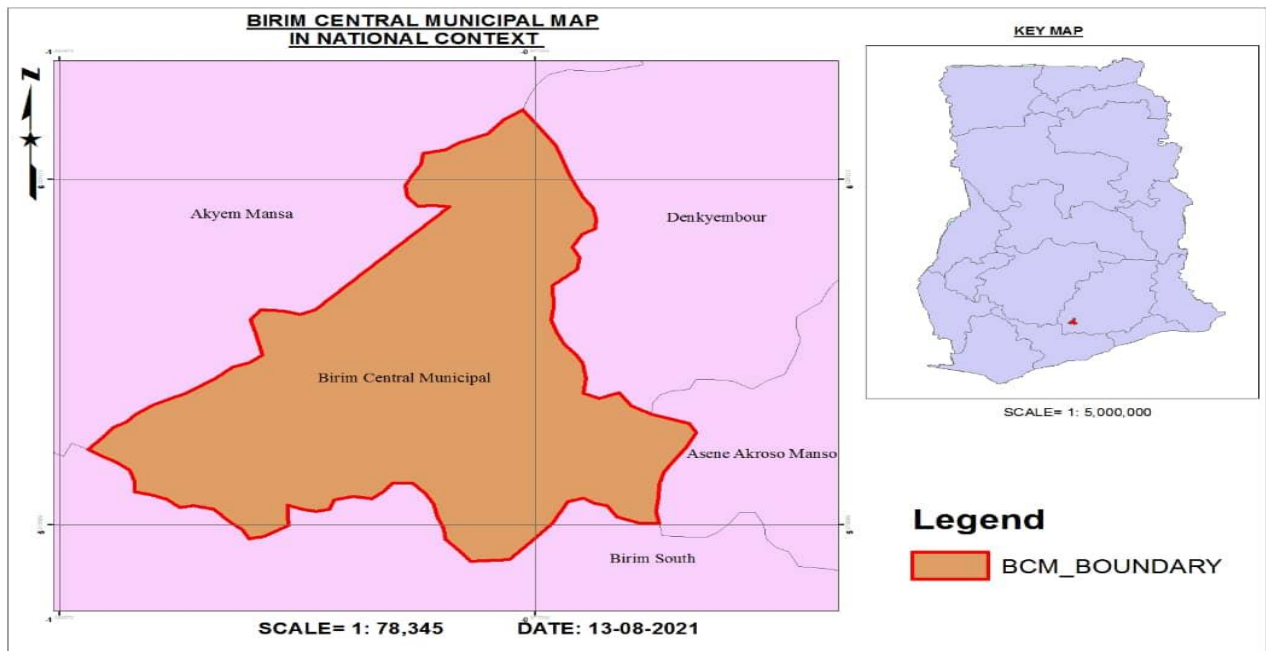
leading to a shortage in affordable decent accommodation in the urban areas of the municipality and the emergence of unregulated settlements.

## 2.3 Physical characteristics

### 2.3.1 Location and size

The Birim Central Municipality is one of the thirty-three (33) administrative districts in the Eastern Region. It was carved out of the former Birim South District in 2007 under Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1863. It covers an estimated area of about 158.099 sq. km. The municipality shares boundaries with Akyemansa District to the North, Birim South District to the West, and Denkyembour and Asene-Manso Akroso Districts to the East. There are 7 communities in the municipality, with Akim Oda being the capital.

**Figure 2.3: Birim Central Municipality in the National Context**



*Source: Birim Central Municipal Spatial Development Framework (2021-2040)*

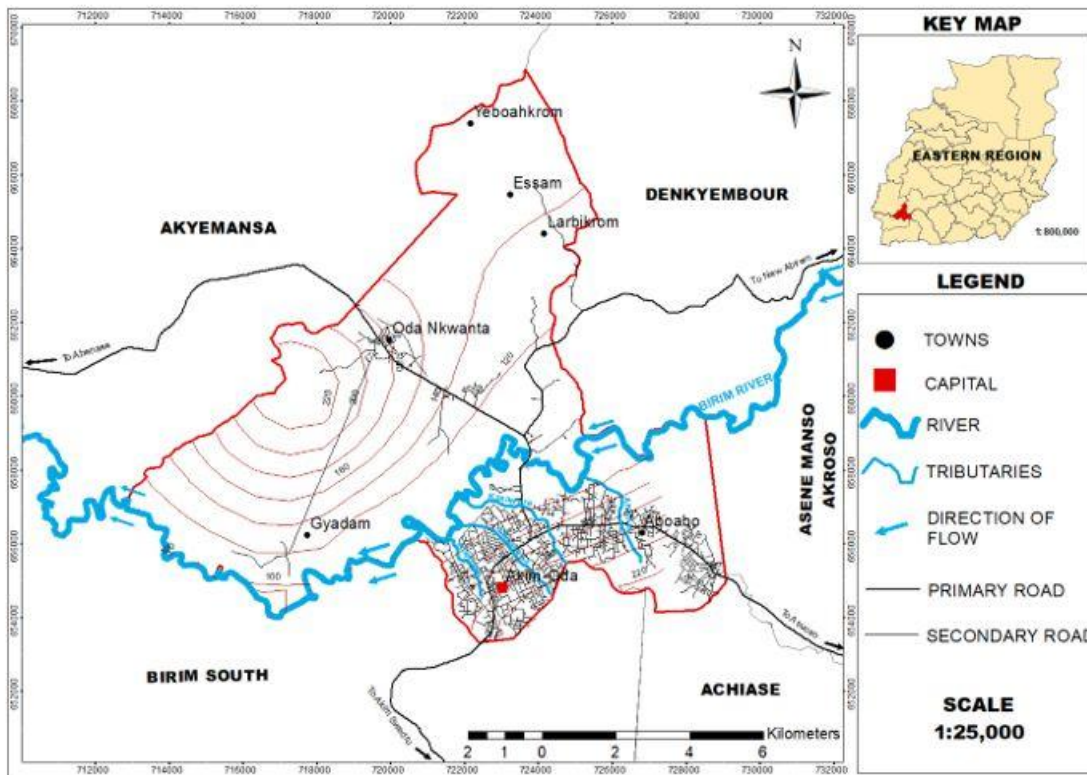
### 2.3.2 Relief and Drainage

The municipality is mostly undulating and hilly and lies within the semi-deciduous forest zones. The underlying rock formation is mainly made up of the Upper Birim rocks. These rocks consist predominantly of volcanic lava, schist, phyllite, and greywackes with minor granite intrusions and normally give rise to silty clay soil without coarse materials. The topography of Birim Central

Municipality is hilly, consisting of lava flows and schist, which in some cases rise to 61m above sea level. Available rainfall figures average almost 170cm. The phyllite and greywacke areas have low relief and experience relatively low rainfall.

The municipality is drained by the Birim River. Its major tributaries include Apetesu, Ahomfra, Kasawere, Bongore, and Nyankomasu. A greater part of the Birim River stretches through the municipality, and it is being harnessed to serve as a source of pipe-borne water to many communities both within and outside the municipality. It also has potential for irrigation farming, which should be fully harnessed to ensure optimal use of the river. *The undulating and hilly nature of the municipality makes it susceptible to speedy runoffs that cause erosion and severe flooding in low-lying areas. This calls for the construction of a robust drainage system to curb flooding.*

**Figure. 2.4: Birim Central Municipality Drainage and Relief Maps**



*Source: Birim Central Municipal Spatial Development Framework (2021-2040)*

### 2.3.3 Climate

The municipality falls within the wet semi-equatorial climatic zone, which experiences a substantial amount of precipitation/rainfall. This is characterized by a bi-modal rainy season with annual rainfall between 150cm and 200cm, reaching its maximum during the two peak periods of

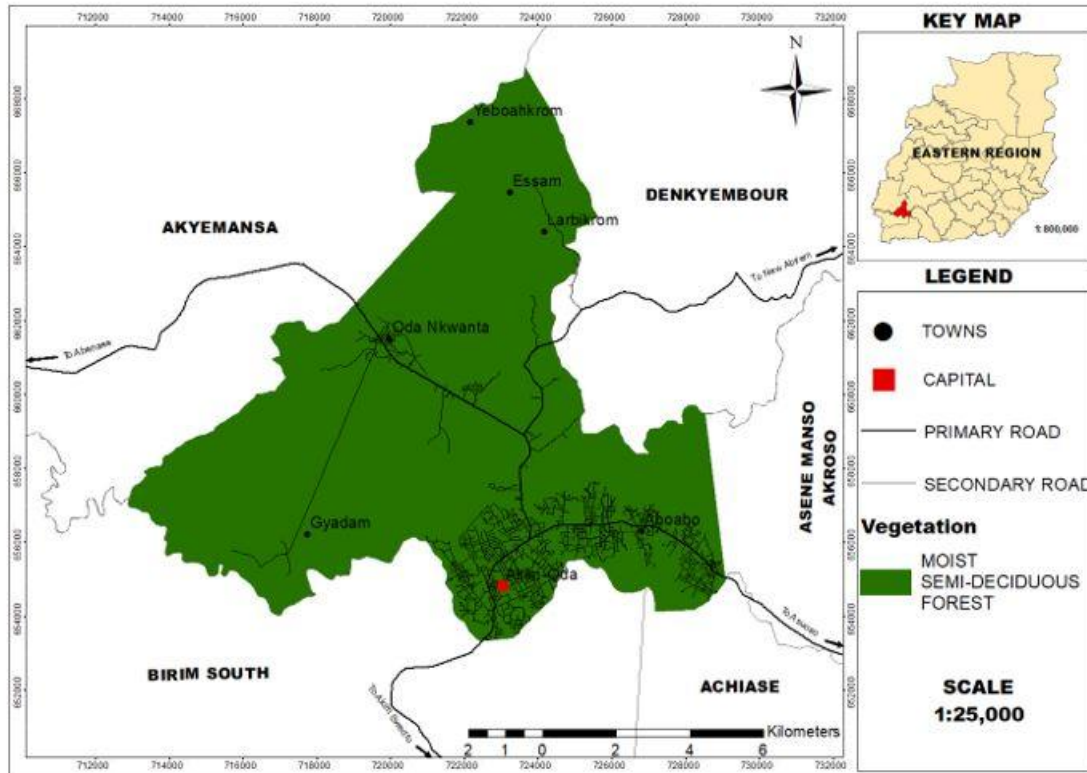
May-June and September-October. Average temperature ranges between 25.2°C and 27.9°C. Relative humidity is about 56% and 70% is usually attained during the dry and rainy seasons, respectively.

*This creates a relatively good atmosphere for socio-economic activities like trading and farming in the dry season and the rainy season, respectively. It is sad to note, however, that there is perennial flooding in some communities/areas during the two peak periods of the rainy season, which must be addressed through the construction of drains and improved spatial planning.*

#### **2.3.4 Vegetation**

The municipality falls within the semi-deciduous rainforest region of the country. The vegetation is mainly characterized by tall trees with evergreen undergrowth. Scattered parcels of secondary or broken forest are a characteristic of the vegetation. This has been a result of farming, lumbering, and building activities. Most of the larger trees, among which are *Triplochiton scleroxylon* (Wawa), *Antaris Africana* (Kyenkyen), *Chlorophora Excelsa* (Odum), and *Ceiba Pentandra* (Onyina), are now few occurring as scattered emergent. This situation has contributed to the collapse of the local timber industry, which hitherto served as a source of employment and income for many people. *The climatic conditions and vegetation are good for agricultural production, which the municipality should take advantage of by making agriculture attractive to the youth.*

**Figure 2.5: Birim Central Municipality Vegetation Map**



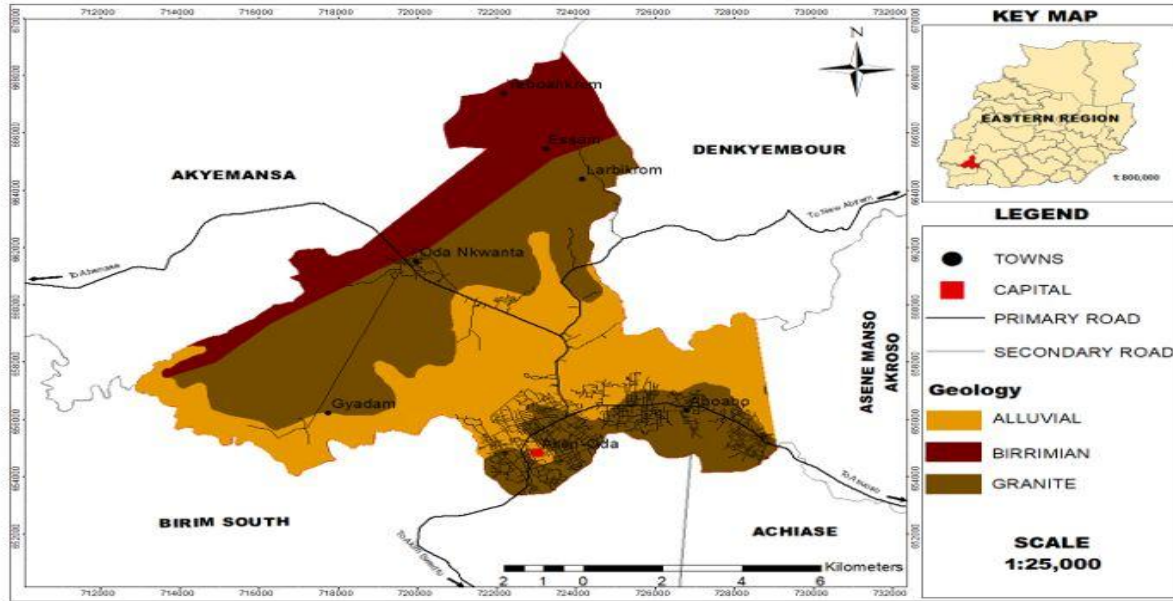
*Source: Birim Central Municipal Spatial Development Framework (2021-2040)*

### 2.3.5 Natural Resources

The municipality is underlain by granite and both Lower and Upper Birim rock formation of phyllites, schist, greywacke and metavolcanic and Tarkwanian quartzites. These rocks have high potential for groundwater extraction. This accounts for the number of boreholes and wells drilled in the municipality. The municipality lies almost wholly in the main diamondiferous area, and the natural resources that abound in the municipality are deposits of gold and diamond, which are found in areas like Aboabo, Gyadam, Wenchi Nkwanta, and Arda. Illegal mining (galamsey) is one of the major environmental issues plaguing the municipality. The rise in practices of illegal miners has resulted in the pollution of water bodies, deforestation, and loss of fertile lands. The physical and natural environment of the municipality undoubtedly has huge potential for both agricultural development and Mining, and as such, there is a need to invest in exploiting the natural resource potentials as well as ensuring that priority is placed on the environmental concerns it might pose. Steps should therefore be put in place to regulate small-scale mining in the municipality to avert the negative impact on the environment and Agriculture. *The endowment of*

the municipality in minerals poses a risk of environmental degradation and water pollution through illegal mining. This calls for concerted efforts at either ensuring mining does not take place or that it is done responsibly.

**Figure 2.6.: Birim Central Municipality Natural Resource Deposit**



*Source: Birim Central Municipal Spatial Development Framework (2021-2040)*

### 2.3.6 Soil and suitability for agriculture

The soils of the municipality can be classified into four groups. These are Kumasi – Offin Association, Sewdru – Nsaba/Offin Compound Association, Bekwai – Oda Association and Birim–Chichiwere Association. Their characteristics and suitability for agriculture are summarised in the table below.

**Table 2.5 Soil and Suitability for Agriculture**

Soil Classification	Characteristics	Soil Capacity
Nsaba-Swedru Offin Compound	Greyish brown loamy soils overlying red clay soils that occur at lower elevations of sloping hills. Grey alluvial sand of thin layers.	Tree and arable crops, especially cocoa. Dry season vegetables, sweet potato, sugar cane and rice.
Kumasi – Offin Association	Coarse sandy to fine gravelly topsoil and red coarse sandy subsoil.	Dry season vegetables, sweet potato, sugar cane and rice

<b>Soil Classification</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Soil Capacity</b>
Bekwai-Oda Association	Red soil developed over lower Birimian rocks. Silty clay loamy soils, which occupy fairly extensive flat lands adjacent to streams and rivers.	Cocoa, coffee, citrus, oil palm, avocado pear, mangoes, banana and mechanized rice irrigation farming
Birim Chichiwere	Moderately slow internal flow to medium surface run off, moderately permeable and good moisture retention capacity. Very deep pale brown or yellowish-brown fine sand.	Wide range of tree and arable crops. Nurseries and vegetable production.

*Source: Soil Research Institute, Kumasi, 2002*

## **2.4 The Municipal Economy**

The major activities that support the municipal economy are: Service (70%), Agriculture and Industry (15%) each. These figures show that the Service sector is the mainstay of the municipal economy.

### **2.4.1 Employment**

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, about 89.2% of the total active labour force is engaged in economic activities, whilst the remaining 10.8% are unemployed. The majority of the working population is engaged in the service sector. As of 2021, wholesale retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorbikes workers (28%) dominated all other occupations. The domination of this sector is followed by the agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers (15%). The manufacturing industry and education sector followed by employing 10% and 8.2 % of the municipality's population. NGOs (Local and International) and other international organizations employ about 1%. The private formal and the public (Government) sector employ 5% of the municipality's population.

### **2.4.2 Financial Institutions**

The financial sector is operated by 5 main banks, namely Absa Bank, SG-SSB Bank, GCB Bank Ltd., National Investment Bank, and Rural Banks (South Birim, Kwaebibirim, and Akyem Bosome Rural Banks). Also, there are about 2 savings and loans and micro financial institutions operating in Akim Oda.

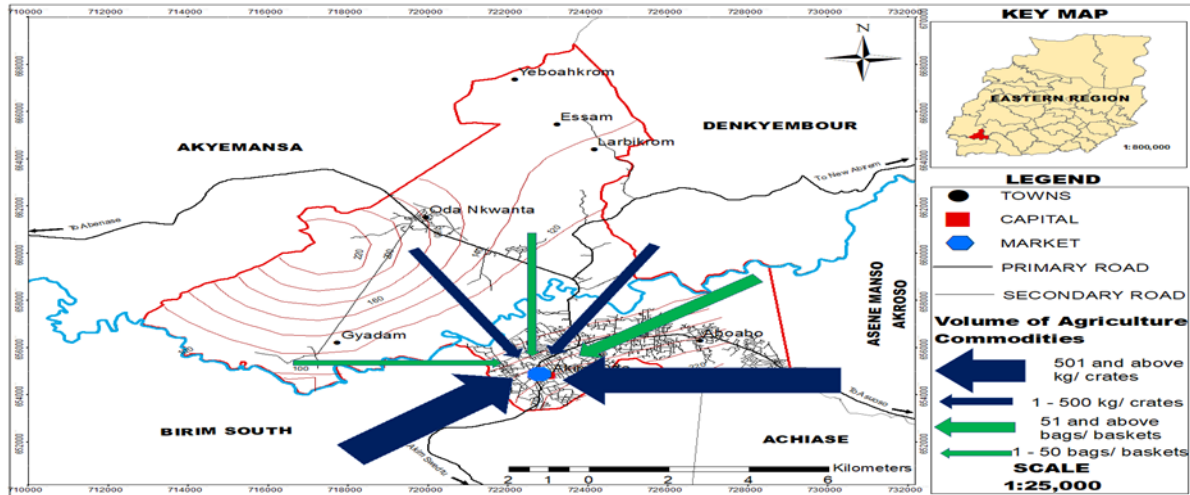
Non-bank financial institutions available in the municipality are the Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT) and the State Insurance Company (SIC). In addition to these are 6 other insurance companies offering services in the municipality. Although these institutions are located in Akim Oda, they extend their services to communities outside the municipality. The presence of banking and non-banking financial institutions makes Akim Oda the financial hub of the municipality.

#### **2.4.3 Private sector business development**

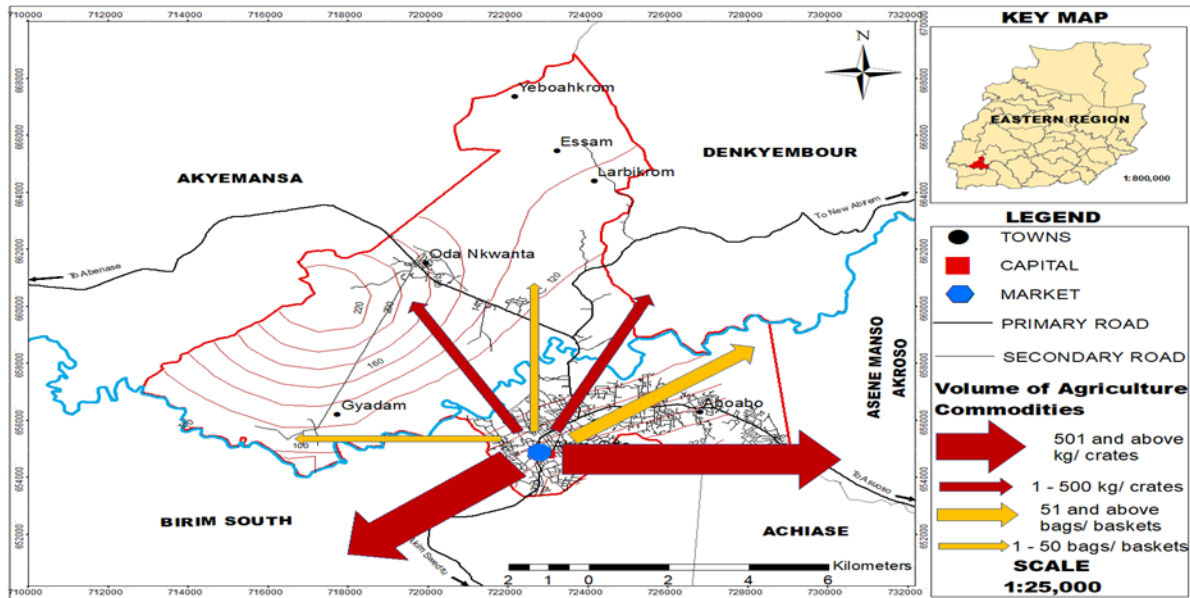
Commercial activities in the municipality are mainly centred on trading, which involves wholesalers and retailers in primary commodities. Trading is predominantly concentrated in hardware, provisions, textiles, and general goods. These activities are undertaken mostly at the markets and lorry parks, which serve as income-generating avenues for the Assembly. These markets are also trading outlets for agricultural produce and inputs.

There are four (4) markets (Commercial centres) in the municipality. This includes the Old Town market, Nkwantanum market, Kumasi Station, and the main market. A greater volume of trade takes place at Akim Oda main market as it serves as a major destination for a lot of traders within and outside the municipality. However, a fire outbreak occurred in 2021, destroyed the market and displaced traders, and forced them to encroach upon the only vehicular access to the market. Measures, including the development of Nkwantanum and Old Premier markets under the Ghana Secondary Cities Support Program (GSCSP), have been embarked upon to decongest the main market; also, the main market has been reconstructed and is ready to be utilized. Another 44 lockable shops are being constructed at the Old Premier Market through IGF. The results of some of these interventions are yet to be shown, as the main market is yet to be handed over to the assembly. Dialogue is also ongoing to regulate the market days and ensure the full utilization of all the markets in the municipality.

**Figure 2.7a: Endogenous Market Flow Map of Birim Central Municipality**



*Source: Birim Central Municipal Spatial Development Framework (2021-2040)*



**Figure 2.7b: Exogenous Market Flow Map of Birim Central Municipality**

*Source: Birim Central Municipal Spatial Development Framework (2021-2040)*

#### 2.4.4 Local Economic Development

Micro and small-scale businesses in the municipality include carpentry/wood processing, fish farming, livestock rearing, agro processing, welding and metal fabrication, sand winning, construction, and traditional crafts. These businesses are faced with a myriad of challenges that

inhibit their growth. These include limited space, difficulty in land acquisition, limited access to capital, use of outmoded tools/equipment/machines, limited application of ICT, difficulty in marketing products/services, low level of education of entrepreneurs, poor entrepreneurial and managerial skills, poor record-keeping, etc.

*Efforts must also be made to complete and operationalize the “industrial village” and to address the challenges confronting micro and small-scale businesses in the municipality.*

## **2.4.5 Agriculture**

A total of about 60% of households in the municipality are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, almost nine out of ten households (87.3%) are agricultural households, while in the urban localities, 70.3% of households are into agriculture. The majority of agricultural households (98.8%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry keeping (chicken) is the most dominant of all livestock activities in the municipality.

### **2.4.5.1 Types of Agricultural Activities in the Municipality**

The type of agricultural activities undertaken in the municipality includes crop farming, economic tree planting, livestock rearing, and fish farming. Among the households engaged in agricultural activities, about 9 out of 10 (93.8%) are into crop farming, 34.7% are into livestock rearing, with those in economic tree planting recording less than one per cent (0.6%). (Amendments made)

**Table 2.6 Households by Agricultural Activities and Locality**

Activity	Percentage	
	Urban	Rural
Crop Farming	91.5	96.7
Tree Planting	0.6	0.5
Livestock Rearing	31.5	38.6
Fish Farming	0.2	0.1

*Source: 2021 Population and Housing Census.*

Although both the urban and rural areas reported impressive figures in crop farming, that of the rural areas (96.7%) is higher than the urban areas (91.5%). The proportions of households in both urban (0.2%) and rural (0.1%) areas that engage in fish farming are very small. The proportion of households engaged in economic tree planting was the same for both rural and urban areas (0.6%). In terms of fish farming, the proportion of rural households is slightly lower (0.1%) than urban

(0.2%). However, rural households (80.9%) engaged in agriculture is higher than urban households (45%).

#### **2.4.5.2 Production Level of Agriculture Products**

The major crops cultivated are starchy staples like maize, cassava, rice, cocoyam, yam and plantain. Major cash crops produced are citrus, oil palm and cocoa which are cultivated on a large scale. Food crops include maize, cassava, cocoyam, rice and plantain. Processing factories must be set up to add value to the citrus, oil palm and other produce

**Table 2.7 Main Crops Cultivated in the Municipality**

Commodity	Total Crop Production (MT)				Unit Value of Production (GHC/MT)				Total Value of Production (GHC)			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
Maize	25,841	32,039	26,361	19,461	4,000	7,000	8,000	12,000	103,364,000	224,273,000	210,888,000	233,532,000
Rice -milled	6,100	5,157	3,200	3,000	8,000	13,000	16,000	20,000	48,800,000	67,041,000	51,200,000.00	60,000,000
Cassava	82,250	90,720	103,330	89,000	1,500	3000	3400	4,500	123,375,000	272,160,000	351,322,272	400,500,000
Yam	2,723	2,600	2,500	2,300	4,500	6,200	6,400	18,000	12,253,500	16,120,000	16,000,000	41,400,000
Cocoyam	8,976	9,500	9,700	9,200	4,000	7,500	8,000	18,000	35,904,000	71,250,000	77,600,000	165,600,000
Plantain	47,962	52,682.25	58,283	75,901	4,800	11,800	12,000	14,000	230,217,600	621,650,550	699,396,000	1,062,614,000

*Source: Mun. Agric. Dept., BCMA, April, 2025*

. The output and value of production of each crop increased over the 2-year period and is estimated to increase in the future, hence, farmers who will remain in the agricultural sector over time are projected to have increased incomes due to the rise in food crops produced.

#### **2.4.5.3 Extension Services**

Extension services in the municipality are delivered by the Department of Agriculture which seeks to address the production constraints of farmers and also assist them to increase production. This is done through the adaptation of technology that supports the farmer's production needs. The extension officer-farmer ratio is 1:3,333 which is lower than the national ratio of 1:1,500. About 70% of farmers in the municipality have access to extension services.

The agricultural sector is faced with numerous challenges including high cost of farm inputs, inadequate access to farm credit and capital, inadequate farm machinery, unfavourable weather condition as well as post-harvest losses due to lack of storage facilities and ready markets.

#### **2.4.5.4 Storage Facilities**

Farmers individually hold small-scale storage facilities on their farms and in their homes for various crops. Some crops by nature, are however sold immediately after harvest. The main types of storage facilities in use are usually the traditional/crude type. Modern facilities such as silos, warehousing with drying facilities are however, absent. The unavailability of adequate storage facilities results in post-harvest losses which compel farmers to sell their produce at relatively low prices during harvest. There is also limited large scale storage except for marketers who buy and store for limited periods and sell.

### **2.5 Social Services**

#### **2.5.1 Education**

There are 24 Kindergarten (KG), 31 Primary, 40 Junior High and 3 Senior High Schools in the municipality. Of these figures, 79.2%, 90.3%, 92.5% and 100% of the school buildings at the Pre-School/KG, Primary, Junior High and Senior High School levels, respectively, are in good condition. The Assembly should intensify efforts to improve the remaining few schools that are not in good condition to ensure that all schools in the municipality are in good shape to decently accommodate students for enhanced education delivery. Table 2.8 provides the details on school infrastructure and its condition in the municipality.

Also found in Akim Oda are 1 Nursing Training institution and 1 College of Education.

**Table 2.8: Schools and their Condition in the Municipality**

Type of School	Total Number	In Good Condition		In Bad Condition	
		Number	%	Number	%
Pre-school (KG)	24	19	79.2	5	20.8
Primary	31	28	90.3	3	7.7
J.H.S.	40	37	92.5	2	7.5
S.H.S.	3	3	100	0	0
Total	98	87	-	10	-

*Source: Mun. Education Office, Akim Oda, April., 2025*

### 2.5.2 School enrolment

As indicated in Table 2.8 below, except JHS level, the municipality recorded high school enrolment at all levels, though the expected enrolments were not met. The enrolment figures recorded at the basic level could be attributed to the School Feeding Programme, the Capitation Grant, My First Day at School and the educational programmes being implemented by the Municipal Education Office, while the Free SHS Programme contributed to the high enrolment at the SHS level. Efforts must be stepped up to further increase enrolment in basic schools in the municipality, especially at the JHS level.

**Table 2.9 School Enrolment (Public & Private)**

	No. of Classes	Expected Enrolment	Actual Enrolment	Male	Female	% Enrolment
KG (4-5)	114	4,573	3,446	1764	1682	75.4
Primary (6-11)	396	12,997	11,290	5707	5583	86.8
J.H.S. (12-14)	176	9,719	5,149	2596	2553	52.9
S.H.S. (15-17)	150	8,560	7,436	3,776	3,660	86.9
Total	836	35,849	27,921	13,843	13,478	77.9

*Source: Mun. Education Office, Akim Oda, April 2025*

### 2.5.3 School Participation Rate

The municipality could not achieve a 100% participation rate at both basic and SHS levels as actual enrolment fell short of the projected. Pragmatic steps must be taken to further improve the rate.

**Table 2.10 School Participation Rate by Gender**

Level of Education	School-Going –Age Popn. (2020) (Projected)			Number Enrolled			Participation Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Fem. %	Tot. %
KG (4-5)	2,178	2,395	4,573	1,764	1,682	3446	80.9	70.2	76.4
Prim. (6-11)	6,697	6,300	12,997	5,707	5,583	11,290	77.8	88.8	86.9
JHS (12-14)	3,607	3,112	6719	2,596	2,553	5,149	79.9	82.0	76.6
SHS (15-17)	4,565	3,995	8,560	3,776	3,660	7,684	82.7	91.6	89.7
Total	20,047	15,802	34,849	13,843	13,478	27,648	-	-	79.3

*Source: Mun. Education Directorate, April 2025*

### 2.5.4 Pupil /Teacher Ratio

The municipality has a total of 1,455 teachers comprising 757 males and 698 females teaching in both public and private schools. There are 242, 524, 321 and 368 teachers at the KG, Primary, JHS and SHS, respectively. The pupil/teacher ratios are 23:1, 25:1, 27:1 and 20:1 for KG, Primary, JHS and SHS, respectively. The ratio is favourable, and efforts should be made to ensure it is reflected in pupils' performance.

**Table 2.11 Number of Teachers in the Municipality**

School Type	Total Number				Trained				Untrained				PTR
	M	%	F	%	M	%	F	%	M	%	F	%	
KG	39	5.2	203	29.1	20	3.9	93	23.3	19	7.5	110	36.8	23:1
Prim.	227	29.9	297	42.6	73	14.4	147	36.8	154	60.6	150	50.2	25:1
J.H.S.	202	26.7	119	17.1	121	24.1	80	20.1	81	31.9	39	13.0	27:1
S.H.S.	289	38.2	79	11.3	289	57.5	79	19.8	0	0	0	0	20:1
Total	757	100	698	100	503	100	399	100	254	100	299	100	

*Source: Mun. Education Directorate, April 2025*

### 2.5.5 Performance of Pupils/Students

Table 2.11 below shows the performance of pupils in the municipality in the Basic Education Certificate Examinations (BECE) and West Africa Senior High School Certificate Examinations (WASSCE) over the past 4 academic years. The municipality improved its performance in the BECE from 64.8% in the 2021/22 academic year to 66.3% in the 2022/23 academic year but dropped from 66.3% to 65.5% in the 2023/24 academic year. The performance of students improved in the WASSCE from 55.5 in 2022/23 to 58.7 in the 2023/24 academic year. A lot more

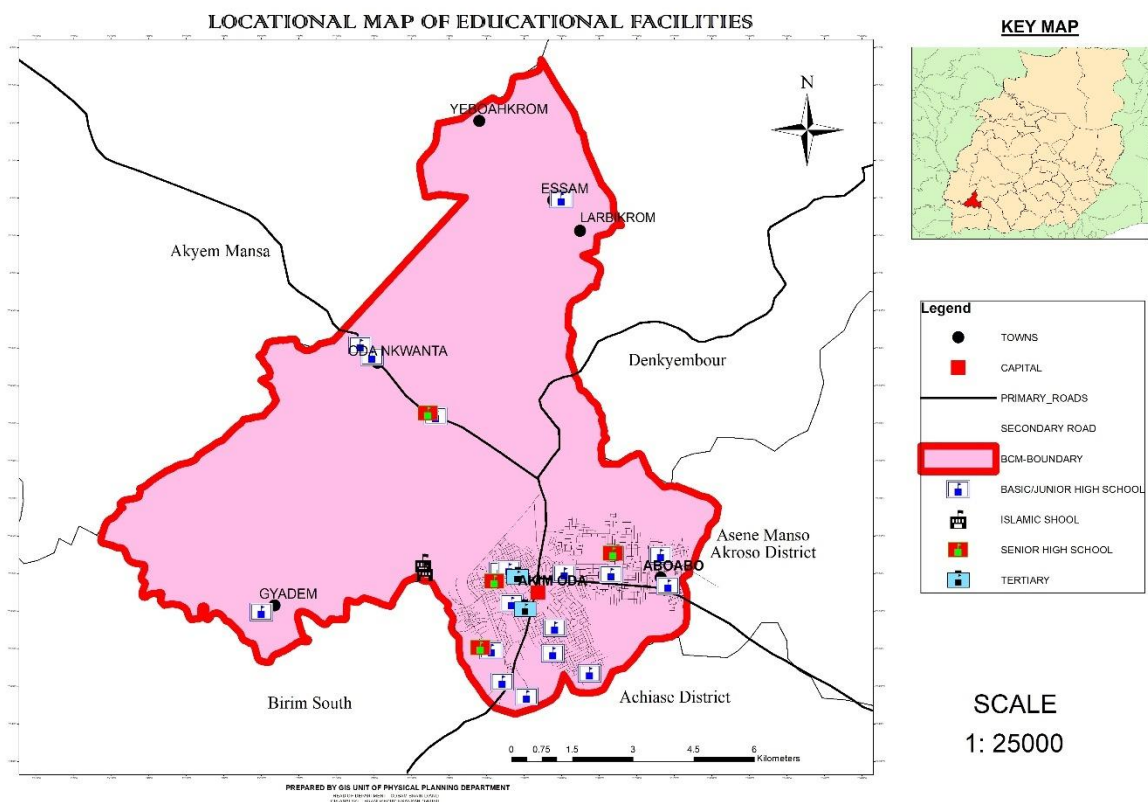
effort should be made to further improve students’ performance to churn out the right calibre of human resources needed to develop the communities.

**Table: 2.12 Performance of Pupils (in %) for Last 4 Years (2020/21-2023/24)**

School	Year			
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
JHS (BECE)	65.2	64.8	66.3	65.5
SHS (WASSCE)	52.1	52.3	55.5	58.7

*Source: Mun. Education Directorate, April 2025*

**Figure 2.8: Locational Map of the Educational Facilities in the Municipality.**



*Source: Birim Central Municipal Spatial Development Framework (2021-2040)*

## 2.7 Health

### 2.7.1 Health Facilities

There are 4 hospitals (1 government and 3 private) in Akim Oda, and 18 CHPS Zones and 6 CHPS Compounds in the municipality. There are 3 pharmacy shops in Akim Oda, and a host of drug stores widely spread across the municipality. Presently, the municipality has 2 private medical

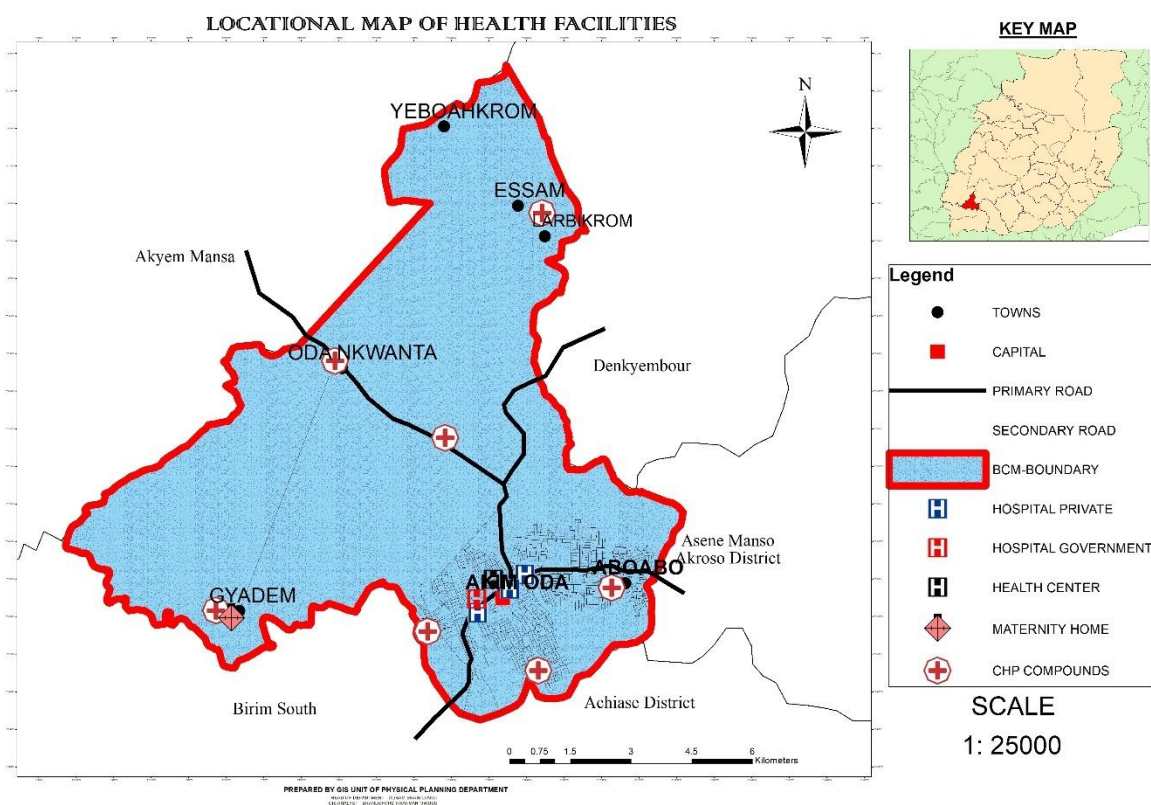
laboratories. The total bed capacity in the municipality is 160. Twelve (12) out of the 18 CHPS Zones lack adequate basic equipment and human resources.

**Table 2.13 Existing Health Facilities**

Health Institution	Number			
	Government	Mission	Private	Total
Hospital	1	-	3	4
Health Centres	4	-	-	4
CHPS with Compound	8	-	-	8
CHPS Without Compound	10	-	-	10

*Source: Mun. Health Administration, Akim Oda, Feb. 2025*

**Figure 2.9 Locational Map of Health Facilities in the Municipality.**



*Municipal Spatial Development Framework (2021-2040)*

**2.7.2 Staffing Situation**

The human resource situation of the health sector of the municipality has improved, even though the number is still not adequate. Doctor-to-population ratio increased from 1:10,089 in 2021 to 1:11,342. Nurse-to-population ratio reduced from 1:388 in 2021 to 1:271. Some nurses were posted

to the Akim Oda Government Hospital, which has accounted for the reduction. The midwife-to-WIFA ratio stood at 1: 863. There is the need for more critical staff such as Physician Assistants, Paediatricians and Eye Specialists, etc. to further improve the staffing situation. The details on the staff strength of the health sub-sector are shown in Table 2.13 below.

**Table :2.14 Staffing Situation**

Staff Category	Mun. Health Admin.	Hospital (Oda Gov't)	Total
Doctors	0	7	7
Physician Assistants	4	5	9
Certified Registered Anaesthetist	0	4	4
Professional Nurses	140	153	293
Midwives	28	64	92
Technical Officers	8	2	10
Other Health Staff	18	157	175
Total	198	392	590

*Source: Mun. Health Administration, Akim Oda, June 2025*

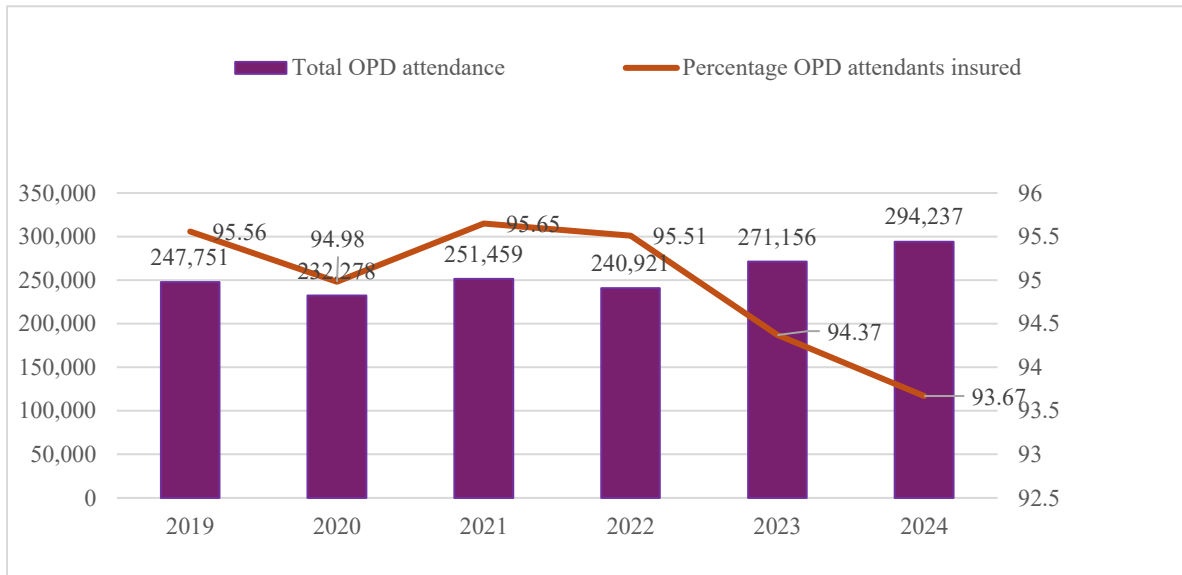
### 2.7.3 Utilization of OPD Services

Utilization of health services is one of the measures of both geographical and financial access to these services. The total OPD attendance for Birim Central exhibited a positive trend, increasing from 251,459 in 2021 to 294,237 in 2024, representing a 9% increase from the previous year.

Out of the 294,237 OPD attendances recorded in 2024, 93.4% were insured under the National Health Insurance Scheme. The implementation of the Scheme has removed significant financial barriers and improved access to health care.

Key OPD Indicators

**Figure 2.10a OPD Attendance**

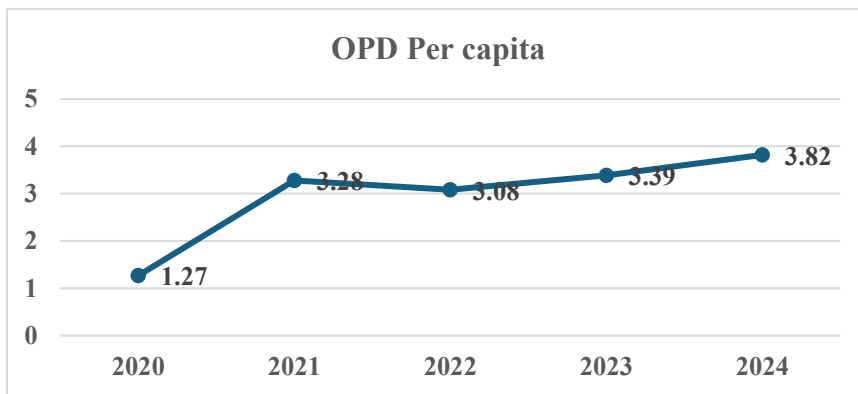


*Source: Mun. Health Administration, June 2025*

The OPD per capita in any given area, within a specified time frame, represents the number of outpatients' visits to health facilities for one year relative to the total population of the same geographical area. Health facilities include all public, private, non-governmental and community-based facilities in which general health services are offered.

Figure 2.9b shows that the OPD per capita recorded in 2024 was 3.82, which indicates that almost all the people in the municipality visited a facility at least twice in the year.

**Figure 2.10b OPD Per Capita in the Municipality**



*Source: Mun. Health Administration, Akim Oda, April 2025*

### 2.7.4 Top Ten OPD Cases

In 2024, the top causes of outpatient attendance in the municipality reveal a mix of infectious and non-communicable diseases. The leading condition was anaemia, accounting for 8.2% of cases, followed by pneumonia at 7.7%, and malaria with 7.2%. Typhoid fever and diarrhoea also contributed significantly to the outpatient numbers, indicating concerns around sanitation, water quality, and nutrition. Upper respiratory tract infections and acute urinary tract infections were also common, highlighting a need for better preventive measures and healthcare accessibility. These conditions collectively suggest that infectious diseases, along with deficiencies like anaemia, remain pressing health issues in the community.

Additionally, acute eye infections, rheumatism, joint pains, and intestinal worms also contributed to outpatient attendance, though to a lesser extent. Together, these conditions accounted for a combined 49.4% of cases, with "All Other Diseases" making up the remaining 50.6%. This pattern underscores the importance of addressing both preventable infections and chronic conditions in the municipality's public health efforts. Improving sanitation, access to healthcare, and education on disease prevention are crucial to reducing the burden of these common ailments.

**Table:2.15 Top OPD Cases**

No.	Disease/Condition 2024	No. of Cases	%
1	Anaemia	23,891	8.2
2	Pneumonia	22,271	7.7
3	Malaria	20,873	7.2
4	Typhoid Fever	15,761	5.4
5	Diarrhoea Diseases	15,001	5.2
6	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	12,142	4.2
7	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	10,646	3.7
8	Acute Eye Infection	8,572	3.0
9	Rheumatism / Other Joint Pains / Arthritis	7,608	2.6
10	Intestinal Worms	6,485	2.2
	All other Diseases	146,510	50.6
	Total Cases	289,760	100.0

*Source: Mun. Health Administration, June 2025*

### 2.7.5 HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS pandemic continues to spread despite the numerous efforts being made to curb it. Activities were geared towards the Elimination of mother-to-child transmission (EMTCT) and

stigma reduction, testing and counselling services, as well as management of opportunistic infections and Anti-Retroviral Therapy prophylaxis (ART).

About 388 people tested positive for HIV in 2024. This includes pregnant women. All 388 clients were put on treatment. Challenges confronting the fight against the pandemic in the municipality include a lack of funds to train staff on HIV/AIDS and ART administration, irregular monitoring, inadequate support for HIV activities and inadequate screening activities, etc. Pragmatic steps should be taken to address these challenges to further minimize the spread of the pandemic.

### 2.7.6 Nutrition

Malnutrition, in every form, presents a significant threat to human health. It is for this reason that the Municipal Health Administration has been undertaking growth monitoring and promotion, vitamin A supplementation to children under five years of age, early initiation of breastfeeding, on-the-job training, celebrating child health promotion and nutrition rehabilitation to ensure the nutritional status of its populace is safely guided.

To ensure children under five within the municipality have an optimum nutritional status, growth monitoring and promotion activities are carried out routinely in the various health facilities (hospitals and CHPS Compounds) within the municipality. This involves anthropometric measurements of weight, height, length, etc.

Shown below is a table indicating C among the age groups 0-11, 12-23 and 24- 59 months, respectively. The total number of children 0-59 months assessed was 29,117. The malnutrition rate for the municipality for the period is at 2.6%, with 26 severe and 59 moderate cases out of 3,197 children weighed.

**Table 2.16 Underweight Age Distribution**

Age (Months)	Number of children seen (Registrants)	Severe underweight ( $< -3SD$ )	Moderate underweight ( $-3SD$ to $-2SD$ )	NORMAL	%
		NUMBER	NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	
0-11	3026	26	53	2947	2.6
12-23	198	0	3	195	1.5
24-59	58	0	3	55	5.2
Total	3282	26	59	3197	2.6

*Source: Mun. Health Admin., June 2025*

### 2.7.7 Vitamin Supplementation

Table 2.17 presents routine vitamin A supplementation for children 6-59 months old by Sub-municipals in Birim Central Municipal. The Municipal coverage was 69%.

#### Routine Vitamin A Supplementation

**Table :2.17 Routine Vitamin A Supplementation**

Sub Mun.	Target Pop.	6-11mnths Dosed	% Covg.	Target Pop.	12-59mnths Dosed	% Covg.
Aboabo	194	406	209	1402	1210	86
Jamaica	626	1656	265	4538	2725	60
Old town	305	467	153	2212	1707	77
Newtown	498	776	156	3608	2512	70
Oda Nkwanta	165	223	135	1195	752	63
Birim Central	1788	3528	197	12955	8906	69

*Source: Mun. Health Admin., Akim Oda, June 2025*

### 2.7.8 Deliveries

A total of 3,612 deliveries were recorded in the municipality. Over 100% of the deliveries were conducted by skilled attendants and 0.1% by non-skilled attendants (TBA). There is still ongoing community education using community information centres, radio stations, and opinion leaders to enhance safe motherhood activities. This will enable pregnant women to register their pregnancy early to detect early abnormalities for prompt and expedited care and to deliver at the health facilities. Total maternal mortality recorded at the municipal level was 4. The total stillbirths for the year 2024 was 87. Fresh stillbirths accounted for 0.6% while 1.8% were macerated. Although there has been a decline, the municipality aims to go the extra mile in strengthening education, encouraging early reporting, referrals and avoidance of delays to further reduce all stillbirths.

**Table 2.18 Records on Deliveries in the Municipality**

INDICATORS	2022		2023		2024	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total delivery	3899	125	3592	113	3612	114
Skilled deliveries	3857	99	3561	112	3608	113
Unskilled (TBA)	42	1.1	31	0.8	4	0.1
Total still births	62	1.5	64	1.8	87	2.4
Maternal deaths	3		5		4	

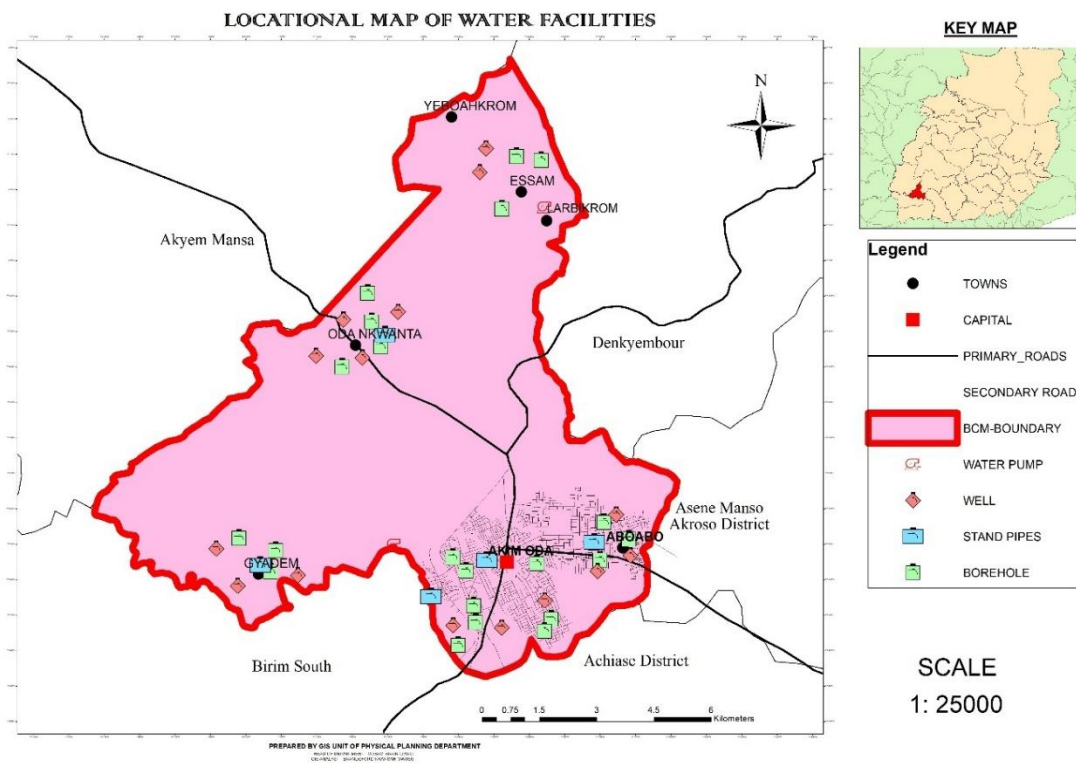
*Source: Mun. Health Administration, June 2025*

## 2.8 Water and Sanitation

### 2.8.1 Water

The main sources of drinking water for Households in the Municipality are pipe-borne, borehole and wells. Rural water coverage stands at 71.1%, while about 90% of households in the urban area have access to pipe-borne water. Water resources in the Municipality are polluted through indiscriminate dumping of waste. Other challenges are poor operation and maintenance of water facilities, especially in rural areas, and reliance on private hand-dug wells whose quality is not guaranteed. The situation needs to be checked to prevent the sale/consumption of unwholesome water in the communities. There is also the need to intensify public education on the use of water from approved sources to prevent the incidence of water-borne diseases.

**Figure 2.11: Location of water facilities within the Municipality.**



*Source: Birim Central Municipal Spatial Development Framework (2021-2040)*

### **2.8.2 Sanitation**

Solid waste management in the municipality, especially within the urban settlements, is carried out through collaboration between the Assembly and private waste management companies, namely: Zoomlion and Waste Landfills.

The municipality has seen a significant reduction in the number of refuse containers and equipment since 2022. It now has nineteen (19) 6 tons capacity communal refuse containers, a reduction from 30 in 2022, two (2) skip refuse trucks instead of four (4) in 2022, and one (1) compacter instead of two (2) in 2022 and one thousand and one hundred and fifty (1,150) 24kg capacity household dustbins for managing solid waste.

The communal refuse containers are placed at designated dumping sites while the dustbins are issued to households and business entities. The dustbins are picked on a weekly basis at a fee of Gh65.00 and Gh75.00 per month for households and businesses, respectively. One of the trucks owned by the Assembly frequently breaks down, which negatively affects garbage evacuation in the municipality.

In 2024, the total solid waste generated and collected stood at 22,785 tons and 12,096 tons, respectively. Approximately 68.9% of this waste was disposed of at the final disposal site, while about 31.1% (5,463 tons) went uncollected and was disposed of by households and the public through other methods such as earth burial, burning, or indiscriminate dumping, posing health risks to residents.

The municipality lost its only final disposal site to the newly created Asene – Mnaso – Akroso district. Efforts are underway to acquire a new site around Akim Oda. However, the logistics needed for solid waste management are highly inadequate, and it is necessary to acquire more to improve waste management.

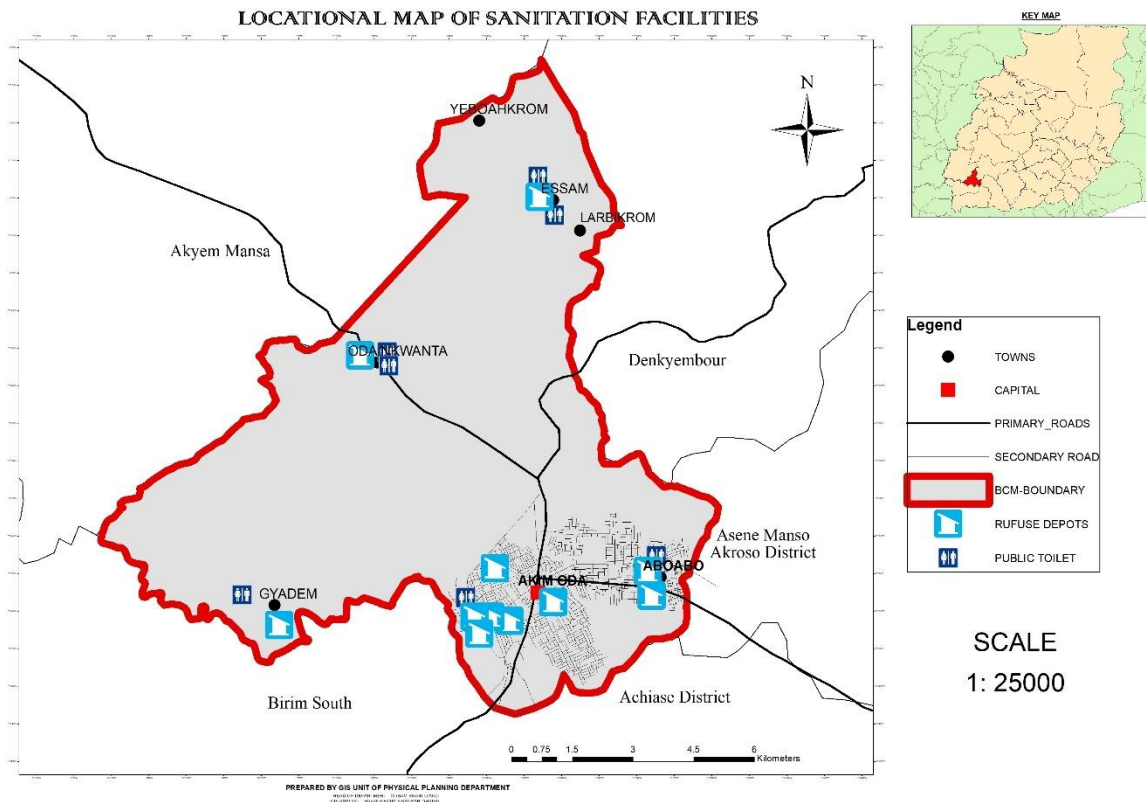
The municipality has twenty (20) functional public toilets constructed by the Assembly, and three (3) others with structural defects are temporarily closed for rehabilitation. These toilets are periodically rehabilitated and dislodged when full, with the waste disposed of at a final disposal site in the neighbouring district.

The Assembly's only cesspit emptier for dislodgment has become unserviceable, and it relies on a private cesspit emptier for support.

The Assembly has been sensitizing households to construct their own latrines to minimize pressure on public toilets. Additionally, in collaboration with Zoomlion Ghana Limited, the Assembly procured and distributed 1150 domestic movable dustbins to various households and business entities.

Siltation and indiscriminate dumping of waste into the drains cause them to choke and spill over, running water and other pollutants into the surroundings, thereby degrading the land. In some cases, the stormwater stagnates, which serves as a breeding ground for mosquitoes, causing malaria and related diseases. The total length of drains to be constructed is estimated at 216.1km, of which the primary portion of the drains takes 76.7km, whilst the secondary portion is estimated at 7.3km, and that of the tertiary portion is estimated at 132.1km. As an interim measure, the drains must be desilted, and households sensitized to minimise indiscriminate dumping of waste into existing drains while efforts are made to raise the needed funds for the construction of the drains to improve the drainage system and minimise the perennial flooding.

**Figure 2.12: Location of Sanitation Facilities in the Municipality.**



*Source: Birim Central Municipal Spatial Development Framework (2021-2040)*

## 2.9 Vulnerability Analysis

### 2.9.1 Social and Child Protection

The Birim Central Municipality, like any urban district, has several factors and risks that affect the well-being, safety and rights of individuals. The groups of people who are more likely to be exposed to these risks (vulnerable groups) include the disabled, the aged, women, children, people living with HIV/AIDS, orphans, unemployed.

### 2.9.2 Gender

The 2021 population and housing census puts the population of males to females at 47.8% and 52.2% respectively. In terms of locality, more women (44.8%) reside in urban areas than men (40.8%), while the proportion of men and women in the rural areas is both (7.4%). Females are therefore expected to dominate in most sectors of the municipal economy, but reality is rather the opposite as in education, total enrolment of boys (13,843) exceeds that of girls (13,478) at all

levels. Further, the 2021 PHC indicates that males dominate in the formal sector of the economy, while females are mostly found in the informal sector. In terms of household headship, males comprise 60.4% while females constitute 39.5% in the municipality; *the implication is that the burden of catering for members of most households rests on men than women. The situation is not different in positions of decision-making. In the Municipal Assembly, only 4 out of 27 Assembly members and government appointees are females. At the institutional level, only 1 out of the 16 decentralized departments is headed by a female. Efforts must be made to encourage participation in governance and improve girl child education*

### **2.9.3 Child Protection**

Children constitute 15.5% of the municipality's population. While most children live in stable family-oriented environments, a number are also exposed to various forms of abuse, exploitation and harmful social and cultural practices. Some of the common child protection concerns reported in the municipality in the last 4 years include child labour, which is recorded in the rural communities like Essam, Larbikrom, Gyadem and Yeboakrom, where cocoa and rice are cultivated. Children of school-going age are engaged in cocoa and rice farms during school hours. In the urban communities like Oda and Aboabo, children involved in child labour are usually used in selling iced water, groceries and yoghurt in the streets. The municipality has also recorded a significant number of teenage pregnancies and early marriage, sexual, physical and emotional abuse were among the child protection concerns recorded in the municipality. The Assembly places a high priority on safeguarding the rights and welfare of children in the municipality. The Department of Social Welfare coordinates issues concerning child protection in collaboration with stakeholders such as the Municipal Education Directorate, Municipal Health Directorate, and Domestic Violence Unit of the Ghana Police Service to resolve child protection concerns. However, there are still challenges like limited logistics and resources and inadequate shelter and rehabilitation services for rescued children. *The persistence of child protection issues has serious implications for human capital development in the municipality and even security. There is a need for Integrated Social Interventions targeted at child protection issues in the municipality.*

### **2.9.4 Persons Living with Disability**

According to the PHC 2021 (4128), people in the municipality are living with some form of disability, (1,713) of these are males and (2,415) are females. However, data on Persons with

Disabilities (PWDs) in the Municipality from the Department of Social Welfare has the total number 349 as of December 2024. The breakdown is as follows: the moving difficulty 120 (M, 53; F 67), the Difficulty seeing 133 (M, 73; F 60), and the Difficulty hearing and speaking 83 (M, 41; F 42). Besides this, those in the other category specifically are those living with Albinism and those living with Autism, totalling 13 (M. 5; F 8). *From the above data, most persons with disabilities in the municipality are not enrolled on the PWD programme of the assembly and do not benefit from the disability fund. This has limited PWDs' access to education, training, and financial support, which reduces their ability to contribute fully to socio-economic development. To address issues confronting PWS's efforts, efforts must be made to increase enrollment of PWDs in the PWD program and ensure inclusive planning that prioritises the needs of people with disabilities in the municipality.*

### **2.9.5 The Unemployed**

According to the 2021 PHC, 2.7% of the economically active population were unemployed. More than half of the population not economically active (53.5%) are students in full-time education. It has been identified that levels of unemployment and underemployment amongst the youth have resulted in a high dependency rate. Consequently, the current unemployment rate in the municipality is low because over 50% of the economically active are fully students, but this is likely to change in the coming years. Even though the municipality currently has a significantly low unemployment rate, there are still several youths exposed to social vices and violent behaviours. *To control the level of unemployment in the coming years, efforts should be targeted at job creation strategies, investment in vocational training and promotion of entrepreneurship to absorb growing labour force*

### **2.9.6 Social Protection Interventions**

Several social intervention programmes are being implemented to assist poor, vulnerable, marginalized and disadvantaged people and households in the municipality move into the mainstream of social development.

Under the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme, the identified poor households registered are supported with the bi-monthly cash transfer between GHC 320.00 and GHC 530.00 depending on the number of eligible criteria that qualified that household to receive the LEAP grant.

These cash transfer and the accompanying complimentary services include free registration onto the NHIA, free renewal of expired NHIA card, free access to growth monitoring of children at welfare clinics, free antenatal care for pregnant LEAP beneficiaries and free birth registration by the Birth and Deaths Registry. The poor households access these services to enhance their wellbeing.

In the area of the rehabilitation of Person with disabilities, the District Assemblies Common Fund for Persons with Disabilities is disbursed to PWDs to enhance their education and vocational training, setting up of and operation of income generating projects/activities, access support for surgeries to correct deformities and assistive devices to aid movement.

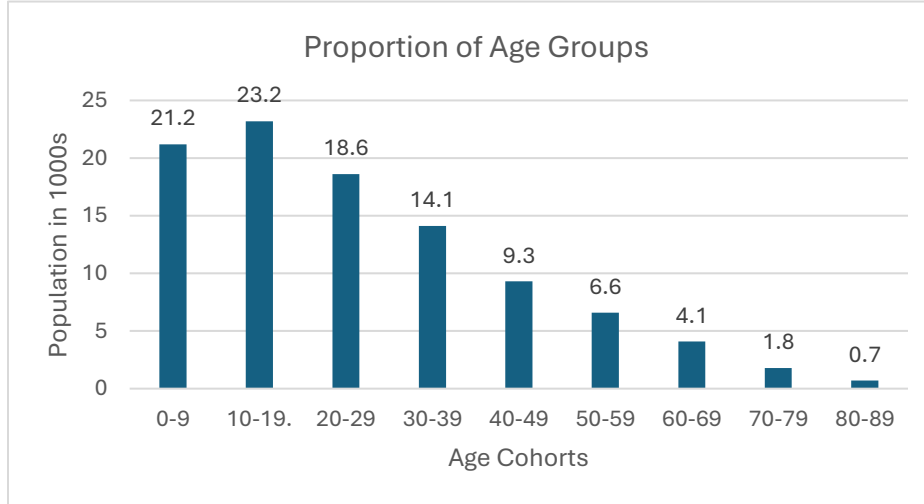
The Assembly, in addressing the challenges posed by the child labour menace, is working in close collaboration with some Licensed Cocoa Buying Companies like the Nyonkopa Cocoa Buying Company and the Federated Commodities PLC (FEDCO), Non-governmental and other civil society organizations. The intervention is primarily aimed at ending the use of children on cocoa farms.

The existing interventions need to be enhanced through close working with the stakeholders working in this area through coordination and collaboration of activities. New initiatives also needed to be created, and resources to further empower the vulnerable communities.

### **2.9.7 Adolescent Sexual Health and Reproductive Issues**

Adolescence is the phase of life between childhood and adulthood, from ages 10 to 19. The adolescent population of the municipality is 18,541, constituting 23.2% of the total population. The adolescent population is therefore the largest age cohort, followed closely by the child population.

**Figure 2.13: Proportion of age groups**



Beyond the numbers, adolescence is a crucial period of transition between childhood and adulthood characterized by rapid physiological, hormonal and psychosocial changes that require the keen attention of society because of the risks associated with such changes. The transformation during puberty and its attendant increase in sexual desires also increase risks such as sexually transmitted infections, which call for guidance and protection for these young ones.

**HIV Infections**

In 2022, adolescents constituted 2.5% (9 adolescents) of the 357 persons who tested positive for HIV. This increased to 3.1% (12 adolescents) in 2023 before it dipped to 2.3% (8 adolescents) in 2024.

**Teenage Pregnancies**

Official data indicate that 256 teenagers reported their pregnancies in 2022, while 210 and 206 teenage pregnancies were recorded in 2023 and 2025, respectively. On average, those between 10 and 14 years constituted 3.5% of the total number across the three years.

**Table 2.19: Teenage pregnancy**

Indicator	2022		2023		2024	
	10-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-19 yrs

ANC Registrants	13	243	4	206	7	199
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*Source: Computed by MPCU, BCMA, May 2025*

**Adolescent abortion (safe and unsafe)**

52 young people carried out abortions in 2022. Subsequent years have seen a drastic reduction in that figure to 10 and 9 in 2023 and 2024, respectively. It must, however, be emphasized that several other cases could have happened outside of the health facilities and could therefore not have been captured.

**Table 2.20: Abortion (safe/unsafe)**

Indicator	2022	2023	2024
Abortion mother at age 10-14	3	0	0
Abortion mother aged 15-19	49	10	9

*Source: Computed by MPCU, BCMA, May 2025*

Causes of teenage pregnancy in the municipality include lack of comprehensive sex education, limited access to contraception, peer pressure and social influence, low parental involvement or communication, poverty, cultural norms and expectations, sexual violence or coercion, low self-esteem and emotional vulnerability, negative media influence and substance abuse.

Several interventions are currently running to address some of the risks associated with adolescence in the municipality. These include school and community-based sexuality education, youth-friendly health services, immunization programs, Nutrition and physical-activity programs and life-skills and empowerment programmes.

**2.10 Environment**

**2.10.1 Climate Change**

Climate change is a change in global or regional climate patterns, in particular a change apparent from the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century onwards and attributed largely to the increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide produced by the use of fossil fuels has affected the world of which Birim Central is not an exception.

Changes in the average weather conditions over a long period have major ramifications on the socio-economic life of the citizens. Records available show that forest loss and fragmentation, which generate various negative environmental and ecological consequences, have become widespread phenomena across the municipality, mainly due to negative human activities.

Floods are one of the most dangerous and increasingly frequent natural hazards, causing many human and economic losses. In the year 2023, the Municipality was hit with series of floods in various communities, which led to loss of properties, displacement of lives and deaths. The municipality recorded three (3) deaths comprising 1 adult male (23years old), 1 adult female (40 years old) and 1 minor child age 11. The total number of people displaced stood at eight hundred and sixty-four (864) comprising two hundred and forty-eight (248) adult males, two hundred and ninety-six (296) adult females, one hundred and forty-one (141) male children and one hundred and seventy-nine (179) female children. It was further recorded that a total of 8 adults were injured comprising four (4) males and four (4) females. These floods occurred in Birim Agya, Oda Nkwanta, Aboabo, Asomdwoe, Community Six, Essam, Oda, and Gyadam which have poor drainage systems and densely populated areas.

The municipality is a strategic location and a business hub in the Eastern Region, making it one of the largest and fastest- growing cities in the region. The rapid and uncontrolled growth of the city, green space depletion, floodplain intrusion among other factors combine to produce never-ending floods in the city.

Other key environmental concerns identified are:

- Water and air pollution.
- Land degradation as a result of mining activities (in the past) and erosion.
- Deforestation/depletion of forest reserves caused by illegal logging and bad farming activities.
- Pockets of indiscriminate/uncontrolled dumping of waste matter.
- Indiscriminate defecation.
- Choked drains/stagnant water which serve as breeding grounds for mosquitoes causing malaria and related diseases.

In recent years, forest areas have experienced some degradation caused by bad farming practices, plantation farming, settlement development, illegal logging, illegal firewood gathering and other human activities.

The result is the extinction of biodiversity, non-timber forest products and drying up of rivers and other water bodies. In effect, these have contributed to climate change and its impact on communities. For instance, there were some recorded floods that destroyed farmland and displaced homes in the past 3years. Crops destroyed include vegetables, maize, cocoa, cassava and rice. Livelihoods of farmers were affected in the process.

Also, some communities within the municipality were hit by heavy rainstorm and flooding in which properties were destroyed in.

These disasters have increased the vulnerability of residents and worsened the poverty situation in the municipality. The Disaster Prevention and Management Department through its emergency relief services supported the victims with such relief items as roofing sheets, mattresses, blankets and food items.

To ensure sustainable development, environmental issues would be mainstreamed into the plan. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) would be used as a tool to subject planned programmes, projects and activities to sustainability test and measures to mitigate their impacts identified and implemented.

## **2.11 Infrastructure**

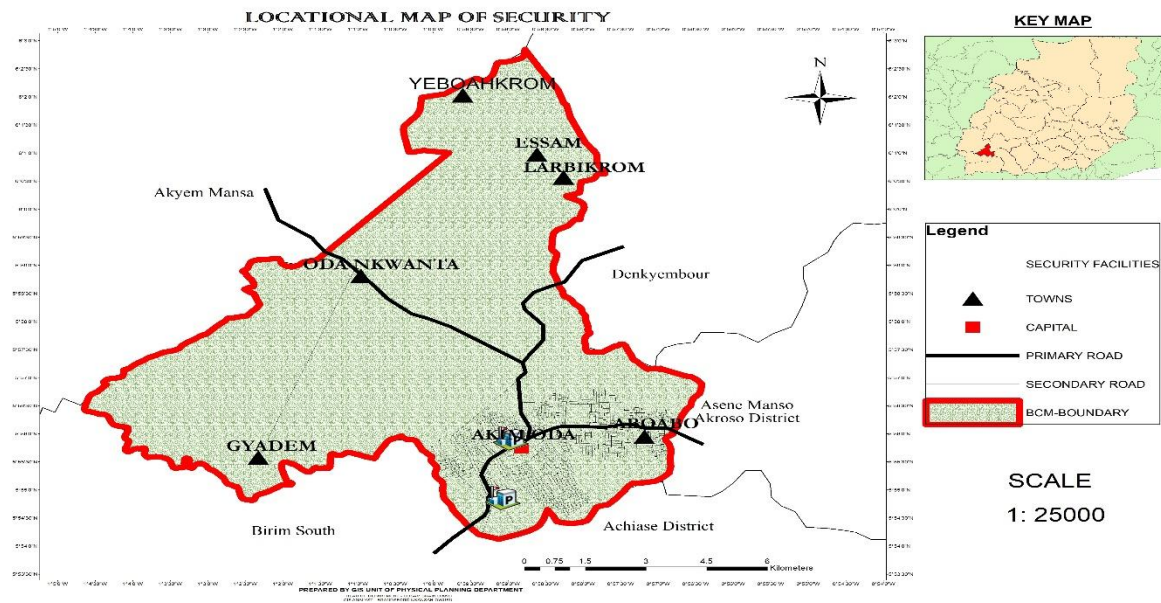
### **2.11.1 Transportation**

Road transport is by far the most dominant mode of transportation in the municipality. The estimated length of road in the municipality is 131.5km, comprising 16.5km trunk road, 100km urban road and 15km feeder road. Out of these, about 70%, 40% and 30% of the trunk, urban and feeder roads respectively are in bad state which negatively affects movement of humans and goods which is a disincentive for agriculture and other commercial activities in the municipality. The condition of urban roads and feeder roads have improved due to the introduction of the District Road Improvement Program (DRIP).

*There is the need to improve the road network in the municipality, especially the trunk roads that connects the municipality to other major towns. This will facilitate the carting of farm produce to*

neighboring markets to reduce the incidence of post-harvest losses and also boost the local economy which is largely agrarian.

**Figure 2.13: Location of Sanitation Facilities in the Municipality.**



*Source: Birim Central Municipal Spatial Development Framework (2021-2040)*

### 2.11.2 Energy

The Municipality has over 90% coverage in terms of electricity supply. Other sources of energy are kerosene, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and firewood.

### 2.12 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

All the telecommunication networks, namely, MTN, Telecel and AirtelTigo are operating in the municipality. Among these, MTN has the widest network coverage and highest number of subscribers. The operations of these telecommunication companies have enhanced communication within the municipality and between the municipality and communities outside. Few communities in the remote part of the municipality are however, having difficulties accessing these networks. There are 3 local radio stations operating in Akim Oda. They educate, inform and entertain the populace. Their coverage goes beyond the borders of the municipality.

## **2.13 Governance**

### **2.13.1 Structure of the Birim Central Municipal Assembly**

The Municipal Assembly is the highest political and administrative body in the municipality. The General Assembly is composed of 27 Assembly members, comprising 18 elected members and 9 government appointees, with the Presiding Member as the Chairperson. Of the total figure, 23 are males while 4 are females. The Municipal Chief Executive chairs the Executive Committee. Under the Executive Committee are the various Sub-Committees. Below the Municipal Assembly are the sub-structures consisting of Zonal Councils and 18 Unit Committees. Currently the Birim Central has one functional Zonal council. Although these sub-structures are supposed to play very important roles such as resource identification and mobilization, registration of births and deaths, mobilize communities to undertake local development activities, they are currently not effective. They do not have the capacity to perform their established functions.

### **2.13.2 Security**

Maintenance of security within the Municipality is the responsibility of the Municipal Security Committee (MUSEC) comprising; the Municipal Chief Executive, the Police Service, the Immigration Service, the National Investigations Bureau (NIB), the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) and the Prison Service with the Municipal Coordinating Director as the Secretary. The MUSEC is charged with the responsibility of formulating plans to combat crime within the Municipality and to take actions it deems fit in time of security threats to preserve the peace.

### **2.13.3 Traditional Setup**

The municipality falls under the Akyem Kotoku traditional area. The annual festival of the traditional area, known as ‘Odwira’ is celebrated in any week of December or January each year. Activities ranging from the performance of rituals for ancestors, traditional drumming and dancing among others are observed. Dramas and stories are told to show the root of the Akyems. These aim at strengthening the mutual bond of friendship among the local residents for development. The celebration of the festivals draws people from within and outside the municipality to observe and participate.

The ‘Odwira’ and other festive celebrations could be well packaged and marketed to promote tourism to create jobs and generate income.

These potentials can also provide grounds for education and research as well as tourism for African Americans in the diaspora who demand a lot of information to trace their root.

## **2.14 Disasters**

Natural disasters experienced in the municipality over the past 3 years are mainly rainstorm and flood. Communities hit by rainstorm and flood are mainly in the Akim Oda and Aboabo. A total of 1,771 persons made up of 910 males and 861 females were affected by rainstorm and flooding. It is worth mentioning that apart from climate change, such human activities as dumping of refuse in drains, sub-standard construction and haphazard development including building in water ways have given impetus to these natural disasters.

Domestic fire is the key man-made disaster recorded in the municipality over the last three (3) years. It mostly occurred mainly in Oda, the municipal capital. The causes of the fire include inappropriate use of electricity and liquefied petroleum gas, faulty domestic electrical appliances, use of candles during power outages among others.

This brings into focus the extent of preparedness and responsiveness of households and the municipality as a whole towards disasters. The Municipal Disaster Prevention Department receives reports on disasters in communities from Disaster Volunteers through Zonal Co-ordinators. The department then assesses the extent of damage and report to the national office through the region. The department takes delivery and distributes relief items to disaster victims. It also undertakes risk and vulnerability assessment to identify disaster prone areas and educates the public on preventive measures. Further, the department collaborates with Meteorological Agency to inform the public of likely impacts of rainfall (based on rainfall data and season/history) and how they should ready themselves. Again, the department liaises with Fire Service to educate communities on bush fire prevention especially during harmattan season.

However, these efforts are not without challenges, which include;

- Apart from being inadequate, the provision of relief items to disaster victims is characterized by delays.
- There is also inadequate funding to support activities of the department.
- Lack of adherence to and enforcement of building regulations.
- Inability to accurately forecast the weather (rainfall).

- Poor early warning systems.
- Lack of education on climate change and its impact.
- Failure to comply with safety precautions by members of the public.
- Strategies should be formulated to address these challenges to effectively manage natural disasters and to minimize man-made disasters to the barest minimum if not prevented.

## **2.15 Spatial Analysis**

This session seeks to analyse the hierarchy of settlements in the municipality. It employs the Scalogram (also called *Functional Matrix*) which is a tool used to analyse the *Hierarchy of Settlements* in a region based on their functions or the goods and services they provide.

### **2.15.1 Location and Distribution of Services**

The scalogram below (Table 2.18a & 18b) shows the existing hierarchy of settlements in the Birim Central Municipality, which were determined using total weighted centrality score and functional analysis. In order to extensively highlight the gaps in functionality, all seven (7) communities in the municipality, regardless of population and size were assessed.

Akim Oda has the highest centrality score with 25 functions and centrality score of 5433, followed by Aboabo with 13 functions and centrality score of 1133. The next is Oda Nkwanta with 11 function and a centrality score of 783, followed by Gyadam with 10 function and a centrality score of 583. Smaller communities including Essam, Yeboakrom and Larbikrom follow in that order with 9,6 and 6 functions respectively.

Thus, Akim Oda is the first order settlement, followed by Aboabo, Oda Nkwanta and Gyadam which are second, third and fourth order settlements respectively. Then followed by Essam as fifth order, and Yeboakrom and Larbikrom as 6<sup>th</sup> order settlements apiece.

### **2.15.2 Reasons for the inequalities**

The glaring inequality in the spatial distribution of facilities in the municipality can be attributed to a number of factors. Akim Oda is the municipal capital and most urbanized. Communities within and outside the municipality easily get access to it because of its strategic location. The existing vibrant economic activities have attracted and caused high influx of immigrants into the town. This, together with high birth rate, has resulted in high population with its attendant high demand

for socio-economic facilities. It is worth mentioning also that people are able to pay for services rendered thereby creating a ready market for them.

Aboabo, Oda Nkwanta and the other rural settlements have limited facilities; a situation attributed to the fact that they are closer to and therefore rely on Akim Oda for services.

### **2.15.3 Implications for Future Interventions**

The spatial inequalities in the distribution of facilities in the municipality as presented above, has brought in its wake, the drifting of rural population to the municipal capital. This has in turn, resulted in high population in Oda with a spill-over to Aboabo with its attendant pressure and breaking down of existing facilities and other urban problems. To ensure equitable spatial development, future interventions, in terms of provision of facilities should be directed to the other settlements in the municipality as well. It is also an opportunity for the municipal authorities to ensure that the low order settlements are spatially well-planned and haphazard development which has characterized most of our cities are avoided.



**Tables 2.19b: Scalogram Analysis**

Settlements	Popn. Est. (2020)	Education					Health & Water					Economic Activities						Services						Inst. Facilities			No. of Functions	Tot. Centrality Score	Hierarchy Level	
		Kindergarten	Primary	JHS	SHS/Tech/Voc	Tertiary	CHPS	Health Centre	Hospital	Borehole	Pipe borne Water	W. Market	Retail Outlet	Agric. Industry	Wood Industry	Bank/Fin. Inst.	Lorry Park	Electricity	Post Office	Fuel Station	Police Post	Police Station	Telecom Network	L. Admin. Office	Court	Fire Station				
Weight		1	2	3	4	5	2	3	5	2	4	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4			
Akim Oda	60661	14	28	60	20	25	100	10	50	28	56	60	30	12	400	400	40	56	300	20	20	40	56	40	400	40	25	5433	1 <sup>st</sup>	
Aboabo	7946	14	28	60		25	100	10		28	56	60		12				56		20			56			13	1133	2 <sup>nd</sup>		
Oda Nkwanta	6746	14	28	60	20			10		28	56	60		12				56					56			11	783	3 <sup>rd</sup>		
Gyadam	2581	14	28	60			100			28	56	60		12				56					56			10	583	4 <sup>th</sup>		
Essam	1248	14	28	60			100			28	56	60						56					56			9	458	5 <sup>th</sup>		
Yeboakrom	410	14	28							28	56							56					56			6	238	6 <sup>th</sup>		
Larbikrom	304	14	28							28	56							56					56			6	238	7 <sup>th</sup>		
No. of Sett'l'ts (N)		7	7	5	2	2	4	3	1	7	7	5	1	4	1	1	1	7	1	2	1	1	7	1	1	1				
Cent. Score (SC) = 100/N		14	14	20	50	50	25	33.3	100	14	14	20	100	25	100	100	100	14	100	50	10	100	14	10	100	10				
W'ted Cent Score (wcs) = SC x W		14	28	60	200	250	100	100	500	28	56	60	300	125	400	400	400	56	300	200	200	400	56	400	400	400				

## 2.16 Medium-Term Needs Assessment (Development Projections)

### 2.16.1 Introduction

This section highlights the projected development needs for the next four (4) years (2026-2029) across various sectors of the municipal economy. This is to meet the increase in demand for both the quantity and quality of services as a result of growth in population and expansion of settlements. An accurate needs assessment is imperative for strategic planning and sustainable development. It must be emphasized that the projections were mainly focused on the provision of public services within the various sectors.

### 2.16.2 Population Projections

With the growth rate of the municipality yet unknown, the Assembly must extrapolate based on the regional growth rate of 1.0%. It must be emphasised therefore that owing to the potential under-projection stemming from the use of the regional growth rate, the upper limits of standard thresholds for the various development needs were adopted. Based on the population growth rate of 1.0%, the total population has been projected from 2021 as baseline to 2029. It is assumed that the growth rate would remain constant over the plan period.

Using the exponential method, the 2021 PHC figure (76,302) is projected to increase from 80684 in 2026 to 83,331 in 2029. Table 3.0 shows the projected population for the municipality.

**Table 2.20: Total Projected Population**

BOTH SEXES					
BASELINES		PROJECTION FOR THE MEDIUM-TERM PLANNING PERIOD			
2021 (PHC)	2025 (Projected Baseline)	2026	2027	2028	2029
76,302	79,400	80,684	81,564	82,447	83,331

*Source: Computed by MPCU, BCMA, May 2025*

**Table 2.21: Projected Rural-Urban Population**

	2021	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Rural	2366	2462	2502	2530	2557	2584
Urban	73,936	76,938	78,182	79,034	79,890	80,747
Total	76,302	79,400	80,684	81,564	82,447	83,331

*Source: Computed by MPCU, BCMA, May 2025*

### 2.16.3 Health Needs

Hospital, CHPS Compounds, Doctors and Public Health Nurses are the key health needs that were taken into consideration since they offer optimal services when they operate within a specified population threshold. The population threshold for each is presented in Table 2.21 below.

**Table 2.22: Health Facilities and Service Thresholds**

Health Facility/Service	Population Threshold/Coverage
1 Hospital	75,000 up to 250,000
1 CHPS Compound	1 facility per electoral area
1 Doctor	6,000
1 Public/Community Health Nurse	450

*Source: Computed by MPCU, BCMA, May 2025*

The projected health needs of the municipality are shown in Tables 2.23 to 2.25

**Table 2.23: Hospital Needs**

Year	Population	Existing No.	No. Required	Remarks
2026	80684	1	-	Falls within population threshold
2027	81564	1	-	
2028	82447	1	-	
2029	83331	1	-	

*Source: Computed by MPCU, BCMA, May 2025*

**Table 2.24: Doctor/PA Needs**

Year	Population	Existing No.	No. Required	Additional no. required due to external patronage and long waiting time	Backlog	Total required per planned facilities	Overall total required
2026	80684	11	14	10	-13	2	15
2027	81564	11	14	12	-15	4	19
2028	82447	11	14	14	-17	6	23
2029	83331	11	14	16	-19	8	27

*Source: Computed by MPCU, BCMA, May 2025*

**Table 2.25: CHPS Compound Needs**

Year	Population	Existing No.	No. Required	Gap
2026	80,684	8	18	10
2027	81,564	8	18	10
2028	82,447	8	18	10
2029	83,331	8	19	11

*Source: Computed by MPCU, BCMA, May 2025*

**Table 2.26: Public/Community Health Nurse Needs**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Existing No.</b>	<b>No. Required</b>	<b>Additional no. required due to external patronage, waiting time and planned facilities</b>	<b>Stress / Gap</b>
2026	80684	300	179	140	19
2027	81564	300	181	150	31
2028	82447	300	183	160	43
2029	83331	300	185	170	55

*Source: Computed by MPCU, BCMA, March 2025*

Within the plan period, no additional hospital would be required except for the expansion and resourcing of facilities at the existing hospital. 12 new CHPS facilities are projected to further improve access to health care by reducing travel and waiting time. Going by the projected population and needs of planned facilities, 27 additional doctors and 55 nurses would also be required within the planning period.

### **2.17 Educational Needs**

At the core of the development needs projections in education is enrolment, which determines, amongst others, the future demand for infrastructure, logistics and personnel. The second consideration is the agreed standards for the provision of quality education. The underlisted standard served as basis for projection of the municipality's need future needs for classroom blocks and teachers.

*Standards used:*

KG = 25 pupils per class

Primary = 35 pupils per class

JHS = 35 pupils per class

*Standards used for the projection of Teacher needs:*

KG = 4 teachers per school

Primary = 7 teachers per school/stream

JHS = 10 pupils per school / stream (for subject teaching)

### 2.17.1 Projected Public-School Enrolment

Based on trend analysis, enrolment for schools from KG to JHS has been projected based on a 5% growth annually. These are indicated in Table 2.27

**Table 2.27: Projected public-school enrolment**

Level	Age Range	Enrolment for Public Basic Schools only				
		2025 Actual	2026	2027	2028	2029
KG	4-5	1087	1141	1198	1258	1321
Primary	6-11	6163	6471	6795	7134	7491
JHS	12-14	4044	4246	4459	4681	4916

*Source: Computed by MPCU, BCMA, March 2025*

### 2.17.2 Demand for Classroom Blocks

The demand for schools has been calculated in Tables 2.27 to 2.29. Using the estimated enrolment and the standards. Within the plan period, an additional 8 KG and 5 renovations totalling 13; then 13 new Primary school blocks and 11 renovations, making 24. JHS would require 18 new classroom blocks, with 9 renovations totalling 27 within the planning period. While constructing new schools, the Assembly must rehabilitate schools currently in deplorable condition and also facilitate the expansion of other facilities in the existing SHS. The Municipal Education Office must prioritise and intensify community sensitization to check under-enrolment and improve the rate of participation in the schools.

**Table 2.28: Projected school block needs for kindergarten**

Year	Proj. Enrolment	Estimated Schl Blocks	Existing Sch. Blocks	Backlog	Need due to distance, dilapidation or congestion		Total Need	Projected No. of backlog cleared by end of 2029 (cumulative)
					New Block	Renovation		
2025 (actual)	1087	22	23	0	5	5	10	3
2026	1141	23	23	0	5	5	10	6
2027	1198	24	23	1	5	5	11	11
2028	1258	25	23	2	5	5	12	13
2029	1321	26	23	3	5	5	13	n/a
	Total			3	5	5	13	13

*Source: Computed by MPCU, BCMA, March 2025*

**Table 2.29: Projected school block needs for Primary School**

Year	Proj Enrolment	Estimated Schl Blocks	Existing Sch. Blocks	Backlog	Need due to distance, dilapidation or congestion		Total Need	Projected No. of backlog cleared by end of 2029 (cumulative)
					New Block	Renovation		
2025 (actual)	6163	29	28	1	2	2	5	2
2026	6471	31	28	3	2	4	9	5
2027	6795	32	28	4	1	6	12	8
2028	7134	34	28	6	0	8	14	12
2029	7491	36	28	8	0	11	19	15
Total				8	5	11	24	15

Source: Computed by MPCU, BCMA, March 2025

**Table 2:30 Projected School Block Needs for Junior High School**

Year	Proj. Enrolment	Estimated Schl Blocks	Existing Sch. Blocks	Backlog	Need due to distance, dilapidation or congestion		Total Need	Projected No. of backlog cleared by end of 2029 (cumulative)
					New Block	Renovation		
2025 (actual)	4044	39	37	2	3	2	7	3
2026	4246	40	37	3	3	2	8	3
2027	4459	42	37	5	2	2	9	9
2028	4681	45	37	8	1	2	11	12
2029	4916	47	37	10	0	1	11	15
Total				10	8	9	27	15

Source: Computed by MPCU, BCMA, March 2025

### 2.17.3 Furniture Needs

The estimated furniture needs for the medium-term planning period include 1440 sets of hexagonal tables and chairs for KG, 4162 dual desks for primary, and 663 mono desks for JHS, with 52 sets of furniture for teachers. Details are in Table 2.31 below:

**Table 2.31: Projected furniture needs for Schools**

No	Level	Total No. of Schools	Total Enrolment in 2025	No. of Teachers Available	Students			Teachers		
					Available	Required	Backlog	Available	Required	Backlog
1	KG	24	1,087	96	960	2,400	-1,440	451	80	371

2	PRIMARY	31	6,163	221	788	4,950	-4,162	321	198	123
3	JHS	40	4,044	233	1,487	2,150	-663	138	190	-52
4	SHS	3	7,216	377	3,454	3,806	-352	154	158	-4

*Source: Computed by MPCU, BCMA, March 2025*

#### 2.17.4 Number of teachers required

From tables 2.32 to 2.34 below, 8 teachers are projected to be needed within the 4 years at the kindergarten level. With a need of 7 teachers per school, 31 teachers would be required at the primary level, while an additional 93 teachers (10 per school) would be the optimum requirement at the JHS level.

**Table 2.32 Projected number of teachers required for kindergarten**

Year	Proj. Enrolment	No. of teachers required	No. of teachers available	Backlog
2025 (actual)	1,087	88	96	8
2026	1,141	92	96	4
2027	1,198	96	96	0
2028	1,258	100	96	-4
2029	1,321	104	96	-8

*Source: Computed by MPCU, BCMA, March 2025*

**Table 2.33: Projected number of teachers required for Primary**

Year	Proj. Enrolment	No. of teachers required	No. of teachers available	Backlog
2025 (actual)		203	221	18
2026	6,471	217	221	4
2027	6,795	224	221	-3
2028	7,134	238	221	-17
2029	7,491	252	221	-31

*Source: Computed by MPCU, BCMA, March 2025*

**Table 2:34 Projected number of teachers required for JHS**

Year	Proj. Enrolment (Public & Private)	No. of teachers required	No. of teachers available	Backlog
2025 (actual)	4,044	390	377	-13
2026	4,246	400	377	-23
2027	4,459	420	377	-43
2028	4,681	450	377	-73
2029	4,916	470	377	-93

*Source: Computed by MPCU, BCMA, March 2025*

### 2.17.5 Water and institutional latrine need

The two tables below highlight the above-mentioned needs of our basic schools.

**Table 2.35 Projected potable water needs for all basic schools**

No.	Level	Total No. of Schools	No. with access to potable water	Backlog	Projected No. of backlog cleared by end of 2029 (cumulative)
1	All levels (some clustered)	19	11	8	8

*Source: Computed by MPCU, BCMA, March 2025*

**Table 2.36 Projected demand for institutional latrines for all basic schools**

No.	Level	Total No. of Schools	No. with access to potable water	Backlog	Projected No. of backlog cleared by end of 2029 (cumulative)
1	All levels (Individual)	24	13	11	8

*Source: Computed by MPCU, BCMA, March 2025*

### 2.17.6 Community Borehole needs

The urban settlements are predominantly served with pipe-borne water by the Ghana Water Company Limited, while the rural population is mostly served with boreholes. Analysis conducted using the population threshold indicates that the municipality wouldn't need additional boreholes. However, the rapid spread of settlements and the inability of the Ghana Water Company to reach those settlements in time, as well as irregular supply of pipe born water brings to the fore the need to provide additional water systems both as main or backup supply. These would either be mechanized boreholes or small-town water systems. Additionally, more than 10 broken down boreholes would be assessed and if necessary, rehabilitated.

### 2.17.7 Housing Needs

Whiles neither the Assembly or Central Government has any immediate policy or plans for a public housing scheme in the municipality, the need for housing is highlighted not only to trigger interest but also for the sake of interested private entrepreneurs.

*Assumptions;*

- The household size of 3.22 is constant for the planning period (decimal points maintained because of the arithmetic significance)

- A 0.5% projected year-on-year increase in the 2021 figure of 12,057 for residential structures
- That residential structure houses 2 households, on average.

**Table 2.37: Housing needs**

Year	Proj. Population	Average HH Size	Total no. of HH in a structure	Total no. of HH	Total Residential structures	Residential structures required	Backlog / Surplus
2021	76,302	3.22	2	23,696	12,057	11,848	209
2026	80,684	3.22	2	25,057	12,361	12,529	-168
2027	81,564	3.22	2	25,330	12,423	12,665	-242
2028	82,447	3.22	2	25,605	12,485	12,802	-317
2029	83,331	3.22	2	25,879	12,548	12,940	-392

*Source: Computed by MPCU, BCMA, March 2025*

From the above table, and using 2 households in a structure, a housing deficit of 168 structures is envisaged in 2026 and expected to increase to 392 by 2029. This is in within the backdrop of an average addition of 45 structures to the housing stock annually. A totally different scenario is, however, created if the average number of households occupying a residential structure is 3. In that case, there would rather be an average surplus of approximately 4000 residential structures annually.

## **2.18 Summary of Development Issues**

Key development issues emanating from the situational analysis are presented below.

1. High vulnerability to climate change, other environmental risks and disasters
2. Low access to adequate and safe water
3. High unemployment rate among the youth
4. Ineffective participatory planning and budgeting
5. Ineffective security and safety systems
6. Low civic education
7. Poor spatial planning and implementation
8. Low coverage of social protection interventions
9. Low agricultural productivity / high post-harvest losses
10. Poor/inadequate road network and drainage system
11. Inadequate access to quality health care

12. Inadequate access to quality education
13. Low IGF mobilization
14. Inadequate environmental health services
15. Ineffective and inadequate service delivery

### **2.19 SWOT Analysis of Development Issues**

SWOT stands for ‘strengths’, weaknesses’, ‘opportunities’ and ‘threats’. In Table 2.9 below, the identified development issues were taken through an analysis to highlight strengths and opportunities that exist and could be utilized to address them. Additionally, weaknesses and threats that can impede their resolution were identified so that appropriate measures can be taken to counter them. See Annex 3 for the details of the SWOT Analysis.

## CHAPTER THREE

### KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

#### 3.0 Introduction

This chapter highlights the key development priorities of the municipality. The key development issues were obtained through the harmonization of community needs and aspirations with the development challenges and gaps identified from the analysis of existing conditions or the municipal profile.

#### 3.1 List of Prioritized Development Issues

In total, the Assembly, through this Plan, will be working to address 15 overarching development issues with ‘poor/inadequate road network and drainage system, inadequate access to quality health care’, and ‘inadequate access to quality education’ being the first three. The table below outlines all the development issues in order of priority.

**Table 3.1: List of Prioritized Development Issues**

<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Poor / inadequate road network and drainage system	1 <sup>st</sup>
Inadequate access to quality health care	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Inadequate access to quality education	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Low IGF mobilization	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Inadequate environmental health services	5 <sup>th</sup>
Ineffective and inadequate services delivery	5 <sup>th</sup>
Poor spatial planning and implementation	7 <sup>th</sup>
Low access to adequate and safe water	8 <sup>th</sup>
Low agricultural productivity / high post-harvest losses	8 <sup>th</sup>
Low coverage of social protection interventions	10 <sup>th</sup>
High vulnerability to climate change, other environmental risks and disasters	11 <sup>th</sup>
Ineffective participatory planning and budgeting	12 <sup>th</sup>
High unemployment rate among the youth	13 <sup>th</sup>
Ineffective security and safety systems	14 <sup>th</sup>

Low civic education	15 <sup>th</sup>
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### 3.2 The Prioritization Process

A 2-step process was deployed using 6-point criteria as follows:

- i. Severity and diversity of the problem
- ii. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
- iii. Significant linkage to meeting basic human needs and rights
- iv. Significant multiplier effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors
- v. Opportunities for addressing key crosscutting development themes
- vi. Significant linkage with the Five National Prioritised SDGs Goals and Targets. These include goal 4 (Quality Education), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

At the first instance, all the key development issues were individually aligned to each of the six aforementioned criteria and objectively scored between 1 and 3; with '1' being the lowest and '3' being the highest, based on how strongly the issues align with each criterion. The scores were summed up and recorded.

A second step, using pairwise ranking was again employed using the same 6-point criteria. In this instance, each development issue was matched against all the other issues and scored from '0' to '1'. The weak issues in respect of the criteria were scored '0', the strong issues were scored '1' while issues that were deemed to be equally matched were each scored 0.5. Scores for the second assessment were added to the first and the average calculated and ranked. Details of the scoring and rankings are in Annex 4

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES**

#### **4.0 Introduction**

This chapter highlights goals, objectives and strategies formulated to guide the development agenda for the period.

Based on the key development issues identified through various methods, a set of goals, objectives and strategies have been formulated to facilitate implementation, monitoring and evaluation of interventions contained in the Plan. While the goals provide insight into the broad direction and expected impact of the Plan, the objectives are aimed at narrowing down on the means to addressing the identified issues. The strategies provide various options and methods to be employed to achieve the objectives.

To ensure that formulated goals do not conflict or work against each other, the goals were taken through a compatibility analysis through which an appreciable level of internal consistency amongst them was established. The goal compatibility analysis is found in Annex 5 of the Plan.

The objectives were also fine-tuned by assessing their means-end relationship with their corresponding identified problems and also ensuring that they met the SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound criteria).

#### **4.1 Development Focus**

To empower the citizens of Birim Central Municipality, including the vulnerable, to contribute meaningfully to the socio-economic development of the municipality in an environmentally sustainable manner. This would be pursued through increased access to social services including quality health care and education, safe water and sanitation, building trading and business hubs, promoting local businesses, sustaining the environment and enhancing participation in decision making processes.

#### **4.2 Development Goal**

The overall goal is to improve the quality of life of the people of Birim Central Municipality by supporting growth and reducing poverty by 2025.

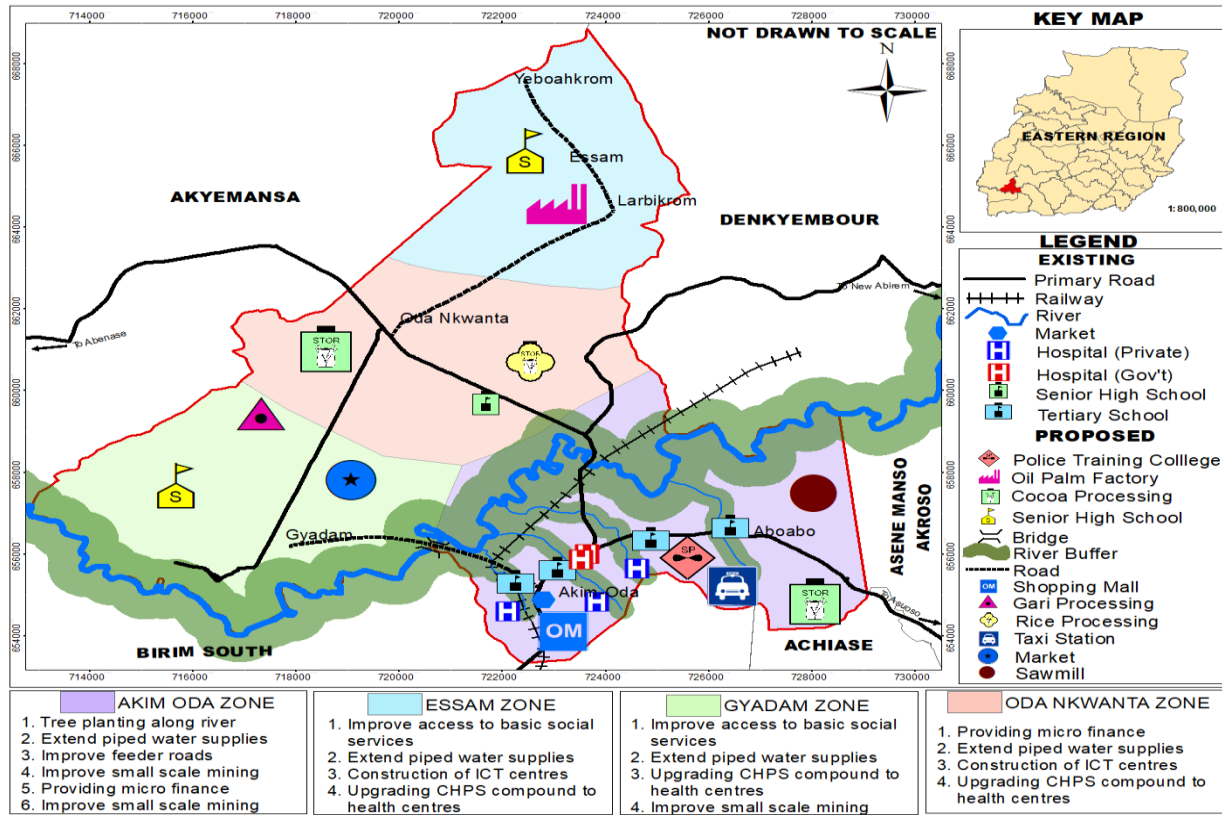
### **4.3 Priority Areas of Development**

The following are the priority areas of development of the Assembly for the medium-term (2026-2029).

- Create employment opportunities and induce wealth by establishing modern markets and trading centres in line with the 24-Hr. economy policy
- Establish the municipality as a prime tourism destination by facilitating the establishment of tourism and recreational centres
- Improve agricultural productivity and wealth creation through improved mechanization and value addition to agricultural produce
- Developing a robust road and drainage infrastructure to improve accessibility, address flooding and improve the aesthetic appeal of the communities
- Promoting clean and environmentally friendly communities by improving sanitation services and promoting tree planting and landscaping
- Improving social services particularly education, health, water and sanitation.
- Promote good governance.

The foregoing priorities, which encapsulate the 4-year development Plan, are expressed spatially in the desired future map of the municipality.

**Figure 4.1: Desired Future Map of Birim Central Municipality**



**Table 4:1 Municipal Goals, Objectives and Strategies Linked to MTNDF (2026-2029)**

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	National Aligned Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
<b>Dimension / Thematic Area: Economic Development</b>					
1. Low internal revenue mobilization	To facilitate agro-based economic growth and job creation	1. To increase the Assembly’s internally generated revenue (IGF) by 40% by Dec. 2029. 2. To implement at least one IGF project annually	4.2.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	1. To use technology 2. Public sensitization 3. To enhance tax compliance through prosecution	Financial Management Programme
1.High unemployment rate among the youth		1. To support the growth and formalization of at least 800 MSMEs by the end of December 2029.	1.1.3 Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	1. Facilitate access to business development services for MSEs 2. Facilitate acces to credit/inputs for SMEs 3. Market tourism potentials of the municipality 4. Support the provision of tourism infrastructure	Local Economic Development Programme
1. Low agricultural productivity		To increase agricultural productivity and nutritional security of selected crops and livestock by 10% the end of December 2029.	1.6.2 Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation	1. Increase the production of climate-resilient varieties of food, cash and industrial crops 2. Enhance post-harvest infrastructure and managementprotocols on storage, transportation, processing, packaging, and distribution of agricultural produce at all levels.	Agriculture Modernization and Post Harvest Management Programme

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	National Aligned Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
<b>Dimension / Thematic Area: Social Development</b>					
Inadequate access to quality health care	To improve the quality of life of citizens	To reduce maternal and child deaths to zero each by the end of December 2029	2.3.1 Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	1. Provision of infrastructure and logistics 2. Intensify health education and monitoring 3. Improve adolescent reproductive health and reduce teenage pregnancy 4. Scale-up public sensitization on HIV&AIDS and STIs	Health Improvement Programme
		To register every birth and death that occurs in the municipality		1. Public sensitization 2. Collaboration with partner institutions	
Low access to adequate and safe water	To promote an inclusive society that empowers the vulnerable	To increase water coverage from 80% to 95% by 2025.	2.5.1 Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	1. Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems to unserved areas 2. Ensure routine maintenance of water facilities	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme
Inadequate environmental health services		To increase sanitation services coverage by 80% and reduce collection cost by 20% by the end of December 2029.	2.5.2 Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	1. Provision of facilities and logistics 2. Promotion of citizens involvement in waste management 3. Enforcement of bye-laws	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme
Inadequate access to quality education		1. To improve the BECE pass rate by at least 5% annually by the end of December 2029.	2.6.1 Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1. Provide infrastructure and logistics 2. Enhance quality of teaching and learning at all levels	Education Improvement Programme
Low coverage of social protection interventions		To expand coverage of social protection interventions for each category of beneficiaries by at least 5% per annum	2.9.3 Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	2.9.3.2 Implement viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people 2. Protect rights of and safeguard the welfare of children. 3. Equip women, PWDs and other vulnerable groups with employable skills. 4. Link trained vulnerable groups to source of credit. 5. Educate the public on gender equality	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	National Aligned Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
<b>Dimension / Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlements Development</b>					
1. High vulnerability to climate change, other environmental risks and disasters  2. Increasing forest degradation of protected areas	Ensure sustainable environmental management and air quality	1. To increase the size of restored area from 16.3 hectares to 30 hectares by 2029. 2. To reduce the number of fire and flood disasters by 10% annually by December 2029	3.6.1 Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion 3.7.2 Enhance climate change resilience	1. To restore lost forest cover  2. To embark on public education and sensitization on disasters and climate change 3.3.7.2.1 Develop capacity to access Global Climate Funds	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme
Poor / inadequate road network , poor drainage system	To enhance the physical safety and livability of our settlements	To do at least 4km of bitumen surfacing of the road network by December, 2029	3.8.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	1. To undertake regular maintenance of the feeder road network 2. To increase length of road with bituminous surface 3. To undertake public campaigns on road safety and enforcement 4. To maintain road equipment (DRIP) of the Assembly	Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme
Poor spatial planning and implementation / Weak enforcement of Planning / Building regulations		To ensure that 75% of approved planning and building permits reflect spatial plans by 2029.	3.12.1 Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	1. To accelerate preparation, revision of Spatial Plans 2. To intensify street naming and property addressing system 3. To embark on public education, sensitization and enforcement	Spatial Development Programme
<b>Dimension / Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development</b>					
1. Ineffective sub-structures 2. Ineffective security and safety systems 3. Inadequate office space and logistics	To improved service delivery and citizens participation in governance	To ensure that the Assembly places at least first 10 and first 5 respectively on all national and regional performance rankings for MMDAs by the end of Dec. 2029	4.2.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1. Build the operational capacity of the Assembly and its structures  2. Ensure effective and participatory local governance	1. Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme 2. Sub-Structure Improvement Programme
Ineffective participatory planning and budgeting		To implement at least 80% of the Assembly's AAP by the end of December, 2029	4.2.2 Improve decentralised planning	Promote inclusive and participatory planning and governance process	Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme

## CHAPTER FIVE

### COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

#### 5.0 Introduction

Chapter five highlights the composite development programmes formulated in line with the development agenda of the Birim Central Municipality. The cost components of the twelve (12) programmes which fall under the dimensions of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF)-2026-2029 are outlined under the various funding sources. The development dimensions and their corresponding programmes are as follows:

- A. Economic Development: The programmes under this dimension include Financial Management which focuses mainly on IGF mobilization, Local Economic Development Programme which highlights activities under business development, trade and industrial on one hand and tourism development on the other. The last aspect of this dimension is Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme.
- B. Social Development: the programmes under this dimension include Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection, Health Improvement programme under which falls birth and death registration, Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme and Education Improvement Programme which also captures youth and sports development.
- C. Environment and Human Settlements Development: the programmes include Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme, Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme and Spatial Development Programme
- D. Governance and Institutional Development: the Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme under this dimension seeks to address issues of decentralization, sub-structures and public participation in governance, administration, capacity building, security and maintenance. The Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme on the other hand, highlights effective stakeholder involvement in planning and implementation, participatory monitoring and evaluation and the utilization of lessons learnt.

The chapter also outlines the programme financing arrangements for the Plan indicating assumptions and methodologies used for costing; the revenue gaps and measures put in place to address shortfalls. The chapter ends with a determination of the level of environmental sustainability of proposed programmes and how identified potential risks to the environment have been addressed in the Plan.

### **5.1 Assumptions and Methodologies**

The following are the assumptions underlying the costing of planned projects and activities;

- a. That prices of goods and services would remain stable.
- b. That Government through the District Assemblies Common Fund Administrator will commit to the release of at least 90% of projected allocations to MMDAs
- c. That guidelines for the utilization of DACF would be flexible enough to reflect the peculiar needs of MMDAs
- d. That there will be timely release of funds
- e. That the topography of parcels of land obtained for projects would not vary widely.

The methodology used for the costing are;

- a. Standardization as established by designs/specifications, legal regimes/frameworks and government policies/directives.
- b. A cue from the guidelines for the utilization of 2025 DACF.
- c. Discretionary considerations informed by local conditions.

### **5.2 The Programme of Action (PoA)**

From Table 5.1 below, the expected contribution of each funding source to all the development programmes has been highlighted based on needs and projected funds. Out of a total projected cost of implementation of GHC196,818,717.00, GHC21,090,014.00 constituting 11% that is expected to be released directly from Central Government, GHC123,577,606.00 (67%) from the District Assemblies' Common Fund while GHC30,620,423.00 (17%) is expected to be mobilized locally as Internally Generated Fund to support the implementation of programmes over the 4-year period. That constitutes 95% of the cost of implementation. The Assembly seeks to leverage Public Private Partnership arrangements and NGO/Civil Society interventions to fill the 5% gap. Below are the details of the cost of programmes and the percentage of funds allocated.

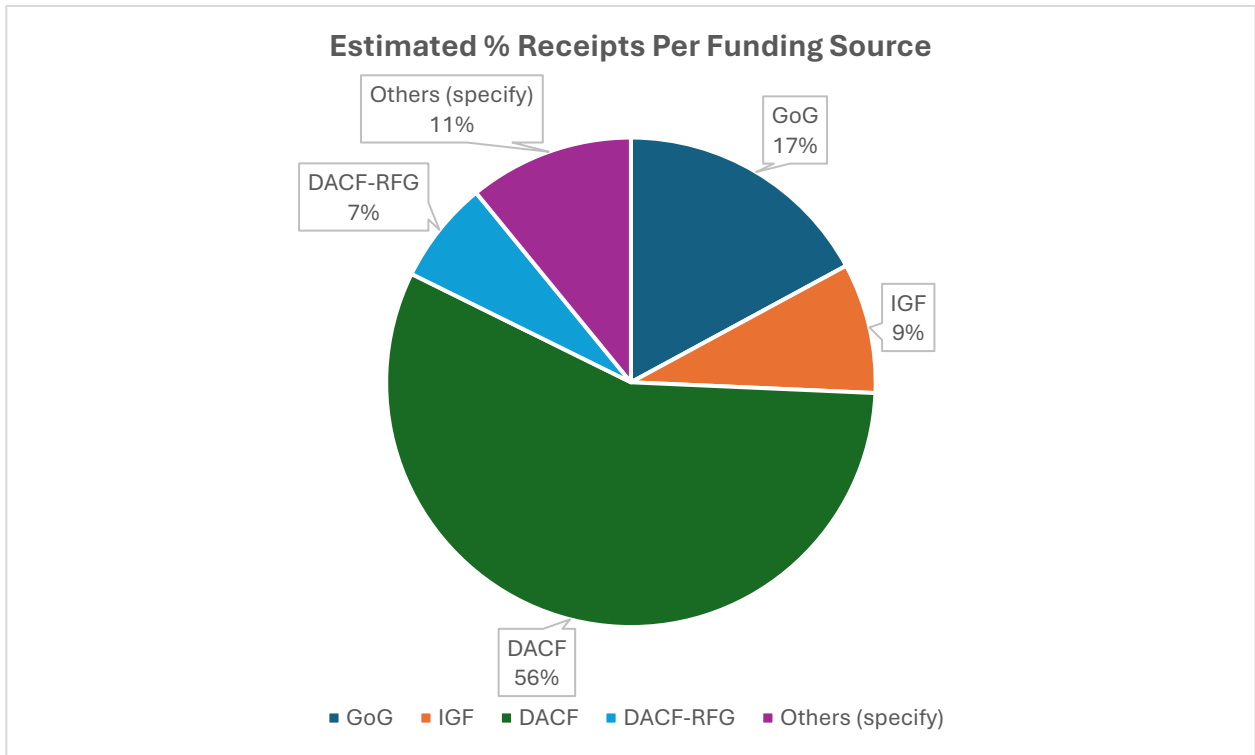
**Table 5.1: Programme of Action**

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (specify)	New	On goi	Lead	Collaborating
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>												
Financial Management Programme	√	√	√	√	-	125,000.	1,229,000.	0	√	√	Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept.	ISD, Media, rate payers,
Local Economic Development Programme	√	√	√	√	7,164,250.	27,978,681.	3,291,864.	1,000,000.	√	√	DoTI	MoTI, MSMEs, Cent. Admin.
Agriculture Modernization and Post Harvest Management Programme	√	√	√	√	760,000.	270,000.	530,000.	500,000.	√	√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>												
Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme	√	√	√	√	229,976.	3,276,799.	163,300.	60,000.	√	√	DSWCD	Cent. Admin., BAC, NGOs, UNICEF, GPS,
Health Improvement Programme	√	√	√	√	407,500.	18,245,106.	150,000.	60,000.	√	√	MHA	Central Admin., CHVs, NGOs, B&DR,
Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme	√	√	√	√	40,000.	13,923,231.	1,504,000.	1,904,242.	√	√	MEHU	Cent. Admin., Works Dept., Private Sector
Education Improvement Programme	√	√	√	√	80,000.00	37,489,480	2,930,001	45000	√	√	GES	Cent. Admin., NCCE, ISD, Gender Desk
<b>ENVIRONMENT &amp; HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEV'T</b>												
**Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme	√	√	√	√	414,420.	1,225,000.	362,000.	151,105.	√	√	DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO, Affected C'ties

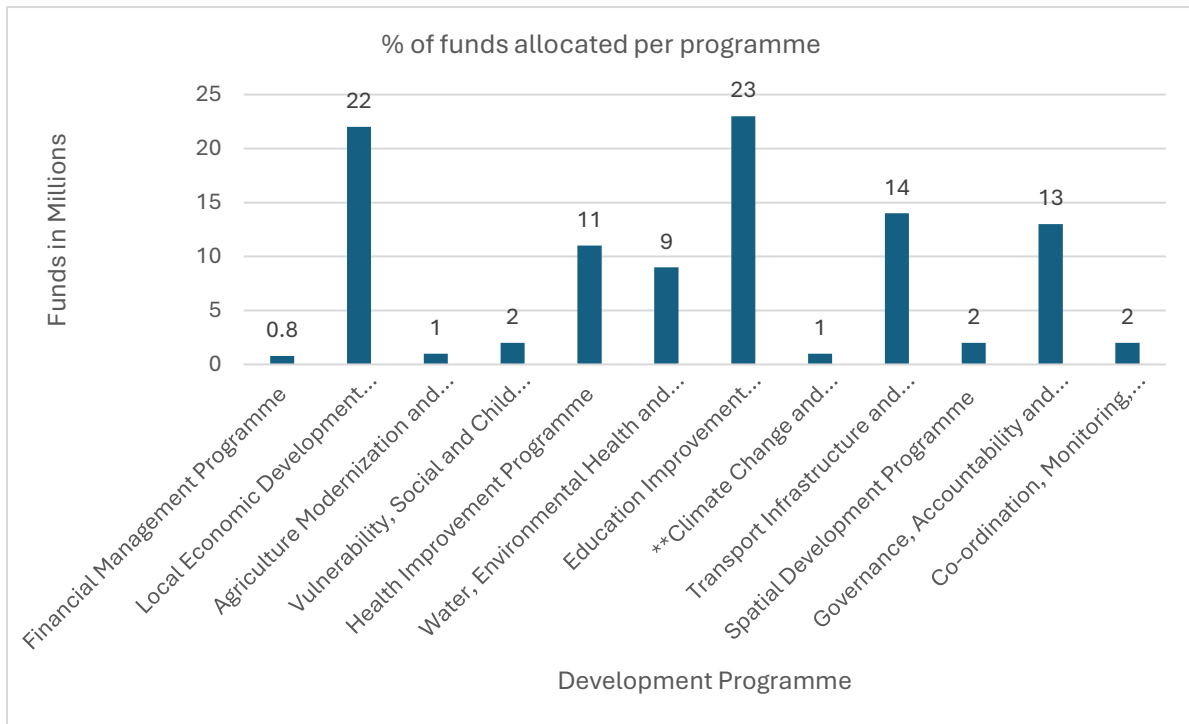
Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme	√	√	√	√	11,855,993.	7,010,000.	4,844,826.	4,465,000.	√	√	DUR	Cent. Admin.
Spatial Development Programme	√	√	√	√	137,875.	1,522,107.	1,919,125.	833,125.	√	√	PPD & SPC	SAT, Fin. Dept., Cent. Admin
<b>GOVERNANCE &amp; INSTITUTIONAL DEV'T</b>												
Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme					10,925,202.	12,649,289.	0	10,925,202.				
Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme	√	√	√	√	1,587,000.	1,047,018.	0	1,587,000.	√	√	MPCU	Assembly Departments, Zonal Councils,
					<b>33,602,216.00</b>	<b>124,761,711.00</b>	<b>16,924,116.00</b>	<b>21,530,674.00</b>				
<b>GRANT TOTAL (ALL SOURCES FOR 4 YEARS)</b>					<b>196,818,717.00</b>							

*Footnote: 'other' stands for development partners / NGOs*

**Figure 5.1 Estimated % Receipts Per Funding Source**



**Figure 5.2 Percentage of funds allocated to programmes**



From the chart above, the education sector is expected to receive the highest funding of (23%) as far as the traditional sources of funds (GoG, DACF, IGF) are concerned. This is followed by local economic development (22%), transport infrastructure (14%), governance (13%) and health (11%). They are followed by water, environmental health and sanitation and climate change, vulnerability, spatial planning and coordination and monitoring. The least is financial management. The total expected inflows stand at **GHC175,288,043.00** which constitute 89% of the total estimated cost of the Plan. The entire Plan expected to be implemented at a cost of **GHC196,818,717.00**, which a funding gap of **GHC21,530,674.00** constituting 11% of the total cost is created. This could rise in the wake of revenue shortfalls, force majeure and changes in Government priorities.

### **5.3 Programme Financing Revenue Generation Measures**

Table 5.2 presents the Assembly's programme financing strategy which shows the cost of the programmes and the expected revenue for implementing them and the gap. It also outlines mechanisms for filling the gaps.

continuation into the planning period. It would therefore come as a windfall to close the funding gap should the Assembly continue to be a beneficiary going forward.

**Table 5.2: Programme Financing**

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap C = (B)- (A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	AB FA	DPs	Others (specify)		
Financial Management Programme	1,354,000.00	-	1,229,000.00	125,000.00	0	0	0	0	1354000	0
Local Economic Development Programme	39,434,795.0	7,164,250.00	3,291,864.00	27,978,681.00	0	0	0	0	38,434,795.00	-1,000,000.00
Agriculture Modernization and Post Harvest Management Programme	2,060,000.00	760,000.00	530,000.00	270,000.00	0	0	0	0	1,560,000.00	-500,000.00
Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme	3,730,075.00	229,976.00	163,300.00	3,276,799.00	0	0	0	0	3,670,075.00	-60,000.00
Health Improvement Programme	18,862,606.0	407,500.00	150,000.00	12,862,606.	5,800,000.	0	0	0	19,220,106.00	357,500.00
Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme	17,371,473.0	40,000.00	1,504,000.00	13,923,231.00	0	0	0	0	15,467,231.00	-1,904,242.00
Education Improvement Programme	40,544,481.0	80,000.00	2,930,001	29,489,480	7,582,500	0	0	0	40,081,981.00	-426,000.00
**Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme	2,152,525.00	414,420.00	362,000.00	1,225,000.00	0	0	0	0	2,001,420.00	-151,105.00
Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme	28,175,819.0	11,855,993.00	4,844,826.00	7,010,000.00	0	0	0	0	23,710,819.00	-4,465,000.00
Spatial Development Programme	4,412,232.00	137,875.00	1,919,125.00	1,522,107.00	0	0	0	0	3,579,107.00	-833,125.00
Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme	34,499,693.0	10,925,202.00	0	12,649,289.00	0	0	0	0	23,574,491.00	-10,925,202.00
Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme	4,221,018.00	1,587,000.00	0	1,047,018.00	0	0	0	0	2,634,018.00	-1,587,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>196,818,717.00 (100%)</b>	<b>33,602,216.00 (17%)</b>	<b>16,924,116.00 (9%)</b>	<b>111,379,211.00 (57%)</b>	<b>13,382,500. (7%)</b>	0.00	0.00	10.00	<b>175,288,043.00</b>	<b>-21530674 (11%)</b>

In all, a total sum of GHC196,818,717.00 would be required to implement the programmes in the plan over the 4 years, while projected revenue is GHC175,288,043.00 leaving a financing gap of GHC20913174. A significant percentage of this gap is, however, foreseen under two programmes namely, local economic development and where funding would mostly be expected from partnership with the private sector and central government respectively. It must also be note, that even though the Assembly is a beneficiary of the Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme, its funds was not factored into the revenue projections owing to the uncertainty surrounding its Specifically, a number of measures will be put in place to address the financing gap. In the first place, Public Private Partnership (PPP) in its various strands, would be vigorously explored in financing the establishment of business and trading centres and other proposed projects under the local economic development programme. These projects which would be expected to pay for themselves over a period of time would be at the instance of the Ministry of Finance and would be subjected to the highest form of due diligence and value for money audit.

In the area of road infrastructure which includes addressing the flood situation with a comprehensive drainage system, the Assembly would, in addition to lobbying for central government intervention, seek external funding through proposal writing. A key target in this instance is the climate fund.

Additionally, a number of measures are being put in place to exceed the projected target for IGF. These include establishing an automated system that would ensure the building and real time update of its revenue database with an effective collection and monitoring system, public sensitization as well as prosecution of rate defaulters.

Moreover, as part of the community action planning (CAP) programme, each community will be trained on funding strategies for the implementation of their Action Plans. This will include proposal writing and other community financing initiatives. It is expected that this measure would enable communities to augment the efforts of the Assembly in implementing some of the projects in the Plan.

Lastly but not the least, the Assembly would be reaching out to NGOs, Development Partners and philanthropic individuals and organizations for support.

#### **5.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)**

The identified programmes and projects above have been subjected to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to ensure their sustainability and consistency. The SEA tools used include the compatibility matrix. See Annex 6 for details.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **ANNUAL ACTION PLANS**

#### **6.0 Introduction**

This chapter features the Assembly's Annual Action Plans (AAPs) from 2026 to 2029 developed from the Programme of Action (PoA). The AAPs indicate the projects the Assembly has designed for implementation aimed at addressing the identified development challenges confronting the municipality.

In terms of arrangement, each project fall under one of the twelve (12) formulated programmes which also fall under one of the four (4), development dimensions of the MTNDPF - 2022-2025. The projects are clearly stated with their location, period within which they are projected to be implemented, the estimated cost, as well as lead and collaborating implementers. Each of the four (4) years constituting the medium-term planning period has a separate set of projects making four (4) different AAPs.

Efforts were made to ensure a fine mix of the conventional projects and interventions with crosscutting issues such as vulnerability, climate change mitigation and adaptability and gender mainstreaming.

Moreover, preliminary assessment of the potential impact of the planned interventions on the environment highlighted a potentially higher threat to the environment from the construction of infrastructural facilities. As a mitigation measure, landscaping and planting of trees have been incorporated into all planned new health and educational infrastructure projects.

#### **6.1 Annual Action Plans**

Tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4 present the Assembly's AAPs for 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029.

## ANNUAL ACTION PLAN - 2026

**Table 6.1: Annual Action Plan – 2026**

Objective 1: To increase the Assembly’s internally generated revenue (IGF) by 40% by Dec. 2029.													
Objective 2: To implement at least one IGF project annually													
Programme: Financial Management Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution /	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Update revenue database & enhance automation of IGF mobilization	Oda	√	√	√	√		30,000	100,000		√		Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept.	Rate payers, Consultants
Undertake tax education	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			50,000		√		ISD, Fin. Dept.	C’ties, Local Media houses, CICs, Cent. Admin., NCCE
Prosecute rate defaulters	Oda	√	√	√	√			50,000		√		Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept.	Rate payers, Consultants, Court
Prepare a Revenue Improvement Action Plan for the Assembly	Oda			√			10,000	50,000		√		Budget Unit	Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept.
Procure Logistics for Revenue staff and collectors	Municipal wide		√		√			80,000		√		Finance	Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept.
Gazetting of Fee Fixing Resolution and Bye Laws	Oda				√			60,000		√		Budget	Cent. Admin., Finance Dept. Assembly Press
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>							<b>40,000.00</b>	<b>390,000.00</b>					

Objective 1: To support the growth and formalization of at least 800 MSMSEs by the end of 2029													
Programme: Local Economic Development Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Provide Follow-Up and Business Counselling Services for at least 200 MSMEs	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	12,000				√		DoTI	MoTI,MSMEs, Cent. Admin.
Organize and facilitate Technical, Entrepreneurial & Management Training for at least 200 MSMEs	Municipal Wide		√	√	√	20,000				√		DoTI	MoTI,MSMEs,Cent,Ad min.
Organize 2no. Business Stakeholders Fora	Akim Oda		√		√	1,250				√		DoTI	MoTI,SMEs, Cent. Admin, Fin, HRM
Facilitate MSMEs access to Start-Up Kits & Credits	Municipal Wide		√		√	1,000				√		DoTI	MoTI, MSM Es, Cent. Admin,FDA, ORC, GSA
Facilitate Formalisation of Businesses (ORC, FDA, GSA etc.)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	4,000		12,000		√		DoTI	MoTI,MSMEs, Fin, RGD, Assembly Members, Cent. Admin.
Create awareness on issues affecting MSME development	Municipal Wide	√	√		√			5,000		√		DoTI	MoTI, MSMEs, Hon, Assembly Members, MP, Cent. Admin.
Facilitate access to other BDS (Mentoring & Coaching, market access, input access etc)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√			8,000		√		DoTI	MoTI, MSM Es, Cent, Ad min.
Organize Meetings of Economic Development Committee (EDC)	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			12,000		√		DoTI	MLGRD, MSMEs, Cent. Admin,

Support Talent Hunt, Inter-Community Sports Competitions and other entertainment projects	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			100,000.0		√		BRC	Private Sector, NGOs
Organize Birim Central Home Coming and Business Forum	Oda				√			100,000.00		√		BCMA	Traditional council, MP, Private sector, MTAC, NGOs, Youth Groups, Media
Facilitate the establishment of a spare parts and vehicle servicing village	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		1,600,000	300,000		√		Works Dept	Consultants, Contractors, Artisans, Central Administration
Facilitate the redevelopment of Bungalow Roundabout into a recreational centre	Oda	√	√	√	√		100,000	100,000		√		DUR/Work	Central Administration
Complete construction of 44 lockable stores at Old Premier Lorry Station	Old Premier, Oda	√	√	√	√		500,00000	1,000,000.00		√		DoTI	MLGRD, MSMEs, Cent. Admin,
Facilitate the establishment of the 24-hour economy market/Operationalize the Industrial Village Project	Quarters Top	√	√	√	√		6,000,000.00			√		Works Dept	Consultants, Contractors, Artisans, Central Administration
Construct roads with bitumen overlay to link tourist sites	Oda, Aboabo dam site	√	√	√	√	7,000,000.00				√		DUR	Min. of Local Gov't
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>						<b>7,038,250.00</b>	<b>1,900,000.00</b>	<b>1,637,000</b>					

Objective: To increase agricultural productivity and nutritional security of selected crops and livestock by 10% by the end of December 2029.													
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution /	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Provide Agric. extension services to farmers and other actors in the agric. value chain	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000		5,000		√		DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Coordinate and Monitor Agric. activities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	25,000		5,000		√		DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Build capacity for Agric. extension agents for effective extension service delivery	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	10,000		2,000		√		DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Facilitate the adoption of market-oriented approaches by farmers for selected agricultural commodities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	25,000				√		DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Promote improved variety cultivation through field demonstrations and field days	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	7,000		4,000		√		DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Promote mechanization and reduce post-harvest losses	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	24,000				√		DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Facilitate the implementation of Feed Ghana Programme (FGP) activities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	15,000		5,000		√		DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs,
Facilitate the implementation of Alternative Livelihood Project (ALP) of Minerals Commission-Ghana -Tree Crops Development	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	35,000		2,000		√		DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Control fall army worm and other pests/diseases	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	1,500		2,000		√		DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs,
Promote agricultural activities among the youth in off farm activities such as bee keeping, snail keeping, soap	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	4,000				√		DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA

making, mushroom production, etc.(30% Female)													
Promote livestock and poultry dev't for income generation under FGP	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	6,000				√		DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs,
Support local producers to participate in Regional Commodity Fairs with at least 40% female participation	Koforidua	√	√	√	√	6,000		20,000		√		DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Hold annual Farmers' Day and all its linked activities	Selected Community	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	50,000.		√		DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Facilitate the establishment of agro-processing facilities	Oda	√	√	√	√			50,000.	500,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin., Contractor, MoFA/DOA
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>						<b>208,500</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>145,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>				

Objective 1: To reduce maternal and child deaths to zero each by the end of December 2029														
Objective 2:														
Programme: Health Improvement Programme														
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Carry out immunization and disease surveillance activities.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	12,000		7,000		√		MHA	Cent. Admin., C'ties, CHVs	
Conduct medical screening for first year students in 3 SHS.	Municipal wide				√	10,000				√		MHA	GES	
Conduct pre-school screening for all the pre-schools	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	8,000				√		MHA	GES	
Implement reproductive, child health and FP programmes	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	10,000				√		MHA	BCMA, GES, NGOs	

Commemorate World menstrual day						10,000.00				√		MHA	GES
Undertake quarterly monitoring and supervision of all facilities on EPI, nutrition & safe motherhood Activities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	15,000				√		MHA	BCMA., C'ties, CHVs, NGOs
Support public sensitization, counselling and testing programmes on HIV and Malaria	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		10,000		10,000	√		/MHA	BCMA
Complete 1No. CHPS Compounds with Staff Accommodation and landscaping	Yeboakrom	√	√	√	√		1,200,000				√	Works Dept /MHA	Cent. Admin., Contractors
Construct and furnish 1No. CHPS Compound	Aseneye	√	√	√	√		990,106.3				√	Works Dept /MHA	Cent. Admin., Contractors
Construct and furnish 1No. CHPS Compound	Community Six	√	√	√	√		1,100,000.				√	Works Dept /MHA	Cent. Admin., Contractors
Complete 1No. operating theatre attached to the maternity block with lamp at Oda Government Hospital	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		900,000.0 0				√	Works Dept /MHA	Cent. Admin., Contractors
Construct staff bungalow for Aboabo Health Centre	Aboabo	√	√	√	√		1,300,000.			√			
Complete Health Centre	Essam	√	√	√	√		1000,000.				√	Works Dept /MHA	Cent. Admin., Contractors
Procure basic equipment for CHPS	Municipal wide		√		√		25,000			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin., Contractors
Conduct quarterly Municipal Health Committee meetings	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			50,000.		√		MHA	Cent. Admin., Contractors
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>						<b>65,000</b>	<b>6,525,10 6.3</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>10,000.</b>				

Objective: To register every birth and death that occurs within the municipality													
Programme: Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize public sensitization	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	5,000		3,000		√		BDR	NCCE
Undertake mass registration	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	5,000		3,000		√		BDR	Mun. Health Directorate
Educate parents on child health	Selected Community		√			3,000		3,000		√		BDR	Mun. Health Directorate
Commemorate births and deaths months	Municipal wide			√		10,000		6,000		√		BDR	NCCE
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>						<b>23,000</b>		<b>15,000</b>					

Objective: To increase water coverage from 80.% to 95% by 2029													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Complete the Construction of 14 No. Mechanized borehole with 10,000 – Litre Polytank	Essam, Yeboahkrom, Larbikrom, Methodist College of Education, PWD Camp Zongo, Asene Camp Zongo, Asomdwoe (Nkwantanum), Elshadai Basic School (Nkwantanum), Frempong Manso JHS (Oda), Oda Nkwanta, Essam M/A	√	√	√	√						√	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin., Ben. C'ties.
							1,500,000.						

	Primary, Gyadam M/A Primary, Aboabo Health Centre												
Construct 6No. Mechanized Boreholes in selected Schools and communities	Kekreke, Parks and Gardens, Community 6, <b>Selected Health Facility</b> , Oda SDA Primary, Herald Health Centre, Aboabo Presby JHS, Oda Islamic Basic School, Oda St. Anthony JHS, Oda Salvation Army	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00			√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin., Ben. C'ties.
Rehabilitate and extend 2No. footbridge	Oda Zongo and Megyefo Tease	√	√	√	√		400,000.00			√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin., Ben. C'ties.
Construct 100x2.5 metre reinforced concrete footbridge with ancillary steps	Old Town (Cocoa Shed), Oda	√	√	√	√		550,000.00			√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin., Ben. C'ties.
Facilitate the extension of Pipe system	Selected Communities (ARDA, Asomdwe, Morning Star)	√	√	√	√			8,000	8,000	√		GWCL	Cent. Admin., MEHU, Assembly Members
Form WATSAN Committees to manage water facilities	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√			20,000	20,000	√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin., MEHU, Assembly Members
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>							<b>2,609,000.</b>	<b>28,000.</b>	<b>28,000.</b>				

Objective: To increase sanitation services coverage by 80% and reduce collection cost by 20% by the end of December 2029.

Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme

Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	D2	D3	D4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Evacuate Refuse Dump	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		150,000			√		MEHU	Cent. Admin., Works Dept., Private Sector
Organize National Monthly-Sanitation Day	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		201,742			√		MEHU	Cent. Admin.
Sanitation Improvement Package		√	√	√	√		400,000.00			√		MEHU	Cent. Admin.
Undertake fumigation of public places	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		530,000.00			√		MEHU	Cent. Admin.
Repair and Maintain Sanitation Vehicles and other Equipment	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		140,000			√		Cent. Admin.	Service Providers
Procure cleaning materials, sanitary tools and equipment	Akim Oda		√	√			200,000.00			√		MEHU	Cent. Admin.
Undertake Desilting of public drains	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		80,000	20,000		√		MEHU	Cent. Admin., Depts. of Assembly,
undertake house-to house inspection and education	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		30,000			√		MEHU	Cent. Admin., ISD, NCCE, Local Radio Stations, CICs
Undertake medical screening of food vendors	Municipal wide	√	√					40,000		√		MEHU	Cent Admin., Food Venders, Private Sector

Embark on health/hygiene education	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	10,000		2,000		√		MEHU	Cent. Admin., ISD, NCCE, Local Radio Stations, CICs
Fencing of Oda Public Cemetery	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			500,000		√		MWD/ MEHU	Cent. Admin., Assembly members
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>						<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>621,742.00</b>	<b>562,000</b>		-			

Objective: To improve the BECE pass rate by at least 5% annually by the end of December 2029													
Programme: Education Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost						Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize My First Day at School.	Municipal wide			√				10,000		√			Cent. Admin.
Monitor educational activities in the municipality	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	15,000	10,000	5,000		√		GES	Cent. Admin., SMC/PTA
Organize STMIE clinics.	Akim Oda, Koforidua		√			10,000		8,000		√		GES	Cent. Admin.
Sensitize communities on prevention of violence against the girl child and adolescent sexual and reproductive health.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			15,000		√		GES	MHA, Cent. Admin., NCCE, ISD, Gender Desk officer
Support for organization of Teacher Prize.	Municipal wide		√				20,000			√		GES	Cent. Admin., SMC/PTA, Private Sector
Organize mock exams for final year students (JHS).	Municipal wide		√	√				12,000		√		GES	Cent. Admin. / MP
Provide financial support for needy tertiary students with preference for 60% females	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.	20,000.			Cent. Admin.	GES, Assembly members, Traditional leaders

Support school sports and culture	Municipal wide		√				6,000	3,000		√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Procure furniture for Schools	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		2,900,000.00			√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Provide Burglar-proof to the Science Resource Centre	Wesley Methodist Sch.	√	√	√	√		80,000.00			√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Construct and furnish 1no. 3-Unit Classroom block	Frimpong Manso JHS	√	√	√	√		950,000.00				√	GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Construct and furnish 1no. 2-Unit KG block with office and store	Oda SDA School	√	√	√	√		1,100,000.00				√	GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Construct and furnish 1no. 2-Unit KG block and ancillary facilities	Oda Nkwanta	√	√	√	√		1,100,000.00			√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Completion of 1no. 6-seater water closet toilet facility with water connectivity.	Birim M/A Basic School	√	√	√	√		300,000.00				√	GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Completion of 1no. 6-seater water closet toilet facility with water connectivity.	Yeboahkrom	√	√	√	√		300,000.00				√	GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Construct 1No. 8seater water closet toilet facility with water connectivity.	Ridge Experimental School.	√	√	√	√		750,000.00			√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Construct 1no. 6-unit classroom block with office, store & staff common room and landscaping	Aboabo Presby Primary	√	√	√	√		1,950,000			√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Construct 1No. 8seater institutional latrine with Urinals	Gyadam M/A School	√	√	√	√		750,000.00			√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Complete construction of 1No. 12-Unit storey classroom block- (Phase 1)	Presby Basic School	√	√	√	√		1,500,000.00			√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Upgrade existing Oda Nkwanta Park	Nkwanta	√	√	√	√			100,000.00		√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.

Facilitate the Maintenance of sports stadium	Oda	√	√	√	√			20,000.00		√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>						<b>25,000.00</b>	<b>9,814,743.00</b>	<b>183,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>				

Objective: To expand coverage of social protection interventions for each category of beneficiaries by at least 5% per annum													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Re-organise 4 dormant women groups, identify 4 women groups, and help form 2 women groups, build their capacity and link them to financial institutions for support /credit.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	4,500.00		4,000.00		√		DSWCD	BAC, NGOs, Cent. Admin.
Receive and intervene in 10 Child Labour and Child Trafficking Cases and provide needed support	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			4,000.00		√		DSWCD	BAC, NGOs, Cent. Admin.
Rehabilitate PWDs & poor households through the 2% PWDs' Fund/LEAP Fund	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000.	620,000.			√	√	DSWCD	PWD Association, NGO, NYA
Provide apprenticeship training and start-up kit for out of school / dropout adolescents		√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√	√	DSWCD	PWD Association, NGO, Admin.
Conduct needs assessment for 50 PWDs, Rehabilitate and facilitate approval of funds for 40 PWDs with DACF.	Municipal wide			√	√		10,000.00	2,000.00		√		DSWCD	BAC, NGOs, Cent. Admin.
Register 60 new vulnerable households, individuals, groups, Update database on existing vulnerable groups and link 40 to available social intervention programmes.	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√	4,500.00		1,500.00		√		DSWCD	BAC, NGOs, Cent. Admin.
Mobilize LEAP beneficiaries for payment cycles and support operation of safety net programmes SFP, NHIS etc.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	1,000.00		1,000.00		√		DSWCD	UNICEF, NGOs, MCGSP

Settle 50 child Protection and Family welfare cases and do follow- ups on at least 40 cases.	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√	4,000.00		2,500.00		√		DSWCD	UNICEF, NGOs,MCGSP
Write 12 SERs, provide psychosocial support for 6 abused, Rehabilitate 6 delinquent children and Provide After care Services for 4 juvenile in conflict with the law.	Municipal wide		√		√	2,900.00		2,500.00		√		DSWCD	UNICEF, NGOs, MCGSP, OADACF
Collaborate with DOVVSU and the Courts to prosecute 4 Gender Based violence cases.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	3,050.00		1,500.00		√		DSWCD	NHIA, NGOs, GPS
Monitor and supervise 30 ECDCs and Coordinate the activities of 4 NPOs/NGOs.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	3,500.00		3,000.00		√		DSWCD	NHIA, NGOs, GPS
Commemorate international Days (Child Labour Day, PWDs Day) and Sensitize members on Topical social issues in 12 communities and on 5 radio stations.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	3,500.00		3,000.00		√		DSWCD	DOVVSU
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>						<b>76,950.00</b>		<b>730,000.00</b>					<b>25,000.00</b>

Objective: To increase the size of restored area from 16.3 hectares to 30 hectares by 2029													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Create awareness on causes, effects and prevention of forest degradation	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.				√		FSD	Cent. Admin.
Maintain existing 13.9ha tree plantation	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	40,000.				√		FSD	Cent. Admin.
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>						<b>60,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

Objective: To reduce the number of fire and flood disasters by 10% annually by December 2029													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		D1	D2	D3	D4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Educate the public on all forms of hazards/disasters.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			8,000.		√		DPMD	Cent. Admin., C'ties, DoA, DoF, Fin. Dept.
Undertake disaster aftermath assessments	Affected Communities	√	√	√	√			10,000.		√		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO, Affected C'ties
Organise refresher training programmes for dept'al staff	Akim Oda		√		√			10,000.		√		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO
Build capacity of Disaster Management Committee members	Akim Oda			√		5,105.00				√		DPMD	NADMO
Organise meetings of the Disaster Management Committee	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			20,000.00		√		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO
Engage Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) in income generating activities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00				√		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO
Build capacity of HODs, Assemblymen and staff on climate change	Oda	√	√	√	√			50,000.		√		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO
Develop proposals to access Climate Change Funds	Oda	√	√	√	√								
								100,000.					

Educate the public on Climate change	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		45,000.			√		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>							<b>15,105</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>148,000</b>				

Objective: To do at least 4km of Bitumen surfacing of the road network in the Municipality by the end of December, 2029													
Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Clear grass along 30 km road	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000				√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
Desilt and clean open drains of 30 km roads	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	500,000.				√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
Sensitize the general public on road safety	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.		30,000.		√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
Deploy police to critical locations and major road junctions to ensure public safety	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.		√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
Establish inventories on road safety signals and pedestrian pavements	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.		√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
Reshape feeder and urban roads	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	1000,000.	500,000.	50,000.		√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
Bituminous surfacing of Roads.	Mobile-Presby-Osa Station, Oda	√	√	√	√	3,000,000.00				√		DUR	Min. of Local Gov't
Completion of Bitumen surfacing of Aboabo Mustard (0.495km), Aboabo Pentecost Street (0.550km) and	Aboabo Mustard, Aboabo Pentecost Street and Aboabo Methodist loop	√	√	√	√	1,628,129.39					√	DUR	Cent. Admin.

Aboabo Methodist loop (0.225km)														
Completion of Bituminous surfacing of Dr Addy Juduro and O'Right Streets at Nkwantanum	Dr Addy Juduro and O'Right Streets at Nkwantanum	√	√	√	√	1,703,676.62						√	DUR	Cent. Admin.
Completion of Bituminous surfacing of Oda Methodist to Residence street (1.700km)	Oda Methodist to Residence street-Akim Oda	√	√	√	√	1,004,186.83						√	DUR	Cent. Admin.
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>						<b>8,855,992.84</b>	<b>500,000.00</b>	<b>95000</b>						

Objective: To ensure that 100% of approved planning and building permits reflect spatial plans by December 2029.														
Programme: Spatial Development Programme														
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	On going	Lead	Collaborating	
Organize 12No. meetings of Technical Sub-Committee (3No. meetings in every quarter)	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			40,800.00				√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	Cent. Admin, TSC, Fin. PBI
Organize 12No. meetings of Spatial Planning Committee (3No. meetings in every quarter)	BCMA, Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			45,600.00				√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	Cent. Admin, TSC, Fin. PBI
Organize 4No. meetings of Street Address Team SAT (1No. meeting in every Quarter)	BCMA, Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			12,500.00				√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	SAT, Fin. Dept., Cent. Admin
Revise 3No. Local Plans- Akim Oda Sec.6 and Akim Aboabo Sec.1 and	Akim Oda & Akim Aboabo	√	√					15,000.00			√		PPD & SPC Secretariat	Fin. Dept., Cent. Admin

Erect 150No. Signage poles for already named streets, lanes, roads etc and Assign property numbers and names to parcels	Akim Oda & Akim Aboabo	√	√	√	√			78,000.00		√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	SAT, Fin. Dept., Cent. Admin
Preparation of Local Plans for 2 communities. (Oda Nkwanta and Akim Aboabo Sec4)	Oda-Nkwanta & Akim Aboabo	√						75,000.		√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	Cent. Admin, SPC, TSC, Fin. PBI
Organize weekly site inspection to check development control and development Application (Building Permits)	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			15,000.00		√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	Cent. Admin, SPC, TSC, Fin. PBI
Registration of Assembly allocated Lands	Municipal wide	√	√					85,000.00		√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	SPC, Fin. TSC, Procurement Unit
Monthly Radio Stations Sensitization on development control and building permits	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			4,000.00		√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	PPD, P&G Unit, Flora Section Staff
Establish and maintain flora nursery	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			65,000.00		√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	SPC, Fin. TSC, Procurement Unit
Plant trees and ornamental plants	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			50,000.00		√	PPD & P&G UNIT	PPD, P&G Unit, Flora Section Staff
Train PPD Staff on Land Use and Spatial Planning application software and Flora Technology Implementation	Akim Da	√	√	√	√			15,000.00		√	PPD & HR Unit	LUPSA, Regional Parks and Garden Unit
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>						<b>68,875</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>368,650.00</b>	<b>-</b>			

Objective: To ensure that the Assembly places at least first 10 and first 5 respectively on all national and regional performance rankings for MMDAs by the end of Dec. 2029													
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution /	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Effectively manage the internal running of the Assembly (fuel, stationery, postal services, electricity, other recurrent expenditure)	Oda	√	√	√	√		700,000	422,000		√		Central Admin.	Assembly Departments
Procure and maintain office equipment, furniture and other consumables for the Assembly and Zonal Council	Oda	√	√	√	√		100,000	280,000		√		Central Admin.	Assembly Departments, Zonal Council
Carry out maintenance on Assembly buildings and other Public Assets	Oda	√	√	√	√		25,000	410,000		√		Central Admin.	Assembly Departments
Organize capacity building programmes for Assembly members and zonal council members	Oda	√	√	√	√		80,000	50,000		√		HRD	Central Admin./ PM
Organize training programmes for the various departments on relevant topics and support staff capacity building	Oda	√	√	√	√		95,000	50,000		√		HRD	Central Admin.
Organize Statutory and other administrative meetings as stipulated by law and regulation.	Oda	√	√	√	√		100,000	300,000		√		Central Admin.	Assembly Departments
Provide support for community-initiated projects and counterpart funding for other projects	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		100,000	200,000		√		Central Admin.	Communities /Traditional Council
Support to traditional authorities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			50,000		√		Central Admin.	Traditional Council
Support to Works Dept	Oda	√	√	√	√			10,000		√		Works Dept	Physical Planning Dept.

Provide logistical support for the activities of security and allied agencies including anti-galamsey operations	Oda	√	√	√	√		100,000	200,000.		√		Central Admin.	Police / NIB
Maintain and extend street lighting system in the municipality.	Oda	√	√	√	√			124,000.0				Central Admin.	MWD, ECG
Support community engagements, public education and sensitization programmes	Oda	√	√	√	√		40,000	50,000		√		Central Admin.	Communities / Assembly Members / Traditional Council
Provide ID cards and other accessories for staff	Oda	√	√	√	√			10,000		√		Central Admin.	Departments
Maintain official vehicles	Oda	√	√	√	√		140,000	200,000		√		Central Admin.	Departments
Complete MCE's residence (Legacy project)	Oda	√	√	√	√		1,657,486.				√	MWD	Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept.
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>						-	<b>3,137,486</b>	<b>2,356,000</b>					

Objective: To implement at least 80% of the Assembly's AAP by the end of December, 2029													
Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize four quarterly review meetings on the implementation of the Annual Action Plan	Oda	√	√	√	√		20,000	40,000		√		MPCU	Central Adm.
Prepare 2026 Revised and Prepare 2027 Annual Action Plan	Oda	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	10,000		√		MPCU	Assembly Departments
Prepare 2027 Composite Budget and Review 2026 Composite Budget and Fee Fixing Resolution	Oda	√	√	√	√		45,000	10,000		√		Central Adm., Budget committee	F&A Sub Committee, General Assembly, Rate payers, CBOs

Undertake Participatory monitoring and Evaluation of Assembly and Government Projects and Programs.	Oda	√	√	√	√		182,000	127,018.		√		Central Adm.	MPC, CBOs, NGOs
Organise 2 town hall meetings	Selected Community	√		√			70,000	10,000		√		Central Adm.	Depts of the Assembly, NGOs, CBOs, Zonal Councils
Sensitize citizens on radio and other social media platforms	Oda	√	√	√	√		20,000			√		Central Adm.	MPC, CBOs, NGOs, Communities
Print brochures, banners, flyers and leaflets to provide information to key stakeholders on specific operations of the Assembly				√	√		15,000.00			√		Central Adm.	HoDs, Assembly members, NGOs, Communities
Prepare and disseminate quarterly & annual progress reports	Oda	√	√	√	√		40,000			√		MPCU	Central Adm. Finance Dept. Zonal Council, Assembly members NDPC
Organize Inter Sectorial meetings	Oda		√		√			60,000				Central Adm.	MPCU, CBOs, NGOs, Depts & Agencies
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>							<b>392,000</b>	<b>257,018.</b>					
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>						<b>16,458,673</b>	<b>33,071,077</b>	<b>6,474,643</b>	<b>598,000</b>				

## ANNUAL ACTION PLAN - 2027

**Table 6.2: Annual Action Plan – 2027**

Objective 1: To increase the Assembly’s internally generated revenue (IGF) by 40% by Dec. 2029.													
Objective 2: To implement at least one IGF project annually													
Programme: Financial Management Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution /	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Update revenue database & enhance automation of IGF mobilization	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		30,000.00	50,000.00		√		Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept.	Rate payers, Consultants
Undertake tax education	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			30,000.00		√		ISD, Fin. Dept.	C’ties, Local Media houses, CICs, Cent. Admin., NCCE
Prosecute rate defaulters	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			40,000.00		√		Cent. Admin, Fin. Dept.	Rate payers, Court,Consultants
Procure logistics for revenue staff & collectors	Akim Oda		√		√			90,000.00				Cent. Admin, Fin. Dept.	Revenue Collectors
Prepare Revenue Improvement Action Plan for the Assembly	Akim Oda			√			10,000.00	30,000.00		√		Budget Unit	Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept.
Gazette Assembly’s Fee Fixing Resolution and By-laws	Akim Oda				√			65,000.00		√		Budget Unit	Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept.
							<b>40,000.00</b>	<b>305,000.00</b>					

Objective 1: To support the growth and formalization of at least 800 MSMSEs by the end of 2029													
Programme: Local Economic Development Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Provide Follow-Up and Business Counselling Services for at least 200 MSMEs	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	12,000.00		10,000.00		√		DoTI	MoTI, SMEs, Bus. Regn. Auths., Assembly Members, Cent. Admin.
Organize and facilitate Technical, Entrepreneurial & Management Training for at least 200 MSMEs	Municipal Wide		√	√	√	20,000.00		20,000.00		√		DoTI	MoTI,MSMEs,Cent,Admin.
Organize 2no. Business Stakeholders Fora	Akim Oda		√		√	5,000.00		10,000.00		√		DoTI	MoTI,SMEs,Cent.Admin,Fin,HRM
Facilitate MSMEs access to Start-Up Kits & Credits	Municipal Wide		√		√	4,000.00		10,000.00		√		DoTI	MoTI,MSMEs,Cent.Admin,FDA,ORC,GSA
Facilitate Formalisation of Businesses (ORC, FDA, GSA etc.)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	1,000.00		6,000.00		√		DoTI	MoTI,MSMEs,Fin,RGD,Assembly Members,Cent.Admin
Create awareness on issues affecting MSME development	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		DoTI	MoTI,MSMEs,Hon, Assembly Members, MP,Cent.Admin.
Facilitate access to other BDS (Mentoring & Coaching, market access,input access etc)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		DoTI	MoTI,MSMEs,Cent,Admin.
Organize Meetings of Economic Development Committee (EDC)	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			25,000.00		√		DoTI	MLGRD,MSMEs,Cent.Admin,
Support Talent Hunt, Inter-Community Sports Competitions and other entertainment projects	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.0			√		BRC	Private Sector, NGOs
Establish a 24-Hr economy market / Operationalize the Industrial Village Project	Asomdwoe	√	√	√	√			5,000,000.00		√		Cent. Admin	All other Dept. & Agencies

Facilitate the establishment of a spare parts and vehicle servicing village		√	√	√	√			200,000.00		√		MWD	Cent. Admin., Contractors, Consultant, Artisans
Construct 1no. 10-unit Mini Market Stall	Yeboahkrom	√	√	√	√			1,000,000.00		√		MWD	Cent. Admin., Contractors, ERCC, Consultant
Facilitate the redevelopment of bungalow round-about into a recreational centre	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			100,000.00					Cent. Admin., Contractors, ERCC, Consultant
Facilitate the establishment of trading and business centres	Akim Oda, Timber Market	√	√	√	√			100,000.00		√		BCMA	Traditional Council, Private Sector
						<b>42,000.00</b>		<b>5,200,000.</b>					<b>1,396,000.00-</b>

Objective: To increase agricultural productivity and nutritional security of selected crops and livestock by 10% the end of December 2029.													
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution /	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Provide agric. extension services to farmers and other actors in the agric. value chain	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000.00					√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Coordinate and Monitor Agric. activities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Build capacity for agric. extension agents for effective extension service delivery	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00					√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Facilitate the adoption of market oriented approaches by farmers for selected agricultural commodities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA

Promote improved variety cultivation through field demonstrations and field days	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	7,000.00					√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Promote mechanization and reduce post-harvest losses	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00		5,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Facilitate the implementation of Feed Ghana Programme (FGP) activities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00		10,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs,
Facilitate the implementation of Alternative Livelihood Project (ALP) of Minerals Commission-Ghana -Tree Crops Development	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	35,000.00					√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Control fall army worm and other pests/diseases	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	1,500.00		5,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs,
Promote agricultural activities among the youth (with at least 30% female participation) in off-farm activities such as bee keeping, snail keeping, soap making, mushroom production, etc.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	4,000.00					√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Promote livestock and poultry dev't for income generation under FGP	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00		4,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs,
Participate in Regional Commodity Fairs to promote consumption of local produced agricultural commodities.	Koforidua	√	√	√	√	6,000.00		20,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Hold annual Farmers' Day and all its linked activities	Selected Community				√		50,000.00	50,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Facilitate establishment of agro-processing facilities	Selected community	√	√	√	√			50,000.00					
						<b>170,500</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>164,000.00</b>					

Objective 1: To reduce maternal and child deaths to zero each by the end of December 2029.													
Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Carry out immunization and disease surveillance activities.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00		8,000.00		√		MHA	Cent. Admin., C'ties, CHVs
Conduct medical screening for first year students in 3 SHS.	Municipal wide				√	15,000.00				√		MHA	GES
Conduct pre-school screening for all the pre-schools	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	8,500.00				√		MHA	GES
Implement reproductive, child health and FP programmes	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	25,000.00				√		MHA	BCMA, GES, NGOs
Undertake quarterly monitoring and supervision of all facilities on EPI, nutrition & safe motherhood activities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00				√		MHA	BCMA., C'ties, CHVs, NGOs
Commemorate World menstrual day						7,000.00				√		MHA	GES
Support public sensitization, counselling and testing programmes on HIV and Malaria	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00		15,000.00	√		MHA	BCMA
Conduct quarterly Municipal Health Committee meetings	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		40,000.00	10,000.00		√		BCMA	MHA
Construct 1no. CHPS Compound with landscaping	Residential	√	√	√	√		1,500,000.00			√		MHA	Cent. Admin., Works Dept.
Procure basic equipment for CHPS	Municipal wide		√		√		40,000.00	30,000.00		√		MHA	BCMA
Construct 1no. Staff accommodation for Health Centre with landscaping	Essam	√	√	√	√		2,000,000.00					MHA	Cent. Admin., Works Dept.
						<b>80,500</b>	<b>3,585,000</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>				

Objective: To register every birth and death that occurs within the municipality													
Programme: Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize public sensitization	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		2,000.00		√		BDR	NCCE
Undertake mass registration	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		1,000.00		√		BDR	Mun.Health Directorate
Educate parents on child health	Selected Communities		√			3,000.00		1,000.00		√		BDR	Mun.Health Directorate
Commemorate births and deaths months	Municipal-wide			√			10,000.00	2,000.00		√		BDR	NCCE
						<b>13,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>					

Objective: To increase water coverage from 80% to 95% by 2029													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Construct 4No. Mechanized Boreholes in selected Schools and Communities	Oda Wesley Primary, Birim MA Basic, Oda Freeman Primary, Old Town Methodist	√	√	√	√		500,000.00			√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin., Ben. C'ties.
Maintain and mechanize 2no. boreholes	Essam (2no.)	√	√	√	√		110,000.00			√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin., Ben. C'ties.
Facilitate the Extension of pipe system	Selected communities	√	√	√	√					√		GWCL	Works Dept., Cent. Admin.
Form WATSAN Committees to manage water facilities	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√					√		Works Dept.	Cent Admin., MEHU, Assem. Members



Embark on health/hygiene education	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00		10,000.00		√		MEHU	Cent. Admin., ISD, NCCE, Local Radio Stations, CICs
Renovate 2 No. Public Toilet	Nsenaa, Aboabo	√		√				200,000.00		√		MEHU	Cent. Admin., Works Dept., Private Sector
Rehabilitate Oda Abattoir	ARDA, Oda	√	√	√	√			1,407,263.00		√		Works	Cent. Admin., Works Dept. Assembly members
Fencing of Oda Public Cemetery	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			500,000.00		√		Works	Central Admin,
						<b>10,000</b>	<b>2,674,005</b>	<b>62,000</b>				Works	Cent. Admin., Works Dept. Assembly members

Objective: To improve the BECE pass rate by at least 5% annually by the end of December 2029													
Programme: Education Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost						Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize My First Day at School.	Municipal-wide			√				10,000.00		√			Cent. Admin.
Monitor educational activities in the municipality	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00		√		GES	Cent. Admin., SMC/PTA
Organize STMIE clinics.	Akim Oda, Koforidua		√			10,000.00		10,000.00		√		GES	Cent. Admin.
Sensitize communities on prevention of violence against the girl child and adolescent sexual and reproductive health	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√			15,000.00		√		GES	MHA, GDO, NCCE, ISD
Support for organization of Teacher Prize.	Akim Oda		√				10,000.00			√		GES	Cent. Admin., SMC/PTA, Private Sector
Organize mock exams for final year students (JHS).	Municipal-wide		√	√				12,000.00		√		GES	Cent. Admin. / MP
Provide financial support for needy tertiary students with preference for 60 females	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			30,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	GES, Assembly members, Traditional leaders

Support MEO to maintain office vehicle.	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			10,000.00	√		GES	Cent. Admin., SMC
Support school sports and culture	Municipal-wide		√				6,000.00	5,000.00	√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Procure furniture for schools.	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		200,000.00		√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Construct 1no. 6-unit classroom block with office, store, staff common room with landscaping	Community 1	√	√	√	√		1,900,000.00		√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Construct 1no. 3-units Classroom block with ancillary facilities with landscaping	Yeboahkrom	√	√	√	√			1,200,000.00	√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Construct 2no. 12-Seater institutional latrines with urinals with landscaping	ODASCO Exp., Salvation Army Basic School	√	√	√	√		2,032,737.00		√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Renovate 1no Classroom Blocks	Meth. JHS Oda Islamic	√	√	√	√		150,000.00		√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Facilitate the Maintenance sports stadium	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			40,000.00	√		Cent. Admin	NSA
Construct 1No. 8seater institutional latrine with Urinals	Oda Nkwanta M.A	√	√	√	√		800,000.00		√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Reconstruct 1no. of 12units one storey classroom block at (Presby basic school)	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		2,500,000.00		√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Construct 1no. Teachers Bungalow with landscaping	Yeboahkrom	√	√	√	√		1,500,000.00		√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Upgrade existing community park	Gyadam	√	√	√	√			100,000.00	√		Works Dept.	Contractor, Assemblyman
							<b>25,000</b>	<b>8,308,737</b>				
								<b>1,437,001.</b>				

Objective: To expand coverage of social protection interventions for each category of beneficiaries by at least 5% per annum													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct needs assessment on clients	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	200.00	1,502.57	5,000.00		√		DSWCD	BAC, NGOs, Cent. Admin.
Organise skills training for women groups	Akim Oda			√	√	800.00	1,000.00	5,200.00		√		DSWCD	BAC, NGOs, Cent. Admin.
Link trained women groups financial institutions/organizations for support	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	100.00	250.00	2,000.00		√		DSWCD	BAC, NGOs, Cent. Admin.
Update database on vulnerable & marginalized (PWDs, mentally ill, Aged, street children, indigents, etc).	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√	60.00	240.00	5,000.00		√		DSWCD	UNICEF, NGOs, MCGSP
Support operations of safety net programmes (LEAP, SFP, NHIA, etc)	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	200.00	200.00	3,000.00		√		DSWCD	UNICEF, NGOs, MCGSP
Rehabilitate PWDs & poor households through the 2% PWDs' Fund/LEAP Fund	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	695,000.			√		DSWCD	UNICEF, NGOs, MCGSP, OADACF
Provide apprenticeship training and start-up kit for out of school / dropout adolescents		√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√	√	DSWCD	PWD Association, NGO, NYA
Undertake after care services in relation to utilization of safety net programmes	Municipal wide		√		√	120.00	300.00	2,000.00		√		DSWCD	UNICEF, NGOs, MCGSP, OADACF
Register, investigate, Settle and do follow-ups on cases	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	560.00	1,400.00	2,000.00		√		DSWCD	NHIA, NGOs, GPS
Write SER on clients/victims & link them to support services (medical, legal, fin., mat.)	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	682.00	1,706.00	2,000.00		√		DSWCD	NHIA, NGOs, GPS
Investigate, rescue & rehabilitate neglected, abused, delinquent, street children.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	520.00	1,300.00	2,000.00		√		DSWCD	DOVVSU
Provide appropriate financial, material & psychological support to	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	1,680.00	3,000.00	2,520.00		√		DSWCD	DOVVSU

victims caught in child abuse/neglect cases.													
Register and co-ordinate operations of Day Care Centres & NGOs.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	400.00	1,000.00	1,000.00		√		DSWCD	DOVVSU
Undertake public education on Child Protection and other topical social issues	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	400.00	1,000.00	2,000.00		√		DSWCD	ISD, NCCE, MoH, DPOs, NGOs
Undertake community mobilization & mass meetings	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	400.00	1,000.00	5,000.0		√		DSWCD	ISD, NCCE, MoH, DPOs, NGOs
Commemorate international days: Child Labour Day, PWD Day, Mental Health Day, etc	Municipal wide		√	√	√	400.00	1,000.00	15,000.00		√		DSWCD	ISD, NCCE, MoH, DPOs, NGOs
Undertake gender-related activities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	√		GDO	NGOs, Cent.Admin., GES,DOVVSU,MoGSCP, NCCE, MoH, CBOs, CSOs
						<b>56,642</b>	<b>819,898.57</b>	<b>63,720.</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>			

Objective: To increase the size of restored area from 16.3 hectares to 30 hectares by 2029													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Create awareness on causes, effects and prevention of forest degradation	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00				√		FSD	Cent. Admin.
Maintain existing 13.9ha tree plantation	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	40,000.00				√		FSD	Cent. Admin.
Maintain 0.5ha nursery	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√	20,000.00				√		FSD	Cent. Admin.

Facilitate the reclamation and reforestation of degraded lands								100,000.00					
						80,000.00		100,000					

Objective: To reduce the number of fire and flood disasters by 10% annually by December 2029.													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		D1	D2	D3	D4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Educate the public on all forms of hazards/disasters.	Akim Oda, Aboabo, Oda Nkwanta, Gyadam	√	√	√	√			8,000.00		√		DPMD	Cent. Admin., C'ties, DoA, DoF, Fin. Dept.
Undertake disaster aftermath assessments	Affected Communities	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO, Affected C'ties
Provide support for disaster victims	Affected victims	√	√	√	√		150,000.					Central Admin.	NADMO
Organise refresher training programmes for dept'al staff	Akim Oda		√		√	10,000.00				√		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO
Build capacity of Disaster Management Committee members	Akim Oda			√		5,105.10		10,000.00		√		DPMD	NADMO
Organise meetings of the Disaster Management Committee	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√	8,000.00		30,000.00		√		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO
Engage Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) in income generating activities	Municipalwide		√	√	√	10,000.00				√		DPMD	NADMO

Build capacity of HoDs, Assemblymen and staff on climate change	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		60,000.00			√		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO, Consultant
Educate the public on climate change and its effects	Municipalwide	√	√	√	√					√		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO
							<b>33,105</b>	<b>210,000</b>	<b>78,000</b>				

Objective: To do at least 4km of bitumen surfacing of the road network in the municipality by December 2029.													
Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Construct/Rehabilitate Footbridges	Com. 1 (Liberation), Owusu Memorial	√	√	√	√		1,050,000.00	127,000.00		√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Reshape/maintain feeder and urban roads	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	800,000.00	1,600,000.	100,000.00		√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
Distill and clean open drains of 30km roads	selected communities	√	√	√	√			50,000.00		√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
Facilitate the construction of town roads and drain (bituminous surfacing)	selected communities						50,000.00			√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
Sensitize the general public on road safety	selected communities	√	√	√	√			30,000.00		√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
Deploy police to critical locations and major road junctions to ensure public safety	selected communities	√	√	√	√			30,000.00		√		DUR	Cent. Admin.

Establish inventories on road safety signals and pedestrian pavements	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
									-				
						<b>800,000</b>	<b>2,700,000</b>	<b>342,000</b>					

Objective: To ensure that 100% of approved planning and building permits reflect spatial plans by December 2029.													
Programme: Spatial Development Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize 12No. meetings of Technical Sub-Committee (3No. meetings in every quarter)	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			90,000.00			√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	Cent. Admin, TSC, Fin. PBI
Organize 12No. meetings of Spatial Planning Committee (3No. meetings in every quarter)	BCMA, Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			95,000.00			√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	Cent. Admin, TSC, Fin. PBI
Organize 4No. meetings of Street Address Team SAT (1No. meeting in every Quarter)	BCMA, Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			32,000.00	3,125.00		√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	SAT, Fin. Dept., Cent. Admin
Revise 3No. Local Plans- Akim Oda Sec.6 and Akim Aboabo Sec.1	Akim Oda & Akim Aboabo	√	√					40,000.00		√		PPD & SPC Secretariat	Fin. Dept., Cent. Admin
Erect 100No. Signage poles for already named streets, lanes, roads etc and Assign property numbers and names to parcels	Akim Oda & Akim Aboabo	√	√	√	√		200,000.00	110,000.00			√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	SAT, Fin. Dept., Cent. Admin

Preparation of Local Plans for 2 communities.	Oda-Nkwanta & Essam	√						10,000.00		√		PPD & SPC Secretariat	Cent. Admin, SPC, TSC, Fin. PBI
Organize weekly site inspection to check development control and development Application (Building Permits)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.00			√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	Cent. Admin, SPC, TSC, Fin. PBI
Registration of Assembly allocated Lands	Municipal Wide	√	√				100,000.00	150,000.00		√		PPD & SPC Secretariat	SPC, Fin. TSC, Procurement Unit
Monthly Radio Stations Sensitization on development control and building permits	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√						√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	PPD, P&G Unit, Flora Section Staff
Renovate store house at parks and gardens	Akim Oda		√					12,000.00		√		PPD & SPC Secretariat	SPC, Fin. TSC, Procurement Unit
Establish and maintain flora nursery	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			20,000.00		√		PPD & SPC Secretariat	SPC, Fin. TSC, Procurement Unit
Plant tress and ornamental plants	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00		10,000.00			√	PPD & P&G UNIT	PPD, P&G Unit, Flora Section Staff
Train PPD Staff on Land Use and Spatial Planning application software and Flora Technology Implementation	Akim Da	√	√	√	√			20,000.00		√		PPD & HR Unit	LUPSA, Regional Parks and Garden Unit
						<b>20,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>599,000</b>	<b>3,125</b>				

Objective: To ensure that the Assembly places at least first 10 and first 5 respectively on all national and regional performance rankings for MMDAs by the end of Dec. 2029													
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution /	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Effectively manage the internal running of the Assembly (fuel, stationery, postal services, electricity, other recurrent expenditure)	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		500,000.00	500,000.00		√		Central Admin.	Assembly Departments
Procure and maintain office equipment, furniture and other consumables for the Assembly and Zonal Council	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		250,000.00	200,000.00		√		Central Admin.	Assembly Departments, Zonal Council
Carry out maintenance on Assembly and other Public Assets	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		410,000.00	300,000.00		√		Central Admin.	Assembly Departments
Organize capacity building programmes for Assembly members and zonal council members	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		50,000.00			√		HRD	Central Admin. / PM
Organize training programmes of the various departments on relevant topics and support staff capacity building	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		155,295	100,000.00		√		HRD	Central Admin.
Organize Statutory and other administrative meetings as stipulated by law and regulation.	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		200,000.00	200,000.00		√		Central Admin.	Assembly Departments
Provide support for community initiated projects and counterpart funding for other projects	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		200,000.00	150,000.00		√		Central Admin.	Communities / Traditional Council
Support activities of traditional authorities	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	50,000.00		√		Central Admin.	Traditional Council
Renovate Assembly offices and bungalows	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		300,000.00	100,000.00				Central Admin.	Works Dept.
Support to Physical Planning and Works Department	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			20,000.00		√		Central Admin	PPO,MWD

Provide logistical support to security and allied agencies	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		20,000.00	50,000.00		√		Central Admin.	Police / NIB
Construct and furnish 1no. Police Post	Oda Nkwanta	√	√	√	√			1,000,000.00		√		Central Admin.	MWD, Police / NIB
Maintain and extend streetlighting system in the municipality	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		150,000.00	100,000.00		√		Central Admin.	MWD, ECG
Support community engagements, public education and sensitization programmes	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	100,000.00		√		Central Admin.	Communities / Assembly Members / Traditional Council
Maintain official vehicles	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		180,000.00	100,000.00		√		Central Admin.	Departments
Provide ID cards and other accessories for staff	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		Central Admin.	Departments
							-	<b>2,565,295</b>	<b>2,980,000.</b>				

Objective: To implement at least 80% of the Assembly's AAP by the end of December, 2029													
Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize four quarterly review meetings on the implementation of the Annual Action Plan	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		40,000.00			√		MPCU	Cent. Admin.
Organize inter-sectorial meetings	Akim Oda		√		√			60,000.00		√		Cent. Admin	HoDs
Prepare 2028 Composite Budget and Review 2027 Composite Budget and Fee Fixing Resolution	Akim Oda	√	√	√			50,000.00	15,000.00		√		Cent. Admin., Budget C'ttee	F&A Sub-C'ttee, Gen. Ass'bly, Rate payers, CBOs
Undertake Participatory monitoring and Evaluation of Assembly and Government Projects and Programs.	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		110,000.00	50,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	MPCU, NGOs, CBOs, C'ties

Organise 2 town hall meetings	Selected Community	√		√			50,000.00	30,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	Depts. of Ass'bly, ZC, NGOs/CBOs/ CSOs
Sensitize citizens on radio and other social media platforms	Oda	√	√	√	√		40,000			√		Central Adm.	MPC, CBOs, NGOs, Communities
Print brochures, banners, flyers and leaflets to provide information to key stakeholders on specific operations of the Assembly				√	√		30,000.			√		Central Adm.	HoDs, Assembly members, NGOs, Communities
Prepare and disseminate quarterly & annual progress reports	Oda									√		MPCU	Cent Admin., Fin. Dept., ZCs Ass'bly M'bers, ERCC, NDPC
<b>Sub-Total</b>							-	<b>350,000</b>	<b>155,000</b>	-			
<b>Grand Total</b>							<b>1,330,747</b>	<b>28,312,936</b>	<b>7,510,585</b>	<b>38,125</b>			

## ANNUAL ACTION PLAN - 2028

**Table 6.3: Annual Action Plan – 2028**

Objective 1: To increase the Assembly’s internally generated revenue (IGF) by 40% by Dec. 2029.													
Objective 2: To implement at least one IGF project annually													
Programme: Financial Management Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Collaborating	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Update revenue database & enhance automation of IGF mobilization	Oda	√	√	√	√			50,000.00		√		Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept.	Rate payers, Consultants
Undertake tax education	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			15,000.00		√		ISD, Fin. Dept.	C’ties, Local Media houses, CICs, Cent. Admin., NCCE
Prosecute rate defaulters	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			12,000.00		√		Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept.	Rate payers, Court & Consultants
Procure logistics for revenue staff and collectors	Oda		√		√			100,000.00		√		Cent. Admin. Fin. Dept.	Rate payers, Court & Consultants
Gazette Assembly’s Fee Fixing Resolution and Bye-Laws	Oda				√			70,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	Assembly Press, Budget Unit
Prepare Revenue Improvement Action Plan for the Assembly	Oda			√			15,000.00	15,000.00		√		Budget Unit	Cent. Admin & Fin. Dept.
<b>TOTALS</b>						0	15000	262,000.00	0				

Objective 1: To support the growth and formalization of at least 800 MSMSEs by the end of 2029													
Programme: Local Economic Development Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Provide Follow-Up and Business Counselling Services for at least 200 MSMEs	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	12,000.00				√		DoTI	MoTI, SMEs, Bus. Regn. Auths., Assembly Members, Cent. Admin
Organize and facilitate Technical, Entrepreneurial & Management Training for at least 200 MSMEs	Municipal Wide		√	√	√	20,000.00				√		DoTI	MoTI,MSMEs,Cent,Admin.
Organize 2no. Business Stakeholders Fora	Akim Oda		√		√	5,000.00				√		DoTI	MoTI,SMEs,Cent.Admin,Fin,HRM
Facilitate MSMEs access to Start-Up Kits & Credits	Municipal Wide		√		√	4,000.00				√		DoTI	MoTI,MSMEs,Cent.Admin,FD A,ORC,GSA
Facilitate Formalisation of Businesses (ORC, FDA, GSA etc.)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	1,000.00		3,000.00		√		DoTI	MoTI,MSMEs, Fin,RGD,Assembly Members,Cent.Admin.
Create awareness on issues affecting MSME development	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		DoTI	MoTI,MSMEs,Hon. Assembly Members, MP,Cent.Admin.
Facilitate access to other BDS (Mentoring & Coaching, market access, input access etc)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00		√		DoTI	MoTI,MSMEs,Cent,Admin.
Organize Meetings of Economic Development Committee (EDC)	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			12000		√		DoTI	MLGRD,MSMEs,Cent.Admin,
Support Talent Hunt, Inter-Community Sports Competitions and other entertainment projects	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.0			√		BRC	Private Sector, NGOs

Establish a 24-Hr economy market / Operationalize the Industrial Village Project	Asomdwoe	√	√	√	√		6,000,000.00	20,000.00		√		Cent. Admin	Cent. Admin, Consultants, Contractors, ERCC & Artisans
Facilitate the Establishment of a spare parts and Vehicle Servicing Village	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		400,000.00	100,000.00		√		MWD	Cent. Admin, Consultants, Contractors, & Artisans
Facilitate the establishment of trading and business centres	Akim Oda, Timber Market	√	√	√	√		382,680.60			√		BCMA	Traditional Council, Private Sector
<b>TOTALS</b>							<b>6,882,681</b>	<b>142,000</b>	0.00				

Objective: To increase agricultural productivity and nutritional security of selected crops and livestock by 10% the end of December 2029.													
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution /	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Provide agric extension services to farmers and other actors in the agric value chain	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000.00		5,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Coordinate and Monitor Agric activities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	25,000.00		5,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Build capacity for agric extension agents for effective extension service delivery	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00		2,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Facilitate the adoption of market oriented approaches by farmers for selected agricuotural commodities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	25,000.00					√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA

Promote improved variety cultivation through field demonstrations and field days	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	7,000.00		1,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Promote mechanization and reduce post-harvest losses	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00					√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Facilitate the implementation of Feed Ghana Programme (FGP) activities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00		10,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs,
Facilitate the implementation of Alternative Livelihood Project (ALP) of Minerals Commission-Ghana -Tree Crops Development	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	35,000.00		2,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Control fall army worm and other pests/diseases	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	1,500.00		2,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs,
Promote agricultural activities among the youth in off-farm activities such as bee keeping, snail keeping, soap making, mushroom production, etc.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	4,000.00					√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Promote livestock and poultry dev't for income generation under FGP	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00					√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs,
Participate in Regional Commodity Fairs to promote consumption of local produced agricultural commodities.	Koforidua	√	√	√	√	6,000.00		16,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Hold annual s' Day and all its linked activities	Selected Community				√		50,000.00	50,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Facilitate establishment of agro-processing facilities	Selected communities	√	√	√	√								
Facilitate Establishment of Agro-processing facility	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√								
TOTALS						190,500.00	150,000.00	93,000.00	0.00				

Objective 1: To reduce maternal and child deaths to zero each by the end of December 2029.													
Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Carry out immunization and disease surveillance activities.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00		10,000.00		√		MHA	Cent. Admin., C'ties, CHVs
Conduct medical screening for first year students in 3 SHS.	Municipal wide				√	15,000.00				√		MHA	GES
Conduct pre-school screening for all the pre-schools	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	9,000.00				√		MHA	GES
Implement reproductive, child health and FP programmes	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00				√		MHA	BCMA, GES, NGOs
Commemorate World menstrual day						10,000.00				√		MHA	GES
Undertake quarterly monitoring and supervision of all facilities on EPI, nutrition & safe motherhood activities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	17,000.00				√		MHA	BCMA., C'ties, CHVs, NGOs
Support public sensitization, counselling and testing programmes on HIV and Malaria	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00		20,000.00	√		MHA	BCMA
Conduct quarterly Municipal Health Committee Meetings	Oda	√	√	√	√		45,000.00	5000.00		√		MHA	BCMA
Procure basic equipment for CHPS	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	50,000.00			√		MHA	BCMA
Construct 1 No. CHPS	Nyankomaso	√	√	√	√		2,000,000.00						
Upgrade CHPS to Health Centre	Gyadam	√	√	√	√		300,000.00			√		MHA	BCMA

Construct 1 No. Staff Accommodation	Oda Nkwanta	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00			√		MHA	BCMA
Construct and furnish coldroom for Oda government Hospital	Kwashiokor	√	√	√	√		2,000,000.00						
<b>TOTALS</b>						<b>101,000.00</b>	<b>4,405,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>				

Objective: To register every birth and death that occurs within the municipality													
Programme: Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize public sensitization	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		2,000.00		√		BDR	NCCE
Undertake mass registration	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		2,000.00		√		BDR	Mun.Health Directorate
Educate parents on child health	Selected Communities		√			3,000.00		1,000.00		√		BDR	Mun.Health Directorate
Commemorate births and deaths months	Municipal-wide			√		10,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00		√		BDR	NCCE
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>23,000.00</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>7,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

Objective: To increase water coverage from 80% to 95% by 2029													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Construct 4 No. Mechanized Boreholes in selected schools and communities	Morning Star, Guggisberg, Aboabo, Selected Health Facility,	√	√	√	√		425,000.00			√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin., Ben. C'ties.
Maintain and mechanize 2no. boreholes	Gyadam, Oda Nkwanta	√	√	√	√		20,000.00			√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin., Ben. C'ties.
Facilitate the extension of pipe system	Selected communities	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		GWCL	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
Form WATSAN Committees to manage water facilities	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√			20,000.00		√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin., Assem. Members & MEHU
TOTALS						0.00	445,000.00	25,000.00	0.00				

Objective: To improve sanitation services coverage by 80% and reduce collection cost by 20% by the end of December 2029.													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Acquire a final solid waste disposal site		√	√	√	√		300,000.00			√		MEHU	Cent. Admin.
Evacuate Refuse Dump	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√		130,000.00			√		MEHU	Cent. Admin., Works Dept., Private Sector

Organize National Monthly-Sanitation Day	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√		101,742.00	200,000.		√		MEHU	Cent. Admin.
Procure 5no. Communal refuse containers	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		MEHU	Cent. Admin.
Repair and Maintain Sanitation Vehicles and other Equipment	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		190,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	Service Prov.
Conduct sensitization on WASH activities	Municipal-wide		√	√			20,000.00			√		MEHU	Cent. Admin., MWST, C'ties
Procure sanitary tools and equipment	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		40,000.00			√		MEHU	Cent. Admin.
Support implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	300,000.		√		MEHU	Cent. Admin., MWST, C'ties
Undertake Desilting of public drains	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√		40,000.00			√		MEHU	Cent. Admin., Depts. of Assembly, Private Sector, c'ty members
undertake house-to-house inspection and education	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√		30,000.00			√		MEHU	Cent. Admin., ISD, NCCE, Local Radio Stations, CICs
Undertake medical screening of food vendors	Municipal-wide	√	√					2,000.00		√		MEHU	Cent Admin., Food Venders, Private Sector
Embark on health/hygiene education	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00		2,500.00		√		MEHU	Cent. Admin., ISD, NCCE, Local Radio Stations, CICs
Fence the Public Cemetery	Oda	√	√	√	√			400,000.0				MEHU	MWD,
Renovate 2No. Public Toilets	Essam ,Nyankomaso	√	√	√	√		150,000.00	10,000.00		√		MEHU	Cent. Admin., Works Dept., Private Sector

TOTALS						10,000.00	1,251,742.	414,500.0	0.00				
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Objective: To improve the BECE pass rate by at least 5% annually by the end of December 2029													
Programme: Education Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost						Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize My First Day at School.	Municipal-wide			√				7,000.00		√			Cent. Admin.
Monitor educational activities in the municipality	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00		√		GES	Cent. Admin., SMC/PTA
Organize STMIE clinics.	Akim -Oda, Koforidu		√					5,000.00		√		GES	Cent. Admin.
Sensitize communities on prevention of violence against the girl child and adolescent sexual and reproductive health	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√			15,000.00		√		GES	MHA, NCCE,
Support for organization of Teacher Prize.	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00			√		GES	Cent. Admin., SMC/PTA, Private Sector
Organize mock exams for final year students (JHS).	Municipal-wide		√	√						√		GES	Cent. Admin. / MP
Provide financial support for needy tertiary students with preference for 60 females	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			40,000.				Cent. Admin.	GES, Assembly members, Traditional leaders
Support MEO to maintain office vehicle.	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√				10000	√		GES	Cent. Admin., SMC
Support school sports and culture	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√			6,000.00	3000	√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Procure furniture for schools	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.

Construct 1 No.2-Unit KG Block with ancillary facilities and landscaping	Oda SDA	√	√	√	√		1,500,000.00	200,000.00		√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Construct 1 No. 2-Unit KG classroom block with office, store , staff common room and landscaping	Yeboakrom	√	√	√	√		1,500,000.00			√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Construct 3no. 12-seater institutional latrines with urinals	Gyadam Presby, Essam M/A, Oda St. Anthony	√	√	√	√		3,000,000.00			√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Renovate 2no Classroom Block	Odasco Primary, Gyadam MA JHS	√	√	√	√			500,000.00		√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Facilitate the Maintenance of the sports stadium	Oda	√	√	√	√			20,000.00		√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Construct 1 No. Teachers bungalow with landscaping	Oda Nkwanta	√	√	√	√		1,200,000.00			√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Construct and furnish 1 No. ICT centre with landscaping for cluster of schools	Selected community	√	√	√	√		2,500,000.00			√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
<b>TOTALS</b>						<b>15,000</b>	<b>9,930,000</b>	<b>798,000</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>				

Objective: To expand coverage of social protection interventions for each category of beneficiaries by at least 5% per annum													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Re-organise dormant women groups and identify new ones	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	1000		2000		x		DSWCD	BAC, NGOs, Cent. Admin.
Conduct needs assessment on clients	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	1000		2000		x		DSWCD	BAC, NGOs, Cent. Admin.

Organise skills training for women groups	Akim Oda			√	√		2,000	2000		x		DSWCD	BAC, NGOs, Cent. Admin.
Link trained women groups financial institutions/organisations for support	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	500		2000		x		DSWCD	BAC, NGOs, Cent. Admin.
Update database on vulnerable & marginalised (PWDs, mentally ill, Aged, street children, indigents, etc).	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√	500		2000		x		DSWCD	UNICEF, NGOs, MCGSP
Support operations of safety net programmes (LEAP, SFP, NHIA, etc)	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	500		2000		x		DSWCD	UNICEF, NGOs, MCGSP
Rehabilitate PWDs & poor households through the 2% PWDs' Fund/LEAP Fund	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	500 70,000,	720,000.	<del>30000</del>		x		DSWCD	UNICEF, NGOs, MCGSP, OADACF
Provide apprenticeship training and start-up kit for out of school / dropout adolescents		√	√	√	√		100,000.0 0			√	√	DSWCD	NYA, PWD Association, NGO, Admin.
Undertake after care services in relation to utilization of safety net programmes	Municipal wide		√		√	500		2000		x		DSWCD	UNICEF, NGOs, MCGSP, OADACF
Register, investigate, Settle and do follow-ups on cases	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	560		2000		x		DSWCD	NHIA, NGOs, GPS
Write SER on clients/victims & link them to support services (medical, legal, fin., mat.)	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	682		2000		x		DSWCD	NHIA, NGOs, GPS
Investigate, rescue & rehabilitate neglected, abused, delinquent, street children.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	520		2000		x		DSWCD	DOVVSU
Provide appropriate financial, material & psychological support to victims caught in child abuse/neglect cases.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	1,680		2000		x		DSWCD	DOVVSU
Register and co-ordinate operations of Day Care Centres & NGOs.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	400		2000		x		DSWCD	DOVVSU

Undertake public education on Child Protection and other topical social issues	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	400					x		DSWCD	ISD, NCCE, MoH, DPOs, NGOs
Undertake community mobilization & mass meetings	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	400					x		DSWCD	ISD, NCCE, MoH, DPOs, NGOs
Commemorate international days: Child Labour Day, PWD Day, Mental Health Day, etc	Municipal wide		√	√	√	400	10,000	2000			x		DSWCD	ISD, NCCE, MoH, DPOs, NGOs
Undertake Gender related activities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.		20,000.		x		GDO	NGOs, Cent. Admin., NCCE, MOH, DOVSU, CBOs, CSOs, GES
<b>TOTALS</b>						<b>9,542.00</b>	<b>842,000.</b>	<b>60,000.</b>	<b>20000.</b>					

Objective: To increase the size of restored area from 16.3 hectares to 30 hectares by 2029													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Create awareness on causes, effects and prevention of forest degradation	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00				√		FSD	Cent. Admin.
Maintain existing 13.9ha tree plantation	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	40,000.00				√		FSD	Cent. Admin.
Maintain 0.5ha nursery	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√	20,000.00				√		FSD	Cent. Admin.
<b>TOTALS</b>						<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

Objective: To reduce the number of fire and flood disasters by 10% annually by December 2029.													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		D1	D2	D3	D4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Educate the public on all forms of hazards/disasters.	Akim Oda, Aboabo, Oda Nkwanta, Gyadam	√	√	√	√			8,000.00		√		DPMD	Cent. Admin., C'ties, DoA, DoF, Fin. Dept.
Undertake disaster aftermath assessments	Affected Communities	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO, Affected C'ties
Organise refresher training programmes for dept'al staff	Akim Oda		√		√	10,000.00				√		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO
Build capacity of Disaster Management Committee members	Akim Oda			√		5,105.10				√		DPMD	NADMO
Organise meetings of the Disaster Management Committee	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√	8,000.00				√		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO
Engage Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) in income generating activities	Municipalwide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00				√		DPMD	NADMO
Build capacity of HoDs, Assemblymen and staff on climate change	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		60,000.00			√			
Educate the public on climate change and its effects	Municipalwide	√	√	√	√			40,000.00		√			
<b>TOTALS</b>						<b>33,105.1</b>	<b>60,000.0</b>	<b>58,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

Objective: To do at least 4km of bitumen surfacing of the road network in the municipality by December, 2029.													
Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Construct/ rehabilitate 1no. footbridges	Aboabo	√	√	√	√		800,000.00	100,000.		√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Reshape/maintain roads	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	1,200,000.		120,000.		√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
Construct culverts		√	√	√	√		1,000,000.	200,000.					
Facilitate the construction of town roads and drain (bituminous surfacing)							50,000.00			√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
Clear grass along 30 km road		√	√	√	√			50,000.0		√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
Desilt and clean open drains of 30km roads and dredging of rivers		√	√	√	√			801,826.		√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
Sensitize the general public on road safety		√	√	√	√		40,000.00			√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
Establish inventories on road safety signals and pedestrian pavements		√	√	√	√			55,000.		√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
<b>TOTALS</b>						<b>1,200,000.</b>	<b>1,890,000.</b>	<b>1,326,826.</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

Objective: To ensure that 100% of approved planning and building permits reflect spatial plans by December 2029.													
Programme: Spatial Development Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize 12No. meetings of Technical Sub-Committee (3No. meetings in every quarter)	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			90,000.00			√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	Cent. Admin, TSC, Fin. PBI
Organize 12No. meetings of Spatial Planning Committee (3No. meetings in every quarter)	BCMA, Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			100,000.00			√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	Cent. Admin, TSC, Fin. PBI
Organize 4No. meetings of Street Address Team SAT (1No. meeting in every Quarter)	BCMA, Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			30,000.00			√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	SAT, Fin. Dept., Cent. Admin
Erect 100No. Signage poles for already named streets, lanes, roads etc and Assign property numbers and names to parcels	Akim Oda & Akim Aboabo	√	√	√	√			350,000.00			√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	SAT, Fin. Dept., Cent. Admin
Preparation of Local Plans for 2 communities. (Oda Nkwanta and Akim Aboabo Sec4)	Gyadam	√						30,000.00		√		PPD & SPC Secretariat	Cent. Admin, SPC, TSC, Fin. PBI
Organize weekly site inspection to check development control and development Application (Building Permits)	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			40,000.00			√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	Cent. Admin, SPC, TSC, Fin. PBI
Registration of Assembly allocated Lands	Municipal wide	√	√				50,000.00	200,000.00		√		PPD & SPC Secretariat	SPC, Fin. TSC, Procurement Unit
Monthly Radio Stations Sensitization on development control and building permits	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			3,000.00			√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	PPD, P&G Unit, Flora Section Staff

Renovate store house at parks and gardens	Akim Oda		√				100,000.00				√		PPD & SPC Secretariat	SPC, Fin. TSC, Procurement Unit
Establish and maintain flora nursery	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		28,000.00				√		PPD & SPC Secretariat	SPC, Fin. TSC, Procurement Unit
Plant trees and ornamental plants	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00					√	PPD & P&G UNIT	PPD, P&G Unit, Flora Section Staff
Train PPD Staff on Land Use and Spatial Planning application software and Flora Technology Implementation	Akim Da	√	√	√	√		4,000.00				√		PPD & HR Unit	LUPSA, Regional Parks and Garden Unit
<b>TOTALS</b>							<b>37,000.00</b>	<b>500,000.00</b>	<b>293,000.00</b>	<b>830,000.00</b>				

Objective: To ensure that the Assembly places at least first 10 and first 5 respectively on all national and regional performance rankings for MMDAs by the end of Dec. 2029													
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution /	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Effectively manage the internal running of the Assembly (fuel, stationery, postal services, electricity, other recurrent expenditure)	Oda	√	√	√	√		500,000.0	600,000.0		√		Central Admin.	Assembly Departments
Procure and maintain office equipment, furniture and other consumables for the Assembly and Zonal Council	Oda	√	√	√	√		200,000.0	200,000.0		√		Central Admin.	Assembly Departments, Zonal Council
Carry out maintenance on Assembly and other Public Assets	Oda	√	√	√	√		600,000.00	500,000.00		√		Central Admin.	Assembly Departments
Organize capacity building programmes for Assembly members and zonal council members	Oda	√	√	√	√		130,159	60,000.00		√		HRD	Central Admin. / PM

Organize capacity building program for staff of the various departments on relevant topics	Oda	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	65,000.00		√		HRD	Central Admin.
Organize inter-sectoral meetings	Oda		√		√			70,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	HoDs
Organize Statutory and other administrative meetings as stipulated by law and regulation.	Oda	√	√	√	√		287,000.00	250,000.00		√		Central Admin.	Assembly Departments
Provide support for community-initiated projects and counterpart funding for other projects	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		200,000.00	100,000.00		√		Central Admin.	Communities / Traditional Council
Support traditional authorities	Oda	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	52,000.00		√		Central Admin.	Traditional Council
Provide logistical support to security and allied agencies	Oda	√	√	√	√		150,000.00	20,000.00		√		Central Admin.	Police / NIB
Construct and furnish 1 No. Police Post	Gyadam	√	√	√	√			1,200,000.		√		MWD	Police Service
Support to Physical Planning and Works Departments	Municipal wide	√	√					20,000.00		√		Central	MPPD, MWD
Maintain and extend streetlighting system in the municipality	Oda	√	√	√	√			1,020,000.0				Central Admin.	MWD, ECG
Support community engagements, public education and sensitization programmes	Oda	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	65,000.00		√		Central Admin.	Communities / Assembly Members / Traditional Council
Provide ID cards and other accessories for STAFF	Oda	√	√	√	√			10,000		√		Central Admin.	Departments
<b>TOTALS</b>						0.00	<b>2,217,159</b>	<b>4,232,000</b>	0.00				

Objective: To implement at least 80% of the Assembly's AAP by the end of December, 2029													
Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize four quarterly review meetings on the implementation of the Annual Action Plan	Oda	√	√	√	√		25,000.00	20,000.00		√		MPCU	Cent. Admin.
Prepare 2029 Composite Budget and Review 2028 Composite Budget and Fee Fixing Resolution	Oda	√	√	√	√		20,000.00	50,000.00		√		Cent. Admin. Budget Committee	F&A Sub-com., Gen. Assembly, Rate Payers, CBOs
Undertake Participatory monitoring and Evaluation of Assembly and Government Projects and Programs.	Oda	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	50,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	MPCU, NGOs, CBOs, and Communities
Organise 2 town hall meetings	Selected Community	√		√			20,000.00	55,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	Assembly Members
Organize inter-sectorial meeting			√		√			60,000.00				Central Admin	Other Dept & Agencies
Sensitize citizens on radio and other social media platforms	Oda	√	√	√	√		40,000			√		Central Adm.	MPC, CBOs, NGOs, Communities
Print brochures, banners, flyers and leaflets to provide information to key stakeholders on specific operations of the Assembly				√	√		30,000.00			√		Central Adm.	HoDs, Assembly members, NGOs, Communities
Prepare and disseminate quarterly & annual progress reports	Oda	√	√	√	√			40,000.00		√		MPCU	Cent. Admin., Finance Dept., ZC., Assembly members,
Sub-Total						0.00	235,000.00	315,000.00					
						<b>1,741,147</b>	<b>29,728,582</b>	<b>8,036,326</b>	<b>7,337,347</b>				

## ANNUAL ACTION PLAN - 2029

**Table 6.4: Annual Action Plan – 2029**

Objective 1: To increase the Assembly’s internally generated revenue (IGF) by 40% by Dec. 2029.													
Objective 2: To implement at least one IGF project annually													
Programme: Financial Management Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Collaborating	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Update revenue database & enhance automation of IGF mobilization	Oda	√	√	√	√		30,000.00	30,000.00		√		Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept.	Rate payers, Consultants
Undertake tax education	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			15,000.00		√		ISD, Fin. Dept.	C’ties, Local Media houses, CICs, Cent. Admin., NCCE
Prosecute rate defaulters	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			12,000.00		√		Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept.	Rate payers, Consultants,courts
Procure logistics for revenue staff and collectors	Oda			√	√			120,000.00		√		Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept.	Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept.
Gazette Assembly Fee Fixing Resolution and bye-laws	Oda				√			80,000.00		√		Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept.	Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept.
Prepare Revenue Improvement Action Plan for the Assembly	Oda			√				15,000.00		√		Budget Unit	Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept.
<b>TOTAL</b>						0.00	<b>30,000</b>	<b>272,000</b>					

Objective 1: To support the growth and formalization of at least 800 MSMSEs by the end of 2029													
Programme: Local Economic Development Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Provide Follow-Up and Business Counselling Services for at least 200 MSMEs	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	12,000.00				√		DoTI	MoTI,MSMEs, Cent. Admin.
Organize and facilitate Technical , Entrepreneurial & Management Training for at least 200 MSMEs	Municipal Wide		√	√	√	20,000.00				√		DoTI	MoTI,MSMEs,Cent,A dmin.
Organize 2no. Business Stakeholders For a	Akim Oda		√		√	5,000.00				√		DoTI	MoTI,SMEs,Cent.Ad min,Fin,HRM
Facilitate MSMEs access to Start-Up Kits & Credits	Municipal Wide		√		√	4,000.00				√		DoTI	MoTI,MSMEs,Cent.A dmin,FDA,ORC,GSA
Facilitate Formalisation of Businesses (ORC, FDA, GSA etc.)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	1,000.00		3,000.00		√		DoTI	MoTI,MSMEs, Fin,RGD,Assembly Members,Cent.Admin.
Create awareness on issues affecting MSME development	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00		√		DoTI	MoTI,MSMEs,Hon, Assembly Members, MP,Cent.Admin.
Facilitate access to other BDS (Mentoring & Coaching,market access,input access etc)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00		√		DoTI	MoTI,MSMEs,Cent,A dmin.
Organize Meetings of Economic Development Committee (EDC)	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			12000		√		DoTI	MLGRD,MSMEs,Cen t.Admin,
Support Talent Hunt, Inter-Community Sports Competitions and other entertainment projects	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		150,000.00			√		BRC	Private Sector, NGOs
Organize Home Coming Event for the Municipality	Oda				√			200,000.00		√		BCMA	Traditional council, MP, Private sector, MTAC, NGOs,

													Youth Groups, Media
Establish a 24-Hr economy Mini market	Kyeremem	√	√	√	√		7,000,000.00	10,000.00			√		Cent. Admin. Departments and Agencies
Facilitate the establishment of a spare parts and vehicle servicing village	Oda	√	√	√	√						√		MWD Cent. Admin, Artisans
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>42,000</b>	<b>7,150,000</b>	<b>232,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>			

Objective: To increase agricultural productivity and nutritional security of selected crops and livestock by 10% the end of December 2029.													
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution /	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Provide agric extension services to farmers and other actors in the agric value chain	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	50,000.00		5,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Coordinate and Monitor Agric activities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	25,000.00		5,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Build capacity for agric extension agents for effective extension service delivery	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00		2,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Facilitate the adoption of market-oriented approaches by farmers for selected agricuotural commodities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	25,000.00					√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Promote improved variety cultivation through field demonstrations and field days	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	7,000.00		1,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA

Promote mechanization and reduce post-harvest losses	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00					√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Facilitate the implementation of Feed Ghana Programme (FGP) activities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00		5,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs,
Facilitate the implementation of Alternative Livelihood Project (ALP) of Minerals Commission-Ghana -Tree Crops Development	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	35,000.00		2,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Control fall army worm and other pests/diseases	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	1,500.00		2,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs,
Promote agricultural activities among the youth in off-farm activities such as bee keeping, snail keeping, soap making, mushroom production, etc.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	4,000.00					√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Promote livestock and poultry dev't for income generation under FGP	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00					√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs,
Participate in Regional Commodity Fairs to promote consumption of local produced agricultural commodities.	Koforidua	√	√	√	√	6,000.00		16,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Hold annual Farmers' Day and all its linked activities	Selected Community				√		100,000.00	40,000.00			√	DoA	Cent. Admin., FBOs, NGOs, MoFA
Facilitate the establishment of agro-processing facilities	Selected communities	√	√	√	√			50,000.00					
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>190,500</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>128,000</b>	0.00				

Objective 1: To reduce maternal and child deaths to zero each by the end of December 2029													
Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Carry out immunization and disease surveillance activities.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00		10,000.00		√		MHA	Cent. Admin., C'ties, CHVs
Conduct medical screening for first year students in 3 SHS.	Municipal wide				√	12,000.00				√		MHA	GES
Conduct pre-school screening for all the pre-schools	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00				√		MHA	GES
Implement reproductive, child health and FP programmes	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00				√		MHA	BCMA, GES, NGOs
Commemorate World menstrual day						10,000.00				√		MHA	GES
Undertake quarterly monitoring and supervision of all facilities on EPI, nutrition & safe motherhood activities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	17,000.00				√		MHA	BCMA., C'ties, CHVs, NGOs
Support public sensitization, counselling and testing programmes on HIV and Malaria	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00		15,000.00	√		MHA	BCMA
Construct 1no. CHPS Compounds with staff accommodation	Akim State	√	√	√	√		3,600,000.00			√		MHA	BCMA
Conduct quarterly Municipal Health Committee meetings	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		45,000.00	10,000.00		√		MHA	BCMA
Procure basic equipment for CHPS	Municipal wide		√		√		50,000.00			√		MHA	BCMA
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>79,000</b>	<b>3,715,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>				

Objective: To register every birth and death that occurs within the municipality													
Programme: Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize public sensitization	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		2,000.00		√		BDR	NCCE
Undertake mass registration	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		2,000.00		√		BDR	Mun.Health Directorate
Educate parents on child health	Selected Communities		√			3,000.00		1,000.00		√		BDR	Mun.Health Directorate
Commemorate births and deaths months	Municipal-wide			√		10,000.00		2,000.00		√		BDR	NCCE
<b>TOTAL</b>						23,000.00	0.00	7,000.00	0.00				

Objective: To increase water coverage from 80% to 95% by 2029													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Construct 4no. Mechanized Boreholes in Selected schools and communities	Apreku, Aseneye, Larbikrom, Community 1	√	√	√	√		425,000.00	25000		√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin., Ben. C'ties.
Maintain and mechanize 2no. boreholes	Nkwantanum	√	√	√	√		50,000.00			√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin., Ben. C'ties.
Facilitate the Extension of pipe system	Selected	√	√	√	√				10,000	√		GWCL	Works Dept., Cent. Admin.
Form WATSAN Committees to manage water facilities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			20,000.00		√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin., Assembly Members
<b>TOTAL</b>						0.00	475,000.00	45,000.00	10,000.00				

Objective: To improve sanitation services coverage by 80% and reduce collection cost by 20% by the end of December 2029.

Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme

Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
Maintain final solid waste disposal site		√	√	√	√		300,000.00		-	√		MEHU	Cent. Admin.
Evacuate Refuse Dump	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	60,000.00		√		MEHU	Cent. Admin., Works Dept., Private Sector
Organize National Monthly-Sanitation Day	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√		321,742.00	200,000.00		√		MEHU	Cent. Admin.
Procure 3no. Communal refuse containers	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√		400,000.00			√		MEHU	Cent. Admin.
Repair and Maintain Sanitation Vehicles and other Equipment	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		410,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	Service Prov.
Sanitation improvement package	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√		300,000.00			√		MEHU	Zoomlion, Cent. Admin.,
Conduct sensitization on WASH activities	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00			√		MEHU	Cent. Admin., MWST, C'ties
Procure sanitary tools and equipment	Akim Oda		√	√			40,000.00			√		MEHU	Cent. Admin.
Support implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	400,000.00		√		MEHU	Cent. Admin., MWST, C'ties
Undertake Desilting of public drains	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		MEHU	Cent. Admin., Depts. of Assembly, Private Sector, c'ty members
undertake house-to-house inspection and education	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00			√		MEHU	Cent. Admin., ISD, NCCE, Local Radio Stations, CICs

Undertake medical screening of food vendors	Municipal-wide	√	√							5,000.00	√		MEHU	Cent Admin., Food Venders, Private Sector
Embark on health/hygiene education	Municipal-wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00				2,500.00	√		MEHU	Cent. Admin., ISD, NCCE, Local Radio Stations, CICs
Renovate 2No. Public Toilets	Gyadem, Nkwantanum	√	√	√	√					300,000.00	√		MEHU	Cent. Admin., Works Dept., Private Sector
Fencing of Oda public cemetery	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√					300,000.00	√		MEHU	Cent. Admin., Works Dept.,
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>10,000</b>	<b>2,491,742.</b>	<b>367,500</b>	<b>0.00</b>					

Objective: To improve the BECE pass rate by at least 5% annually by the end of December 2029														
Programme: Education Improvement Programme														
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost						Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Organize My First Day at School.	municipal-wide			√				7,000.00		√				Cent. Admin.
Monitor educational activities in the municipality		√	√	√	√	15,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00		√		GES		Cent. Admin., SMC/PTA
Organize STMIE clinics.	Akim Oda, Koforidua		√					5,000.00		√		GES		Cent. Admin.
Sensitize communities on prevention of violence against the girl child and adolescent sexual and reproductive health	municipal-wide	√	√	√	√			15,000.00		√		GES		MHA, NCCE, ISD, GDO

Support for organization of Teacher Prize.			√				20,000.00			√		GES	Cent. Admin., SMC/PTA, Private Sector
Organize mock exams for final year students (JHS).			√	√				12,000.00		√		GES	Cent. Admin. / MP
Provide financial support for needy tertiary students with preference for 60 females	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			50,000.00				Cent. Admin.	GES, Assembly members, Traditional leaders
Support MEO to maintain office vehicle.		√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		GES	Cent. Admin., SMC
Support school sports and culture			√				6,000.00	3,000.00		√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Procure furniture for schools.		√	√	√	√		400,000.00			√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Construct 2 No.2-Unit KG Block	Oda Freeman	√	√	√	√		3,000,000.00			√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Construct 1no. 6-unit classroom block with office, store & staff common room	St. Anthony	√	√	√	√		1,800,000.00			√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Construct 2 no. 12-seater institutional latrines with urinals	Oda Presby Mix / selected school	√	√	√	√		2,600,000.00			√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Renovate 2no Classroom Block	Oda SDA JHS, Old Town Meth. KG	√	√	√	√		1,600,000.00	400,000.00		√		GES	BCMA, Works Dept.
Facilitate the maintenance of sports stadium	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			5,000.00					
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>15,000</b>	<b>9,436,000</b>	<b>512,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>			

Objective: To expand coverage of social protection interventions for each category of beneficiaries by at least 5% per annum													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Re-organise dormant women groups and identify new ones	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	200	200	300		√		DSWCD	BAC, NGOs, Cent. Admin.
Conduct needs assessment on clients	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	200	500	300		√		DSWCD	BAC, NGOs, Cent. Admin.
Organise skills training for women groups	Akim Oda			√	√	800	2,000	1,200.00		√		DSWCD	BAC, NGOs, Cent. Admin.
Link trained women groups financial institutions/organisations for support	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	100		1,000.00		√		DSWCD	BAC, NGOs, Cent. Admin.
Update database on vulnerable & marginalised (PWDs, mentally ill, Aged, street children, indigents, etc).	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√	60	3000	1,000.00		√		DSWCD	UNICEF, NGOs, MCGSP
Support operations of safety net programmes (LEAP, SFP, NHIA, etc)	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	200	2000	1,000.00		√		DSWCD	UNICEF, NGOs, MCGSP
Rehabilitate PWDs & poor households through the 2% PWDs' Fund/LEAP Fund	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	80,000.	755,000.00			√		DSWCD	UNICEF, NGOs, MCGSP, OADACF
Provide apprenticeship training and start-up kit for out of school / dropout adolescents		√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√	√	DSWCD	NYA, PWD Association, NGO, Admin.
Undertake after care services in relation to utilization of safety net programmes	Municipal wide		√		√	120		1,000.00		√		DSWCD	UNICEF, NGOs, MCGSP, OADACF
Register, investigate, Settle and do follow-ups on cases	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	560		1,000.00		√		DSWCD	NHIA, NGOs, GPS

Write SER on clients/victims & link them to support services (medical, legal, fin., mat.)	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	682		2,000.00		√		DSWCD	NHIA, NGOs, GPS
Investigate, rescue & rehabilitate neglected, abused, delinquent, street children.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	520		780		√		DSWCD	DOVVSU
Provide appropriate financial, material & psychological support to victims caught in child abuse/neglect cases.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	1,680	4,200			√		DSWCD	DOVVSU
Register and co-ordinate operations of Day Care Centres & NGOs.	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	400	1,000			√		DSWCD	DOVVSU
Undertake public education on Child Protection and other topical social issues	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	400	1,000			√		DSWCD	ISD, NCCE, MoH, DPOs, NGOs
Undertake community mobilization & mass meetings	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	400	1,000			√		DSWCD	ISD, NCCE, MoH, DPOs, NGOs
Undertake Gender related activities	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		10,000.00		20,000.00	√		GDO	NGOs, Cent. Admin., NCCE, MOH, DOVSU, CBOs, CSOs, GES
Commemorate international days: Child Labour Day, PWD Day, Mental Health Day, etc	Municipal wide		√	√	√	400	5,000	5,000		√		DSWCD	ISD, NCCE, MoH, DPOs, NGOs
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>86,842</b>	<b>884,900.</b>	<b>14,580</b>	<b>20,000</b>	√			

Objective: To increase the size of restored area from 16.3 hectares to 30 hectares by 2029													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Create awareness on causes, effects and prevention of forest degradation	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00				√		FSD	Cent. Admin.
Maintain existing 13.9ha tree plantation	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	40,000.00				√		FSD	Cent. Admin.
Maintain 0.5ha nursery	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√	20,000.00				√		FSD	Cent. Admin.
Facilitate the reclamation and reforestation of degraded lands	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√		200,000.						Cent. Admin, PNA,
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

Objective: To reduce the number of fire and flood disasters by 10% annually by December 2029													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Educate the public on all forms of hazards/disasters.	Akim Oda, Aboabo, Oda Nkwanta, Gyadam	√	√	√	√			8,000.00		√		DPMD	Cent. Admin., C'ties, DoA, DoF, Fin. Dept.
Undertake disaster aftermath assessments	Affected Communities	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO, Affected C'ties
Support disaster victims with relief items	Akim Oda		√		√		500,000,00			√		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO
Organise refresher training programmes for dept'al staff	Akim Oda		√		√	10,000.00				√		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO

Build capacity of Disaster Management Committee members	Akim Oda			√		5,105.10				√		DPMD	NADMO
Organise meetings of the Disaster Management Committee	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√	8,000.00				√		DPMD	Cent. Admin., NADMO
Engage Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) in income generating activities	Municipalwide			√	√	10,000.00				√		DPMD	NADMO
Educate the public on climate change and its effects	Municipalwide	√	√	√	√			60,000.00		√		DPMD	NADMO
Build capacity of HoDs, Assemblymen and Staff on climate	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√		60,000.00			√		DPMD	NADMO
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>33,105</b>	<b>560,000</b>	<b>78,000</b>	0.00				

Objective: To do at least 4km of bitumen surfacing of the road network in the municipality by December, 2029													
Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Construct/ rehabilitate 2no. footbridges	End Time Momorial	√	√	√	√		1,050,000.00	300,000.00		√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Reshape/maintain roads	Municipal-Wide	√	√	√	√	1,000,000.00	400,000.00	720,000.00		√		DUR	Cent. Admin.

Construct storm drains	Selected communities	√	√	√	√			150,000.00		√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
Construct culverts	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		200,000.00	1,700,000.00		√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
Facilitate the construction of town roads and drains (bituminous surfacing)	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		70,000.00			√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
Clear grass along 30 km road	Selected communities	√	√	√	√			50,000.00		√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
Distilt and clean open drains of 30km roads and dredging of Rivers	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		200,000.00	65,000.00		√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
Sensitize the general public on road safety	Selected communities	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
Establish inventories on road safety signals and pedestrian pavements	Municipal-Wide	√	√	√	√			6,000.00		√		DUR	Cent. Admin.
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>1,000,000.</b>	<b>1,920,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective: To ensure that 100% of approved planning and building permits reflect spatial plans by December 2029.</b>														
<b>Programme: Spatial Development Programme</b>														
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Organize 12No. meetings of Technical Sub-Committee (3No. meetings in every quarter)	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			90,000.00				√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	Cent. Admin, TSC, Fin. PBI
Organize 12No. meetings of Spatial Planning Committee (3No. meetings in every quarter)	Bcma, Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			100,000.00				√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	Cent. Admin, TSC, Fin. PBI

Organize 4No. meetings of Street Address Team SAT (1No. meeting in every Quarter)	Bcma, Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			30,000.00			√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	SAT, Fin. Dept., Cent. Admin
Revise 3No. Local Plans- Akim Oda Sec.6 and Akim Aboabo Sec.1 and	Akim Oda & Akim Aboabo	√	√					30,000.00		√		PPD & SPC Secretariat	Fin. Dept., Cent. Admin
Erect 50no. Signage poles for already named streets, lanes, roads etc and Assign property numbers and names to parcels	Akim Oda & Akim Aboabo	√	√	√	√			150,000.00			√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	SAT, Fin. Dept., Cent. Admin
Organize weekly site inspection to check development control and development Application (Building Permits)	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.00			√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	Cent. Admin, SPC, TSC, Fin. PBI
Registration of Assembly allocated Lands	Municipal wide	√	√				85,000.00	200,000.00		√		PPD & SPC Secretariat	SPC, Fin. TSC, Procurement Unit
Monthly Radio Stations Sensitization on development control and building permits	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			3,500.00			√	PPD & SPC Secretariat	PPD, P&G Unit, Flora Section Staff
Renovate store house at parks and gardens	Akim Oda		√				547,107.00			√		PPD & SPC Secretariat	SPC, Fin. TSC, Procurement Unit
Establish and maintain flora nursery	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			28,000.00		√		PPD & SPC Secretariat	SPC, Fin. TSC, Procurement Unit
Plant trees and ornamental plants	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00			√	PPD & P&G UNIT	PPD, P&G Unit, Flora Section Staff
Train PPD Staff on Land Use and Spatial Planning application software and Flora Technology Implementation	Akim Oda	√	√	√	√			4,000.00		√		PPD & HR Unit	LUPSA, Regional Parks and Garden Unit
TOTAL							0.00	<b>632,107</b>	<b>450,500</b>	0.00			

Objective: To ensure that the Assembly places at least first 20 on all national and regional performance rankings for MMDAs by the end of Dec.													
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution /	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Effectively manage the internal running of the Assembly (fuel, stationery, postal services, electricity, other recurrent expenditure)	Oda	√	√	√	√		600,000.0	618,000.0		√		Central Admin.	Assembly Departments
Procure and maintain office equipment, furniture and other consumables for the Assembly and Zonal Council	Oda	√	√	√	√		300,000.0	300,000.0		√		Central Admin.	Assembly Departments, Zonal Council
Carry out maintenance on Assembly and other Public Assets	Oda	√	√	√	√		400,000.00	400,000.00		√		Central Admin.	Assembly Departments
Organize capacity building programmes for Assembly members and zonal council members	Oda	√	√	√	√			60,000.00		√		HRD	Central Admin. / PM
Organize training programmes for the various departments on relevant topics and support staff capacity building	Oda	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	80,000.00		√		HRD	Central Admin.
Organize Statutory and other administrative meetings as stipulated by law and regulation.	Oda	√	√	√	√		150,000.00	250,000.00		√		Central Admin.	Assembly Departments
Provide support for community-initiated projects and counterpart funding for other projects	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	150,000.00		√		Central Admin.	Communities / Traditional Council
Support traditional authorities	Oda	√	√	√	√			52,000.00		√		Central Admin.	Traditional Council
Renovate Assembly offices and bungalows	Oda	√	√	√	√		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00				Central Admin.	Works Dept.
Maintain and extend streetlighting system in the municipality	Oda	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	66,550.65				Central Admin.	MWD, ECG

Support to physical planning and works depts.	Oda	√	√	√	√			20,000.00		√		Central Admin.	Works Dept.
Provide logistical support to security and allied agencies	Oda	√	√	√	√		200,000.00	20,000.00				Central Admin.	Police / NIB
Support community engagements, public education and sensitization programmes	Oda	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	65,000.00				Central Admin.	Communities / Assembly Members / Traditional Council
Provide ID cards and other accessories for Staff	Oda	√	√	√	√			10,000.00				Central Admin.	Departments
<b>TOTAL</b>						0.00	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>3,081,289</b>	0.00				

Objective: To implement at least 80% of the Assembly's AAP by the end of December, 2029													
Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution / Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize four quarterly review meetings on the implementation of the Annual Action Plan	Oda	√	√	√	√		25,000.00	20,000.00		√			Central Admin.
Prepare Medium Term Development Plan (2030-2033) and Annual Action Plans for the Assembly	Oda	√	√	√	√		200,000.00	50,000.00		√		MPCU	Assembly Departments
Prepare 2030 Composite Budget and Review 2029 Composite Budget and Fee Fixing Resolution	Oda	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	20,000.00		√		Central Admin., Budget Committee	F&A Sub-committee, Gen Assembly, Rate payers, CBOs
Undertake Participatory monitoring and Evaluation of Assembly and Government Projects and Programs.	Oda	√	√	√	√		150,000.00	120,000.00		√		Central Admin	MPCU, NGOs, CBOs and Communities

Organise 2 town hall meetings	Selected Community	√		√			55,000.00	40,000.00		√		Central Admin	Assembly Departments,ZC,NGOs,CSOs
Organize inter-sectorial meeting			√		√			70,000.00				Central Admin	Other Dept & Agencies
Sensitize citizens on radio and other social media platforms	Oda	√	√	√	√		50,000			√		Central Adm.	MPC, CBOs, NGOs, Communities
Print brochures, banners, flyers and leaflets to provide information to key stakeholders on specific operations of the Assembly				√	√		40,000.00			√		Central Adm.	HoDs, Assembly members, NGOs, Communities
Prepare and disseminate quarterly & annual progress reports	Oda	√	√	√	√		40,000.00			√		MPCU	Central Admin., Finance Dept.,ZC.,AsseMMem,ERCC.,NDPC.
Sub-Total						0.00	<b>610,000.00</b>	320,000.00	0.00				
Grand Total						<b>1,559,447</b>	<b>31,215,011</b>	<b>8,598,869</b>	<b>1,045,000</b>				

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

#### 7.0 Introduction

Chapter seven entails Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities, analysis of stakeholders involved in M&E and a Monitoring Matrix which spells out indicators and set targets. The chapter also throws light on Evaluation and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements relating the implementation of the MTDP (2026-2029).

#### 7.1 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Activities

The municipality has developed Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) work plan which shows the specific/key Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) activities to be embarked upon, the timeframe within which these activities would be carried out and the actors involved. Table 6.1 shows the M & E work plan.

**Table 7.1: Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Activities**

No.	M & E Activities	Timeframe				Actors
		2026	2027	2028	2029	
1.	Monitoring of MTDP:					
	Prepare itinerary for monitoring	4th-5th of every month				MPCU
	Embark on field visits	Between 8th -26th of every month				MPCU
	Hold site meetings					MPCU
	Prepare monitoring reports	29th-30th of every month				MPCU
	Present reports to MCE and stakeholders	End of every month				MPCU
2.	Quarterly review meetings (with partners & stakeholders)	End of Mar., Jun., Sept., and Dec., annually				MPCU
3.	MTDP Mid-Term Evaluation:					
	Prepare questionnaire	6th-10th Jan., 2027				MPCU
	Collect and analyse data	3rd-28th Feb., 2027				MPCU
	Prepare report	9th-13th Mar., 2027				MPCU
	Validate report	31st Mar., 2027				MPCU
	Disseminate final report	From April, 2027				MPCU
4.	Annual Progress Review Workshop:					
	Prepare questionnaire	Last week of Nov., annually				MPCU
	Collect and analyse data	First 2 weeks of Dec., annually				MPCU
	Prepare report	3rd week of Dec., annually				MPCU
	Validate report	Last week of Dec., annually				MPCU
	Disseminate final report	From Jan., annually				MPCU
5.	Annual Progress Report:					
	Collate and analyse quarterly reports.	From 5th Jan., annually				MPCU

No.	M & E Activities	Timeframe				Actors
		2026	2027	2028	2029	
	Compile and validate Annual Progress Report (APR).	From 15th Jan., annually				MPCU
	Submit APR to RPCU, NDPC and other stakeholders.	End of Jan., annually				MPCU
6.	Disseminate APR	From Feb., annually				MPCU
7.	Final MTDP Evaluation:					
	Prepare questionnaire	6th-10th Jan., 2029				MPCU
	Collect and analyse data	3rd-28th Feb., 2029				MPCU
	Prepare report	9th-13th Mar., 2029				MPCU
	Validate report	31st Mar., 2029				MPCU
	Disseminate final report	From April, 2029				MPCU

### 7.3 Stakeholders Analysis

Stakeholders who have various needs, interests and responsibilities to play in the monitoring and evaluation of the MTDP were identified. They include Assembly members, Heads of Departments, Civil Society Organisations, Traditional Authorities, Governance Institutions, Development Partners, etc. The specific needs, interests and responsibilities of these stakeholders and how they would be involved in the M & E activities in the Municipality are presented in table below.

**Table 7.2: M & E Stakeholders and their Roles/Responsibilities**

Sn	Stakeholders	Type	Needs/ Interests/ Responsibilities	Involvement
1.	Assembly members and Zonal Councils	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mobilize communities for needs assessment and public hearing.</li> <li>2. Budget approval</li> <li>3. Approve the development and Annual Action Plan.</li> <li>4. Serve as a link between the Assembly and the people of the community.</li> <li>5. Take part in monitoring and evaluation.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Data collection.</li> <li>-Monitoring/ verification visits.</li> <li>-Dialogue.</li> <li>-Holding review meetings.</li> <li>-Link between Assembly and communities.</li> <li>-Dissemination of information.</li> </ul>
2.	Member of Parliament	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Explain government policies to the Assembly and citizens</li> <li>2. Provide logistical support</li> <li>3. Help in mobilizing communities</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Involvement in the development process</li> <li>2. Development of the Constituency</li> </ol>
3.	Municipal Chief Executive	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Release of funds and logistics to drive the development agenda</li> <li>2. Collaborate with Traditional Authorities and security agencies to ensure peace and harmony in the municipality</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Judicious use of resources</li> <li>2. Corporation of other citizens and institutions</li> </ol>
4.	Heads of Departments and Agencies	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Implementation of policies.</li> <li>-Offer technical advice.</li> <li>-Co-ordination of programmes and activities.</li> <li>-Supervision and monitoring of projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Meetings and workshops.</li> <li>-Data collection and analysis.</li> <li>-Monitoring and evaluation.</li> <li>-Reporting.</li> <li>-Provision of logistics.</li> </ul>
5.	Other Staff	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide auxiliary support for Plan preparation and Implementation</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meetings and workshops.</li> <li>-Data collection and analysis.</li> <li>-Monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>
6.	Non-Governmental, Civil Society & Community Based Organizations	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Influence policy.</li> <li>-Demand transparency and accountability.</li> <li>-Implementation of projects.</li> <li>-Monitoring of projects and programmes.</li> <li>-Collaborate/co-operate with Assembly's programmes and activities.</li> <li>- Users.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Dialogue, review meetings.</li> <li>-Monitoring of projects and policies.</li> <li>-Dissemination of information.</li> </ul>
7.	Traditional Authorities	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Advise on traditional and customary rights.</li> <li>-Promote traditional norms and values to enrich the socialization process needed for development.</li> <li>-Influence policy.</li> <li>-Demand transparency and accountability.</li> <li>-Implementation of projects.</li> <li>-Monitoring of projects and programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Data collection /validation of data.</li> <li>-Courtesy call on chiefs.</li> <li>-Dialogue.</li> <li>-Validation visits.</li> </ul>
8.	Citizens	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Participate in public engagement program</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development in their communities</li> </ol>

Sn	Stakeholders	Type	Needs/ Interests/ Responsibilities	Involvement
			2. Provide appropriate information to the Assembly 3. Fulfill Tax and other civil obligations 4. Demand accountability. 5. Participate in programme implementation and monitoring.	2. Peaceful environment
9.	Faith Based Organisations (FBOs)	Secondary	-Demand transparency and accountability. -Influence policy.	-Dialogue. -Validation visits.
10.	Governance and Constitutional Institutions	Secondary	-Create platform for public accountability. - Provide education, information to and training of stakeholders. -Advocate for gender sensitive projects and programmes.	-Meetings. -Workshops. -Data collection.
11.	Development Partners	Secondary	-Provision of financial, technical and logistical support. -Auditing of programmes and projects. -Preparation and signing of MOUs. -Validation visits and monitoring.	-Holding review meetings. -Dialogue/ discussions. -Analyzing reports and giving feed-back. -Verification visits.
12.	Community/ Opinion Leaders	Primary	-Demand transparency and accountability. -Demand quality of work/services. -Influence policy. -Monitoring of projects and programmes.	-Data collection. -Dissemination of information.
13.	Utility Service Providers	Secondary	-Ensuring public access to utility services (water, electricity & telecommunication). - Users	-Meetings and discussions. -Submission of proposals. -Data collection.
14.	Media	Secondary	-Dissemination of information. -Create public awareness. -Provide platform for public education. -Serve as watchdog.	-Dialogue. -Interviews. - Dissemination of information.
15.	Political Parties	Secondary	-Demand transparency and accountability. - Influence policy.	-Dialogue /discussions. -Dissemination of information.
16.	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU)	Secondary	- Ensure the availability of accurate, reliable and timely data from the districts for effective decision making. - Receive district M&E reports. - Provide feedback on M&E reports to districts. - Ensure transparency and accountability. - Disseminate M&E results. - Supervise district M&E activities.	-Inspection of projects. -Review meetings. -Reporting. -M&E orientations, feedback and capacity building.
17.	Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)	Secondary	-Offer technical advice. -Policy direction and implementation. -Monitoring and evaluation of projects, programmes and activities.	-Validation visits. -Review meetings. -Reporting.

Sn	Stakeholders	Type	Needs/ Interests/ Responsibilities	Involvement
18.	National Development Planning Commission	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitor, evaluate and co-ordinate development policies, plans and strategies.</li> <li>- Support M&amp;E capacity building and training at all levels.</li> <li>- Demand and harmonise progress reports from all MMDAs.</li> <li>- Provide feedback on M&amp;E results.</li> <li>- Ensure that functional M&amp;E system exists at all levels.</li> <li>- Prepare M&amp;E guidelines at sectors and districts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inspection of projects.</li> <li>- Data collection, validation and analysis.</li> <li>- Revision and collation of M&amp;E results from MDAs and MMDAs, CSOs, etc.</li> <li>- Dissemination and communication of M&amp;E results.</li> <li>- Organisation of M&amp;E orientations, workshops, seminars, meetings and conferences.</li> <li>- Organisation of PM&amp;E.</li> </ul>

### 7.3 Monitoring Matrix

To ensure an effective and easier tracking of the level of implementation of projects and achievement of objectives, the monitoring matrix has been designed. In this matrix indicators and targets have been developed for each objectives using current data as baselines. The indicators have also been defined and disaggregated. To ensure effective tracking, the monitoring frequencies and responsible entities have been clearly spelt out.

**Table 7.3a Economic Development**

<b>Goal 1: To facilitate agro-based economic growth and job creation</b>										
Programme 1: Economic Development										
Sub-programme 1: Agricultural Services and Management										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
1. Total output of agricultural production*	Total quantity of selected crops, livestock and poultry and fisheries produced in the district in a given year	Outcome						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staple crops</li> <li>• Selected cash crops</li> <li>• Livestock and poultry</li> <li>• Fisheries</li> </ul>	Annually	DoA, CRIG, MPCU
-staples (Mt)										
Maize			5000	5500	6050	6655	7320		Quarterly	DoA

Cassava			55000	60500	63525	66701	73371		Quarterly	DoA	
Cocoyam			15000	16500	18150	19058	20964		Quarterly	DoA	
Plantain			22650	24915	26161	27469	30215		Quarterly	DoA	
-Selected cash crops (Mt)											
-Livestock and poultry (count)	Poultry		24951	27446	30191	33210	36531				
	Livestock		12370	13607	14968	16465	18111				
-Fisheries (Mt)											
2. Average productivity of selected crops (mt/ha)*	Output per hectare of selected crops (mt/ha)	Outcome							• Staple crops Selected cash crops	Annually	DoA, CRIG, MPCU
-staples (Mt)										Quarterly	DoA
Maize			3.0	3.3	3.63	4	4.4			Quarterly	DoA
Cassava			30	33	34.65	36.38	40			Quarterly	DoA
Cocoyam			11.0	12.1	12.71	13.35	14.68			Quarterly	DoA
Plantain			10.0	11	11.55	12.18	13.40				
-Selected cash crops (Mt)											

Goal 1: To facilitate agro-based economic growth and job creation											
Programme 1: Economic Development											
Sub-programme 2: Trade, Industry and Tourism Services											
3.Number of new industries established*	Count of new establishments within the district for purposes of producing goods and services. The scope covers all sectors of the economy.	Outcome							•By sector: •Agriculture •Industry service • Size	Quarterly	BAC, DoA, MPCU,
Agric.											
Small			1	6	7	9	10				
Medium			1	3	4	6	7				
Large			0	0	1	1	2				
Industry											
Small			1	1	2	3	5				

Medium			0	0	0	1	2			
Large			0	0	0	0	1			
Service										
Small			5	7	9	13	17			
Medium			1	1	2	3	5			
Large			0	1	1	3	4			
<b>4.Number of new jobs created*</b>										
	Count of formal sector jobs created per annum with aggregation at sectorial level	Outcome						Sector	Annually	MPCU, GEA, YEA
Agric.		n/a	1000	1100	1210	1331	1464			
Industry		n/a		5	8	10	10			
Service		n/a		10	15	20	30			
<b>5. Percentage change in IGF Growth*</b>										
	The difference of current year IGF over the previous year expressed as a percentage	Outcome	22.4%	33.4%	43.4%	52.4%	62.4%		Annually	Budget Unit Finance Dept.
<b>6. No. of youth trained and equipped with start-up capital</b>										
	Count of unemployed youth trained and given start -up support	Output	30	50	50	60	70	Male Female Type of support	Annually	MPCU, GEA, SoS,
No. trained										
Male			27	37	47	52	57			
Female			3	13	23	28	33			
No. given start-up support										
Male			27	37	47	52	57			
Female			3	13	23	28	33			

**Table 7.3b: Social Development**

Goal: To improve the quality of life of citizens										
Programme 2: Social Services Delivery										
Sub-programme 1: Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Respon-sibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
1. Net enrolment ratio	the number of boys and girls of the school age 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						Kindergarten, Primary JHS  Gender	Annually	GES
KG										
• Boys			32.65%	37.0%	42.0%	47.0%	52.0%			
• Girls			33.61%	39.0%	44.0%	49.0%	54%			
Primary										
• Boys			67.47%	72.0%	77.0%	82.0%	87.0%			
• Girls			61.89%	67.0%	72.0%	77.0%	82.0%			
JHS										
• Boys			51.19%	56.0%	61.0%	66.0%	71.0%			
• Girls			59.09%	64.0%	69.0%	74.0%	79.0%			
2. Gender Parity Index	Total number of girls at all levels as a ratio of total number of boys at all levels (KG, Primary, JHS,SHS)	Outcome						Kindergarten Primary, JHS, SHS	Quarterly	GES
Kindergarten			1.04	1.02	1.01	0.9	1.0			
Primary			0.89	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0			
JHS			0.93	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0			
SHS			1.24	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0			
3. Completion rate	Ratio of the total number of pupils/students (girls and boys) enrolled in the last grade of a given level of	Outcome						Presented separately for boys and girls: Kindergarten	Annual	GES

	education (Primary 6, JHS 3), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education							Primary, JHS, SHS		
Boys										
• Kindergarten		98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
• Primary		96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
• JHS		93%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
• SHS		95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Girls										
• Kindergarten		98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
• Primary		96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
• JHS		93%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
• SHS		95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
4. Pass Rate	Count of final exams takers (girls and boys) who passed a particular exam over a total count of final exam takers in that same exams expressed as a percentage	Outcome						JHS, SHS	Annual	GES
JHS			83.5	90.5	97.1	98.8	100%			
SHS										
No. of communities sensitized on prevention of violence against the girl child and adolescent sexual and reproductive health	Count of communities sensitized on the said topics through various means	Output	n/a	5	6	7	7		Quarterly	GES, Health Directorate, Soc. Welfare
No. of times World Menstrual Day was commemorated	Count of set of events undertaken to observe the day	Output	1	1	1	1	1			

Goal: To improve the quality of life of citizens										
Programme 2: Social Services Delivery										
Sub-programme 2: Public Health Services and Management										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
5. 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.	Outcome	100%	100	100	100	100	CHPS, Clinic, Hospital	Annually	GHS
6. Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	he population with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of total district population	Outcome	92%	93%	95%	96%	98%			
7. Proportion of population with valid NHIS card (Includes Abuakwa South)	The population with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of total district population	Outcome						Total •Indigents •Informal •Aged •Under 18years • Pregnant Women	Annually	GHS
Total										
Male			0.247	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45			
Female			0.352	0.37	0.40	0.41	0.45			
Indigents										
Male			0.002	0.07	0.12	0.17	0.22			
Female			0.003	0.008	0.013	0.018	0.023			
Informal										
Male			0.078	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.20			
Female			1.596	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9			
Aged										

Male			0.013	0.015	0.018	0.019	0.02			
Female			0.024	0.025	0.026	0.030	0.35			
Under 18years										
Male			0.135	0.142	0.143	0.146	0.148			
Female			0.133	0.144	0.148	0.148	0.149			
Pregnant women			0.017	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.08			
SSNIT CON			0.028	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.70			
SSNIT PEN			0.006	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04			
8. Number of births and deaths registered	Count of births and deaths registered in the district in a particular year	Outcome						Birth Death Gender, Age group	Annually	GHS, B&D Registry
Birth (total)										
• Male			2200	4200	4300	4500	5000			
• Female			1004	3000	3200	3700	4000			
Death (total)			190	250	340	400	500			
Children ( <i>below 18 years</i> )			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			
Youth (18-35 years)			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			
Adult (above 35 years)			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			
9. Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births in the district	Outcome	47.3	30.5	25.8	24.9	24.1	District	Annually	GHS
10. Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	Total malaria deaths expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in health facilities	Outcome						District Age Gender	Annually	GHS
District										
Under five (5) years			0	0	0	0	0			
Women ( <i>between 15- 49 years</i> )			0	0	0	0	0			
13. Prevalence of Malnutrition	Proportion of children 0-59 months (institutional)							•Wasting •Underweight	Annually	GHS

	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								•Stunting •Overweight		
Wasting			0	0	0	0	0				
Underweight			0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0				
Stunting			0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0				
Overweight			0	0	0	0	0				

Goal: To improve the quality of life of citizens										
Programme 2: Social Services Delivery										
Sub-programme 3: Environmental Health and Sanitation Services										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
14. Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources	Share of the district population with access to basic drinking water sources including boreholes, standpipes, protected dug wells etc. expressed as a percentage of total district population	Outcome						District Urban Rural	Annual	MPCU, GWC
District			80%	83%	86%	89%	91%			
Urban										
Rural										
15. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	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 total district population							District Urban Rural	Annual	MPCU, GWC

District			85%	89%	92%	95%	98%			
Urban										
Rural										

Goal: To promote an inclusive society that empowers the vulnerable										
Programme 3: Social Services Delivery										
Sub-programme 5: Social Welfare and Community Development										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsi-bility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
16. Total number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse	Count of recorded cases of child trafficking and child abuse cases in the district	Outcome						Male/Female	Police	SWCD
Child Trafficking			2	1	1	0	0			
Male			0	0	0	0	0			
Female			0	0	0	0	0			
Child Abuse										
Male			0	0	0	0	0			
Female			0	0	0	0	0			
17. Number of child maintenance cases settled	Total number of child maintenance cases heard and substantially dealt with	Output	24	30	35	40	50	Male Female	Social welfare	SoS
18. Proportion of children 0-2 years receiving immunization services	Count of children, two years and below who are immunized as a proportion of the total number of populations within that age group	Output						Male / Female	Health	AbNMA
19. Number of children placed in alternative family-based care	Count of children in child maintenance cases relocated from their original abode to a safe home/environment	Output						Male / Female	Social Welfare	NGO
20. Proportion of children with disability accessing social protection services	Count of disabled children who have benefitted from care psychosocial and/or financial support as a	Output						Male / Female	Social Welfare	NGO

	proportion of total number of disabled children in the municipality									
21. Number of schools that are disability friendly	Count of basic schools whose facilities are tailored to provide for the needs of disabled children in the school	Output						Latrines / Wash hand basin / classroom	GES	AbNMA
22. No. of out of school youth given apprenticeship training and start-up support	Count of beneficiaries of both training and support to start	Output	n/a	20	20	20	20	Quarterly	Social Welfare	NYA, BRC,

**Table 7.3c: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements**

Goal: To enhance the physical safety and livability of our settlements										
Programme 5: Infrastructure Delivery and Management										
Sub-programme 1: Disaster Prevention and Management										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Incidence of disaster	No. of disaster cases within the current year	Outcome						Type	Annually	NADMO
Bushfires			-57.4	-60%	-61%	-62%	-65%			
Domestic fire			66.7	2	1	1	1			
Rainstorm / flood			0	0	0	0	0			
Flood			0	0	0	0	0			

Goal: To enhance the physical safety and livability of our settlements										
Programme 3: Infrastructure Delivery and Management										
Sub-programme 1: Urban Roads and Transport Service										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
1. Percentage of road network in good condition	The total km of classified road network in good condition expressed							Urban Feeder	Quarterly	MRE

	as percentage of total road network									
Total			12.5%	14.0%	16.0%	20.0%	23.0%			
Urban			13.3%	16.0%	17.0%	18.4%	19.4%			
Feeder			4.4%	6.0%	8.0%	10.1%	13.5%			
2. Percentage of communities covered by electricity	The number of communities in the district connected to the national grid divided by total number of communities in the district expressed as a percentage							Rural Urban	Annually	ECG
District			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Rural			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Urban			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Goal: To enhance the physical safety and livability of our settlements										
Programme 3: Infrastructure Delivery and Management										
Sub-programme 2: Spatial Planning										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Number of settlement schemes developed	Number of schemes developed	Output	2	2	3	3	3	Sub-district	Quarterly	MPPD
Proportion of settlements covered under street naming	No. of settlements with street signage and property address tags as a proportion of the total number of settlements	Outcome	0	2	1	2	2	Sub-district	Annually	

**Table 7.3d: Governance**

Goal: Improve service delivery and citizens participation in governance										
Programme 1: Management and Administration										
Sub-programme 1: General Administration										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Assembly's position on the National and Regional league tables	The Assembly's rank/position on the national and regional league tables	Outcome	n/a	n/a	1 to 15	1 to 10	1 to 5	National Regional	Annually	MCD
National			135	70	50	41	10			
Regional			12	8	6	5	3			
*Reported cases of crime	Count of reported cases of major crimes including rape, armed robbery, defilement, and murder recorded by Ghana Police in a given year	Outcome						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By type</li> <li>• Rape</li> <li>• Armed robbery</li> <li>• Defilement</li> <li>Murder</li> </ul>	Quarterly	DSD, Police
Rape		3	0	0	0	0				
Armed robbery		7	0	0	0	0				
Defilement		0	0	0	0	0				
Murder		0	0	0	0	0				
No. of children involved										
Police: Citizens Ratio	Proportion of citizens per one police	Outcome	1:2300	1:2000	1:1900	1:1800	1:1700		Quarterly	Police
Goal: Improve service delivery and citizens participation in governance										
Programme 1: Management and Administration										
Sub-programme 2: Finance										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			

Percentage change in IGF Growth*	The difference of current year IGF over the previous year expressed as a percentage	Outcome							Annually	Budget Unit Finance Dept.
			23.32%	20%	10%	20%	10%			
Goal: Improve programme outcome										
Programme 1: to implement at least 90% of activities in the AAP by December 2021										
Sub-programme 4: Planning Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2020	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented	Count of activities implemented divided by the total number of planned activities in a given year expressed as a percentage	Outcome	88.2%	90.5%	91.5%	92.5%	93%		Annually	MPCU

## **Evaluation Arrangement**

Evaluation involves the processes that attempt to determine systematically and as objectively as possible, the relevance, effectiveness (outcomes) and impact of activities in the light of their objectives.

The principal purpose of evaluation is to improve decision-making, resource allocation and accountability. Evaluating the implementation of the DMTDP will help to determine strengths and weaknesses of interventions implemented in respect of outcomes, impact and sustainability. The Assembly will take a number of steps such as assessing the method and scope of the evaluation to determine whether it should be self-evaluation or an external consultant be recruited. Findings and recommendations should be disseminated as part of the implementation of the communication strategy.

### **7.5.1 Evaluations to be conducted**

The Assembly projects to undertake three (3) main types of evaluations based on timing, namely, Ex-ante evaluation, mid-term evaluation and ex-post evaluation.

#### **7.5.1.1 Ex-ante evaluation:**

This evaluation is conducted before the implementation of projects and programmes. It is a broad initial assessment aimed at identifying which alternative will yield the greatest benefit from an intended investment. The objective is usually to determine the feasibility of the intervention. Some of the ex-ante evaluations include cost-benefit analysis, Economic Rate of Return (ERR), environmental impact assessment (EIA), feasibility studies, and needs assessment. In preparing this MTDP (2026-2029) needs assessment was conducted to determine the differences between current and desired states as well as identify and prioritize critical needs.

#### **7.5.1.2 Mid-term evaluation**

This is to assess the continued relevance of an intervention and the progress made towards achieving its planned objectives. It is conducted half-way into the implementation of any development plan or intervention. Proposal for modifications to the intervention is a possible outcome. The Assembly intends to conduct a mid-term evaluation in 2027 using both qualitative and quantitative methods.

### **7.5.1.3 Final or terminal evaluation**

This is carried out to assess the achievements or challenges recorded through the implementation of programmes and projects. A terminal evaluation will be conducted at the end of this plan (2029) and the results would be useful in formulating the next MTDP (2030-2033).

### **7.5.1.4 Evaluations on specific interventions:**

Based on the nature of intervention or the preference of funding agencies or key stakeholders, evaluations would be conducted on specific programmes and projects during and beyond the planning period. For instance, an ex-anti evaluation would be conducted determine the viability of establishing a vehicle servicing village in Oda. Being a novelty, a mid-term or terminal evaluation will be conducted on the 24-hr economy market and other programmes based on emerging demands. In the case of the 24-hr economy market programme, an ex-post evaluation to assess its impact on beneficiaries and which will be conducted sometime after the expiration of the MTDP will be a likelihood.

The MPCU would consider the following steps in conducting evaluation;

- Assess the need for an evaluation (provide the background).
- Develop clear ideas on the rationale and objectives of the evaluation.
- Determine the type of evaluation to undertake.
- Specify the methods, scope and timing of the evaluation.
- Identify and analyse stakeholders.
- Estimate the costs involved which should be factored into the budget of the AAP.
- Prepare Terms of Reference (TOR) and contractual agreements based on items (i) to (iv) above. The TOR would be prepared by the DPCU in collaboration with stakeholders. The TOR will be the formal reference for the consultant or team of consultants to be recruited.
- Recruit a consultant or a team in accordance with the provisions of the Procurement (Amendment) Act, 2016 (Act 914).
- Organise meetings to discuss the inception and draft reports with stakeholders.
- Organise a validation meeting with stakeholders before submission of the final report.

Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the implementation of the dissemination and communication strategy.

## 7.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Arrangement

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. It is a valuable tool used, not only, to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and the vulnerable in society, but also to ensure citizen's ownership of projects and programmes. The Assembly will provide update on the implementation of its PM&E activities in all the quarterly and annual progress reports which will be disseminated to all major stakeholders. The PM&E tools will enable the Assembly to among other things:

- Promote judicious use of resources
- Create an information base for future evaluation
- Provide for the definition of more relevant local indicators
- Identify problems and proffer timely solutions
- Maintain good standards

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) would be adopted to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and the vulnerable in society.

To ensure effective PM&E, all key stakeholders would be directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. Partnerships between the Assembly and Non-Governmental, Civil Society and Community Based Organisations (NGOs/CSOs/CBOs) and communities would be promoted.

The PM&E methods to be used include;

- **Community Score Card**
- **Citizen Report Card**
- **Participatory Rural Appraisal**

Generally, stakeholder annual assessments will be conducted on education and health projects using the Community Score Card method starting from 2027, while citizens satisfaction on various services will be determined with the use of the Citizens Report Card methodology also by 2027. Participatory Rural Appraisal will also be used to assess agriculture, water and sanitation interventions from 2027 to 2029.

Table 7,4: PM&E Schedule

No.	M & E Activity	Methodology	Type of Project / Intervention	Timeframe				Actors	Rationale
				2026	2027	2028	2029		
1.	Participatory Monitoring	Field visits	All physical ongoing projects	Per quarter	Per quarter	Per quarter	Per quarter	MPCU / beneficiaries / citizens	Enhance accountability, meet targets and achieve objectives
		Engagement meetings	√	Per quarter	Per quarter	Per quarter	Per quarter	MPCU / beneficiaries	

No.	M & E Activity	Methodology	Type of Project / Intervention	Timeframe				Actors	Rationale
				2026	2027	2028	2029		
								es / citizens	
2.	Participatory Evaluation	Community Score Card	Health and Education projects, Support to PWDs		1 Facility	1 Facility	1 Facility	Users / clients / citizens / duty bearers	Engender mutual trust, community empowerment and ownership, address gaps, increase transparency
3.	Participatory Evaluation	Citizens Report Card	Power supply, Mgt. of Markets / Lorry parks,		1 service type	1 service type	1 service type	Consumers / facility users / citizens / groups etc.	Identify and address gaps in service delivery, enhances accountability, gauges citizens satisfaction
4.	Participatory Evaluation	Participatory Rural Appraisal	Agriculture, water, sanitation,		1 sector	1 sector	1 sector		Information sharing, obtain stakeholder feedback and ownership, improve service delivery

The MPCU would consider the following steps when undertaking PM&E:

- Deciding on the need for PM&E.
- Deciding on the PM&E method to use.
- Identifying the key stakeholders.
- Identifying a lead facilitator.
- Determining the performance questions.
- Determining the resources and time available.
- Defining a TOR for the lead facilitator or consultant.
- Training the team to carry out the PM&E.
- Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communication strategy.

### 7.7 Knowledge Management and Learning

Members of staff and other stakeholders on the Assembly tasked with implementing activities, programmes and/or projects for the Assembly are expected to gain knowledge from the experience. Retaining this knowledge becomes key to informing and guiding decision making in the future and thus requires that a system is put in place to identify these individuals and their peculiar knowledge and experience, create a suitable system for storing this information which should be accessible to

other stakeholders. Thus, the stored knowledge should be retrievable and transferable and can be applied to improve performance and achieve the objectives of the Assembly.

To that end, the following measures will be instituted;

- **Establishment of Communities of Practice (CoPs):** This requires setting up and making use of already established platforms to promote collaboration, learning and knowledge sharing among staff of the Assembly.

Some of the established platforms for knowledge sharing include:

- Management platforms which allow for collaboration and information sharing among Heads of Departments and Units.
- Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit brings together all stakeholders including Heads of Departments and Units, Heads of non-decentralized Agencies, Parastatal Organizations, NGOs and CSOs in the district, Traditional Authorities amongst others.
- Establishment of Knowledge Sharing Platforms: Digital platforms like Microsoft Teams allow stakeholders to work together on projects, WhatsApp platforms created specifically for Management members, general staff of the Assembly, the MPCU amongst others allow for information to be shared easily and conveniently. This helps keep all stakeholders informed and keeps everyone updated on the implementation of programmes and projects. Monitoring and Evaluation Reports, Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports, Audit Reports amongst others will be shared on these platforms.
- Development of systems for Data Management: Both traditional and digital platforms will be deployed to document lessons learned and experiences gathered from past project implementations. The Registry of the Assembly keeps both hard and soft copies of reports on all implemented activities of the Assembly. Information from these platforms will help in avoiding the

mistakes of the past and enhance performance of the Assembly. Information on the knowledge mapping matrix and Competency Matrix for Learning are shown below.

**Table 7.5: Knowledge Mapping Matrix**

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Monitoring and Evaluation	Royal Antwi	M&E Training	Tools required
Advanced Business Analytics, Public Financial Management	Prince Akore Boateng	Institute of Chartered Accountants Ghana	Advance level
Project Management	Frank Gyasi	Quantity Surveyor	Civil Engineering
Public Procurement	Dzofo Sika	Procurement Act Training	Advanced level
Internal Controls and Auditing	Mohammed M-Hardi Yindo	Masters	Advanced level
Spatial Plan Development and Development Control	James Atikpoe	Spatial Development Training	Tools required
GIFMIS	Shadrack Adu	Training on GIFMIS	Tools required

**Table 7.6: Competency Matrix for Learning**

Competency	Training Programme	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Leadership And Decision-Making	Leadership Development Programme	<b>Performance Assessment</b>	Improve decision making and leadership skills of staff
Local Government Service Protocols	Training on Local Government Act and Scheme of Service	Performance Assessment	Improve staff performance, efficiency and output
Organizational Development and Improvement	Training workshop on Customer Satisfaction & Quality Service Delivery	Performance Assessment	To enhance the quality-of-service delivery.
Revenue mobilization	Developing and implementing Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Performance Assessment	Improving staff revenue mobilization skills
Reporting (verbal and written)	Capacity building workshop for reporting, presentation, minutes writing	Peer review	Improve staff's reporting and presentation skills

## **CHAPTER EIGHT**

### **COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

#### **8.1 Introduction**

This chapter outlines clear and specific activities that communicate the plan implementation status to all stakeholders including development partners, public and governance agencies and citizens. This is to ensure that all the stakeholders in the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and review of the DMTDP are carried along.

The strategy is intended to inform and create awareness of the Plan, promote dialogue and generate feedback from stakeholders on the performance of the Assembly. Stakeholders identified either as collaborators of dissemination or recipients of information in the implementation of MTDP 2026-2029 include the Regional Coordinating Council, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members, Zonal Council and Unit Committee Members, the MP, Heads and Staff of various Departments and Agencies, Civil Society Groups (NGOs: SoS, GIZ, FBOs) People with Disabilities, Youth Associations, Financial Institutions, Religious Bodies, the Media and citizens in general.

#### **8.2 Goals and Objectives of Communication Strategy for MTDP**

Goal:

A well informed and involved citizenry and stakeholder community

Objectives:

- Improve information dissemination and stakeholder involvement through bi-annual town hall meetings and other forms of engagement by the end 2029;
- Maximize the use of modern social media platforms like Facebook, X, Instagram and WhatsApp to upscale information dissemination for the plan implementation period

The framework of dissemination and communications strategy shall include the following;

- MCE engagements and other public fora
- Awareness creation through announcements, discussions and broadcast in the local news media (including local FM stations) on the DMTDP, Annual Progress Reports, etc.
- Publication of quarterly and annual progress reports on the Assembly website
- Use of General Assembly and sub-committee meetings as well as meetings of the Area Councils to disseminate information.

- Use of social media platforms such as Instagram, X, WhatsApp and Facebook as well as the Assembly's website to disseminate information on Plan implementation.

### **Feedback mechanisms:**

To promote development communication for social change and community empowerment, citizens and stakeholders should not only see it as a right but also a duty to give feedback based on which duty bearers can either address challenges and gaps or uphold and improve upon best practices. Some of the feedback mechanisms available to citizens and stakeholders include the various public engagement forums such as public hearings and towns halls, the client service unit, suggestions boxes, radio stations, social media platforms and the Assembly website. Thus, almost all the communication channels also provide opportunities for feedback.

### **8.3 Target Audience**

The implementation of the MTDP 2026-2029 must be effectively communicated to specific stakeholders at specified periods. To achieve this objective, key stakeholders in the municipality have to be carefully identified and an effective way of communicating to them established.

Key stakeholders for the municipality are;

- Traditional Authorities and Religious Bodies
- Community Members
- PWD Groupings
- Assembly Members
- Member of Parliament
- CSOs, NGOs, FBOs
- Media
- Eastern Regional Coordinating Council
- National Development Planning Commission
- Decentralized and Non-Decentralized Departments
- Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs
- Head of Local Government Service
- Development Partners

## 8.4 Channels of Communication

A number of channels are available to the Assembly to engage its stakeholders. Key amongst these is the use of Social Media platforms like Facebook, X, Whatsapp, official Assembly website, local radio stations and Community Information Centers. More traditional avenues such as the use of noticeboards at the various Area Councils and community engagements will also be employed.

**Table 8.1: Summary of Core MTDP Messages for the Assembly’s audience / stakeholders:**

No.	Message Area	Core Content
1.	Our vision	A leading Municipal Assembly that empowers its citizens through excellent service delivery
2.	Our mission	To provide services which focus on national and local priorities to improve on the quality of life of the citizens in an environmentally sustainable manner
<b>3.</b>	Core values	Excellence, teamwork, participation, integrity, innovation and respect
<b>4.</b>	Key development priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating employment opportunities and inducing wealth</li> <li>• Developing a robust road and drainage infrastructure</li> <li>• Promoting clean and environmentally friendly communities</li> <li>• Providing socially inclusive and quality services particularly in education, health, water and sanitation.</li> <li>• Promoting good governance.</li> </ul>
<b>5.</b>	Annual Action Plan	Key programmes and projects
6.	Annual Fee Fixing Resolution	Rates for various economic items
7.	Annual Composite Budget	Various activities and their estimated cost
8.	Quarterly & Annual Progress Reports	Level of implementation of planned activities
9.	Service Charter	Guidelines on accessing various services offered by the Assembly and its departments / units
10.	Assembly Bye-laws	Regulations passed by the General Assembly governing specific aspects of the lives or citizens

The framework of dissemination and communications strategy include the use of statutory meetings, and other community engagement, popular participation and information dissemination media

**Table 8.2: Dissemination Strategy for Birim Central Municipality**

No.	Platforms/ Channels / Activities	Time Frame				Target Audience	Regularity / No. of Times	Where / Location	Resources (External / Internal)	Verification of Activities	Responsibilities
		2026	2027	2028	2029						
1.	Town Hall Meetings	√	√	√	√	Assembly members and Area Council members, Heads of Departments/Organizations, NGOs/CSOs/CBOs, media, Traditional Authorities, religious groups, Development Partners and Community members	2	Selected communities	Funds, vehicle, personnel, stationery, venue	Reports, Pictures, Attendance List, Invitation Letters	MCE, MCD, Heads of Dept., Assembly Members, Area Council
2.	Public/Mass Meetings and events / Sod-cutting events	√	√	√	√	Citizens, community members	Frequently	Municipal wide	Funds, vehicle, personnel	Reports, Pictures, Attendance List, Letters,	MCD, Heads of Departments/Units
3.	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	√	√	√	√	Assembly members and Area Council members, Traditional Authorities and Community members	Periodically	Municipal wide	Funds, logistics	Reports, Pictures, Attendance List, Letters	MCE, MCD
4.	Notice Boards	√	√	√	√	General public / clients	Frequently	All area and traditional council offices, Assembly premises, Community centres	personnel, vehicle, motorbike, space	Filed visits, PVs,	MCD, Heads of Dept./Units, Area Councils
5.	Radio / TV discussions	√	√	√	√	General public	Frequently	Municipal wide	Funds, personnel	Recorded clips, live monitoring, letters	MCE, MCD, Heads of Departments/Units

6.	Inter-Sectoral Stakeholder Meeting	√	√	√	√	Heads of Institutions and Organizations, NGOs	2	Assembly Office Premises	Funds, logistics	Reports, Pictures, Attendance List, Invitation Letters	MCE, MCD
7.	Community Information Centers	√	√	√	√	General public	Frequently	Municipal wide	Funds, personnel	Record books	MCD
8.	Client Service Units / Centers	√	√	√	√	Clients, citizens	Frequently	Assembly Office Premises, Area Councils	Personnel, logistics	Entry book	MCD, Desk officer, Area Council Secretaries
9.	Brochures, flyers, leaflets etc	√	√	√	√	Clients, citizens, development partners	Periodically	Municipal wide	Funds, logistics	Copies, distribution list, PVs	MCE, MCD
10.	Public Relations and Complaints Committee	√	√	√	√	Assembly Members, Area Council Members	4	Assembly Office Premises	Funds, logistics	Reports, Pictures, Attendance List, Letters	MCE, MCD, PM
11.	Religious and Traditional Ceremonies	√	√	√	√	Membership / citizens / tourists	Periodically	Municipal wide	Funds, logistics	Reports, Pictures, Attendance List, Letters	MCE, MCD
12.	Websites /social media platforms	√	√	√	√	Citizens, Development Partners, RCC, NDPC, MDAs	Frequently	Municipal wide	Internet Services, personnel	Monitoring of platforms	MCD, MIS

## ANNEX 1

### Maintenance Plan (2026-2029)

Type of Infrastructure	Type of Maintenance	Schedule of Maintenance (Start Date-End Date)	Estimated Cost of Maintenance (GH¢)	Location	Responsibility
Buildings (schools, CHPS/health centres, medical laboratory, police station, slaughter house)	Cleaning, replacement of worn out/ spoiled/ damaged parts, painting, patching, re-roofing, re-ceiling, re-wiring	02/01/26 – 31/12/29	2,504,827.87	Akim Oda, Aboabo, Oda Nkwanta, Gyadam, Essam, Yeboahkrom, Larbikrom	MCE, MCD, HoW, MFO, MPO, MBA, HoDs, Trad. Auth.
Roads	Reshaping, spot improvement, rehabilitation, culvert & bridge repairs	02/01/26 – 31/12/29	551,206.97	Akim Oda, Aboabo, Oda Nkwanta, Gyadam, Essam, Yeboahkrom, Larbikrom	MCE, MCD, HoW, MFO, MPO, MBA, HoDs, Trad. Auth.
Footbridges	Replacement of guard rails, patching, plastering, painting, re-casting	02/01/26 – 31/12/29	255,603.48	Akim Oda	MCE, MCD, HoW, MFO, MPO, MBA
Drains	Desilting, patching, re-aligning, recasting	02/01/26 – 31/12/29	551,206.97	Akim Oda, Aboabo, Oda Nkwanta, Gyadam	MCE, MCD, HoW, MFO, MPO, MBA, DoUR, GHA, DoFR
Office equipment	Lubricating, replacement of broken/worn out parts, cleaning	02/01/26 – 31/12/29	150,241.39	Akim Oda	MCE, MCD, MFO, MBA, HoDs
Office vehicles	Oil change, lubricating, replacement of worn out/damaged parts, re-spraying, welding	02/01/26 – 31/12/29	561,206.97	Akim Oda	MCE, MCD, MFO, MBA, HoDs
Office accommodation	Cleaning, replacement of worn out/spoiled/ damaged parts, painting, patching, re-roofing, re-ceiling, re-wiring	02/01/25 – 31/12/29	350,603.48	Akim Oda	MCE, MCD, MFO, MBA, HoDs, HoW
Official residential buildings	Cleaning, replacement of worn out/spoiled/ damaged parts, painting, patching, re-roofing, re-ceiling, re-wiring	02/01/29 – 31/12/29	250,603.48	Akim Oda, Aboabo, Oda Nkwanta, Gyadam, Essam, Yeboahkrom	MCE, MCD, MFO, MBA, HoDs, HoW, Staff
Public toilets & Refuse sites	Cleaning, replacement of worn out/spoiled/ damaged parts, painting, patching, re-roofing, re-ceiling, re-wiring	02/01/29 – 31/12/29	280,603.48	Akim Oda, Aboabo, Oda Nkwanta, Gyadam	MCE, MCD, HoW, MFO, MPO, MBA, HoDs, Trad. Auth.
Boreholes/pipe system	Cleaning, replacement of worn out parts, patching of platforms, weeding	02/01/29 – 31/12/29	100,241.39	Akim Oda, Aboabo, Oda Nkwanta, Gyadam, Essam, Yeboahkrom, Larbikrom	MCE, MCD, HoW, MFO, MPO, MBA, HoDs, Trad. Auth.
Markets	Cleaning, replacement of worn out/spoiled/ damaged parts, painting, patching, re-roofing, re-ceiling, re-wiring	02/01/29 – 31/12/29	100,241.39	Akim Oda, Aboabo, Gyadam	MCE, MCD, HoW, MFO, MPO, MBA,

Type of Infrastructure	Type of Maintenance	Schedule of Maintenance (Start Date-End Date)	Estimated Cost of Maintenance (GH¢)	Location	Responsibility
					MEHO, HoDs, Trad. Auth.
Lorry parks	Cleaning, replacement of worn out/spoiled/damaged parts, painting, patching, re-roofing, re-ceiling, re-wiring	02/01/29 – 31/12/29	100,241.39	Akim Oda	MCE, MCD, HoW, MFO, MPO, MBA, HoDs, Trad. Auth., MEHO
Streetlights	Replacement of spoiled parts, rewiring	02/01/29 – 31/12/29	50,120.70	Akim Oda, Aboabo, Oda Nkwanta, Gyadam, Essam, Yeboahkrom, Larbikrom	MCE, MCD, HoW, ECG, Assembly Members
Pedestrian walkways	Replacement of slabs/markings, patching	02/01/29 – 31/12/29	50,120.70	Akim Oda	DoUR, HoW
Land reclamation of Galamsey sited	Tree planting, Refilling of Pits	02/01/29 – 31/12/29	1,000,000	Municipal wide	MCE, MCD, HoW, Security Personels, HoDs, Trad. Auth., MEHO
Total			6,857,069.66		

## **Annex 2**

### **Bibliography**

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Ghana Statistical Service, Population and Housing Census (2021)

Guidelines for the Preparation of 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plans

Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925).

Local Governance Act, 2016, (Act 936).

National Monitoring and Evaluation Manual.

National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (L. I. 2232).

National Popular Participation Framework (2016).

## Annex 3

### Public Hearing Reports

#### **First Public Hearing Report on Eliciting Community Needs and Aspirations for the Preparation of Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029)**

**Name of District/Region:** Birim Central/Eastern  
**Name of Zonal Council:** Oda Zonal Council  
**Venue:** Municipal Assembly Hall  
**Date:** Wednesday, 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2025

#### **1. Medium of invitations: Invitation letters**

- a. Assembly Members
  - b. Zonal Council Members
  - c. Unit Committee Members
  - d. Women Group Representatives
  - e. Chiefs/Reps. of Traditional Authorities
  - f. Transport Union Representatives
  - g. Faith Based Organizations
  - h. Market Queens
  - i. Youth Groups
  - j. Civil Society & Community Based Organizations
  - k. Timber Processors and Wood Workers Association
  - l. Garage Owners Association
  - m. Rep., Local Radio Stations
  - n. Farmer Based Organizations
  - o. Hairdressers and Beauticians Association.
  - p. Representatives of Persons With Disabilities
  - q. Heads of Departments/representatives
2. Total Number of Persons at hearing:
  3. Gender Ratio/Percentage represented: Males: , Females:
  4. Language(s) used at hearing: English and Twi
  5. Major Issues at Public Hearing:
    - **Discussion and validation of municipal profile**
    - **Community needs and aspirations Assessment**
    - **Prioritization of Community needs and aspiration**


The challenges and needs of the communities as discussed at the hearing are presented below.

S/n	Problem	Causes	Effects	Who it Affects	Needs/Suggested Solution
a.	Poor and inadequate education and health infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funds</li> <li>• Poor maintenance culture</li> <li>• Nonfunctional PTA/SMCs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low enrollment and attendance</li> <li>• Low performance</li> <li>• Health and safety hazards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Students</li> <li>• Teachers</li> <li>• Parents</li> <li>• Citizen</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of educational facilities with adequate ancillary facilities</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of schools and health facilities</li> </ul>
b.	Deplorable road network	Lack of maintenance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frequent vehicle breakdown.</li> <li>• High vehicle maintenance cost.</li> <li>• High transport cost.</li> <li>• High cost of Agric comodities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicle owners.</li> <li>• Commuters.</li> </ul>	Construction/ rehabilitation of roads
c.	Inadequate agro processing inputs	Inadequate funds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low Agricultural productivity</li> </ul>	Community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of financial support to farmers</li> <li>• Build capacity and offer extension services to farmers</li> </ul>
d.	Poor solid waste management practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unavailability of a final waste disposal site.</li> <li>• Inadequate refuse containers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disease outbreak</li> <li>• Untidy Environment</li> <li>• Choked drains leading to floods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of final waste disposal site</li> <li>• Provision of adequate refuse containers</li> <li>• Intensification of sanitation inspection</li> </ul>
e.	Theft in the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate security personnel.</li> <li>• Inadequate logistics</li> <li>• Low security consciousness of citizens</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of property.</li> <li>• Loss of income</li> <li>• Risk of physical harm and possible fatality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teachers and health staff.</li> <li>• Residents.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement of security personnel.</li> <li>• Improve Police patrol</li> <li>• Provision of security lights for schools/health facilities.</li> <li>• Regulate the operation of scrab dealers</li> </ul>
f.	Inadequate health facilities	Inadequate funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low access to health care</li> <li>• Increased mortality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction and upgrade of health facilities with adequate ancillary facilities</li> </ul>


6. The prioritized developmental problems compiled from the community engagement sessions, the performance review and updated municipal profile were largely accepted by participants.
7. A few inputs were made into the municipal profile by participants.
8. Main Controversies and Major Areas of Complaints: Nil
9. A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation: Turnout was satisfactory. Participants made useful contributions which have largely been incorporated into the final document.

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

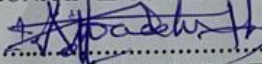
1. MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

  
.....  
(HON. SOLOMON BRAKO KUSI)

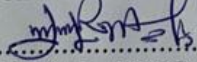
2. PRESIDING MEMBER

  
.....  
(HON. KWABENA APPIAH ASARE)

3. MUNICIPAL COORDINATING DIRECTOR

  
.....  
(MR. PETER KWABLAH TETTEH.)

4. MUNICIPAL PLANNING OFFICER

  
.....  
(ROYAL ANTWI)

**BIRIM CENTRAL MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

ATTENDANCE SHEET

DATE:

TYPE OF MEETING: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT FOR THE PREPARATION OF MIDP (2026-2029)

NO	NAME	COMMUNITY/ELECTORAL AREA	TELEPHONE NO.	SIGN.
1.	Mr. Effah Ayemang	Gyadam	05468325245	
2.	Gyame Issac	"	0594210450	
3.	Kwame Asare	"	0249531540	
4.	Bright Asare	"	0257183706	
5.	Efa Sefa	"	0552017199	
6.	Serwa Atoto	"	0536585537	
7.	Yaw Abaakyi	"	0551056670	
8.	Samuel Baidu	"	0595942004	
9.	Benjamin Tetteh	"	058132002	
10.	Boadi Antomah	"	0245535690	
11.	Dr. Kwame Gyame	"		
12.	Mr. Kwaku Fosu	"	0546834258	

**BIRIM CENTRAL MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

ATTENDANCE SHEET

DATE:

TYPE OF MEETING: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT FOR THE PREPARATION OF MIDP (2026-2029)


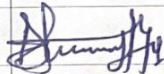

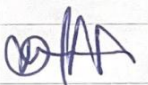

NO	NAME	COMMUNITY/ELECTORAL AREA	TELEPHONE NO.	SIGN.
1	Hanna Kwabena Mensah Zebuah	Yeboakrom	0206478594	
2	Isaac Mensah	Yeboakrom	0544120847	
3	Kweku Sam	"		
4	Patience Takyi	"	0548113991	
5	Alex Amoako	"	0204659187	
6	George Okyere	Yeboakrom	0547287667	
7	Yaw Appiah	Yeboakrom	0245307371	
8	Stephen Obosii	"	0559873683	
9	Evans Essilfie	"	0240253342	
10	Skina Anyamko	"	0547525008	
11	Bernice Aiko	"	0547525008	

Mkwanta  
BIRIM CENTRAL MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

DATE:

TYPE OF MEETING:










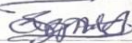

NO	NAME	COMMUNITY/ELEC TORAL AREA	TELEPHONE NO.	SIGN.
1.	Ante Kwakye	Oda Mkwanta	0596859805	
2.	Osman Abubakar	"	0245304726	
3.	James Agyei	"	0552203775	
4.	Asante Derrick	"	0542901673	
5.	Justice Mkrubrah	"	0249628009	
6.	Ahenbrah Mathaniel	"	0557534293	
7.	Deho Shadrack	"	0542372719	
8.	Abdul Latif Osman	"	0244937797	

BIRIM CENTRAL MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

DATE:

TYPE OF MEETING: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT FOR THE PREPARATION OF MTDP (2025-2029)

NO	NAME	COMMUNITY/ELEC TORAL AREA	TELEPHONE NO.	SIGN.
1.	Nana Tawiah	Tawobotom	0208425000	
2.	Beatrice Senuaa	Tawobotom		
3.	Kobby Seyram	Tawobotom	0551297104	
4.	Felicia Ametepe	Tawobotom	0546066794	
5.	Philip Anrah	Tawobotom	053610874	
6.	Papa Taro	Tawobotom	0242153539	
7.	Isaac Antwi Hon.	Tawobotom	0248568948	
8.	Paul Asquada	Tawobotom	0240709576	
9.	Phylis Babangmaa	Tawobotom	0547083139	
10.	Asiamah Louisa	Tawobotom	0557803545	
11.	Eric Ofori Ampadu	Tawobotom	0541743900	
12.	Dora Antwi	Tawobotom	0244135708	

BIRIM CENTRAL MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

DATE:

TYPE OF MEETING: ~~COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT~~ FOR THE PREPARATION OF MIDP (2025-2029)

NO	NAME	COMMUNITY/ELECTORAL AREA	TELEPHONE NO.	SIGN.
1.	Richmond Aboagye	Nyankomaso	0538412321	
2.	Kwabena Gyamfi	Nyankomaso	0558453787	
3.	Kwaku Agyapong	Nyankomaso	0242725252	
4.	Samuel K. Sasu	Srodai	0558647501	
5.	Theophilus Ofosu	Ahenbrono C	0248529097	
6.	Daniel Adjei	Ahenbrono C	0245313148	
7.	Kwadwo Faith	Aseneye	0249773611	
8.	George Amo Mensah	Nyankomaso	0242563179	
9.	James Agyah	Southdason	057615396	
10.	Hon. Papa-taw H. Amoah	Aseneye	024355521	
11.	Hon Kwabena Appiah Asare	Nyankomaso	0597805884	
12.	Chalce Appah	Ahenbronom	0244260449	
13.	Atamoh C. Ebenezer	Ahenbronom	0570616569	
14.	Kwasi Mensah	Nyankomaso	0244449132	
15.	Charles Oduo	Ahenbrono	0242555819	
16.	Tahir & Ibrahim	Ahenbrono	054039983	
17.	Kirrehene Comfort	Nyankomaso	054855842	
18.	Afaa Anina	Nyankomaso	0552476846	
19.	Kwasi Opoaku	Srodai	0553114960	
20.	Seth Kwang Dampoh	Srodai	0248754035	
21.	Leticia Asamoah	Aseneye	0245254450	
22.	Emmanuel Agle	Aseneye	0244177026	

## Annex 4

**Table :2.39: Swot Analysis**

KEY DEV'T ISSUES	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Low IGF mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of a Revenue Unit</li> <li>• Availability of existing Data</li> <li>• Existence of Assembly Bye-Laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High leakages in revenue collection</li> <li>• Citizens. Reluctance towards the payment of rates, fees etc.</li> <li>• Non valuation of all properties</li> <li>• Existence of Un-assessed properties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of Court for prosecution</li> <li>• Availability of Police and other security Agencies</li> <li>• Availability of efficient electronic revenue management systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in national legislation and policies.</li> <li>• Lukewarm attitude towards the implementation of the National Decentralization Policy.</li> </ul>
Conclusion: All the weaknesses identified are well within the Assembly's capacity to turnaround while the threats do not appear imposing enough to derail any serious effort to improve revenue generation locally. The Assembly can therefore leverage on the opportunities to fulfil address this issue.				
High unemployment rate among the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Favourable conditions for agriculture and agri-business</li> <li>• Availability of the Business Resource Centre (BRC)</li> <li>• A flourishing local economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate skill training facilities,</li> <li>• Unemployed youth interested in white collar jobs,</li> <li>• Inadequate information in job opportunities.</li> <li>• Low managerial and entrepreneurial skills of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DACF,</li> <li>• YEA, Community Development Dept, g</li> </ul>	<p>Limited spaces in the public sector</p> <p>The demands and limiting effects of technology and Artificial Intelligence</p>
Conclusion: the youth can take advantage of skills training and support from the BRC, NGO and other agencies to develop employable skills. There is also a huge opportunity in the area of agriculture and trade even as the municipal economy grows				
Low agricultural productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing market and demand</li> <li>• Availability of land</li> <li>• Good weather conditions</li> <li>• Existence of Agric dept. (extension services) and research institutions</li> <li>• Availability of AEA Agents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential disease outbreaks</li> <li>• Preference for cheap rather than healthy meat</li> <li>• Low investment in storage facilities</li> <li>• Low value addition and lack of storage facilities (Post-harvest losses)</li> <li>• Weak FBO structures</li> <li>• Inadequate logistical</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential market outside Oda and within West Africa</li> <li>• Availability of financial institutions</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of farm inputs (Maise, day old chicks, machinery etc)</li> <li>• Disease outbreaks affecting the poultry stock</li> <li>• High mortality rate</li> <li>• High initial investment cost</li> <li>• Low research into poultry production</li> <li>• Regulatory changes or trade barriers</li> <li>• Low level of technology in agriculture/ Absence of permanent agric. machinery</li> </ul>

Conclusion: while government takes measures to address issues with mechanization and external trade barriers, there is still a huge local demand for agricultural produce that could be explored.

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Low access to adequate and safe water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Existence of the Works and Environmental Health Unit of the Assembly</b></li> <li>• <b>Strong political will towards water and Sanitation</b></li> <li>• <b>Availability of water in the Municipality</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Poor maintenance of water facilities in the Municipality</b></li> <li>• <b>Inadequate staff</b></li> <li>• <b>Non existence of WATSAN Committees</b></li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Strong political will towards water and Sanitation at the national level</b></li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lack of control of most MMDAs on the award of contract for Water activities.</b></li> <li>• <b>Limited support from Donor and delay in the release of funds</b></li> <li>• <b>Pollution of drinking water sources through illegal mining and other activities</b></li> </ul>
Conclusion: The issue related to inadequacy of potable drinking water at some rural areas of the municipality can be addressed through the utilization of the Assembly potentials and opportunities. The constraints and the challenges can be addressed through the expansion in the capacity of existing water treatment stations and release of adequate funds. Additionally, sources of contamination should be identified and illuminated				
Inadequate environmental health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The existence of EHU of the Assembly</b></li> <li>• <b>Existence of Waste Management Organization in the municipality</b></li> <li>• <b>Availability of some tools and equipment</b></li> <li>• <b>Availability of waste disposal sites and designated refuse containers.</b></li> <li>• <b>Existence of Sanitation Strategic Plan</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Low personal and communal responsibility toward environmental sanitation</b></li> <li>• <b>Inadequate number of sanitary Labourers</b></li> <li>• <b>Lack of cesspool emptier</b></li> <li>• <b>Inadequate number of communal refuses containers and bins.</b></li> <li>• <b>Lack of political will to prosecute sanitation offenders.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Availability of Dumping site</b></li> <li>•</li> <li>• <b>Deduction at source from the District Assembly's Common fund for work done to Zoomlion</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lack of control of most MMDAs on the award of contract for waste collection.</b></li> <li>• <b>Imposition of unrealistic DESSAP on the Assemblies.</b></li> </ul>
Conclusion: in leveraging the strengths of the Assembly, there should be intensive public sensitization and community involvement in dealing with the sanitation menace. The Assembly should prosecute individuals that flout the sanitation bye-laws				
Low coverage of social protection interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The existence of SWCD of the Assembly</b></li> <li>• <b>Existence of communal spirit and faith-based organizations</b></li> <li>• <b>LEAP and PWD Fund</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Political Interference</b></li> <li>• <b>Inadequate Logistics</b></li> <li>• <b>Under pressure from the beneficiaries</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Government Intervention ie School Feeding programme, Leap, etc.</b></li> <li>• <b>DACF NGOs</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Change in Government policies</b></li> <li>• <b>Inadequate intervention</b></li> </ul>
Conclusion: while addressing the issue with the available interventions, efforts can be made to lobby for additional ones, while also engaging local bodies to support				

Inadequate access to quality education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Availability of Land for construction of infrastructure.</b></li> <li>• <b>Availability of appropriate institutions and support systems</b></li> <li>• <b>DACF, IGF</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Limited DACF</b></li> <li>• <b>Irresponsible parenting</b></li> <li>• <b>Non-functional PTAs/SMCs</b></li> </ul> <p>Low communal spirit in some communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>GETFUND</b></li> <li>• <b>NGOs and donor support</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Untimely release of funds</b></li> <li>• <b>Irregular cash inflow from the Central Government.</b></li> </ul>
Conclusion: the issue can be significantly addressed leveraging on the strengths, taking advantage of the opportunities through lobbying and proposal writing as well as addressing weaknesses such as parenting irresponsibility and weak PTAs and SMCs				
Inadequate health infrastructure and logistics / Inadequate access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Availability of land</b></li> <li>• <b>Vibrant DHMT</b></li> <li>• <b>Existence of NGO and CBOs in the health sector</b></li> </ul> <p>Existence of CHPs, Clinics &amp; Hospitals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Low level of community participation in health service delivery</b></li> <li>• <b>Low level of behavioural change among the sexually active group</b></li> <li>• <b>Insanitary environment</b></li> </ul> <p>Limited resources from the DA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DACF,</b></li> <li>• <b>DONOR Fund</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Untimely release of funds</b></li> <li>• <b>Irregular cash inflow from the Central Government.</b></li> </ul>
Conclusion: the issue can be addressed better through behavioural change communication in the form of community sensitization and engagements and by prioritizing the provision of health infrastructure and logistics				

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<b>ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT</b>				
High vulnerability to climate change, other environmental risks and disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Existence of NADMO, NCCE, ISD, Dept. of Agriculture, MEHO</b></li> <li>• <b>Presence of private media houses</b></li> <li>• <b>Availability of disaster preparedness and management plan</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under resourced NADMO</li> <li>• Limited public education and awareness</li> <li>• Limited information on climate change</li> <li>• Lack of funds</li> <li>• Silted Birim River and other streams due to illegal mining</li> <li>• Deforestation and land degradation due to illegal mining</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Climate Change National Policy</b></li> <li>• <b>Donor Funding such as Green Climate Fund, etc</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funds</li> <li>• Lack of direct policy on climate change</li> </ul>
Conclusion: To address high vulnerability to climate change and environmental degradation, resources could be mobilized from the Government of Ghana (GoG), the Green Climate Fund, the Ghana Climate Innovation Centre, and other climate-focused donors. Strengthening civic education, developing a local climate policy, and restoring the Birim River are urgent and achievable priorities with the right partnerships and resource alignment.				

Poor / inadequate road network and drainage systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of works Dept. and other allied institutions</li> <li>• Availability of drainage master plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Majority of trunk and feeder roads are in poor condition</li> <li>• Inadequate maintenance of road</li> <li>• Insufficient road engineering staff (Urban road engineer)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government flagship projects such as GSCSP</li> <li>• Donor funds</li> <li>• Availability of drainage master plan</li> <li>• Public-private partnerships</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited technical capacity</li> <li>• Road deterioration due to poor maintenance</li> <li>• Delays in funding</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: The Works Department and other allied institutions could be strengthened with additional technical staff and resources. To accelerate road and drainage improvements, the Assembly should leverage the existing drainage master plan to access funds from government flagship projects such as GSCSP, donor agencies, and Public-Private Partnerships.</p>				
Poor spatial planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of Physical Planning Department, Statutory planning Committee, Security Services, Building inspectorate, Court, EPA</li> <li>• Existence of SDF and Local Plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low enforcement of Planning / Building regulations</li> <li>• Undue interference by influential persons at the local level</li> <li>• Low investment in spatial planning / Lack of planning schemes and structure plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donor and PPP support for structured urban development</li> <li>• Existence of National Urban Policy Framework &amp; Planning Standards (LUSPA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undue political and elite interference</li> <li>• Rapid urbanization and development without plans</li> <li>• Limited public awareness and engagement in land-use processes</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Poor spatial planning in the municipality can be addressed through the effective enforcement of planning regulations, development of structure and local plans, and enhanced collaboration between the Physical Planning Department and other regulatory bodies.</p>				

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<b>GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Low civic education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of NCCE, Private Media Houses, ISD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funds and logistics to the NCCE, ISD and allied agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of social media</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rising misinformation and political polarization</li> <li>• Citizen Apathy and low patriotism</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Low youth engagement in governance processes</b></li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Providing logistics support and adequate funding to the NCCE, ISD, and allied agencies will enhance public education on civic rights and responsibilities. By leveraging the reach of private media and digital platforms, the Assembly can counter rising misinformation, reduce citizen apathy, and foster greater youth engagement in governance. Strengthening civic education efforts will build trust in public institutions, promote patriotism, and improve citizen participation in local development processes.</p>				
Poor and inadequate public services delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Existence of decentralized departments</b></li> <li>• <b>Presence of experienced staff</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate office space and logistics</li> <li>• Ineffective sub-structures</li> <li>• Inadequate human resource and capacity building</li> <li>• Inadequate staff motivation</li> <li>• Poor supervision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Training and professional development opportunities</b></li> <li>• <b>Performance based grants (DPAT)</b></li> <li>• <b>Digital governance and mobile technology</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Erratic flow of funds (DACF, IGF)</b></li> <li>• <b>Political interference</b></li> <li>• <b>Frequent staff transfer</b></li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Logistics support, increased office space, and targeted capacity building for decentralized departments will significantly enhance the delivery of essential public services. The Assembly can take advantage of performance-based grants like DPAT, digital governance tools, and professional training opportunities to improve service quality and responsiveness.</p>				
Ineffective participatory planning and budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Existence of MPCU, statutory committees</b></li> <li>• <b>Use of town hall meetings</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lack of Funds and Logistics</b></li> <li>• <b>Low attendance in planning/community engagements</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NDPC &amp; ERCC</li> <li>• Plan Preparation guidelines</li> <li>• <b>Development Partners</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lack of Funds and Logistics</b></li> <li>• <b>Limited capacity</b></li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Providing adequate funding and logistics to support the MPCU and statutory committees will enhance the effectiveness of participatory planning and budgeting processes. Strengthening community mobilization and capacity building for Assembly staff and local stakeholders will increase citizen participation during town hall meetings and planning sessions. The Assembly can also leverage support from NDPC, ERCC, and development partners, and apply Plan Preparation Guidelines to ensure inclusive, transparent, and well-prioritized local development planning.</p>				
Ineffective security and safety systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Established police presence/post</b></li> <li>• <b>Existence of NADMO</b></li> <li>• <b>Installation of streetlights</b></li> <li>• <b>Existence of MUSEC</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Inadequate police patrols, logistics and personnel</b></li> <li>• <b>Under-resourced NADMO</b></li> <li>• <b>Limited infrastructure and equipment</b></li> <li>• <b>Poor coordination between community, Assembly and formal security agencies</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Use of digital platforms (e.g., WhatsApp, SMS hotlines) for early warning and reporting</b></li> <li>• <b>Collaboration with national security agencies and MUSEC</b></li> <li>• <b>Community-based policing and neighborhood watch schemes</b></li> <li>• <b>Opportunity Strategic Implication</b></li> <li>• <b>Collaboration with national security agencies and municipal security council (MUSEC)</b> <b>Can enhance intelligence</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rising crime (theft, SGBV, drug abuse, youth violence)</b></li> <li>• <b>Frequent disasters (floods, fires) due to poor drainage.</b></li> <li>• <b>Youth unemployment and social exclusion</b></li> </ul>

			<p><b>sharing, coordinated response, and conflict management.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Community-based policing and neighborhood watch schemes</b>  <b>Low-cost initiatives that can help bridge resource gaps and strengthen local security systems.</b></li> <li>• <b>Support from development partners and corporate institutions</b></li> </ul>	
<p>Conclusion: Improving security and safety in the municipality requires strengthening community policing, supporting the Police and NADMO with logistics, enhancing collaboration with MUSEC, and using digital platforms for early reporting. Support from development partners and the private sector can also boost emergency response and public safety.</p>				

## Annex 4

### Prioritization of Development Challenges

#### Alignment of challenges with set criteria

NO.	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	SEVERITY AND DIVERSITY OF THE PROBLEM AND INTENDED BENEFITS	SIGNIFICANT MULTIPLIER EFFECT ON ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY	SIGNIFICANT LINKAGE TO MEETING BASIC HUMAN NEEDS AND RIGHTS	SIGNIFICANT MULTIPLIER EFFECTS IN THE SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT	OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADDRESSING KEY CROSSCUTTING DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	SIGNIFICANT LINKAGE WITH NATIONAL PRIORITISED SDGS GOALS AND TARGETS	TOTAL SCORE
1	Low IGF mobilization	2	2	3	2	3	2	14
2	High unemployment rate among the youth	2	2	3	1	2	2	12
3	Low agricultural productivity	3	3	3	1	1	3	14
4	Low access to adequate and safe water	3	2	3	1	2	2	13
5	Inadequate environmental health services	3	2	2	3	2	2	14
6	Low coverage of social protection interventions	2	2	3	1	3	2	13

7	Inadequate access to quality education	3	2	3	1	3	2	14
8	Inadequate access to quality health care	3	2	3	1	3	2	14
9	High vulnerability to climate change, other	2	2	2	3	2	2	13
10	Poor / inadequate road network and drainage	3	3	2	3	2	2	15
11	Poor spatial planning	3	2	2	3	2	2	14
12	Low civic education	2	2	2	1	3	2	12
13	Ineffective and inadequate services delivery	2	3	3	2	2	2	14
14	Ineffective participatory planning and budgeting	2	2	2	3	2	2	13
15	Ineffective security and safety systems	2	2	3	1	2	2	12

### Compatibility Assessment of Development Challenge

N O.	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	Low IGF mobilization (1)	High unemployment rate among the youth (2)	Low agricultural productivity (3)	Low access to adequate and safe water (4)	Inadequate environmental health services (5)	Low coverage of social protection interventions (6)	Inadequate access to quality education (7)	Inadequate access to quality health care (8)	High vulnerability to climate change, other environmental risks and disasters (9)	Poor / inadequate road network and drainage systems (10)	Poor spatial planning (11)	Low civic education (12)	Ineffective and inadequate services delivery (13)	Ineffective participatory planning and budgeting (14)	Ineffective security and safety systems (15)	SCORE
1	Low IGF mobilization	x	1	0	1	0.5	1	0	0	1	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	1	8
2	High unemployment rate among the youth	0	x	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	1	0	0.5	6
3	Low agricultural productivity	1	0.5	x	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0	1	0.5	8
4	Low access to adequate and safe water	0	0.5	0.5	x	0.5	1	1	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	1	0	0.5	0.5	8
5	Inadequate environmental health services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	x	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	7.5
6	Low coverage of social protection interventions	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	x	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	7

7	Inadequate access to quality education	1	1	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	x	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	8
8	Inadequate access to quality health care	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	x	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	8.5
9	High vulnerability to climate change, other environmental risks and disasters	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	x	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	6
10	Poor / inadequate road network and drainage systems	1	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	x	0.5	1	0.5	1	1	8
11	Poor spatial planning	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	x	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	6.5
12	Low civic education	0.5	0.5	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	x	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.5
13	Ineffective and inadequate services delivery	0.5	0	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	x	0.5	0.5	7.5
14	Ineffective participatory planning and budgeting	0	1	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	x	0.5	5
15	Ineffective security and safety systems	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	x	5.5

## Annex 5

### Goal Compatibility Analysis

TO WHAT EXTEND ARE THE GOALS SUPPORTIVE OF OR CONSISTENT WITH EACH OTHER?	To improve the Assembly's IGF mobilization and management	To enhance the capacity of SMEs to generate income and employment	To improve agricultural productivity and job creation	To increase access to quality health care.	To increase access to potable water	To increase access to safe sanitation	To increase access to quality education	To promote an inclusive society that empowers the vulnerable	To promote a clean and safe environment	To reverse forest and land degradation	Safeguard citizens against natural and man-made disasters	To improve Road transport infrastructure and safety	To promote orderly development in the municipality	To improve service delivery and citizens participation in governance	To ensure effective planning, coordination and implementation of Assembly programmes and projects
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To improve the Assembly's IGF mobilization and management			2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2
To enhance the capacity of SMEs to generate income and employment				2	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2
To improve agricultural productivity and job creation					3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	2
To increase access to quality health care.						2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3
To increase access to potable water							3	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	3	3
To increase access to safe sanitation								2	2	3	1	3	2	3	3	3
To increase access to quality education									3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
To promote an inclusive society that empowers the vulnerable										3	2	3	2	2	3	3
To promote a clean and safe environment											3	3	2	3	2	2
To reverse forest and land degradation												3	1	2	2	3
Safeguard citizens against natural and man-made disasters													2	3	2	3
To improve Road transport infrastructure and safety															3	2
To promote orderly development in the municipality																3
To improved service delivery and citizens participation in governance																
To ensure effective planning, coordination and implementation of Assembly programmes and projects																

## Annex 6

### Strategic Environmental Assessment

#### MTDP (2026-2029) Programme Compatibility Matrix

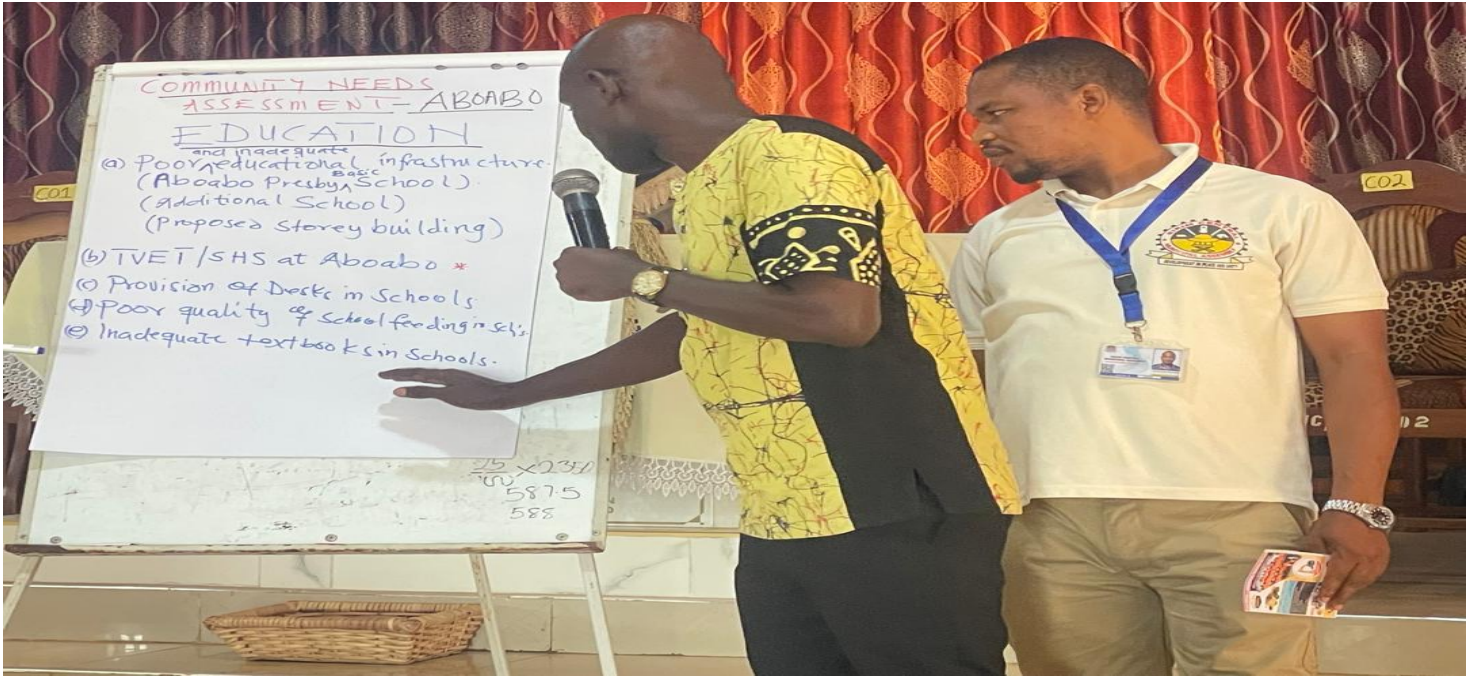
	Objectives	Inhance IGF mobilization	Facilitate the growth of MSMEs	Build and operationalize markets and industrial sites	Boost productivity in selected crops and livestock	Process and market agricultural commodities	Provide support to vulnerable groups	Build and renovate schools, health and other public facilities	Provide mechanized boreholes and pipe borne water	Acquire and manage final solid waste disposal site	Provide sanitation equipment, logistics and undertake cleaning of public places	Protect the environment and forest resources	Embark on tree planting and landscaping	Construct and maintain roads, drains, culverts and footbridges	Prepare and implement spatial plans	Train and equip staff	Undertake general public education and engagement	Maintain all public assets
Sn		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Enhance IGF mobilization	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Facilitate the growth of MSMEs		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓
3	Build and operationalize markets and industrial sites			✓	✓	✓	0	✓	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓
4	Boost productivity in selected crops and livestock				✓	✓	0	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Process and market agricultural commodities					✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Provide support to vulnerable groups						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Build and renovate schools, health and other public facilities							✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Provide mechanized boreholes and pipe borne water								x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Acquire and manage final solid waste disposal site									✓	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Inhance IGF mobilization																	
	Facilitate the growth of MSMEs																	
	Build and operationalize markets and industrial sites																	
	Boost productivity in selected crops and livestock																	
	Process and market agricultural commodities																	
	Provide support to vulnerable groups																	
	Build and renovate schools, health and other public facilities																	
	Provide mechanized boreholes and pipe borne water																	
	Acquire and manage final solid waste disposal site																	
	Provide sanitation equipment, logistics and undertake cleaning of public places											√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	Protect the environment and forest resources											√	x	√	√	√	√	√
	Embark on tree planting and landscaping												x	√	√	√	√	√
	Construct and maintain roads, drains, culverts and footbridges													√	√	√	√	√
	Prepare and implement spatial plans														√	√	√	√
	Train and equip staff															√	√	√
	Undertake general public education and engagement																	√
	Maintain all public assets																	

Compatibility Matrix - Record Sheet

Activity No. (row)	Activity No. (column)	Score	Reasons for Incompatibility
2	14	x	Enforcing spatial and building regulations can lead to the displacement of some enterprises.
3	9	x	Location of final solid waste disposal site can limit economic activities thereby affecting the viability of markets.
3	11	x	Building markets and industrial sites would involve construction of structures, provision of utilities and other supporting facilities. Site clearance, construction and extraction of wood and other forest products would result in air pollution and deforestation.
3	12	x	Clearing of site to provide market infrastructure can lead to the destruction of trees
3	14	x	The need for large tracks of land for the construction of modern markets and industrial sites can lead to the utilization of lands planned for other important purposes
7	11	x	Construction of infrastructure can lead to noise and air pollution and affect the functionality of public facilities
7	12	x	Building schools, health and other public facilities can lead to the destruction of trees
8	9	x	The location of a final solid waste disposal site can lead to the contamination of underground water and pipe borne water through leakages
8	12	x	Clearing of site to provide water facilities can occasion the destruction of trees and other forest resources
9	11	x	The location of a final solid waste disposal site can lead to serious air and environmental pollution and attendant health risks
9	12	x	A final solid waste disposal site can lead to the destruction of trees
11	13	x	Construction of roads, drains, culverts and footbridges can lead to dust emissions and noise pollution
12	13	x	Construction and maintenance of roads, drains, culverts and footbridges can lead to destruction of trees

## NEEDS ASSESMENT AT ABOABO



**COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESMENT AT NKWANTANUM**



**COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESMENT AT GYADAM**



**COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESMENT AT ODA NKWANTA**



**COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESMENT AT YEABOAKROM**



**COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESMENT AT ASENEYE , SRODAE AND**



**COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESMENT AT ESSAM**

